

IV 8 'On the descent of the soul into bodies', V 1 'On the three primary hypostases', and V 8 and 5 'On the intelligible beauty' and 'That the intelligibles are not outside'. The reason for the delay in publishing these volumes is mainly to be seen in the appearance in the meantime of the Oxford edition of Plotinus by P. Henry and H.-R. Schwyzer (Vol. II of the revised ed. minor in 1977). On the whole, Armstrong has adopted the text form of the latter, which he had in fact contributed to, but he keeps a certain critical distance from it, and is often inclined to side with Theiler (in Harder—Beutler—Theiler, 1956—71) against H. & S. His highly competent translation is remarkably clear and interpretative at the same time. The introductions and notes are brief but illuminating. The reader is looking forward to the last two volumes — and to a revised edition of the three first ones.

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*Triphiodorus. Ilii excidium.* Edidit *Henricus Livrea*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana, BSB B. G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1982. XXVI, 50 p. M 23.—.

*Musaeus Hero et Leander.* Edidit *Henricus Livrea* adiuvante *Paolo Eleuteri*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B. G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1982. XXV, 19 p. M 14.—.

The editions comprise two short epyllia which undoubtedly are among the best representatives of late Greek epic; and the stories they tell us are most famous: one about the Wooden Horse and the Fall of Troy, the other about a lover who guided by the light of his beloved tries to swim the stormy Hellespont. Especially the latter, the love-story of Hero and Leander, is most familiar in European literature.

Livrea's edition of Triphiodorus is particularly welcome, since the last critical edition is from the nineteenth century (if the recent Budé edition by Gerlaud from the same year 1982 is not counted). Thanks to a papyrus fragment (P.Oxy. 2946, published in 1972) containing parts of eleven lines of the epyllion, Triphiodorus can now be better placed in the epic tradition. The papyrus also facilitates the editor's work in the sense that a new evaluation of the manuscripts is possible in the light of it, as is excellently shown by Livrea. The manuscripts of Triphiodorus are divided into two groups. Livrea's main contribution is to show that since both groups have their different defects, they must be equally appreciated in the constitution of the text.

Contrary to Triphiodorus Musaeus' epyllion has been an object of constant interest, and there have also been several editions of it during this century. Thus, there is no lack of modern editions. Difficulties arise from the fact that this very popular poem has survived in numerous different manuscripts. As a result

of the work of many learned or unlearned copyists the manuscript tradition seems to be fully contaminated so that it is almost impossible to define the relations between the manuscripts, although Eleuteri, who has made a fresh and careful collation of all manuscripts, is able to construct a stemma codicum, a praiseworthy achievement that surely will help students of Musaeus' text in making their solutions. In fact, the main problem concerning this learned poet's text is one of interpretation. It demands the critical eye of a specialist who knows the peculiarities of the language and style of late epic. How difficult it is to find an acceptable text-form is shown by those numerous lines in the epyllion of which there is no consensus, not even among the specialists. In any case, Livrea is one of the best specialists in the field. Both editions are based not only on an accurate examination of the manuscripts but also on a thorough knowledge of the Greek epic style from Homer to Nonnus.

There is a good bibliography in both volumes, and the prefaces and apparatuses give full information about manuscript readings as well as about relevant conjectures. The Triphiodorus edition is completed by a very useful index verborum.

*Toivo Viljamaa*

*M. Tulli Ciceronis Scripta quae manserunt omnia.* Fasc. 21: *Cum senatui gratias egit. Cum populo gratias egit. De domo sua, De haruspicum responsis.* Edidit *Tadeusz Maslowski*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B. G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1981. XXXIX, 126 S. M 39.—.

Die vier Reden Ciceros wurden in der Teubneriana zuletzt von Alfred Klotz 1919 vorgelegt, der auf dem Felde der Recensio eine hervorragende Leistung brachte und auf dieser Grundlage die bisher beste Ausgabe produziert hat. Die vorliegende Edition ist ihre würdige Nachfolgerin. Maslowski, ein Schüler von Kumaniecki, hat die wichtigsten Handschriften vollständig kollationiert; für seine Lesungen erhebt er den Anspruch grösster Korrektheit. Im wesentlichen bestätigt er die Ergebnisse von Klotz' Recensio (nur im Urteil über die Abhängigkeit des Harleianus weicht er von Klotz ab; ausserdem hat er einen neuen Zeugen aufgewertet, nämlich die von Rouse gefundenen Exzerpte im Cod. Par. 18104). Er beschreibt ausführlich alle Handschriften und ihre Abhängigkeitsverhältnisse; insgesamt hat er die Untersuchungen zum Text der vier Reden zu einem gewissen Abschluß geführt.

Auch Text und Apparat bedeuten eine hervorragende Leistung. In der Herstellung des Textes ist M. vorsichtig konservativ; im grossen ganzen entscheidet er sich mit sicherem Urteil für die besten Konjekturen. Nur gelegentlich bietet er eigene Konjekturen.

M. hat auch die neueste Forschung berücksichtigt, darunter einige Vorschläge, die Shackleton Bailey unlängst in HSCP 1979 vorgelegt hat. Auch hat Shackleton