

Conticuere omnēs, intentique ora tenēbant.
Inde toro pater Aenēas sic orsus ab alto:
“Infandum, regina, iubēs renovāre dolorem,
Trōjānās ut opēs et lāmentābile regnum
5 ēruerint Danaī, quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī,
et quorum pars magna fuī. Quis tālia fandō
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut dūrī miles Ulixī
temperet ā lacrimīs? Et jam nox ūmida caelō
praecipitat, suādentque cadentia sidera somnōs.
10 Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs,
et breviter Trōjae suprēmum audire labōrem,
quamquam animus meminisse horret lūctūque re-
fūgit,
incipiam.

“Fracti bellō, Fātisque repulsi,
ductōrēs Danaum, tot jam lābentibus annīs,
15 instar montis equum dīvinā Palladis arte

aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costās:
vōtum prō reditū simulant; ea fāma vagātur.

Hūc dēlēcta virum sortītī corpora fūrtim
inclūdunt caecō laterī, penitusque cavernās
ingentīs uterumque armātō mīlite complent.

20

“Est in cōspectū Tenedos, nōtissima fāmā
īnsula, dīves opum, Priamī dum rēgna manēbant,
nunc tantum sinus et statīō male fīda carīnīs;
hūc sē prōvectī dēsertō in lītore condunt.

Nōs abiisse ratī et ventō petiisse Mycēnās.

25

Ergō omnis longō solvit sē Teueria lūctū:

panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dōrica castra
dēsertōsque vidēre locōs lītusque relictum.

Hīc Dolopum manus, hīc saevus tendēbat Achillēs;
classibus hīc locus; hīc aciē certāre solēbant.

30

Pars stupet innūptae dōnum exitiāle Minervae,
et mōlem mīrantur equī; prīmusque Thymoetēs
dūcī intrā mūrōs hortātur et arce locārī,
sīve dolō seu jam Trōjae sīc fāta ferēbant.

At Capys, et quōrum melior sententia mentī,

35

aut pelagō Danaum īnsidiās suspectaque dōna
praecipitāre jubent, subjectīsque ūrere flammīs,
aut terebrāre cavās uterī, et temptāre latebrās.
Scinditur incertum studia in contrāria vulgus.

40 “Prīmus ibi ante omnīs, magnā comitante
catervā,

Lāocoōn ārdēns summā dēcurrit ab arce,
et procul: ‘Ō miserī, quae tanta īnsānia, cīvēs?
Crēditis āvectōs hostīs, aut ūlla putātis
dōna carēre dolīs Danaum? Sīc nōtus Ulixēs?

45 Aut hōc inclūsī lignō occultantur Achīvī,
aut haec in nostrōs fabricāta est māchina mūrōs,
īnspectūra domōs ventūraque dēsuper urbī,
aut aliquis latet error; equō nē crēdite, Teucrī.
Quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentīs.’

50 Sīc fātus, validīs ingentem vīribus hastam
in latus inque ferī curvam compāgibus alvum
contorsit. Stetit illa tremēns, uterōque recussō,
īsonuēre cavae gemitumque dedēre cavernae;

et, sī fāta deum, sī mēns nōn laeva fuisset,

55 impulerat ferrō Argolicās foedāre latebrās,
Trōjaque nunc stāret, Priamīque arx alta, manērēs

“Ecce manūs juvenem intereā post terga revīnc
tum

pāstōrēs magnō ad rēgem clāmōre trahēbant
Dardanidae, quī sē ignōtum venientibus ultrō,

hoc ipsum ut strueret Trōjamque aperiret Achivīs, 60
obtulerat, fidēns animī, atque in utrumque parātus,
seu versāre dolōs, seu certae occumbere mortī.

Undique vīsēndī studiō Trōjāna juventūs
circumfūsa ruit, certantque inlūdere captō.

Accipe nunc Danaum insidiās, et crimine ab unō 65
disce omnīs.

Namque ut cōspectū in mediō turbātus inermis
cōstitit, atque oculīs Phrygia agmina circum-
spexit,

‘Heu, quae nunc tellūs,’ inquit, ‘quae me aequora
possunt

accipere, aut quid jam miserō mihi dēnique restat, 70
cui neque apud Danaōs usquam locus, et super ipsī
Dardanidae infēnsī poenās cum sanguine poscunt?’

Quō gemitū conversī animī, compressus et omnis
impetus. Hortāmur fārī quō sanguine crētus
quidve ferat; memoret quae sit fidūcia captō. 75

Ille haec dēpositā tandem formīdine fātur:

“Cūncta equidem tibi, rēx, fuerit quodcumque,
fatēbor

vēra,’ inquit, ‘neque mē Argolicā dē gente negābō;
hoc primum, nec, sī miserum Fortūna Sinōnem
finxit, vānum etiam mendācemque improba finget. 80

Fandō aliquod sī forte tuās pervēnit ad aurīs
Bēlīdae nōmen Palamēdis et incluta fāmā
glōria, quem falsā sub prōditiōne Pelasgī

insontem infandō indiciō, quia bella vetābat,
85 dēmīsere necī, nunc cassum lūmine lūgent;
illī mē comitem et cōsanguinitāte propinquum
pauper in arma pater primīs hūc mīsīt ab annīs.

Dum stābat rēgnō incolumis, rēgumque vigēbat
conciliīs, et nōs aliquod nōmenque decusque
90 gessimus; invidiā postquam pellācis Ulixī
(haud ignōta loquor) superīs concessit ab ōrīs,
adflīctus vītā in tenebrīs lūctūque trahēbam,
et cāsum insontis mēcum indignābar amīcī.
Nec tacuī dēmēns, et mē, fors sī qua tulisset,
95 sī patriōs umquam remeāssem victor ad Argōs,
prōmīsī ultōrem, et verbīs odia aspera mōvī.

Hinc mihi pīma malī lābēs, hinc semper Ulixēs
crīminibus terrēre novīs, hinc spargere vōcēs
in vulgum ambiguās, et quaerere cōnsciūs arma.

100 Nec requiēvit enim, dōnec, Calchante ministrō —
sed quid ego haec autem nēquīquam ingrāta revolvō,
quidve moror, sī omnīs ūnō ōrdine habētis Achīvōs,
idque audīre sat est? Jam dūdum sūmite poenās:
hoc Ithacus velit, et magnō mercentur Atrīdae.’

105 “Tum vērō ārdēmus scītārī, et quaerere causās,
ignārī scelerum tantōrum artisque Pelasgae.
Prōsequitur pavitāns, et fictō pectore fātur:

“Saepe fugam Danaī Trōjā cupiēre relictā

mōliri, et longō fessī discēdere bellō

(fēcissentque utinam!); saepe illōs aspera pontī 110

interclūsit hiems et terruit Auster euntīs;

praecipuē, cum jam hic trabibus contextus acernīs

stāret equus, tōtō sonuērunt aethere nimbī.

Suspēnsī Eurypylum scītantem ōrācula Phoebī

mittimus, isque adytīs haec trīstia dicta reportat: 115

Sanguine plācāstis ventōs et virgine caesā,

cum primum Īliacās, Danaī, vēnistis ad ōrās;

sanguine quaerendī reditūs, animāque litandum

Argolicā. Vulgī quae vōx ut vēnit ad aurīs,

obstipuēre animī, gelidusque per īma cucurrit 120

ossa tremor, cui fāta parent, quem poscat Apollō.

Hīc Ithacus vātem magnō Calchanta tumultū

prōtrahit in mediōs; quae sint ea nūmina dīvum

flāgitat. Et mihi jam multī crūdēle canēbant

artificis scelus, et tacitī ventūra vidēbant. 125

Bis quīnōs silet ille diēs, tēctusque recūsāt

prōdere vōce suā quemquam aut oppōnere mortī.

Vix tandem, magnīs Ithacī clāmōribus āctus,

compositō rumpit vōcem, et mē dēstīnat ārae.

Adsēnsēre omnēs, et quae sibi quisque timēbat 130

ūnius in miserī exitium conversa tulēre.

Jamque diēs īnfanda aderat; mihi sacra parārī

et salsae frūgēs et circum tempora vittae.

Ēripuī, fateor, lētō mē, et vincula rūpī,

līmōsōque lacū per noctem obscūrus in ulvā 135

dēlituī, dum vēla darent, sī forte dedissent.
Nec mihi jam patriam antiq̄uam spēs ūlla videndi
nec dulcīs nātōs exoptātumque parentem,
quōs illī fors et poenās ob nostra reposcent
140 effugia, et culpam hanc miserōrum morte piābunt
Quod tē per superōs et cōnscia nūmina vērī,
per sī qua est quae restat adhūc mortālibus usquam
intemerāta fidēs, ōrō, miserēre labōrum
tantōrum, miserēre animī nōn digna ferentis.’

145 “ Hīs lacrimīs vītā damus, et miserēscimus ultrō
Ipse virō prīmus manicās atque arta levārī
vincla jubet Priamus, dictīsque ita fātur amīcīs:
‘Quisquis es, āmissōs hinc jam oblīvīscere Grajōs
noster eris, mihi que haec ēdissere vēra rogantī.
150 Quō mōlem hanc immānis equī statuēre? Quis
auctor,
quidve petunt? Quae relligiō aut quae māchina
bellī?’

Dīxerat. Ille, dolīs instrūctus et arte Pelasgā,
sustulit exūtās vinclīs ad sīdera palmās:
‘Vōs, aeternī ignēs, et nōn violābile vestrum
155 testor nūmen,’ ait, ‘vōs, ārae ēnsēsque nefandī,
quōs fūgī, vittaēque deum, quās hostia gessī:

fās mihi Grajōrum sacrāta resolvere jūra,
fās ōdisse virōs atque omnia ferre sub aurās,
sī qua tegunt, teneor patriae nec lēgibus ūllīs.
Tū modo prōmissīs maneās, servātaque servēs 160
Trōja fidem, sī vēra feram, sī magna rependam.
“Omnis spēs Danaum et coeptī fīdūcia bellī
Palladis auxiliīs semper stetit. Impius ex quō
Tydīdēs sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixēs,
fātāle adgressī sacrātō āvellere templō 165
Palladium, caesīs summae custōdibus arcis,
corripuēre sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentīs
virgineās ausī dīvae contingere vittās,
ex illō fluere ac retrō sublāpsa referri
spēs Danaum, frāctae vīrēs, āversa deae mēns. 170
Nec dubiūs ea signa dedit Trītōnia mōnstrīs.
Vix positum castrīs simulācrum: ārsēre coruscae
lūminibus flammae arrēctīs, salsusque per artūs
sūdor iit, terque ipsa solō (mīrābile dictū)
ēmicuit, parmamque ferēns hastamque trementem. 175
Exemplō temptanda fugā canit aequora Calchās
nec posse Argolicīs excindī Pergama tēlīs,
ōmina nī repetant Argīs nūmenque redūcant,
quod pelagō et curvīs sēcum āvexēre carīnīs.
Et nunc quod patriās ventō petiēre Mycēnās, 180
arma deōsque parant comitēs, pelagōque remēnsō
imprōvīsī aderunt; ita dīgerit ōmina Calchās.

Hanc prō Palladiō monitī, prō nūmine laesō
effigiem statuēre, nefās quae trīste piāret.
185 Hanc tamen immēnsam Calchās attollere mōlem
rōboribus textīs caelōque ēdūcere jussit,
nē recipī portīs aut dūcī in moenia posset
neu populum antīquā sub relligiōne tuērī;
nam sī vestra manus violāset dōna Minervae,
190 tum magnum exitium (quod dī prius ōmen in ipsum
convertant!) Priamī imperiō Phrygibusque futū
rum,
sīn manibus vestrīs vestram ascendisset in urbem
ultrō Asiam magnō Pelopēa ad moenia bellō
ventūram, et nostrōs ea fāta manēre nepōtēs.’
195 “Tālibus īnsidiīs perjūrīque arte Sinōnis
crēdita rēs, captīque dolīs lacrimīsque coāctīs,
quōs neque Tȳdīdēs nec Lārissaeus Achillēs,
nōn annī domuēre decem, nōn mīlle carīnae.

“Hīc aliud majus miserīs multōque tremendum
200 objicitur magis, atque imprōvida pectora turbat.

Lāocoōn, ductus Neptūnō sorte sacerdōs,
sollemnīs tauruin ingentem mactābat ad ārās.
Ecce autem geminī ā Tenedō tranquilla per alta
(horrēscō referēns) immēnsīs orbibus anguēs
incumbunt pelagō, pariterque ad lītora tendunt, 205
pectora quōrum inter flūctūs arrēcta jubaeque
sanguineae superant undās; pars cētera pontum
pōne legit, sinuatque immēnsa volūmine terga.
Fit sonitus spūmante salō, jamque arva tenēbant,
ārdentīsque oculōs suffectī sanguine et ignī 210
sībila lambēbant linguīs vibrantibus ōra.
Diffugimus, vīsū exsanguēs. Illī agmine certō
Lāocoōnta petunt, et prīmum parva duōrum
corpora nātōrum serpēns amplexus uterque
implicat, et miserōs morsū dēpāscitur artūs; 215
post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem et tēla ferentem
corripiunt, spīrīsque ligant ingentibus; et jam
bis medium amplexī, bis collō squāmea circum
terga datī superant capite et cervīcibus altīs.
Ille simul manibus tendit dīvellere nōdōs, 220
perfūsus saniē vittās ātrōque venēnō,
elāmōrēs simul horrendōs ad sīdera tollit;
quālīs mūgītūs, fūgit cum saucius āram
taurus et incertam excussit cervīce secūrim.
At geminī lāpsū dēlūbra ad summa dracōnēs 225
diffugiunt, saevaeque petunt Trītōnidis arcem,
sub pedibusque deae clipeīque sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vērō tremefacta novus per pectora cūctīs
insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem

230 Lāocoōnta ferunt, sacrum quī cuspide rōbur
laeserit, et tergō scelerātam intorserit hastam.
Dūcendum ad sēdis simulācrum ōrandaque dīvae
nūmina conclāmant.

“Dīvidimus mūrōs, et moenia pandimus urbis.
235 Accingunt omnēs operī, pedibusque rotārum
subjiciunt lāpsūs, et stuppea vincula collō
intendunt. Scandit fātālis māchina mūrōs,
fēta armīs. Puerī circum innūptaeque puellae
sacra canunt, fūnemque manū contingere gaudent;
240 illa subit, mediaeque mināns inlābitur urbī.
Ō patria, ō dīvum domus Īlium, et incluta bellō
moenia Dardanidum! Quater ipsō in līmine portae
substitit, atque uterō sonitum quater arma dedēre;
īnstāmus tamen immemorēs caecīque furōre,
245 et mōnstrum infēlīx sacrātā sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fātīs aperit Cassandra futūrīs
ōra, deī jussū nōn umquam crēdita Teucrīs;
nōs dēlūbra deum miserī, quibus ultimus esset
ille diēs, fēstā vėlāmus fronde per urbem.

250 “Vertitur intereā caelum, et ruit Ōceanō nox,

involvēns umbrā magnā terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolōs; fūsī per moenia Teucrī
conticuēre; sopor fessōs complectitur artūs.
Et jam Argīva phalānx instrūctīs nāvibus ībat
ā Tenedō, tacitae per amīca silentia lūnae 255
litora nōta petēns, flammās cum rēgia puppis
extulerat, fātisque deum dēfēnsus inīquīs
inclūsōs uterō Danaōs et pīnea fūrtilim
laxat claustra Sinōn. Illōs patefactus ad aurās
reddit equus, laetīque cavō sē rōbore prōmunt 260
Thessandrus Sthenelusque ducēs, et dīrus Ulixēs,
dēmissum lāpsī per fūnem, Acamāsque, Thoāsque,
Pēlidēsque Neoptolemus, prīmusque Machāōn,
et Menelāus, et ipse dolī fabricātor Epēos.
Invādunt urbem, somnō vīnōque sepultam; 265
caeduntur vigilēs, portisque patentibus omnīs
accipiunt sociōs, atque agmina cōnscia jungunt.

“Tempus erat, quō prīma quiēs mortālibus aegrīs
incipit, et dōnō dīvum grātissima serpit.

In somnīs ecce ante oculōs maestissimus Hector 270
vīsus adesse mihi largōsque effundere flētūs,
raptātus bigīs, ut quondam, āterque cruentō
pulvere, perque pedēs trājectus lōra tumentīs

(ei mihi, quālis erat, quantum mūtātus ab illō
275 Hectore, quī redit exuviās indūtus Achillī,
vel Danaum Phrygiōs jaculātus puppibus ignīs),
squālentem barbam et concrētōs sanguine crīnīs
vulneraque illa gerēns, quae circum plūrima mūrōs
accēpit patriōs! Ultrō flēns ipse vidēbar
280 compellāre virum et maestās exprōmere vōcēs:
'Ō lūx Dardaniae, spēs ō fīdissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuēre morae? Quibus, Hector, ab ōrīs
exspectāte venīs? Ut tē post multa tuōrum
fūnera, post variōs hominumque urbisque labōrēs
285 dēfessī aspicimus! Quae causa indigna serēnōs
foedāvit vultūs, aut cūr haec vulnera cernō?'
Ille nihil, nec mē quaerentem vāna morātur,
sed, graviter genitūs imō dē pectore dūcēns,
'Heu fuge, nāte deā, tēque hīs,' ait, 'ēripe flammīs
290 Hostis habet mūrōs; ruit altō ā culmine Trōja.
Sat patriae Priamōque datum; sī Pergama dextrā
dēfendī possent, etiam hāc dēfēnsa fuissent.
Sacra suōsque tibī commendat Trōja Penātīs:
hōs cape fātōrum comitēs, hīs moenia quaere
295 magna, pererrātō statuēs quae dēnique pontō.'
Sīc ait, et manibus vittās Vestamque potentem
aeternumque adytīs effert penetrālibus ignem.

“Diversō intereā miscentur moenia lūctū,
et magis atque magis, quamquam sēcrēta parentis
Anchīsae domus arboribusque obtēcta recessit, 300
clārēscunt sonitūs, armōrumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somnō, et summī fastīgia tēctī
ascēnsū superō, atque arrēctīs auribus astō,
in segetem velutī cum flamma furentibus Austrīs
incidit, aut rapidus montānō flūmine torrēns 305
sternit agrōs, sternit sata laeta boumque labōrēs,
praecipitīsque trahit silvās; stupet īncius altō
accipiēns sonitum saxī dē vertice pāstor.

Tum vērō manifesta fidēs Danaumque patēscunt
insidiae. Jam Dēiphobī dedit ampla ruīnam 310
Vulcānō superante domus, jam proximus ārdet
Ūcalegōn; Sīgēa ignī freta lāta relūcent.

Exoritur clāmorque virum clangorque tubārum.
Arma āmēns capiō; nec sat ratiōnis in armīs,
sed glomerāre manum bellō et concurrere in arcem 315
cum sociīs ārdent animī; furor īraque mentem
praecipitant, pulchrumque morī succurrit in armīs.

“Ecce autem tēlīs Panthūs ēlapsus Achīvum,
Panthūs Othryadēs, arcis Phoebīque sacerdos,
sacra manū victōsque deōs parvumque nepōtem 320
ipse trahit, cursūque āmēns ad līmina tendit.

‘Quō rēs summa locō, Panthū? Quam prēndimus
arcem?’

Vix ea fātus eram, gemitū cum tālia reddit:

‘Vēnit summa diēs et inēluctābile tempus

325 Dardaniae. Fuimus Trōes, fuit Īlium et ingēns
glōria Teucrōrum, ferus omnia Juppiter Argōs
trānstulit, incēnsā Danaī dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armātōs mediīs in moenibus astāns
fundit equus, victorque Sinōn incendia miscet
330 ĩnsultāns. Portīs aliī bipatientibus adsunt,
mīlia quot magnīs umquam vēnere Mycēnīs:
obsēdēre illī tēlīs angusta viārum
oppositīs; stat ferrī aciēs mūcrōne coruscō
stricta, parāta necī; vix primī proelia temptant
335 portārum vigilēs, et caecō Mārte resistunt.’
Tālibus Othryadae dictīs et nūmine dīvum
in flammās et in arma feror, quō trīstis Erīnys,
quō fremitus vocat et sublātus ad aethera clāmor.
Addunt sē sociōs Rīpheus et maximus armīs
340 Ēpytus, oblātī per lūnam, Hypanisque Dymāsque,
et laterī adglomerant nostrō, juvenisque Coroebus
Mygdonidēs; illīs ad Trōjam forte diēbus
vēnerat, ĩnsānō Cassandrae incēnsus amōre,
et gener auxilium Priamō Phrygibusque ferēbat,
345 ĩnfēlīx, quī nōn spōnsae praecepta furentis
audierit.

Quōs ubi cōnfertōs audēre in proelia vīdī,
ineipiō super hīs: ‘Juvenēs, fortissima frūstrā
pectora, sī vōbīs audentem extrēma cupīdō
350 certa sequī, quae sit rēbus fortūna vidētis:
excessēre omnēs adytīs ārīsque relictīs
dī, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbī

incēnsae; moriāmur et in media arma ruāmus.

Ūna salūs victīs nūllam spērāre salūtem.'

Sic animīs juvenum furor additus. Inde lupī ceu 355

raptōrēs ātrā in nebulā, quōs improba ventris

exēgit caecōs rabiēs catulīque relictī

faucibus expectant siccīs, per tēla, per hostīs

vādimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenē-

mus

urbis iter; nox ātra cavā circumvolat umbrā. 360

Quis clādem illīus noctis, quis fūnera fandō

explicet, aut possit lacrimīs aequāre labōrēs?

Urbs antīqua ruit multōs domināta per annōs;

plūrima perque viās sternuntur inertia passim

corpora perque domōs et rēligiōsa deōrum 365

limina. Nec sōlī poenās dant sanguine Teucrī:

quondam etiam victīs redit in praecordia virtūs,

victōrēsque cadunt Danaī; crūdēlis ubīque

lūctus, ubīque pavōr, et plūrima mortis imāgō.

QUESTIONS ON 298-369. 1. With whom did Aeneas live in Troy?

2. With what sort of catastrophe does Aeneas compare the burn-

ing of Troy? 3. What objects did Panthus entrust to Aeneas?

4. What hope of safety did Aeneas hold out to his band of fol-

lowers? 5. With what does Aeneas compare his band as they

go forth? 6. Did the Greeks lose any men in the street fighting

at Troy?

Aeneas and his companions put on Greek armor.

“Prīmus sē, Danaum magnā comitante catervā, 370

Androgeōs offert nōbīs, socia agmina crēdēns,

īncius, atque ultrō verbīs compellat amīcīs:

‘Festīnāte, virī. Nam quae tam sēra morātur

sēgnitiēs? Aliī rapiunt incēnsa feruntque

375 Pergama: vōs celsīs nunc primum ā nāvibus itis?
Dixit, et extemplō (neque enim respōnsa dabantur
fīda satis) sēnsit mediōs dēlāpsus in hostīs.
Obstipuit, retrōque pedem cum vōce repressit,
imprōvīsū asprīs velutī quī sentibus anguem
380 pressit humī nītēns, trepidusque repente refūgit
attollentem irās et caerula colla tumentem;
haud secus Androgeōs vīsū tremefactus abībat.

Inruimus, dēnsīs et circumfundimur armīs,
ignārōsque locī passim et formīdine captōs
385 sternimus; adspīrat primō fortūna labōrī.
Atque hīc successū exsultāns animīsque Coroebus
'Ō sociī, quā prīma,' inquit, 'fortūna salūtis
mōnstrat iter quāque ostendit sē dextra, sequāmur;
mūtēmus clipeōs Danaumque īnsignia nōbīs
390 aptēmus. Dolus an virtūs, quis in hoste requīrat?
Arma dabunt ipsī.' Sīc fātus, deinde comantem
Androgeī galeam clipeīque īnsigne decōrum
induitur, laterīque Argīvum accommodat ēnsem.
Hoc Rīpheus, hoc ipse Dymās omnisque juventūs
395 laeta facit; spoliīs sē quisque recentibus armat.
Vādīmus immixtī Danaīs, haud nūmine nostrō,
multaque per caecam congressī proelia noctem
cōnserimus, multōs Danaum dēmittimus Orcō;
diffugiunt aliī ad nāvīs et lītora cursū
400 fīda petunt; pars ingentem formīdine turpī
scandunt rūsus equum et nōtā conduntur in alvō.