— ◡◡ — ◡ — ◡ └ — ◡◡ — ◡ — ◡ —
III. 1. πως ποτε | πως ποθ | αι πατρ | ω || αι σ αλοκ | ες φερ | ειν ταλ | ας ∧ ||
εκ στοματ | ων το δ | ορθον | ειπ || ειν ανεπν | ευσα τ | εκ σεθ | εν
— ◡◡ └ — ◡ — ◡ └ —
2. σιγ εδυν | α | θησαν | ες τοσ | ον | δε ∧ ]]
και κατε | κοιμ | ησα | τουμον | ομμ | α

I. *First Period:* 3 verses. Rhythm, *choreic.* Verses 1 and 2 have each 1 sentence of 6 feet: v. 3 forms an epode or postlude of 4 feet: *i.e.*

6
6 A stichic period, with postlude.
4 = ἐπ.

II. *Second Period:* 4 verses. Rhythm, the same. In v. 4 τρῐ θᾰλᾰμ is an *apparent* tribrach, representing a cyclic dactyl, —◡◡, and having the time-value of ♩.♪♪ (see § 7). This denoted by writing ⌣◡◡, because the 'irrational' character, though in strictness shared by the first and second short syllables, is more evident in the first.

Verses 1, 4 have each 1 sentence of 6 feet, vv. 2, 3 each 1 of 3: *i.e.*

6
3 An antithetic period: see First Kommos, Per. IV.
3
6

III. *Third Period:* 2 verses. Rhythm, the same. Verse 1 has 2 sentences, each of 4 feet: v. 2 has 1 of 6 feet, and forms an epode or postlude: *i.e.*

4 A stichic period, with postlude: see Parod.
4 Str. II. Per. I., Stas. I. Str. I. Per. III.
6 = ἐπ.