Spei vena melle plena
GB-Lbl Arundel 248, f.154v

Notation

Epiphonus used alone; cephalicus used both alone and in combination (see below). Pes is
used only once, porrectus a few times. As before the clivis occasionally has a descender to
the right, but this is not being considered as a liquescent since the scribe makes full use of the
cephalicus form for that, and it seems to be a habit of penmanship. Three adjacent notes
descending are expressed in all three possible ways ('English conjunctura' 3a deVOta,
'extended clivis' 3b aMAri, and conventional climacus 5a GLOrie and 5b indulGENcie).

The virga+cephalicus is very common here (e.g. 1a VEna, PLEna etc.), and seems to
become more cursive, so that it is occasionally written with the two notes of the same pitch
touching (as at 2b aboLEvit).

There is also a common use of repeated notes (without licquescence) and at times it is hard to
distinguish these two. For now, 3a FERvens and veNam will be treated as
virga+cephalicus, written hastily, though the figure may be two virgae written close or may
be a form of the virga+cephalicus figure (with the 'middle' descender missing) - at the
equivalent places in 3b, the first is clearly written as virga+cephalicus, while the second
remains the ambiguous form.
At 2b coMISsa the two notes are written as oblique puncta, close together, and this will be taken as the form for two repeated notes without liquescence. At 4a FLÉNte and 4b queSIvit the form looks like two oblique puncta pushed together into a single figure (This was compared with the single 'wave-note' at SERwen in Worldes blis and it is not the same) - close to 2b coMISsa.

Note that this shape is now very close to the wave-note that forms the lower note of the pedes at 3b OPtinuit and 5a MAria etc, lending support to the idea that the wave-note may be a cursive way of writing two repeated puncta...

There other forms to note are several instances of the pes with wave-note for the lower note and one of the wave-note + cephalicus. Many neumes involving repeated pitches then the note lower: the first time this occurs (2a exemPLAR) it is a virga followed by two squares (like a clivis without the descender). However, thereafter it is written mostly with a tail to the right of the first note, and the two repeated notes squashed together (2b fleTUM, 3a loTA, 3b emundaRI, 5a Pla) - this starts to look like a clivis with a wave-note for the upper note. On its last occurrence (5b beaTIS) there are no descenders at all. It is possible the latter is a cursive form of the former: quicker and easier to write and not having a different meaning.
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