

184. What construction should you expect after **quaerite**? What kind of word is **quam**? What is the tense and mood of **habeat**? Also note the arrangement of the words.

185. **nescioquoque** is one word, as explained in the vocabulary; it modifies **Coeo**. **audete** is a plural imperative. What is the 1st principal part? **Titanida** is a patronymic; the ending **-ida**, which is an accusative in Greek, indicates *son* or *daughter of* (the first part of the word). Any parallels in other languages? Given the word **satam**, what is the case and reason of **Coeo**, which is a two syllable word? Coeus, a Titan, is the father of Latona, and thus grandfather of Apollo and Diana.

186. **mihi** – how difficult is this case and reason, especially if you check the verb it goes with?

187. **pariturae** - what form? What verb What does it modify?

188. Note how many times **nec** appears here.

189. **donec** is a conjunction which governs two verbs (**dixit** and **dedit**). Note that **miserata** (a deponent that can and does take a direct object) modifies **Delos** in 191, the subject of the verbs. Note that the noun is an island and therefore what gender is it?

190. **erras** – note there are two r. **Hospita** modifies **tu**. Who is **tu**?

192. Take **septima** with **pars**.

193. If **neget** is 1st conjugation verb, what is the tense and mood?

195. Who is the subject of **sum**? After **quam** with a comparative (**major**), Latin has the same case (here nominative); however, here Ovid substitutes a whole relative clause of characteristic – which is simply a relative clause with a subjunctive to show that the clause has an indefinite or general antecedent. To translate, stick in *someone* after **quam** and before the clause. Note **cui** takes its case and reason from the verb **nocere**.

196. **ut** - concessive here - translate as *although*. Note that **multo** is abl. degree of difference, and goes with **plura**; translate multo as *many*. What tense and mood is **relinquet**?

197. **bona** - substantive use of the adjective; The word is used as *goods* are in English, to denote possessions. What does this suggest about Niobe? Note the gender of **bona**. Note that **excessere**, which is an archaic perfect equal to **excesserunt**, takes a direct object here, which is an unusual poetic usage. Note that **demi** depends on **posse** in the next line.

198. **huic populo** - dative of separation, it refers to her large number of children, *a people*.

199. **redigar** - note the tense and mood. **duorum** depends on **numerus** and should be translated with it.

Note that **spoliata** is the verb used to describe someone being stripped of their armor after being killed in battle, like Patroclus, Achilles' friend in the *Iliad*.

200. **turbam** - appositive with **numerus**. **qua** is ablative: *with which (crowd)*. **orba**: *a childless woman*.

201. **Ite** – cf. **audete** in 185. What is 1st principal part? If **sacri** depends on **satis**, what is case and reason?

202. **ponite** – in Latin poetry **pono** often has the sense of **depono**, as the very next word makes clear. Note the use of the negative prefix **in-** with the word **infecta**.

203. **quod** – the antecedent is **murmure** or **numen**, both neuter words. **licet** is a word well worth learning, and you saw it just before in line 173. For the figure of speech, read the line out loud.

204. **dea** refers to Latona. **Cynthus, i** – on Delos, the mountain on which Apollo and Diana were born.

205. Where is the verb? All the rest are prepositional phrases (or ablatives as they are called in Latin).



Latona with Apollo and Diana
4th Cent. Red-figure Attic vase

Apollo and Diana - Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, 1757



