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Olof Gigon: Die antike Philosophie als Massstab und Realität. Zum 65. Geburtstag von *Olof Gigon* herausgegeben von *Laila Straume-Zimmermann*. Die Bibliothek der alten Welt, Reihe Forschung und Deutung. Artemis Verlag, Zürich und München 1977. 517 p. Fr. 88.-.

Olof Gigon, professor of Classical Philology and Ancient Philosophy in Bern, is one of the most intensely active and encyclopaedically productive classical scholars to-day. This collection of ten of his recent studies (three of which have been published elsewhere) revolves around the axis Aristotle - Cicero, with the centre of gravity in the latter. Most of the studies are expanded lectures, and some preserve the tone of oral delivery: so does the introductory essay, a wise and eloquent contribution to the literature of the 'crisis of the classics'. Rather more philological in the large sense of this term is the extensive piece of interpretation of Cicero's *De re publica* (pp. 208-355) in which the different trends of the preserved and the reconstructable parts of this work are sorted out and discussed with some critical distance from Heck and Büchner. The book includes a bibliography of Gigon (124 items) and a brief *Vita*. - The title of the book corresponds to its contents, and also to its author's conception of what is essential in the history of ideas of Greece and Rome. Even if the reader does not always agree, he is likely to follow Gigon's exposition with interest and often with fascination.

H. Thesleff

Studi di storia antica offerti dagli allievi a *Eugenio Manni*. Giorgio Bretschneider, Roma 1976. 304 p., 12 plates. Lit. 30000.

This festschrift in honour of Eugenio Manni, Professor of Ancient History at the University of Palermo, was produced by Manni's present and former pupils to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his career as a teacher. The book contains the bibliography of Prof. Manni during the period of 1933-1975 (114 publications) and fourteen articles by his pupils; so it is a good survey of his career both as a scholar and a teacher.

Three of the articles deal with epigraphy, a field in which Prof. Manni felt special interest, and many others make use of it. A previously unknown inscription published by Livia Bivona contributes to our knowledge of the Roman officials at *Thermae* (Termini Imerese). Antonietta Brugnone writes about *tabulae defixionis* discovered recently at Selinunte, some of which date from the 6th century. The Marsala epitaphs published by Maria Teresa Manni Piraino

provide a contribution to onomastics and palaeography.

Four articles deal with Greek history, another interest of Manni's, particularly with source criticism. Margherita Giuffrida examines the tradition of the Carians and Minos; Vincenzo La Bua shows that Croesus died at the stake and the tradition of his pardon mere Persian propaganda. Matia José Fontana attempts to white-wash Alcibiades' reputation by proving that his policy before the Sicilian expedition was sensible and consistent. Maria Jannetti's new interpretation of the relations between Alexander the Great and Chius is based on an inscription (SIG³ No. 283).

Half of the articles deal with Roman history, Manni's main field of study, and are closely connected with his own research. Most of them deal with the Republic and its sources. Giuseppe Martorana presents a new theory of the origin of the Lupercalia, Mari- lena Savagnone of Poseidonius' influence on Sallust and Francesco Paolo Rizzo of his influence on Diodorus. Giovanna Bruno Sunseri shows that Timagenes the historian was not anti-Roman. Manni's pupils, like their master, are also interested in the development of Roman administrative law. Marcello Leone studies Caesar's office as *flamen*, Pietrina Anello Trajan's second and Rosalia Marino Commodus' first *tribunicia potestas*.

The articles by Eugenio Manni's pupils reveal the influence of their teacher both in their subject-matter and treatment. There are many good observations and many cautious hypotheses. The careful and critical use of sources is well worth mentioning. The publication does credit both to Manni and to his pupils.

Jaakko Suolahti

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Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana: Pindari carmina cum fragmentis. Pars I: Epinicia. 1971. Pars II: Fragmenta. Indices. 1975. Post Brunonem Snell edidit Hervicus Maehler. XI, 191 & VIII, 219 p. M 14.- & 15.50. - *Sophoclis tragoediae.* Tom. I: Ajax. Electra. Oedipus Rex. Edidit R.D. Dawe. 1975. XVI, 195 p. M 39.-. - BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig.

The new, fifth edition of Pindar's Epinicia, re-edited by Maehler, has been published admirably quickly to replace the fourth edition by Snell, now out of print, with which it is virtually identical. As the new editor remarks in his preface, only few minor changes and additions have been made to the text and overall critical apparatus. It can only be regretted that the corrections have been made - apparently for economical and time-saving reasons - in the inelegant and, for the reader, impractical way of changing the text itself, and leaving the corrections of the apparatus to the *addenda et corrigenda* at the end of the book - a clumsy system which could well have been avoided, as is shown (by accident) in the apparatus on p. 38 l. 5. - In the fourth edition of the fragments of Pindar, the corrections and additions are more numerous; compared with Snell's edition, there are three new fragments, one found and published by Maehler here for the first time (PBerol 11677 = Paean