

**Cilicia.** By FRANZ X. SCHAFFER. [141st *Ergänzungsheft* zu Petermanns *Mitteilungen*.] Pp. 110. 2 maps, 5 figures. Gotha: Perthes, 1903. 12 m.

Dr. Schaffer's exploration of Cilicia during the years 1900 and 1901 was made mainly in the interests of the natural sciences, especially geology. But he did not neglect archaeology altogether, and contributed a paper to the *Jahreshefte* of the Vienna Arch. Inst. on the route taken by Cyrus' general Menon across Taurus. The substance of this he now includes in his general account of the whole region, and notices briefly other questions of ancient history and topography, e.g. the situation of Mallus and Mopsukrene; the former navigability of the Cydnus; and the passes across Taurus. He describes with some fulness the ruins of Tarsus, Anazarba, Elaeousa-Sebaste and Olba, and mentions in passing many minor monuments of the Greek, Roman, and Lesser Armenian periods.

**Orientalis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae.** Supplementum *Sylloges* Inscriptionum Graecarum edidit WILHELMUS DITTENBERGER. Vol. I. Pp. viii. + 658. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1903. 18 m.

In the Preface to the second edition of the indispensable *Sylloge*, the author promised a supplement containing a selection of Greek inscriptions of the East. The first volume of this Supplement now appears, two years only after the completion of the *Sylloge*. The book is arranged on the same plan; the inscriptions themselves are not provided with descriptive titles, but reference is facilitated by headlines giving somewhat more detailed information. It is hardly necessary to speak of the high quality of the work, or to point out how convenient to the historian is the inclusion in one volume of new critical editions of monuments like the Canopus Decree, the Rosetta Stone, the Adule inscription, the Ilian law concerning tyrants, the Smyrna-Magnesia treaty, the dispute between Mytilene and Pitane, the Nemrud-Dagh inscriptions. The 434 inscriptions are classified under the following heads: (1) Regna Alexandri, Antigoni, Demetrii, Lysimachi; (2) Regnum Lagidarum; (3) Nubia et Aethiopia; (4) Regnum Seleucidarum; (5) Regnum Attalidarum; (6) Regna Asiana Minora (Bithynia, Galatia, Iudaea, etc.); (7) Regna Arsacidarum et Sasanidarum. The largest numbers naturally fall to the Ptolemies (183), Seleucids (53) and Attalids (76). Recently published inscriptions of importance are reserved for Vol. II., which is to contain inscriptions relating to the Roman provinces, down to the time of Justinian, and Indices.

**Inscriptiones Graecae consilio et auctor. Acad. Litt. Reg. Boruss. editae.** Vol. XII. *Inscriptiones Insularum Maris Aegaei praeter Delum.* Fascic. V. Pars Prior. *Inscriptiones Cycladum praeter Tenum.* Ed. by F. HILLER DE GAERTRINGEN. Pp. v. + 227. Berlin: Reimer, 1903. 24 m.

The present part of the Corpus of Greek Inscriptions contains 797 inscriptions, of Ios, Sicinos, Naxos, Paros, Oliaros, Siphnos, Seriphos, Cythnos, Ceos, Gyaros, Syros, and Andros. Among the new or recently published inscriptions are: No. 109, treaty between the Parians and Thasians, c. 411 B.C.; No. 114, decree in honour of Cephisophon for services rendered to Paros and Thasos; No. 444, the Parian Chronicle, with the new fragment; No. 445, the Archilochus inscription; No. 480, the Siphnian version of the Athenian fifth century decree regulating the coinage, weights, and measures of the allies; No. 481, Siphnian decree in honour of Perigenes, admiral of Ptolemy Philopator, who was in the Aegae in 217 B.C., after the battle of Raphia.