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fol. 164. meminit. Qui cùm rectè Lunæ eandem materiam tribuisset, quam & terra obtinet, (q̄ quidem antiquissima Pythagoræorum sententia fuisse videtur, nec aliud voluere fortasse per suam illam frustra explosam ab Aristotele *Ἀστρονομία*, defectuum causam, quam Lunam) in hac tamen eam differre voluit à terreno globo, quod Luna instar speculi lucem à Sole acceptam rursus emittat, cum terra radiis perfusa Solis tantum clarescat, non relucent. Imo verò par est vtriusque ratio Terræ & Lunæ. Nam neque Luna speculum est, quod rectè supra Plutarchus & Arabs ille & Cleomedes refutarunt, neque Terra non lucet luce communicatâ: quod capite 2. pro. 7. abundè est probatum, exemplis omnium parietum: suggerente etiam Plutarcho exempla vestium. Quod si Cleomedes, id quod ipse celebrat, Lunæ propriū lumen, colorem dici patitur, quem supra definiui lucē sepultam in materia, in cæteris planè mecum lequitur, mecumq; concludit, mecum denique contra Possidonium, vtrique & Lunæ & Terræ suos colores tribuit, qui excitati à luce Solis radient in dimidium orbem, vt istâ causâ resplendentia Terra & Luna paria faciant. De hac itaque Lunæ illustratione certissimi sunt Astronomi: quod à Sole veniat, quodque hîc Lunæ corpus ipsum non aliter se exhibeat, quàm quilibet obuius paries.

Hoc fundamento posito, iam varios huius illuminationis modos inde deriuant Astronomi. Primum disputant, cùm Sol spherica forma sit, Luna itidem forma spherica, sed minori: Lunam igitur plus quàm dimidiâ sui parte à Sole illuminari, & terminum illuminationis esse circulum, minorem tamen eo, qui in spherico Lunæ corpore maximus describitur, per 27 secundi Vitellionis. Hinc iam anticipata cura, cognita distantia vtriusque sideris & diametris, docent, inuestigare magnitudinem circuli illuminationis.

### 3. De circulo illuminationis Lunæ & Terræ.

Huius cognitio nobis postea seruiet in problematis. Rein-