If any Sphœrical Triangle have two Sides equal to
lesser
greater } then { a Semicircle, the two angles at the Base or third Side will be
equal to
lesser
greater } then { two right Angles.

In every right angled Spherical Triangle having no Quadrantal Side, the angle Opposite to that Side that is less then a Quadrant is Acute, and greater then the said Side;

But that angle which is Opposite to the Side, that is greater then a Quadrant, is Obtuse; and less then the said Side.

In every right angled Spherical Triangle all the three angles are less then 4 right angles, that is the two Oblique angles are less then 3 right angles, or 270^{d}.

In a right angled equicrural Triangle, if the two equal angles be Acute, either of them will be greater then 45^{d}, but if Obtuse less then 135^{d}.

In every right angled Sphœrical Triangle either of the Oblique angles is greater then the Complement of the other, but less then the difference of the same Complement from a Semicircle.

Two angles of any Sphœrical Triangle are greater then the difference between the third angle and a Semicircle, and therefore any side being continued, the outward angle is less then the two inward opposite angles.

The sum of the three Angles of a Sphœrical Triangle is greater then two right angles, but less then 6.

In Spherical Triangles, that angle which of all the rest is nearest in quantity to a Quadrant, and the side subtending it are doubtful, Whether they be of the same, or of a different affection, unless foreknown, or found by Calculation;

But the other two more Oblique angles are each of them of the same kind as their Opposite Sides, which Mr *Norwood* thus propounds, *Two Angles of a Spherical Triangle, shall be of the same affection as their Opposite Sides,* and to this purpose,

If any Side of a Triangle be nearer to a Quadrant then its opposite Angle, two Angles of that Triangle (not universally any two) shall

shall be of the same kind, and the third greater then a Quadrant.

But if any Angle of a Triangle be nearer to a Quadrant then its opposite side, two Sides of that Triangle (not universally any two) shall be of the same kind, and the third less then a Quadrant.

In any Sphœrical Triangle, if one of the angles be substracted from a Semicircle, and the residue so found substracted from a Whole Circle, the Ark found by this latter Substraction, will be greater then the Sum of the other two Angles.

In every Sphœrical Triangle the difference between the sum of two angles howsoever taken, and a whole Circle or 4 right angles is greater then the difference between the other Angle and a Semicircle; The demonstration of most of these Affections are in *Clavius* his Comment on *Theodosius*, or in his Book *de Astrolabio*, where shewing how to project in Plano all the Cases of Sphœrical Triangles, and so to measure the sides and Angles, he delivers these Theorems to prevent such Fictitious Triangles as cannot exist in the Sphere.