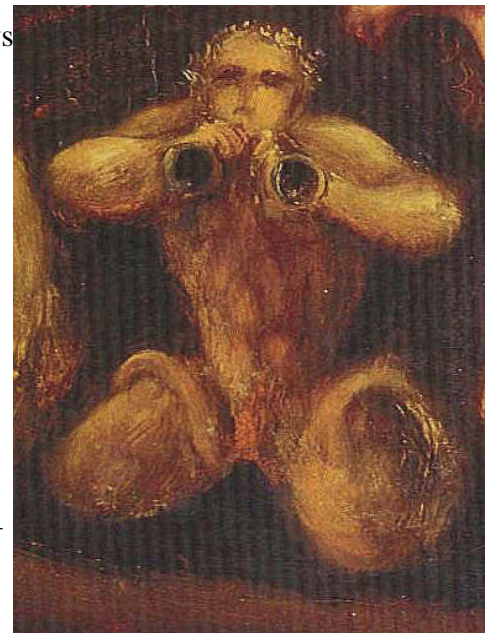


313. Note the prefix **se-** in **Separat** that means apart and gives an obvious English derivative. Note that **Phocis** is a nom. **Oetaeis** - refers to a mountain range in northern Thessaly. Note the gender and number of the substantive **Aonios**.
314. **terra** - in apposition with **Phocis**.
315. Understand a verb like **erat** with the nominatives and note the arrangement of words. Note that **maris** is from a 3rd declension neuter noun declined like an adjective.
316. Note what words go together and their arrangement.
317. **Parnasos** - in Greek this is the nominative form of the mountain's name. Of the last two words in the text, which one makes the most sense as the subject?
318. **ceteri, ae, a** - appears usually in the plural and is the **c** in **etc**. What case does it have to be here? Why?
319. Note how this participle comes at the end of the participial phrase; all the words in front of it depend and are translated with it. Except for the meter **tori** would normally come before **consorte** and after **cum**.
320. **Corycidas nymphas** - the Muses, so called because of the Corycian cave on Mt. Parnassus. **adorant** - note the plural subject, namely Deucalion and Pyrrha
321. **fatidicam** - compound adjectives are an indication of an elevated style or tone. **Themis** - Themis was the goddess of justice. **tunc** - do you know any other words like this? The **c** at the end is called a deictic letter, meaning that it is pointing at something. The letter is attached to **tum**, which changes to **tunc** by euphony, just as **hunc** changes to **hunc** in the acc. singular of the demonstrative pronoun.
322. **aequi** - neuter adj. used as noun, which is called a substantive, as in 313. With **melior**, what case should you be looking for?
323. The same question could be asked for **metuentior** and answered with **illa**, where the meter will tell you the case. What about **deorum**? What word does this genitive go with?
324. What grammar construction do you find in each line of 324-326? Note that **Iuppiter** has a different spelling in English: Jupiter
325. **tot** - an indeclinable adjective does have a case. What case is it here? Note that **modo** here and in the next line is temporal in its meaning: *just now*.
326. What is the most important word in this line? Only ONE clue should be enough!
327. Note the location of **ambo**. Is it first in its phrase? What verb is the noun **cultor** from? What does the suffix **-or** mean?
328. **aquilone** - a wind from the north would be a clearing wind, blowing the storm out into the sea.
329. Note how clever the arrangements of cases and meanings are. Can you figure out a synchysis and a chiasmus? What is Ovid trying to do here?
333. **Tritona** - note, Greek accus.; a minor sea god.
- 335-342. The description of Triton's horn blowing is a bit technical and not really germane to the story. A very literal translation that stays close to the Latin word order, with some vocabulary, follows:
The hollow shell is taken up by him (Triton), (the shell) which, twisted, grows from a very deep spiral into a wide spiral, a shell which when in mid-sea has seized the air (breath) (then) fills the shores lying beneath each Phoebus (the rising and the setting suns); then also, when it touched the dripping wet mouth with the wet beard, and it, having been blown into, sang the ordered retreats, and it was heard by all the waves of the open sea and of the land (fresh water lakes, etc.), and by which waves it was heard, it coerced (checked) all (the waves).
335. **bucina, ae - horn**
sumo, sumere, sumpsit, sumptus **-take***
336. **tortilis, e - twisted.**
latus, a, um - **wide*** (substantive here)
turbo, turbis - **whirlwind; spiral**
337. **aer, aeris (m.) - lower air**
created by Donald Connor
339. **madidus, a, um - wet, dripping wet**
roro (1) - **drip with dew**
342. **coerceo, coercere, coercui, coercitus**
- **force, coerce**



Triton - Gino Bonici, 1931

Deucalion and Pyrrha

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis,
 terra ferax, dum terra fuit, sed tempore in illo
 pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum. 315
 Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
 nomine Parnasos, superantque cacumina nubes.
 Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cetera texerat aequor)
 cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhaesit,
 Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant 320
 fatidicamque Themis, quae tunc oracla tenebat:
 non illo melior quisquam nec amantior aequi
 vir fuit aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.
 Iuppiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem
 et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum, 325
 et superesse vidit de tot modo milibus unam,
 innocuos ambo, cultores numinis ambo,
 nubila disiecit nimbisque aquilone remotis
 et caelo terras ostendit et aethera terris.
 Nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspide telo 330
 mulcet aquas rector pelagi supraque profundum
 exstantem atque umeros innato murice tectum
 caeruleum Tritona vocat conchaeque sonanti
 inspirare iubet fluctusque et flumina signo
 iam revocare dato: cava bucina sumitur illi, 335
 tortilis in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo,
 bucina, quae medio concepit ubi aera ponto,
 litora voce replet sub utroque iacentia Phoebo;
 tum quoque, ut ora dei madida rorantia barba
 contigit et cecinit iussos inflata receptus, 340
 omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis,
 et quibus est undis audita, coercoit omnes.

313. Aonius, a um - **belonging to Aonia**

arvum, i - **plowed field, field***

314. ferax, feracis (adj.) - **wild**

315. latus, a, um - **wide***

subitus, a, um - **sudden**

316. vertex, verticis (f) - **top, peak***

astrum, i - **star** (Eng. astral time, asteroid)

317. supero (1) - **conquer, be above***

cacumen, cacuminis (n) - **peak**

nubes, nubis (f) - **cloud***

318. ceteri, ae, a - **the remaining, the rest (of)**

tego, tegere, texi, tectus - **cover***

aequor, aequoris (n.) - **flat level surface (usually of the sea)***

319. consors, consortis (m/f) - **sharer**

torus, i - **couch, bed***

ratis, is (f) - **raft, ship***

veho, vehere, vexi, vectus - **drag; (in pass.) travel, sail, ride***

adhaereo, adhaerere, adhaesi, adhaesus - **cling**

324. liquidus, a, um - **liquid, watery**

stagnare (1) - **be overflowed**

palus, paludis (f) - **marsh, pool**

325. supersum, superesse, superfui - **be above, survive, live***
 tot (indeclinable adjective) - **so many***

325. milia, milium (n) - **thousands***

327. innocuus, a, um - **innocent** (Eng. innocuous look)

ambo, ambae, ambo - **both** (Eng. ambivalent, ambidextrous)

cultor, cultoris (m) - **worshipper**

328. nubila, nubilorum - **clouds***

disicio, disicere, disieci, disiectus - **throw apart, scatter**

nimbus, i - **rain cloud; rain***

Aquilo, Aquilonis (m) - **North Wind**

330. posito equals deposito, as happens often in Ovid

tricuspis, tricuspis (adj.) - **three-pointed**

331. mulceo, mulcere - **soothe**

rector, rectoris (m) - **ruler**

supra (prep. with accus.) - **above**

profundum, i - **the deep** (adj. used as noun)

332. innatus, a, um - **native**

murex, muricis (f) - **purple fish; purple dye**

concha, ae - **shell**

sono (1) - **sound, make a noise***

334. inspiro (1) - **breathe into, blow into**