

the structure of the book and the unity of the work, Austin's post-humous commentary is an important contribution to the field of Virgilian scholarship and the most beautiful legacy he has bequeathed to us.

*Teivas Oksala*

*Erik Wistrand: Miscellanea Propertiana.* Studia Graeca et Latina Gothoburgensia XXXVIII. Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis 1977. 84 p. Sw.Cr. 50.-.

This book deals with some of the many controversial passages still found in Propertius' text and, somewhat unexpectedly, with one Livian passage (6,25,7-10). The introductory essay "Poetic Patriotism under Augustus" (pp. 8-30), which discusses the affinity between Prop. 3,4 and Hor.carm. 3,14, was the one which appealed to me most. Wistrand's arguments (pp. 9-14) in favour of his conjecture *Quiris*, instead of *viri*, in Prop. 3,4,3 and his interpretation (pp. 23-26) of *virginum...iuvenumque* and of *pueri et puellae* in Hor.carm. 3,14,9-10 impressed me as both well-considered and sound. The other essays do not perhaps quite reach this high standard. In addition to the *Index Locorum* and the *Index Rerum* and *Verborum* (pp. 81-84), the reader would have appreciated a separate Bibliography.

*Saara Lilja*

*Giordana Pisi: Fedro, traduttore di Esopo.* Università degli Studi di Parma, Pubblicazioni della Facoltà di Magistero 4. La Nuova Italia Editrice, Firenze 1977. 93 p. Lit. 3000.

The detailed lexical analysis of eight fables of Phaedrus, compared with the corresponding fables in Aesop, is in many ways a highly commendable work. The author's skill in interpretation is impressive, and so is her economy in saying much in a concise manner, at the same time giving all the necessary arguments in footnotes. Unfortunately some of her perceptive observations remain hanging in the air, since we do not know for certain how much the Greek text translated by Phaedrus differed from the version known to us, one which derives from a considerably later time. Be this as it may, Pisi's comparative study contributes to a better understanding of Phaedrus' creative approach to the traditional fables. It is a pity that Chapter V entitled "Aspetti formali" (pp. 75f.) was not given as much attention and care as the lexical analysis.

*Saara Lilja*

*Manilius: Astronomica.* With an English translation by G.P. Goold. The Loeb Classical Library No. 469. Harvard University Press, Cambridge Mass. - William Heinemann Ltd, London 1977. CXXII, 388 p. £ 3.90.

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-