

excedat. Die 28 Jan. locus Martis geocentricus supputatus est $20^{\circ}. 56' \text{ II}$, observatus itidem $20^{\circ}. 56' \text{ II}$, ut plane nulla intercedat differentia inter calculum & observationem.

Eodem modo, si ad Locum Martis à Marchionis Ghislerii Ephemeridibus 2 minuta adduntur, erit Locus Martis geocentricus Die 17 Jan. $21^{\circ}. 34' \text{ II}$, quem observatio dedit $21. 34'$ & dim. II . Die 28 Jan. locus Martis geocentricus supputatus est $20^{\circ}. 56' \text{ II}$, observatus itidem $20^{\circ}. 56' \text{ II}$.

His parvam Tabellam subjungam, ex qua uno quasi intuitu pateat, quomodo observationes cum utraque Hypothesi conveniant.

Ex Hypothesi Copernicana.

	Longitudo ♂ ex ob- servatione	Calculus correct. ex Ephem. Manf.	Differ. Calc. ab observ.	Calculus correct. ex Eph. Ghisl.	Differ. Calc. ab observ.
Die 17 Jan. vesp.	$21. 34 \frac{1}{2} \text{ II}$	$21. 32 \frac{1}{2} \text{ II}$	2 def.	$21. 34 \text{ II}$	$0 \frac{1}{2} \text{ def.}$
D. 28 Jan. vesp.	$20. 56 \text{ II}$	$20. 56 \text{ II}$	0	$20. 56 \text{ II}$	0

Ex Hypothesi Nova.

	Longitudo ♂ geocentr. ex observat.	Locus geoc. ♂ ex Ephem. Manfr. deduct.	Diff. Calc. ab observ.	locus geoc ♂ ex Eph. Ghisl. ded.	Diff. Calc. ab obser.
Die 17 Jan. vesp.	$21. 34 \frac{1}{2} \text{ II}$	$21. 50 \text{ II}$	$15 \frac{1}{2} \text{ exc.}$	$21. 51 \text{ II}$	$16 \frac{1}{2} \text{ exc.}$
D. 28 Jan. vesp.	$20. 56 \text{ II}$	$20. 39 \text{ II}$	17 def.	$20. 39 \text{ II}$	17 def.

Ex his itaque satis apparet, Copernicanam Hypothesin ex Observationibus confirmari; novam vero Hypothesin, quâ Terra circa Lunam moveri statuitur, nullo modo consistere posse, cum ea observationibus cœlestibus aperte repugnet.