

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES

I. Characters

The main character is Roman.

It is necessary to italicize:

- 1) the titles (of books, articles, etc.), apart from the terms which are in italics in the original title and must be written in Roman (see 1-6);
- 2) the latin expressions and the abbreviations (*locus classicus, scil., v.l., etc.*);
- 3) the latin – classic and medieval – texts;
- 4) the literary – ancient and modern – texts;
- 5) the foreign, non current words (*Leitmotiv, Wortstellung*);
- 6) the latin names of mss. and papyri (*Vat. gr., Pal., Guelferbytanus*).

Use the bold type for the sigla codicum (ad es. **A, V, b, S, W, a**).

II. Punctuation marks

Put in French quotation marks:

- 1) quotations of scholarly texts; use small or capital letters at the beginning of your quotation in accordance with your syntax;
- 2) titles (and abbreviations) of reviews and miscellany without a specific title («Miscellanea Gentili» 1993, 100s., but: R. Pretagostini (ed.), *Tradizione e innovazione nella cultura greca da Omero all'età ellenistica. «Scritti in onore di Bruno Gentili»*, I, Roma 1993, 100s.);
- 3) translations.

For multiauthored publications, use the hyphen (Gentili-Prato): if some authors have a double surname, use the hyphen for these, and a middle-length dash between the different authors (Lloyd-Jones – Wilson).

Put the number of the footnote always before the dot and any other punctuation mark.

For quotations including another quotation, use double inverted commas (“ ”) inside the French quotation marks (« »). Inside round brackets use square brackets.

Double inverted commas (“ ”) are used also for translations of ancient texts made by the contributor; published translations must be regarded as quotations, therefore placed between French quotation marks (« »).

Simple inverted commas (‘ ’) are used for the meaning of the terms (bios, ‘life’, ‘property’), or special meanings (Aristophanes’ ‘classic’ comedies).

III. Bibliographic references

If complete (the first time), they must include: author (the first name should be complete for women); title of the work (in italics; it can be omitted for articles published in review; as for the english titles, use small letters for articles, otherwise capital letters [see «CR»]); place and year of publishing for books. In case of review papers, abbreviation of the review (in French quotation marks), volume (Roman numerals, after n.s. or n.F. or s. 3, if necessary), year (between round brackets; in case the quotation is already between brackets, put between two commas); pages (you can point out especially some pages, e.g. 232-240: 237-239). As for editions of ancient texts, the name of the author is considered as part of the title:

- M.L. West, *Iambi et elegi Graeci ante Alexandrum cantati*, II, Oxford 1992, 29 (29s., se il rinvio è alle sole pp. 29-30; 29ss., se interessa più di due pagine; in questo caso il rinvio si potrà fare anche con il rinvio alla pagina finale; es.: 29-34);

- *Diogenes Laertius. Vitae philosophorum, I. Libri I-X*, ed. M. Marcovich, Stutgardiae-Lipsiae 1999;
- *Sophoclis fabulae*, recc. brevisque adnotat. crit. instr. H. Lloyd-Jones et N.G. Wilson, Oxonii 1990;
- *Sophocle. Ajax, Œdipe roi, Électre, II*, texte ét. par A. Dain et trad. par P. Mazon, Paris 1958;
- E. Degani, *Ricordo di Bruno Lavagnini*, «Eikasmós» III (1992) 307-322 (oppure semplicemente: E. Degani, «Eikasmós» etc.);
- R.H. Martin, rec. *Terence. Eunuchus*, ed. J. Barsby, Cambridge 1999, «CR» n.s. L (2000) 37-39;
- Degani, *l.c.*;
- Degani, *o.c.* 322 (when only one work of the same author is mentioned); Degani, *Ricordo* cit. (when more than one work of the same author is mentioned);
- Fraenkel, *ad Aesch. Ag.* 69;
- G. Burzacchini, in R. Pretagostini (ed.), *Tradizione e innovazione nella cultura greca da Omero all'età ellenistica*. «Scritti in onore di Bruno Gentili», III, Roma 1993, 400s. [cf. anche *supra*, II.2];
- R. Pfeiffer, *Storia della filologia classica, I. Dalle origini alla fine dell'età ellenistica*, trad. it. Napoli 1973 (ed. or. Oxford 1968) 301s.

As for handbooks and reference works, use the following abbreviations:

- Schwyzer-Debrunner, *GG* II 126;
- LSJ⁹ 122 (as well as: LSJ⁹ 122, s.v. ἀναστρέφω, II.1.2);
- *ThGL* VII 122 (quote the *ThGL* in its original edition in 8 volumes: the two alpha-volumes will be noted as I/1 and I/2);
- J. Ohler, *RE* XI (1922) 1818ss. (as well as: J. Ohler, *Kreta*, in *RE* etc.).

As for fragmentary works:

- Aesch. fr. 1 R.;
- Archil. fr. 5 W.²

Reprints will not be quoted.

IV. Abbreviations

1. Reference works:

- P. Chantraine, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque* = Chantraine, *DELG*
 P. Chantraine, *Grammaire homérique* = Chantraine, *GH*
 P. Chantraine, *La formation des noms en grec ancien* = Chantraine, *Form.*
Diccionario Griego-Español = *DGE*
 H. Frisk, *Griechisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* = Frisk, *GEW*
 R. Kühner-F. Blass, *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache* = Kühner-Blass
 R. Kühner-B. Gerth, *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache* = Kühner-Gerth
 C.T. Lewis-C. Short, *A Latin Dictionary* = Lewis-Short
 H.G. Liddell-R. Scott-H.S. Jones, *Greek-English Lexicon* = LSJ⁹
 F. Montanari, *Vocabolario della lingua greca* = *GI*²
Oxford Latin Dictionary = *OLD*
 E. Schwyzer, *Griechische Grammatik* = Schwyzer, *GG* I
 E. Schwyzer-A. Debrunner, *Griechische Grammatik* = Schwyzer-Debrunner, *GG* II
Thesaurus Graecae linguae = *ThGL* [cf. *supra*, III.2]
Thesaurus linguae Latinae = *ThLL*

2. The names of the reviews will be abbreviated according to the «Année Philologique». Use the whole title for reviews not concerning classics and for those that are not included in the «Année Philologique».

3. For Greek authors, use the abbreviations of LSJ⁹, apart from the following cases:

Aeschylus (Aesch.)
 Apollonius Dyscolus (Ap. Dyc.)
 Apollonius Rhodius (Ap. Rh.)
 Apollonius Sophista (Ap. Soph.)
 Bacchylides (Bacch.)
 Demosthenes (Dem.)
 Dio Cassius (Dio Cass.)
 Dio Chrysostomus (Dio Chrys.)
 Diodorus Siculus (Diod. Sic.)
 Diogenes Laertius (Diog. Laert.)
 Dionysius Halicarnassensis (Dion. Hal.)
 Dionysius Thrax (Dion. Thr.)
Etymologicum Magnum (Et. M.)
Etymologicum Symeonianum (Et. Sym.)
 Euripides (Eur.)
 Herondas (Herond.)
 Hesychius (Hesych.)
 Hippocrates (Hippocr.)
Hymnus ad Apollinem (H. Hom. Ap.) [and also *H. Hom. Bacch.*, *H. Hom. Cer.*, *H. Hom. Mart.*, *H. Hom. Merc.*, *H. Hom. Pan.*, *H. Hom. Ven.*]
 Iosephus Flavius (Ios. Fl.)
 Isaeus (Isae.)
 Isocrates (Isocr.)
 Longus Sophista (Long. Soph.)
 Origenes (Orig.)
 Philo Iudaeus (Philo)
 Philodemus (Philod.)
 Pindarus (Pind.)
 Plato (Plat.) [*Charm.*, *Crat.*, *Crit.*, *Eryx.*, *Gorg.*, *Lach.*, *Leg.*, *Lys.*, *Men.* (= *Meno*), *Menex.*, *Phaed.*, *Phaedr.*, *Parm.*, *Prot.*, *Resp.*, *Symp.*, *Soph.*, *Theaet.*, *Theag.*]
 Plutarchus (Plut.)
 Polybius (Polyb.)
 Quintus Smyrnaeus (Quint. Smyrn.)
 Rhetores Graeci (*RhGr*)
scholion (*schol.*) [*scholia* (*scholl.*)]
 Sextus Empiricus (Sext. Emp.)
 Sophocles (Soph.)
 Strabo (Strab.)
Suda (*Suda*)
Synagoge (*Syn.*)
 Theocritus (Theocr.)
 Theognis (Theogn.)
 Theophrastus (Theophr.)
 Thucydides (Thuc.)
 Triphiodorus (Triph.)
 Xenophon (Xen.) [*Hell.*]

For Latin authors, use the abbreviations of the ThLL, putting the first letter of the titles in capitals.

For both Greek and Latin authors, Roman numerals indicate the book, Arabic numerals indicate chapters and paragraphs, and are separated from each other by comma (Thuc. II 47,2).

For papyrological publications: <http://SCRIPTORIUM.LIB.DUKE.EDU/PAPYRUS/TEXTS/CLIST.HTML>.

For epigraphical publications:

J.A.L. Lee, A preliminary checklist of abbreviations of greek epigraphic volumes, «Epigraphica» LVI (1994) 129-169; F. Bérard-D. Briquel, Guide de l'épigraphiste, Paris 20003, 17 (update at <http://WWW.ANTIQUITE.ENS.FR/PDF/SUPPLEMENT1.PDF>).

4. See a list of the most common abbreviations:

Appendix (App.)

article (art.) [articles (arts)]

chapter (chapt.) [chapters (chaps)]

cited (cit.)

column (c.) [columns (cs)]

confer (cf.)

dissertation (Diss.)

et cetera (etc.)

editor (ed.) [editors (eds)]

edition (ed.) [editions (eds)]

esempio (es.) [esempi (ess.)]

exempli gratia (e.g.)

folium (f.) [folia (ff.)]

following (f.) [pl. (ff.)]

ibidem (ibid.)

Idem (Id.)

line (l.) [lines (ll.)]

loco citato (l.c.) [locis citatis (ll.cc.)]

manuscript (ms.) [manuscripts (mss.)]

footnote (n.) [footnotes (nn.)]

number (nr.) [numbers (nrr.)]

quoted publication (*o.c.*)

page (p.) [pages (pp.)]

paragraph (par.) [paragraphs (parr.); but use, please, the proper symbol]

recto (e.g.: f. 97^r)

scholium ad locum (schol. ad l.)

scholium ad locum citatum (schol. l.c.)

section (sect.) [sections (sects)]

segunte (s.) [seguenti (ss.)]

sezione (sez.) [sezioni (sezz.)]

sub voce (s.v.) [sub vocibus (s.vv.)]

Supplement (Suppl.)

tavola (tav.) [tavole (tavv.)]

translation (transl.)

varia lectio (v.l.) [variae lectiones (vv.ll.)]

verse (v.) [verses (vv.)]

verso (e.g.: f. 102^v)

volume (vol.) [volumes (voll.)]