

the creator of Rome's world power» (p. 256). Less enjoyable is S.'s over-zealous use of sub-section numbers, generating overwhelming combinations such as '2.3.3.6.2' at the opening of a sub-section – but this is a matter of taste. In conclusion, at the start of the monograph, S. puts the spotlight on Livy's posture of anxiety about joining *tanta scriptorum turba* who had already written about Roman history and as a result just being one more face in the crowd. Then, in an engaging *captatio benevolentiae*, S. expresses similar misgivings about his own role in producing another book about characterization in Livy. Yet S. need not worry. His rich and informative study is a welcome addition which has much to contribute both to Livian scholarship and to those working in other areas of Roman historiography.

Oxford

Rhiannon Ash

**Lara Nicolini, Alice Bonandini** (Edd.): *Omnia mutantur*. Nuove letture sul lessico e lo stile di Ovidio. Atti del Convegno (Genova, 29–30 Maggio 2017). Milano: Ledizioni 2019. 166 S. (Pubblicazioni del D.AR.FI.CL.ET 'Francesco Della Corte'. Terza serie. 258.).

Since none of these six lectures, all in Italian, speaks to another, and no large themes emerge from under the ample umbrella of the title, it seems best to describe each one separately. Those by Ursini, Chahoud, and Bonandini embrace the entire Ovidian corpus. The most original are those by the latter two.

A. Chahoud, 'I vizi di Ovidio. Variabili morfosintattiche ed effetti stilistici': Chahoud identifies features of Ovid's lexicon and grammar that deviate from the norms of classical Latin, such as *vadere* used for *ire* and the uses of the ablative with *ab* for the ablative of comparison and with *de* for the ablative of means. She rejects single global explanations, for instance, that they somehow result from Ovid's exile, or that they are intrusions from lower registers of the language. Instead, she allows for a range of explanations, which vary with the phenomenon and the context, including characterization, literary effect, and simple poetic creativity; several features do recur

in later Latin and the Romance languages. For her, Ovid is pushing the resources of the language towards their limits.

A. Pittà, 'Imeneo imbarazzato: due distici problematici nelle *Heroides*. Qualche osservazione linguistica e un tentativo di soluzione': With fresh arguments Pittà confirms the view that 21.159–62 is an interpolation, its composition influenced by *Met.* 10.1–7.

F. Ursini, 'Il lessico della *dissimulatio* in Ovidio': Ursini offers a thorough *catalogue raisonné* of the instances of *dissimulare* and its cognates, which Ovid uses with conspicuous frequency.

L. Piazzzi, 'Il lessico delle *Metamorfosi*. Influenze lucreziane in Ovidio': Piazzzi reveals evidence of Lucretian influence in the cosmogony in Book 1, in exposition by analogy, in several linguistic features found in the descriptions of metamorphosis. He brings out salient features of Ovid's notion of change, in part by contrast with Lucretius's. His pairings of passages from the two poets are novel and enlightening.

A. Bonandini, 'La lingua che non dice. Lessico e retorica della reticenza in Ovidio': An engaging analysis of reticence, under these headings: *aposiopesis*, or speech suppressed; *praeteritio*, or speech avoided; *emphasis*, or speech replaced; the personification of the tongue, speech mutilated.

L. Villani, 'Il riuso del lessico ovidiano nella *Nux* e nel *Carmen de ventre*': Examining these two pseudo-Ovidian works from the Middle Ages – from the mid-eleventh and the thirteenth centuries, respectively, though often attributed to Ovid in the MSS – Villani identifies words not used by Ovid or not used with Ovidian meanings. He shows that *Nux* includes technical terms from agriculture, and that the other poem echoes passages of the *Metamorphoses* and the *Epistulae ex Ponto*. New Haven (Conn.) Joseph B. Solodow

**Valentino D'Urso**: *Vivit post proelia Magnus*. Commento a Lucano, *Bellum Civile* VIII. Napoli: Paolo Loffredo 2019. 492 S. (Studi Latini. n.s. 93.) 35,80 €.

Gli studi lucanei odierni necessitano di una rivisitazione che tenga conto non soltanto dell'approccio filologico ed intertestuale