

NICOLAI COPERNICI REVLVTIONVM LIBER SECVNDVS.



VM in præcedenti libro trës in summa tel-
luris motus exposuerimus, quibus pollici-
ti sumus apparentia syderum omnia de-
monstrare, id deinceps per partes exami-
nando singula & inquirëdo pro posse no-
stro faciemus. Incipiemus autem à notissi-
ma omnium diurni nocturniq; temporis
reuolutione, quam à Græcis *πυλάνηρον* dixi-
mus appellari, quamq; globo terrestri maxime ac sine medio ap-
propriatam suscepimus. quoniã ab ipsa menses, anni & alia tem-
pora multis nominibus exurgūt, tanquam ab unitate numerus.
De dierum igitur & noctium inæqualitate, de ortu & occasu So-
lis, partium zodiaci & signorum, & id genus ipsam reuolutionē
consequentibus, pauca quædã dicemus: eo præsertim, q̃ multi
de his abunde satis scripserint, quæ tamen nostris astipulantur
& cōsentiunt. Nihilq; refert, si quod illi per quietam terram, &
mundi uertiginem demonstrant, hoc nos ex opposito suscipien-
tes ad eandem concurramus metam: quoniã in his quæ ad inui-
cem sunt, ita contingit, ut uicissim sibiipsis cōsentiãt. Nihil tamē
eorū quę necessaria erunt prætermitemus. Nemo uero miretur
si adhuc ortum & occasum Solis & stellarū, atq; his similia sim-
pliciter nominauerimus, sed nouerit nos consueto sermone loq̃,
qui possit recipi ab omnibus, semper tamen in mēte tenētes, q̃d

Qui terra uehimur, nobis Sol Lunaq; transit,
Stellarumq; uices redeunt, iterumq; recedunt.

De circulis & eorum nominibus. Cap. 1.



Circulum æquinoctialem diximus maximum paralle-
lorum globi terreni circa polos reuolutionis suæ co-
tidianæ descriptorum, Zodiacum uero per mediū
signorum

signorum circulum, sub quo centrū ipsius terrę annua reuolutio
 ne circuit. At quoniam zodiacus æquinoctiali obliquus existit:
 pro modo inclinationis axis terrę ad illam, per cotidianam ter-
 rę reuolutionem binos orbes utrobicq; se cōtingentes describit,
 tanquam extremos limites obliquitatis suę, quos uocant Tropi-
 cos. Sol enim in his tropas, hoc est conuersiones facere uidetur,
 hyemalem uidelicet & æstiuam. Vnde & eam qui Boreas est sol-
 sticialē tropicum, Brumalem alterum qui ad Austrum, appel-
 lare consueuerunt, prout in summaria terrestrium reuolutionū
 enarratione superius est expositum, Deinde sequitur dictus Ho-
 rizon, quem finientem uocant Latini: definit enim nobis appa-
 rentem mundi partem, ab ea quę occultatur, ad quem oriri ui-
 dentur omnia quę occidunt, centrum habentem in superficie
 terrę, polum ad uerticem nostrum. At quoniam terra ad cęli im-
 mensitatem incomparabilis existit, præsertim quòd etiam totū
 hoc, quod inter Solem & Lunam existit, iuxta hypothesim nos-
 tram, ad magnitudinem cęli concerni nequit: uidetur horizon
 circulus cælum bifariam secare tanquam per mundi centrum, ut
 à principio demonstrauius. Quatenus autem obliquus fue-
 rit ad æquinoctialem horizon, contingit & ipse geminos hinc
 inde parallelos circulos, Boreum quidem semper apparentium
 Austrinum uero semper occultorum: ac illum Arcticum, hunc
 Antarcticum nominatos à Proclo & Græcis ferè, qui pro modo
 obliquitatis horizonis siue eleuationis poli æquinoctialis, ma-
 iores minoresue fiunt. Superest meridianus, qui per polos hori-
 zontis, etiam per æquinoctialis circuli polos incedit, & idcirco
 erectus ad utrumq; circulum, quem cum attigerit Sol meridiem
 mediamq; noctem ostendit. At hi duo circuli centrum in super-
 ficie terrę habentes, Finitorem dico & Meridianū, sequuntur
 omnino motum terrę, & utcunq; uisus nostros. Nam oculus ubi-
 bicq; centrum sphærę omnium circumquaq; uisibilium sibi as-
 sumit. Proinde omnes etiam circuli in terra sumpti, suas in cælo
 similesq; circulorum imagines referunt, ut in Cosmographia &
 circa terrę dimensiones apertius demonstratur. Et hi quidem
 sunt circuli propria nomina habentes, cum alij possint infinitis
 modis & nominibus designari.

De

De obliquitate signiferi, & distantia tropicorum, &
quomodo capiantur. Cap. 11.

Ignifer ergo circulus, cum inter tropicum & æquinoctialem obliquus incedat: necessariū iam existimo, ut ipsorum tropicorum distantiam, ac perinde angulum sectionis æquinoctialis & signiferi circulorum, quantus ipse sit experiamur: Id enim sensu percipere necessariū, & artificio instrumentorum, quibus hoc potissimum habetur, ut præparetur quadrum ligneum, uel magis ex alia solidiori materia, lapide uel metallo: ne forte aëris alteratione inconstans lignum fallere posset operantem. Sit autem una eius superficies exactissime complanata, habeatque latitudinem, quæ sectionibus admittendis sufficiat, ut si esset cubitorū triū uel quatuor. Nam in uno angulorum sumpto centro, quadrans circuli pro illius capacitae designatur & distinguitur in partes xc. æquales, quæ itidem subdiuiduntur in scrupula lx. uel quæ possint accipere. Deinde ad centrū gnomon affigitur Kylindroides optime tornatus, & erectus ad illam superficiem parumper emineat, quantum forsan digiti latitudine, uel minus. Hoc instrumento sic præparato lineam meridianam explicare conuenit in pauimento strato ad planiciem horizontis, & quàm diligenter exæquato per Hydrosopium uel Chorobaten, ne in aliquam partem dependeat. In hoc enim descripto circulo è centro eius gnomon erigitur, & obseruantes quãdoque ante meridiem ubi umbræ extremitas circūcurrentē circuli tetigerit, signabimus. Similiter post meridiem faciemus, & circumferentiam circuli inter duo signa iam notata iacētem bifariam secabimus. Hoc nempe modo à centro per sectionis punctum educta recta linea meridiem nobis & Septentrionem infallibiliter indicabit. Ad hanc ergo tanquā basim erigitur planicies instrumenti & ad perpendiculum figitur, conuerso ad meridiem centro, à quo descendens linea examinatum rectis angulis lineæ meridianæ congruat. Euenit enim hoc modo, ut superficies instrumenti meridianum habeat circulum. Hinc Solsticij & Brumæ diebus meridianæ Solis umbræ sunt obseruandæ

obseruandæ per indicem illum siue Kylindrium è centro cadentes, adhibita re quapiã circa subiectam quadrantis circumferentiam: ut locus umbræ certius teneatur, & adnotabimus quàm accuratissime medium umbræ in partibus & scrupulis. Nam si hoc fecerimus, circumferentia quæ inter duas umbras signata, Solsticialem & Brumalem inuenta fuerit, tropicorum distantiam, ac totam signiferi obliquitatem nobis ostendet, cuius accepto dimidio, habebimus, quantum ipsi tropici ab æquinoctiali distant, & quantus sit angulus inclinationis æquinoctialis ad eum, qui per medium signorum est circulum, fiet manifestum. Ptolemæus igitur interuallum hoc, quod inter iam dictos limites est Boreum & Austrinum depræhendit partium 47. scrupulorum primorum 42. secundorum 40. quarum est circulus 360. prout etiam ante se ab Hypparcho & Eratosthene reperit obseruatum: suntque partes 11. quarum totus circulus fuerit 83. & exinde dimidia differentia, quæ partium est 23. scrupulorum primorum 51. secundorum 20. conuincebat tropicorum ab æquinoctiali circulo distantiam, quibus circulus est partium 360. & angulum sectionis cum signifero. Existimauit igitur Ptolemæus inuariabiliter sic se habere, & permansurum semper. Verum ab eo tempore inueniuntur hæc continue decreuisse ad nos usque. Reperta est enim iam à nobis & alijs quibusdam coetaneis nostris distantia tropicorum partium esse non amplius 46. & scrupulorum primorum 58. ferè, & angulus sectionis partium 23. scrupulorum 28. & duarum quintarum unius, ut satis iam pateat mobilem esse etiam signiferi obliquationem, de qua plura inferius, ubi etiam ostendemus coniectura satis probabili, nunquam maiorem fuisse partibus 23. scrupulorum 52. nec unquam minorem futuram part. 23. scrupulorum 28.

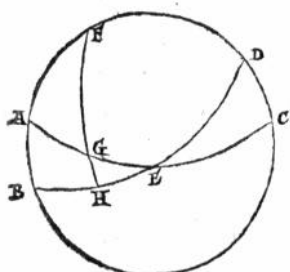
De circumferentijs & angulis secantium sese circularũ, æquinoctialis, signiferi, & meridiani, è quibus est declinatio & ascensio recta, deque eorum supputatione. Cap. III.



Qvod igitur de Finitore dicebamus ab ipso oriri & occidere mundi partes, hoc apud circulum meridiana-
h
num

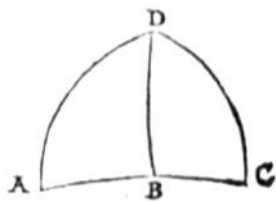
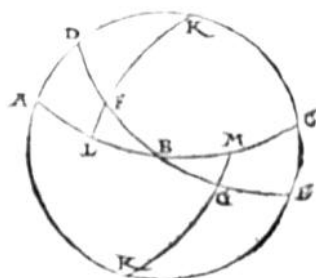
NICOLAI COPERNICI

num cælum mediare dicimus, qui utrunq; etiam $xxiii$. horarũ spacio signiferum cum æquinoctiali transmittit, dirimitq; secando eorum à sectione uerna uel autumnali circumferentias, dirimiturq; uicissim ab illis intercepta circũferentia. Cumq; sint omnes maximi, constituunt triangulũ sphericũ orthogoniũ, rectus quippe angulus est, quo meridianus æquinoctialẽ per polos, ut definitum est, secat. Vocant autẽ circumferentiã meridiani, siue cuiuslibet per polos circuli sic interceptã declinationẽ zodiaci segmenti. Eam uero quæ ex circulo æquinoctiali cõsentit, ascensionem rectã, simul exeũtem cũ compari sibi zodiaci circũferentia. Quæ omnia in triangulo cõuexo facile demonstrãtur. Sit enim $abcd$ circulus transiẽs per polos æquinoctialis simul & zodiaci,



quẽ pleriq; Colurũ solstitiorũ appellãt: medietas signiferi abc , medietas æquinoctialis bed , sectio Verna in b signo, Solsticiũ in a , Bruma in c . Assumatur autẽ f polus cotidianæ reuolutionis, & ex signifero eg circumferentia partiũ, uerbi gratia, xxx . cui super inducatur quadrans circuli fgh . Tunc manifestum est, quod in triangulo egh , datur latus eg partiũ xxx , cum angulo geh , cum fuerit minimus partiũ $xxiii$. scrup. $xxviii$. secundũ maximã declinationem ab , quibus $ccclx$ sunt quatuor recti, & angulus gh e rectus est. Igitur per quartũ sphericorũ ipsum ehg triangulũ datorum erit angulorũ & laterũ. Nempe demonstratum est, qd subtenfa duplicis eg ad subtenfam duplicis gh , est sicut subten dentis duplã age , siue dimetiẽtis sphæræ ad subtenfam duplicis ab , & semisses earum similiter, quoniam dupli age semissis est ex centro partiũ 100000 , & quæ sub ab earundẽ partium 39822 . at eg partiũ 50000 . & quoniã si quatuor numeri proportionales fuerint, quod sub medijs cõtinetur, æquale est ei quod sub extremis, habebimus semissem subtẽdentis duplã gh circũferentiã partiũ 19911 . & p ipsam in canone eandẽ gh partiũ xi . scrup. $xxix$. declinationẽ segmento eg respondentẽ. Quapropter & in triangulo afg danẽ latera fg partiũ $lxxviii$. scrup. $xxxi$. & ag earundẽ lx . tanq; reliqua quadrantũ, & angulus fac est rectus, eodem modo subtẽdentes dupliciũ fag , agh , fgh , & bh , siue

siue eorum semisses proportionales. Cum autem ex his tres sunt datae, dabitur etiam quarta BH partium 62. scrup. 6. ascensio recta à puncto solstitij, siue HE partium 27. scrup. 54. à uerno æquinoctio. Similiter ex datis lateribus FG partium 78. scrup. 31. & AF earundem partium 66. scrup. 32. & quadrante circuli, habebimus angulum AGF partium 69. scrup. 23. s. proxime, cui ad uerticem positus HGE est æqualis. Hoc exemplo & in cæteris faciemus. Illud autem non oportet ignorare, quòd meridians circulus signiferum in signis quibus tropicos contingit ad rectos secat angulos. Nam per polos ipsum tunc secat, ut diximus. Ad puncta uero æquinoctialia eo minorẽ recto faciat angulum, quo signifer à recto declinat, ut iuxta minimam quidem inclinationem partium sit 66. scrup. 32. Est etiam animaduertendũ, quòd ad æquales signiferi circumferentias, quæ ab æquinoctialibus tropicis uel punctis sumuntur, anguli & latera triangulorũ sequuntur æqualia, quemadmodũ si describerimus æquinoctialis circumferentiã ABC , & signiferum DBE , sese in B signo secãtes, in quo sit æquinoctiũ, assumpserimusq; æquales circumferentias FB & BG , atq; per polos motus diurni binos quadrantes circulorum KFL & HGM , erunt bina triangula FLB & BMG , quorũ latera BF & BG sunt æqualia, & anguli q; ad B uerticem, & qui circa L & M recti. Igitur per VI. sphaericorum æqualium laterum & angulorũ. Ita FL & MG declinationes æquales & ascensiones rectæ LB & BM , & reliquus angulus F reliquo G . Eodem modo patebit in assumptis à puncto tropico æqualibus circumferentijs. Veluti cum AB & BC hinc inde æquales fuerint à tropico contactu B : deductis enim ex D æquinoctialis circuli polo quadrantibus DA , DB , erunt similiter bina triangula ABD & DBC , quorum bases AB , & BC , & latus BD , utriq; commune sunt æqualia, & anguli qui circa B recti, per VIII. sphaericorũ demonstrabuntur triangula ipsa æqualiũ esse laterũ & angulorũ: quo manifestũ fit, q; unius in signifero quadrantis anguli, tales & circumferentiæ expositæ reliquis



h ij totius

totius circuli quadrantibus consentient. Quoniam exemplum Canonica descriptione subiiciemus. In primo quidē ordine ponentur partes signiferi, Sequenti loco declinationes partibus illis respondentes, Tertio loco scrupula quibus differunt & excedunt has, quæ fiunt sub maxima signiferi obliquitate particulares declinationes, quarum summa est scrupulorum 24. Simili modo in ascensionum & angulorum tabella faciemus. Neesse est enim ad mutationem obliquitatis signiferi omnia mutari quæ ipsam sequuntur. Porro in ascensione recta, perquam modica reperitur ipsa differentia, utpote quæ decimam unius temporis partem non excedat, quæq; in horario spacio centesimam solūmodo & quinquagesimam efficit. Tempora siquidem uocant præci, circuli æquinoctialis partes, quæ signiferi partibus cooriuntur, quarum utrarumq; circulus est, ut sæpe diximus cccLx. sed pro eandem discretiōe, signiferi partes gradus, æquinoctialis uero tempora pleriq; nominauerunt, quod & nos de cætero imitabimur. Cum igitur tantula sit hæc differentia, quæ merito possit contemni, non piguit & hanc apponere. E quibus tum etiam in quavis alia signiferi obliquatione eadem patebunt, si pro ratione excessus à minima ad maximam obliquitatem signiferi similes partes singulis concernantur. Vt exempli gratia in obliquitate partium 23. scrup. 34. si uelim cognoscere quanta 30. gradibus signiferi ab æquinoctio sumptis declinatio debeat, Inuenio quidē in Canone partes 11. scrup. 29. ac in differentia scrup. 11. quæ in solidum adderentur in maxima signiferi obliquitate, quæ erat ut diximus partium 23. scrup. 52. Atiam ponitur esse partium 23. scrup. 34. maior inquam 6. scrupulis quam sit minima, quæ sunt quarta pars ex 24. scrup. quibus maxima excedit obliquitas. Eiusdem autem rationis partes ẽ scrup. 11. sunt ferè 3. quæ cum adiecero partibus 11. scrup. 19. habebō part. 11. scrup. 32. quibus tunc declinabunt gradus 30 signiferi, ab æquinoctio sumpti. Eodem modo & in angulis & ascensionibus rectis licebit facere, nisi quod his auferre semper oportet, illis semper addere, ut omnia pro tempore prodeant examinatioa.

Canon declinationum partium signiferi.

30.	Decl.		Dif.
dia.	natio.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
1	0	24	0
2	0	48	1
3	1	12	1
4	1	36	2
5	2	0	2
6	2	23	2
7	2	47	3
8	3	11	3
9	3	35	4
10	3	58	4
11	4	22	4
12	4	45	4
13	5	9	5
14	5	32	5
15	5	55	5
16	6	19	6
17	6	41	6
18	7	4	7
19	7	27	7
20	7	49	8
21	8	12	8
22	8	34	8
23	8	57	9
24	9	19	9
25	9	41	9
26	10	3	10
27	10	25	10
28	10	46	10
29	11	8	10
30	11	29	11

30.	Decl.		Dif.
dia.	natio.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
31	11	50	11
32	12	11	12
33	12	32	12
34	12	52	13
35	13	12	13
36	13	32	14
37	13	52	14
38	13	12	14
39	14	31	14
40	14	50	14
41	15	9	15
42	15	27	15
43	15	46	16
44	16	4	16
45	16	22	16
46	16	39	17
47	16	56	17
48	17	13	17
49	17	30	18
50	17	46	18
51	18	1	18
52	18	17	18
53	18	32	19
54	18	47	19
55	19	2	19
56	19	16	19
57	19	30	20
58	19	44	20
59	19	57	20
60	20	10	20

30.	Decl.		Dif.
dia.	natio.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
61	20	23	20
62	20	35	21
63	20	47	21
64	20	58	21
65	21	9	21
66	21	19	22
67	21	30	22
68	21	40	22
69	21	49	22
70	21	58	22
71	22	7	22
72	22	15	23
73	22	23	23
74	22	30	23
75	22	37	23
76	22	44	23
77	22	50	23
78	22	55	23
79	23	1	24
80	23	5	24
81	23	10	24
82	23	13	24
83	23	17	24
84	23	20	24
85	23	22	24
86	23	24	24
87	23	26	24
88	23	27	24
89	23	28	24
90	23	28	24

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NICOLAI COPERNICI

Canon ascensionum rectarum .

30.	Tem ^{us}		Dif
dia.	pora.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
1	0	55	55
2	1	50	50
3	2	45	45
4	3	40	40
5	4	35	35
6	5	30	3
7	6	25	1
8	7	20	1
9	8	15	1
10	9	11	1
11	10	6	1
12	11	0	2
13	11	57	2
14	12	52	2
15	13	48	2
16	14	43	2
17	15	39	2
18	16	34	3
19	17	31	3
20	18	27	3
21	19	23	3
22	20	19	3
23	21	15	3
24	22	10	4
25	23	9	4
26	24	6	4
27	25	3	4
28	26	0	4
29	26	57	4
30	27	54	4

30.	Tem ^{us}		Dif
dia.	pora.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
31	28	54	4
32	29	51	4
33	30	50	4
34	31	46	4
35	32	45	4
36	33	43	5
37	34	41	5
38	35	40	5
39	36	38	5
40	37	37	5
41	38	36	5
42	39	35	5
43	40	34	5
44	41	33	6
45	42	32	6
46	43	31	6
47	44	32	5
48	45	32	5
49	46	32	5
50	47	33	5
51	48	34	5
52	49	35	5
53	50	36	5
54	51	37	5
55	52	38	4
56	53	41	4
57	54	43	4
58	55	45	4
59	56	46	4
60	57	48	4

30.	Tem ^{us}		Dif
dia.	pora.		fer.
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
61	58	51	4
62	59	54	4
63	60	57	4
64	62	0	4
65	63	3	4
66	64	6	3
67	65	9	3
68	66	13	3
69	67	17	3
70	68	21	3
71	69	25	3
72	70	29	3
73	71	33	3
74	72	38	2
75	73	43	2
76	74	47	2
77	75	52	2
78	76	57	2
79	78	2	2
80	79	7	2
81	80	12	1
82	81	17	1
83	82	22	1
84	83	27	1
85	84	33	1
86	85	38	0
87	86	43	0
88	87	48	0
89	88	54	0
90	90	0	0

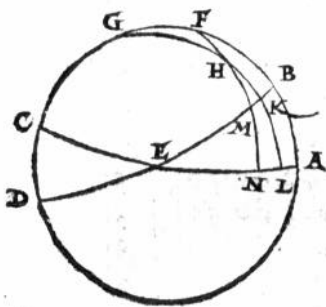
Canon angulorum meridianorum.

zo-				zo-				zo-			
dia.		Angu-		dia.		Angu-		dia.		Angu-	
		lus.				lus.				lus.	
		Dif-				Dif-				Dif-	
		fer.				fer.				fer.	
pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.	pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.	pt.	pt.	scr.	scr.
1	66	32	24	31	69	35	21	61	78	7	12
2	66	33	24	32	69	48	21	62	78	29	12
3	66	34	24	33	70	0	20	63	78	51	11
4	66	35	24	34	70	13	20	64	79	14	11
5	66	36	24	35	70	26	20	65	79	36	11
6	66	39	24	36	70	39	20	66	79	59	10
7	66	42	24	37	70	53	20	67	80	22	10
8	66	44	24	38	71	7	19	68	80	45	10
9	66	47	24	39	71	22	19	69	81	9	9
10	66	51	24	40	71	36	19	70	81	33	9
11	66	55	24	41	71	52	19	71	81	58	8
12	66	59	24	42	72	8	18	72	82	22	8
13	67	4	23	43	72	24	18	73	82	46	7
14	67	10	23	44	72	39	18	74	83	11	7
15	67	15	23	45	72	55	17	75	83	35	6
16	67	21	23	46	73	11	17	76	84	0	6
17	67	27	23	47	73	28	17	77	84	25	6
18	67	34	23	48	73	47	17	78	84	30	5
19	67	41	23	49	74	6	16	79	85	15	5
20	67	49	23	50	74	24	16	80	85	40	4
21	67	56	23	51	74	42	16	81	86	5	4
22	68	4	22	52	75	1	15	82	86	30	3
23	68	13	22	53	75	21	15	83	86	55	3
24	68	22	22	54	75	40	15	84	87	19	3
25	68	32	22	55	76	1	14	85	87	53	2
26	68	41	22	56	76	21	14	86	88	19	2
27	68	51	22	57	76	41	14	87	88	41	1
28	69	2	21	58	77	3	13	88	89	6	1
29	69	13	21	59	77	24	13	89	89	33	0
30	69	24	21	60	77	45	13	90	90	0	0

Quomodo etiam cuiuslibet syderis extra circulum, qui per medium signorum est positi, cuius tamē latitudo cum longitudine cōstitit, declinatio & ascensio recta pateat, & cum quo gradu signiferi cælum mediat. Cap. IIII.



Hæc de signifero æquinoctiali & meridiano circulo, ac eorum mutuis sectionibus exposita sunt. Verum ad cotidianam reuolutionem non solum interest scire, quæ per ipsum signiferum apparent, quibus Solaris tantummodo apparentiæ, aperiuntur causæ, sed etiam ut eorum quæ extra ipsum sunt, stellarum fixarum errantiumq̃, quarum tamen longitudo & latitudo datæ fuerint, declinatio ab æquinoctiali circulo, & ascensio recta similiter demonstrantur. Describatur ergo circulus, per polos æquinoctialis & signiferi $ABCD$, hemicyclus æquinoctialis sit AEC , super polū F , & signiferi $riBED$, super polū G , sectio æquinoctialis in E signo. A polo autē G per stellam deducatur circumferentia $GHLK$, sitq̃ stellæ locus



datus in H signo, per quam à polo diurni motus descendat circuli quadrās $FHMN$. Tunc manifestum est quod stella quæ in H existit meridianum incidit cum duobus M & N signis, & ipsa HMN circumferentia est declinatio stellæ ab æquinoctiali circulo, & EN ascensio in sphaera recta, quæ quærimus. Quoniam igitur in triangulo KEL , latus KE datur, & angulus KEL , et EKL rectus, dantur ergo per quartum sphaericorum latera KL & EL , cum reliquo angulo qui sub KLE , tota ergo HKL datur circumferentia. Et propterea in triangulo HLN duo anguli dati sunt HLN , & LNH rectus, cum latere HL ; dantur ergo per idem quartū sphaericorū reliqua latera HN declinatio stellæ, & LN , quæq̃ superest NE ascensio recta, qua ab æquinoctio sphaera ad stellam permutatur. Vel alio modo. Si ex præcedentibus KE circumferentiā signiferi assumas tanquam ascensionem rectam ipsius LE , dabitur ipsa LE , uiceuersa ex Canone ascensionum rectarum, & LK ut declinatio cōgruens ipsi LE , atq̃

atq; angulus qui sub KL per canonem angulorum meridiano-
rum, è quibus reliqua, ut iam demonstrata sunt, cognoscuntur.
Deinde propter EN ascensionem rectam, dantur partes signife-
ri M , quibus stella cum M signo cælum mediat.

De finitoris sectionibus. Cap. v.

Horizon autem circulus, alius est rectæ sphaeræ, ali-
us obliquæ. Nam rectæ sphaeræ horizon dicitur, ad
quem æquinoctialis erigitur, siue per polos est æqui-
noctialis circuli. Obliquæ uero sphaeræ uocamus eū,
ad quem circulus æquinoctialis inclinatur. Igitur in horizonte
recto omnia oriuntur & occidunt, fiuntq; dies noctibus semper
æquales. Omnes em̄ parallelos motu diurno descriptos per me-
diū secat horizon, nempe per polos, & accidūt ibi quæ iam circa
meridianū explicauimus. Diem uero hic accipimus ab ortu So-
lis ad occasum, non utcunq; à luce ad tenebras, uti uulgus intelli-
git, quod est à diluculo ad primā facem, de quo tamē circa ortū
& occasum signorū plura dicemus. E cōtrario, ubi axis terræ eri-
gitur horizonti, nihil oritur & occidit, sed in gyrum omnia uer-
sata semper in aperto sunt, uel in occulto, nisi quod alius motus
produxerit, qualis est annuus circa Solē: quo sequitur per seme-
stre spacium diem ibi durare perpetuū, reliquo tempore noctē:
nec alio quàm hyemis & æstatis discrimine, quoniam æquino-
ctialis circulus ibi conuenit in horizonte. Porro in sphaera obli-
qua, quædam oriuntur & occidunt, quædam in aperto sunt sem-
per, aut in occulto, fiunt interim dies & noctes inæquales. Vbi
horizon obliquus existens contingit duos circulos parallelos,
iuxta modū inclinationis, quorum is qui ad apparentem polum
est, definit semper patētia, & ex aduerso qui ad latentem est po-
lum, latentia. Inter hos ergo limites per totā latitudinē incedens
horizon, omnes in medio parallelos in circūferentias secat inæ-
quales, excepto æquinoctiali, q̄ maximus est parallelorū: & mā-
ximi circuli bifariā seinuicē secant. Ipse igitur finiens obliquus
dirimit in hemisphærio superiori uersus apparentē polū maio-
res parallelorū circūferentias, eis quæ ad Austrinū latentemq;
i polum

polum, & è conuerso in occulto hemisphærio, in quibus Sol motu diurno apparens, efficit dierum & noctium disparitatem.

Quæ sint umbrarum meridianarū differentia. Cap. vi.



Vnt & umbrarum meridianarū differentia, quibus alij Periscij, alij Amphiscij, alij Heteroscij uocantur. Periscij quidē sunt q̄s circūumbratiles dicere possumus, circumquaq̄ Solis umbrā sortientes. Et sunt ij, quorum uertex siue polus horizonis minus uel non amplius abest à polo terræ, quàm tropicus ab æquinoctiali. Ibi enim paralleli quos attingit horizon, limites existentes semper apparentium uel occultorū, tropicis sunt maiores uel æquales. Ac proinde Sol æstiuus in semper apparētibus eminens, eo tempore gnomonum umbras quoquo uersum proijcit. At ubi horizon tropicos circulos tangit, fiunt & ipsi semper apparentiū, & semper occultorum limites. Quapropter Sol in solstitio pro media nocte terrā radere cernitur, quo momento totus signifer circulus cōuenit in horizonte, & confestim sex signa simul oriuntur, & totidē ex aduerso simul occidūt, & polus signiferi cū polo horizonis incidit. Amphiscij, qui meridianas umbras ad utranq̄ partem mittunt, sunt inter utrumq̄ tropicū habitantes, quod spacium prisce mediam Zonam uocant, & quoniam per omnem illū tractum signifer circulus bis reclus insistit, ut in secundo theoremate Phænomenon apud Euclidem demonstratur, bis ibidem absumuntur umbrę gnomonum, & Sole hinc inde transmigrante, gnomones modo in Austrū, modo in Boream umbrā transmittūt. Ceteri qui inter hos & illos habitamus Heteroscij sumus, eo quod in alteram solummodo partem, hoc est Septentrionem mittimus umbras meridianas. Cōsueuerūt autē prisce Mathematici orbem terrarū in septem climata secare, utputa per Meroen, per Sienam, per Alexandria, per Rhodon, per Hellepontū, per mediū Pontum, per Boristhenem, per Bizantiū, & cætera p̄ singulos parallelos, ad differentia & excessum maximorū dierū. Umbrarū quoq̄ longitudinē quas in meridie sub æquinoctijs, ac utrisq̄ Solis conuersionibus per gnomones obseruarūt, & pe
nes ele

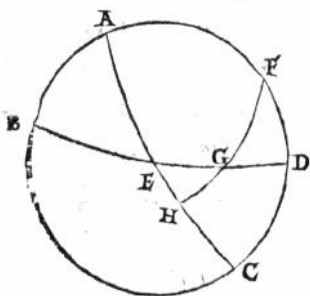
nes eleuationem poli, siue latitudinē cuiuscq; segmenti. Hæc cum tempore partim mutata, nō prorsus eadē sunt quæ olim, propter mutabilem, ut diximus, signiferi obliquitatē, quæ latuit priores: siue ut rectius dicam, propter æquinoctialis circuli ad signiferi planū uariantem inclinationē, à qua illa pendent. Sed eleuationes poli, siue latitudines locorū, & umbræ æquinoctiales cōsentitūt ijs, q̄ antiquitus inueniūtur annotata: q̄d oportebat acciderē, quoniā circulus æquinoctialis seq̄tur polū globi terræ. Quo circa & illa segmēta, non satis exacte per quæcunq; umbrarū & dierū accidentia designantur & definiuntur, sed rectius per ipsorum ab æquinoctiali circulo distātijs, quæ manent perpetuo. Illa uero tropicorū mutatio quanq; permodica existens, modicā circa loca Austrina dierū & umbrarum diuersitatē admittit, ad Septentrionē tendentibus fit euidētior. Quod igitur gnomonū umbras concernit manifestū est, q̄ ad quamlibet altitudinē Solis datam percipiatur umbræ longitudo, & è cōuerso. Quemadmodū si fuerit gnomon AB , q̄ iaciat umbram BC , cumq; index ipse rectus existat ad planū horizontis, necesse est ut ABC angulū semper rectū efficiat, per definitionē rectarū ad planum linearū. Quapropter si cōnectatur AC , habebimus ABC triangulum rectangulū, & ad datā Solis altitudinē, datū etiam habebimus eū, qui sub ACB angulū. Et per primū triangulorū præceptū AB gnomonis, ad umbrā suam BC ratio dabitur, & ipsa BC longitudo. Vicissim quoq; cum AB & BC fuerint data, constabit etiā per tertium planorum angulus ACB , & Solis eleuatio umbrā illam pro tempore efficiētis. Hoc modo prisca in descriptione illorum segmentorū globi terræ cum in æquinoctijs, tum in utraq; trope suas cuiuscq; umbrarum meridianarum longitudes assignarunt;



Maximus dies, latitudo ortus, & inclinatio sphaeræ, quomodo inuicem demonstrantur, & de reliquis dierum differentijs, Cap. VII.



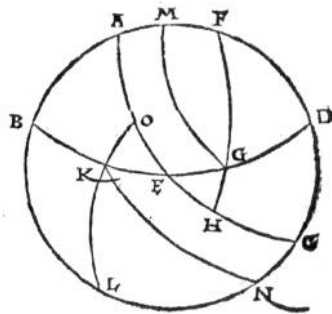
Ta quoq; ad quamlibet obliquitatē sphaeræ, siue in
clinationē horizontis maximū minimūq; diem cum
latitudine ortus, ac reliquā dierum differentiā simul
demonstrabimus. Est autē latitudo ortus circūferen-
tia circuli horizontis ab ortu Solstitiali ad Brumalē intercepta,
siue utriusq; ab ex ortu æquinoctiali distantia. Sit igitur meri-



dianus orbis $ABCD$, & in hemisphaerio orien-
tali semicirculus horizontis BED , æquinoctialis
circuli AEC , cuius polus Boreus sit F . Assum-
pto Solis exortu sub æstiuā conuersione in G
signo, describatur FGH circūferentia maximi
circuli. Quoniā igitur mobilitas sphaeræ ter-
restris in F polo circuli æquinoctialis peragi-
tur, necesse est GH signa in meridiano $ABCD$

congruere, quoniā paralleli circa eodē sunt polos, per quos ma-
ximi quicq; circuli similes auferūt ex illis circūferentias. Quapro-
pter idem tempus qd est ab ortu ipsius G ad meridiē metitur, eti-
am AEH circūferentiā, & reliquam semicirculi subterraneā partē
 CH , à mediā nocte ad ortū. Est autē semicirculus AEC , & quadran-
tes sunt circulorū AE & EC , cum sint à polo ipsius $ABCD$; erit pro-
pterea EH dimidia differētia maximi diei ad æquinoctialē, & EG
inter æquinoctialē & solstitialē exortū latitudo. Cū igitur in
triangulo EHG cōstitērit angulus qui sub GEH obliquitatis sphae-
ræ iuxta AB circumferentiā, & qui sub GHE rectus, cū latere GH p-
distantiam tropici æstiuī ab æquinoctiali, reliqua etiā latera per
quartū sphaericorū, EH dimidia differētia diei æquinoctialis &
maximi, & GE latitudo ortus danť. Idcirco etiā si cū latere GH la-
tus EH maximi diei & æquinoctialis differētia, uel EG datum fue-
rit: datur qui circa B angulus inclinationis sphaeræ, ac perinde F
 D eleuatio poli supra horizonta. Quin etiā si non tropicū sed ali-
ud quodcūq; in signifero G punctū sumatur, utraq; nihilominus
 EG & EH circūferentia patebit. Quoniā per canonē declinationū
supra expositum, nota sit GH circumferentia declinationis, quæ
partē ipsam signiferi cōcernit, suntq; cætera eodē modo demō-
strationis aperta. Vnde etiā sequitur, quod partes signiferi, quæ
æqualiter à tropico distāt easdē auferunt horizontis circūferen-

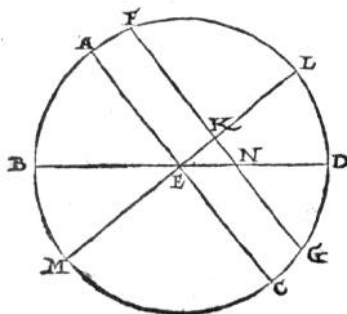
tias ab æquinoctiali exortu, & ad easdē partes, faciuntq; dierum
 & noctiū magnitudines inuicē æquales, quod est, quoniā idem
 parallelus utrūq; habet signiferi gradū, cum sit æqualis ad ean-
 demq; partē ipsorū declinatio. Ad utramq; uero partē ab æqui-
 noctiali sectione æqualibus sumptis circūferentijs accidunt rur-
 sus latitudines ortus æquales, sed in diuersas partes, ac permuta-
 tim dierū ac noctium magnitudines, eo quòd æquales utrobicq;
 describūt circūferētias parallelorū, prout ipsa signa equaliter ab
 æquinoctio distantia, declinationes ab orbe æquinoctiali habēt
 æquales. Describantur enim in eadē figura parallelorū circum-
 ferentiæ, & sint GM , & KN , quæ secēt fini-
 entē BED in GK signis, accōmodo etiam
 ab Austrino polo L quadrāte maximi cir-
 culi LKO . Quoniā igitur HG declinatio æ-
 qualis est ipsi KO , erūt bina triangula DFG
 & BLK , quorū duo latera alterū alteri, FG
 æquale est ipsi LK , & FD eleuatio poli ipsi
 LB , & anguli qui circa BD sunt recti. Ter-
 tium igitur latus DG tertio BK æquale, è qui-
 bus etiā relinquuntur GE , EK latitudines ortus æquales. Quapro-
 pter cū hic quoq; duo latera EG , GH sint æqualia duobus BK , KO ,
 & anguli qui sunt ad E uerticē æquales: reliqua BH , EO , ob id late-
 ra æqualia, qbus additis æqualibus colligitur tota, OBC circūfe-
 rentia toti $AEBH$ æqualis. Atqui maximi per polos circuli paralle-
 lorū orbū similes auferunt circūferētias: erūt & ipsæ GM , KN si-
 miles inuicē & æquales. Quod erat demōstrandū. At hæc om-
 nia possunt alio q; modo demōstrari. Descripto itidē meridia-
 no circulo $ABCD$, cuius centrū sit E , dimetiens
 æquinoctialis & cōmunis ipsorum orbū se-
 ctio sit AEC , dimetiēs horizontis ac linea me-
 ridiana BED , axis sphæræ LEM , polus appa-
 rens L , occultus M . Assumpta distantia cōuer-
 sionis æstiuæ, uel quælibet alia declinatio sit
 AF , ad quā agatur FG dimetiens paralleli, in se-
 ctione quoq; cōmuni cum meridiano, quæ se-
 cabit axem in K , lineā meridianā in N . Quoni-



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NICOLAI COPERNICI

am igitur parallela sunt, secundū Polydonij definitionem, quæ nec annuunt nec abnuunt, sed lineas perpendiculares inter se fortuntur ubiq; æquales, erit ipsa KE recta linea æqualis dimidię subtendentis duplā AF circumferentiam. Similiter KN erit dimidię subtendentis circumferentiā paralleli, cuius quæ ex centro est FK , per quā quidem differentiā dies æquinoctialis differt à diuerso. Idq; propterea, quòd omnes semicirculi, quorū illæ cōmunes sectiones existunt, hoc est quorū sunt dimetientes, utputa BED horizontis obliqui, LEM horizontis recti, AEC æquinoctialis, & FKG paralleli, recti sunt ad planū orbis $ABCD$.



Et quas inter se faciūt sectiones per XIX. undecimi libri ele. Euclidis, sunt eidem plano perpendiculares in EKN signis, & per sextā eiusdem paralleli, & K est centrū paralleli, & centrū sphaeræ. Quapropt̄ et EN semissis est subtendentis duplā circumferentiā horizontis, qua oriens paralleli differt ab ortu æquinoctiali. Cum igitur AF declinatio fuerit data cū

reliqua quadrātis FL , cōstabit semisses subtendentiū dupla KE ipsius AF , & FK ipsius FL , in partibus quibus AE est 100000. In triangulo uero EKN rectangulo, qui sub KEN angulus datur penes DL eleuationē poli, & reliquus KNE æqualis ipsi AEB , qđ in obliqua sphaera paralleli pariter inclinantur ad horizontē, dantur in eisdē partibus latera, quarū q̄ ex cētro sphaeræ est 100000. Quibus igitur quæ ex centro FK paralleli fuerint 100000. dabit etiā ipsa KN tanq; dimidia subtendentis totā differentiā diei æquinoctialis & paralleli in partibus, quibus similiter orbis parallelus est $CCCLX$. Ex his manifestū est, rationē FK ad KN constare duabus ratiōibus, uidelicet subtensæ dupli FL ad subtensam dupli AF , id est FK ad KE , atq; subtensæ dupli AB ad subtensam dupli DL , estq; sicut EK ad KN , nempe inter FK & KN assumitur EK . Similiter quoq; BE ad EN rationem, componūt BE ad EK , atq; KE ad EN . Sic equidem existimo non solū dierum & noctiū inæqualitatem, uerum etiā Lunæ & stellarū, quarumcunq; declinatio data fuerit parallelorū, per eos motu diurno descriptorū segmenta discerni, quæ supra terrā sunt, ab ijs quæ subtus, quibus ortus & occasus illorū facile poterit intelligi.

Canon differentiae ascensionum obliquae sphaerae.

Eleua
tio

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24	15	31	16	9	16	48	17	29	18	10	18	52
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26	17	2	17	45	18	28	19	12	19	58	20	45
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35	24	53	25	57	27	3	28	10	29	21	30	35
36	25	53	27	0	28	9	29	21	30	35	31	52

poli.

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Canon differentiae ascensionum obliquae sphaerae

Eleu-
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Canon differentia ascensionum obliquae sphaerae.

Eleua
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8	7	32	7	48	8	5	8	22	8	40	8	59		
9	8	30	8	48	9	7	9	26	9	47	10	8		
10	9	28	9	48	10	9	10	31	10	54	11	18		
11	10	27	10	49	11	13	11	37	12	2	12	28		
12	11	26	11	51	12	16	12	43	13	11	13	39		
13	12	26	12	53	13	21	13	50	14	20	14	51		
14	13	27	13	56	14	26	14	58	15	30	16	5		
15	14	28	15	0	15	32	16	7	16	42	17	19		
16	15	31	16	5	16	40	17	16	17	54	18	34		
17	16	34	17	10	17	48	18	27	19	8	19	51		
18	17	38	18	17	18	58	19	40	20	23	21	9		
19	18	44	19	25	20	9	20	53	21	40	22	29		
20	19	50	20	35	21	21	22	8	22	58	23	51		
21	20	59	21	46	22	34	23	25	24	18	25	14		
22	22	8	22	58	23	50	24	44	25	40	26	40		
23	23	19	24	12	25	7	26	5	27	5	28	8		
24	24	32	25	28	26	26	27	27	28	31	29	38		
25	25	47	26	46	27	48	28	52	30	0	31	12		
26	27	3	28	6	29	11	30	20	31	32	32	48		
27	28	22	29	29	30	38	31	51	33	7	34	28		
28	29	44	30	54	32	7	33	25	34	46	36	12		
29	31	8	32	22	33	40	35	2	36	28	38	0		
30	32	35	33	53	35	16	36	43	38	15	39	53		
31	34	5	35	28	36	56	38	29	40	7	41	52		
32	35	38	37	7	38	40	40	19	42	4	43	57		
33	37	16	38	50	40	30	42	15	44	8	46	9		
34	38	58	40	39	42	25	44	18	46	20	48	31		
35	40	46	42	32	44	27	46	23	48	36	51	3		
36	42	44	44	33	46	36	48	47	51	11	53	47		

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Canon differentiae ascensionum obliquae sphaerae

Eleu-
tio

Declina- tio	Declina- tio gra.	49		50		51		52		53		54		poli.
		pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	
1	1	9		1	12	1	14	1	17	1	20	1	23	
2	2	18		2	23	2	18	2	34	2	39	2	45	
3	3	27		3	35	3	43	3	51	3	59	4	8	
4	4	37		4	47	4	57	4	8	5	19	5	31	
5	5	47		5	50	6	12	6	24	6	40	6	55	
6	6	57		7	12	7	27	7	44	8	1	8	19	
7	8	7		8	25	8	43	9	2	9	23	9	44	
8	9	18		9	38	10	0	10	22	10	45	11	9	
9	10	30		10	53	11	17	11	42	12	8	12	35	
10	11	42		12	8	12	35	13	3	13	32	14	3	
11	12	55		13	24	13	53	14	24	14	57	15	31	
12	14	9		14	40	15	13	15	47	16	23	17	0	
13	15	24		15	58	16	34	17	11	17	50	18	32	
14	16	40		17	17	17	56	18	37	19	19	20	4	
15	17	57		18	39	19	19	20	4	20	50	21	38	
16	19	16		19	59	20	44	21	32	22	22	23	15	
17	20	36		21	22	22	11	23	2	23	56	24	53	
18	21	57		22	47	23	39	24	34	25	33	26	34	
19	23	20		24	14	25	10	26	9	27	11	28	17	
20	24	45		25	42	26	43	27	46	28	53	30	4	
21	26	12		27	14	28	18	29	26	30	37	31	54	
22	27	42		28	47	29	56	31	8	32	25	33	47	
23	29	14		30	23	31	37	32	54	34	17	35	45	
24	31	4		32	3	33	21	34	44	36	13	37	48	
25	32	26		33	46	35	10	36	39	38	14	39	59	
26	34	8		35	32	37	2	38	38	40	20	42	10	
27	35	53		37	23	39	0	40	42	42	33	44	32	
28	37	44		39	19	41	2	42	53	44	53	47	2	
29	39	37		41	21	43	12	45	12	47	21	49	44	
30	41	37		43	29	45	29	47	39	50	1	52	37	
31	43	44		45	44	47	54	50	16	52	53	55	48	
32	45	57		48	8	50	30	53	1	56	1	59	19	
33	48	19		50	44	53	20	56	13	59	28	63	21	
34	50	54		53	30	56	20	59	42	63	31	68	11	
35	53	40		56	34	59	58	63	40	68	18	74	32	
36	56	42		59	59	63	47	68	27	74	36	90	0	

Canon differentia ascensionum obliquae sphaerae.

Eleua
rio

Declina- tio gra.	55		56		57		58		59		60	
	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.
1	1	26	1	20	1	32	1	36	1	40	1	44
2	2	52	2	58	3	5	3	12	3	20	3	28
3	4	17	4	27	4	38	4	49	5	0	5	12
4	5	44	5	57	6	11	6	25	6	41	6	57
5	7	11	7	27	7	44	8	3	8	22	8	43
6	8	38	8	58	9	19	9	41	10	4	10	29
7	10	6	10	29	10	54	11	20	11	47	12	17
8	11	35	12	1	12	30	13	0	13	32	14	5
9	13	4	13	35	14	7	14	41	15	17	15	55
10	14	35	15	9	15	45	16	23	17	4	17	47
11	16	7	16	45	17	25	18	8	18	53	19	41
12	17	40	18	22	19	6	19	53	20	43	21	36
13	19	15	20	1	20	50	21	41	22	36	23	34
14	20	52	21	42	22	35	23	31	24	31	25	35
15	22	30	23	24	24	22	25	23	26	29	27	39
16	24	10	25	9	26	12	27	19	28	30	29	47
17	25	53	26	57	28	5	29	18	30	35	31	59
18	27	39	28	48	30	1	31	20	32	44	34	19
19	29	27	30	41	32	1	33	26	34	58	36	37
20	31	19	32	39	34	5	35	37	37	17	39	5
21	33	15	34	41	36	14	37	54	39	42	41	40
22	35	14	36	48	38	28	40	17	42	15	44	25
23	37	19	39	0	40	49	42	47	44	57	47	20
24	39	29	41	18	43	17	46	26	47	49	50	27
25	41	45	43	44	45	54	48	16	50	54	53	52
26	44	9	46	18	48	41	51	19	54	16	57	39
27	46	41	49	4	51	41	54	38	58	0	61	57
28	49	24	52	1	54	58	58	19	62	14	67	4
29	52	20	55	16	58	36	62	31	67	18	73	46
30	55	32	58	52	62	45	67	31	73	55	90	0
31	59	6	62	58	67	42	74	4	90	0		
32	63	10	67	53	74	12	90	0				
33	68	1	74	19	90	0						
34	74	33	90	0			Quod hic uacat, eis est, quae nec oriuntur nec occidunt.					
35	90	0										
36												

poli.

De horis, & partibus diei & noctis. Cap. VIII.



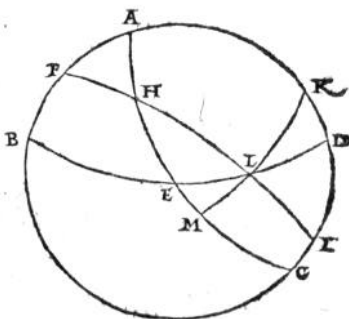
His igitur manifestum est, quòd si cū declinatione Solis in canone sumptā differentiā dierū sub proposta poli eleuatione adiecerimus quadrantī circuli in declinatiōe Borea, uel subtraxerimus in Austrina, quodq; exinde prodierit duplicemus, habebimus illius diei magnitudinem, & quod reliquum est, circuli noctis spacium, quorum utrumlibet diuisum per xv. partes temporales, ostendet quod horarum æqualium fuerit. Duodecima uero parte sumpta, habebimus horæ temporalis continentiam. Quæ quidem horæ diei sui, cuius semper duodecimæ partes sunt, assumunt nomenclaturā. Proinde horæ solstitiales, æquinoctiales, & Brumales denominatæ à priscis inueniuntur. Neq; uero aliæ in usu primitus erant, quàm istæ, ab ortu ad occasum xii, sed noctē in quatuor uigilias siue custodias diuidebant: durauitq; talis horarum usus omnium tacito gentium cōsensu longo tempore: cuius gratia clepsydræ inuētæ sunt, quibus per subtractionē additionemq; aquarum distillantium diuersitate dierum horas concinnabant, ne etiam sub nubilo lateret discretio temporis. Postea uero quàm horæ pariles, & diurno nocturnoq; temporī cōmunes uulgo sunt receptæ, utpote quæ obseruatu faciliores existunt, temporales illæ in eam deuenerunt antiquationem, ut si quempiam ex uulgo quæ sit prima diei, uel tertia, uel sexta, uel nona, uel undecima roges, non habet quod respondeat, uel certe id quod ad rem minime pertinet. Iam ipsum quoq; horarum æqualium numerum, alij à meridie, alij ab occasu, alij à media nocte, nonnulli ab ortu Solis accipiunt, prout cuiq; ciuitati fuerit constitutum.

De ascensione obliqua partium signiferi, & quemadmodum ad quemlibet gradum orientem, detur
& is qui cælum mediat. Cap. IX.

Ita



Ta quidem dierum & noctium magnitudine & differentijs expositis, oportuno ordine sequitur expositio ascensionum obliquarum, quibus inquam temporibus dodecatemoria, hoc est zodiaci duodenae partes uel quaelibet aliae ipsius circumferentiae attolluntur: cum non sint aliae ascensionum rectae & obliquae differentiae, quam diei aequinoctialis & diuersi, quales exposuimus. Porro dodecatemoria mutatis animantium, quae stellarum sunt immobilium nominibus, ab aequinoctio uerno initium capientes, Arietem, Taurum, Geminos, Cancrum, & reliqua ut ex ordine sequuntur adpellarunt. Repetito igitur maioris euidentiae causa meridiano orbe $ABCD$, cum semicirculo AEC aequinoctiali, & horizonte BED , qui se secant in B signo. Assumatur autem in H aequinoctium, per quod signifer FHI circulus, fecerit finientem in L , per quam sectionem à polo K aequinoctialis descendat quadrans magni circuli KLM . Ita sanè apparet, quòd cum circumferentia zodiaci HL , attollitur in HEB aequinoctialis, sed in sphaera recta ascendebat cum HEM , harum differentia est ipsa EM , quae antea demonstrauimus esse dimidia diei aequinoctialis & diuersi differentia: sed quae illic adijci ebatur in declinatione Borea, hic aufertur, ac uicissim additur in Austrina, ascensioni rectae, ut obliqua prodeat, & proinde quantisper totum signum aliaue signiferi circumferentia emergat, fiet manifestum per numeratas ascensiones à principio usque ad finem. Ex his sequitur, quòd cum datus fuerit gradus aliquis signiferi, qui oritur ab aequinoctio sumptus, dat etiam is qui caelum mediat. Quoniam cum datum fuerit L punctum, eius quod est per medium signorum orientis, & declinatio penes HL , distantiam ab aequinoctio, & HEM ascensio recta, ac tota $AHEM$ semidiurna circumferentia. Reliquum igitur AH dat, quod est ascensio recta ipsius FH , quae etiam datur per tabulam, siue quod angulus sectionis AHF datur cum latere AH , & qui sub FAH rectus. Itaque tota signiferi FHL circumferentia inter orientem caelumque mediantem gradum datur. Viceuersa, si qui caelum mediat prius fuerit datus, ut puta FH circumferentia: sciemus etiam eum qui



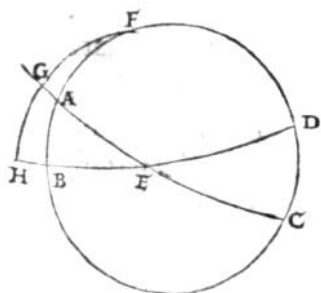
k ij oritur

oritur: noscetur enim $A F$ declinatio & propter angulum obliquitatis sphaerae $A F B$ & $F B$ reliqua. In triangulo autem $B F L$, angulus $B F L$ ex superioribus datur, & $F B L$ reclusus cum latere $F B$: datur ergo latus $F H L$ quaesitum, uel aliter ut infra.

De angulo sectionis signiferi cum horizonte. Cap. x.



Signifer praeterea circulus obliquus existens ad axem sphaerae uarios efficit angulos cum horizonte. Quod enim bis erigatur ad ipsum ihs qui inter tropicos habitant, iam diximus circa umbrarum differentias. Nobis autem sufficere arbitror, eos duntaxat angulos demonstrasse, qui Heteroscis habitatoribus, id est nobis seruiunt, e quibus uniuersalis eorum ratio facile intelligetur. Quod igitur in obliqua sphaera, oriente aequinoctio siue principio Arietis, signifer circulus tanto inclinatio sit, uergatque ad horizonta, quantum addit maxima declinatio Austrina, quae in principio Capricorni existit, medium tunc caelum tenente, ac uicissim eleuatio maiorem efficiens angulum orientalem: quando principium Librae emergit, & Cancri initium medium caeli tenet, satis puto manifestum. Quonia tres hi circuli, aequinoctialis, signifer, & horizon, per eandem sectionem communem congruunt in polis meridiani circuli, cuius interceptae per illos circumferentiae angulum illum orientalem patefaciunt, quantus ipse censeatur. Ut autem ad caeteras quoque signiferi partes uia pateat dimensionis. Sit rursus meridians circulus $A B C D$, medietas horizontis $B E D$: medietas autem signiferi $A B C$, cuius utcumque gradus oriatur in E , propositum est nobis inuenire angulum $A E B$ quantus ipse, secundum quod quatuor recti sunt $C C C L X$. Cum ergo datur oriens E , datur etiam ex praecedentibus, quod caelum mediat, atque $A B$ circumferentia cum $A B$ altitudine meridiana. Et quoniam angulus $A B E$ reclusus est, datur ratio subtensae dupli $A E$, ad subtensam dupli $A B$, sicut dimeti-



entis sphaerae ad subtensam dupli eius quae angulum $A E B$ metit: datur

datur ergo & ipse AE angulus. Quod si non orientis sed mediꝝ
 cæli gradus fuerit datus, qui sit A , nihilominus angulus ille ori-
 entis mensus erit: facto enim in E polo, describatur quadrans cir-
 culi maximꝝ FGH , & compleantur quadrantes EAG , EBH . Quo-
 niam igitur AB meridiana altitudo datur, & reliqua quadrantis
 AF , angulus quoq; FAG ex præcedentibus, & FGA rectus. Datur
 ergo FG circumferentia, & reliqua GH , quæ angulum orientē me-
 titur quæ situm. Proinde etiam hic manifestum est, quomodo
 ad gradū qui cælum mediat, detur ille qui oritur. Eo quòd sub-
 tensa dupli GH , ad subtensam dupli AB sit sicut dimetiens ad eam
 quæ AB duplam subtendit, ut in triangulis sphæricis. Harū
 quoq; rerum subieciimus trina tabularum exempla. Prima erit
 ascensionum in sphaera recta ab Ariete sumpto initio, & incremē-
 to senum partium zodiaci. Secunda ascensionum in sphaera ob-
 liqua, similiter per senos gradus à parallelo, cui polus eleuatur
 $XXXIX$. partium, usq; ad eum qui $LVII$. habet partes, media in-
 crementa per trinos gradus constituentes. Reliqua angulorum
 horizontalium & ipsa per senos gradus sub eisdem segmentis
 VII . Et ea omnia secūdam minimam signiferi obliquitatem par-
 tium $XXIII$. scrup. $XXVIII$. quæ nostro ferè seculo congruit.

Canon

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Canon ascensionum Signorū in obuolutione rectæ sphaeræ.

Zodiaci.				Ascensio num.		Vnius gradus	
Sig.	gr.	part.	scr.	pt.	scr.	pt.	scr.
♈	6	5	30	0	55		
	12	11	0	0	55		
	18	16	34	0	56		
♉	24	22	10	0	56		
	30	27	54	0	57		
	6	33	43	0	58		
♊	12	39	35	0	59		
	18	45	32	1	0		
	24	51	37	1	1		
♋	30	57	48	1	2		
	6	64	6	1	3		
	12	70	29	1	4		
♌	18	76	57	1	5		
	24	83	27	1	5		
	30	90	0	1	5		
♍	6	96	33	1	5		
	12	103	3	1	5		
	18	109	31	1	5		
♎	24	115	54	1	4		
	30	122	12	1	3		
	6	128	23	1	2		
♏	12	134	28	1	1		
	18	140	25	1	0		
	24	146	17	0	59		
♐	30	152	6	0	58		
	6	157	50	0	57		
	12	163	26	0	56		
♑	18	169	0	0	56		
	24	174	30	0	55		
	30	180	0	0	55		
♒	6	185	30	0	55		
	12	191	0	0	55		
	18	196	34	0	56		
♓	24	202	10	0	56		
	30	207	54	0	57		
	6	213	43	0	58		
♈	12	219	35	0	59		
	18	225	32	1	0		
	24	231	37	1	1		
♉	30	232	48	1	2		
	6	244	6	1	3		
	12	250	29	1	4		
♊	18	256	57	1	5		
	24	263	27	1	5		
	30	270	0	1	5		
♋	6	276	33	1	5		
	12	283	3	1	5		
	18	289	31	1	5		
♌	24	295	54	1	4		
	30	302	12	1	3		
	6	308	23	1	2		
♍	12	314	28	1	1		
	18	320	25	1	0		
	24	326	17	0	59		
♎	30	332	6	0	58		
	6	337	50	0	57		
	12	343	26	0	56		
♏	18	349	0	0	56		
	24	354	30	0	55		
	30	360	0	0	55		

Tabula

Tabula ascensionum obliquæ sphaeræ.

poli.

Ele.	39	42	45	48	51	54	57
zod.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.	Ascētio.
S.G.	part. scr.	part. scr.	part. scr.	part. scr.	part. scr.	part. scr.	part. scr.
♈ 6	3 24	3 20	3 6	2 50	2 32	2 12	1 49
12	7 10	6 44	6 15	5 44	5 8	4 27	3 40
18	10 50	10 10	9 27	8 39	7 47	6 44	5 34
24	14 32	13 39	12 43	11 40	10 28	9 7	7 32
30	18 26	17 21	16 11	14 51	13 26	11 40	9 40
♉ 6	22 30	21 12	19 46	18 14	16 25	14 22	11 57
12	26 39	25 10	23 32	21 42	19 39	17 13	14 23
18	31 0	29 20	27 29	25 24	23 2	20 17	17 2
24	35 38	33 47	31 43	29 25	26 47	23 42	20 2
30	40 30	38 30	36 15	33 41	30 49	27 26	23 22
♊ 6	45 39	43 31	41 7	38 23	35 15	31 34	27 7
12	51 8	48 52	46 20	43 27	40 8	36 13	31 26
18	56 56	54 35	51 56	48 56	45 28	41 22	36 20
24	63 0	60 36	57 54	54 49	51 15	47 1	41 49
30	69 25	66 59	64 16	61 10	57 34	53 28	48 2
♋ 6	76 6	73 42	71 0	67 55	64 21	60 7	54 55
12	83 2	80 41	78 2	75 2	71 34	67 28	62 26
18	90 10	87 54	85 22	82 29	79 10	75 15	70 28
24	97 27	95 19	92 55	90 11	87 3	83 22	78 55
30	104 54	102 54	100 39	98 5	95 13	91 50	87 46
♌ 6	112 24	110 33	108 30	106 11	103 33	100 28	96 48
12	119 56	118 16	116 25	114 20	111 58	109 13	105 58
18	127 29	126 0	124 23	122 32	120 28	118 3	115 13
24	135 4	133 46	132 21	130 48	128 59	126 56	124 31
30	142 38	141 33	140 23	139 3	137 38	135 52	133 52
♍ 6	150 11	149 19	148 23	147 20	146 8	144 47	143 12
12	157 41	157 1	156 19	155 29	154 38	153 36	153 24
18	165 7	164 40	164 12	163 41	163 5	162 24	162 47
24	172 34	172 21	172 6	171 51	171 33	171 12	170 49
30	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0

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Tabula ascensionum obliquæ sphaeræ.

Elev.	39		42		45		48		51		54		57	
zod.	Ascētio.		Ascētio.		Ascētio.		Ascētio.		Ascētio.		Ascētio.		Ascētio.	
S.G.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.	part.	scr.
♌ 6	187	26	187	39	187	54	188	9	188	27	188	48	189	11
12	194	53	195	19	195	48	196	19	196	55	197	36	198	23
18	202	21	203	0	203	41	204	30	205	24	206	25	207	36
24	209	49	210	41	211	37	212	40	213	52	215	13	216	48
30	217	22	218	27	219	37	220	57	222	22	224	8	226	8
♍ 6	224	56	226	14	227	38	229	12	231	1	233	4	235	29
12	232	31	234	0	235	37	237	28	239	32	241	57	244	47
18	240	4	241	44	243	35	245	40	248	2	250	47	254	2
24	247	36	249	27	251	30	253	49	256	27	259	32	263	12
30	255	6	257	6	259	21	261	52	264	47	268	10	272	14
♎ 6	262	33	264	41	267	5	269	49	272	57	276	38	281	5
12	269	50	272	6	274	38	277	31	280	50	284	45	289	32
18	276	58	279	19	281	58	248	58	288	26	292	32	297	34
24	283	54	286	18	289	0	292	5	295	39	299	53	305	5
30	290	35	293	1	295	45	298	50	302	26	306	42	311	58
♏ 6	297	0	299	24	302	6	305	11	308	45	312	59	318	11
12	303	4	305	25	308	4	311	4	314	32	318	38	323	40
18	308	52	311	8	313	40	316	33	319	52	323	47	328	34
24	314	21	316	29	318	53	321	37	324	45	328	26	332	53
30	319	30	321	30	323	45	326	19	329	11	332	34	336	38
♐ 6	324	22	326	13	328	16	330	35	333	13	336	18	339	58
12	330	0	330	40	332	31	334	36	336	58	339	43	342	58
18	333	21	334	50	336	27	338	18	340	22	342	47	345	37
24	337	30	338	48	340	3	341	46	343	35	345	38	348	3
30	341	34	342	39	343	49	345	9	346	34	348	20	350	20
♑ 6	345	29	346	21	347	17	348	20	349	32	350	53	352	28
12	349	11	349	51	350	33	351	21	452	14	353	16	354	26
18	352	50	353	16	353	45	354	16	354	52	355	33	356	20
24	356	26	356	40	356	23	357	10	357	53	357	48	358	11
30	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0

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Tabula angulorum signiferi cum horizonte factorum.

Ele.	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	poli.
zod.	Angul.	Angul.	Angul.	Angul.	Angul.	Angul.	Angul.	zod.
S.G.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	pt. scr.	G.S.
Υ 0	27 32	24 32	21 32	18 32	15 32	12 32	9 32	30
6	27 37	24 36	21 36	18 36	15 35	12 35	9 35	24
12	27 49	24 49	21 48	18 47	15 45	12 43	9 41	18
18	28 13	25 9	22 6	19 3	15 59	12 56	9 53	12
24	28 45	25 40	22 34	19 29	16 23	13 18	10 13	6X
30	29 27	26 15	23 11	20 5	16 56	13 45	10 13	30
♄ 6	30 19	27 9	23 59	20 48	17 34	14 20	11 2	24
12	31 21	28 9	24 56	21 41	18 23	15 3	11 40	18
18	32 35	29 20	26 3	22 43	19 21	15 56	12 26	12
24	34 5	30 43	27 23	24 2	20 41	16 59	13 20	6m
30	35 40	32 17	28 52	25 26	21 52	18 14	14 26	30
Π 6	37 29	34 1	30 37	27 5	23 11	19 42	15 48	24
12	39 32	36 4	32 32	28 56	25 15	21 25	17 23	18
18	41 44	38 14	34 41	31 3	27 18	23 25	19 16	12
24	44 8	40 32	37 2	33 22	29 35	25 37	21 26	6p
30	46 41	43 11	39 33	35 53	32 5	28 6	23 52	30
♅ 6	49 18	45 51	42 15	38 35	34 44	30 50	26 36	24
12	52 3	48 34	45 0	41 8	37 55	33 43	29 34	18
18	54 44	51 20	47 48	44 13	40 31	36 40	32 39	12
24	57 30	54 5	50 38	47 6	43 33	39 43	35 50	6+
30	60 4	56 42	53 22	49 54	46 21	42 43	38 56	30
♆ 6	62 40	59 27	56 0	52 34	49 9	45 37	41 57	24
12	64 59	61 44	58 26	55 7	51 46	48 19	44 48	18
18	67 7	63 56	60 20	57 26	54 6	50 47	47 24	12
24	68 59	65 52	62 42	59 30	56 17	53 7	49 47	6m
30	70 38	67 27	64 18	61 17	58 9	54 58	52 38	30
♁ 6	72 0	68 53	65 51	62 46	59 37	56 27	53 16	24
12	73 4	70 2	66 59	63 56	60 53	57 50	54 46	18
18	73 51	70 50	67 49	64 48	61 46	58 45	55 44	12
24	74 19	71 20	68 20	65 19	62 18	59 17	56 16	6
30	74 28	71 28	68 28	65 28	62 28	59 28	56 28	0=

De usu harum tabularum. Cap: XI.



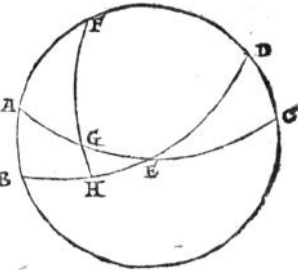
Sus autem tabularum iam patet ex demonstratis, Quoniam si cum gradu Solis cognito, acceperimus ascensionem rectam, eiq; pro qualibet hora æquali quindena tempora adiecerimus, reiectis integri circuli CCCLX. partibus si excreuerint, quod reliquum fuerit ascensionis rectæ, gradum signiferi in medio cælo se concernentem, ostēdet ad horam à meridie propositam. Similiter si circa ascensionem obliquam regionis tuæ idem feceris, gradum signiferi orientem habebis ad horam ab ortu Solis assumptam. In stellis etiam quibuscunq; quæ extra circulum signorum sunt, quarum ascensio recta constiterit, ut supra docuimus, dantur per Canones hos gradus signiferi, qui cum ipsis per eandem ascensionem rectā à principio Arietis cælū mediant, atq; per ascensionē obliquā ipsorū, qui gradus signiferi oriatur cū ipsis, prout ascensiones & partes signiferi sese proferunt è regione tabularum. Pari modo sed per locum semper oppositum operabere circa occasum. Præterea si ascensionem rectæ quæ cælum mediat addatur quadrans circuli, quod inde colligitur, est ascensio obliqua orientis. Quapropter per gradum mediæ cæli datur etiam is qui oriatur, & è conuerso. Sequitur tabula angulorum signiferi cum horizonte, qui sumuntur per gradū signiferi orientem, quibus etiā intelligitur, quantū nonagesimus gradus signiferi ab horizontē eleuet, qd̄ in eclipsibus solaribus maxime est scitu necessarium.

De angulis & circumferentijs eorū, qui per polos horizontis fiunt ad eundem circulum signorum; Cap. XII.



Equitur ut angulorum & circumferētiarum, quæ in sectionibus signiferi cum ijs qui per uerticem sunt horizontis, exponamus rationem, in quibus est altitudo supra horizonta. Atqui de meridiana Solis altitudine, siue cuiuslibet gradus signiferi cælum mediantis, & angulo sectionis cum meridiano, supra expositum est, cum & ipse
meri

meridianus circulus eorum qui per uerticem sunt horisontis unus existat. De angulo quoque orientis iam sermo præcessit, cuius qui reliquus est à recto, ipse est quem per uerticem horisontis quadrans circuli cum signifero oriēte suscipit. Superest ergo de medijs uidere sectionibus, repetita superiori figura, circuli inquam meridiani cum semicirculis signiferi & horisontis, & assumatur quodlibet signum signiferi, inter meridiem & ortum uel occasum, sitque G per quod à polo horisontis descendat quadrans circuli $F G H$. Quoniā ea hora, tota $A G B$ datur circumferētia signiferi inter meridianum & horisontem, & $A G$ per hypothesim: Similiter & $A F$ propter altitudinem meridianā $A B$ datam, cum angulo ipso meridiano $F A G$, datur etiam $F G$ per demonstrata sphaericorum, & reliqua $G H$, altitudo ipsius G cum angulo $F G A$, quæ quærebamus. Hæc de angulis & sectionibus circa signiferū in transcursu à Ptolemæo decerpimus: ad generalem nos referentes triangulorum sphaericorum traditionem, in qua si quis sese exercere uoluerit, plures quàm quas modo exemplificando tractauimus utilitates per seipsum poterit inuenire.



De ortu & occasu siderum. Cap. XIII.



AD cotidianam quoque reuolutionem pertinere uidentur ortus & occasus siderum, non solum illi simplices, de quibus modo diximus, sed quibus modis matutina uespertinaque fiunt, quod quauis annuæ reuolutionis cōcursu ea cōtingunt, aptius tamē hoc loco dicetur. Prisci Mathematici separant ueros ab apparentibus. Verorum quidem matutinus, est ortus sideris quando cum Sole simul emergit. Occasus autem matutinus, quando oriente Sole sidus occidit, quod medio toto tempore matutinum dicebatur. At uespertinus ortus, quando Sole occumbente sidus emergit. Occasus autē uespertinus, cum Sole occidente sidus pariter occidit, quod medio quoque tempore uespertinum dicitur, utpote quod

I in. inter

N I C O L A I C O P E R N I C I

interdiu præstruitur, & illud quod nocte successit. Apparentiū uero matutinus sideris ortus est, cum diluculo & ante Solis ortum primo se profert in emersum, ac incipit apparere. Occasus autē matutinus, quo Sole orituro sidus occumbere nouissime uidetur. Vespertinus ortus, est cū in crepusculo sidus apparuerit primum oriri. Occasus autem uespertinus, cum post Solis occasum iam amplius apparere desinit, & de cætero Solis aduentu sidus occultatur, donec in exortu matutino in priorem se proferant ordinem. Hæc in stellis hærentibus, solutis quoq; Saturno, Ioue, & Marte, eodem modo se habent. Venus autē & Mercurius aliter ortus & occasus faciūt, nō em̄ accessu Solis præoccupantur, ut illi, nec eius deteguntur abscessu. Sed præuenientes Solis fulgori sese miscēt, eripiuntq;. Illi ortum uespertinum, matutinumq; facientes occasum, non utcunq; latent, quin suis ferè pernoctant luminibus; at hi sine discrimine ab occasu in ortū delitescunt, nec usquam conspici possunt. Est & alia differentia, quòd in illis ortus & occasus matutini ueri, sunt apparentibus priores, uespertini posteriores, prout illic Solis ortum præcedunt, hic eius occasum sequuntur. In inferioribus autem matutini ac uespertini exortus apparentes posteriores sunt ueris, occasus autem priores. Modus autem quo decernantur ex supradictis potest intelligi, ubi ascensionem obliquam stellæ cuiuslibet, locum habentis cognitum exposuimus, & cum quo gradu signi feri oriatur, uel occidat: in quo gradu uel ei opposito si tunc Sol apparuerit, uerum ortū uel occasum, matutinum, uespertinum uel sidus efficiet. Ab his differunt apparentes penes cuiusq; sideris claritatem & magnitudinem: ut quæ maiori lumine polent, breuiores habent latebras solarium radiorum, eis quæ obscuriores sunt. Et limites occultationis & apparentiæ, subterraneis circumferentijs circularum, qui per polos sunt horis, inter ipsum finiētem atq; Solem capiuntur. Suntq; stellis adhærentibus primarijs partes ferè XII. Saturno XI, Ioui X. Marti XI. s. Veneri V. Mercurio X. In toto uero, quo diurnæ lucis reliquū nocti cedit, quod crepusculum uel diluculum complectitur, sunt partes XVIII. iā dicti circuli, quibus partibus Sole submoto minores quoq; stellæ incipiunt apparere; qua quidem distantia capiunt

piunt aliqui subiectum horizonti subterraneum parallelū, quē dum Sol attingit, aiunt diēscere, uel noctem impleri. Cum ergo sciuerimus cū quo gradu signiferi sidus oriatur uel occidat, no uerimusq; angulum sectionis ipsius signiferi in eadem parte cū horizonte: si iunc quoq; inter orientem gradū & Solem tot partes signiferi inuenerimus, quot sufficiant concernantq; Solis p funditatem ab horizonte, iuxta terminos præscriptos propositi sideris, pronuntiabimus primum ipsius emersum uel occulta tionem fieri. Quæ uero de altitudine Solis supra terram in præcedenti demōstratione exposuimus, per omnia conueniunt eius etiam descensu sub terra: neq; enim alio quā positione differunt: quemadmodum quæ occidunt apparenti hemisphærio, la tenti oriuntur, suntq; omnia uicissim, ac intellectu facilia. Quo circa de ortu & occalu siderum, adeoq; de globi terrestris reuo lutione cotidiana dicta sufficiant.

De exquirendis stellarum locis, ac fixarum
canonica descriptione. Cap. XIII.

Post expositam à nobis cotidianam reuolutionē glo bi terræ, & quæ eam sequuntur, iam annui circuitus sequi debebant demonstrationes. At quoniam pri scorum aliqui Mathematicorum, stellarum non errantium phænomena præcedere censuerunt, tanquam huius ar tis primordia. Quam idcirco sentētiam nobis sequendam puta uimus, quod inter principia & hypotheses assumpserimus non errantium stellarum sphæram omnino immobilem esse, ad quā uagantium omnium siderum errores ex æquo cōferuntur. Sed ne quis miretur, cur hunc susceperimus ordinem, cum Ptolemæ us in sua magna constructione existimauerit stellarum fixarum explanationem fieri nō posse, nisi prius Solis & Lunæ præcesse rint locorum cognitiones: & propterea quæ ad stellas fixas atti nent, censuit eoulsq; diferenda. Quod si de numeris intelligas, quibus Lunæ Solisq; motus apparens supputatur, stabit fortal se sententia. Nam & Menelaus Geometra plerasq; stellas, earumq; loca Lunaribus coniunctionibus per numeros est affecu tus.

tus. Multo uero melius efficiemus, si ad miniculo instrumentorum per Solis & Lunæ diligenter examinata loca, stellam quam libet capiamus, ut mox docebimus. Nos etiam admonet irritus illorum conatus, qui simpliciter ab æquinoctijs uel solstitijs, nec etiam à stellis fixis anni solaris magnitudinem definiendam existimauerunt, in quo nunquam ad nos usq; potuerunt conuenire, adeo ut nulla in parte fuerit discordia maior. Animaduertent rat hoc Ptolemæus, qui cum annū Solarem suo tempore expendisset non sine suspitione erroris, qui cum tempore possit emergere, admonuit posteritatem, ut ulteriorem post hac scrutaretur eius rei certitudinem. Operæ precium igitur nobis uisum est, ut ostendamus, quomodo artificio instrumentorum Solis & Lunæ loca capiantur, quantum uidelicet ab æquinoctio uerno aliusue mundi cardinibus distēt, quæ deinde ad alia sidera perscrutanda præbebunt nobis commoditates, quibus etiam stellarum fixarum sphaeram asterismis intextam, eiusq; imaginem oculis exponamus.

Quibus autem instrumentis tropicorum distantia, signiferi obliquitas, & inclinatio sphaeræ, siue poli æquinoctialis altitudo caperetur, supra est expositum. Eodem modo quamlibet aliam Solis meridiani altitudinem possumus accipere. Quæ altitudo secundum differentiam eius ad inclinationem sphaeræ, quantum Sol declinet à circulo æquinoctiali nobis exhibebit, per quam deinde declinationē locus eius ab æquinoctio uel solstitio sumptus, fiet etiam manifestius in ipso meridie. Videtur autem Sol xxiii . horarum spacio unum ferè gradum pertransire: ueniūt itaq; pro horaria portione scrup. ii. s. Vnde ad quamlibet aliā horam constitutam facile coniectabitur locus eius.

Pro lunari uero & stellarum locis obseruandis aliud constructur instrumentum, quod Astrolabium uocat Ptolemæus. Fabricantur enim bini orbes, siue orbiū margines quadrilateri, ut uidelicet planis lateribus, siue maxillis superficies concuam & cōuexam ad angulos rectos excipiant: æquales per omnia & similes, magnitudine conuenientes, ne scilicet magnitudine nimia minus fiant tractabiles, cum alioqui amplitudo plus tribuat exilitate partibus diuidendis. Latitudo autē eorum, & crassitudo, sint

sint ad minimum trigessimæ partis diametri. Conferentur ergo & connectentur rectis inuicem angulis, congruentibus inuicem cauis & conuexis, ueluti in unius globi rotunditate. Eorum uero alter circuli signorum, alter eius qui per utrosq; polos, æquinoctialis, inquam, & signiferi transit, uicem obtineat. Ille ergo signorum circulus partibus equalibus, quibus solet CCCLX. est distribuendus à lateribus, quæ rursus subdividantur pro instrumenti capacitate. In altero quoq; circulo emensis à zodiaco quadrantibus, poli ipsius signiferi assignentur, à quibus sumpta distantia, pro modulo obliquitatis signiferi, notentur etiam poli æquinoctialis circuli. His sic expeditis, parentur alij bini orbes, per eosdem zodiaci fabrefacti polos, in quibus mouebuntur, exterior & interior. Qui crassitudines inter duo plana æquales: latitudines uero maxillarum similes illis habeant, ita concinnati, ut maioris caua superficies, cōuexam, ac minoris conuexitas, cōcauam zodiaci ubiq; contingat: ne tamen eorum circumductio impediatur, sed zodiacum ipsum cum suo meridiano faciliter, ac se inuicem libere sinant pertransire. Hos igitur orbes, in polis illis zodiaci, secūdem diametrum cum solertia perforabimus, in pingemusq; axonia, quibus connectantur feranturq;. Interior quoq; orbis in CCCLX. partes æquales diuidatur, ut in singulis quadrantibus ad polos exeant nonaginta. In cuius insuper cauitate alius orbis & ipse quintus collocandus est, ac sub eodē plano conuertibilis, cui ad maxillas infixæ sint systematia è diametro meatus habentia atq; diaugia siue specilla, unde lux sideris irrumperere exireq; possit, ut in dioptra solet, in ipso diametro orbis, cui etiam hinc inde coaptentur offendicula quædam, indices numerorum, orbis continentis latitudinum gratia obseruandum. Tandem orbis adhibendus est sextus, qui totum capiat sustineatq; Astrolabium in polorum æquinoctialiū fixuris appensum, & columnellæ cuiusdam impositus, ac ea subfultus erectusq; plano horizontis: polis etiam ad inclinationem spheræ collatis, meridianum naturali similem positione teneat, ab eoq; minime uacillet. Sic igitur præparato instrumento, quando alij cuius stellæ locum accipere uoluerimus, ad uesperam uel Sole iam obituro, & eo tempore quando Lunam quoq; habuerimus in prospectu, exteriorē orbē conferemus ad gradū zodiaci, in q̄

NICOLAI COPERNICI

tunc Solē per præcedētia cognitū acceperimus, cōuertemusq; ad ipsum Solē orbiū sectionē, quousq; uterq; eorū zodiacus inq̄, & exterior ille, q̄ p̄ polos est orbis, seipsum pariter obumbret, tūc quoq; interiorē orbē Lunæ aduertimus, & oculo ad planū eius posito, ubi Lunā ex aduerso, ueluti eodē plano dissectā uidebimus: notabimus locū in instrumenti signifero: ipse enim tūc erit Lunæ locus secundū longitudinē uisus. Etenim sine ipsa nō erat modus locis stellarū cōpræhendendis, utpote quæ ex omnibus sola diei & noctis sit particeps. Deinde nocte superueniēte, quando stella, cuius locū inquirimus, iam cōspici potest, exteriorē orbem loco Lunæ coaptamus, per quē ad Lunā ipsam, sicut in Sole faciebamus, cōferimus positionē Astrolabij. Tūc quoq; interiorem circulū uertimus ad stellā, donec uidebitur adhærere planicie orbis, atq; per specilla, quæ in cōtento sunt orbiculo conspiciatur. Ita enim & longitudinē cū latitudine stellæ cōpertē habebimus. Hęc dū aguntur, quis gradus zodiaci cælū mediat oculis subiicietur, & idcirco quibus horis res ipsa gesta fuerit liquido constabit. Exemplo Ptole. Qui Antonini p̄ij Imp. anno secundo, nona die Pharmuthi, mensis octauī Ægyptiorū in Alexandria, circa Solis occasum, uolēs obseruare locū stellæ, quæ in pectore Leonis basiliscus siue regulus uocāt, Astrolabio ad Solem iā occumbentē cōparato, quinq; horis æquinoctialibus à meridie trāfactis, dū Sol in III. partibus & semuncia unius Piscii inueniret, reperit Lunā à Sole sequentē partibus XCII. & octaua unius p̄ admotū interiorē circulū, quapropter uisus est tūc Lunæ locus in V. partibus & sextante Geminorū. Et post horæ dimidiū, quo sexta à meridie implebat, & stella iā apparere coepisset, quarto gradu Geminorū cælū mediante, cōuertit exteriorē orbē instrumenti, ad iā depræhensum Lunæ locū, pergens cū orbe interiori, accepit à Luna stellæ distantia in cōsequētia signorum partibus LVII. & decima unius. Quoniā igitur Luna repiebatur ab occidēte Sole in partibus, ut dictū est, XCII. & octaua, quæ terminabant Lunā in V. partibus, & sextante Geminorū. At cōueniebat sub dimidio horæ spacio Lunā fuisse motā per quadrantē unius gradus: quādoquidē horaria portio in motu lunari dimidiū gradū plus minusue excipit: sed propter cōmutationem tūc ablatiuā Lunæ, oportebat esse paulo minus quadrante, quod

quod circiter uncia definiuit: quo circa Lunā fuisse in v. grad. & triente Geminorū. Sed ubi de Lunaribus cōmutatiōibus pertractauerimus, apparebit nō tantā fuisse differētiā, ut satis liquere possit, locū Lunæ uisum plus triente, uixq; minus duabus quintis excessisse quinq; gradus Geminorum, quibus additi gradus LVII. cū decima unius parte, colligūt locū stellę in 11. s. partibus Leōis ferē distātē à Solis æstiuā cōuersiōe partibus XXXII. s. cū latitudine Borea sextātis gradus. Hic erat Basilisci locus, p̄ quē & cæterarū nō errantium stellarū patuit accessus. Facta est autē hæc Ptolemæi obseruatio Anno Christi secundum Romanos cxxxix. die xxiiii. Februarij, Olympiade ccxxix. anno eius primo. Ita uir ille Mathematicorū eminentissimus, quantū eo tempore quæq; stellarū ab æquinoctio uerno locū obtinuisset, adnotauit, animatiūq; cælestiū exposuit asterismos. Quibus haud parū studio huic nostro subuenit, nosq; labore satis arduo releuauit, ut qui stellarū loca nō ad æquinoctia, quę cū tempore mutātur, sed æquinoctia ad stellarū fixarū spherā referenda putauimus, facile possumus ab alio quopiā immutabili principio deducere siderū descriptionē, quam ab Ariete, tanq; primo signo, & à prima eius stella, quæ in capite eius est, assumi placuit, ut sic eadē semp̄ & absoluta facies maneat ijs, quæ ueluti infixæ ac cohærentia p̄petua semel capta sede collucēt. Sunt autē cura & solertia mirabili antiquorū in XLVIII. formas digesta, exceptis ijs quæ à quarto ferē per Rhodon climate semp̄ latētiū circulus dirimebat. Sicq; informes stellæ, ut illis incognitæ, remanserunt. Neq; enim aliā ob causam simulachris formatae sunt stellæ secundum Theonis iunioris in expositiōe Aratę sententiā, nisi ut tanta earū multitudo p̄ partes discerneret, & denominatiōibus quibusdā sigillatim possint designari, antiq; satis instituto, cū etiam apud Hiobū quasdā iam nominatas fuisse constet & Pleiades, Hyadas, Arcturū, Oriona, apud Hesiodum & Homerū etiam nominatim legamus. In earū igitur secundū longitudinē descriptionē nō utemur dodecatemorijs, quæ ab æquinoctijs & cōuersionibus deducuntur, sed simplici & cōsueto graduū numero, in ceteris Ptolemæū sequemur, paucis exceptis, q̄ uel deprauata, uel utcūq; aliter se habere cōperimus. Quatenus autē ipsarū distātia ab illis cardinibus pateat, sequente libro docebimus.

NICOLAI COPERNICI
SIGNORVM STELLARVMQVE DE-
SCRIPTIO CANONICA, ET PRIMO
quæ sunt Septentrionalis plagæ.

Formæ stellarum	Lōgitu	Lati-	
VRSAE MINORIS SI VE CYNOSVRAE.	dinis partes.	tudinis partes	magnitudo
In extremo caudæ.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 0	3
Sequens in cauda.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	70 0	4
In eductiōne caudæ.	69 $\frac{1}{3}$	74 0	4
In latere q̄drāguli p̄cedēte australior	83 0	75 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Eiusdem lateris Borea.	87 0	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Earū quæ in latere sequēte australior	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	2
Eiusdem lateris Borea.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2
Stellæ 7. quarum secundæ magnitudinis 2. tertiæ 1. quartæ 4.			
Et q̄ circa Cynosurā informis in late re sequēte ad rectā lineā maxie aust.	103 $\frac{1}{3}$	71 $\frac{1}{6}$	4

VRSAE MAIORIS QVAM ELICEN VOCANT.

Quæ in rostro.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In binis oculis præcedens.	79 $\frac{1}{6}$	43 0	5
Sequens hanc.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	43 0	5
In fronte duarum præcedens.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Sequens in fronte.	81 0	47 0	5
Quæ in dextra auricula præcedente.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Duarum in collo antecedens.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	44 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In pectore duarum Borea.	94 $\frac{1}{3}$	44 0	4
Australior.	93 $\frac{1}{3}$	42 0	4
In genu sinistro anteriori.	89 0	35 0	3
Duarū in pede sinistro priori borea.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	29 0	3
Quæ magis ad Austrum.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In genu dextro priori.	89 0	36 0	4
Quæ sub ipso genu.	101 $\frac{1}{6}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quæ in humero.	104 0	49 0	2
Quæ in sibus.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Quæ in eductiōne caudæ.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 0	3
In sinistro crure posteriore.	117 $\frac{1}{3}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Duarū p̄cedēs in pede sinistro poster.	106 0	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Sequens hanc.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	3

Quæ

BOREAE PLAGAE.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
VRSAE MAIORIS &c.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Quæ in sinistra cavitare.	115 0	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Duarū q̄ in pede dextro posteriore	123 $\frac{1}{10}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Quæ magis ad Austrū. (Borea.	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	25 0	3
Prima triū in cauda post eductiōē.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Media earum.	131 $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	2
Vltima & in extrema cauda.	143 $\frac{1}{8}$	54 0	2

Stellæ 27. quarū secundæ magnitud. 6. tertiæ 8. quartæ 8. gntæ. 5.

QVAE CIRCA ELICEN INFORMES.

Quæ à cauda in Austrum.	141 $\frac{1}{6}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Antecedens hanc obscurior.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Inter ursæ pedes priores, & caput Le	98 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ magis ab hac in boreā. (onis.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	19 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Vltima trium obscurarum.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0	obscura
Antecedens hanc.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	obscura
Quæ magis antecedit.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	obscura
Quæ intra priores pedes & geminos.	100 $\frac{1}{3}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	obscura

Informiū 8. quarū magnitud. tertiæ 1. quartæ 2. quintæ 1. obscura 4

DRACONIS.

Quæ in lingua.	200 0	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In ore.	215 $\frac{1}{6}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
Supra oculum.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In gena.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	75 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Supra caput.	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In prima colli inflexiōe Borea.	258 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	82 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Australis ipsarum.	295 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Media earundem.	262 $\frac{1}{8}$	80 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ seq̄ has ab ortu i cōuersiōe se:	282 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	81 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Austrina lateris p̄cedētis q̄drilateri.	331 $\frac{1}{3}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Borea eiusdem lateris.	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 0	4
Borea lateris sequentis.	1 0	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Australis eiusdem lateris.	346 $\frac{1}{6}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In inflexiōe tertia australis trianguli.	4 0	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Reliquarum trianguli p̄cedens.	15 0	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
In triangulo antecedente triūm.	66 $\frac{1}{3}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Reliquarū eiusdē trianguli australis.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

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Quæ

NICOLAI COPERNICI

BOREAE PLAGAE.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
DRACONIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Quæ Borealis superioribus duabus.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Duarū paruarū à triangulo sequēs.	200 0	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Antecedens earum.	195 0	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Triū q̄ in rectū sequitur Australis.	152 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Media trium.	152 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	83 0	5
Quæ magis in Boream ipsarum.	151 0	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Post hæc ad occasum duarū q̄ magis	153 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	78 0	3
Magis in Austrum. (in Bore.	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Hinc ad occasum i cōuersiōe caudæ.	156 0	70 0	3
Duarū plurimū distantū præcedēs.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ sequitur ipsam.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Sequens in cauda.	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In extrema cauda.	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3

Stellarum ergo 31. tertiæ mag. 8. quartæ 16. quintæ 5. sextæ 2.

C E P H E I.

In pede dextro.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In sinistro pede.	26 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In latere dextro sub cingulo.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	71 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ supra dextrū humerū attingit.	340 0	69 0	3
Quæ dextrā uertebra coxæ cōtingit.	332 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	72 0	4
Quæ sequitur eandē coxā attingēs.	333 $\frac{1}{3}$	74 0	4
Quæ in pectore.	352 0	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In brachio sinistro.	1 0	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
Trium in tiara Australis.	339 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Media ipsarum.	340 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Borea trium.	342 $\frac{1}{3}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

Stellæ 11. mag. tertiæ 1. quartæ 7. quintæ 3.

Informiū duarū q̄ p̄cedit tiaram.	337 0	64 0	5
Quæ sequitur ipsam.	344 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

BOOTIS SIVE ARCTOPHILACIS.

In manu sinistra trium præcedens.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Media trium Australior.	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Sequens trium.	149 0	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Quæ in uertebra sinistra coxæ.	143 0	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In sinistro humero.	163 0	49 0	3
In capite.	170 0	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
In dextro humero.	179 0	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4

BOREAE PLAGAE.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	magnitu.
BOOTIS SIVE ARCTOPHIL.	partes.	partes	
In Colorobo duarum Australior.	179 0	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ magis in Boreâ in extrêo col:	178 $\frac{1}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{5}$	4
Duarū sub humero i uenabulo borea	181 0	46 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
Australior ipsarum.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In dextræ manus extremo.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Duarum in uola præcedens.	180 0	41 $\frac{1}{5}$	5
Quæ sequitur ipsam.	180 $\frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In extremo colorobi manubrio.	181 0	40 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In dextro crure.	173 $\frac{1}{3}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Duarum in cingulo quæ sequitur.	169 0	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ antecedit.	168 $\frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
In calcaneo dextro.	178 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	28 0	3
In sinistro crure Borea trium.	164 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	28 0	3
Media trium.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Australior ipsarum.	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0	4
Stellæ 22. quarum in magnitud. tertiâ 4. in quarta 9. in quinta 9.			
In formis inter crura quam Arcturum uocant.	170 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

CORONÆ BOREÆ.

Lucens in corona.	188 0	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 maior
Præcedens omnium.	185 0	46 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Sequens in Boream.	185 $\frac{1}{3}$	48 0	5
Sequens magis in Boream.	193 0	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Quæ sequitur lucentem ab Austro.	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ proxime sequitur.	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Post has longius sequens.	194 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	46 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ sequitur omnes in corona.	195 0	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	4

Stellæ 8. quarū magnitud. secundæ 1. quartæ 5. quintæ 1. sextæ 1.

ENGONASI.

In capite.	221 0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In axilla dextra.	207 0	43 0	3
In dextro brachio.	205 0	40 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In dextris ilibus.	201 $\frac{1}{3}$	37 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In sinistro humero.	220 0	48 0	3
In sinistro brachio.	225 $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior

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NICOLAI COPERNICI

BOREAE PLAGAE.				
Formae stellarum.	Lōgitu.	Latitu.		
ENGONASI.	partes.	partes	partes	magnitudo
In sinistris ilibus.	231 0	42 0	4	
Trium in sinistra uola.	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4	maior
Borea duarum reliquarum.	235 0	54 0	4	maior
Australior.	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	53 0	4	
In dextro latere.	207 $\frac{1}{6}$	56 $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
In sinistro latere.	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
In clune sinistro.	213 $\frac{1}{3}$	56 $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
In educatione eiusdem cruris.	214 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5	
In crure sinistro trium præcedens.	217 $\frac{1}{3}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Sequens hanc.	218 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	60 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Tertia sequens.	219 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
In sinistro genu.	237 $\frac{1}{6}$	61 0	4	
In sinistra nate.	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
In pede sinistro trium præcedens.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	6	
Media earum.	220 $\frac{1}{6}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	
Sequens trium.	223 0	72 0	6	
In educatione dextræ cruris.	207 0	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	maior
Eiusdem cruris Borealis.	198 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	63 0	4	
In dextro genu.	189 0	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	maior
Sub eodem genu duarum Australior.	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Quæ magis in Boream.	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
In tibia dextra.	184 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	60 0	4	
In extremo dextræ pedis eadem quæ in extremo Colorobo Bootis.	178 $\frac{1}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Præter hanc stellæ 28. mag. tertie 6. quartæ 17. quintæ 2. sextæ 3.				
Informis à dextro brachio australior	206 0	38 $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
LYRÆ.				
Lucida quæ lyra siue fidicula uocatur.	250 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	62 0	1	
Duarum adiacentium Borea.	253 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4	maior
Quæ magis in Austrum.	253 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	61 0	4	maior
In medio educationis cornuum.	262 0	60 0	4	
Duarum continuarum ad ortum in boream.	265 $\frac{1}{3}$	61 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
Quæ magis in Austrum.	265 0	60 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
Præcedenti in iunctura duarum borea.	254 $\frac{1}{3}$	56 $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
Australior.	254 $\frac{1}{6}$	55 0	4	minor
Sequentium duarum in eodem iugo borea.	257 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Quæ magis in Austrum.	258 $\frac{1}{3}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4	minor
Stellarum 10. magnitudinis primæ 1. tertie 2. quartæ 7.				

BOREA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
OLORIS SEV AVIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In ore.	267 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In capite.	272 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In medio collo.	279 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
In pectore.	291 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	56 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In cauda lucens.	302 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	60 0	2
In ancone dextræ alæ.	282 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Trium in dextra uola Australior.	285 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media.	284 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Ultima triū & in extrema ala.	310 0	74 0	4 maior
In ancone sinistra alæ.	294 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In medio ipsius alæ.	298 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	52 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
In eiusdem extremo.	300 0	74 0	3
In pede sinistro.	303 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
In sinistro genu.	307 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	57 0	4
In dextro pede duarum præcedens.	294 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	64 0	4
Quæ sequitur.	296 0	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In dextro genu nebulosa.	305 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	5

Stellæ 17. quarū magnitud. secundæ 1. tertïæ 5. quartæ 9. quintæ 2.

ET DVAE CIRCA OLOREM INFORMES.

Sub sinistra ala duarum Australior.	306 0	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ magis in Boream.	307 $\frac{1}{6}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4

CASSIOPEÆ.

In capite.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	45 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In pectore.	4 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3 maior
In cingulo.	6 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Super cathedra ad coxas.	10 0	49 0	3 maior
Ad genua.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In crure.	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In extremo pedis.	355 0	48 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro brachio.	8 0	44 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro cubito.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	45 0	5
In dextro cubito.	357 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	50 0	6
In sedis pede.	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In ascensu medio.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3 minor
In extremo.	27 $\frac{1}{6}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	6

Stellæ 13. quarū magnitud. tertïæ 4. quartæ 6. quintæ 1. sextæ 2.

NICOLAI COPERNICI

BOREA SIGNA.			
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
PERSEI.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In extremo dextræ manus obvoluti-	21 0	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	nebulos.
In dextro cubito. (one nebulosa.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In humero dextro.	26 0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 minor
In sinistro humero.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	32 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In capite siue nebula.	24 0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In scapulis.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	4
In dextro latere fulgens.	28 $\frac{1}{5}$	30 0	2
In eodem latere trium præcedens.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Media.	30 $\frac{1}{3}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Reliqua trium.	31 0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In cubito sinistro. (cens	24 0	27 0	4
In sinistra manu & capite Medusæ lu	23 0	23 0	2
Eiusdem capitæ sequens.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 0	4
Quæ præit in eodem capite.	21 0	21 0	4
Præcedens etiam hanc.	20 $\frac{1}{6}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In dextro genu.	38 $\frac{1}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Præcedens hanc in genu.	37 $\frac{1}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{8}$	4
In ventre duarum præcedens.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	4
Sequens.	37 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In dextro coxendice.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In dextra sura.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	5
In sinistra coxa.	30 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	4 maior
In sinistro genu.	32 0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In sinistro crure.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3 maior
In sinistro calcaneo.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0	3 minor
In summo pedis sinistra parte.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	11 0	3 maior
Stellæ 26. quarum magnitud. secundæ 2. tertiæ 5. quartæ 16. quin- tæ 2. nebulosa 1.			
CIRCA PERSEEA INFORMES.			
Quæ ad ortum à sinistro genu.	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	31 0	5
In boream à dextro genu.	38 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 0	5
Antecedens à capite Medusæ.	18 0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	obscura.
Stellarum trium magnitud. quintæ 2. obscura una.			

BOREA SIGNA.				
Formæ stellarum	Lōgitu	Lati.		
HENIOCHI SIVE AVRIGAE.		partes	partes	magnitudo
Duarum in capite Aufstaliōr.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$		30 0	4
Quæ magis in Boream. (capellā	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro humero fulgēs quā uocant	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
In dextro humero.	56 $\frac{1}{6}$		20 0	2
In dextro cubito.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		15 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In dextra uola.	56 $\frac{1}{6}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
In sinistro cubito.	45 $\frac{1}{3}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
Antecedens hœdorum.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 0	4 minor
In sinistra uola hœdorum sequens.	46 0		18 0	4 maior
In sinistra sura.	53 $\frac{1}{6}$		10 $\frac{1}{6}$	3 minor
In dextra sura & extremo cornu Tau	49 0		5 0	3 maior
In talo. (ri Boreo.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In clune.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		12 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In sinistro pede exigua.	24 0		10 $\frac{1}{3}$	6

Stellæ 14. quarū magnitud. primæ 1. secundæ 1. tertiæ 2. quartæ 7. quintæ 2. sextæ 1.

OPHIVCHI SIVE SERPENTARII.

In capite.	228 $\frac{1}{6}$		36 0	3
In dextro humero duarū præcedens.	231 $\frac{1}{3}$		27 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 maior
Sequens.	232 $\frac{1}{3}$		26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In sinistro humero duarū præcedens.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		33 0	4
Quæ sequitur.	218 0		31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In ancone sinistro.	211 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		34 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In sinistra manu duarum præcedēs.	208 $\frac{1}{3}$		17 0	4
Sequens.	209 $\frac{1}{3}$		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In dextro ancone.	220 0		15 0	4
In dextra manu præcedens.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
Sequens.	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		14 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In genu dextro.	224 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In dextra tibia.	227 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 maior
In pede dextro ex quatuor præcedēs	226 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 maior
Sequens.	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
Tertia sequens.	228 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Reliqua sequens.	229 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 maior
Quæ calcaneum contingit.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	1 0	5

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In fini

NICOLAI COPERNICI

BOREA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.			
OPHIVCHI SIVE SERPENTA.	partes.	partes	magnitu.		
In sinistro genu.	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	maior
In crure sinistro ad rectā lineā Borea	215 0	Bor.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	
Media earum. (trium)	214 0	Bor.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	
Australior trium.	213 $\frac{1}{8}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	maior
In sinistro calcaneo.	215 $\frac{1}{8}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	
Domesticam sinistri pedis attingēs.	214 0	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
Stellæ 24. quarum magnitud. tertiæ 5. quartæ 13. quintæ 6.					

CIRCA OPHIVCHVM INFORMES.

Ab ortu in dextrū humerū maxime	235 $\frac{1}{3}$		28 $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Media trium. (Borea triū.)	236 0		26 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
Australis trium.	233 $\frac{1}{2}$		25 0	4	
Adhuc sequens tres.	237 0		27 0	4	
Separata à quatuor in Septētriones.	238 0		33 0	4	
Informium ergo quinq; magnitud. quartæ omnes.					

SERPENTIS OPHIVCHI.

In quadrilatero quæ in gena.	192 $\frac{1}{8}$		38 0	4	
Quæ nares attingit.	201 0		40 0	4	
In tempore.	197 $\frac{1}{2}$		35 0	3	
In eductione colli.	195 $\frac{1}{3}$		34 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Media quadrilateri & in ore.	194 $\frac{1}{2}$		37 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
A capite in Septentriones.	201 $\frac{1}{2}$		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
In prima colli conuersione.	195 0		29 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	
Sequentium trium Borea.	198 $\frac{1}{8}$		26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Media earum.	197 $\frac{1}{2}$		25 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Australior trium.	199 $\frac{1}{8}$		24 0	3	
Duarū pcedēs in sinistra Serpentarij.	202 0		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Quæ sequitur hanc in eadem manu.	211 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	
Quæ post coxam dextram.	227 0		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Sequentium duarum Austrina.	230 $\frac{1}{3}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Quæ Borea.	231 $\frac{1}{8}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Post dextrā manū in inflexiōe caudæ	237 0		20 0	4	
Sequens in cauda.	242 0		21 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	
In extrema cauda.	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		27 0	4	
Stellæ 18. quarum magnitud. tertiæ 5. quartæ 12. quintæ 1.					

Sagittæ

BOREA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
SAGITTÆ.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In cuspide.	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In harundine trium sequens.	270 0	39 $\frac{1}{8}$	6
Media ipsarum.	269 $\frac{1}{8}$	39 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Antecedens trium.	268 0	39 0	5
In Glyphide.	266 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	5

Stellæ 5. quarum magnitud. quartæ 1. quintæ 3. sextæ 1.

AQVILÆ.

In medio capite.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	26 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	4
In collo.	268	27 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In scapulis lucidâ quâ uocât Aquilâ.	267 $\frac{1}{8}$	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 maior
Proxima huic magis in Boream.	268 0	30 0	3 minor
In sinistro humero præcedens.	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Quæ sequitur.	269 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In dextro humero antecedens.	263 0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	264 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	5 maior
In cauda lacteū circulum attingens.	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

Stellæ 9. quarum mag. secundæ 1. tertiæ 4. quartæ 1. quintæ 3.

CIRCA AQVILAM INFORMES.

A capite in Austrum præcedens.	272 0	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	3
Quæ sequitur.	272 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	3
Ab humero dextro uersus Africum.	259 $\frac{1}{3}$	25 0	4 maior
Ad Austrum.	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0	3
Magis ad Austrum.	263 0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Quæ præcedit omnes.	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

Informium 6. quarum magnitud. tertiæ 4. quartæ 1. & quintæ 1.

DELPHINI.

In cauda trium præcedens.	281 0	29 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 minor
Reliquarum duarum magis borea.	282 0	29 0	4 minor
Australior.	282 0	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	4
In romboide præcedētis lateris australi	281 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	32 0	3 minor
Eiusdem lateris Borea. (or.	283 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 minor
Sequentis lateris Australina.	284 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	32 0	3 minor
Eiusdem lateris Borea.	286 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{6}$	3 minor
Inter caudâ & rombū triū Australior	280 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Cæterarū duarū in boreâ præcedens.	280 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	6
Quæ sequitur.	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

Stellæ 10. utputa magnitud. tertiæ 5. quartæ 2. sextæ 3.

NICOLAI COPERNICI

BOREA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
EQVI SECTIONIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In capite duarum præcedens.	289 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	obscura
Sequens.	292 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	obscura
In ore duarum præcedens.	289 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	obscura
Quæ sequitur.	291	25 0	obscura

Stellæ quatuor, obscuræ omnes.

EQVI ALATI SEV PEGASI.

In rictu.	298 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 maior
In capite duarum propinquare borea.	302 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Quæ magis in Austrum.	301 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 0	4
In tuba duarum Australior.	314 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	15 0	5
Quæ magis in Boream.	313 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	16 0	5
In ceruice duarum præcedens.	312 $\frac{1}{6}$	18 0	3
Sequens.	313 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	19 0	4
In sinistra suffragine.	305 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
In sinistro genu.	311 0	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 maior
In dextra suffragine.	317 0	41 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
In pectore duarum propinquare præcedens.	319 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 0	4
Sequens. (dens.)	320 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In dextro genu duarum Borea.	322 $\frac{1}{3}$	35 0	3
In Austrum magis.	321 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In corpore duarum sub ala quæ borea.	327 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ Australior.	328 $\frac{1}{3}$	25 0	4
In scapulis & armo alæ.	350 0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	2 minor
In dextro humero & cruris eductiōe	325 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 0	2 minor
In extrema ala. (cōmunis)	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 minor
In umbilico q̄ & capiti Andromadæ	341 $\frac{1}{6}$	26 0	2 minor

Stellæ 20. mempe magnit. secunda 4. tertiæ 4. quarta 9. quinta 3.

ANDROMEDÆ.

Quæ in scapulis.	348 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In dextro humero.	349 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	27 0	4
In sinistro humero.	347 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	23 0	4
In dextro brachio trium Australior.	347 0	32 0	4
Quæ magis in Boream.	348 0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Media trium.	348 $\frac{1}{3}$	32 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In summa manu dextra trium australi-	343 0	41 0	4
Media earum. (or.)	344 0	42 0	4

Borea

B O R E A S I G N A.

Formæ stellarum,	Lōgit.	Latit.	
ANDROMEDAE.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Borea trium.	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0	4
In sinistro brachio.	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In sinistro cubito.	349 0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In cingulo trium Australis.	357 $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Media.	355 $\frac{1}{6}$	30 0	3
Septentrionalis trium.	355 $\frac{1}{3}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In pede sinistro.	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	23 0	3
In dextro pede.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Australior ab his.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior
Sub poplite duarum Borea.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	29 0	4
Austrina.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	28 0	4
In dextro genu.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In syrmate siue tractu duarū Borea.	6 0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Austrina.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
A dextra manu excedēs & informis.	5 0	44 0	3

Stellæ 2 3 .etenim magnitud. tertix 7. quartæ 1 2. quintæ 4.

TRIANGVLI.

In apice trianguli.	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In basi præcedens trium.	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Media.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens trium.	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	19 0	3

Stellæ 4. earum magnitud. tertix 3. quartæ 1.

Igitur in ipsa Septentrionali plaga stellæ omnes 360. Magnitudinis primæ 3. secundæ 18. tertix 81. quartæ 177. quintæ 58. sextæ 13. nebuloſa 1. obscuræ 9.

EORVM QVÆ MEDIA ET CIRCA

signiferum sunt circulum.

A R I E T I S.

In cornu duarū pcedēs & prima oim.	0 0 Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 deficiēs.
Sequens in cornu.	1 0 Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In rictu duarum Borea.	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Quæ magis in Austrum.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Bor.	6 0	5
In œruice.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In renibus.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Bor.	6 0	6
Quæ in eductione caudæ.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In cauda trium præcedens.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Media.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Sequens

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM				
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.		
ARIETIS.	partes.	partes magnitu.		
Sequens trium.	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In coxendice.	13 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
In poplite.	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In extremo pede posteriore.	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 maior
Stellæ 1 3. quarū magnit. tertiæ 2. quartæ 4. quintæ 6. sextæ 1.				
CIRCA ARIETEM INFORMES.				
Quæ supra caput.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bor.	10 0	5 maior
Supra dorsum maxie septentrionaria.	15 0	Bor.	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Reliquarum trium paruarum Borea	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	12 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Media.	13 0	Bor.	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Australis earum.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	10 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Stellæ 5. quarum magnitud. tertiæ 1. quartæ 1. quintæ 3.				
TAVRI.				
In sectione ex quatuor maxie borea.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	6 0	4
Altera post ipsam.	19 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Tertia.	18 0	Auft.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quarta maxime Australina.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In dextro armo.	23 0	Auft.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In pectore.	27 0	Auft.	8 0	3
In dextro genu.	30 0	Auft.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In suffragine dextra.	26 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro genu.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	10 0	4
In sinistra suffragine.	36 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In facie 5. q̄ succulæ uocāt. q̄ in narib.	32 0	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3 minor
Inter hanc & boreum oculum.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 minor
Inter eandem & oculum Australem.	34 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3 minor
In ipso oculo lucēs paliliciū dicta Ro	36 0	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{6}$	1
In oculo Boreo.	35 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	3 0	3
Quæ in originē australis cornu et au	40	Auft.	4 0	4
In eodē cornu duarū australior. (rē.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	5 0	4
Quæ magis in boream.	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In extremo eiusdem.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In origine cornu Septentrionalis.	49 0	Auft.	4 0	4
In extremo eiusdē quæq; in dextro pe	49 0	Bor.	5 0	3
In aure borea duarū borea. (de He-	35 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Australis earum. (niuchi.	35 0	Bor.	4 0	5

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæstellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.		
TAVRI.	partes.	partes	magnitu.	
In ceruice duarū exiguarū p̄cedēs.	30 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	32 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 0	6
In collo q̄drilateri p̄cedētū austrīa.	31 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 0	5
Eiusdem lateris Borea.	32 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Sequentis lateris Australis.	35 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	3 0	5
Huius lateris Borea.	35 0	Bor.	5 0	5
Pleiadū p̄cedētis lateris Boreꝝ termi	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Eiusdē lateris australis terminꝝ. (nꝝ)	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Pleiadū sequēs angustissimus termi.	27 0	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Exigua Pleiadū & ab extremis secta.	26 0	Bor.	3 0	5

Stellarum 3 2. absq; ea quæ in extremo cornu Septentrionali. mag. primæ 1. tertiæ 6. quartæ 1 1. quintæ 1 3. sextæ 1.

QVAE CIRCA TAVRVM INFORMES.

Inter pedem & armum deorsum.	18 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Circa austrinū cornu p̄cedens trium.	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	2 0	5
Media trium.	47 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Sequens trium.	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	2 0	5
Sub extremo eiusdem cornu duarum	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Austrina. (borea.	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Sub Boreo cornu quinq; p̄cedens.	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Altera sequens.	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 0	5
Tertia sequens.	54 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Reliquarum duarum quæ Borea.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Quæ Australis.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5

Stellarum 1 1 informium, mag. quartæ 1. quintæ 1 0.

GEMINORVM.

In capite Gemini p̄cedētis, Castoris.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
In capite Gemini sequētis subflaua.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
In sinistro cubito gemin. p̄ced. (Pol.	70 0	Bor.	10 0	4
In eodem brachio.	72 0	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In scapulis eiusdem Gemini.	75 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In dextro humero eiusdem.	77 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro humero sequentis gemini.	80 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In dextro latere antecedētis gemini.	75 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
In sinistro latere sequentis gemini.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	3 0	3

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.		
GEMINORVM.	partes.	partes	magnitu.	
In sinistro genu præcedentis gemini.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 maior.
In sinistro genu sequentis.	71 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In sinistro bubone eiusdem.	75 0	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In cavitare dextra eiusdem.	74 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In pede præcedentis gemini præcedens	60 0	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior.
In eodem pede sequens.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In extremo præcedentis gemini.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In summo pede sequentis.	65 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In infimo eiusdem pedis.	68 0	Aust.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Stellæ 18. quarū mag. secundæ 2. tertiæ 5. quartæ 9. quintæ 2.

CIRCA GEMINOS INFORMES.

Præcedēs ad summū pedē gemini p̄-	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ ante genu eiusdē lucet. (cedētis	59 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 maior.
Antecedens genu sinistrū seq. gemi.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Sequētū dextrā manū gem. sequētis	81 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Media. (um triū Borea.	79 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Australis triū quæ circa brachiū de-	79 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Lucida sequens tres. (xtrum.	84 0	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	4

Stellarum 7 informium, mag. quartæ 3. quintæ 4.

C A N C R I.

In pectore neb. media q̄ plepe uocat.	93 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{6}$	nebulosa.
Quadrilateri duarū præcedentiū Borea	91 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 minor
Austrina.	91 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 minor
Sequētū duarū q̄ uocat̄ asini borea.	93 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
Australis asinus.	94 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
In chele seu brachio austrino.	99 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In brachio Septentrionali.	91 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In extremo pedis Borei.	86 0	Bor.	1 0	3
In extremo pedis Australis.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior

Stellarum 9. mag. quartæ 7. quintæ 1. nebulosa 1.

CIRCA CANCRVM INFORMES.

Supra cubitum Australis Cheles.	103 0	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
Sequens ab extremo eiusdem Cheles	105 0	Aust.	5 $\frac{1}{6}$	4 minor

Supra

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.		Latit.	
CANCRI.	partes.		partes	magnitu.
Supra nubeculam duarum præcedēs.	97 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Sequens hanc.	100 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Quatuor informium, mag. quartæ 2. quintæ 2.				

LEONIS.

In naribus.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	10 0	4
In hiatu.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In capite duarum Borea.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	12 0	3
Australis.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 maior
In ceruice trium Borea.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	11 0	3
Media.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Australis trium.	114 0	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In corde quē Bassificū siue regulū uo-	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$		0 $\frac{1}{6}$	1
In pectore duarū Austrina. (cant.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Antecedens parū eam quæ in corde.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
In genu dextro priori.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$		0 0	5
In drace dextra.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	6
In genu sinistro anteriori.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	4 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In drace sinistra.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In sinistra axilla.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	0 0	4
In uentre trium antecedens.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 0	6
Sequentium duarum Borea.	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Quæ Australis.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	6
In lumbis duarum quæ præit.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	2
In clune duarum Borea.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Austrina.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In posteriori coxa.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In cauitate.	135 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In posteriori cubito.	135 0	Aust.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In pede posteriori.	134 0	Aust.	3 0	5
In extremo caudæ.	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	1 minor

Stellarū 27. mag. primæ 2. scd'æ 2. tertix 6. quartæ 8. qntæ 5. sextæ 4.

CIRCA LEONEM INFORMES.

Supra dorsum duarum præcedens.	119 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Sub uentre trium Borea.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4 minor

o ñ Media

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.			
Formæ stellarum.	Lôgit.	Latit.	
LEONIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Media.	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Australis trium.	132 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
Inter extrema Leonis & Viræ nebulae inuolutiōis, quam uocant Beronices crines. q̄maxiæ in Boreā			
	138 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	30 0 Luminosa.
Australium duarum præcedens.	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	25 0 obscura
Quæ sequitur in figura folij hederæ.	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ obscura
Informium 8. mag. quartæ 1. quintæ 4. luminosa 1. obscuræ 2.			

VIRGINIS.

In lumino capite duarū p̄cedēs Au.	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5
Sequens Septentrionalior. (strina.	140 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
In uultu duarum Borea.	144 0	Bor.	8 0 5
Australis.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
In extremo alæ sinistrae & Austrinae.	142 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	6 0 3
Earū q̄ in sinistra ala q̄tuor p̄cedens.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
Altera sequens.	156 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
Tertia.	160 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
Vltima quattuor sequens.	164 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
In dextro latere sub cingulo.	157 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
In dextra & Borea ala triū p̄cedens.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
Reliquarum duarum Austrina.	153 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 6
Ipsarum Borea uocata vindemiator.	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	15 $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
In sinistra manu quæ Spica uocatur.	170 0	Auft.	2 0 1
Sub perizomate & in clune dextra.	168 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
In sinistra coxa q̄drilateri p̄cedētium	269 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5
Australis. (Borea.	170 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{6}$ 6
Sequentium duarum Borea.	173 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Austrina.	171 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
In genu sinistro.	175 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
In postremo coxæ dextræ	171 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
In firmate quæ media.	180 0	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Quæ Austrina.	180 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Quæ Borea.	181 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
In sinistro & Austrino pede.	183 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
In dextro & Boreo pede.	186 0	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Stellarū 26. mag. primæ 1. tertiæ 6. quartæ 6. quintæ 11. sextæ 2.			

Circa

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
CIRCA VIRGINEM INFORMES	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Subbrachio sinistro in directū triū p̄-	158 0	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Media, (cedens.	162 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Sequens.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{6}$	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Sub spicā rectam lineā triū p̄cedens.	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ 6
Media earum quæ & dupla,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
Sequens ex tribus.	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 6
Informium 6. mag. quintæ 4. sextæ 2.			

CHELARVM.

In extrema austrina chele duarū lucēs	191 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 2 maior
Obscurior in Boream.	190 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
In extrema borea chele duarū lucēs	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Obscurior p̄cedens hanc.	191 0	Bor.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
In medio Cheles Austrinæ.	197 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
In eadem quæ p̄cit.	194 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4
In media Chele Borea.	200 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 4
In eadem quæ sequitur.	206 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Stellæ 8. quarum mag. secundæ 2. quartæ 4. quintæ 2.			

CIRCA CHELAS INFORMES.

In Boreā à chele borea triū p̄cedēs.	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	9 0 5
Sequentium duarum Australis.	207 0	Bor.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Borea ipsarum.	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4
Inter chelas ex tribus quæ sequitur.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Reliquarū duarū p̄cedentiū Borea.	203 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 0 4
Quæ Australis.	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Sub austrina Chele trium p̄cedens.	196 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Reliquarū sequentiū duarum Borea.	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	8 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Australis.	205 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Informium 9. mag. tertix 1. quartæ 5. quintæ 2. sextæ 1.			

SCORPII.

In fronte lucentium trium Borea.	209 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 3 maior
Media.	209 0	Auft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
Australis trium.	209 0	Auft.	5 0 3
Quæ magis ad Austrum & in pede.	209 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 3
Duarū coniunctarū fulgens Borea.	210 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Australis.	210 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
In corpore triū lucidarū p̄cedens.	214 0	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 3
Media rutilans Antares uocata.	216 0	Auft.	4 0 2 maior
Sequens trium.	217 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.					
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.		Latit.		
SCORPII.	partes.		partes	magnitu.	
In ultimo acetabulo duarū p̄cedens.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
Sequens.	213 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
In primo corporis spondylo.	221 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	11 0	3	
In secundo spondylo.	222 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	15 0	4	
In tertio duplicis Borea.	223 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Austrina duplicis.	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	18 0	3	
In quarto spondylo.	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
In quinto.	231 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
In sexto spondylo.	233 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
In septimo quæ proxima aculeo.	232 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	15 $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
In ipso aculeo duarum sequens.	230 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Antecedens.	230 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Stellæ 2 1. quarum secundæ mag. 1. tertiæ 13. quartæ 5. quintæ 2.					
CIRCA SCORPIVM INFORMES.					
Nebulosa sequens aculeum.	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nebulosa	
Ab aculeo in boream duarū sequens.	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$		6 $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
Quæ sequitur.	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
Informium trium, mag. quintæ duæ, nebuloſa una.					
SAGITARI I.					
In cuspide ſagittæ.	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
In manubrio ſiniſtræ manus.	241 0	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
In Auſtrali parte arcus.	241 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
In Septentrionali duarū Auſtraliſior.	242 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Magis in Boream in extremitate ar-	240 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
In humero ſiniſtro. (cus	248 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
Antecedens hanc in iaculo.	246 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
In oculo nebuloſa duplex.	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Nebuloſa	
In capite trium quæ anteit.	249 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Media.	251 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior	
Sequens.	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	2 0	4	
In Boreo contactu trium Auſtraliſior.	254 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
Media.	255 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Borea trium.	256 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Sequens tres obſcura.	259 0	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
In Auſtrali contactu duarum Borea.	262 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 0	5	
Auſtraliſis.	261 0	Bor.	2 0	6	
In humero dextro.	255 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5	

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
SAGITARIJ.	partes.	partes	magnit.
In dextro cubito.	258 $\frac{3}{6}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
In scapulis.	253 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
In armo.	251 0	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 maior
Sub axilla.	249 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 3
In subfragine sinistra priore.	251 0	Auft.	23 0 2
In genu eiusdem cruris.	250 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	18 0 2
In priori dextra suffragine.	240 0	Auft.	13 0 3
In sinistra scapula.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
In anteriori dextro genu.	260 0	Auft.	20 $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
In eductiōe caudæ 4 borei lateris p-	261 0	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
Sequens eiusdem lateris. (cedēs.	261 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
Austrini lateris præcedens.	261 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
Sequens eiusdem lateris.	263 0	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Stellæ 3 1. quarum mag. secunda 2. tertia 9. quarta 9. quinta 8. sexta 2. nebulosa una.			

CAPRICORNI.

In præcedente cornu trium Borea.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Media.	271 0	Bor.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 6
Australis trium.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	5 0 3
In extremo sequentis cornu.	272 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	8 0 6
In rictu trium Australis.	272 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 6
Reliquarum duarum præcedens.	272 0	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 6
Sequens.	272 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Sub oculo dextro.	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
In ceruice duarum Borea.	275 0	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 6
Australis.	275 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
In dextro genu.	274 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
In sinistro genu subfracto.	275 0	Auft.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
In sinistro humero.	280 0	Auft.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Sub aluo duarū cōtigarū præcedēs.	283 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 4
Sequens.	283 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	6 0 5
In medio corpore trium sequens.	282 0	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5
Reliquarum præcedentiū Australis.	280 0	Auft.	4 0 5
Septentrionalis earum.	280 0	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
In dorso duarum quæ anteit.	280 0	Auft.	0 0 4
Sequens.	284 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 4
In Australi spina antecedens duarū.	286 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 4

Sequēs

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QUAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum,	Lōgit.	Latit.
CAPRICORNI.	partes.	partes magnitu.
Sequens.	288 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
In eductione caudæ duarū præcedēs.	288 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$ 3
Sequens.	289 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 2 0 3
In Borea pte caudæ quatuor pcedēs.	290 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ 4
Reliquarum trium Australis.	292 0	Auft. 5 0 5
Media.	291 0	Auft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 5
Borea quæ in extremo caudæ.	292 0	Bor. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5

Stellæ 28. quarum mag. tertiæ 4. quartæ 9. quintæ 6. sextæ 6.

A Q V A R I I.

In capite.	293 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5
In humero dextro quæ clarior	299 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor. 11 0 3
Quæ obscurior.	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor. 9 $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
In humero sinistro.	290 0	Bor. 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ 3
Sub axilla.	290 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5
Sub sinistra manu i ueste sequēs triū.	280 0	Bor. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Media.	279 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor. 8 0 4
Antecedens trium.	278 0	Bor. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
In cubito dextro.	302 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3
In dextra manu quæ Borea.	303 0	Bor. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3
Reliquarū duarū australiū præcedēs.	305 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor. 9 0 3
Quæ sequitur.	306 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
In dextra coxa duarū ppinquarū præcedens.	299 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor. 3 0 4
Sequens.	300 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor. 2 $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
In dextro clune.	302 0	Auft. 0 $\frac{1}{3}$ 4
In sinistro clune duarum Australis.	295 0	Auft. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Septentrionalior.	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor. 4 0 6
In dextra tibia Australis.	305 0	Auft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Borea.	304 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 5 0 4
In sinistra coxa.	301 0	Auft. 5 $\frac{1}{6}$ 5
In sinistra tibia duarum Australis.	300 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 10 0 5
Septentrionalis sub genu.	302 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 9 0 5
In profusione aquæ à manu prima.	303 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor. 2 0 4
Sequens Australior.	308 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor. 0 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Quæ sequitur in primo flexu aquæ.	311 0	Auft. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Sequens hanc.	313 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
In altero flexu Australi.	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
Sequentium duarum Borea.	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Australis.	312 $\frac{1}{3}$	Auft. 4 $\frac{1}{6}$ 4
In Austrum auulsa.	314 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.		Latit.	
A QVARI.	partes.		partes	magnitu.
Post hanc duarū cōiunctarū p̄cedēs.	316 0	Aust.	11 0	5
Sequens.	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In tertio aquæ flexu Borea trium.	315 0	Aust.	14 0	5
Media.	316 0	Aust.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Sequens trium.	316 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Sequentiū exemplo simili triū Borea	310 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	14 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Media.	310 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	15 0	4
Australis trium.	311 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In ultima inflectione trium p̄cedens.	305 $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequentium duarum Australis.	306 0	Aust.	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Borea.	306 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust.	14 0	4
Vltima aquæ & in ore piscis austrini.	300 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aust.	23 0	1
Stellarum 42. mag. primæ 1. tertix 9. quartæ 18. qntæ 13. sextæ. 1				
CIRCA AQVARIVM INFORMES.				
Sequentiū flexū aquæ triū p̄cedens.	320 0	Aust.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Reliquarum duarum Borea.	323 0	Aust.	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Australis earum.	322 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Stellæ tres, magnitudine quarta maiores.				

PISCIVM.

In ore Piscis antecedentis.	315 0	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In occipite duarum Australis.	317 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
Borea.	321 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In dorso duarum quæ p̄cit.	319 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ sequitur.	324 0	Bor.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In aliud p̄cedens.	319 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Sequens.	323 0	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In cauda eiusdem Piscis.	329 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In lino eius prima à cauda.	334 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Quæ sequitur.	336 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Post hac trium lucidarum p̄cedens	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Media.	343 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sequens.	346 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In flexura duarum exiguarū Borea.	345 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	Aust.	2 0	6
Australis.	346 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	5 0	6
Post inflexionem trium p̄cedens.	350 $\frac{1}{3}$	Aust.	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media.	352 0	Aust.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sequens.	354 0	Aust.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4

NICOLAI COPERNICI

MEDIA QVAE CIRCA SIGNIFERVM.				
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.		Latit.	
PISCIVM.	partes.		partes	magnitu.
In nexu amborum linorum.	356 0	Auft.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In boreo lino à cōnexu præcedens.	354 0	Auft.	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Post hanc trium Australis.	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Media.	353 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Borea trium & ultima in lino.	353 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	9 0	4
PISCIS SEQVENTIS.				
In ore duarum Borea.	355 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Australis.	355 0	Bor.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In capite trium paruarū quæ sequitur	352 0	Bor.	20 0	6
Media.	351 0	Bor.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Quæ præit ex tribus.	350 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	23 0	6
In australi spina triū pcedēs ppe cubi	349 0	Bor.	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media. (tū Andromedes sinistrū.	349 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	13 0	4
Sequens trium.	351 0	Bor.	12 0	4
In aluo duarum quæ Borea.	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bor.	17 0	4
Quæ magis in Austrum.	352 $\frac{1}{6}$	Bor.	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In spina sequente prope caudam.	353 $\frac{1}{3}$	Bor.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Stellarum 3 4. mag. tertiae 2. quartæ 2 2. quintæ 3. sextæ 7.				
QVAE CIRCA PISCES INFORMES.				
In quadrilatero sub pisce pcedēte Bo.	324 $\frac{1}{2}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ sequitur. (rei lateris q̄ p̄it	325 $\frac{1}{4}$	Auft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Australis lateris antecedens.	324 0	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens.	325 $\frac{1}{6}$	Auft.	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Informes 4. magnitudinis quartæ.				
Omnes ergo q̄ in signifero sunt, stellæ 346. Nempe mag. primæ 5. secundæ 9. tertiae 6 4. quartæ 1 3 3. quintæ 1 0 5. sextæ 27. nebulosæ 3. Et Coma, quam superius Beronices crines diximus appellari à Conone Mathematico, extra numerum.				
EORVM QVÆ AVSTRALIS SVNT PLAGÆ				
C E T I.				
In extremitate naris.	11 0		7 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In mandibula sequens trium.	11 0		11 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Media in ore medio.	6 0		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Præcedens trium in gena.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$		14 0	3
In oculo.	4 0		8 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In capillamento borea.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
C E T I.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In Iuba præcedens.	1 0	4 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In pectore quatuor præcedentiū Borea.	355 $\frac{1}{3}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Australis.	356 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	28 0	4
Sequentium Borea.	0 0	25 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Australis.	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In corpore trium quæ mediæ.	345 $\frac{1}{3}$	25 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Australis.	346 $\frac{1}{3}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Borea trium.	348 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 0	3
Ad caudam duarum sequens.	343 0	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Præcedens.	338 $\frac{1}{3}$	15 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	3
In cauda quadrilateris sequentiū Bor.	335 0	11 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	5
Australis.	334 0	13 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	5
Antecedentium reliquarum Borea.	332 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	13 0	5
Australis.	332 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 0	5
In extremitate Septentrionali caudæ.	327 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{9}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In extremitate Australi caudæ.	329 0	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	3

Stellæ 2 2. quarū. mag. tertix 10. quartæ 8. quintæ 4.

ORIONIS.

In capite nebulosa.	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	nebulosa
In humero dextro lucida rubescens.	55 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 0	1
In humero sinistro.	43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 maior
Quæ sequitur hanc.	48 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 0	4 minor
In dextro cubito.	57 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	14 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	4
In ulna dextra.	59 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	11 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	6
In manu dextra 4 australiū sequens.	59 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	4
Præcedens.	59 $\frac{1}{3}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Borei lateris sequens.	60 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Præcedens eiusdem lateris.	59 0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
In colorobo duarum præcedens.	55 0	3 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$	5
Sequens.	57 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
In dorso 4. ad lineā rectā q̄ sequitur.	50 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	19 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	4
Secundo præcedens.	49 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	20 0	6
Tertio præcedens.	48 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	6
Quarto loco præcedens.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In clypeo maxime Borea ex nouem.	43 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	8 0	4
Secunda.	42 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Tertia.	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quarta.	39 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	12 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	4
Quinta.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sexta.	37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	15 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	3

NICOLAI COPERNICI

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
ORIONIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Septima.	38 $\frac{1}{6}$	17 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Octava.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Reliqua ex his maxime Australis.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In baltheo fulgētū trium præcedēs.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	24 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2
Media.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2
Sequens trium ad rectam lineam.	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
In manubrio ensis.	47 $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In ense trium Borea.	50 $\frac{1}{6}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Media.	50 0	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Australis.	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3 minor
In extremo ensis duarum sequens.	51 0	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Præcedens.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In sinistro pede clara & fluio cois.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
In tibia sinistra.	44 $\frac{1}{3}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 maior
In sinistro calcaneo.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	31 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In dextro genu.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

Stellarū 38. mag. primæ 2. secundæ 4. tertiæ 8. quartæ 15. quintæ 3. sextæ 5. & nebulosa una.

FLVVII.

Quæ a sinistro pede oriōis in præc.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In flexura ad crus Oriōis (pio fluuij)	42 $\frac{1}{6}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Post hæc duarū sequēs. (nis maxie bo)	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ præit.	38 0	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Deinde duarum quæ sequitur.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ præcedit.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Post hæc sequens trium.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	26 0	4
Media.	29 0	27 0	4
Antecedens trium.	26 $\frac{1}{6}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Post interuallum sequēs ex quatuor.	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Quæ præit hanc.	18 0	31 0	4
Tertio præcedens.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Antecedens omnes quatuor.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 0	3
Rursus simili modo q̄ seq̄t ex q̄tuor.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Antecedens hanc.	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Præcedens hanc etiam.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Quæ antecedit has quatuor.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ i cōuersiōe fluuij pectus ceti cō	358 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Quæ sequitur hanc. (tingit.	359 $\frac{1}{3}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequentium trium præcedens.	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Media

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
FLV VII.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Media.	7 $\frac{1}{6}$	38 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sequenstrium.	10 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	39 0	5
In quadrilatero p̄cedētiū duarū bor.	14 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Austrina.	14 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Sequentis lateris antecedens.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens ea: um quatuor.	18 0	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Versus ortū cōiūctarū duarū borea.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Magis in Austrum.	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	51 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$	4
In reflexione duarum sequens.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	4
Præcedens.	19 $\frac{1}{6}$	53 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In reliqua distantia trium sequens.	11 $\frac{1}{6}$	53 0	4
Media.	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Præcedens trium.	5 $\frac{1}{6}$	52 0	4
In extremo fluminis fulgens.	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

Stellæ 34. mag. prima 1. tertia 5. quarta 27. quinta 1.

LEPORIS.

In auribus q̄drilateri p̄cedētiū borea	43 0	35 0	5
Australis.	43 $\frac{1}{6}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Sequentis lateris borea.	44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Australis.	44 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	36 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	5
In mento.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	4 maior
In extremo pedis sinistri prioris.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 minor
In medio corpore.	48 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Sub aluo.	48 $\frac{1}{6}$	44 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In posterioribus pedib9 duarū borea	54 $\frac{1}{3}$	44 0	4
Quæ magis in Austrum.	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	45 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	4
In lumbo.	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	38 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$	4
In extrema cauda.	56 0	38 $\frac{1}{6}$	4

Stellæ 12. mag. tertia 2. quarta 6. quinta 4.

CANIS.

In ore splendidissima uocata Canis.	71 0	39 $\frac{1}{6}$	1 maxia
In auribus.	73 0	35 0	4
In capite.	74 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In collo duarum Borea.	76 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	37 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$	4
Australis.	78 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$	40 0	4
In pectore.	73 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In genu dextro duarum Borea.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
Australis.	69 $\frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In extremo prioris pedis.	64 $\frac{1}{3}$	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	3

NICOLAI COPERNICI

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
CANIS.			
In genu sinistro duarum præcedens.	68 0	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Sequens.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In humero sinistro duarum sequens.	78 0	46 0	4
Quæ præit.	75 0	47 0	5
In coxa sinistra.	80 0	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 minor
Sub aluo inter fœmora.	77 0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In cauitate pedis dextri.	76 $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In extremo ipsius pedis.	77 0	55 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In extrema cauda.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 minor
Stellæ 1 8. mag. prima 1. tertia 5. quarta 5 quinta 7.			
CIRCA CANEM INFORMES.			
A leptentrione ad uerticem Canis.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sub posterioribus pedib. ad rectā li-	63 $\frac{1}{3}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quæ magis in boreā. (neam Aust.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ etiam hanc Septentrionalior.	66 $\frac{1}{3}$	57 0	4
Residua ipsarū quatuor maxie borea	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 0	4
Ad occasum q̄si ad rectā lineā triū p-	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Media. (cedēs.	53 $\frac{1}{6}$	57 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sequens trium.	55 $\frac{1}{6}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Sub his duarū lucidarū præcedens.	52 $\frac{1}{3}$	59 $\frac{1}{6}$	2
Antecedens.	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{6}$	2
Reliqua Australior supradictis.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Stellæ 1 1. mag. secunda 2. quarta 9.			
CANICULAE SEV PROCYNIS.			
In ceruice. (Canicula.	78 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 0	4
In fœmore fulgens ipsa πικυον seu	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{6}$	1
Duarum mag. prima una, quarta una.			
ARGVS SIVE NAVIS.			
In extrema naue duarum præcedens.	93 $\frac{1}{6}$	42 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Sequens.	97 $\frac{1}{6}$	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In puppi duarum quæ borea.	92 $\frac{1}{6}$	45 0	4
Quæ magis in Austrum.	92 $\frac{1}{6}$	46 0	4
Præcedens duas.	88 $\frac{1}{6}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In medio scuto fulgens.	89 $\frac{1}{6}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sub scuto præcedens trium.	88 $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sequens.	92 $\frac{1}{6}$	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media trium.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In extremo gubernaculo.	97 $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In carina puppis duarum borea.	87 $\frac{1}{3}$	53 0	4
Australis.	87 $\frac{1}{3}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.				
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.		
ARGVS SIVE NAVIS.	partes.	partes	magnitu.	
In soleo puppis Borea.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
In eodem folio trium præcedens.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Media.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
Sequens.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
Lucida sequens in transtro.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	
Sub hac duarum obscurarū p̄cedens.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 0	5	
Sequens.	104 $\frac{1}{3}$	59 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	
Supradictam fulgentē duarū p̄cedēs.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5	
Sequens.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	57 0	5	
In scutulīs & statiōe mali borea triū.	119 0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	maior
Media.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	maior
Australis trium.	117 $\frac{1}{3}$	57 $\frac{1}{6}$	4	
Sub his duarū cōiunctarum Borea.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 0	4	
Australior.	122 $\frac{1}{3}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
In medio mali duarum Australis.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Borea.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	49 0	4	
In summo ueli duarum antecedens.	111 $\frac{1}{3}$	43 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	
Sequens.	112 $\frac{1}{3}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Sub tertiā quæ sequitur scutum.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	minor
In sectione instrati.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
Inter remos in carina.	95 0	63 0	4	
Quæ sequitur hanc obscura.	102 $\frac{1}{3}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	6	
Lucida quæ sequitur hanc in stratione.	113 $\frac{1}{3}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2	
Ad Austrū magis infra carinā fulgēs.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2	
Sequentium hanc trium antecedens.	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3	
Media.	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Sequens.	139 $\frac{1}{3}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	2	
Sequentiū duarū ad sectionē p̄cedēs.	144 $\frac{1}{3}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Sequens.	151 $\frac{1}{3}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	
In temone boreo & antecedēte q̄ p̄it.	57 $\frac{1}{3}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4	maior
Quæ sequitur.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3	maior
Quæ in temone reliq̄ p̄cedit Canob.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 0	1	
Reliqua sequens hanc.	82 $\frac{1}{3}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3	
Stellæ 45. mag. prima 1. secūda 6. tertiā 8. q̄rta 22. q̄nta 7. sexta 1				
HYDRÆ.				
In capite s. p̄cedētū duarū in narib.	97 $\frac{1}{3}$	15 0	4	
Borea duarū & in oculo. (Aust.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	13 $\frac{11}{26}$	4	
Sequentiū duarū Borea & in occipite.	99 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	

Australis

NICOLAI COPERNICI

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.			
Formæ stellarum,	Lōgit.	Latit.	
HYDRAE.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Australis earum & inhiatu.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ sequitur has omnes in gena.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In pductione ceruicis duarū pcedēs.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Quæ sequitur.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In flexu colli trium mediā.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens hanc.	114 0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Quæ maxime Australis.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Ab austro duarū cōtigarū obscura	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	6
Lucida earū sequēs. (et Borea.	113 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Post flexum colli trium antecedens.	119 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Sequens.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Mediā earum.	122 0	26 0	4
Quæ in rectā lineā trium præcedit.	131 $\frac{1}{3}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Mediā.	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	23 0	4
Sequens.	136 $\frac{1}{3}$	22 $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Sub base crateris duarum Borea.	144 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Australis.	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	30 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Post has in triquetro præcedens.	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Earum Australis.	157 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	34 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sequens earundem trium.	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Post coruum proxima caudæ.	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In extrema cauda.	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Stellæ 25. mag. secūda 1. tertiā 3. quarta 19. quinta 1. sexta 1.			
CIRCA HYDRAM INFORMES.			
A capite ad Austrum.	96 0	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
Sequens eas quæ sunt in collo.	124 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 0	3
Informes 2. magnitudinis tertiæ.			
CRATERIS.			
In basi Crateris quæ & Hydræ cois.	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	23 0	4
In medio Cratere Australis duarum.	146 0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Borea ipsarum.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0	4
In Australi circumferentia orificij.	150 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 maior
In Boreo ambitu.	142 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In Australi ansa.	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 minor
In ansa Borea.	145 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Stellæ septem, magnitudine quarta.			

AVSTRALIA SIGNA.			
Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
CORVI.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
In roſtro & hydræ communis.	158 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In ceruice.	157 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
In pectore.	160 0	18 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
In ala dextra & præcedente.	160 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In ala ſequente duarum antecedens	160 0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Sequens.	161 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In extremo pede cōmunis Hydræ.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	3
Stellæ 7. magnitud. tertię 5. quartæ 1. quintæ 1.			
CENTAVRI.			
In capite quatuor maxime aūſtralis.	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Quæ magis in Boream.	183 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Mediantium duarum præcedens.	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Sequens & reliqua ex quatuor.	183 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 0	5
In humero ſiniſtro & præcedente.	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In humero dextro.	189 0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
In armo ſiniſtro.	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In ſcuto quatuor præcedentiū duar. Bo	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Auſtralis. (rea.	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Reliquarū duarū q̄ i ſummitate ſcuti	195 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Quæ magis in Auſtrum.	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	20 0	4
In latere dextro trium præcedens.	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media.	187 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 0	4
In brachio dextro.	189 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In dextro cubito.	196 $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
In extrema manu dextra.	200 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	24 0	4
In eductiōe corpis humani lucens.	191 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Duarum obſcurarum ſequens.	191 0	31 0	5
Præcedens.	189 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	30 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In ductu dorſi.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Antecedens hanc in dorſo equi.	182 $\frac{1}{3}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In lumbis trium ſequens.	179 $\frac{1}{6}$	40 0	3
Media.	178 $\frac{1}{3}$	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Antecedens trium.	176 0	41 0	5
In dextra coxa duarū cōtiguarum p̄	176 0	46 $\frac{1}{6}$	2
Sequens. (cedēs	176 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In pectore ſub ala equi.	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4

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AVSTRALIA SIGNA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgit.	Latit.	
CENTAVRI.	partes.	partes	magnitu.
Sub aluo duarum præcedens.	179 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	43 0	2
Sequens.	181 0	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	3
In cauo pedis dextri.	183 $\frac{1}{3}$	51 $\frac{1}{6}$	2
In fura eiusdem.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	2
In cauo pedis sinistri.	188 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	55 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Sub musculo eiusdem.	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In summo pede dextro priore.	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	41 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	1
In genu sinistro.	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{3}$	2
De foris sub femore dextro.	188 0	49 $\frac{1}{6}$	3

Stellæ 37. magnitud. primæ 1. secundæ 5. tertiæ 7. quartæ 15. quintæ 9.

BESTIÆ QVAM TENET CENTAVRVS.

In summo pede posteriore ad manū	201 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In cauo eiusdē pedis. (Cētauri.	199 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	3
In armo duarum præcedens.	204 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sequens.	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 0	4
In medio corpore.	206 $\frac{1}{3}$	25 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
In aluo.	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 0	5
In coxa.	204 $\frac{1}{6}$	29 0	5
In ductu coxæ duarum Borea.	208 0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Australis.	207 0	30 0	5
In summo lumbo.	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	33 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	5
In extrema cauda trium Australis.	195 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Media.	195 $\frac{1}{6}$	30 0	4
Septentrionalis trium.	196 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In iugulo duarum Australis.	212 $\frac{1}{6}$	17 0	4
Borea.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In rictu duarum præcedens.	209 0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Sequens.	210 0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In priore pede duarum Australior.	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quæ magis in Boream.	239 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	10 0	4

Stellæ 19. magnitud. tertiæ 2. quartæ 11. quintæ 6.

LARIS SEV THVRIBVLI.

In basi duarum Borea.	231 0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Australis.	233 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In media arula.	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

SIGNA AVSTRALIA.

Formæ stellarum.	Lōgitu.	Latitu.	
LARIS SEV THVRIBVLI.	partes.	partes	magnitudo
In foculo trium Borea.	224 0	30 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Reliquarū duarū cōtigarū australis	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Borea.	228 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In media flamma.	224 $\frac{1}{6}$	34 $\frac{1}{6}$	3

Stellæ 7. magnitud. quartæ 5. quintæ 2.

CORONÆ AVSTRINÆ.

Quæ ad ambitū australē foris p̄cedit	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quæ hanc sequitur in corona.	245 0	21 0	5
Sequens hanc.	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Quæ etiā hanc sequitur.	248 $\frac{1}{6}$	20 0	4
Post hanc ante genu Sagittarij.	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Borea in genu lucens.	250 $\frac{1}{6}$	17 $\frac{1}{6}$	4
Magis Borea.	250 $\frac{1}{6}$	16 0	4
Adhuc magis in Boream.	249 $\frac{1}{3}$	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
In ambitu Boreo duarum sequens.	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Præcedens.	248 0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Ex interuallo præcedens has.	245 $\frac{1}{6}$	14 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Quæ etiā hanc antecedit.	243 0	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Reliqua magis in Austrum.	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

Stellæ 13. magnitud. quartæ 5. quintæ 6. sextæ 2.

PISCIS AVSTRINI.

In ore atq; eadē q̄ in extrema aquæ.	300 $\frac{1}{3}$	23 0	1
In capite trium præcedens.	294 0	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	4
Media.	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Sequens.	299 0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Quæ ad branchiam.	297 $\frac{1}{6}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
In spina Australi atq; dorso.	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
In aluo duarum sequens.	294 $\frac{1}{6}$	15 $\frac{1}{6}$	5
Antecedens.	292 $\frac{1}{6}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
In spina septentrionali sequēs trium.	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Media.	285 $\frac{1}{6}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Præcedens trium.	284 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	4
In extrema cauda.	289 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4

Stellæ præter primā 11. quarum mag. quartæ 9. quintæ 2.

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SIGNA AVSTRALIA.

Formæ stellarum.

CIRCA PISCEM AVSTRIVM INFORMES.	Lōgitu. partes.	Latitu. partes.	magnitudo
Præcedentū piscē lucidarū q̄ anteit.	271 $\frac{1}{3}$	22 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
Media.	274 $\frac{1}{3}$	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	3
Sequens trium.	277 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 0	3
Quæ hanc præcedit obscura.	275 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	5
Cæterarū ad septētrionē australior.	277 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 0	4
Quæ magis in Boream.	277 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	4

Stellæ 6. quarum magnitud. tertiæ 3. quartæ 2. quintæ 1.

In ipsa Australi parte stellæ 316. quarum primæ magnitud. 7. secundæ 18. tertiæ 60. quartæ 167. quintæ 54. sextæ 9. nebulosa 1. Itaq; omnes insimul stellæ 1022. quarum primæ magnitud. 15. secundæ 45. tertiæ 208. quartæ 474. quintæ 216. sextæ 50. obscuræ 9. nebulosæ 5.

Nicolai