

especially that of Tacitus, Statius, and Pliny's own letters. Gregory Hutchinson studies the aesthetical ideals in the Panegyricus, its presentation of beauty and magnificence, especially where Trajan's rise to prominence is shown equally as a sublime experience. John Henderson discusses the theme of historical *exempla*, how the superiority of Trajan is constructed with the creative and liberal use of historical examples. In this unfair comparison, Trajan emerges time and again as *optimus*. In the final chapter, Roger Rees aptly describes the way that the Panegyricus was received by later authors and how it influenced the language of the panegyric as a genre.

The volume is a welcome one, and offers a new and interesting interpretation(s), fresh use of the language of propaganda (Henderson's chapter is an especially good example of this), and a reevaluation of a long tradition. The individual chapters and the book itself are well produced and generally of high quality. It is essential reading for all scholars of Pliny, illustrating important new ways of approaching this often maligned text.

*Kaius Tuori*

*A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names. Volume V.B. Coastal Asia Minor: Caria to Cilicia.* Edited by J.-S. BALZAT – R. W. V. CATLING – É. CHIRICAT – F. MARCHAND – T. CORSTEN. Clarendon Press, Oxford 2013. ISBN 978-0-19-870582-6. LVI, 471 pp. GBP 125.

The Oxford Lexicon proceeds with commendable speed. The first fascicle dedicated to Asia Minor was published in 2010, and now we have the second one, which covers the southern coastal regions of Asia Minor, from Caria through Lycia and Pamphylia to Cilicia. It is a huge volume, with 443 pages of name lists and a reverse index of some 27 pages. The name lists are preceded by introductory remarks of exceptional length; in fact, they are much more extensive than in any other volume of this series, no doubt due to the complexity of the material. One greets with pleasure, e.g., the detailed analysis of the naming practices in the regions dealt with in this volume. But was it necessary to give an overview of the Pamphylian dialect as we now have the excellent description of that dialect by Brixhe?

The central region covered by the present fascicle is Caria. The inclusion of Miletos to Caria instead of Ionia, a Herodotean decision so to speak, might seem surprising. Be that as it may (although surely Miletos was a Ionian city), the decision to include Miletos to Caria made by Peter Fraser in accordance with the opinion of some ancient historians (and not only Herodotus) as well as the basic principles of the organization of the Lexicon along geographical lines, has the virtue of convenience. It means that volume V.B, despite the rich onomastic material which Miletos offers, is at least slimmer than the huge volume V.A.

Due to its prosopographic character, the Lexicon, in each of its volumes, strives for material completeness. The authors of this particular volume have indeed succeeded in putting together practically all the persons known from the regions in question, and it would be pointless to complain about gaps. I have, in fact, found only two missing names in an inscription from Leros from the Imperial period, published by Th. Wiegand, *AM* 36 (1911) 294 no. 3: Θαρσαγόρα ἥρωζ χρηστέ, χαῖρε. Τὸ ἥρῶον Φιλοπόνου τοῦ Θαρσαγόρου. Both names are known at Miletos from other sources. As to slaves, the majority of them seem to have been omitted, in accordance with the original decision not

to include them in the regions where they are attested. This decision might be worth reconsidering, and I have in previous volumes noted some inconsistency in admitting and omitting slave names.

On the whole, we have here a volume of utmost importance. To emphasize my admiration of, and my interest in, this book, I would like to conclude with a few comments on the entries of individual names. But first some introductory remarks. On p. IX, the authors announce an important innovation in fascicle V.A and in the fascicle under review: the inclusion of individuals bearing the Roman *tria nomina* in which the cognomen is Latin. This is a most important practice and should have been introduced long before; only in the Attic volume have the Latin cognomina, when preceded by a gentilicium, been included. The accentuation of Greek names has been an Achilles heel for many previous volumes; in this fascicle, fortunately, the authors have succeeded in their accentuation. However, on p. 26 I would prefer Ἄνδρικός rather than Ἀνδρικός. On p. 214 Ἰουκοῦνδος rather than Ἰουκοῦνδος; the item on p. 216 Ἰούνκος (or Ἰούγκος?) rather than Ἰοῦνκος, and p. 304 Μοῦνδος rather than Μοῦνδος, as in all these cases the *u* in Latin is short. The authors have decided to omit the *spiritus* in non-Greek and non-Latin names, a welcome practice, but at p. 47f. one can add to the names beginning with Ἄμφ- without hesitation a *spiritus lenis*, as we know from the Latin *Nebenüberlieferung* where *Apphe*, *Apphin* etc. without an initial *h* was the regular spelling. On p. 36 the authors write Ἀότοκλής, Ἀότομέδων, Ἀότοφῶν, without any reference to the 'regular' spelling Ἀῶτ- (or under this heading), as they normally do in the entries of names showing such secondary spellings; this is the more aggravating, as the name Ἀῶτομέδων is otherwise lacking in the fascicle. *IDidyma* 345 is dated s. v. Βερενίκη and Ἡδεια to the first century BC, but s. v. Μυνίς to the second, and the name of the father Ἡράκλειτος is lacking altogether.

To finish with a few remarks on individual names: p. 4: Ἀγαθοῦς is described as a male name, but the name-bearer was a woman. On p. 15: Αἰτίδημος from Cic. *Flacc.* 52 is a phantom name. The MSS have *et idem*, whence Clark in OCT takes *Aetidemi*, but, as recorded in his apparatus, it can be replaced by *Archidemi*, as was noted already by R. Klotz; the man would be the same Archidemus mentioned by the orator a bit later at 53. P. 35 Ἀνωτῶνις: but the stone has Ἀνωτῶνιου Κηπουροῦ, the name was thus Ἀνωτῶνις. P. 351 Πηξίδημος (Miletos) cannot be an acceptable name form. The reading is clear, the coin has ΠΗΞΙΔΗΜΟΣ, but Πηξίδημος must be lurking (this was also seen by W. Leschhorn, *Lexikon der Aufschriften auf griechischen Münzen* II, Wien 2009, 756).

We are eagerly waiting for the third fascicle dedicated to Asia Minor, now in advanced preparation. My more extensive review of the present fascicle will soon appear in the *Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft*.

Heikki Solin

*Language and Linguistic Contact in Ancient Sicily*. Edited by OLGA TRIBULATO. Cambridge Classical Studies. Cambridge University Press, New York 2012. XXV, 422 pp. ISBN 978-1-107-02931-6. GBP 65, USD 110.

The volume contains eight chapters from the 2008 Cambridge Craven Seminar together with four specially commissioned articles. The seminar was called *Sikelia: Cultural and Linguistic Interac-*