

is shown to be less isolated than it first appeared to be, and is assigned to an Iberian artist, with Greek training, and is dated about 440 B.C.

Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité. By G. PERROT and CH. CHIPIEZ. Tome viii. La Grèce Archaique. La Sculpture. By G. PERROT. Pp. xv+756. 14 plates and 363 illustrations. Paris: Hachette, 1903. 30 f.

The volume opens with an etched portrait of Prof. Perrot, and a memoir of M. Chipiez, whose long collaboration has been terminated by death. It deals in the first instance with civil, military, and sepulchral architecture, that of the early temple having been already discussed in vol. vii. The greater part of the book is devoted to the rise of Greek sculpture in the archaic period, which is interpreted as the interval between the 1st Olympiad and the Battle of Salamis. A discussion of the general conditions of early sculpture is followed by chapters on the Ionian schools of Asia Minor and the islands; the Dorian schools of the Peloponnesus, Sicily, Magna Graecia, and central Greece; and on the early school of Attica, principally as revealed by the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis.

British Museum. Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Vol. III. By A. H. SMITH. Pp. xii+481. 29 (half tone) plates and 76 illustrations in Text. London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1904. 7s. 6d.

This is the last volume of the Catalogue of Greek and Roman Sculptures in the British Museum. Vol. I having been devoted to the earlier periods, and Vol. II to the principal campaigns of excavation by which the collection has been enriched, Vol. III deals with the residue. These are for the most part of the later Greek and Graeco-Roman schools. They are grouped as statues and busts arranged by their subjects; uncertain ideal heads; portraits, Greek and Roman; torsos, fragments, animals; later Greek and Graeco-Roman reliefs, votive, decorative, and sepulchral; decorative and architectural objects, such as altars, vases, candelabra, and the like. Modern forgeries and casts are briefly described. Comparative tables for tracing objects from the older official publications and a general index to the three volumes complete the work.

Répertoire de la Statuaire Grecque et Romaine. Tome III. 2640 statues antiques. By SALOMON REINACH. Pp. xv+371. 2640 illustrations in the text. Paris: Leroux, 1904. 5 f.

This volume completes, for the present, M. Reinach's 'Répertoire.' He has now supplied, at a nominal cost, a visual index to some 13,645 works of sculpture. The illustrations are rough, but they are in most cases sufficient to determine whether there is need for further reference. The book is valuable (1) as an index of sculptural types, (2) as a guide to the standard publications of objects, (3) as a clue (by means of a special index) to the literature dealing with particular collections.

A Companion to Greek Studies. By LEONARD WHIBLEY, M.A. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. 8vo. Pp. xxx+672. With 141 illustrations and five maps. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1905. 18s.

The scheme of this work entails eight main headings, distributed as follows:—I. Geography, Fauna, and Flora. II. History and Chronology. III. Literature, Philosophy, and