

The Law of Actions.

Divisions of actions :—

A.—(i) actions in rem, *i.e.*, not founded on any kind of 'obligatio';

(ii) actions in personam, *i.e.*, against one or several between whom and the plaintiff there is an 'obligatio';

B.—(i) actions founded on the jus civile or on particular laws;

(ii) praetorian actions

(a) in rem, *e.g.*, actio Publiciana, actio Serviana;

(b) in personam, *e.g.*, de pecuniā constituta; de peculio; de peculio et in rem verso;

(c) penal actions:

C.—(i) actiones stricti juris, *i.e.*, where equitable considerations are not admissible.

(ii) actiones bonae fidei, where equitable considerations are admissible

e.g., cases where liabilities arise from transactions entered into by one who is under the power of another (in alienā potestate), *e.g.*, with the manager of a shop (actiones institoriae) or the captain of a ship (actiones exercitoriae):

D.—actiones arbitrariae:

E.—noxal actions.

Defences in actions (exceptiones). Further pleadings.

Criminal Law and Public Prosecutions (publica judicia).