This book is the second instalment in K’s edition of the Hellenika; the first, containing the so-called ‘completion’ of Thucydides, that is, Hellenika i-ii.30, appeared in 1989; there will presumably be subsequent volumes so that a full edition of the Hellenika is the eventual product—something to be warmly welcomed. This section takes us from the fall of Athens, late summer 404 B.C., to the recall of Agesilaos from Asia, 394 B.C., ending with the memorable line ‘After he made the decision, Agesilaos marched with the army along the same route which the King took when he made his expedition against Greece.’ The book includes not only the story of the Thirty and the famous duel between Theramenes and Kritias, but also the conspiracy of Kinadon and the battle of Sardis, 395 BC; so there is no lack of dramatic action! Even if the campaigns of Thibron and Derkyldas have their longueurs: the contrasts K draws between the two seem at times rather forced.

K’s introduction starts with an account of ‘Xenophon’s Life and Works’, reproduced from the first volume without change—nothing wrong in that, even if the reason for the reduplication is not immediately clear. The brief section on the mss. is also identical with that of the earlier volume. The next section, on the Hellenika in general is, however, different from the preamble to the first book. Even though some of the same points are discussed—relation to Thucydides, sources, reliability, aim of the work—the discussion seems more sophisticated and takes into account the many recent treatments of the work, notably V. J. Gray’s The Character of Xenophon’s Hellenica (Duckworth, 1989), and C. Tuplin’s The Failings of Empire (Steiner Verlag, 1993); indeed K wisely and honestly urges recourse to Tuplin, along with P. Cartledge’s Agesilaos (Duckworth, 1987) as the reader’s next stop. His breakdown of ii.3.11-iv.2.8 is also helpful, especially (9) for the shortcomings in
the narrative, which the unwary might have missed. There follows an impressive bibliography, with a much wider spread than the first volume, from R.C.T. Parker's 'Greek States and Oracles' in P. Cartledge and F. Harvey (eds.) *Crux* (London, 1985) to J. D. Denniston *The Greek Particles* (second edition, Oxford, 1954). The emphasis is thus much less narrowly political and military and could well serve as a launching pad for interested graduate students. (The only addition I would make is of A. Powell and F. Hodkinson *The Shadow of Sparta* (Routledge, 1994), which undoubtedly appeared too late to be considered.) The introduction as a whole deserves congratulation for its scholarly succinctness. It does indeed lead on to the meat of the book, the text, translation and notes.

The text has one or two trifling misprints (86,96), one or two minor quibbles (ii.4.1 ἡδικημένω/ is awkward as 'your victims'; iv.1.14, it might have been better to register the change in the person addressed with a phrase such as George Cawkwell's 'You, Otys... ' in the Penguin translation), one or two occasional infelicities 'whomever' for 'whoever' (or even 'whomsoever'), and 'very tricky' instead of the usual 'cunning' (of Derkylidas μάλα μηχανητικός, iii.1.8) but overall the standard of accuracy and readability is exemplary.

The notes are, like the bibliography, for the advanced, and amount to an independent overview of the questions currently under debate by scholars in the field. Obviously divergences from the *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia*-Ephorus-Diodorus narrative needed pointing out; less obviously and perhaps less convincingly, a number of subtle contrasts are unearthed, between Thibron and Derkylidas, as mentioned, between these two and Agesilaos, between Sparta's actions in Asia Minor and in the Peloponnese, between Agesilaos' virtue and ambitions. Irony and wit are detected in various 'provocative punchlines' (165); I have to confess a certain blindness where the Meidias quip is concerned—in what do the irony and wit reside? (Though see Gray, 1989, 32-34 for a similar reaction to K's)
Behind these caveats lies a recurring doubt as to the intended readership of such an edition. If the neonate, just struggling out of elementary Greek, is the designated recipient (and Xenophon has traditionally served this purpose) then the intricacies of Sparta's early and inconclusive Asiatic campaigns seem overdone and more by way of simple grammatical help might have been in point (e.g. iii.36 ἐσθιεῖν + genitive is relatively rare—all the parallels cited have the accusative). Occasionally, too, a point of more general historical interest would then have merited comment (e.g. iii.4.13, where the dogwood lances used by the Persian cavalry could be seen as interesting forerunners of Alexander's cavalry sarissas). On the other hand, if the intended reader is already familiar with much of the Xenophontic corpus, as well as the analyses of Gray, Tuplin et al., he or she will hardly need a translation, and some of the notes, explaining the Parthenon and the Peiraieus for example, will be unnecessary. The fault, if fault it is, lies with the format of the series, for it must be acknowledged that, within the pre-set limitations of the publishers, K has provided a work full of good sense and good judgment.

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