

The Classical Review

FEBRUARY 1889.

THE *Classical Review* enters on its third year of existence under new and improved conditions. The cooperation of American scholars, which has long been desired by the Editors, has at length been happily accomplished by the accession of Prof. THOMAS D. SEYMOUR of Yale University, Prof. JOHN H. WRIGHT of Harvard University, and Prof. W. G. HALE of Cornell University, to the editorial staff; while Messrs. GINN and Co. of Boston will in future be associated with Mr. NUTT in the publication of the *Review*. In order to make room for the American contributions, of which the present number gives a preliminary instalment, the size of the *Review* has been materially increased at a very slight additional cost to the subscribers,—a change which it is hoped may also enable us to make various other improvements in the management of the *Review*.

We have great hopes that this new development will not only afford to Englishmen an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the excellent work which is being done in America; but that the closer intercourse thus established between the scholars of England and America may contribute to raise the level of classical learning wherever the English language is spoken. We regard this as a matter of universal interest, because we believe that for a fruitful study of Greek and Roman antiquity the practical judgment of the English is no less needful than the unwearied research and the daring speculation of the Germans, or the lucidity and mental vivacity of the French.

PHILOLOGICAL NOTES.

VI.

THE intrusive *a* of the Greek perfect and aorist has its proper place after consonants before the endings of the second person of all numbers. In the earliest form of the language it did not yet exist in the first person plural of the perfect. But phonetic necessity had led to its appearance in the aorist. Such forms as ἐρύσατε, ἐρύσαν could

not be combined in one paradigm with ἐρύμμεν (ἐρύψμεν), and ἐρύψαμεν was the result. Into the 3rd. plur. of the perfect the *a* had found its way betimes, but it was excluded from the aorist, apparently again for phonetic reasons. The form ἐρύσαν was sufficiently plain, and the longer form ἐρύσασαν would have had, I think, no parallel in the language. That the Latin should have inserted *e* in the same place