

tions are, by the way, not always faultlessly presented) now and then introduces Greek terms (like 'adiaphora') where Grimal consistently has French paraphrases ('indifférents'), and generally does so with happy effect; a glaring exception is the totally unwarranted introduction of αὐτότης 300, cf. Gr 421. He sometimes corrects a misquotation of Grimal's (introd. n.28, (I) n.114, (II) notes 145 and 329), and occasionally presents another reading of an ancient text than Grimal (introd. n.25, (I) n.540, II n.533). But in (II) n.317 *animus* (so both Gr 342 and Ab 377f.) is a mere mistake for *animum*. In his references Abel adheres to TLL and LSJ (and APh) with unnecessary strictness; a more immediate clarity would have been welcome to the general reader, who certainly can read the book with profit.

Misprints seldom occur in either book, but Gr 157 read 'ses' instead of 'ces', and Ab 385 n.512 the page referred to should be 220f. instead of 227.

Rolf Westman

Emin Tengström: A Study of Juvenal's Tenth Satire. Some structural and interpretative problems. *Studia Graeca et Latina Gothoburgensia* XLII. Göteborg 1980. 59 p. Sw. Cr. 50.—

The Swedish scholar Dr. Emin Tengström has carried out research into a wide range of topics. His previous publications include *Die Protokollierung der Collatio Carthaginiensis* (1962), *Donatisten und Katholiken* (1964) and *On the Interpretation of Learned Neo-Latin* (with Margareta Benner, 1977). Nor should we forget his useful guide to the study of the history of Latin in Sweden, *Latinet i Sverige* (1973), which is written for a wider public both from a philologist's and from a cultural historian's point of view. In his latest study, Tengström has turned to a major Roman writer, the satirist Juvenal.

Tengström's new book is not a comprehensive literary or social analysis or a commentary on Juvenal's tenth satire, but rather a series of articles on various aspects of the poem. In the first article, Tengström investigates certain structural questions; the second is devoted to textual criticism (lines 148—150, 188—189 and 293—295) and in the third chapter some remarks are made both on the poem's relation to history and the Roman moral climate and on the satirist's role in society. One cannot read this book without being a little puzzled by the looseness of its composition: why write a special summary for the first chapter only and why give a position of central importance to minor questions of textual criticism, whose proper place is of course in an appendix, especially in view of the fact that Tengström does not provide any new solutions to old problems, but merely some further arguments in support of ideas already proposed by Friedländer, Labriolle-Villeneuve and Fox? One may also ask why, in the title of Chapter I, Tengström speaks of the composition *or* structure of the poem, when the term 'structure' would have been quite adequate.

However, it seems to me that Tengström shows a clear insight into the various questions arising from Juvenal's tenth satire and into the scholarly discussion that surrounds them, although he quotes the texts of other classical scholars rather too frequently and, moreover, in a rather inelegant manner. He does not himself indulge in bold assumptions; his own opinions are very well considered, argued and documented, especially when dealing with the supposed length of the introductory part of the satire and the poem's connexions with rhetoric: "A discussion of the structure of the tenth satire can benefit from a comparison between this poem and a speech belonging to the *genus deliberativum*", he writes (p. 23). I think that he is also right arguing that the satire indirectly refers to Roman society in the poet's own time — modern scholarship has, as is well known, over-emphasized the universal character of Juvenal's tenth satire. Tengström's study of the relation of Juvenal's satire to the idea of the return of the *saeculum aureum* propagated by Hadrian is very illuminating in this respect (pp. 50—52).

Hannu Riikonen

Giulio A. Lucchetta: Una fisica senza matematica: Democrito, Aristotele, Filopono.
Pubblicazioni di Verifiche 4. Verifiche, Trento 1978. 188 p. Lit. 8000.

Aristotle's conception of physics — in particular of the problem of movement — its dominating influence upon subsequent thought throughout Antiquity and the Middle Ages, the impact of the atomists, on the one hand, and of Philoponus' impetus theory, on the other, and the fundamental difference between these approaches and those of modern physics, are the chief themes of this monograph. The argument is fluent and coherent. It has an air of reliability, an impression acquired not only from its impressive apparatus of learned references (indeed, many more relevant references could have been made). The ancient sources are quoted in translation. Obviously the book is intended, in the first place, for Italian students of the history of ideas and of the philosophy of physics. But classical scholars may also read it with profit as an example of a non-philological way of interpreting a body of material which far too often has remained the property of the philologists alone.

H. Thesleff

Recherches de linguistique. Hommages à Maurice Leroy. Éditées par Jean Bingen, André Coupez, Francine Mawet. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres, LXXIII. Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles, 1980. XX, 216 p. FB 850.—.

This Festschrift for a distinguished Belgian scholar contains, besides a usefully organized bibliography (pp. XVI—XX), 24 papers, of which 11 deal with general