

SOPHOCLES, *ANTIGONE* 411 sq.

καθήμεθ' ἄκρων ἐκ πάγων ὑπήνεμοι
ὄσμην ἀπ' αὐτοῦ μὴ βάλῃ πεφευγότες.

PAGE Dr. Pearson (*C.Q.* XXII. 182), I submit that Campbell is right in saying that the guards 'selected a point of observation on the lee-side of one of the (surrounding) hillocks, and to the windward of the corpse, which they would have in view.' Let us suppose that the wind blew, e.g., from the north: they must sit more or less north of the corpse to avoid the smell; and suppose the spot to be surrounded by hills, they would naturally sit on the south slope of a hill to the north of the corpse, so as to be sheltered by the hill from the wind, and some way up the slope, so as to command a view of the corpse. They describe this by saying 'we sat in the lee of the hill-tops, having avoided the smell from the body so that it might not reach us': the latter line itself denotes 'to windward of the body.' Campbell translates 'we sat just below the top of the rising ground, in the lee of the wind' (the last is an odd phrase); and Jebb, 'we sat on the hill-top,' explaining ὑπήνεμοι as 'under the wind, i.e. so that it blew from behind them.' But ὑπ. denotes not the direction in which a person is facing with regard to the wind, but that he is sheltered from it by some object expressed or implied. I would therefore take it here primarily with ἄκρων ἐκ πάγων, though no doubt the ἐκ suggests in addition both just below the hill-top and looking out from it.

H. RACKHAM.

CORRIGENDUM.

I HAVE to correct a mistake in my article in the last number of the *C.Q.*, on p. 195, n. 1. The sentence containing it runs; 'Thus, for the consular provinces of 51-50, the Senate picked out the two senior ex-consuls who had not yet held consular governorships.' But, to begin with, it is apparent from Caesar, *B.C.* I. 6, 5, that Cotta, who had been consul in 65, and was therefore senior to Cicero and Bibulus, had not held a consular province by 49. And secondly, as to what was done in determining who should have the consular provinces of 51-50, there seems to be no evidence. Cicero's statement in *Ad Fam.* III. 2, 1, that *praeter opinionem* it had become necessary for him to go out to a province, may mean that he had counted on being unaffected by the regulations of 52, and that either a subsequent decree of the Senate or some arrangement made by a few senatorial leaders had upset his expectations. But of course *praeter opinionem* may refer to his not having expected *before* 52 that he would have to undertake a governorship. Nor can we tell whether his words (*ib.*, § 2), *Vides ex senatus consulto provinciam esse habendam*, refer to a decree prescribing who should draw lots for the consular provinces of 51-50, or merely to a decree which had the effect of obliging Appius to hand over Cilicia to a successor. However, the point that after 52 the Senate or its leaders had some power to determine what ex-magistrates should draw lots for provinces, seems to be sufficiently proved by *Ad Fam.* VIII. 8, 8, where praetorian provinces are concerned, and Caesar, *B.C.* I. 85, 9.

C. G. STONE.