The final version of this review will appear in The Archaeological Journal 170 for 2013.
only adopted the guise of the Úi Néills at a later date in an attempt to legitimize the growing dominance of the O’Dohertyys and the O’Donnells (pp. 10–11). DNA tests undertaken by Dan Bradley and published in 2006 on individuals from families that trace their lineage to the Síl Lugdach, Cenél Conaill and Cenél nÉoghain, have shown a shared genetic marker which is only transmitted down the male line, and derived from a single ancestor who lived 1730 years ago (A Y-Chromosome Signature of Hegemony in Gaelic Ireland, *Amer. J. Human Genetics*, 78 (2), 334–38). These scientific findings appear to support the traditional Úi Néill connection and cause a major problem for the underlying claim promoted in this work that the early medieval Síl Lugdach did not share consanguinity with their neighbours. This issue notwithstanding, *Lug’s Forgotten Donegal Kingdom* is a useful repository of information on early Irish kingship and should be seen as a worthy companion piece to Lacey’s 2006 work: *Cenél Conaill and the Donegal kingdoms, AD500–800.*

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