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***Society in Rome under the Caesars.* By W. R. Inge. Murray. 6s.**

E. G. H.

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list given at the commencement of all those, both emperors and private individuals, who are known from inscriptions, coins or authors to have belonged to the college of pontiffs. That much of the information which Dr. Habel has so laboriously collected was known before it is needless to say, but there are several points in which he differs from the received authorities. Among these we can only mention the following: (1) Whereas Borghesi, Mommsen, Henzen, &c. hold that the election to the pontificatus maximus was transferred in 14 A.D. along with the other elections from the comitia of the septemdecim tribus to the senate, Dr. Habel maintains that the election by the tribes was retained up to the time of Severus. The reasons for this view we cannot enter into here, but they seem, if not absolutely convincing, to make it at least probable. (2) It is shown, I think convincingly, that up to the time of Vespasian nomination to a pontificatus was never accorded to more than one of the imperial family at the same time, and that this nomination played an important part in the quasi-designation of the successor to the empire (Tac. *Ann.* i. 3, Suet. *Calig.* 12, Dio Cass. lvi. 8, &c.). (3) With regard to the pontificatus granted to private individuals, it is generally held that they were transferred along with the ordinary magistracies from the comitia to the senate, and that the emperor could only appoint by his right of commendatio. Dr. Habel somewhat arbitrarily rejects this view, and affirms that from the year 29 B.C. the emperors had made these appointments 'legitime ex sua potestate.' No sufficient reason is given for this departure from the common view, and the passages cited by Mommsen (Tac. *Ann.* iii. 19, Dio Cass. liii. 17) are not satisfactorily explained away. There are several other minor points on which fresh light is thrown, such as the meaning to be assigned to the legend 'Pietas Augusti' on coins of the second century, while there is a somewhat minute discussion as to the symbols of the various sacerdotia occurring on coins.

E. G. HARDY.

Society in Rome under the Caesars. By W. R. INGE. Murray. 6s.

THERE is nothing about this little book which calls for special notice. It was the essay which obtained

the Hare Prize at Cambridge in 1886, and though a distinctly good and well-written prize essay, we are not sure that it so far exceeds, except perhaps in length, other productions of its class as to warrant publication. At any rate it must be ranked far below Arnold's *Roman Provincial Administration*, which gained a similar prize at Oxford some years ago. The best two chapters in the book are those on Roman Religion and Morality, in which the chief points, familiar enough in themselves, are well and sometimes strikingly stated. The rest of the book, in spite of a long list of authorities referred to, has been mostly pieced together from Becker's *Gallus* and Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte*, under such heads as Grades of Society, Education and Marriage, Daily Life, Amusements, &c. As a published work it is apparently intended for popular reading, and this no doubt makes the vagueness of much of the book, and the almost complete absence of references less of a drawback. As a matter of curiosity however we should be glad to learn the authority for the statement that senators 'might dine in the Capitol at the public expense'; it would also be interesting to know where Mr. Inge has discovered the improper epigrams 'of the virtuous and refined Pliny' which he says have come down to us. That Pliny did write 'hendecasyllabi' which were not quite proper we know from his own statement, but the hexameters which have come down to us (*Ep.* vii. 4) merely relate to a questionable epigram of the virtuous and refined Cicero.

E. G. H.

Kritisch-exegetische Studien zu den scriptores historiae Augustae. By DR. RUDOLF BITSCHOFSKY.

THIS pamphlet contains the critical examination of a number of difficult and corrupt passages. The criticism is exercised mostly with judgment and caution; in many cases the traditional reading is successfully vindicated, and either in this way or by a slight alteration of the text several difficult passages seem to be successfully cleared up.

E. G. H.

METRICAL INSCRIPTION FROM LAGINA.

THE following inscription from Lagina, in Caria, was published by MM. Charles Diehl and Georges Cousin in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*

of the present year (xi. pp. 160 foll.) from a copy and an impression taken by themselves, and a copy of M. Benndorf:—

..... ΑΤ .....
 ΣΗΣΙΕΡΗΣ ..... ΑΙΔΙΜΟΕΝΤΙΠΟΘΩΙ
 ΟΥΓΑΡΜΟΙΠΛΟΥΤΟΙΟΜΕΓΑ . Θ . ΟΣΑΜΦΙΜΕΜΥΚΕΝ
 ΔΩΜΑΠΕΡΙΣΤΙΑΠΝΑΙΣΛΑΜΠΟΜΕΝΟΝΣΤΑΜΙΣΙΝ
 5 Ο . ΔΕΠΡΟΘΥΜΙΗΣΤΕΑΣΑΝΤΟΣΟΝ . . . ΟΝΑΡΕΤΗ
 ΕΥΣΕΒΙΗΝΙΕΡΗΝΕΣΤΕΛΟΣΕΙΡΓΑΣΑΤΟ
 ΠΑΝΤΑΔΕΣΕΙΟΘΥΩΡΟΣΟΖΟΝΣΘΕΝΟΣΑΧΗΝΕΣΣΙΝ
 ΕΛΛΑΧΕΝΕΜΜΕΝΕΩΣΟΜΠΝΙΑΚΥΔΑΛΙΜΗ
 ΚΑΙΤΕΣΟΙΑΡΗΤΕΙΡΑΝΕΜΗΝΑΛΟΧΟΝΜΕΝΕΘΗΚΑ
 10 ΜΟΧΙΟΝΕΞΑΣΙΗΣΗΓΕΝΟΣΕΣΤΙΦΙΛΟΝ