

drucken auch das Erscheinungsjahr der zugrundeliegenden Auflage erwähnt würde.

*Heikki Solin*

ARISTOTLE: *History of Animals. Books VII–X*. Edited and translated by D. M. Balme, prepared for publication by Allan Gotthelf. The Loeb Classical Library 439. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. & London 1991. 605 p. GBP 21.00.

This last volume of the Loeb *History of Animals* has been rather ill-fated. Arthur Peck, who edited the two first volumes, died before he could complete his work, and David Palme was invited to do it. This he nearly did, but again death intervened, and the work was finished by Allan Gotthelf. But the readers will not suffer on account, on the contrary. This is much more than one is used to in a Loeb edition. Indeed, it is an edition founded on a new collation of manuscripts, though necessarily with a minimum of critical apparatus.

The volume under review contains books VII-X. Their authenticity has been suspected, and especially book X has been generally rejected. Here its inclusion has been defended by the hypothesis which makes it an earlier, independent work of Aristotle. Be that as it may, it is good to have a new edition of this book as well. It too often happens that what is deemed unauthentic is just left out of editions, of studies, and of handbooks. Even if not by Aristotle, book X is certainly old, and it has its own place in the history of ancient science.

The order of books VII-IX is changed according to early MSS which always put our IX immediately after VI and VII-VIII only after it. The order followed in earlier editions seems to date from the 15th century Latin translation by Theodorus Gaza.

The book is concluded by an Index to the three volumes of the *History of Animals*.

*Klaus Karttunen*

DIOGENES OF OINOANDA: *The Epicurean Inscription*. Edited with Introduction, Translation, and Notes by Martin Ferguson Smith. La Scuola di Epicuro, Suppl. n° 1. Bibliopolis, Napoli 1992. 660 S. ISBN 88-7088-270-5. ITL 200.000.

Bekanntlich hat die epikureische Inschrift des Diogenes von Oinoanda in neuester Zeit eine erheblich größere Textmasse erhalten. Zu den 88 in den Jahren 1884 bis 1895 von Franzosen und Österreichern gefundenen Inschriftfragmenten mit insgesamt 3550 Wörtern sind durch die britischen Untersuchungen (1968-1983) im alten Oinoanda in der