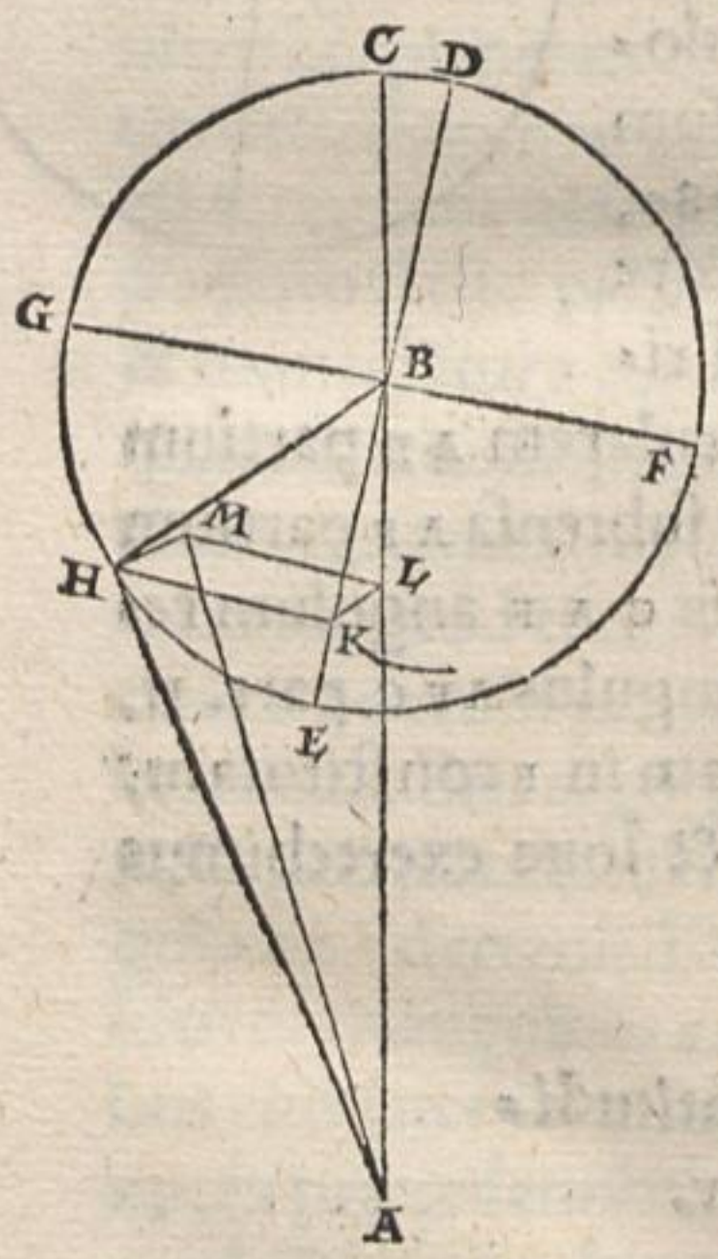Quæ ut ſingillatim diſcerni queant, incipiemus ab ea, quam declinationem uocant, tanquam à ſimpliciori tractatione, ei ſiquidem Soli accidit, ut à cæteris interdū ſeparetur, quod circa medias longitudines, circaq; nodos, ſecundum examinatos longitudinis motus per quadrantes circulorū conſtituta terra ab apogæo & perigæo planetæ, cui in propinquitate terræ inuenerūt latitudinis partes Auſtrinæ uel Boreæ in Venere. part VI. ſcru. XXII. in Mercurio part. IIII. ſcrup. V. In maxima uero diſtātia terræ Veneri partem unā. ſcrup. II. Mercurio part. I. ſcru. XLV quibus anguli inclinationū in hoc ſitu fiunt manifeſti per expoſitos Canones æquationū, quibus Veneris eo loci in ſumma à terra diſtantia part. I. ſcrup. II. in ima, part. VI. ſcrup. XXII. congruunt, utrobiq; circumferentia orbis, part. II. s. proxime. Mercurij uero ſuperne pars I. ſcrup. XLV. inferne part. IIII. ſcrup. V. ſui orbis circumferentiā part. VI. cū quadrante unius poſtulat. Vt ſit angulus inclinationis orbium, Veneri quidem part. II. ſcrup. XXX. Mercurij uero part. VI. cum quadrante, quarum CCCLX. ſunt qutauor recti, quibus in eo ſitu particulares quęq; latitudines, quæ ſunt declinationis, poſſunt explicari, uti modo demōſtrabimus & primum in Venere. Sit enim in ſubiecto circulo ſignorum, ac per centrū recti plani ſectio communis A B C, ipſa uero D B E ſectio communis ſuperficiei orbis Veneris: & eſto centrū quidem terræ A, orbis autem planetæ B, atq; A B E angulus inclinationis orbis ad ſigniferum, & deſcripto circa B, orbe D F E G, coniungatur F B G, dimetiens recta ad D E dimetientem. Intelligatur aūt orbis planū ad aſſumptum rectum ita ſe habere, ut ipſi D E, ad rectos angulos in ipſo ductæ ſint inuicem paralleli, & circuli ſignorum plano, & in ipſo Sola F B G. Propoſitum eſt ex A B, B C, datis rectis lineis cum angulo inclinationis A B H dato, inuenire quantū planeta abierit in latitudinem, Vt uerbi gratia