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Krüger's *Augvstin de Catechizandis Rudibus Augustin de Catechizandis Rudibus*. Herausgegeben von Adolf Wolfhard. Zweite vollständig neubearbeitete Ausgabe von G. Krüger. (Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtliche Quellenschriften. Viertes Heft. Freiburg, 1893. Pp. vii. 76. Price 1 Mk. 40).

A. Robertson

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have *one* meaning in the last case. Let them mean 'These words occur in all the MSS., but are not the author's,' and let the editor use his discretion in inserting brackets in this sense. But in this book there are at least four other senses which these brackets bear.—(1) They indicate that words or sentences are not Dio's because they do not occur in some of the MSS. (2) They indicate that they are variants of Dio's own. Arnim has shown us that the words τὰ περὶ τοῦ Διὸς in *Or.* iii. p. 42, 16, mean that a certain *locus classicus* about Zeus should here be inserted, and Wilamowitz has pointed out that the same *locus classicus* was to be inserted at the end of *Or.* iv. After reading through the four speeches I feel certain that it was not a scribe weary of iterating this passage about Zeus who wrote τὰ περὶ τοῦ Διὸς, but that it was Dio himself. These four speeches were, so to speak, found among his papers. He had written four variants of an address to the emperor, and the passage about Zeus was his big plum. It had to be got in to his speech to the emperor, but he could not do it to his own satisfaction and finally utilized it in *Or.* xii. In *Or.* i. it is written out, but this is a matter of chance and should not induce us to think that *Or.* i. was really sent to the emperor. None of these orations were ever sent to the emperor. They are full of variants of Dio's own, and these variants should be put in parallel columns (as has been done in *Or.* xi. p. 120)

and not bracketed. A notable instance is ὁρᾷ γὰρ κ.τ.λ. (p. 43, 26) where the original version is ὁρᾷ γὰρ καὶ τὸν ἥλιον κ.τ.λ. (secluded by Emperius), ὁρᾷ γὰρ ὅτι πανταχοῦ down to ἐναντίων (p. 47) being an amplification of this. I select this instance because these words ὁρᾷ γὰρ καὶ τὸν ἥλιον κ.τ.λ., which are just as much Dio's as the others, have not been simply bracketed but relegated to the critical notes. In many other cases variants acknowledged by the editor have been bracketed. (3) Brackets indicate that words are misplaced. (4) They indicate that words are unintelligible to the editor, e.g. p. 26, 26 where σπονδάζοντα should not be bracketed, but at most marked as corrupt (if we do not accept Arnim's conjecture κομπάζοντα we must insert τὰ τοιαῦτα after σπονδάζοντα), and p. 72, 21 where we should write μᾶλλον δὲ δεκάκις τῆς ἡμέρας.

This is a criticism of a mere matter of form, but I think it is a necessary one, because the seemingly legitimate ἀθεήσεις here are numerous, and I, at least, would question the justice of some. It is difficult for one to dispute the judgment of editors unless they give one value to one sign. There is no doubt another sense in which brackets may be used, viz. as suggestive of a difficulty of some kind, but no one would dare to use them thus in the text of Pindar, and I fail to see why what holds good for Pindar's text should not hold good for Dio's.

W. R. PATON.

KRÜGER'S AUGUSTIN DE CATECHIZANDIS RUDIBUS.

Augustin de Catechizandis Rudibus. Herausgegeben von Adolf Wolfhard. Zweite vollständig neubearbeitete Ausgabe von G. KRÜGER. (Sammlung ausgewählter kirchen- und dogmengeschichtliche Quellschriften. Viertes Heft. Freiburg, 1893. Pp. vii. 76. Price 1 Mk. 40).

ENGLISH as well as German students will welcome the very useful series of texts edited by Prof. Gustav Krüger of Giessen. Their purpose is to a certain extent analogous to that of Prof. Gwatkin's recent volume of selections from early Christian writers. The two undertakings might most usefully supplement one another. The scale and price of Dr. Krüger's publications makes them very convenient for the 'seminar' or lecture-room, while their execution is such as to render them useful to advanced students also.

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I may be permitted to wish the present edition the success which its editor's courageous promptitude deserves, and the whole series a wide circulation.

A. ROBERTSON.