

review of the literature of the Gallo-Roman period; and as students of literature are more numerous than those of astrology, the unrealised hope of the title is not likely to cause much disappointment.

Lexique des Antiquités Grecques. Par PIERRE PARIS, avec la collaboration de G. ROQUES. Pp. 477. Nombreux dessins inédits. Paris: Albert Fontemoing, 1909.

It is hard to imagine what purpose this book could serve, even if it were quite free from errors. There may have been some special need in France for a small dictionary of exclusively Greek antiquities; but an ordinary Greek Lexicon would surely contain all that is here, except the illustrations, and would give in addition some etymological information. In a small dictionary of antiquities there is always the fault that no references can be given; the substitution of Greek for Latin in the headings has no practical advantage, but the great disadvantage that many students to whom a book of this kind is likely to be of service do not know enough Greek to use it. It would seem far simpler to include an account of Greek dress under the heading *Vestis*, than to scatter the various articles of clothing through the pages under such names as Ἀμπερόνη (where a Doric chiton is illustrated), Διπλοῖς, Ἐξωμῖς (where there is a picture of a chlamys), etc. The table of contents arranged by subjects is a good feature; but the other possibility of success, in the illustrations, has not been attained.

Die Münzen von Pergamon. By DR. HANS VON FRITZE. Berlin: Reimer, 1910. Pp. 108. 4to. With nine colotype plates.

The mills of the Berlin *Corpus Nummorum* grind slowly, but they do their work with exemplary thoroughness. This excellent and admirably illustrated monograph on the coins of Pergamum is a special study, based on the mass of material which has been accumulated but which is as yet accessible only to the editors. Without entering into details regarding individual examples, it discusses in turn each of the great classes issued from the mint—the autonomous, the regal, the imperial—noting the chief varieties and the various indications that throw light on moot points of chronology. Imhoof's stylistic arrangement of the coins of the kings is rightly maintained unaltered. But a fresh distribution among the different rulers is proposed; and the change is for the better, inasmuch as Attalus I. now secures something like his due proportion of the whole. Dr. von Fritze's treatment of the cistophori and of the copper that served as small change for the regal silver is equally judicious and careful. On one point connected with the latter he seems, indeed, to be unduly cautious: if he had cited the striking analogy of the coins of the 'new style' at Athens, it might have helped him to a more satisfactory view of the relation between the symbols on the silver and the types on the reverses of the copper (p. 34). Special attention is very properly devoted to the imperial age. The types then become extremely interesting, and the systematic examination to which they are here subjected yields some highly instructive results. In particular, students of the imperial cult will find in them not a little that is illuminating. It is to be regretted that room has not been found for an index.

Selections from the Greek Papyri. Edited with Translations and Notes by GEORGE MILLIGAN, D.D. Pp. xxxii+152. 1 facsimile. Cambridge: University Press, 1910. 5s. net.

The title of Dr. (now Prof.) Milligan's little volume might perhaps lead the reader to expect a more comprehensive introduction to the study of Greek papyri than is actually