

*Rimini antica: Il lapidario romano.* A cura di *Angela Donati*. Musei guide 1. Comune di Rimini, Assessorato alla cultura, Musei della città. Rimini 1981. 200 p.

This is a presentation of the epigraphical material in the new *Lapidario* of Rimini. And the limitations of the book spring from this. It does not contain the whole body of inscriptional material from Rimini, but merely the stones put on view in the museum. Because the book is designed for the general visitor, the texts have been translated into Italian, and the most common terms explained, from *acroterio* to *vico*. There is no index and no concordance, though a considerable number of the inscriptions have been discovered since the completion of CIL XI.

Despite this, *Angela Donati*, *ordinaria* of epigraphy at the university of Bologna, can be given credit for a competent piece of work. The introductory chapter illustrates the history of Rimini in the light of epigraphy and traces the development of funeral stones. The illustration of the different types of tombs on p. 30 is excellent. The inscriptions, 68 in number, have been divided into chronological groups. Each stone is represented by a good quality photograph on the right-hand side, accompanied by transcription and commentary on the left. Unfortunately, the author uses only two types of sigla, () for abbreviations and [] for supplements. Consequently, there is some confusion in cases in which unclassical linguistic forms have been similarly transcribed, e.g. No. 65 *Nunnuric(a)* for *Nunnurice* on the stone, otherwise duly commented on by the author.

In her comments, preceded by a description of the physical appearance of the stone, the author pays great attention to dating, using palaeographical, linguistic, formulaic and historical criteria. In some cases, dating may of course be conjectural. Although intended for general consumption, the author's comments have interest for the specialist, also.

The book is a commendable attempt to make epigraphy accessible to the Latinless and 'unclassical' public.

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*Friedrich Bodenstedt: Die Elektronmünzen von Phokaia und Mytilene.* Tübingen (Wasmuth) 1981, X, 390 p., 74 Pl., 2 maps.

In 1976 *Friedrich Bodenstedt* published his remarkable study 'Phokäisches Elektron-Geld von 600—326 v.Chr. Studien zur Bedeutung und zu den Wandlungen einer antiken Goldwährung' (cf. *Arctos* 13 [1979] 186), a pioneer presentation of the commercial realities and the market area of two enterprising trading centres joining hands in a monetary union, which seems to have lasted almost 200 years (521—326 B.C.). Now, five years later, we get a corpus of the electron coins, about