

The particular value of the verb “εἰσιν” (be-verb) is not related to the movable *nu*. Although Baumeister adds *nu* here, he omits it in the following verses: *Hymn to Aphrodite* 31-32 ἐστὶ, | καὶ [...], *Hymn to Dionysus* 58-59 ἔστω | σεῖό [...], *Hymn to Pan* 29-30 ἐστὶ, | καὶ [...], *Hymn* 34. 18-19 ἐστὶ | σεῖ’ [...].<sup>16</sup>

The other editors who follow Baumeister do not give any reason why they add it here. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the form “εἰσιν” which editors adopted is not appropriate in editions B, and future editors must omit the *nu* at 148 if they choose the principle of editions B.

## Summary

In some editions of the *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*, the movable *nu* is added at the end of a verse when the next verse begins with a vowel and it is omitted when the next verse begins with a consonant. However, at verse 148 in almost all of the editions, the *nu* is added, even though the next verse (149) begins with a consonant: 148-149 φέρτεροί εἰσιν. | ταῦτα δέ [...]. I show that there is no reason for accepting εἰσιν here in the editions.

Keywords: *Homeric Hymn to Demeter*; Movable *Nu*; Editorial Problems; Epic; Hexameter

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-463 ἔθηκε. | τὸν [...], *Hymn to Hermes* 332-333 ἦλθε. | Τὸν [...], *Hymn to Aphrodite* 190-191 ἀθανάτησιν. | Τὸν [...].

<sup>16</sup> These are the examples of ἐστὶ at the end of a verse, and we do not find other examples of εἰσι(ν) at the end of a verse in the Baumeister’s edition. For such an example, see Allen’s editions. Allen (1912) usually adopts the principle of editions B, but he adds the *nu* at verse 148 like Baumeister. However, he omits it in *Iliad* V, 728-729 ἄντυγές εἰσι. | τοῦ δ’ [...] (THOMAS WILLIAM ALLEN, *Homeri Opera*, I, Oxford 1920<sup>3</sup>).