

*MixoLydius & Hypomixolydius in sol. Aeolius & Hypoæolius in la. Loquor autem de septem vocibus musicalibus, non de sex, in quibus propter crebram mutationem hæc omnia pervertuntur.*

*Transpositionis rationem brevissimo exemplo ostendam in modo Ionico, cui adscribam proportionem in suis numeris minimis in arithmetica ratione.*

The diagram shows two systems of musical notation for the Ionian mode in G major. The first system consists of two staves: the upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), and the lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#. Below the notes are numerical ratios: 48, 54, 60, 60, 48, 54, 40, 45, 48, 45, 48. The second system consists of two staves: the upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), and the lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#. Below the notes are numerical ratios: 48, 36, 40, 32, 36, 24.

*Hæc clausula hoc modo transponitur:*

The diagram shows two systems of musical notation for the transposed Ionian mode in D major. The first system consists of two staves: the upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), and the lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The notes are D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#. Below the notes are numerical ratios: 48, 54, 60, 60, 48, 54, 40, 45, 48, 45, 48. The second system consists of two staves: the upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), and the lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The notes are D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#. Below the notes are numerical ratios: 48, 36, 40, 32, 36, 42.

*Videt studiosus Musices in utroque systemate eadem intervalla, easdem proportionem Musicas,*