

**III. Ars Amatoria.** A didactic poem in Elegiac verse.

**IV. Remedia Amoris.** A didactic poem in Elegiac verse. It was written 1 B.C. or A.D. 1, for in v. 155 he speaks of the campaigns of Caius Cæsar as actually in progress.

**V. Metamorphoseon Libri XV.** An extensive collection, in fifteen books, of the most remarkable fables of ancient mythology, which involved a transformation of shape, extending in a continuous series from Chaos down to the death of Julius Cæsar. The metre employed is the Dactylic Hexameter. This work had not received its last polish when its author was driven into exile. In the bitterness of his heart he committed this and several other compositions to the flames, but copies had fortunately been already circulated among his friends, and their destruction was thus prevented.

**VI. Fastorum Libri VI.** An exposition in Elegiac verse of the numerous festivals in the Roman Calendar, containing a detailed description of the various ceremonies, together with historical and antiquarian investigations regarding their origin. The holy-days are enumerated, in succession, from the beginning of the year, a book being devoted to each month. Of these, six are extant, commencing with January and ending with June. This was one of the compositions which was unfinished at the time of Ovid's banishment; he intended to have carried it on through the whole year, although there is no reason to believe that he ever completed his design.

**VII. VIII. Tristium Libri V., Epistolarum ex Ponto Libri IV.** The former a collection of fifty elegies, in five books; the latter of forty-six elegies, in four books. The whole of these were produced at Tomi, with the exception of those forming the first book of the *Tristia*, which appear to have been written on the journey thither. They are entirely occupied with the lamentations of the poet over his sad destiny, a description of the sufferings he endured, and supplications for a remission of his sentence. The