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tricitatis inherens, ampliat eam, & in apogeo quidem ait, se deprehendisse eam 29'.36". In longitudine media 30'.11" in perigeo 31'.45".

Nec multum Gemma abludit radio suo, si quid certi tam crasso instrumento inquiri potest.

Veteres verò planè quidem mecum faciunt. Testatur de Aristarcho Archimedes, dixisse eum diametrum Solis $\frac{7}{10}$ partem quatuor rectorum, hoc est 30 minutorum. Hipparchus verò (quem sequi Ptolemæum in calculo Albategnius queritur) negabat, Solem ab apogeo in perigeum ad sensum variare magnitudinem. Sanè quia non plus vno minuto: eamq; & ipse 30 minutorum supposuisse colligitur, (supra cap. 8.) quantum ex Ptolemæo, eiusq; expositore Theone patet. Idem de Sosigene Proclus videtur testari.

Primus Ptolemæus à veterum modis obseruandi simul & ab ipsa verissima quantitate diametri luminarium desciuit, absurda metiendi ratione, eaq; & incredibili vsus, quem hæctenus auctores, ipse adeò Copernicus secuti fuere: quapropter eam mensuram supra cap. 7. citra quidem periculum vsurpauit. Sed res certa est, & cuilibet obuia, exploratu, diametrum Solis in apogeo 30'. in perigeo 31' minutorum esse.

Problema IV.

Diametrum Lunæ per Instrumentum obseruare.

Difficile opus. Non enim tanta est Lunæ claritas, quanta oculis nostris ad certitudinem visionis sufficit. Et si per instrumentum intro in Cameram & tenebras luceat, difficilimè distinguitur inter radium & vicinos papyri margines tenebrosos. Sic tamen hanc rem attentabis. Circellos aliquot quantitate sibiipsis vicinos admodum, ordine tamen non nihil crescentes, in papyro describes, seorsim singulos, interceptam superficiem atramento implebis, præsertim circa margines: vt nigredo vel totam superficiem, vel certè latitudinem aliquam à marginibus versus centrum obtineat. Eos ordine tabellæ applicabis in instrumento, considerans, quemnam ex illis radius Lunæ sic ambiat, vt illustrata papyri albedo circa nigros circulos non nihil oculos incurrat. Nam quicumq; primus radio angustior fuerit deprehensus, proxime