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instructor. It is therefore in response to an actual want that the new collection has been published.

There are 18 plates containing 25 pages from 22 manuscripts. Some of them are new, others have been published in works not generally accessible; only a few are familiar. Practically all the authors are of interest to the student of the classics, Augustine's *Homilies* and Jerome's *De viris illustribus* being the only patristic works represented. The plates are excellent; they are arranged chronologically and represent the various scripts from square capitals to the humanistic script. More than half the manuscripts are in the library at Wolfenbüttel, e.g., the *Agrimensores* (uncial), Augustine's *Homilies* (Merovingian), Isidore's *Etymologies* (Italian half-cursive), and the following minuscule MSS: *Pompei commentum artis Donati* (saec. VIII), Aurelius Victor (saec. IX), Suetonius (saec. XI), Propertius (saec. XI-XII), Martianus Capella (saec. XIII), Vegetius (saec. XIV), Juvenal (saec. XIV), Tibullus (saec. XV), the *Panegyrici* (saec. XV). The other libraries represented are: Berlin, Virgil ("Augusteus"); Florence, Virgil ("Mediceus"), Caesar, (Beneventine script); Bamberg, Jerome, *De viris illustribus* (half-uncial), *Scriptores historiae Augustae* ("insular"); Madrid, Isidore's *Etymologies* (Visigothic); Paris, Suetonius ("Memmianus"); Erlangen, Cicero, *De inventione* (saec. X), Isidore's *Etymologies* (saec. XII); Venice, Tacitus, *Dialogus* (saec. XV).

A booklet accompanying the plates contains a brief history, written in Latin, of the manuscripts, with a selected bibliography. There is no transcription of the text and discussion of the script.

Further series, of a more special character, are promised if the reception of the first is favorable. It is to be hoped that the untimely death of Ihm will not interfere with the project. It would be easy to combine in future issues a scientific and a practical purpose. It would be very desirable, for example, to have published a collection of plates from Spanish manuscripts no longer in Spain, to supplement the series published by Ehwald-Loewe.

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M. Tulli Ciceronis Paradoxa Stoicorum, Academicorum Reliquiae cum Lucullo, Timaeus, De Natura Deorum, De Divinatione, De Fato. Fasciculus I. Ed. OTTO PLASBERG. Leipzig: Teubner, 1908. Pp. iv+196. M. 8.

The task of preparing a new (and much needed) edition of this group of Cicero's philosophical works was intrusted to Professor Plasberg by the Royal Prussian Academy fourteen years ago. The first fascicle contains the *Paradoxa*, the *Academica*, and the *Timaeus*. The *Academica* are printed in the following order: The *Varro*, or the first book of the *Academica Pos-*

teriora (the title of which, in the form *Academicus I*, has an unfamiliar look), then the fragments of Book II and part of the fragments of Book III, followed by the fragments of the *Catulus* and by the *Lucullus*. The other fragments of Book III and those of Book IV, since they are derived from the *Lucullus*, are entered as footnotes to that work on the appropriate pages. The ancient *testimonia* precede the *Academica* and also the *Timaeus*.

The distinguishing feature of this edition of the *Timaetus* is the interlinear arrangement of the Greek with the Latin text, an arrangement so convenient that it justifies the typographical difficulties it must have caused. Brackets inclose such passages of each author as are not found in the other, so that the relation of the Latin to the Greek original is easily made out.

The text of the *Paradoxa*, of the *Lucullus*, and of the *Timaetus*, like the text of earlier editions, rests primarily upon A B (Vossiani 84 and 86), and V (Vindobonensis 189). Besides these MSS the editor cites for the *Paradoxa* F (Florentinus Marciianus 257), M (Monacensis 528), Harleiani 2622 and 2682; for the *Lucullus* F, M, and, where V fails, N (Notradamensis Parisinus 17812); for the *Timaetus* F, M, L (Vossianus 10). Variants for the Greek text are occasionally cited from A, P, Y, F, and the *testimonia* of Proclus as given in Burnet's edition. For *Academicus I* some sixty MSS have been used, but the promised discussion of them has been postponed till the publication of the third fascicle, containing *De Divinatione* and *De Fato*, in order to avoid repeating the same subject-matter. Its place is taken by a brief summary (p. 33). The MSS are divided into two main classes, Δ , subdivided into "meliores," headed by Parisinus 6331 (Halm's P) and including a MS similar to Halm's V, and "deteriorum genera," including Halm's A; Γ , subdivided into "genus corruptum" and "genus interpolatum," which includes Halm's G. For further information the reader is referred to an article by Ed. Stroebel, *Philologus* 52, and to the dissertation by Otto Dieckhoff, *De Ciceronis libris de natura deorum recensendis* (Göttingen, 1894).

Besides the readings of the MSS and of the very early editions, the critical apparatus includes the readings of the editions of Halm and Baiter (1861), Baiter (1865), Müller (1878-79), and, for the *Academica*, Reid (1885). The edition of Schneider (1891) is occasionally quoted for the *Paradoxa*. The text is the most conservative that has yet appeared and the editor has done good service in relegating to the notes the greater number of the conjectures adopted by earlier editors, thus clearing the ground for further work on the text. For example I have noted in the *Paradoxa* 39 instances where the present text differs from that of Halm; in 31 conjectures have been replaced by MSS readings and in 12 readings of A have replaced those of V or of inferior MSS. The text of the *Lucullus* is closer to the text of Reid (whose arguments are often quoted) than to that of any other editor, but I have noted some 85 cases where the two editions vary; in 38 of them conjectures are replaced by MSS readings and in 24 the readings of A have replaced those of inferior MSS; in 11 cases MSS readings have been discarded in favor of

conjectures. Sixteen passages (ten of them in the *Lucullus*) are starred as being corrupt.

The editor has incorporated in the text a score or more of his own emendations. I give a few specimens: *Lucullus* 44, *convincitur* (coniungitur, MSS); 113, *hi minores* (mihī or mi minores, MSS); 124, *merus numerus* (numerus, Bentley; mens, MSS), *Timaëus* 8, *fit* (sit, MSS).

When the text differs from the best MSS and often when it differs from the editions cited, the reading adopted is supported by references to articles by modern scholars or by cross-references to Cicero's other works. Not infrequently explanatory and linguistic notes are added, e.g., p. 66 (*Paradoxa* 7), malo *masculinum*; p. 160.9 (*Timaëus* 7), *in hac formula* (i.e., de his quae diximus) *nullo fere discrimine tribus pronomīnibus utitur, quae sunt hic, is, ille*. When Cicero has translated from Greek sources, the original Greek, if known, is usually quoted in the notes.

The value of the work lies in the full critical apparatus and in the usually close adherence to the best MSS rather than in any notable emendations of the text. It has taken rank at once as the authoritative critical edition of this portion of Cicero's works.

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Die Blütezeit der griechischen Kunst im Spiegel der Reliefsarkophage. Von DR. HANS WACHTLER. *Aus Natur und Geisteswelt*, 272. Bändchen. Leipzig: Teubner, 1910. Pp. 112. M. 1.25.

To draw in firm outlines the history of Greek sculpture down to the end of the fourth century B.C., to comment incisively upon each member of a series of illustrative monuments, never to lapse into vagueness or gush or dulness, and to keep within the limit of little more than one hundred pages—this is Dr. Wachtler's notable achievement. His booklet well deserves translation into English, all the more as information is scanty in our language regarding the objects he has chosen for detailed study, viz., the magnificent sarcophagi from Sidon, now in Constantinople, and the hardly less magnificent Fugger sarcophagus in Vienna.

F. B. TARBELL

De Lycophrone Mythographo. Dissertatio inauguralis quam ad summos in philosophia honores et amplissimo philosophorum ordine Lipsiensi rite impetrandos scripsit HORSTIUS GASSE. Leipzig: Hoffmann, 1910. Pp. 73.

Dissertations on Lycophron are few and far between, and the advent of a new one deserves more than passing notice. In Fock's *Catalogue* eight titles only, not all of which are of actual dissertations, are entered under