

sical Latin would surely have familiarized him with names that still preserved the Greek *eu* before *a*. Lewis and Short enter such names as 'Euadne (*Evadne*)' and 'Euander, less correctly *Evander*' under *Eu-*, with a mere cross-reference under *Ev-*. In the *Aeneid* the pronunciation indicated by the spelling (followed by the Oxford Virgil) *Euander*, *Euan-drius*, is required by the meter.

Moreover, Sidney was writing a story with a Greek setting, and he knew enough of the language to invent other descriptive names for his characters; for example, Philanax for Basilius' faithful counsellor, and Kerxenus for the nobleman who befriends Pyrocles and Musidorus on their arrival in Arcadia. In the *New Arcadia*, the gigantic king of Bithynia is called *Euardes*; and this orthography is rightly kept in the folio edition of 1674, for Sidney must have formed this name from *εὐαρδής*, a *falsa lectio* for *εὐαλδής*, 'well-grown,' in Plutarch's *Moralia* 912F. I would think, then, that Sidney took the name of his good ruler from the Greek *εὐαρχος* rather than from the Cappadocian river recorded in classical dictionaries in its late Latin form *Evarchus*, and that we should give him the benefit of the doubt and stick to the more learned form *Euarchus*.³

Jean Robertson

³ But see RQ 27 (1974), 240–242, for the opposite view.

Necrology

Following is a notation of deaths of members of the Renaissance Society of America since the publication of the Necrology in RQ 27, 2.

Baird, Charles W. [Eng. lit.]	Parsons, Louise S. [Eng. lit.]
Baker, Walter C.	Shephard, Esther [Eng. lit.]
Boughner, Daniel C. [Comp. lit.]	Stechow, Wolfgang [Art hist.]
Costas, Procope [Byzan.]	Utley, Francis L. [Eng. lit.]
Herriott, J. Homer [Sp. lit.]	Williams, Kathleen [Spenser]