

## Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Book 11, lines 415-422

Cōnsilī/ī tāmēn/ āntē sū/ī, fīd/īssīmă, /cērtam  
tē făcīt,/ Ālcyō/nē; cuī/ prōtīnūs/ īntīmă/ frīgus  
ōssă rē/cēpē/runt, bux/ōquē sī/mīllīmūs/ ōra  
pāllōr ō/bīt, lăcrī/mīsquē gēn/aē mādū/ērē prō/fūsis.  
Tēr cōn/ātă lō/quī tēr/ flētībūs/ ōră rī/gāvit,  
sīngul/tūquē pī/ās īn/tērrūm/pēntē quē/rēllās  
“quaē mēă/ cūlpă tū/ăm,” dīx/īt “cār/īssīmē,/ mēntem  
vērtīt? Ūbi /ēst quaē /cūră mē/ī prīōr/ ēssē sō/lēbat?

My best guesses at how to resolve the peculiarities:

Line 2: Alcyone is Greek; the *y* (for *υ*) is short and the final *e* (for *η*) is long.

Line 4: The first syllable of *lacrimis* can be short because a stop (*c*) followed by a liquid (*r*) can be short.

Lines 5,6: *Qu* is counted as a single sound.

Line 8: *Ubi*”est could be pronounced *Ub’ est* or *Ubi ’st*.