

706. Note the arrangement of words here. **praefixo rostro** – take either as an abl. absolute, an abl. of description with **navis**, or an abl. means with **sulcat**.

707. **iuvenum** – remember, a 3rd declension adjective/substantive. **acta** – from a verb you should know by heart: ago.

708. **fera** – a substantive here; the preceding simile supplies the rest of the ellipsis. The rest of the line is an abl. abs. with a gen. subjective and an abl. of means between the two. Note roots of **dimotis** (**dis/moveo**).



Perseus fights the dragon - Virgil Solis, Edition 1581

709. **quantum** – accusative, extent of space, and **medii caeli** in the next line is a partitive genitive going with it. **torto plumbo** – either abl. abs. or abl. means.

711. **pedibus tellure repulsa** – the endings and the gender of **tellus** tell you what's happening here.

712. **ut** – note the verb (**visa est**) is indicative. What does that mean?

713. **visam** – how do you translate this? Visualize. Note that **in** with accusative can indicate hostility: *against*.

715. In addition to the chiasmus, the line also contains a metonymy in **Phoebo**. What color is **liventia**? What happens to a bad bruise over time? Visualize!

716. **aversum** – modifies the snake in the previous line; **neu** – equals **et ne** and gives the purpose of the action in the next line because **et** joins the two verbs (**occupat, figit**).

717. Note the arrangement of the words in the line. Another golden one!

718. **inane** – used as a substantive. Note the arrangement of words here. Note **missus** has a reflexive sense.

719. **ferae** – substantive again. Note that **armo** is not plural, does not mean *weapons* or *arms/arm*, but is *shoulder*. Also, **fremetis** modifies an understood **ferae**; **fremo** was onomatopoeic for the Romans.

720. **Inachides** - Perseus was from the family of Inachus, the first king of Argos, because his grandfather was Acrisius, the king who banished his daughter Danaë, pregnant by Jupiter, because there was a prophecy that her child would kill Acrisius. This has already been referred to somewhat in 698. Guess what happens eventually. How it happens is even more interesting. **curvo tenus hamo** – usually the preposition is post-positive, meaning it comes after the ablative noun it governs, but here it comes after the adjective that modifies **hamo**.

721. **laesa, sublimis** – both modify an understood **fera**. **modo** – here and in next line is temporal: *now*. Note **se** – D.O. of **attollit, subdit, versat**.

Perseus and the dragon - Ferrando Bertelli, 1565

723. **canum** – 3rd declension noun.

725. **quaque** – **–que** is the connective and **qua** is the adverb meaning *where*; its antecedent is general, but is then specified by the three **nunc** phrases: two are simple D.O., but third is a rel. clause used as a noun. The subject of **patet** is the **fera** again.

728. Note the arrangement of words in the line.

729. **maduere** – the archaic perfect. **pennae** - who has wings?

created by Donald Connor



Ecce, velut navis praefixo concita rostro
sulcat aquas iuvenum sudantibus acta lacertis,
sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis;
tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto
funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, 710
cum subito iuvenis pedibus tellure repulsa
arduus in nubes abiit: ut in aequore summo
umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram,
utque Iovis praepes, vacuo cum vidit in arvo
praebentem Phoebos liventia terga draconem, 715
occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora,
squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus unguis,
sic celeri missus praeceps per inane volatu
terga ferae pressit dextroque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo. 720
Vulnere laesa gravi modo se sublimis in auras
attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis
versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis
quaque patet, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis, 725
nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda
desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense;
belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus
ore vomit: maduere graves adspergine pennae.

706. praefigo, praefigere, praefigi, praefixus - **fix on in front**
concieo, conciere, concivi, concitus - **drive, rouse, stir**
rostrum, i - **beak; snout, nose; prow**
707. sulco (1) - **plow; traverse**
suo (1) - **sweat**
lacerta, ae - **arm**
708. ferus, a, um - **wild, savage***
dimoveo, dimovere, dimovi, dimotus - **move apart; scatter**
impulsus, us (m.) - **force, blow**
709. Balearicus, a, um - **of the Balearic Islands** (famed for
slingers)
torqueo, torquere, torsi, tortus - **turn, twist***
710. funda, ae - **sling**
plumbum, i - **lead**
711. tellus, telluris (f.) - **earth, land***
repello, repellere, reppuli, repulsus - **drive back; push away**
712. arduus, a, um - **high, lofty, aloft***
713. saevio, saevire, saevivi, saevitum - **be fierce, rage**
714. praepes, praepetis (f.) - **bird**
715. praebeo, praebere, praebui, praebitus - **offer; supply; show***
liveo, livere - **be black and blue; be dark** (Eng. livid)
draco, draconis (m.) - **serpent, dragon**
716. occupo (1) - **seize, attack**
averto, avertere, averti, aversus - **turn away**
neu (conj. = et ne) - **and lest**
717. squamiger, squamigera, squamigerum - **scale-bearing, scaly**
avidus, a, um - **eager, greedy**
unguis, unguis (m.) - **nail; claw, talon**

718. praeceps, praecipitis (adj.) - **head foremost, headlong***
volatus, us (m.) - **flight**
719. fremo, fremere, fremui, fremitum - **roar, shout; be in a**
rage*
armus, i - **shoulder**
720. tenus (prep. with abl.) - **all the way to, as far as**
abdo, abdere, abdidit, abditus - **hide; (of weapons) bury***
hamus, i - **barb, hook**
721. laedo, laedere, laesi, laesus - **hurt, injure**
722. subdo, subdere, subdidit, subditus - **set under, immerse;**
supply
mos, moris (m.) - **custom, manner***
723. verso (1) - **turn, roll**
circumsonus, a, um - **noisy, barking around**
724. morsus, us (m.) - **bite**
725. super (adv.) - **on top, aloft, also, further**
obsitus, a, um - **covered with** (p.p.p. of obsero, **plant**)
concha, ae - **shell**
726. costa, ae - **rib**
tenuis, e - **thin, slender***
cauda, ae - **tail**
727. desino, desinere, desii, desitum - **cease, end**
falcatus, a, um - **sickle-shaped; hooked**
verbero (1) - **beat, strike** (Eng. reverberate)
728. belua, ae - **beast, monster**
pumiceus, a, um - **of pumice**
729. vomo, vomere, vomui, vomitus - **throw up, vomit forth**
madeo, madere, madui - **be wet, drip**
adspergo, adsperginis (f.) - **sprinkling, spray**