probable that he may have exceeded this age by a few years.

Varro has very frequently been described as the most learned of the Romans; and it has already been stated that he wrote on an immense variety of subjects.@@1 His works were partly in prose, and partly in verse. One of them, a Menippean satire, consisted of an intermixture of verse with prose, of Greek with Latin.@@’ Some of them related to grammar and rhetoric, others to history and phi­losophy, others again to politics and theology. He seems indeed to have embraced almost every topic of human spe­culation. But of all these treasures of ancient learning. It is deeply to be regretted that only a very inconsiderable remnant has escaped the ravages of time. Of his twenty- four books “ De Lingua Latina,” the first three have all perished except a few inconsiderable fragments. The fourth, fifth, and sixth, relating to the origin of Latin words, and inscribed to Cicero, and the seventh, eighth, and ninth, relating to the analogy of the language, are however pre­served, though not without some mutilations. Of the other books, scarcely a vestige remains. Even in this mutilated state, the work is both curious and valuable. His editor Scaliger has however shewn that his etymologies are not un­frequently erroneous; and another very learned critic, Sal­masius, has remarked that his reluctance to admit Greek derivations often leads him very far astray.

His three books “ De Re Rustica,” have reached us in a better condition. It appears from the exordium, that he undertook the composition of this work at the age of eighty ; and that his wife Fundania, to whom it is addressed, had purchased a demesne which she wished him to man­age in the most advantageous manner. Some inconsider­able fragments of his other works, in prose and verse, have been preserved, and have been collected with due care.@@\*

Of the work “ De Lingua Latina,” an edition, con­sidered as the first, is in quarto, without place or date, but supposed to have been printed at Rome by G. Lauer, about the year 1471. The editor was Pomponius Lætus. There arc other three very early editions, likewise without dates, but conjectured to have been printed, the first at Venice about 1472, the second in the same city in 1474, and the third at Rome about the same time. The first two are in quarto, the third is in folio. After this period, the work was inserted in various collections of the Latin grammarians. Several editions of it bear the name of Michael Bentinus. One of them is that of Paris, 1530, 8vo. This edition likewise contains the spurious *Origines* ascribed to Cato. An edition was publised by Antonius Augustinus, afterwards archbishop of Tarragona, Romae, 1554, 8vo. The same edition, which contains marginal emendations, but no com­mentary, is generally to be found with the date of 1557, and it then includes several additions; at the beginning of the volume, “ Dubia et Varia,” “ Doctorum Virorum No­mina qui hujus libri emendationi operam dederunt,” and more than two pages of *Emendata;* and at the end, seventy- two unnumbered leaves, occupied with various indices. This edition of Varro was reprinted among the works of the edi­tor, Augustini Opera, tom. vii. p. 425-524. The next edi­tion was that of Vertranius Maurus, Lugd. 1563, 8vo. It was followed by the very elaborate and valuable edition of Joseph Scaliger, Paris. 1565, 8vo. And soon afterwards appeared “ Adriani Turnebi Commentarii et Emendationes in libros Varronis de Lingua Latina.” Paris. 1566, 8vo. This was a posthumous work, and laboured under the usual disadvantages of such publications. Here we must not over­look another learned labour, “ Ad M. Ter. Varronis As­sertiones Analogiae Sermonis Latini, Appendix Henrici Stephani.” Exc. H. Stephanus, 1591, 8vo. An edition of Varro’s work was published by Scioppius, Ingo1stadii, 1605, 8vo. Another separate edition appeared after a very long interval, Biponti, 1788, 2 tom. 8vo. This very use­ful edition, which also includes the fragments of Varro’s works, is illustrated with the notes of Augustinus, Tume­bus, Scaliger, and Popma. It was followed by the critical edition of L. Spengcl, Berolini, 1826, 8vo∙ And last of all appeared “M. Terentii Varronis de Lingua Latina librorum quae supersunt, emendata et annotata a Carolo Odofredo Muellero.” Lipsiae, 1833, 8vo. This is an edition of no small value; and we add, with much regret, that the editor has been prematurely arrested in the midst of a very dis­tinguished career. He died at Athens on the first of August 1840.

Varro’s treatise “ De Re Rustica” has been printed in the numerous editions of the “ Scriptores Rei Rusticae.” the earliest edition of this collection is supposed to be that printed by Jenson, Venet. 1472, fol. Two editions issued from the Aldine press in 1514 and 1533. A critical edi­tion was published by Victorins, Lugd. 1541-2. It consists of four parts; of which the first three contain the text of the different writers, and the fourth, dated in 1542, bears the title of “ Petri Victorii Explicationes suarum in Cato­nem, Varronem, Columellam Castigationum.” This part, consisting of 144 pages, is sometimes to be found as a se­parate publication. And here we must likewise notice a learned work of Fulvius Ursinus, “ Notæ ad M. Catonem, M. Varronem, L. Columellam de Re Rustica.” Romae, 1587, 8vo. For a very elaborate and valuable edition of the “ Scriptores Rei Rusticae,” we are indebted to Gesner, Lipsiae, 1735, 2 tom. 4to. Lips. 1773-4, 2 tom. 4to. And another edition, described as the best, was more recently published by Schneider, Lips. 1794-7, 4 tom. 8vo. Of Varro’s treatise on agriculture, an English translation was published by the Rev. T. Owcn, Lond. 1800, 8vo.

Of both works of Varro there are several editions, and the earliest is that of Scaliger. Exc. H. Stephanus, 1569, 8vo. It was reprinted at Paris in 1573, 1581, and 1585. A collective edition of these two works, and the fragments of his other works, was published by Ausonius Popma, Lugd. Bat. 1601, 8vo. the same editor had previously made a collection of the Fragmenta, Franequerae, 1589, 8vo. An­other edition of all his works was published not long after­wards, Durdrechti, 1619, 8vo. Some copies of the same edition exhibit the imprint of Amsterdam, 1623. (x.)

VARRO ATACINUS, Publius Terentius, a Latin poet, was born in the province of Narbonne in the year 82 before the Christian era. According to Jerom, he derived his *cognomen* from a village named Atace ; but as we dis­cover no other trace of such a village, the account of Porphyrion, that he derived it from the river Atace, ap­pears more probable. His name indicates a Roman origin. Jerom likewise informs us that, at the age of thirty-five, he applied himself with great ardour to the study of Greek literature. Horace, Sat. i. 10. 46, alludes to him as an un­successful writer of satires:

Hoc erat, experto frustra Varrone Atacino

Atque qιibusdam aliis, melius quod scribere possem, Inventore minor.

Wüllner concludes, that of a living poet Horace would not have spoken in such terms. Adopting Bentley’s chro-

@@@1 See Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, tom i. p. 124-132 edit. Ernesti, where very many of his lost works are enumerated.

@@@’ See Casauboni de Satyrica Graecorum Poesi et Romanorum Satira libri duo, p. 258. Paris. 1606, 8vo.

@@@• His poetical fragments were very laboriously collected by R. Stephanus, Fragmenta Poetanim Veterum Latinorum, quorum Opera non extant, p. 305-364. Excudebat H. Stephanus, 1564, 8vo. These fragments were collected by the father, and digested by the son.