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In Varronis Saturas Menippeas Observationes Selectae, scripsit Eduardus Norden. Leipzig, Teubner, 1891.

H. N.

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In Varronis Saturas Menippeas Observationes Selectae, scriptis EDUARDUS NORDEN. Leipzig, Teubner, 1891.

A REPRINT from the Supplement of the *Jahrbücher* (pp. 276—346). The essay will be found valuable not only in itself, but also on account of its numerous collections of passages bearing upon Greek and Latin popular philosophy. Probably no one work, had it survived, would have told us so much on this subject as the Menippean satires of Varro. The chapter on the *Eumenides* (p. 329 foll.) is especially interesting. H. N.

Extracts from various Greek Authors. An Accompaniment to Xenophon's *Anabasis* and for the Cultivation of Sight-reading. By CHARLES TUDOR WILLIAMS. New York. Henry Holt and Co. 1890. Pp. 231.

THIS book gives more than the title-page promises, in three maps (of the Persian kingdom, the Expedition of Cyrus, and Greece and Asia Minor) with copious Indices, a Historical Chart, a Table of Irregular Greek Verbs (so arranged as to show at a glance the tenses used in Attic), and Tables of common Greek weights, measures, and moneys. Most of the 147 extracts are selected for the illustration of Xenophon's *Anabasis*. We find here the pertinent passages from the *Panegyric* of Isocrates, and from Plutarch's *Life of Artaxerxes*, from Herodotus, Strabo, and Pausanias. The connexion of some extracts is not very close, as when the story of the mob at Ephesus is quoted from the Acts of the Apostles since Ephesus is mentioned in the *Anabasis*. In general, however, the extracts are well selected and could be made useful in enlivening the pupil's elementary course. The editor has striven to adapt them for exercises in reading at sight by adding at the foot of the page the translation of unfamiliar words and the hint to the right construction of the more difficult passages. The miscellaneous historical, geographical, and grammatical matter seems to be what the editor has found useful in his own experience. The plan of the work is certainly novel. T. D. S.

The Story of the Iliad. By ALFRED J. CHURCH, M.A.

The Story of the Odyssey. By the same. London, Seeley & Co. 1892. 5s. each.

THESE delightful books are a considerable expansion of Prof. Church's *Stories from Homer* first published in one volume fourteen years ago. The narrative is lively and graceful; and in all respects a faithful reproduction of the Homeric spirit. The illustrations after Flaxman are, considering the low price of the books, decidedly good, especially those representing the defence of the ships by Ajax in the *Iliad* and the killing of the Suitors in the *Odyssey*. Shall we be thought pedantic in complaining that the hero of the *Odyssey* always appears as Ulysses?

Atlas Antiquus. Twelve maps of the Ancient World for Schools and Colleges by Dr. HENRY KIEPERT, M.R. Acad. Berlin. Tenth edition, revised and enlarged. Boston and New York, 1892: Leach, Shewell and Sanborn. \$2.00.

A GOOD atlas forms so necessary a part of the working library of every classical student that any accession to the list of *available* books is very welcome. Dr. Kiepert's Atlas in its new edition may fairly be considered such an accession, English and American, in that it now bears the imprint of an American publishing house and is offered at a price which puts it within the reach of all. The merits of the Atlas are so well known to scholars in general that an extended review of the work is unnecessary. In this new edition all the excellence of former editions has been preserved, while the maps have been revised and made to show, as far as is desirable in a work of this character, the latest advances in geographical knowledge. Five of the maps bear date of August, 1890; the rest are of later date, map V. (Greece and the Islands of the Aegæan) having been finished in September 1891.

The Index is a model of what an index should be, giving every name shown on the maps.

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NOTES.

EUR. *Iph. Taur.* vv. 285-290.

Πυλάδην, δέδορκας τήνδε; τήνδε δ' οὐχ ὄρῃς
"Αἶδον δράκαιναν, ὥς με βούλεται κτανεῖν
δαινὰς ἐχίδναις εἰς ἐμ' ἐστομωμένη;
ἢ δ' ἐκ χιτώνων πῦρ πνέουσα καὶ φόνον
περὶ τοὺς ἑρέσσει, μητέρ' ἀγκάλας ἐμὴν
ἐχουσα, πέτρινον ὄχθον, ὥς ἐπεμβάλη.

In these verses two points deserve notice. First, the words ἐκ χιτώνων (v. 288), which appear to have offended the editors generally, with the exception of Seidler and Nauck, may be illustrated by Aesch. *Choeph.* 1048 sq. φαιοχίτωνες (qu. φαιχίτωνες?) καὶ πεπλεκτανημένοι πυκνοὶς δράκουσιν, a passage which Euripides seems to have had in mind when writing that under consideration and to have endeavoured to improve on by substituting for πεπλεκτανημένοι πυκνοὶς δράκουσιν, the graphic δαινὰς ἐχίδναις ἐστομωμένη. Likewise, for the rather neutral term φαιοχίτωνες he gives us the vivid image of a fury emitting fire and blood (cf. Aesch. *Choeph.* 1058) from her garments as she flies.

Secondly, the word ὄχθον (v. 290) was emended by Heimsoeth to ὄγκον. But we certainly look for a term here in apposition to μητέρα (v. 289), for which purpose neither ὄχθον nor ὄγκον seems appropriate. Write rather ἀχθος, an emendation strongly supported by Aesch. *Prom.* 350, ἀχθος οὐκ εὐάγκαλον.

EUR. *Iph. Taur.* v. 1393.

λάβρην κλύδωνι συμπεσοῦσ' ἠπείγεται.

The verb ἠπείγεται here is quite unsuitable. The passages from Homer cited in support of it are contrary to Euripides' constant usage. Cf. *Or.* 799, *Heracl.* 732, *Phoen.* 1280 (active); *Or.* 1258, *Alc.* 255, *Alc.* 1152, *Heracl.* 734, *Ion* 1258, *H.F.* 586, *Phoen.* 1171, *Hipp.* 1185, *Antip.* fr. 183 (Nauck) (middle), in all which passages the verb expresses acceleration or haste. Nor does Pierson's conjecture ἐπείχεται seem entirely satisfactory. Read rather ἀπείργεται. Cf. *Hcl.* 1268, πόσον δ' ἀπείργει μήκος ἐκ γαίης δόρυ; *Alc.* 255 is also instructive.