

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

MANUSCRIPTS should be submitted by e-mail as both word and pdf files to the following address: philosophicalpapyri@libraweb.net.

The text should be accompanied by an abstract and three to five keywords in English. In their initial submission, authors are required to anonymise their articles. In the accepted version, they should add their e-mail address and academic affiliation together with the name of their city and their country. These will be printed at the bottom of the first page of the article. If there is no academic affiliation, authors should use the expression ‘independent researcher’, followed by the name of their country.

Authors will receive only one print proof of their article. They should limit themselves to correcting any misprints without increasing or modifying the original text; any unnecessary corrections will be charged to the author according to the current costs.

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The main text should be written in 12 pt, footnotes in 10 pt, block quotations in 11 pt. The font used should be Unicode; for Greek, IFAO Grec Unicode should be used. Greek words, even if at the beginning of a period, should not be capitalised (capitalisation is confined to proper names). *Sigma* should be lunate (c).

Illustrations should have a resolution of at least 300 dpi and a width of 18 cm. In the initial submission, they should be incorporated into the text; in the final submission, they should be sent to the Editor as separate TIF or JPEG files without any compression. Authors must guarantee that all figures are not protected by copyright or that they have requested and obtained the permission to print them. The copyright should be reported at the beginning of the article or in the corresponding figure captions.

Short quotations should appear in the text in small angle brackets (« »). Quotations of more than twenty-five words (or 2–3 lines) should appear as indented block quotations, without inverted commas, and should be preceded and followed by a blank line.

Footnote numbers should follow, without brackets, any punctuation and quotation marks. The numbers should be put in superscript both in the text and in the footnote.

Bold and underlining within the text should be avoided. Foreign words (except Greek ones) and transliterated words should appear in italics; the latter should not be accented. Translations and quotations are in Roman and in small angle brackets (« »), except for Latin quotations, which should be put in italics without any brackets. In titles, the parts that would otherwise be put in italics should be set in Roman type, for example the titles of the works.

PARAGRAPHS

The hierarchy of the titles of the different paragraph levels should appear as follows

1. ISTITUTI EDITORIALI
- 1.1. *Istituti Editoriali*
- 1.1.1. Istituti Editoriali

- 1.1.1.1. ISTITUTI EDITORIALI
- 1.1.1.1.1. *Istituti Editoriali*
- 1.1.1.1.1.1. Istituti Editoriali

The numbers, in Arabic or Roman, in the headings of the different levels of the paragraphs, indicated here purely for reasons of clarity, are optional.

QUOTATION MARKS

Quotation marks may be distinguished as follows:

- « », guillemets (or small angle marks) should be used for off-set text or reported speech;
- “ ”, double quotes should be used for those parts which appear in small angle mark « » (if a third level of quotations marks is necessary, single quotation marks should be used);
- ‘ ’, single quotation marks should be used for words and expressions to be singled out, for emphatic expressions, paraphrases, translation of foreign words, etc.

CITATIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS

Titles of ancient works should be written in italics (e.g. *Metaphysica*, *De officiis*) and abbreviated according to the *Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek* and the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (for works by Epicurean authors, see below). Titles should be specified even when they are replaced by numbers in the aforementioned dictionaries.

The title of the work is immediately preceded by the author's name, given in Roman and abbreviated according to the *Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek* and the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (e.g. Aristot. *Rh.* II 1378A5; Verg. *Aen.* VI 15; Epic. fr. 80 Usener). No comma should be added between the author's name and the passage quoted (e.g. Thuc. I 2)

Reference works are abbreviated as usual: *RE*, *CPF*, *LSJ*.

Works by Epicurean authors are abbreviated as follows:

AUTHOR	WORK	ABBREVIATION
Carneiscus	Φιλίστας	<i>Phil.</i>
Colotes	Πρὸς Πλάτωνος Εὐθύδημον	<i>In Plat. Euth.</i>
	Πρὸς Πλάτωνος Λύειν	<i>In Plat. Lys.</i>
Chrysippus	Λογικὰ ζητήματα	<i>Quaest. log.</i>
	[Περὶ βίων]	[<i>Habit. vitae</i>]
	Περὶ προνοίας	<i>Prov.</i>
	Περὶ τῶν στοιχείων τῶν λεγομένων	<i>Enunt. elem.</i>
Demetrius Laco	[Ἀποριῶν λύσεις ἐν τοῖς Ἐπικούρου βιβλίοις]	<i>Quaest. solut.</i>
	[Περὶ γεννήσεως]	[<i>Generat.</i>]
	Περὶ γεωμετρίας	<i>Geom.</i>
	[Περὶ ἡλίου]	[<i>Sol.</i>]
	[Περὶ τῆς θεοῦ μορφῆς]	[<i>Forma dei</i>]
	Περὶ τινῶν συζητηθέντων κατὰ δίκαιαν	<i>Victu</i>
	Περὶ ποιημάτων	<i>Poem.</i>
	Πρὸς τὰς Πολυαίνου ἀπορίας	<i>Pol. dubia</i>
Epicurus	Περὶ φύσεως	<i>Nat.</i>
Philodemus	<i>PHerc.</i> 1021	[<i>Ind. Acad.</i>]
	<i>PHerc.</i> 1018	[<i>Ind. Stoic.</i>]
	<i>PHerc.</i> 1780	[<i>Ind. Epicur.</i>]
	<i>PHerc.</i> 495 e <i>PHerc.</i> 558	[<i>Vita Socr.</i>]
	<i>PHerc.</i> 327	[<i>Ind. Eleat. et Atomist.</i>]
	<i>PHerc.</i> 1508	[<i>Ind. Pythag.</i>]
	[Βίος Φιλονίδου]	[<i>Vita Philon.</i>]
	Κατὰ παραισθήσεως	[<i>Fals. percept.</i>]
	[Περὶ αἰρέσεων καὶ φυγῶν]	[<i>Elect. et fug.</i>]
	Περὶ Ἐπικούρου	<i>Epicur.</i>
	Περὶ εὐσεβείας	<i>Piet.</i>
	Περὶ θανάτου	<i>Morte</i>
	Περὶ θεῶν	<i>Dis</i>
	Περὶ κακιῶν καὶ τῶν ἀντικειμένων	<i>Vit.</i>
	ἀρετῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν οἷς εἶσι καὶ περὶ ἧς	
	Περὶ κολακείας	<i>Adul.</i>
	Περὶ μουσικῆς	<i>Mus.</i>
	Περὶ οἰκονομίας	<i>Oec.</i>
	Περὶ ὁμιλίας	<i>Conv.</i>
	Περὶ ὀργῆς	<i>Ira</i>
	Περὶ παρρησίας	<i>Lib. dic.</i>
	Περὶ πλούτου	<i>Div.</i>
	Περὶ ποιημάτων	<i>Poem.</i>
	[Περὶ προνοίας]	[<i>Prov.</i>]
	Περὶ ῥητορικῆς	<i>Rh.</i>

	Περὶ σημείων	<i>Sign.</i>
	Περὶ τοῦ καθ' Ὁμηρον ἀγαθοῦ βασιλέως	<i>Bono rege</i>
	Περὶ τῶν Ἐπικουρείων (vel Ἐπικούρου φίλων) καὶ τινων ἄλλων ἐν τῇ πραγματείᾳ μνημῶν	<i>Ment. Epicur.</i>
	Περὶ τῶν Στωικῶν	<i>Stoicis</i>
	Περὶ ὑπερηφανίας	<i>Sup.</i>
	Περὶ χάριτος	<i>Grat.</i>
	Πρὸς τοὺς φαυλοβυβλικούς	<i>Libr. cognit.</i>
Metrodorus	Περὶ πλούτου παράδοξα	<i>Parad. de Div.</i>
	[Πρὸς τοὺς διαλεκτικούς]	[<i>Dialect.</i>]
Polystratus	Περὶ ἀλόγου καταφρονήσεως (οἱ δ' ἐπιγράφουσιν πρὸς τοὺς ἀλόγως καταθρακυνομένους) τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολλοῖς δοξαζομένων	<i>Cont.</i>
	Περὶ φιλοσοφίας	<i>Philos.</i>

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibliographical references in footnotes, identical for volumes and periodicals, should use the 'Harvard' style, with the author's SURNAME in small capitals, followed by the year of publication. At the end of each article, all bibliographical references should be listed alphabetically by the author's surname, followed by the year of publication, '=' and then the entire bibliographical reference. This should be reported as follows:

- Author's SURNAME in small capitals preceded by the name's initial(s) in capital letters. For publications by more than one author, the names should be separated by a comma, omitting the conjunction 'and';
- *Title* and *Subtitle* (if any) should appear in italics and be separated by a full stop. English book titles should use capitalisation, but titles of English articles should not.
- volume number, if the work consists of several volumes, omitting 'vol.', in Roman numbers;
- editor (if any), in Roman, preceded by 'edited by', in Roman. For publications with more than one editor, the names should be separated by a comma, omitting 'and';
- place of publication, in Roman;
- year of publication and, in superscript, number of the edition (if any), in Arabic numbers;
- name of the series inside round brackets and between guillemets (« »), followed by a comma, then by the series number in Arabic numbers;
- page numbers without 'p.' or 'pp.'.

For journal articles, the title of the journal should be put in Roman (if it is abbreviated, it should appear in small capitals) and between angle brackets, omitting the preposition 'in'; this should be followed by the volume number, year of publication and page number, all separated by commas. For journal abbreviations, see the «*Année philologique*».

If several contributions by the same author published in the same year are quoted, the bibliographic abbreviation is the following: author SURNAME in small capitals, followed by the year of publication and a lower-case letter (a, b, c, ...) without any space: e.g. GIGANTE 1956a, GIGANTE 1956b, GIGANTE 1956c, etc.

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The abbreviation 'Aa. Vv.' (various authors) should be avoided. It can be substituted by the surname of the first author followed by '*et alii*'; otherwise, the names of the authors should appear in the original succession, each name separated by a comma.

It is advisable to specify in the text as well as in the footnotes, next to the surnames, also the initials of the names of the authors, editors, preface authors, translators, etc., even in the contents, summaries, running titles, bibliographies, etc. Capital letters with a punctuation mark, referring to the first names of authors, should be separated by a single space (e.g. P. G. Greco; G. B. Shaw).

Journal abbreviations and acronyms should be put in small capitals, e.g.: UTET, CNR, DFG, etc.

Page and year numbers should be written in full (e.g., for page numbers, 112-146 and not 112-46; 113-118 and not 113-8; for years, e.g., 1953-1954 and not 1953-54 or 1953-4). The first and the last page of each contribution should always be specified.

No comma should be added between Roman and Arabic numerals; two or more Arabic numerals, instead, should be separated by a comma, followed by a space (e.g. fr. 6, 7); if several passages of ancient authors are quoted, each of them should be separated by a semicolon.

If a quotation of the same work is repeated immediately afterwards in the same or a similar manner (for example with the addition of page numbers) '*ibidem*' (in italics) should be used. If the quotation occurs frequently in the same work *passim* should be used.

Examples of bibliographical references of books

CAPASSO 2005 = M. CAPASSO, *Introduzione alla papirologia*, Bologna 2005.

DE LACY PH. H., DE LACY E. A. 1978 = *Philodemus, On methods of Inference*, edited by Ph. H. De Lacy, E. A. De Lacy, Napoli 1978.

FLASHAR 1994 = *Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie. Die Philosophie der Antike, Bd. 4: Die hellenistische Philosophie*, hrsg. von H. Flashar, Basel 1994.

MEJER 1978 = J. MEJER, *Diogenes Laërtius and his Hellenistic Background*, Wiesbaden 1978.

SCHISSEL VON FLESCHENBERG 1928 = O. SCHISSEL VON FLESCHENBERG, *Marinos von Neapolis und die neuplatonischen Tugendgrade*, Berlin 1928 («Texte und Forschungen zur byzantinisch-neugriechischen Philologie», 8).

*Articles in a book or a series (e.g. encyclopaedias, collections of essays, etc.)
either by the same author or in Proceedings*

COMPARETTI 1883 = D. COMPARETTI, *Relazione sui Papiri Ercolanesi letta alla R(eale) Accademia dei Lincei*, in D. COMPARETTI, G. DE PETRA, *La villa Ercolanese dei Pisoni. I suoi monumenti e la sua biblioteca*, Torino 1883, 457-464.

KEITH 2013 = T. R. KEITH, *Plutarch on Chrysippus' Peri bion and the problem of the sage*, in *Gli scritti di Plutarco. Tradizione, traduzione, ricezione, commento. Atti del IX Convegno Internazionale della International Plutarch Society (Ravello, 29 settembre-1 ottobre 2011)*, edited by G. Pace, P. Volpe Cacciatore, Naples 2013, 257-262.

MANULI 1983 = P. MANULI, *Fisiologia e patologia del femminile negli scritti ippocratici dell'antica ginecologia greca*, in *Hippocratica, Actes du Colloque hippocratique de Paris*, édité par M. D. Grmek, Paris 1980, 405-408.

Examples of bibliographical citations of articles edited in periodical publications

CAVALIERI 2002 = M. C. CAVALIERI *La Rassegna dei filosofi di Filodemo: Scuola eleatica ed abderita (PHerc. 327) e Scuola pitagorica (PHerc. 1508)?*, «PapLup», 11, 2002, 17-53.

GAZZANIGA, CILIONE 2016 = V. GAZZANIGA, M. CILIONE, *Maschile e femminile nella trasmissione dei caratteri ereditari: da Atene a Sparta*, «Medicina nei secoli», 28, 2016, 901-920.

GORMAN R. J., GORMAN V. B. 2007 = R. J. GORMAN, V. B. GORMAN, *The tryphê of the Sybarites. A historiographical problem in Athenaeus*, «JHS», 127, 2007, 38-60.

KNIGHT, JORIO 1980 = C. KNIGHT, A. JORIO, *L'ubicazione della Villa ercolanese dei papiri*, «RAAN», 55, 1980, 51-65.

Examples of bibliographical citations of contributions published by the same author in the same year

MANETTI 2017a = G. MANETTI, *Elizabeth Asmis, Epicuro e il De signis di Filodemo*, in *Al femminile. Scritti linguistici in onore di Cristina Vallini*, a cura di A. De Meo, L. di Pace, A. Manco, J. Monti, R. Pannain, Firenze 2017, 345-356.

MANETTI 2017b = G. MANETTI, *Semiotica del 'doppio'*, in *A Maurizio Bettini. Pagine stravaganti per un filologo stravagante*, a cura di A. Romaldo, Milano 2017, 233-236.

ABBREVIATIONS

Papyrus collections should be abbreviated according to the *Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic, and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*. These should be put in italics without any point or space (e.g. *PHerc.*, *PMediol.*, *PVindob.*).

For Herculaneum papyri (*PHerc.*), the siglum of the papyrus should be in Roman (P), those of the Neapolitan and Oxonian apographs should be in italics (*N*, *O*).

The sigla of the *Collectiones* of the *Herculanensium voluminum quae supersunt* (resp. *Collectio prior*, *altera* and *tertia*) are *VH*, *VH*² and *VH*³.

The sigla of *corpora* should appear in italics without any points (e.g. *SVF*, *SSR*, *DK*).

The signature of archival documents should be expressed in Roman capital letters (e.g. AOP = Archivio dell'Officina dei Papiri; BNN = Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli; BML = Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana; BNF = Bibliothèque Nationale de France).

A., AA. = author, authors (caps and small caps)
 A.D. = anno Domini (small caps)
ad loc. = *ad locum*
ap. = *apud*
 anon. = anonymous
 anast. = anastatic
 app. = appendix
 appar. = apparatus
 art., artt. = article, articles
 autogr. = autograph
 B.C. = before Christ (small caps)
 cf. = compare
 cm, m, km, gr, kg = centimetre, metre, kilometre, gram, kilogram,
 etc. (without full stop)
 ch., chs. = chapter, chapters
 cod., codd. = codex, codices
 col., cols. = column, columns
 cr., crr. = 'cornice/i'
 ed. = edition
 facs. = facsimile
 fasc. = fascicule
 f., ff. = following
 FIG., FIGS. = figure, figures
 inv. = inventory
 lett. = letter
 l., ll. = line, lines
loc. cit. = *locus citatus*
 misc. = miscellaneous
 ms., mss. = manuscript, manuscripts
 n., ns. = note, notes
 n.n. = not numbered
 no., nos. = number, numbers
 n.s. = new series
op. cit. = *opus citatum*
 par., parr., §, §§ = paragraph, paragraphs
passim = *passim* (the quotation recurs frequently in the work reported; italics)
 PL., PLS. = plate, plates (caps and small caps)
 pz., pzz. = 'pezzo', 'pezzi'
r = recto (italics)
sch. = *scholium*, *scholia*
scil. = *scilicet*
 s.v., ss.vv. = *sub voce*, *sub vocibus*
 s. = series
 suppl. = supplement
 t., tt. = tome, tomes
 TAB., TABS. = table, tables
 tit. = title

transl. = translation

v = verso (italics)

v., vv. = verse, verses

vd. *vide*

vs = versus (italics)

vol., vols. = volume, volumes

z./zz. = zone, zones

The abbreviations FIG., FIGS., PL., PLS., TAB., TABS. should appear in caps/small caps, both in the text and in the captions.

CRITICAL TEXT

Editions

The text should be printed in columns and should include, for each column, both a diplomatic transcript with a palaeographical apparatus and an articulated text with a critical apparatus. Line numbers should be indicated every five lines on the left of the text. The last line should be numbered as well. Corrections and other interventions by the scribe are only recorded in the diplomatic transcript. The papyrus is edited according to the Leiden conventions, with a few special additional signs. In the diplomatic transcript, upper square brackets (⌈ ⌋) indicate letters that are only or better read in the Neapolitan and/or the Oxonian apographs; bold letters designate textual portions restored from over- or underlying layers (*sovrapposti* and *sotto-posti*, respectively). In the articulated text, letters with an asterisk denote readings of the apographs that are uncertain or lost in the original and have been corrected by the editor. In the diplomatic transcript, a dotted letter indicates a letter that is not preserved in its entirety but is nonetheless certain. In the articulated text, in contrast, a dotted letter indicates a letter that is uncertain. So a dotted letter in the diplomatic transcript becomes an undotted letter in the articulated text. In both the diplomatic transcript and the articulated text, an underdot (without a letter being specified) indicates a trace of a letter that is fairly uncertain or illegible. In the articulated text, the *iota mutum* is written adscript if the scribe has written it and is written subscript if the scribe has not. In the palaeographical apparatus, an uncertain letter is described with either a list of letters compatible with the surviving traces, put between round brackets (e.g. α, λ, δ), or a short explanation in Latin; letters restored from over- or underlying layers are signalled by ⁺ and ⁻, respectively, followed by the Arabic number corresponding to their layering degree. In the critical apparatus, supplements by previous scholars are only recorded, with a few exceptions, when they are compatible with the surviving traces and the space available in the lacuna(e). They are reported in chronological order according to the conventions specified above. Excepting special cases, readings by previous scholars integrated by the editor into the text are not explicitly recorded.

Essays and Discussions

The text of the papyri commented upon or simply quoted can be printed either in columns or as continuous text. In the former case, to be preferred for longer quotations (at least one text column or the majority of it), only the articulated text should be printed according to the aforementioned conventions. In the latter case, line division is indicated by a vertical bar (e.g. παρ|ρησίας), and column division by a double vertical bar (e.g. ἐπι||βλητικόν). Line numbers should be indicated every five lines by adding at the beginning of each series the corresponding number in superscript (e.g. οὐ κυ⁵κοφαντέον).

SIGLA FOR TEXT AND APPARATUSES

...	litterae incertae cuius numerus definiri potest
αβγ	litterae certae sed haud integrae (transcr. dipl.) vel litterae dubiae quae aliter legi possunt (transcr. litt.)
[...]	litterae deperditae cuius numerus definiri potest
[± 4] o []	litterae deperditae cuius numerus definiri nequit
[.(.)]	una vel duae litterae deperditae
□	parva vel nulla littera deperdita
]αβγ	lacuna in initio lineae
αβγ[lacuna in fine lineae

$\llbracket \alpha\beta\gamma \rrbracket$	litterae a librario deletae (transcr. dipl.)
$\backslash \alpha\beta\gamma /$	litterae a librario additae (transcr. dipl.)
$\{\alpha\beta\gamma\}$	litterae ab editore deletae (transcr. litt.)
$\langle \alpha\beta\gamma \rangle$	litterae ab editore additae (transcr. litt.)
$[\alpha\beta\gamma]$	litterae ab editore suppletae (transcr. litt.)
$(\alpha\beta\gamma)$	litterae e nota compendiaria ab editore solutae (transcr. litt.)
$\lfloor \alpha\beta\gamma \rfloor$	litterae e fonte gemino ab editore suppletae (transcr. litt.)
$\alpha//\beta$	duae partes eiusdem lineae e fragmentis diversis coniunctae (transcr. dipl.)
—	paragraphos
>	diple
>—	diple obelismene
※	asteriskos
>:	diple periestigmene
␣	spatium vacuum
␣	spatiolum
·	ano stigme
·	kato stigme
/	comma
:	dicolon
\overline{A}	nota stichometrica
•	punctum stichometricum
	finis vel initium lineae (appar.)
	finis vel initium columnae (appar.)

Only for Herculaneum papyri:

$\lceil \alpha\beta\gamma \rceil$	litterae alterutrius vel utriusque apographi ab editore receptae (transcr. dipl.)
$\alpha\beta\gamma$	litterae suppositae vel superpositae ab editore recognitae et loco suo collocatae (transcr. dipl.)
$\alpha\beta\gamma$ ***	litterae apographi ab editore mutatae (transcr. litt.)

sin.	in sinistra parte
dext.	in dextera parte
sup.	in superiore linea
med.	in media linea
inf.	in inferiore linea
asc.	ascendens hasta
desc.	descendens hasta
vert.	verticalis hasta
horiz.	horizontalis hasta
vest.	vestigium, -ia
init.	initio lineae
fin.	in fine lineae

arcus, -us (sicut ϵ , θ , ϕ , ω)
ramus, -i (sicut υ , χ)
bracchium, -ia (sicut κ , χ)
uncus, -i (sicut ρ , β)

