

Catullus

III

Lūgēte, ō Venerēs Cupīdinēsque,
 et quantum est hominum venustiōrum:
 passer mortuus est meae puellae,
 passer, dēliciae meae puellae,
 quem plūs illa oculis suīs amābat. 5
 Nam mellitūs erat suamque nōrat¹
 ipsam tam bene quam puella mātrem,
 nec sēsē ā gremiō illius² movēbat,
 sed circumsiliēns modo hūc modo illūc
 ad sōlam dominam ūsque pīpiābat; 10
 qui nunc it per iter tenebricōsum
 illud, unde negant redīre quemquam.
 At vōbīs male sit, malae tenebrae
 Orcī, quae omnia bella dēvorātis:
 tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. 15
 Ō factum male!³ Ō miselle passer!
 Tuā nunc operā meae puellae
 flendō turgidulī rubent ocellī.

at (conj.), but

bellus, -a, -um, pretty, charming, lovely
circumsiliō, circumsilire, —, —, leap about,
hopCupīdō, Cupīdinis, m., Cupid, god of love, son
of Venusdēliciae, -ārum, f. pl., delight, darling,
sweetheart, beloveddēvorō (1), swallow up, gulp down, devour
greedily

domina, -ae, f., mistress

fleō, flēre, flēvi, flētus, weep (for)

gremium, -i, n., bosom, lap

lūgeō, lūgēre, lūxi, lūctus, mourn, grieve,
lament

mellitus, -a, -um, honeyed, honey-sweet

misellus, -a, -um, wretched, pitiable

ocellus, -i, m., (little) eye

opera, -ae, f., work, service, attention; (abl.)
faultOrcus, -i, m., Orcus, the underworld; the god of
the infernal regions, Orcus or Pluto

passer, passeris, m., sparrow

pīpiō (1), chirp, cheep, peep

sēsē = sē

rubeō, rubēre, —, —, be red

tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl., darkness; infernal
regions

tenebricōsus, -a, -um, full of shadows, gloomy

turgidulus, -a, -um, swollen

ūsque (adv.), continuously, without interruption

Venus, Veneris, f., Venus, goddess of love

venustus, -a, -um, charming, pleasing

1. nōrat = nōverat

2. The second -i- of illius often scans short in
poetry.3. Here, elision does not occur between the final
-e of male and Ō. When conditions for elision
are present but no elision occurs, this is called
hiatus.