A. Lubotsky offers a persuasive solution to the puzzle of Indo-Aryan "six," with consequences for the PIE word. S. Fritz and J. Gippert extend our perspective on Indo-European to the historical phonology of Maldavian. A range of other topics in Indo-Iranian is treated by M. de Vaan, M. Kozianka, L. Kulikov, M. Mayrhofer, B. Scheucher, R. Schmitt, W. Slage, and C. Zanko, R. Beekes, M. Janda, and H. Schmeja deal with problems of Greek etymology,1 M. Peters with morphology and dialectology (in the footsteps of J. Schmidt), and S. Lugnagh with syntax.

I. Hajnal significantly advances our understanding of the genitive in Anatolian, and E. Rieken refines the history of the Hittite enclitic conjunctions -a, -ya, and -ma. N. Oettinger contributes a new minor "sound law" for Hittite, and S. Zeilfelder a convincing etymology for Hittite tabhuesar with close attention to the semantic developments from PIE. P. Cotticelli Kurra, M. Marazzi, H. Nowicki, and M. Ofitsch offer further contributions on Anatolian.

G. Dunkel elucidates Latin verbs in -igare and -igare, while A. Bannemserber defends J. Schmidt's etymology of Old English eardleart 'thou art' and M. Poetto the derivation of Latin lis 'dispute (at law)' from stils. M. Hutter and E. Jakus- Borkowa treat sociolinguistic issues in very different contexts (ancient Iran and Polish Silesia since 1989). I. Duridanov assesses the contributions of G. Meyer and W. Brandenstein to the study of Thracian.

The editors are to be congratulated for producing a volume that duly honors the distinguished tradition of IE studies in Graz and reflects the current diversity and vitality of the field.

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This is the first complete translation into a Western language of all sixty chapters of the Yen-t’ieh lun. (The English translation by Esson M. Gale covers only chapters 1–28; see