

July of a Julian leap year. I have no doubt that both calendars were framed under the advice of the same school of astronomers, and that Caesar's calendar aimed at keeping the heliacal rising of Sirius as computed by that school fixed to July 18 or whatever was his published date for the phenomenon. If so, the year 45 B.C. must have been arranged in exact conformity with the rule which held good continuously after Augustus's rectification of the calendar, and the new calendar began with a leap year, because the heliacal rising of Sirius in 45 B.C. was, according to the views of the astronomical school which Caesar followed, 366 days later than the same phenomenon in 46 B.C.

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CORRIGENDVM.

IN Dr. T. Rice Holmes's article, 'A Supplementary Note on the Julian Calendar' in the *Classical Quarterly* of January, 1920, the following correction should be made:

P. 47, l. 2: For '26th' read '25th.'