

an extract copied by Syncellus in Apollodorus.(1) Scarcely any of the names which are there correspond with the other lists.

Diodorus went to Egypt under Ptolomœus Auletes, about sixty years before Christ, and consequently two centuries after Manetho, and four after Herodotus. He also gleaned from the priests themselves the history of the country, and he obtained it again in an entirely new form.(2)

It was not now Menes who built Memphis, but Uchoreus; and long before his time Busiris II. had built Thebes. The eighth ancestor of Uchoreus, Osymandyás, obtained possession of Bactria, and subdued revolts there. Long afterwards, Sesostris made still more extended conquests; he reached to the Ganges, and returned thence through Scythia and the Tanais. Unfortunately these names of kings are unknown to all previous historians, and no people that they had conquered preserved the least remembrance of them. As to the gods and heroes, according to Diodorus, they reigned 18,000 years, and the human sovereigns 15,000; four hundred and seventy were Egyptians, four Ethiopians, without counting Persians and Macedonians. The tales with which the whole is intermingled do not otherwise yield in childishness to those of Herodotus.

In the eighteenth year of Christ, Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius, attracted by a desire of knowing the antiquities of this celebrated country, went to Egypt, at the risk of displeasing a prince as suspicious as his uncle. He ascended the Nile as far as Thebes. It was not Sesostris nor Osymandyas

(1) Ibid. p. 91. et seq.

(2) Diodorus Sic. lib. i. sect. 2.