Again.

As the greater of the other Sides, To Radius:
So is the greater Segment,
To the Cosine of the Angle adjacent thereto,

Or,

As the lesser of the other Sides, To Radius:
So is the lesser Segment,
To the Cosine of its adjacent Angle:

This for either of the Angles adjacent to the Base or greatest side but for the angle opposite to the greatest side, which may be sometimes Obtuse, sometimes Acute; not to multiply Directions, the Reader is remitted to the former Cannons, or to find both the Angles at the Base first, and by consequence the third angle is also given, being the residue of the sum of the former from a Semicircle.

In right angled Spherical Triangles:

By the affection of the Angles to know the Affection of the Hipotenusal, and the Converse.

If one of the angles at the Hipotenusal be a right angle — A Quadrant.
If both be of the same kind, The Hipotenusal will be lesser then a Quadr.
If of a different kind, The Hipotenusal will be greater then a Quadr.

By the Hipotenusal to find the affection of the Leggs, and the Converse:

If the Hipotenusal be Less then — A Quadrant — one of the Legs will be a Quadrant: The Leggs, and their Opposit Angles will be less then Quadrant
Greater, — A Quadrant — One Legg will be greater, & the other less then the Quadrant:

The

The Leggs of a right angled Sphærical Triangle are of the same Affection as their Opposite Angles and the Converse:

If a Legg be less than a Quadrant, then a Quadrant — the Angle opposite thereto will be Acute.
If a Legg be greater than a Quadrant, then a Quadrant — the Angle opposite thereto will be Obtuse.

All these Affections are Demonstrated in *Snellius*; I shall add some more from *Clavius de Astrolabio*, and the Lord *Nepair*.

The three Sides of every Sphærical Triangle are less then a Whole Circle.

In an Oblique angular Triangle, If two Angles be Acute or Obtuse, equal the Sides opposite to them shall be lesser or greater than Quadrants. *Reg.* 10..11,4

If an Oblique angular Triangle, if two Angles be Acute or Obtuse unequal the side opposite to the lesser shall be lesser than a Quadrant, to the greater be greater than a Quadrant. *Reg.* 12, 13. 4.

An Acute angular Triangle hath all its Angles Acute, and each side less then a Quadrant.

Two sides of any Spherical Triangle are greater then the third.

If a Sphærical Triangle be both right angled and Quadrantal, the sides thereof are equal to their Opposite Angles.

If it hath three right Angles, the three sides of it are Quadrants.

If it have two right Angles, the two sides subtending them are Quadrants and the contrary, and if it have one right angle, and one side a Quadrant, it hath two right angles, and two Quadrental sides.

Any side of a Sphærical Triangle being continued, if the other sides together are equal to lesser or greater than — A Semicircle, the outward angle will be equal to lesser or greater than — the inward opposit angle on the side continued.