

stop before εἰμί should be omitted. It is better, however, to keep the stop. Medea is here attempting to disarm Creon of his suspicions. In 303 she admits she is σοφή, here she denies she is ἄγαν σοφή. 'But in spite of the different opinions people form about me I am not so very wise.' This rendering gives more force to δέ.

841. Mr. H. defends the MSS. reading which is usually considered corrupt. He refers πόλις to Athens, and χώρα to Attica. A comma is placed at ὄσιαν, and the difficult μετ' ἄλλων is treated as a prolepsis and translated 'to associate with others.'

852. τέκνων of the MSS. is defended as an obj. gen. dependent on the idea of the clause χειρὶ...τόλμαν. In spite of Mr. H.'s ingenious defence of this view, it is hard to accept it.

905. In this difficult line the ingenious conjecture of Mr. Walter Headlam is adopted γάμους παρεμπολῶντ' ἐπεισάκτους πόσιν. ἐπεισάκτους is an excellent word, but it is hard to see why it was ousted by ἀλλοίους, which however has no meaning here unless it can mean 'wrong,' i.e. different from right.

1053. The MSS. reading ἐκεῖ μεθ' ἡμῶν ζῶντες usually considered corrupt is retained, and defended by translating 'In the land of exile they will cheer thee, if they continue alive with me,' i.e. as I continue. μεθ' ἡμῶν is compared with μητρὸς μέτα in 892 'as your mother does.'

1104. οὖτως is read, but the translation of φροῦδος 'the children's spirit of Life

vanishes to the world below,' calls for some remark. φροῦδος means 'gone,' 'vanished,' i.e. has the meaning of a perfect tense. Here it may be compared with the use of a perf. for a future, cf. Soph. Philoct. 75.

1216. ποθεινὴ δακρύοισι συμφορὰ is read, and explained as ποθοῦσα δάκρυα συμφορὰ, a poetical inversion. But as ποθεινός is always passive, with δακρύοισι it could only mean 'desired,' i.e. followed by tears as L. and S. translate. This is so harsh that few will accept it.

In the very corrupt passage 1263-5 only one change is adopted πίνει τ' ἐπὶ for πιτουντ' ἐπὶ. Mr. H.'s translation of the passage makes good sense in English, but it is hard to see how it is derived from the Greek.

In a second edition, if the editor would add notes on the following lines he would make his book still more useful. On 228 the reading γινώσκειν καλῶς for which the editor reads γινώσκω, might be mentioned, and a longer note on σιωπηλὸς σοφός (320) would be useful. Attention might be called to the quotation in 522. A note might be added on εὐδαιμονοίτην (1068) as contrasted with the reading εὐδαιμονοίτον.

1293. The construction of γῆς and κρυφθῆναι should be noticed. There is no note on the metrical irregularity in 1393. It remains to add that there is an excellent introduction, and a copious index.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AN UNKNOWN MS. OF THE *AGRICOLA* OF TACITUS.

THE following note is from a dissertation by Dr. R. Wuensch on various MSS. of the *Germania* in Hermes xxxii. (1897) p. 59.

'Nach Abfassung dieser Zeilen hatte ich Gelegenheit, eine Germania-Handschrift der Capitular-Bibliothek von Toledo einzusehen, ueber deren Vorhandensein Herr Oberbibliothekar Dr. A. Holder mich gütigst belehrt hatte. Sie ist signiert *num.* 49, 2, geschrieben 1468—1474 von M. Angelus Tuders, Stadtschreiber von Foligno, und enthält ausser der Germania...den *Agricola* und einige Plinius-briefe. Einen besonderen Werth scheinen die Lesarten dieser Handschrift nicht zu haben.'

Editors of the *Germania* may probably be

justified in thus summarily dismissing this MS.; but to other students of Tacitus by far the most important fact is that it also contains the *Agricola*. Of this treatise only two MSS. are known, both of very late date, and traceable to some one wholly unknown original, and the existence of any third MS. of certainly not later date than these is a very interesting discovery. As the announcement does not seem to have been hitherto noticed, it is well here to direct attention to it, in the hope that some scholar may find an opportunity of giving us a full collation of this portion of the MS.

H. FURNEAUX.