bestowing and never keeping back, give good things to them that ask Him?'"

ὑπόκρισις has in the authorities appealed to a stronger meaning than that of false pretence, and ὑποκριτής, Heb. της, impious or profane, signified "more than merely 'the actor of a false part in life.' It connoted positive badness." Hence Matt. xxiv. 51 should be rendered, "he will surely [a misprint for severely?] scourge him, and will appoint his portion with the impious': it would be mere bathos to render ὑποκριτῶν by 'false pretenders.'"

This will suffice as a specimen of the kind of lexilogus that occupies Essay II. (nearly sixty pages) of Dr. Hatch's volume. But Essay III., "On Psychological Terms in Biblical Greek," i.e. in the LXX., with which Philo is compared at considerable length, is no less replete with interest. For instance, just as our author has explained the change of δικαιοσύνη into ἐλεημοσύνη in Matt. vi. I, so he shows that καρδία and διάνοια are to a considerable extent used interchangeably in the early authorities to which he appeals. Cf. Eph. i. 18. (I may therefore have been mistaken in supposing that Dr. Hayman could not possibly have intended "intellect" as a rendering for καρδία in that passage.) The closing lines of Essay III. are the following:—

"I believe that two points may be clearly gathered from the facts which have been mentioned,—

(1) That the use of such terms [καρδία, πνεῦμα, ψυχή, διάνοια] in the Synoptic Gospels is closely allied to their use in the Septuagint;

(2) That the use of such terms in St. Paul differs in essential respects from the use of them in Philo, and that consequently the endeavour to interpret Pauline by Philonean psychology falls to the ground."

The remaining portions of this learned, laborious, and (as every true student of Holy Scripture will consider it) very valuable work, have for their themes "Early Quotations from the Septuagint" (Essay IV.), "Composite Quotations from the Septuagint" (Essay V.), "Origen's Revision of the LXX.

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