

*Der Mittelplatonismus*. Herausgegeben von Clemens Zintzen. Wege der Forschung, Bd. 70. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1981. XXV, 544 S. DM 107.—.

As C. Zintzen states in his comprehensive preface, this is intended as a complementary volume to *Die Philosophie des Neuplatonismus*, WdF 436 (Darmstadt 1977). It is no doubt useful to have these samples of international scholarship collected in a single handsome volume, whatever one thinks of the usefulness of translating into German, in a book of this sophisticated kind, contributions originally written in English, French, or Italian.

The difficulties inherent in producing a reasonably representative selection of relevant articles are particularly obvious in the case of the disparate, scantily attested and vaguely delineated complex of trends called 'Middle Platonism'. The present reviewer is rather in sympathy with the broad approach of John Dillon who in his recent book on the subject (1977), though concentrating on the period from Antiochus of Ascalon to Ammonius Saccas, begins with the Old Academy and follows various 'loose ends' down to Calcidius and Hippolytus. Zintzen's (necessarily) very restricted selection can be said to supply additional — and sometimes controversial — illustration of isolated points which in Dillon's work tend to form a much more coherent pattern.

Zintzen follows Dillon in emphasizing the role of Eudorus, by printing Dillon's contribution first and giving it the heading 'Eudoros und die Anfänge des Mittelplatonismus', but this arrangement does not take account of the fact, clearly seen by Dillon in his book, that the 'Anfänge' probably reach back to the Old Academy in many essential ways. There follow two articles on Philo, then a series of papers on the 'chief' Middle Platonists, Gaius, Albinus, Apuleius, and The Anonymus on Plato's Theaetetus, a few contributions on 'Platonismus und frühes Christentum', and two articles on Numenius and Ammonius. Dillon's article is the only one written specifically (in 1976) for this occasion; it reappears in a slightly altered version in his book. For the rest, the oldest articles are two by K. Praechter (1909 and 1916), one by R. M. Jones (1926), one by H.-Ch. Puech (1934), and one by H. Cherniss (1938). The other scholars represented are C. Andresen, G. Barra, P. Boyancé, E. R. Dodds, N. Hyldahl, J. H. Loenen, C. Moreschini, R. Mortley, A. N. M. Rich, J. M. Rist, W. Theiler, J. H. Waszink, J. M. Whittaker, J. C. M. van Winden, and H. A. Wolfson. Considering the difficulties, the choice must be regarded as a good one.

H. Thesleff

*Andrea Bozzi: Note di lessicografia ippocratica*. Il trattato sulle arie, le acque, i loughi. Lessico Intellettuale Europeo 28. Edizioni dell'Ateneo, Roma 1982. 80 p.

The use of a specialized technical vocabulary is one of the linguistic characteristics of the Corpus Hippocraticum. A study of the rise of this vocabulary in

the earliest layers of the Corpus is certainly a rewarding one. A. Bozzi has chosen the 'On Airs, Waters, Places' for detailed analysis. He has selected 137 words of a technical nature ("tecnicismi puri" and "termini che ... presentano usi specifici in Aër.") and has analyzed their meaning and occurrence in this text and elsewhere in, and to some extent outside the Corpus. The discussion is comprehensive and, as far as I can judge, accurate; Bozzi also seems to possess an appropriate knowledge of physiology and the history of medicine. No doubt his work can be considered a useful tool for further analyses and interpretations of Hippocratic linguistic practice.

Readers may disagree as to the extent to which 'technical terms' should be included in a study of this scope. Many readers will, however, probably agree that Bozzi ought to have expanded the book to, say, double its present size by including some other of the supposedly early Hippocratic text, and by making detailed comparisons of their use of medical terminology. And then, of course, most readers are still eagerly awaiting the much-needed descriptive analysis of Hippocratic syntax and phraseology, an analysis which nobody so far has embained upon.

*H. Thesleff*

*Robert Renehan: Greek Lexicographical Notes. Second Series. A Critical Supplement to the Greek-English Lexicon of Liddell-Scott-Jones. Hypomnemata Heft 74. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 143 p. DM 36.—*

Die lexikographischen Anmerkungen von Robert Renehan sind in diesem zweiten Band durch mehr als 1000 Stichwörter ergänzt worden. Weil Charakter und Absicht des Buches nicht anders sind als beim ersten Band (Hypomnemata Heft 45, 1975), begnüge ich mich hier mit dem Hinweis auf meine Rezension in *Arctos* 11 (1977) 166—167.

*Jaakko Frösén*

*Addolorata Landi: Antroponimia Siceliota. Struttura e funzione. Serie storica ΣΙΚΕΛΙΚΑ 7. Giorgio Bretschneider, Roma 1981. 121 p. Lit. 40.000.*

La lettura di questo libro suscita grandi perplessità. Esso è costituito da una premessa su 'teoria e metodologia' e da un catalogo di nomi, diviso in due parti: composizione e derivazione. Le pretenziose osservazioni introduttive si mantengono su un piano molto teorico, e mi sembrano, oltre che molto confuse, del tutto inutili per la comprensione dell'ambiente storico e sociale in cui furono, usati i nomi (vano parlare è certamente il rinvio a 'motivi socialreligiosi e socialgiuridici', poiché l'Autrice non sa connettere le sue pretenziose considerazioni alla realtà storica e linguistica). La seconda parte potrebbe a prima vista sembrare più utile, in quanto raccoglie