

ment of which is thus proved. In 271-0 the priesthood of the gods Adelphi makes its appearance, and thenceforward the pre-existing priesthood is specified as the priesthood of Alexander. The gods Energetae are added in 243-2. All these three appendices will be important landmarks in the discussion of their several subjects, even when they have not succeeded in arriving at final solutions.

The second fasciculus of Prof. Vitelli's volume¹³ has followed the first with laudable celerity. It contains 70 texts (making a total of 105 for the volume), edited with introductions and notes which display the distinguished editor's care, learning, and modesty; and it is completed by indices of the usual kind, but with an even fuller and more serviceable *index verborum* than has been customary, and by nine good plates (making a total of 15 for the volume). All the documents belong to the Christian era, and (allowing for a few uncertainties) may be divided thus: 10 to the first century, 14 to the second, 22 to the third, 16 to the fourth, and 8 to the later Byzantine period (fifth to seventh centuries). In subject they are miscellaneous, and they are arranged in no order. Among the longer and more interesting may be mentioned an exchange of property between two brothers (no. 47); an elaborate division of an estate (no. 50); a long land-register, the names of the persons being generally accompanied by a statement of their occupation (no. 71); a petition to the ἀρχιδικαστής (no. 86); a sixth century divorce (no. 93); and one or two documents relating to a certain Heroninus, the bulk of whose correspondence will be published by Prof. Comparetti in the second volume of the Florentine papyri. The rest are petitions, leases, sales, loans, etc., more or less of the usual kind.

Prof. Mitteis' volume¹⁴ contains 123 documents, edited in the usual fashion with introductions and short notes. Thirty-seven of these were contained in the volume prepared in 1903, of which the publication was stopped after a few copies had come into circulation; the texts of these, as now published, have had the benefit of Wilcken's revision. The texts are divided into (a) contracts, (b) legal documents, (c) official documents (including tax-receipts), (d) accounts, and (e) letters; and they are accompanied by full indices and two facsimiles. Three are Ptolemaic (from Pathyris), and three are late Byzantine or Arabic; the rest are Roman or early Byzantine, especially of the 3rd and 4th centuries. They contain much material of interest, especially on the legal side; probably the most important single document is no. 33, a legal document of A.D. 368, illustrating the course of procedure against a defendant who refuses to appear ("denunciatio ex auctoritate"). Like no. 40 (pre-