A comprehensive account of substratum theories is provided by Frederick H. Jungemann, *La teoría del sustrato y los dialectos hispano-romances y gascones*, M, Gredos. All the outstanding problems of Peninsular Romance phonology that have been explained by substratum trends are methodically examined and restated in the light of functional and structural theory. On this basis, the author concludes that there are insufficient grounds for maintaining that apico-alveolar s in Peninsular Romance, and Ptg. nasal vowels, are connected with substratum languages. On the other hand, the phonetic features of Castilian vowels, the $F > h$ shift in North Castilian and Gascon, maintenance of intervoc. $p, t, k$, in Bearn and Upper Aragon, confluence $b—v$, unvoicing of sibilants in OSp., assimil. $mb > m$, $nd > n$, etc., in N. Spain, are best explained by Basco-Latin bilingualism, whilst Celto-Latin bilingualism may be held to be at the root of voicing of intervoc. $p, t, k$, weakening of intervoc. $b, d, g$, reduction of Latin geminates, palatalization of $l, n, r$, and $-ll-, -nn-$, loss of intervoc. $l, n$, in Ptg., and the $kt > it$ shift in W.Romance.

stresses the need of a lexicographical study of Visigothic personal names, and discusses some 260 examples of women's names—a well defined morphological section in such a study. Arnald Steiger, 'Un inventario mozárabe de la iglesia de Covarrubias', Al-An, xxi, 93–109, contributes an illuminating study on Mozarabic: some baffling words in a 12th-century inventory of jewels and church ornaments are skilfully identified with their Arabic and Persian prototypes. Alvaro Galmés de Fuentes, 'Influencias sintácticas del árabe en la prosa medieval castellana', BRAE, xxxvi, 65–131, 235–307, publishes the final instalments of his important study (cf. YWML, xvii, 185). These deal with personal, demonstrative, and possessive pronouns, nominal construction, and the nominal forms of the verb. The writer, in his concluding remarks, points out that the main effect of Arabic syntactical influences in Spanish is to develop and extend certain definite Romance syntactical features, such as relativization, use of the stressed personal pronouns in the object case, extensive use of the infinitive instead of an abstract noun, and of the periphrastic conjugation, etc. Relations between Arabic and Castilian prose thus led to the adoption of new syntactical and stylistic patterns, and constructions of Arabic provenience in the 13th–14th century; many vanish under humanistic pressure in 15th-century writing, but survive in the colloquial language, and some reappear in certain types of 16th–17th-century poetry.

In accordance with methods adopted in his previous monographs (cf. YWML, xv, 140; xvii, 186), M. Criado de Val, 'Historia del verbo en la literatura de Castilla la Nueva', RFE, xxxix, 232–60, projects a comprehensive study, of which the present essay is an introduction, on the verbal system in the literary language, on the basis of representative works of the medieval and Renaissance periods by writers of New Castile ('una serie de cortes sincrónicos, hechos con una técnica uniforme'), as it is in that region that a medium suited to a great literature took shape, not simply as a process of expansion of the language of Burgos, but as a compromise as well with the language of Toledo ('el mozarabismo toledano fue el fermento activo de la lengua vulgar durante los siglos xi y xii') and the adoption of Romance replacing Arabic by the Semitic population,