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A Marvellous Pool

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corresponds to the *fuor usciti* of Florentine and Italian party strife. Now we are told in 566A that the tyrant himself is an exiled demagogue who has returned βία τῶν ἐχθρῶν. These ἐχθροί will naturally go into exile in turn with the wealthy μισόδημος who, Plato tells us, φεύγει, οὐδὲ μένει. It is this φυγὴ ἔξω to borrow the Thucydidean phrase, composed of his personal and political enemies against which the new tyrant first secures himself by bargaining with them or destroying them. Then he is ready πολέμους τινὰς ἀεὶ κινεῖν.

This interpretation, it may be observed, deprives of all basis Prof. Butcher's con-

jecture (Demosthenes, p. 68, n. 1) that this passage is imitated by Demosthenes in *Olynthiac* 2. 20. 21: 'So too with States and sovereigns; so long as they carry on war abroad, their defects escape the general eye; but once they come to grapple with a frontier war, everything is revealed.' The two passages have nothing in common except the word ἔξω, which in Demosthenes goes with the verb and denotes a war waged at a distance from the frontier (of Attica) as opposed to one on the frontier; but both are foreign.

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A MARVELLOUS POOL.

AMONG the wonders of the world, there is a tiny pool in Sicily near Gela which objects to being bathed in: Aristot. *Mirabil.* p. 38 Westermann 'according to Polycritus, λιμνίον τι ἔχον ἀσπίδος ὅσον τὸ περίμετρον . . . εἰς τοῦτ' ὅν ἐάν τις εἰσβῇ λούσασθαι χρεῖαν ἔχων, αὔξεσθαι εἰς εὖρος, and will continue widening enough to take 50 men: ἐπειδὴν δὲ τοῦτον τὸν ἀριθμὸν λάβῃ, ἐκ βάθους πάλιν ἀνοιδοῦν ἐκβάλλειν μετέωρα τὰ σώματα τῶν λουομένων ἔξω ἐπὶ τὸ ἔδαφος . . .'. Sotion *ib.* p. 188 περὶ Γέλαν τῆς Σικελίας ἐστὶ λιμνὴ ἣ Σίλλα καλουμένη, ἐλαχίστη τὸ μέγεθος, ἥτις τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ λουομένους εἰς τὸ ξηρὸν ἐκρίπτει ὥς ἀπ' ὀργάνου τινός, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης. Tzetzes *Chil.* vii. 670 preserves verses on the same: καὶ Φιλοστέφανός φησιν ἕτερα μὲν μυρία | καὶ Σικελῇ γῇ ῥίπτουσιν λιμνὴν τοὺς λουομένους.

γαίῃ δ' ἐν Σικελῶν Τρινακρίδι χεῦμα λέλειπται
αἰνότατον, λίμνη, καὶ εἰ οὐκ ὀλίγη,
ἔχερον δίνης τῆσιν, ὁ πρὶν ποσὶ παυρὰ τινάξας
ἣ δ' ἰδίως ξηρὴν ἤλασεν ἐς ψάμαθον.

Westermann l.c. p. 180 and Cougny *Anthol.* p. 598 give this in Hermann's version of it:

χεῦμα δέδεικται
αἰνότατον, λίμνη καίπερ εὖρος' ὀλίγη,
ἰσχυρὸν δινῆσιν ὁ πρὶν ποσὶ παῦρα τινάξας,
αἰφνιδίως ξηρὴν σ' ἤλασεν ἐς ψάμαθον.

This is likely to be right in part at least, but the phrase ἰσχυρὸν δινῆσιν sounded odd and caused me to enquire into the readings. Kiessling p. 265 gives a woodcut to represent what he read as ἔχερον: it is accented oxytone, and the ending looks like χορὸν. I suggest that it was ἐχθρὸν, 'hostile to bathers': what would be the dative? δινητῆσιν does not occur, and could hardly bear the sense: but this would be even closer to the MS.

ΕΧΟΡΟΝΔΙΝΗΙCΤΗΙCΙΝ
ΕΧΟΡΟΝΑΙΝΗΚΤΗΙCΙΝ

ἐχθρὸν ἀεὶ νήκτησιν 'ever hostile to swimmers.'

W. HEADLAM.

THE PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, AND IMPERATIVE IN GREEK.—A REPLY.

WHY Professor Harry of Cincinnati singled my *Greek Grammar* out for special criticism in the paper which he read at St. Louis last year,¹ and which, though I was present on the spot, I had not an oppor-

¹ Printed in the *Classical Review* of October.

tunity of hearing, I do not know. For if I have sinned, I have sinned in company with the whole tribe of Greek grammarians, according to his own showing. However I am grateful to him for calling attention to the omission of the word 'rare' over the