

pansion SECVNDVM ARTEM for S·A is, in my judgment, unsatisfactory. I regard the letters as standing for SEVERIANÆ ALEXANDRIANÆ. Orelli, n. 3395, furnishes an example of a similar use of them. The reading "PROVINCIA REGNANTE, governing the province," is unquestionably erroneous. Whether *provincia* be regarded as the ablative, or, as is most probable, as used for *provinciam*, there is no authority for the government of either accusative or ablative by *regnare*, nor for the application of the term to the government of a province by a legate or other Roman officer. I would suggest PRO·INCIA[M] REG[ENTE]. Thus Tacitus, *Hist.* i. c. 48, "Vinius proconsulatu Galliam Narbonensem severe integreque rexit."

It may also be of importance to add, that Dr. Bruce's translation "happy" does not express the sense of *felix* as an epithet of the Emperors. It signifies what we mean by "fortunate," "lucky," and is expressed in Greek by εὐτυχῆς. It was first applied, as is well known, to Commodus, to mark his good fortune in being rid of Perennis, whose treasonable designs were abruptly terminated by his murder by the soldiers.

30. In the same work (vol. i. p. 251), a stone bearing a funereal inscription is figured :

C·VALERIVS·C·VOL·
IVLLVS·VIAN·*·MIL
LEG·XX·V·V

Dr. Bruce explains it thus :—

"The inscription may probably be read thus : Caius Valerius Caii (filius) Voltinia (tribu) Tullus vixit annos quinquaginta miles Legionis Vicesimæ Valentis Victricis. (In memory of) Caius Valerius Tullus, the son of Caius, of the Voltinian tribe, a soldier of the Twentieth Legion (styled) Valiant and Victorious (who) lived fifty years. Hodgson's reading is: Caius Valerius Caius Voltinius Julius vixit annos, &c. * * The age of the soldier has been cut upon a nodule of ferruginous matter, which has fallen out : there is not space for two letters, so that there is little doubt that the inscription originally had L."

Dr. Bruce's expansion is a great improvement on Mr. Hodgson's, but I am not satisfied with it. The position of MIL·LEG·, &c., without any distinguishing mark between VI and AN,* lead me to be-

* In the original, as figured by Dr. Bruce, there are leaf-points after *Valerius*, *C*, *Vol*, and *Tullus*.