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***Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Libri.* Editionem primam curavit G. Weissenborn. Editio altera quam curavit Mauritius Müller. Pars. IV. Fase. I. Lib. XXXI.—XXXV. Lipsiae, in Aedibus B. G. Teubneri. *Titi Livi ab Urbe Condita Liber V.* Für den Schulgebrauch erklärt von Franz Luterbacher. Leipzig. B. G. Teubner. 1 Mk. 20. *Livy. Book XXI.* Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, by M. S. Dimsdale, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Pitt Press series. 3s. Sd.**

H. M. Stephenson

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lida, he says 'internal and extended cognate': it is surely truer to adopt the view given by Monro (*Homeric Grammar* § 136 n) that the 'internal' use is original and the 'cognate' merely a special form of it, and probably in most cases, if not all, a later form. The notes on two other accusatives *florem depasta* I. 55 and *ardebant Alexim* II. 1 leave nothing to be desired. These three notes form a good example of the care of our editor: it is unfortunately not very uncommon to find all unusual uses of a case thrown into a critical waste-paper basket such as 'Accusative of Respect,' 'Genitive of Relation,' a custom fatal to all exactness of scholarship. The note on I. 55 is a good specimen of the kind that the stupid boy will read little and heed less. On 66 Mr. Sidgwick takes the sensible view that emendation is unnecessary, '*Oaxes*' being named after the town *Oaxus*. Of I. 70 his translation 'At last behold with wonder a few scant ears, my realm of old' seems obviously right. The distinction in II. 2 between indirect question '*nec quid speraret habebat*' and final relative '*nec quod speraret habebat*' is important, and is one of the things that should be learned early. On I. 30 he takes *hibiscus* = switch, doubtless rightly. III. 39 is a good specimen of clever and suggestive translation. On III. 102. *neque* = *ne quidem*. Conington should surely have been followed in classing the usage as a Grecism and comparing *ὁδῶ*. The note on IV. 30 *rosida mella*, is a good one: Mr. Sidgwick compares the English 'honeydew,' secreted by the aphides. On I. 44 *luto* is taken as instrumental ablative, perhaps rightly. The note of V. 40 deserts Conington in favour of the simpler and more natural (if not indeed necessary) 'scatter leaves on the ground'—In I. 80 *cotis* is taken as abl. of penalty, probably rightly. In VI. 5 the point that *pingues*, *deductum* are both 'predicative' is not sufficiently brought out. In I. 35 *tum durare solum* etc, *durare* is taken transitive with *orbis* for subject, which seems better than the usual way. The explanation of *argutus* in note on VII. 1 is good and clear and Mr. Sidgwick is doubtless right, as against Conington, in placing no stop in I. 5, 'ready to sing and answer in rivalry'. On VIII. 42 *ut vidi, ut perii* he takes *ut* throughout = how, and explains the mistranslation, as also Vergil's 'blunder' I. 59 in translating *ἐναλλα*. He considers the refrain in I. 77 spurious, 'as without it the songs are of equal length': on the other hand the refrain is absolutely appropriate where it stands. On IX. 23 Mr. Sidgwick does not attempt the old explanation 'while I am on my way back': and he is right, as the instances collected by Kennedy are enough to shew that *dum* with pres. indic. has both meanings: and, as has been pertinently observed, why not 'while I am on my way there'? The note on I. 58 '*ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae*' is one of those that teach style in Latin. On X. 20 'wet from the winter oakwoods where he has been gathering acorns' is much better than the usual 'from steeping acorns for fodder.'

The notes on points of scansion, as on I. 39; II. 65; IV. 61.; V. 21; VII. 23 and IX. 66 are excellent, though quite short: especially the last, where a boy is rightly taught the distinction between true archaisms and illegitimate imitations. Schoolmasters would sometimes be saved a good deal of trouble if to such notes of exceptional usage (both here and in Syntax) there were appended a caution against imitation: e.g. on I. 39 '-at of Impf. was originally long and Vergil occasionally uses it so' but you must not. Little harm would be done by admitting the double duty of the classics as models, as well as subjects of study. There are no 'composition-indexes' to this book, nor is this, in the case of the *Eclogues*, desirable. Vergil is not in these the acknowledged and only master of his metre,

as he afterwards became. Nor is it amiss that a touch of the humour which gave us 'Greek Prose' peeps out in 'the saying and doings—or rather the singings and laziness—of the Sicilian shepherds' (p. 8). The idea of Theocritean parallels will be of little use to lower boys, but of incalculable convenience to more advanced students. We have said enough to shew that the book is one from which almost any reader can learn a good deal, and one to which few teachers can add very much except in the way of amplification.

FRANK CARTER.

The Epistles of Horace, Book I. With Introduction and notes by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. Cambridge: University Press. 1888. 2s. 6d.

THE practised skill of Mr. Shuckburgh has produced an edition which will be very well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. It does not claim to add anything fresh to the interpretation of the poet, nor to be based upon a complete survey of the recent literature of the subject. Nor does it even give a discussion of the numerous difficulties presented by the Epistles, with reasoned grounds for adopting one view rather than another. But it makes the way of the schoolboy preparing for the University Local Examination pretty plain before him—somewhat too plain, it may be feared, for his real good—by an excellent life of Horace, by a running analysis of the text, by giving frequent translations, and by judicious decisions upon points of difficulty. There are a few instances where Mr. Shuckburgh has glided over rather thin ice, and settled an interpretation with a definiteness, which the facts hardly warrant; but this is an error, if it is to be accounted one, for which most of those who use the book will probably be thankful. 'An editor is fortunate if he has not himself imbibed many prejudices as to the poet's meaning' is Mr. Shuckburgh's own confession, and it is one in which an earlier editor of the Epistles may join. I cannot myself accept his defence of *duxit* in i. 20, 28, nor his interpretation of the 'grafted cornels' in i. 16, 8; and miss an explanation of the subjunctive in the latter passage. I do not believe that *ampulla* can be for *amb-olla* in defiance of phonetic law, while the early form *ampora* gives such a natural explanation of it otherwise; and agree with Mr. Jeans that the explanation of the phrase repeated by Mr. Shuckburgh 'is quite untenable, and may now be considered exploded' (*Letters of Cicero*², p. 21). There is unquestionably a difficulty in *nocturnos tepores* (i. 18, 93); but 'the warm air at nights' is much less likely to bring a fever, than 'heated blood': and in the still more doubtful *tepidus sol* of i. 20, 19 the note 'Some however explain the reference to the schools' will puzzle more than it will help. But on the whole it cannot be denied that if Mr. Shuckburgh's plan of annotation is the right one for his purpose, he has carried it out with care and skill.

A. S. W.

Titi Livi Ab Urbe Condita Libri. Editionem primam curavit G. WEISSENBORN. Editio altera quam curavit MAURITIUS MÜLLER. Pars. IV. Fasc. I. Lib. XXXI.—XXXV. Lipsiae, in Aedibus B. G. Teubneri.

THIS is another instalment of the seventh edition of Weissenborn's text of Livy revised by M. Müller.

A preface contains a list of all the passages in which this text differs from that of Madvig, 1884. The text and preface together embody all the latest results of Livian textual criticism, and the edition is one which no student of Livy can well afford to be without.

The paper is good, the type and printing excellent, and (there is no end to German advance in these days) the sheets appear to be stitched together at the back.

Titī Livi ab Urbe Condita Liber V. Für den Schulgebrauch erklärt von Franz Luterbacher. Leipzig. B. G. Teubner. 1 Mk. 20.

AN edition of Livy, Book V., by F. Luterbacher. The verdict pronounced by Herr E. Kral on the same professor's edition of the third and fourth books in this same series may be repeated of this, 'die ausgabe ist durchaus zu empfehlen.' The notes are excellent, especially in regard to the peculiarities of Livian usage. They are always to the point, contain as a rule just what is wanted, and are not crowded with useless quotations from authors ancient and modern with which it is gratifying to find that even German schoolboys are not familiar. They might perhaps here and there be fuller. *E.g.*, in c. 19, § 4, a note on *efficit ne* would be useful, though the construction is explained on c. 33, § 11, and in c. 38, § 1, *non deorum saltem, si non hominum memores* is not sufficiently explained by '*non . . . saltem = ne . . . quidem.*'

The text adopted is that of Weissenborn revised by H. I. Müller, 1882. An appendix on the text gives a list of various readings and emendations, while an asterisk shows where the text of the present edition departs from Weissenborn's.

Livy. Book XXI. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, by M. S. DIMSDALE, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Pitt Press series. 3s. 6d.

MR. DIMSDALE'S edition contains an historical introduction not too long and to the point, two useful maps, a general analysis heading each page, and a marginal analysis of the contents of each chapter. The notes are shapely and to the point, sound and scholarly. There are also two appendices, one on Hannibal's route over the Alps, the other on the scene of the battle of the Trebia.

It is certainly to be recommended as a thoroughly useful class-book.

H. M. STEPHENSON.

Selected Letters of Pliny, with Notes for the use of Schools by the late C. E. PRICHARD, M.A. and E. R. BERNARD, M.A. New edition. 1887. Clarendon Press. 3s.

THIS edition, which differs from the two preceding ones by the addition of a Life of Pliny and an index of proper names, is distinctly above the average school editions. The chief ground of complaint is that the notes, sound and scholarly throughout, are so few in number and in many cases so short. Possibly this is a fault on the right side, but still in an author like Pliny where allusions to social usages, historical events and constitutional procedure are so frequent, certainly more than sixty-three pages of notes seem to be required to 125 pages of text. One consequence of this conciseness is that comparatively few references are given either to such writers as Martial and Juvenal or to other letters of Pliny. The selection of letters is on the whole good, though surely ii. 11, the trial of Marius Priscus, and iii. 9, that of Classicus, should have been added. Of the Pliny-Trajan letters those selected have little interest except that on the Christians, and Nos. 8, 17, 31, 38 and 81 would have been far better. There are a few slips and inaccuracies which need correction. Ep. 3, § 7,

'possident ne te' (the Aldine reading) is printed in the notes, 'possident te' (that of Keil) in the text. Ep. 5, § 1, 'ratio constet,' 'rational account may be given,' is incorrect. The metaphor is from the tallying of accounts in banking. Ep. 6, § 31, Pliny is said to have been 'praefectus aerarii' in 99, the second year of Trajan. It should be 'praefectus aerarii Saturni' in 98 just before Nerva's death. Ep. 9, § 17, the phrase 'adlectus inter praetorios' is not correctly explained. It refers to the different grades of senatorial rank. Ep. 12, § 9, 'Pliny continued to plead occasionally in the time of Trajan, and perhaps later.' The last words should be omitted, as Pliny died first. Ep. 42, § 4, 'the transference of the Roman comitia to the senate was followed by a similar change in the provinces.' Inscriptions do not bear this out. Ep. 52, § 3, the note implies that 'Catanaeus, an early editor,' had used the Medicean MS. This is incorrect. Catanaeus published his first edition in 1506. The MS. was not brought to Italy till 1508. Ep. 57, § 15, Julius Vindex was not 'propraetor of Gaul' but 'legatus pr. pr. Galliae Lugdunensis.' Ep. 64, § 13, 'ludi Circenses vel Apollinares' is not a correct expression. There were 'ludi Circenses' at most of the great festivals. Ep. 68, § 6, 'obtinenti Africam' is not 'the magistrate in charge of the province,' but 'the praefectus of Africa.' Ep. 89, § 6 and 10, the note is based on the view, proved by Mommsen to be wrong, that Pliny was sent to Bithynia in 103. The correct date (111 A.D.) is given in the Life of Pliny, p. 4. The Life of Pliny and the index of names are the work of Mr. L. Huxley. The former is correct and well written, though we should have been glad of a few more facts in exchange for some of the criticism. Bithynia was not a 'consular province' (p. 4), and to say that Pliny's financial power as quaestor caused him to be named 'quaestor imperatoris' shows a misunderstanding of what that title implies. The index of names is not well-proportioned. We have half a column on Aeschines, and two lines on Verginius Rufus, and while Trajan has eight lines assigned to him Galba has twenty-one. It is to be hoped that the need for a third edition proves that Pliny is now read more often in schools.

E. G. H.

Une Grammaire Latine Inédite du XIII. Siècle, Par Ch. FIÉVILLE. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1886. 5 fcs.

THIS volume, like Wrobel's edition of Eberhard of Bethune (Breslau, 1887) is a very important contribution to the history of Latin Grammar in the Middle Ages. M. Fierville has the advantage of publishing for the first time a medieval grammar the existence of which must apparently modify to some extent the views expressed by Thurot in his *Notices et Extraits de divers manuscrits pour servir à l'histoire des idées grammaticales au moyen âge*: a work which must form the starting-point for every student of the subject.

Thurot thought that in the fourteenth century the same Latin grammar was used in all the schools of Europe; and that this was the *Doctrinal* of Alexander of Villedieu. M. Fierville has brought to light the existence of a *Magister Caesar*, whose book represents a grammatical tradition current, during the thirteenth century, in the schools of North Italy. To it he prefixes a chapter on medieval metre by Vincentius Heremita, from the Laon MS., to be mentioned below.

The text of Magister Caesar's grammar is based by M. Fierville on two manuscripts: (1) Paris 15462 (*fonds Latin*) in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*; (2) Laon