

*Sophoclis Tragoediae*. Tom. I: *Ajax. Electra. Oedipus Rex*. Iterum edidit *R.D. Dawe*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1984. XIV, 164 S. M 39.

*Euripides Supplices*. Edidit *Christopher Collard*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1984. XVII, 66 S. M 26.

*Euripides Iphigenia Aulidensis*. Edidit *Hans Christian Günther*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1988. XXI, 68 S. M 28.50.

*Euripides Phoenissae*. Edidit *Donald John Mastronarde*. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1988. XLIX, 153 S. M 59.

Both the two Teubner texts mentioned first, *Sophocles* vol. I by Dawe and *Euripides Supplices* by Collard, are second editions of the play by the author. By chance, the first editions of both texts appeared in the same year, 1975, Dawe's edition in the same Teubner series, Collard's as the first volume of his commentary published by Bouma's Boekhuis b.v. Publishers, Groningen. Both new editions present, as is to be expected, a text improved by the further study and insight of the editors. Collard's text has been revised more, and most of his changes are, in my opinion, for the better. Collard's second edition is also more informative: in his preface, he points out the new readings adopted in the text, and in the supplement to his apparatus criticus, he makes short comments both on these passages and several others requiring more information. Dawe, on the other hand, does not say a single word about his revised text. In the matter of bibliography, too, Collard is more generous, giving, in addition to the editions, the titles of works cited in the apparatus and some other important studies, while Dawe draws the line very strictly indeed (referring to other bibliographies) and adds only three new titles to the bibliography of his new edition. As to the most important part of Dawe's edition, that is the text, I have nothing to complain about; it remains the best text of Sophocles so far.

Günther's *Iphigenia* is a new text and is very welcome indeed; as far as editions and commentaries are concerned, this great play has had much less

attention than it deserves. As is well known, it is a most difficult play for an editor; even if the editor cannot and should not take stand on all possible interpolations suggested in this play, he must do so in such cases where the issue affects the readings of the text. In these matters, Günther's text is conservative and cautious, which is sensible. The edition is furnished with an illuminating preface and a rather extensive bibliography as well as the metrical analysis habitually found in the series.

Mastronarde's edition of Euripides' *Phoenissae* is a great work in miniature. Upon the foundations laid by earlier scholars, especially A. Turyn and K. Matthiessen, and his own investigations over a period of twenty years, he builds a new, carefully considered and extraordinarily well presented text of the play. Moreover, the preface, bibliography and three appendices (of conjectures, suspected verses and metre) offer to the reader a wealth of useful information.

*Maarit Kaimio*

*Herodoti Historiae. Vol. I libros I-IV continens. Edidit Haiim B. Rosén. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. BSB B.G. Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig 1987. LXXXVIII, 458 S. M 148.*

A new edition of Herodotus is a memorable event, especially when it is published in Teubneriana. In the long preface of sixty pages the editor discusses the questions of dialect, orthography, manuscript traditions and earlier editions of Herodotus. It contains interesting remarks about the language, mostly in accordance with his Laut- und Formenlehre der herodotischen Sprachform. Prefixed to the text of books I-IV is a synoptic edition of three recensions of the short treatise *De Iade* by Manuel Moschopulus. The text itself is provided with the apparatus criticus and also testimonia from later literature. The latter give an interesting view concerning the position of Herodotus in literature and a comparison of them with the text may also help us improve our understanding of authors from whom we do not have the whole text.

*Klaus Karttunen*