

Sophocles ELECTRA 1087

τὸ μὴ καλὸν †καθοπλίσασα
σα δύο φέρειν <ἐν> ἐνὶ λόγῳ
σοφά τ' ἄριστα τε παῖς κεκλήσθαι.

From the scholiast's explanation of καθ. (καταπολεμήσασα τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ νικήσασα οἶον τοὺς ἐχθροὺς καταγωνισαμένη) to those recorded by Jebb (see Appendix), none is defensible. What one wants, as Jebb says, is a word meaning "spurned", which would also correspond exactly to the antistrophe
∘ — ∘ ∘ ∘ ∘ — ∘ — (1095). Read then ὑπεροπλίσασα, a verb that occurs only at ρ 268, where Odysseus admires the δώματα κάλ' Ὀδυσῆος, and says οὐκ ἂν τις μιν ἀνὴρ ὑπεροπλίσσαιτο, „No one would show himself able to spurn it.“ Here the active is wanted, since Electra is thought of as actually rejecting τὸ μὴ καλὸν and not only making a show of it as in Odysseus' remark. The Suda has ὑπεροπλίσαι· ὑπερνικήσαι.

The corruption would have arisen by the more common word usurping the unknown, and perhaps καθύπερθεν 1091 caught the copyist's eye. In any case, κατά frequently ousts other prepositions, e. g. here 1168 μετεῖχον: κατεῖχον L^{ac}, Ant. 1337 προσεύχου: κατεύχου Aug b; Her. IV. 181.1 παρατείνουσα: κατατ. a; VII. 178.1 διαταχθέντες: κατατ. C; 224.1 διεργάζοντο: κατηργάζ. D'RV; VIII. 12.2 ἐς θάλασσαν: κατὰ θ. CP.

ὑπεροπλότεροι is now read in a fragment of Aeschylus, P OX 2164 (127,4 Mette *Nachtrag*), so the word is not unknown to tragedy.