Most non-Italians will consider the book manifestly out of date. This applies primarily to the expansive introductory essay on the philosophy of Heraclitus - a well-written and very personal approach, certainly, with an air of the days and haze of d'Annunzio. After all a great deal has happened in the world and in Pre-Socratic studies since 1905 when Bodrero dated his preface. The second part of the book gives Italian translations of the testimonies and fragments according to Diels² (which has not undergone substantial change in later editions), and some additional comments. The Pseudo-Heraclitan Epistles are also included. Some Greek-less readers are likely to find the translation of the testimonies and the doxography useful. But there are mistakes, misprints and many statements of doubtful accuracy.

H. Thesteff


The material for this Glossary was collected some hundred years ago when Hermann Usener was preparing his edition of Epicurea (1887, reprints 1963 and 1966). The original manuscript was kept in Bonn where it was slightly damaged during an air-raid in 1944. Fortunately a few copies had been taken, one of them for the Institute of Papyrology at Naples. Since the Berlin Academy has been unable to carry out their plans for a re-edition of all Epicurean texts together with a complete Index, the decision was made in Italy to publish Usener's Glossary approximately as the manuscript has it. Professors Marcello Gigante of Naples and Wolfgang Schmid of Bonn were trusted with the editorial work. The result is a substantial, beautifully produced volume, a remarkable achievement in many respects.

All Greek words that occur in Usener's Epicurean texts (he did not include, for instance, Diogenes of Oenoanda) are listed with ample quotations of the context and occasionally some brief notes of explanation or discussion, together with textual criticism. The list of occurrences is obviously intended to be complete for most words; selective examples are given only for very common words such as particles and ςώματα. The references are of course to editions current in Usener's time. Usener himself was a very accurate scholar, and as sample tests will show, the editors have managed to maintain his high standard, which must have involved much painstaking labour (not least on the part of the typesetter). The usefulness of the work is increased by a list of bibliographical references where some (rather too few) of the more recent works are also mentioned. There is an Index Grammaticus (pp. 741-772); and an Index of the vocabulary of Polystratus (pp. 773-811) was appended by Usener. The book concludes with an Index compiled by I.F. Fabiano to the Epicurean Gnomologium Vaticanum.

The book is not only a new and striking proof of the vitality of classical studies in Italy at the present time, and an act of
piety to the memory of Hermann Usener. It will also be of considerable service to many students of Greek philosophy and Greek language, and perhaps first and foremost to those concerned with the restitution of the text of Philodemus.

H. Thesleff


The new edition of Arrian's Anabasis by Professor P.A. Brunt replaces that by E. Iliff Robson published in the Loeb series in 1929 (repr. up to 1961). The Greek text adopted by Brunt is that of the Teubner edition by A.G. Roos, revised by G. Wirth. Brunt's translation is based on that of Robson, now made more accurate and clearer by removing old fashioned expressions. Thus, the main concern of the new edition is not for the textual criticism but for the interpretation of the text. Now that there exists a vivid interest among historians in the age of Alexander the Great, an edition like this is surely welcome. In order to explain what Arrian says and to facilitate the evaluation of his work Brunt provides a thorough introduction, the necessary commentary on the text and fifteen appendices. The most interesting part of the edition is its introduction. As an introduction to the first volume it must necessarily be of a general nature; it deals therefore with Arrian's life and works, the principles involved in making the edition, the sources for history of Alexander, the Macedonians and their relations with Greece, Philip's last year and Alexander's accession, the Persian Empire and Alexander's army. These surveys form the necessary general background and there remains no place for a detailed discussion of Arrian's sources and historical methods. These questions Professor Brunt has promised to discuss in the second volume. We await with great interest the evidence for his claim that "Arrian was a simple, honest soul, but no historian".

Paavo Hohti


It is with great satisfaction that one welcomes the appearance in the OCT series of Volume II of P. Henry's and H.-R. Schwyzer's Plotinus. It includes Enneads IV (on the soul) and V (on the highest hypostases). One notes again in particular the high scholarly quality of the editors' work for which their Editio Maior (Paris, Brussels and Leyden, 1951-1973) has paved the way.

H. Thesleff