

CVII. 13. 'drifts': Lord Tennyson agrees with Gatty.

CXII. 2, 3. According to the Author's note, 'glorious insufficiencies' means 'unaccomplished greatness such as Arthur Hallam's.' 'Temperate' must then be taken, with Benham and Beeching, to mean 'calm and indulgent' (Lord Tennyson's phrase).

CXIV. 4. The Author's note refers to Proverbs, ix. 1.

Add, at the end of line 2 of p. 210 of the Commentary: 'also Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iv., the latter part, and *Musings near Aquapendente*, last paragraph: e.g.:

O grant the crown

That Wisdom wears, or take his treacherous staff
From Knowledge.'

CXVIII. 11. In Lord Tennyson's edition the first word is 'And,' not 'The.' As there is no note, this is perhaps a misprint.

CXX. 9-11. The Author's note runs: 'Spoken ironically against mere materialism, not against evolution.' Perhaps then (I am developing a suggestion of Prof. Moore Smith's) line 12, still ironical, may mean: 'But I must be excused from acting in that fashion, as I happened to be born before materialism was in vogue.'

CXXI. 17. The Author's note runs: 'The evening star is also the morning star, death and sorrow brighten into death and hope.' The second 'death' here seems very strange. If it is right, and if the note truly represents the original idea, my interpretation of the poem, and especially of line 18, must, I presume, be mistaken.

With 17, 18, cf. Ibycus, fr. 42 (Bergk), ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς ἑωσφῆρος καὶ ἑσπερος. This astronomical identification, Mrs. Verrall points out, is associated by mystical writers of classical philosophy with the theory of the re-entry of the soul into life after bodily death. It is attributed by Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* II. viii., and Diogenes Laertius, *Vita Pyth.* viii. 14, to Pythagoras. If the Author's note, as it stands, is right, this association may have been in his mind.