

organized as follows: (1) proceedings, *Festschriften*, and multi-author volumes; (2) editions, translations, and studies of ancient authors; (3) literary history; (4) Greek linguistics; (5) Mycenology; (6) epigraphy, papyrology, numismatics; (7) textual transmission; (8) history, culture, society; (9) religion, mythology; (10) Christianity; (11) philosophy, science; (12) *Nachleben*, humanism, history of scholarship; (13) dictionaries, catalogues, and other resources; (14) pedagogy.

Each of the 5,131 bibliographical items is individually numbered, and a sixteen-page index of subjects, which contains ancient and also later authors (e.g. Bartolomé de las Casas), is followed by a list of Greek terms and a sixty-page index of the modern scholars whose works are included. There is a list of abbreviations for periodicals which are not well known outside Spain, and a directory of websites for Spanish publishers. The volume should give a timely indication of the range and value of much Spanish classical scholarship. Section 12, on *pervivencia* (*Nachleben*), will strongly appeal to anyone with interests in that area: it is nice to know, for example, that there have been *two* essays in the past decade on La Cerda's use of Plutarch, or that Unamuno incorporated the *mythos/logos* duality in *The Tragic Sense of Life*.

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W. C. TRENCHARD: *A Concise Dictionary of New Testament Greek*. Pp. xviii + 177. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. Paper, £10.95/US\$15 (Cased, £32.50/US\$43). ISBN: 0-521-52111-4 (0-521-81815-X hbk).

This is a clear and serviceable guide to the Greek of the New Testament. After a helpful introduction, Trenchard provides for each entry: part of speech; cognate key word (unless the word in question qualifies); principal parts for verbs; range of meanings, with special phrases quoted; frequency of occurrence; NT reference for words used only once. His work invites comparison with Barclay Newman, *A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament* (Stuttgart, 1971), whose scale is similar. Each has advantages and disadvantages, but several features claimed by T. as unique prove problematic. It is not always clear whether etymological priority or frequency of occurrence has determined the choice of key words (e.g. between verbs and nouns). Something has surely gone wrong when *νοέω* and its compounds are keyed to *νίπτω*. Assumptions about users' knowledge of Greek are hard to reconstruct: principal parts of regular *-αω* verbs are given, but irregular forms likely to cause problems (e.g. *ῥμωσα*) are not cross-referenced. The data on frequency is helpful, but it is not obvious why single occurrence alone justifies a textual reference. It would be more useful to reserve these instead (as Newman does) for idioms cited within the range of meanings for more common words. T.'s longer entries often read simply as lists, with insufficient signposts. Newman is typically clearer and more helpful (compare respective treatments of *αὐτός*, *γίνομαι*, *λόγος*, *πολύς*, and most prepositions). The older dictionary functions also as a skeletal commentary (see *φυλακτήριον* or *Ἀσιάρχης*). Conversely, there are plenty of words (including some of theological importance) where T. offers a better explanation: for example *δικαίω* and *ἐπιούσιος*. In sum: T. does not supersede Newman. Either work will answer most needs, and many students will wish to consult both. The new *Concise Dictionary* is attractive in appearance and accurately printed.

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JOHN TAYLOR

H. GÄRTNER: *Diogenes Laertius: Vitae philosophorum. Vol. III. Indices*. (Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana.) Pp. x + 183. Munich and Leipzig: K. G. Saur Verlag, 2002. Cased, €54. ISBN: 3-598-71319-3.

Marcovich promised indexes to his Teubner edition of Diogenes Laertius (on which see *CR* 52 [2002], 8–11), but he died before he could complete them. Gärtner has generously finished the job. The volume contains an *Index nominum*, which includes geographical names and titles of

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