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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.

E. G. H.

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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