

It is with pleasure that one can announce that the Loeb Classical Library has at last published a work that is important in a scholarly sense, too. This edition of Manilius' *Astronomica* by G.P. Goold, in positive contrast to most predecessors in the series, actually approaches in many respects the editions of the Collection Budé. The main emphasis is still on the translation, but this has been preceded by a complete research of the text, including textual criticism, philological interpretation and an analysis of the contents. It is clear that only through this preparatory work can the translation acquire the reliability, which is required by editions used by people not able to check the original.

Noting this positive development in the Loeb Classical Library and expressing one's admiration for Dr. Goold for the completion of a two decades labour, one is bound to ask whether it is not time to change the editorial principles of the Library in the better interests of the reader. This applies above all to the critical apparatus, but also to the over concise notes; the introduction with several illustrative figures is good. But it is fair neither towards the editor, who has made an extensive independent study, nor towards the reader to announce that the information concerning different readings may be found in Housman's large edition.

Jorma Kaimio

*Hygini qui dicitur de metatione castrorum liber.* Edidit Antonino Grillone. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1977. XXIII, 28 S., 11 Illustrationen. M. 13.-.

Bei der vorliegenden Edition Grillones handelt es sich um eine im c. Arcerianus (saec. VI) überlieferte, ohne Grund Hygin beigelegte kurze Schrift (wahrscheinlich aus dem 3. Jh.), die einem hochgestellten Offizier als Anleitung für die praktische Handhabung der Lagervermessung dienen soll.

In einer ausführlichen *praefatio* der Ausgabe werden u.a. die Handschriften und die früheren Editionen besprochen. Durchaus angebracht ist die in einem *conspectu librorum* (S. XXI-XXII) beigebrachte Literatur sowohl über diese Schrift wie über die römischen Heereseinrichtungen im allgemeinen. Ein Vorzug ist ferner, dass der Herausgeber auf jeder Seite unter dem eigentlichen Text einen reichhaltigen Apparat bringt, in dem die betreffende Stelle, wenn nötig, mit ausgiebigen Parallelen und Literaturhinweisen versehen ist. Ein gutes Gesamtbild über die technischen Angaben der Schrift geben die dem Text nachgestellten 11 Illustrationen.

Der textkritische Apparat ist sehr ausführlich, vor allem im Vergleich zu dem der früheren Edition von Domaszewski (1887). Die Textgestaltung selbst ist trotz mehrerer glücklicher Emendationen des Herausgebers immer noch stellenweise problematisch, was mit einer starken Verderbtheit der einzigen massgebenden Hs. zusammenhängt. Was ich sehr bedaure, ist die Tendenz des Herausgebers zur Normalisierung der Sprache (z.B. 10 S. 5, 11 *libello ostendimus* statt *de libello o.* (A; Domaszewski). Der *notabilium index* (S. 24ff.) ist weniger sorg-

fältig und anschaulich, z.B. ein Hapax *gromaticus* (TLL VI,2,2335, 54ff.) findet sich unter *professores*, die alphabetische Reihenfolge der Wörter ist zuweilen nicht gewahrt (z.B. bei *v-*) usw.

Obgleich Grillones Ausgabe kein Musterstück einer Edition ist, hat sie mehrere Vorzüge und ist somit mit Freude zu begrüßen.

*Reijo Pitkäranta*

*Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio Mediaevalis. Vol. XL & XL A-C: Grammatici Hibernici Carolini Aevi. - Pars I: Murethach (Muridac): In Donati artem maiorem. Edidit Ludovicus Holtz. LXXXVI, 301 p. - Pars II: Ars Laureshamensis. Expositio in Donatum maiorem. - Pars III,1: Sedulius Scottus: In Donati artem maiorem. Pars III,2: Sedulius Scottus: In Donati artem minorem. In Priscianum. In Eutychem. Edidit Bengt Löfstedt. XV, 281 & XV, 480 & XXXVI, 154 p. - Typographi Brepols Editores Pontificii, Turnholti 1977.*

The edition of the ninth century commentaries on Donatus will be welcomed by classicists and students of medieval culture, not only because few grammatical writings of the Middle Ages have been edited so far, but especially because the new volumes form a unit which extensively documents the continuation of Latin grammatical tradition from late antiquity to the Dark Ages and which besides is a representative example of the Irish contribution to the Carolingian Renaissance. The editions are based on an accurate analysis of the mss. and, as can be expected of two eminent scholars, experts in codicology and medieval Latin, the result is excellent.

The editors adopt a cautious attitude to the questions of establishing an authentic text-form as well as to the quality of the commentaries. In medieval studies the influence of the wandering Irish (*Scotti peregrini*) on the culture of the Carolingian age has been largely discussed and variously appraised. The works of Irish grammarians support the opinion that their impact must not be overrated. Certainly, they mastered the Latin language and transferred the tools of learning (i.e. the traditional grammatical exegesis) from Ireland to the land of the Franks, but on the other hand they were not original thinkers and their knowledge of antiquity and classical literature was superficial and defective. It seems, however, that Holtz (p. LXXII) when emphasizing their technical skills of teaching is too severe in his estimate of their standard of knowledge (the text of Mur. 82,25sq. does not support the claim that the commentator considered Eunuchus and Orestes to be names of poets).

Each volume is provided with accurate *indices locorum*. The general index of the three commentaries on Don. mai. is added in Part III,1. In the introductory sections Holtz and Löfstedt discuss several larger and some minor topics: the manuscript tradition, the influence of the Irish savants and their relations to each other, the latinity and orthography of the commentaries etc. The discussions contain many interesting details and demonstrate the fruitfulness of Holtz's and Löfstedt's investigations. It is, therefore, with satis-