Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
the author has taken into account all the papyri concerning this institution. Especially in the § 28, where there is discussed the question of *donati omortis causa* with the limited or excluded rights to demand the return, the author proved that in the legal practice of Egypt there was applied the following rule: *sed et sic donari potest, ut non alter reddatur, quam si prior ille, qui acceperit, dcesserit* (D. 39, 6, 13, 1; 39, 6, 35, 4).

In the further part of the work of special interest is the use of the papyri in the chapter which presents the post-classical and Byzantine „Umdeutung der klassischen Struktur” of the *dme* (§ 61, p. 244 ff). [H.K.]


This excellent monograph devoted to the problem of praescriptio in the Roman law-suit *per formulas* and in the *extra ordinaria cognitio* will be more widely discussed in the Polish scientific periodical: *Czasopismo historyczno-prawne*. We wish to draw the readers attention to Chapters 8—11 of Part III which treat about the *longi temporis praescriptio*. During the fifty four years which had elapsed since the publication of the essay written by J. Partsch, the institution of the *longi temporis praescriptio* has never been the subject of a special monograph. For a new and novel study of this institution M. Amelotti has especially been qualified, because he masters the modern methods of investigation of the Roman law as well as the methods usually applied by juristic papyrology and epigraphy. Chapter 8 of Part III of the work concerns the provincial origin of the *longi temporis praescriptio*. The author gives a keen analysis of the papyri BGU 267 and Strassb 22 which contain the first mention of this institution, and next he deals with its function and material requirements. In the subsequent chapters he discusses the processual nature of the *longi temporis praescriptio* as well as its historical evolution from Constantine to Justinian and finally compares with Justinian’s reform. [H.K.]


This fine monograph, dedicated to the origin of *praescriptio* and *exceptio* in the extraformulary procedure, will be of interest.