

scriptae inveniuntur (ut *Abentinus* pro *Aventinus* p. 1, *Septumius* et sim. p. 135), sed etiam menda qui non linguam Latinam, sed habilitatem lapicidarum (aut fortasse etiam imperitiam epigraphicorum) illustrant (e.g. *eerox* pro *ferox* p. 50). Quod ad me attinet, observavi inter nomina hominum adduci formas quae nullo modo 'anomalae' possunt haberi; nam satis bene constat nomina quaedam gentilicia inveniri quae varie terminantur (e.g. *Passenus Passienus Passenius Passienius*), et ego certe nullam de his formis 'anomalam' dici velim. Ita nescio, num p. 49 recte dicatur *Durdenus* scriptum esse pro *Durdenius*, p. 131 *Salvidena* pro *Salvidiena*, p. 13 *Apicato* pro *Apicatio* (nam *Apicatus* videtur esse huius nominis forma usitata). P. 181 (cf. 69) videtur dici praenominis *Gnaei* formam rectam esse *Cnaeus*. P. 52 nescio quo errore affirmetur in titulo 2030 (in Actis Arvalium) *Ennius* positum esse pro *Annius*.

Etiam alia quaedam inveni, quae mihi minus placebant (e.g. p. 51, ubi primum dicitur in titulo 1406 scriptum esse *Egnatis* pro *Egnatiis* – illam formam ego certe non dixerim 'anomalam' – et paulo post additur in titulo re vera inscriptum esse *Egnatiis* littera *i* alteri superimposita; p. 151, ubi inter formas 'anomalas' adducitur *Sal.*, compendium usitatius praenominis *Salvius*). At in universum fatendum est agi de opere utilissimo, praesertim si partem II respicis, in quo, cum agatur de opere satis amplo, menda vel errores aliquot minores deesse non possunt.

Olli Salomies

*Supplementa Italica. Nuova Serie 21.* Indici dei volumi 15-20 a cura di CLAUDIA LEGA e SIMONA CREA. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2006. ISBN 88-7140-291-X. 290 pp. EUR 46,48.

*Supplementa Italica. Nuova Serie 23.* Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2007. ISBN 88-7140-317-7. 526 pp. EUR 46,48.

Volume 21, by Claudia Lega and Simone Crea, is again one consisting of indexes (cf. vols. 7 and 14), this time covering vols. 15 to 20. There is also a section on 'correzioni' to the same volumes (for instance, the index of names to Bergomum in vol. 16 seems to have been redone). As for the indexes, the longest one is that on 'Parole in contesto' (which also functions as an index of names, although one must remember that, in indexes of this type, there can be something between the feminine and the masculine forms of the same name; cf., e.g., Iunia and Iunii being separated from each other by the name of the month), this being followed by 'Numerali', 'Tipologia dei supporti' (with sections, e.g., on 'anello', 'cinerario', 'erma', 'stele', etc.), 'Materiali' ('pietra', 'marmo', etc.), 'Tecniche di scrittura' ('a solchi', 'a punti', etc.), 'Datazioni' (starting with 'III/II sec. a. C.' and ending with 'VIII/IX sec. d. C.'). At the end, there are substantial 'Conguagli bibliografici' (p. 267–290), listing, e.g., all inscriptions in *CIL* which are mentioned in vols. 15–20. The use of these indexes, of impeccable quality, is so great that this does not have to be pointed out by me.

As for vol. 23, this *Supplementum* is, as observed by Professor Silvio Panciera in the (again interesting) *Presentazione* (p. 7), the longest of those published so far. In a certain sense, it is more reminiscent of the 'normal' *Supplementum* than the previous volume 22 published in 2004, for that volume consisted of one 'supplementum' and several 'supplementorum supplementa', a category introduced in the same vol. 22. In this new volume, there are five contributions on cities not previously included in the series, whereas the category

'supplementorum supplementa' is represented by the contribution by M. Chelotti on Gnathia. The other contributions are as follows: from regio II, there is Butuntum (Bitonto, only a few kilometres from Bari) by C. S. Fiorello; from regio V, there are Firmum by F. Squadroni and Potentia by S. Antolini; from regio VI, there is Asisium by G. Asdrubali Pentiti (responsible for the new inscriptions), M. C. Spadoni (responsible for the historical introduction) and E. Zuddas (responsible for the 'aggiunte'), the texts already in *Epigrafi ... di Assisi* of 1987 also being republished (this publication is, by the way, referred to in a possibly correct, but in a not very transparent way, since the author of which there seem to be quite a few of each contribution, rather than the collection as whole, is quoted; it took me some time to realize that references such as 'Bonamente 1987', 'Manca 1987', etc. all refer to the same book); and finally, there is, in regio VI, Matilica by S. M. Marengo. At the end of the volume, there is a second instalment of the extremely useful 'repertorio bibliografico' (a heading also introduced only in vol. 22) by G. L. Gregori.

The individual contributions are, of course, of varying length. In the case of Assisium, the introductory section is more than 100 pages long, and there are 112 texts, whereas Butuntum is introduced in 12 pages and the numbering of the texts presented here (some of them already in *CIL* or *EE*) ends at 10. The relation of the introductions to the sections with the new texts also varies; Firmum has 74 pages of introduction but only 21 new texts, whereas Potentia has 48 new texts (including, e.g., the *fasti* published a few years ago) but 'only' 11 pages of introduction. It must be noted that the length of a contribution has nothing to do with its importance; for instance, if there are only 10 texts from Butuntum, this must be compared not with the size of other contributions but with the fact that, in the time of the *CIL*, practically nothing was known from the place (p. 18). And although the material, as we have it now, does not really give the impression of representing that of a major centre, at least we now know that there were imperial possessions in the area (nos. 4, 5, 6).

Among the inscriptions presented in this volume for the first time, none seem to be of exceptional interest, though there is of course the odd new nomen: *Lacurius* or *Lagurius* in Firmum 8, *Tebedanus* in Asisium 22 (one wonders why there is no reference in the commentary to what is said on p. 329 (on no. 5546) and on p. 335 (on no. 5573)). On the other hand, readings of inscriptions published earlier have in some cases been corrected; e.g., in Firmum 1 (*AE* 1975, 353) F. Squadroni now reads *Noniae He[--]* instead of *Noni A. f. He[--]*, a reading which of course cannot be accepted (as pointed out by me in *Die römischen Vornamen* [1987] p. 418); in Asisium 19 (*AE* 1989, 290), we now read (in a reference to the consuls of 7 BC) *Nerone* and *Pisone* (instead of *Neroni* and *Pisoni*), this eliminating the possibility that someone might get the grotesque idea of thinking this was a dedication 'to the consuls'. This reading must also be taken into consideration in the interpretation of *CIL* XI 5424 (cf. p. 295).

In general, one must say that the quality of scholarship is high. To say nothing of the historical introductions and the sections with 'aggiunte', of great importance and extremely useful, the readings of the inscriptions seem impeccable. Everything is said to elucidate the individual texts in the commentaries. It must, however, be added that sometimes one has the feeling that a bit too much is being offered; one wonders, e.g., whether it was really necessary to say (on p. 86), in the case of a person called T. Appalius Alfinus Secundus, that *Secundus* might also be used as a praenomen; or (on p. 177) that the 'gens Iunia à ben nota a Roma'. On the other hand, there are cases in which a bit more could have been said; e.g., in Butuntum 3 (*AE* 1990, 202) we are given references for both *pietas* and *infatigabilis*, but not for *pietas*

being defined as *infatigabilis*, which is in fact an extremely uncommon combination, apparently attested otherwise only in the African inscription *CIL VIII 14344*.

As so much is being offered here, it is no wonder that there are details on which one could disagree. Let me point out some instances. Firmum 13: should one not add, in the beginning, a line with *[ossa]* (this being done in *AE 1993, 593*)? – Potentia 10 (the *fasti Potentini*): in the reading of col. II, line 14, the fact might have been taken into account that a military diploma, published several years ago and duly quoted in *AE 2003, 588*, has shown that the cognomen of the consul L. Iulius was *Frugi* (this rendering also the commentary on p. 186 obsolete). – P. 273 (on no. 5381): as this is a volume in the series *Suppl. It.*, it might have been added that the inscription referred to as *AE 1937, 119* has been later republished as *Suppl. It. 9 Amiternum 34*. – P. 280 (on no. 5391): Volcaciai have something to do with Volcasii only in terms of etymology and should not have been mentioned here. (A similar case would be saying that P. Quinctilius Varus was related to the patrician Quinctii; and cf. the Tettii/Tettieni below.) – P. 321: in the commentary on no. 5511, it is most disturbing to find that the nomen *Tettius* is identified, without any mention of doubts, with *Tettienus*, this leading to the introduction, in the bizarrest of ways, into the discussion of the passage Val. Max. 7, 3, 3, where a C. (perhaps 'un errore', the praenomen *Galeo* of the Tettieni being meant) Tettius and his mother Petronia are mentioned, this again (so we are told) furnishing an Augustan date for the amphitheatre of Asisium. But *Tettienus* is not identical with *Tettius* and it would have been better not to spend almost 20 lines for the presentation of all this. Asisium 29: perhaps *Flamini[us]* should have been introduced into the text? Now we have *Plamini[us]* in the text but are told in the commentary that the reading must be *Flamini[us]*. Asisium 36: perhaps *me(n)s(e)rum* rather than *me(n)s(o)rum*? The genitive *menserum* (= *mensium*) is in fact attested (*CIL IX 820; V 2701; AE 1986, 601*). P. 433: I think the correct form is *conticesco* (rather than *contecesco*). – Gnathia 51: I must say that I very much prefer the original interpretation of this inscription (*M. Antonius Iulli* [this referring to Iullus Antonius cos. 10 BC] *l. [S]oterichus Archela[vi]anus*, the second cognomen referring to the king of Cappadocia as the former owner of the slave) to that presented here.

These are, however, minor matters, and their mention in this review should not obscure the fact that this is splendid book and a worthy addition to the by now well-established series.

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SILVIO PANCIERA: *Epigrafi, epigrafia, epigrafisti. Scritti vari editi e inediti (1956-2005) con note complementari e indici*. Vol. 1-3. Vetera 16. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2006. ISBN 88-7140-306-1. 2189 pp. EUR 270.

This is a truly grand work on a grand scale by one of the most eminent classical scholars of today. Professor Panciera is, of course, a scholar specialising in epigraphy, but epigraphy cannot normally be pursued with success if one knows only something about inscriptions, and Professor Panciera is certainly a marvellous instance of an epigraphical scholar whose writings illustrate, if not the whole field of classical philology, at least significant areas of the subject, including archaeology. (As for classical literature, one notes that the list of "fonti letterarie" cited in these volumes comprises almost 20 pages.) In view of Professor Panciera's scholarship, I think these volumes should be compulsory reading to all those who aspire to a higher