

- uritur et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
 spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos
 et “quid, si comantur?” ait. videt igne micantes
 sideribus similes oculos, videt oscula, quae non
 500 est vidisse satis; laudat digitosque manusque
 brachiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos;
 si qua latent, meliora putat. fugit ocior aura



- 496 **urō, -ere, ussī, ustum:** *to burn, inflame with passion*; parallel to *Amores* I. 1.26 when Ovid, the lover, is struck with one of Cupid’s arrows.
sterilis, -e: *futile*; an appropriate adjective as Apollo’s love for Daphne is all in vain. Unlike the *stipulae* in line 492, which make the fields more fertile, Apollo burns with a love that will never be fruitful; it will never be rewarded or fulfilled.
sperando: here a simple ablative gerund.
nūtriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum: *to encourage, foster*.
- 497 **collum, -ī (n.):** *the neck*.
pendeō, -ēre, pependī: *to hang*.
- 498 **comō, -ere, -psī, -ptum:** *to adorn, arrange*. Here, a subjunctive in a futureless-vivid condition with the apodosis understood.
- 499 **sīdus, -eris (n.):** *star, constellation*. Here, dative with *similes*.
osculum, -ī (n.): *mouth, lips*.
- 500 . . . **que . . . que** with the third *-que* immediately in 501 create POLYSYNDETON isolating and highlighting each part as Apollo runs his eyes over her body.
- 501 **brācchium, -ī (n.):** *arm*.
nudos . . . lacertos: a CHIASTIC arrangement of words drawing attention to her partially exposed arms that excite the young god. *media* and *parte* are ablatives of comparison with the adverbial *plus*, which modifies *nudos*. Translate roughly *her arms more than half naked*.
- 502 **qua:** variant form of *aliquae* after *si*. Ovid leaves out the details but provides ample room for imagination.
ōcior, ōcius: *swifter, faster*.
aura, -ae (f.): *a breeze*.

illa levi neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit:
 “nympha, precor, Penei, mane! non insequor hostis;
 505 nympha, mane! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,
 sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae,
 hostes quaeque suos: amor est mihi causa sequendi!
 me miserum! ne prona cadas indignave laedi
 crura notent sentes et sim tibi causa doloris!



- 503 **illa levi**: completes the INTERLOCKED phrase begun with *ocior aura* (502). The ENJAMBMENT between lines 502–3 helps to reflect the speed and intention with which Daphne flees her pursuer.
- 504 **precor, -ārī, -ātus**: *to pray for, implore, beg*. It is of note that Apollo, a god, is here reduced to praying to a maiden.
- Pēnēi**: here, a Greek vocative ending in short *-i*. The multiple CAESURAE, in this line as well as in the next several lines describing Apollo’s pursuit of the maiden, suggest intermittent utterances during the chase. We can almost hear him gasping for air as he pursues her.
- insequor, -sequī, -secūtus**: *to pursue*.
- 505 **sic**: the first of three phrases that, introduced with this same adverb, create a TRICOLON CRESCENDO full of IRONY because, although he claims not to be, Apollo behaves exactly like the wolf, the lion, and the eagle, all predatory hunters.
- agna, -ae (f.)**: *a ewe lamb*.
cerva, -ae (f.): *a deer*.
- 506 **aquila, -ae (f.)**: *an eagle*.
penna, -ae (f.): *a wing; feather*.
columba, -ae (f.): *a dove*, a bird especially associated with Venus.
- 508 **me miserum**: an accusative of exclamation typical of the elegiac lover (see *Amores* I. 1.25).
cadas: an optative subjunctive, as are *notent* and *sim* (509), introduced by *ne*.
indignus, -a, -um: *not deserving*.
laedō, -ere, laesī, laesum: *to harm, injure*. Here, the present passive infinitive after *indignave*.
- 509 **crūs, crūris (n.)**: *the lower leg, shin*.
notō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: *to mark*.
sentis, -is (m.): *a briar or bramble*.
sim . . . doloris: nearly the same structure as *amor . . . sequendi* (507). Because of its separation from the negative particle *ne*, the clause sounds positive and foreshadows the true ending of the chase.

- 510 aspera, qua properas, loca sunt: moderatius, oro,
 curre fugamque inhi-be, moderatius insequar ipse.
 cui placeas, inquire tamen: non incola montis,
 non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesque
 horridus observo. nescis, temeraria, nescis,
 515 quem fugias, ideoque fugis: mihi Delphica tellus
 et Claros et Tenedos Patareaque regia servit;
 Iuppiter est genitor; per me, quod eritque fuitque



- 510 **qua:** adverb formed from the relative pronoun—in *which direction, where*.
moderatius: the comparative of the adverb.
- 511 **inhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum:** *to restrain, check*.
- 512 **cui:** dative with *placeas*.
inquirō, -ere, -quīsivī, -sītum: *to inquire, ask*.
non: introduces a TRICOLON CRESCENDO with ASYNDETON. His TRICOLON here reflects the one in lines 505–506.
incola: the verb for this phrase is found in the next line—*sum*.
- 513 **pastor, -ōris (m.):** *a shepherd*.
hīc: *here, in this place*.
armentum, -ī (n.): *a herd*.
grex, gregis (m.): *a flock*.
- 514 **horridus, -a, -um:** *rough in manner, rude, uncouth; hairy*.
nescis . . . nescis: repetition for emphasis.
temerārius, -a, -um: *thoughtless, reckless, hasty*.
- 515 **fugias:** subjunctive in an indirect question.
tellūs, -ūris (f.): *land, country*.
- 516 **et . . . et . . . -que:** POLYSYNDETON emphasizes just how many places on earth recognize the greatness of this deity.
Claros, -ī (f.): a small town, sacred to Apollo, on the central coast of Asia Minor.
Tenedos, -ī (f.): an island in the Aegean, sacred to Apollo.
Patārēus, -a, -um: *of or related to Patara*, a coastal city in southern Asia Minor with an oracle of Apollo.
rēgia, -ae (f.): *royal palace, court*.
- 517 **Iuppiter est genitor:** Apollo comically tries to place himself back into the realm of deities even while he is possessed by very human emotions and in hot pursuit of Daphne.
per me: ANAPHORA and ENJAMBMENT drawing yet more attention to the boast.

estque, patet; per me concordant carmina nervis.
 certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta
 520 certior, in vacuo quae vulnera pectore fecit!
 inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem
 dicor, et herbarum subiecta potentia nobis.
 ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis
 nec prosunt domino, quae prosunt omnibus, artes!”
 525 Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu
 fugit cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit,



518 ... -**que**: the third in a series creating POLYSYNDETON that isolates and emphasizes each of the three verbs and adds weight to Apollo’s boast about his prophetic powers. Nonetheless he is unable to foresee his own failure in this chase.

concordō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum: to agree, harmonize.

nervus, -ī (m.): a string of a musical instrument. Here, an ablative, probably of place where without the preposition.

519 **nostra**: nominative but difficult to see because of ELISION; modifies *sagitta*.

nostra: ablative of comparison with *certior* (520).

una: Cupid’s.

sagitta, -ae (f.): arrow. Take with both clauses in the line.

521 **inventum, -ī (n.)**: discovery, invention.

medicina: Apollo is known as the god of healing. It is IRONIC that just as his power of foresight has earlier failed him, so too do his powers fail to heal the wound caused by Cupid’s arrow.

opifer, -era, -erum: aid-bringing, helper.

522 **herba, -ae (f.)**: plant, herb.

sūbiciō -ere, -iēcī, -iectum: to subject to, put under the control of. Supply *est*.

potentia, -ae (f.): power, influence.

523 **ei**: interjection used to express anguish, *oh!*

mihi: dative of reference.

quod: take with the interjection and translate *alas, that*.

sānābilis, -e: curable. For the elegiac lover, love is a disease, often incurable.

525 **plura**: neuter accusative plural object of *locuturum*.

locuturum: future active participial direct object of *fugit*. Modifies *him* (*Apollo*).

526 **inperfectus, -a, -um**: unfinished.