Tychonis Brahe Dani Thesaurus Observationum, Tomus II — Editorial footnotes (draft)

Tycho Brahe (1546–1601), observations; J. L. E. Dreyer (1852–1926), editor, with J. Raeder. Drafted editorial footnotes for review before publication. Each note is keyed to its anchor in the **manuscript-grade complete edition** — the collated output that retains the per-batch/page scaffolding the anchors reference (produced by `ms`). The reading in the main text is **preserved as printed/transcribed** and is not altered by these notes. The note text below is a **draft** — review and edit before publication.

The notes are classified as follows:

- **Category B — source compositor error.** A printing, compositor, or scribal error in the source itself (a wrong letter or digit, a dropped or doubled word, a non-resolving citation). The likely intended reading is noted, but the main text preserves exactly what is printed.
- **Category C — author/source anomaly.** An anomaly originating with the author or the source rather than the typesetting (a factual or geographic slip, a misattribution, an internal inconsistency, or a deliberate but unusual feature). Recorded as written.
- **Missing-source lacuna.** A point where source text is missing, damaged, or illegible. The note states what should stand at the gap and points to an alternate witness where one is known.

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
1	batch_011 / p. 21, right column, afternoon of 6 June, time column, row 8h 2 3/3m (transcription T67)	C	Time printed 8h 2 3/3m, an improper fraction 3 over 3
2	batch_015 / p. 29, table Loca Solis, row 27 April (transcription T14), column Pruten. Mæſtl.	C	Prutenic longitude 17° 4′ 11″ on 27 April runs 36′ ahead of the observed place; neighbours run 20′–25′ behind
3	batch_015 / p. 29, table Loca Solis, rows 25 and 26 May (transcription T19–T20), column Long. ☉	C	Observed solar longitude advances 1° 2′ 26″ in one day (25→26 May); ephemeris advances 57′ 14″
4	batch_016 / p. 31, left column, reckoning of the clock, line 'in H.4 48″ (transcription T21)	C	Interval printed 'in H.4 48″ where the page's own reckoning gives 3h 51m 56s from first time to transit
5	batch_016 / p. 32, left column, reckoning I, rule-of-three line 'H. 9 32′ dant 4′ 22″' (transcription T19, T22)	B	Clock difference printed 0 4 2, then restated as 4′ 22″ in the rule of three; the result 2′ 18″ follows from 4′ 2″

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
6	batch_018 / p. 36, left column, Moon's latitude, reduction (transcription T8) and comparison table (T14, Dreyer's footnote 1)	C	Moon's latitude printed 4° 39⅓′ S in the reduction and 4° 39½′ S in the comparison; Dreyer notes 'Sic in codice'
7	batch_023 / p. 45, full-width body line 2, longitude of the Moon 'a corde ☋ 27 1 ♊'	C	Moon's longitude printed 27° 1′ ♊ where both comparison tables of 24 October place it in ♋
8	batch_025 / p. 50, 6 November p.m., altitude and azimuth table, time 3h 31 2/8m (transcription T23)	C	Time printed with the unreduced fraction 2/8 (3h 31 2/8m)
9	batch_026 / p. 51, left column, 7 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper horn at 3h 21½m (transcription T16)	C	Upper-horn declination at 3h 21½m marked B. (north); the same horn at 3h 45m and 4h 9⅓m is marked Mer./M. (south)
10	batch_026 / p. 52, left column, 10 November, reduction to true longitude (transcription T42–T44)	C	26° 29⅙′ less 4⅕′ printed as 26° 24⅚′; the subtraction does not close
11	batch_027 / p. 53, right column, 12 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper limb at 7 10 (transcription T53)	C	Time 7h 10m printed after a table ending at 7h 19m 10s, before the repeat at 7h 22m
12	batch_027 / p. 53, right column, 13 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper limb at 5 57½ (transcription T77)	C	Time 5h 57½m printed in an evening entry between 'about 7⅝h' and 8h 1⅔m
13	batch_027 / p. 54, left column, 13 November p.m., horn declinations at 8 29 50 (transcription T12)	C	Time 8h 29m 50s printed after a table ending at 8h 38m 55s, before the row at 8h 41m 10s
14	batch_030 / p. 59, 2 December, body line 9, altitude of the Moon's centre 8° 17′ 45″ (Dreyer's footnote 2)	B	8° 43′ 30″ less 26′ 45″ printed as 8° 17′ 45″ (should be 8° 16′ 45″); Dreyer: 'Sic in codice'
15	batch_031 / p. 61, 23 September, place of ♄: latitude in the reckoning (transcription T45) and in the comparison table (T51)	C	Observed latitude of ♄ printed 2° 37⅓′ S in the reckoning and 2° 47⅓′ S in the comparison
16	batch_032 / p. 64, left column, table row 8h 26m 15s (transcription T26) and 'Retine differentiam Aſc. 37 5½' (T27)	C	58° 58⅙′ less 21° 42¾′ printed as 37° 5½′; the subtraction gives 37° 15′ 25″
17	batch_033 / p. 65, 16 December, first table of distances from Aldebaran, row 5h 28m, column ♄ or. (transcription T44)	B	♄ value 27° 46½′ fails the row's difference (distance 38° 20⅔′) and the column's progression
18	batch_033 / p. 65, 26 December, directive after the table headed Aldeb. or. (transcription T84)	C	Directive names the distance of ♄ from 'Lucidæ ♈' though the table it concludes is headed Aldeb.
19	batch_034 / p. 67, lower left column, 14 January, declinations of ☌ and 'Differentia eſt ſcrupulorum 40″' (transcription T40–T42)	C	Declinations 19° 52⅓′ and 19° 52′ differ by 20″; the text states the difference as 40″
20	batch_034 / p. 68, left column, 22 January, table under ☌ occident., row 11h 1m (transcription T6)	B	61° 3¾′ + 25° 5¼′ printed as 87° 9′ (sum 86° 9′); 25 5¼ also breaks the Cor ☋ column
21	batch_034 / p. 67, lower right column, 21 January, from 'Obſeruatio ☌ per Armillas' to 'ratione diſtantiæ'	C	The 21 January Jupiter passage is printed twice in the volume (p. 33 and p. 67), with a label present only on p. 33
22	batch_035 / p. 70, left column, 4 November a.m., time 5 53 2/8 (transcription T39)	C	Time printed with the unreduced fraction 2/8 (5h 53 2/8m)
23	batch_036 / p. 71, left column, 10 November, third braced group, ☌ a mer. 63 35½ + 15 = 63 50 (transcription T24–T26)	C	63° 35½′ plus 15′ printed as 63° 50′; the sum is 63° 50½′

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24	batch_036 / p. 72, right column, 15 December, table from Cor ♌, row 5h 26m 10s (transcription T75)	C	77° 16¼′ less 32° 55¾′ printed as 44° 20⅓′; the difference is 44° 20½′
25	batch_038 / p. 75, lower left column, 25 October, right ascension of ♃ (transcription T24–T27, Dreyer's footnote 2)	C	43° 34½′ + 63° 6′ printed as 106° 40⅓′ (sum 106° 40½′); a second hand's '4⅓ corr.' does not close either
26	batch_040 / p. 80, right column, 27 December, calculation of the place of ♂, 'Reſp. Longitudo 39 42⅔ ♍' (transcription T74)	B	Longitude of Mars printed 39° 42⅔′ ♍, more than a sign holds; the printed RA and declination give about 29° 42⅔′ ♍
27	batch_042 / p. 83, left column, 17 November, first row (5h 8m 2s), declination of ♀ (transcription T38)	B	Declination printed 24 20 8/4; the 8 is taken as a wrong sort for 3 and the value given as 24° 20¾′
28	batch_042 / p. 84, right column, 2 December, braced table of paired times, eighth and ninth pairs	C	Eighth and ninth pairs print Mai. on both time lines where every other pair has Mai. then Min.
29	batch_043 / p. 85, 16 December, table Per Mai. / Per Min., row 3h 58m 43s (Per Mai.)	C	Per Min. time printed 3 34 20, below the 3 38 30 of the row above; the two clocks differ by 24m 23s here, 14–16m elsewhere
30	batch_043 / p. 86, 22 December, ♀ distant from the meridian 'verſus ortum' (transcription T43–T44)	C	Venus said to be distant from the meridian 'versus ortum' (east) but labelled occident. in the lines that follow
31	batch_044 / p. 88, right column, 26 December, 'comprobari poterint' (transcription T52)	C	Verb printed 'poterint', not a standard form of possum; construed as the future poterunt
32	batch_045 / p. 89, right column, 30 December, last row (3 58 16), altitude 24 46¼	C	p. 89: last altitude of ♀ on 30 Dec., 24 46¼, breaks a column that falls from 24 32 to 24 11⅓
33	batch_046 / p. 92, 25 October, *4[1] ſcrupulis* and Dreyer's footnote 1	C	p. 92: text says the first declination of ☿ was 4′ smaller; Dreyer's footnote gives 6 from MS C
34	batch_046 / p. 92, right column, 29 October ☿ table, row 6 12, declination 8 8½ M.	C	p. 92: first ☿ declination of 29 Oct., 8 8½ M., stands about 5′ above the run 8 3½–8 5⅙ that follows
35	batch_048 / p. 95, left column T46–T47 (*H. 5 M. 57 … 112 31½*) and right column, *Idem fiat cum loco ♃ ad Horam 6 M. 57 … 102 33*	C	p. 95: the ♃–☿ distance is printed 112 31½ at 5^{h} 57^{m} in the log and 102 33 at 6^{h} 57^{m} in the instruction
36	batch_049 / p. 98, left column, instruction *Pone itaque ad Horam 7 M. 8 … Diſt. æquatoriam 74 50*	C	p. 98: instruction puts ☿'s equatorial distance at 7^{h} 8^{m} as 74 50; the table gives 74 52½, p. 100 the true 74 58
37	batch_050 / p. 100, *Recapitulatio* of the ☿ observations, rows 25 October to 8 November	C	p. 100: recapitulation of ☿ differs in several rows from the reductions printed above it
38	batch_051 / p. 101, right column, Prutenic *deficit* in latitude, row of 8 November, 0 28⅞	C	p. 101: Prutenic shortfall in latitude for 8 Nov. printed with an unreduced 2/8, where the arithmetic gives 0 28⅔
39	batch_051 / p. 102, 29 October and 11 November, true longitudes and latitude after parallax and refraction	C	p. 102: three corrected places do not close exactly against their printed parts (by 4″, 11″ and 5″)
40	batch_055 / p. 110, right column T59, 11 November, *Alt. per Volub., bona 58 3½*	B	p. 110: altitude of Cor ♌ printed 58 3½; its derived declination 13 58 and the page's other values require 48

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41	batch_056 / p. 111, right column T52–T56, 1 February, declinations of Spica 9 56, 9 57, 9 57, 9 56⅚	C	p. 111: Spica's declinations of 1 Feb. are printed with 9°, where every other day gives 8° 55¾′–8° 57½′
42	batch_057 / p. 114, right-shoulder rows of 1 November (7 3 … 7 20), row 7 20: 43 43½ − 10 4½ printed 33 29	B	p. 114: in row 7^{h} 20^{m}, 43 43½ − 10 4½ is printed 33 29; 43 33½ would fit both the difference and the series
43	batch_058 / p. 116, left column T14–T16, 14 January, *differentia eſt ½′* with Dreyer's footnote 2	C	p. 116: 'the difference is ½″ follows declinations 75 51 and 75 51¼ (¼′ apart); Dreyer: 'Sic in codice C.'
44	batch_059 / p. 117, left column T8 and T11, true declination 70ᵍ 50′ 40″ (printed twice)	B	p. 117: true declination of the □ star of Ursa Minor printed 70° 50′ 40″ twice; the values it rests on are 75°
45	batch_059 / p. 117, right column T74–T76, head of Medusa, *diff. 30* with Dreyer's footnote 2, and *Eſt enim vtrobique differentia ½ ſcrupulj*	C	p. 117: 39 17 55 less 39 17 15 is printed 'diff. 30' (Dreyer: 'Sic in codice C.'); text calls both ½′
46	batch_063 / p. 125, left column T38, T39, T41, places of the bright star of the Vulture 26 2 ♒, 26 2⅔ ♒, 26 0 ♒	C	p. 125: the Vulture's place is printed three times in ♒, where pp. 123 and 126 put the same star at about 26° ♑
47	batch_064 / p. 127, evening table (Eodem die, veſperi), times 5 29 20, 5 30 25, 6 47 0, 5 58 22	C	p. 127: evening table times run 5 29 20, 5 30 25, 6 47 0, then 5 58 22 (out of series)
48	batch_064 / p. 127, evening table, last row *5 58 22 Extrema lucidarum in cauda Draconis 39 45 37 31½*	C	p. 127: row 5^{h} 58^{m} 22^{s} is labelled 'in cauda Draconis'; p. 128 sets the same figures for a star of Ursa Major
49	batch_065 / p. 129, 2 December table T36, fourth column (Altit.), 89 2 with a raised 3	la-cuna	p. 129: altitude printed 89 2 with a raised 3 over half a fraction bar and no denominator; the fraction is incomplete
50	batch_065 / p. 130, 6 December, first row, *Prima □ Vrſæ mai.* 38 36½ beside 58 36¾	C	p. 130: first value for the first star of the □ of Ursa Major printed 38 36½ beside 58 36¾
51	batch_065 / p. 130, right column, 16 December, clock table, 6 37 37 before 6 31 35	C	p. 130: on 16 Dec. the time 6 37 37 is printed before 6 31 35 (out of series)
52	batch_066 / p. 132, right column T56–T57, end [star] of the tail of Ursa Major, *vno 51 53½ / alt. 51 23¼*	C	p. 132: the two pinnule readings for the end of the tail of Ursa Major, 51 53½ and 51 23¼, differ by 30′
53	batch_068 / p. 136, right column T82, 21 January, second star of the belt by the new sextant, 32 33¾	la-cuna	p. 136: numerator in 32 33 ?/4 read as 3 (¾) on a crop but as 8 (8/4) by a later blind witness
54	batch_069 / p. 137, full-width table of 3 February, row T60, right shoulder of Orion, Tychonic quadrant 42 20 10	B	p. 137: Tychonic altitude of Orion's right shoulder printed 42 20 10; the two sextants on the line give 41 21 and 41 20⅔
55	batch_069 / p. 138, right column, 4 March, *In capite Hydræ* printed twice (41 57 and 41 32 30)	C	p. 138: 'In capite Hydræ' is printed twice on 4 March, with 41 57 and with 41 32 30
56	batch_070 / p. 139, Spica's longitude 17 53 55 ♎ (1525, T41) and 18 4 24 ♎ (1586, T46), against *50 Min. 29 Sec.* in the paragraph	C	p. 139: Spica's printed longitudes for 1525 and 1586 differ by 10′ 29″; the paragraph states the change as 50′ 29″
57	batch_071 / p. 141, Limitation table T24, Aldeboran, *Conuenientes* 49 41 2/8	C	p. 141: Aldebaran's agreed value is printed 49 41 2/8, unreduced and below both day values 49 41½ and 49 41¾
58	batch_071 / p. 142, declination table T9, third [star] of the belt, *Uno* 2 13¾, *Altero* 2 13⅙, *Medium* 2 13 22½	C	p. 142: mean declination of the third star of the belt printed 2 13 22½; its two readings give 2 13 27½

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59	batch_073 / p. 146, left column, 3 March sunset table, *Occidere* ⊙ *limbus incepit* at 5 49 0 after the row 5 50 25	C	p. 146: 'the limb of ⊙ began to set' is timed 5 49 0 but printed after the row timed 5 50 25
60	batch_074 / pp. 147–148, N. B. of 11 March, *in altitudine* ⊙ *visa* 3⅛ and the conclusion's 3⅓	C	pp. 147–148: the N. B. gives the Sun's apparent altitude of the 11 March morning as 3⅛, then concludes at 3⅓
61	batch_077 / p. 154, right column T37, 9 October, Tychonic quadrant *nouo* 24 14 2/?	la-cuna	p. 154: denominator in the Sun's altitude 24 14 2/? (9 Oct., new pinnule) not settled between 3 and 5
62	batch_078 / p. 156, right column, place of ☾, second reckoning, *Distantia centri* ☾ 42 46¼ and *BC* 42 43	C	p. 156: second lunar reckoning prints BC 42 43, the first reckoning's value, under a centre distance of 42 46¼
63	batch_081 / p. 161, left column T17, ♃ table, row 1 25 55: ♃ 50 12½, eastern limb of ☾ 15 15½, distance 33 57	B	p. 161: at $1^{h}\ 25^{m}\ 55^{s}$, 50 12½ − 15 15½ gives 34 57, printed 33 57; a limb value of 16 15½ would fit row and series
64	batch_081 / p. 161, right column T26–T34, times running to 8 44¼, then 8 50⅓ before 8 46 and 8 48	C	p. 161: the time 8 50⅓ is printed before 8 46 and 8 48 (out of series)
65	batch_082 / p. 164, left column T32–T34, 3 March, repeated limb declinations 11 54 and 11 26½, *Diameter* 0 28	C	p. 164: on 3 March the limb declinations 11 54 and 11 26½ differ by 27½′; the diameter is printed 0 28
66	batch_083 / p. 165, left column T34–T35, time $8^{H}48'$ before 7 54	C	p. 165: the time $8^{H}\ 48'$ is printed before 7 54 (out of series)
67	batch_084 / p. 168, left column T43–T44, 14 March rows 1 41 58 and 1 43 45, distances 38 7½[2] and 38 10¼[3] with Dreyer's footnotes 2 and 3	C	p. 168: Dreyer's footnotes give the codex readings 6¼ and 9¼ for the printed 38 7½ and 38 10¼, which close their rows
68	batch_085 / p. 169, right column, triangle values *BA* 74 50½ and *CA* 66 30, against the declinations of ☾ (16 9½) and ♃ (23 30)	C	p. 169: BA is printed 74 50½, the complement of 15 9½, where the Moon's centre declination is printed 16 9½
69	batch_086 / p. 172, left column, examination of the 5 August observation, time printed with minutes 26 and no hour	la-cuna	p. 172: the time of the 5 Aug. observation examined is printed with 26 minutes and no hour figure
70	batch_086 / p. 172, left column, right ascension *Aquilæ* 292 38½ and *Vulturis* 292° 38	C	p. 172: the right ascension of the bright star of the Vulture (Aquila) is printed 292 38½ and, lower, 292° 38
71	batch_087 / p. 173, right column, 18 August, times 1 59 15 (T11) before 1 58 0 (T13) and 2 3 15 (T15) before 2 2 45 (T17)	C	p. 173: on 18 Aug. the times 1 59 15 and 2 3 15 are printed before 1 58 0 and 2 2 45 (out of series)
72	batch_087 / p. 174, right column T38–T40, $7^{h}\ 23^{m}$, limb declinations 17 54½ and 17 24¾, difference printed 30	C	p. 174: at $7^{h}\ 23^{m}$ the limb declinations 17 54½ and 17 24¾ differ by 29¾′; the difference is printed 30
73	batch_088 / p. 175, right column upper block, row 7 47½, *declin. sup. limb.* ☾ 17 25½ and *Inferioris* 17 55¼	C	p. 175: at 7 47½ the upper limb is given the smaller declination (17 25½) and the lower the larger (17 55¼)
74	batch_088 / p. 176, paragraph *PRO INQUISITIONE MAXIMÆ LATITUDINIS* ☾, body lines 3–7: *5 G. 36½ M.* less *4 G. 48′*, parallax printed *0 G. 48′*	C	p. 176: 5 36½ less 4 48 gives 0 48½, but the parallax of latitude is printed 0 48 and the argument proceeds from 48′
75	batch_088 / pp. 175–176, latitude of ☾ as seen on 17 August (5 36⅓, 5 36½) and 18 August (5 48⅓, 5 48½, 5 48)	C	pp. 175–176: the Moon's latitude as seen is printed 5 36⅓ and 5 36½ for 17 Aug., and 5 48⅓, 5 48½ and 5 48 for 18 Aug.

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76	batch_093 / p. 186, body lines 28–30, 23 October block, 40 37 42 and Ergo Aſc. R. ♄ 40 37 40″	C	63 5 15 − 22 27 40 gives 40° 37′ 35″; printed 40 37 42 under the rule and 40 37 40″ beside it
77	batch_094 / p. 187, right column, T27–T28 (15 January), refractio diſtantiæ M. 22½	C	Refraction of the distance printed 22½′; the page's figures give 21½′ and 23′ (mean 22¼′)
78	batch_096 / p. 191, upper left block, 5 April, the two Ergo lines 99 8⅙	C	Both Ergo results printed 99 8⅙; the page's own figures give 99° 12⅙′ and 99° 6⅙′
79	batch_097 / p. 193, left column, clock paragraph under 11 January (4 M. 4 S.)	C	Clock paragraph printed a second time (first p. 143), with 4 M. 4 S. here against 4 M. 7 S. there
80	batch_099 / p. 198, right column, T37–T39, heading Pro latitudine ♂ ad diem 7 Martij H. 17⅓	C	Opposition of ♂ on 7 March set at H. 17⅓ in the heading, H. 19 M. 10 in the paragraph above it
81	batch_101 / p. 201, left column, T21, an terris ita prope ſiet	C	ſiet printed (long s, confirmed on a crop): archaic subjunctive of esse, or a misprint for fiet
82	batch_102 / p. 203, right column, 6 January, 6h 3m block, Aſc. R. ♀ 341 52 0	C	26 1 20 − 44 8 48 (+360°) gives 341° 52′ 32″; the right ascension of ♀ is printed 341 52 0
83	batch_104 / p. 207, right column, T5 (3h 57¾m), declination of ☉ 19 20	C	Declination of ☉ printed 19 20 at 3h 57¾m, in a column otherwise running 18 35½ down to 18 22½
84	batch_107 / p. 214, left column, 3 March table, T16 (5h 47⅙m), ♀ a luc. Vult. 48 22¾	C	♀ from the bright star of the Vulture printed 48 22¾ at 5h 47⅙m; the column above runs 46 15½ to 46 22¼
85	batch_109 / p. 217, right column, upper block, 3 March (from codex V), Latitudo 9 26¼ B.	C	3 March latitude of ♀ printed 9 26¼ B. on p. 217 but 8 26¼ B. in the computation on p. 215
86	batch_110 / p. 219, right column, 15 January, 5h 21m, Diſt. vera 25 42	C	25 30½ + refraction 12½ gives 25° 43′; the true distance is printed 25 42
87	batch_111 / p. 221, right column, 26 December, Alt. Luc. ♈ Merid. 59 36⅔ / 59 36⅙	C	26 Dec. meridian altitude of the bright star of ♈ printed 59 36⅔/59 36⅙; elsewhere on the page it is about 55 34
88	batch_112 / p. 223, left column, T6 (6 January) and T15 (9 January), declination of the upper head of ♊	C	Declination of the upper head of ♊ printed 32 41½ on 6 January and 31 41½ on 9 January
89	batch_112 / p. 224, upper block, 18 and 21 February meridian altitudes under the same labels	C	Three 18 Feb. star altitudes stand about 1° above the 21 Feb. figures under the same labels
90	batch_113 / p. 225, left column, 14 January, Infimæ in collo ♌ 49 41⅔ / 49 41½	C	Lowest star in the neck of ♌ printed 49 41⅔/49 41½ on 14 Jan.; 52 50⅙ (21 Feb.) and 52 50⅙/52 50⅓ (26 Dec.)
91	batch_114 / p. 227, upper block, 2 March, roman lines (left T16–T19) and italic lines (right T12–T13), distances from Spica	C	Two printings of the 2 March Spica distances pair them with opposite stars of the wing (III/II vs secundam/tertiam)
92	batch_115 / p. 230, lower block, right column, T7–T9, Differentia tranſitus in æquatore … 2 17	C	Transit difference printed 2 17; the page's clock times 6 44 35 and 6 53 37 give 9m 2s = 2° 15½′
93	batch_117 / p. 234, left column, 26 January morning, time 3 57 53 (the knee of Cassiopeia)	C	Time 3 57 53 out of series: between 3 11 23 and 4 3 37 while the Cor ♌ figures rise evenly

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94	batch_117 / p. 233, left column, T20–T22 (14 January), alt. min. minoris in □ vrſæ min. 72 37¾	C	≈72° 36′ for the lesser star in the □ of the Lesser Bear labelled alt. min. on p. 233, alt. max. on p. 234
95	batch_118 / p. 235, left column, T11 (27 January), Lucida Perſei per Mer. in alt. 28 24⅙ vel 5″	B	Meridian altitude of the bright star of Perseus printed 28 24⅙; p. 236 prints 82 24 10 twice: digits transposed
96	batch_118 / p. 235, left column, T12–T13 (27 January), quæ eſt Lucida in Vrſa maiore … Alt. min. 41 46	C	Min. altitude ≈41° 46′ given to the bright star in Ursa maiore; p. 236 gives 41 45 30 to Ursa Minor's □ star
97	batch_118 / p. 235, right column, T29, Alt. min. eſt 41 45 40	C	Minimum altitude of the bright star of the □ of the Lesser Bear printed 41 45 40 on p. 235, 41 45 30 twice on p. 236
98	batch_118 / p. 235, right column, T18 (third row), Alt. min. … 70 3 55	C	70 3 55 labelled Alt. min. in the third row, alt. max. in the tenth; elsewhere it is the star's maximum altitude
99	batch_120 / p. 240, left column, T10–T11, Decl. informis illius circa Aquil. repetita 9 10 / M. 9 10	C	Unformed star near Aquila: declination B. 0 2¼ / 0 2 on p. 239, but repeated as 9 10 / M. 9 10 on p. 240
100	batch_120 / p. 240, right column, T21, Declin. ſin. hum. Ophiu. 31 47	C	Declination of Ophiuchus's left shoulder printed 31 47, the figure of the line T18; pp. 241–242 give it as 10 8 to 10 13
101	batch_120 / pp. 239–240, declination of the preceding star in the mouth of Equuleus	C	Declination of the preceding star in the mouth of Equuleus printed 8 33⅓/8 34 in one column, 8 23¼/8 23 in the other
102	batch_121 / p. 241, right column, T4–T6 (20 November), Inter Lyram & occidentaliorem ex duabus medijs in rhombo 35 16 bis	C	Lyra to the western middle star of the rhombus printed 35 16 bis on 20 Nov.; 36 15¾ on 21 Nov. (p. 242)
103	batch_123 / p. 246, right column, T8, Capella & inferius caput [[II/?]] I 34 $19\frac{1}{12}$	lacuna	Sign after inferius caput not settled: a damaged or reversed II sort, or another sign
104	batch_125 / p. 249, woodcut figure, the star on the mouth (label 1)	lacuna	Woodcut numbers its stars 2–21; whether the mouth star carries the label 1. is not settled on this copy
105	batch_128 / p. 255, left column, T44 (9 January, the last girdle star), 31 51 2/[?]	lacuna	31 51 2/?: denominator open between 3 (31° 51⅔′) and 8 (unreduced 2/8, 31° 51¼′) on this copy
106	batch_129 / p. 257, right column, T23–T24 (26 December), Altit. ſiniſtri humeri Orionis 41 20⅔ / 41 20½	C	Left shoulder of Orion printed 41 20⅔/41 20½ on 26 Dec.; elsewhere on the page 40 0/39 59⅔ and 39 59¾
107	batch_130 / p. 260, foot of the page, italic block and Medium huius Eclipſis H. 2 M. 10	C	Eclipse of 16 Feb. 1588: the italic block beside it gives the middle as 2h 11m; the line beside it prints H. 2 M. 10
108	batch_132 / p. 263, left column, T34 (1 June), per Tych. 57 14 8/4	C	Fraction printed 8/4 (an unreduced, impossible fraction of a minute) in 57 14 8/4; given as ¾
109	batch_133 / p. 265, right column, T11 (1 September), per Q. Mural. 38 34 2/?	lacuna	1 Sept. mural-quadrant value 38 34 2/?: denominator 3 or 8 not settled on this copy
110	batch_133 / p. 266, right column, T14–T22 (26 October), the clock paragraph	C	26 Oct. clock note: noon at 12 42⅓ on the clock but clock 'too fast by 42½'; interval '3½' vs page times
111	batch_140 / p. 280, 2 March, Calculus veri loci ☾, Hinc Aſc. rect. ☾ lim. 172°42½′	C	2 March: printed RA of ☾'s limb 172°42½′ matches neither its derivation from cor ♌ (172 39¾) nor from Spica

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
112	batch_141 / p. 281, 23 May, the 9h 22m table, the Latitudo line 17 4 0	C	23 May, 9h 22m: the Latitudo line carries 17 4 0, a longitude-sized figure; it adds 0 5 to give 17 9 0
113	batch_142 / p. 284, left column, 1 December, ♄ from the bright star of ♈ 5 59⅙ / 5 59	C	1 Dec.: ♄ from the bright star of ♈ printed 5 59⅙ and 5 59, against 26 21 (25 Nov.) and 25 42⅓ (6 Dec.)
114	batch_144 / p. 287, left column T15, 2 March, Declin. ♃ 21 23	C	2 March: declination of ♃ printed 21 23, about 2° from the 19 9–19 13 of 25–28 Feb. and from that night's altitude
115	batch_145 / p. 289, left column, 12 February: declination of ♂ at 6h 20m, table 4 45⅙ against reduction 3 15⅓ M.	C	12 Feb.: declination of ♂ at 6h 20m printed 4 45⅙ (south) in the table and 3 15⅓ M. in the reduction below
116	batch_145 / p. 290, left column T25, 5 December, A. R. cordis ♌ 146 55 (calculation in Kepler's hand)	C	5 Dec. (Kepler's hand): RA of cor ♌ set as 146 55; the 1588 reductions on pp. 286–287 print 146 34 25 / 146 34 30
117	batch_146 / p. 292, left column, 1 March, place of ♀: Declin. Aldeb. 25 36	B	1 March: declination of Aldebaran printed 25 36; everywhere else in the volume it is 15 36–15 37½
118	batch_146 / p. 292, left column T4, 1 March: Altit. ♀ 6° against p. 291 right T41 Altitudo ♀ 5 0	C	1 March: altitude of ♀ printed 6° in the reduction but 5 0 in the table under the 6h 58m distance on p. 291
119	batch_146 / p. 292, right column T14–T18, 30 March, altitudes of ☉ 17 6, 16 57½, 16 0, 15 22, 15 15	C	30 March: altitudes of ☉ 17 6, 16 57½, 16 0, 15 22, 15 15 do not fall evenly; 16 57½ and 16 0 out of step
120	batch_147 / p. 293, right column T36–T37, 16 April evening table, Cor ♌ column 109 20, 109 5	C	16 April evening: cor ♌ from the east printed 109 20 then 109 5, a fall in a column that otherwise rises
121	batch_148 / p. 295, right column T36 and T41, 17 May, Declin. ♀ 24 51 B. and Declin. ♀ repet. 25 51 borea	C	17 May: declination of ♀ printed 24 51 at 6h 5m and, repeated, 25 51 at 6h 31m, a whole degree apart
122	batch_149 / p. 297, left column, 26 October table (from 9h 44m): time and altitude-of-☉ columns	C	26 Oct.: times 11 54, 11 55, 11 54½ out of order; altitude of ☉ 15 33 at 10 22 then 15 30 at 10 27, falling
123	batch_149 / p. 297, left column T43–T49, 26 October, the noon paragraph (footnote 1, Sic in codice D.)	C	26 Oct. noon note (Venus): 12 42⅓ on the clock against 'too fast by 42½'; interval 3½ fits neither span; may be rounding
124	batch_150 / p. 299, right column T23–T33, 25 November, distances of ☉ from the meridian shown by the clock	C	25 Nov.: ☉ from the meridian 18 17 (10 31), 16 40 (10 35), 15 45 (10 36), 15 20 (10 40) falls unequally
125	batch_150 / p. 300, right column T25–T26, 5 December table, fifth head Azim. / ☉	C	5 Dec.: fifth head printed Azim. ☉ in a ♀ table timed 6h 26m–7h 35m, before the sunrise the volume gives (8½h)
126	batch_151 / p. 302, left column T35–T36, Reliquæ differentiæ quæ a prima ♀ matutina obſeruatione[1] (footnote: Sic in codice D.)	la-cuna	6 Dec.: sentence Reliquæ differentiæ quæ a prima ♀ matutina obſeruatione ends with no main verb; Dreyer: so in codex D
127	batch_155 / p. 309, 5 February and 19 February, the sole and the heel of the foot of ♊	C	5 Feb. values for the sole of the foot of ♊ (56 43½, 56 43⅔) match the heel's on 19 Feb. (56 43), not the sole's (56 37)
128	batch_156 / p. 311, right column lower block T9 (in vrſa maiore) and p. 312, left column T26–T27 (□ vrſæ maioris)	C	10 Jan.: declinations ≈75 51 labelled for the Greater Bear; the same values stand for the Lesser Bear's bright star

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129	batch_158 / p. 316, left column T41 (24 October), mouth of Pegasus – upper star of the Swan's northern foot 42 11¼	C	24 Oct.: mouth of Pegasus to the Swan's northern foot printed 42 11¼; on 3 Oct. the same distance is 44 11½ / 44 11
130	batch_161 / p. 321, left column T48 (4 February), in exuvijs ♌,	C	4 Feb.: the pelt held by Orion is printed in exuvijs ♌; batch 067 prints in exuvijs ♉ quas tenet Orion
131	batch_162 / p. 323, distance between 15 and 16 of Cetus: 5 December entry and Mästlin's list	C	Cetus 15–16: 4 22½, 4 20, 4 21⅓, 4 21 (5 Dec., Pone 4 21) but 4 8, 4 7, 4 8 in Mästlin's list on the same page
132	batch_164 / p. 327, right column, 9 February, the unlabelled pair 34 5 15 / 12 55 25	B	9 Feb.: 34 5 15 less the declination 11 9 50 gives 22 55 25, but the page prints 12 55 25
133	batch_164 / p. 327, right column, 9 February, second reckoning: altitude of the equator 34 5 30	C	9 Feb.: second reckoning takes the altitude of the equator as 34 5 30; the same page and volume elsewhere print 34 5 15
134	batch_165 / p. 329, left column, 12 February morning, the dawn on the globe: 195 55 + 35½ = 231¼	C	12 Feb. dawn: RA of Spica 195 55 plus 35½ printed as 231¼; the sum is 231 25; 231¼ fits the 35 20 printed above
135	batch_168 / p. 336, left column, 22 July, meridian altitude per Mural. nouo 51 11⅓	C	22 July: mural quadrant 'with the new' printed 51 11⅓ beside 52 11½ (steel) and 52 11½ (with the old)
136	batch_168 / p. 336, left column, 3 July, meridian altitude 56 0 and declinations 22 5 / 22 6	C	3 July: altitude 56 0 less the equator's 34 5 15 gives 21 54¾, but the declinations are 22 5 / 22 6, about 10′ apart
137	batch_169 / p. 338, right column T3–T4, 24 November, declinations of ☉ 23 44⅓ / 23 44½	C	24 Nov.: declinations of ☉ 23 44⅓ / 23 44½, 1° 38′ above 23 Nov. and above the solstice values; altitudes give ~22 15
138	batch_169 / p. 338, right column T12–T13, 29 November, declinations of ☉ 29 48 50 / 29 49 15	C	29 Nov.: declinations of ☉ printed 29 48 50 / 29 49 15, far above any solar declination; the altitudes give ~22 49
139	batch_170 / p. 340, right column lower block T5–T6, 28 October, declination of ♄ 7 24 / 7 24⅙	C	28 Oct.: declination of ♄ printed 7 24 / 7 24⅙, against 16 50½–20 29 on the other dates; inconsistent with the eye of ♉
140	batch_171 / p. 341, 29 November, right column T2 and T5: the eye of ♉, east, 66 41 then 28 56½	C	29 Nov.: the eye of ♉ east of the meridian printed 66 41, then 28 56½ — a 37° 44½′ step among steps of 22½′–53¼′
141	batch_171 / p. 341, 23 November: computation H. 11 0¾ Dift. ♄ ab Aldeb. 7 42½ against the log H. 11 0¾′ 7 42⅓	C	23 Nov.: at 11h 0¾m the computation takes ♄ from Aldebaran as 7 42½; the log gives 7 42⅓ for that time; may be rounding
142	batch_172 / p. 343, right column T1–T3, 21 February: Conuenit itaque ſatis … deſideratis ſaltem 12 ſcrupulis	C	21 Feb.: text says the Prutenic calculation lacks only 12′; the table beside it gives 13 2 against 13 13, i.e. 11′
143	batch_172 / p. 343, left column, 21 February reduction, against p. 342 (batch_171) for the same morning	C	21 Feb.: reduction takes ♃–cor ♌ 18 56½ at 0h 30½m and declination 8 4½; the log on p. 342 prints 18 56 and 8 3½ / 8 3¾
144	batch_172 / p. 344, lower block, 12 February (Mars): declinations 13 33⅙ / 13 32½ against 12 27 from the meridian altitude	C	12 Feb.: declination of ♂ printed 13 33⅙ / 13 32½; the page's own meridian-altitude value is 12 27, about 1° 6′ less
145	batch_173 / p. 346, right column T39, 5 April reduction: ♂ – northern scale-pan of ♎ 9 21⅔ at 11h 44m	C	5 April: reduction takes ♂ – northern scale-pan of ♎ as 9 21⅔; the table prints the reading as 9 21¾; may be rounding

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146	batch_174 / p. 347, left column, 13 and 15 April reductions, against the log on p. 346 (batch_173)	C	13/15 April reductions on p. 347 quote log readings that differ slightly from p. 346 in time or value
147	batch_174 / p. 348, computation: Repetita operatio, motus diurnus ☌ 23 45	C	14 April: diurnal motion of ☌ (13–15 April) set as 23′ 45″; p. 347's longitudes 4 43 19, 3 58 21 give ~22′ 29″
148	batch_174 / p. 348, comparison table, row of 22 April, Tychonic longitude and latitude	C	Comparison table, 22 April: Tychonic longitude and latitude break the run (30 11/12′ in two days, then 34⅓′ in one)
149	batch_175 / p. 349, right column upper block T19 (3 December), Declin. ☌ 17 23 8/4	C	3 Dec.: declination of ☌ printed 17 23 with the unreduced fraction 8/4; given as ¾
150	batch_175 / p. 349–350, 15 September: Pro loco ☌ at H. 7¼, altitude ἐν πλάτει 4°	C	15 Sept.: place of ☌ computed for 7¼h, altitude 4°; the observations stand at 8h 4½m–8h 16⅔m, altitude about 4½
151	batch_175 / p. 350, left upper T3–T5, 15 September: right ascension of ☌ ex hiſce 225 27½ against the shoulder of ♐ 277 31½	C	15 Sept.: RA of ☌ found as 225 27½, 52° 4′ from the shoulder of ♐ (277 31½), though their distance is 19 59
152	batch_175 / p. 350, left upper T11–T13, 15 September: simple longitude 9 ſex. 6 55½ − apogee 3 25 30 10 = 5 11 25 20	C	15 Sept.: simple longitude labelled 9 ſex. 6 55½; the subtraction closes only if the leading figures count signs of 30°
153	batch_175 / p. 350, 3 January (Venus): clock corrected at H. 7¼, error charged from 7⅓	C	3 Jan. 1589 (Venus): the clock is said corrected at 7¼h, but its error at noon is charged from 7⅓h
154	batch_176 / p. 352, right column lower block, 27 March, column head Inter ♉ & ♄	C	27 March (Mercury): a column is headed Inter ♉ & ♄; on 28 March the same distance is headed Diſt. ♄ & ☿
155	batch_176 / p. 352, left column upper block, 15 December (Venus): the first star of the wing of Pegasus 5 42⅓ or.² (footnote: Debet eße occ.)	B	15 Dec.: the first star of Pegasus' wing printed 5 42⅓ or. (east); Dreyer: it should be occ. (west)
156	batch_177 / p. 353, left column, 24 March reckoning, row Distance of ☿ and Aldebaran by the sextant, 31 55 at H. 8 15	C	24 March: distance 31° 55′ set at 8h 15m here, but at 8h 21⅓m in the p. 352 log
157	batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 27 March reckoning, row Declination, north [Decl. B.] under Ponatur ergo H. 8 9′, 16 14½	C	27 March: declination set as 16 14½ under Ponatur, against 16 14⅓ printed twice above
158	batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 28 March reckoning, row Ponatur H. 8 15′ Aſc. R. ☿, 33 50⅔	C	28 March: right ascension set as 33 50⅔ against the computed 33 50 44 on the line above
159	batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 28 March reckoning, row observed declination of ☿, 16 44	C	28 March: observed declination 16 44 here; the p. 352 log prints 16 43⅚ at 8h 15m
160	batch_177 / p. 353, closing table, row 28 March, time 8 10	C	Closing table gives the 28 March time as 8 10; the 28 March reckoning on the same page sets H. 8 15′
161	batch_177 / p. 354, right column, 8 January table, star 10, 18 5½ / 18 6, and footnote 2	C	Footnote 2 calls the distance 18 6 of star 10 an error, giving 18 15½; the table prints 18 5½ and 18 6
162	batch_177 / p. 354, Aries figure, label beside the star where the back meets the head	la-cuna	Aries figure: the mark beside the neck star is not settled; a 4-like stroke, possibly not a numeral
163	batch_177 / p. 354, Aries figure, label below the star at the foot of the right-hand curl	la-cuna	Aries figure: the hook-shaped mark below the star at the foot of the right-hand curl is not settled (1 or not)

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164	batch_178 / p. 356, 8 February, Declin. 1 ♈¹ per Armillas 21 29, and footnote 1	B	8 February: the declination 21 29 is labelled '1 ♈'; the footnote says it ought to be 3 ♈ (α Arietis)
165	batch_179 / p. 357, Taurus figure, label 26 at the root of the upper horn and on the neck and back	C	Taurus figure: the label 26 is printed twice, near the root of the upper horn and on the neck and back
166	batch_179 / p. 357, Taurus figure, ear, the star above	lacuna	Taurus figure: no label settled beside the upper star at the ear; it may be ear-hair drawing, not a numeral
167	batch_179 / p. 358, star 13: distances (left column) and declinations (right column, last row 13 / 3)	C	Star 13 has magnitude 4 in the p. 358 distances and magnitude 3 in the declinations on the same page
168	batch_180 / p. 359, distances by the sextant, star 30, and footnote 1	C	Footnote on p. 359: a later addition says star 30 seems to be Ptolemy's 31, not 30
169	batch_180 / p. 359, declinations of 10 January (left column) and distances by the sextant (right column), star 36	C	Star 36 has magnitude 6 in the 10 January declinations and magnitude 5 in the distances on the same page
170	batch_180 / p. 360, left column, Declin. pectoris ♉ 20 18 with footnote 1	B	Declination of the breast of ♉ printed 20 18, footnoted as false; the page gives it as 11 12½ / 11 13 below
171	batch_181 / p. 362, Gemini figure, right of the ringed star on the forehead of the right-hand figure	lacuna	Gemini figure: forehead label not settled; a 2, possibly followed by a second sort lost in the hair hatching
172	batch_181 / p. 362, Gemini figure, label right of the star beyond the toes of the foot furthest right	C	Gemini figure: star 1 is labelled with a capital I (barred at top and foot), unlike every other 1 in the drawing
173	batch_182 / p. 363, 29 January, star 7: declinations and the distances below	C	Star 7 has magnitude 5 in the 29 January declinations and magnitude 6 in the 29 January distances
174	batch_182 / p. 364, right column T26, Inter cor ♊ & genu infer. ♊ 47 55½	C	9 February distances: the second row numbered 10 prints cor ♊ where every other row prints cor ♌
175	batch_182 / p. 364, 9 February distances, left T45 genu ſuper. ♊ and right T26 genu infer. ♊	C	9 February distances: the number 10 is printed for two stars, the knees of the upper and the lower ♊
176	batch_183 / p. 365, left column T21, row 12 N. B.¹ 21 5, and footnote 1	C	9 February declinations: number 12 printed a second time (N. B., 21 5) against 21 6 / 21 6⅓ on p. 364
177	batch_183 / p. 366, Cancer figure, right of the upper eye ring	lacuna	Cancer figure: a hooked stroke beside the upper eye is not settled as a numeral or as part of the drawing
178	batch_185 / p. 369, left column T36, drace ſin. priori 28 32¼ (star 14 of ♌; also p. 408 left T36, Quæ eſt in drace ſiniſtra)	C	Star 14 of ♌ is placed 'in drace ſin. priori'; drace is not a construable Latin form, and p. 408 prints it again
179	batch_185 / p. 370, 8 April declinations, star 29 Infimæ eiusdem pedis¹ 10 33½, and footnote 1	B	Declination of star 29 printed 10 33½; the page's footnote calls it false and gives about 10° 48′
180	batch_186 / p. 372, 11 March distances from the heart of ♌, left T20 28¹ 23 46 and left T34 28 38 10, with footnote 1	C	11 March distances: number 28 printed for two stars; the footnote says the first is not Tycho's 28 but ω Virginis
181	batch_187 / p. 373, left column, continuation of the 14 March distances, row 29¹ 41 51½, and footnote 1	C	14 March distances: number 29 printed twice (p. 372, 48 57; p. 373, 41 51½); footnote: in codex D the 2 is struck out

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
182	batch_187 / p. 373, left column, continuation of the 14 March distances, row 21² 21 54, and footnote 2	C	Number 21 in the 14 March distances: a later addition reports 'Creditur 20'
183	batch_187 / p. 373, 15 March declinations, row 6 Sequentis³ lucidioris in ala auſtrali 1 39½, and footnote 3	B	Label of star 6 prints Sequentis; the page's footnote says it should be Quatuor præcedentis
184	batch_187 / p. 373, 8 April declinations, row 8, 2⁴ 28 M., and footnote 4	B	8 April declination of star 8 printed 2 28 M.; the page's footnote says the degrees should be 1
185	batch_188 / p. 375, upper left column, declinations of 5 ♎, 13 55 / 13 50	C	Two declinations of 5 ♎ printed 13 55 and 13 50, 5′ apart, where the other pairs on the page agree within 1′
186	batch_188 / p. 375, Scorpius figure, the topmost label	C	Scorpius figure: the topmost label reads 22, while the other eleven labels run 1–11
187	batch_188 / p. 376, Capricornus, stars 19 and 20: 1 August distances and the declinations below	C	Stars 19 and 20 of Capricornus have magnitude 5 in the 1 August distances and 6 in the declinations, same page
188	batch_188 / p. 376, 1 August, distances from the first star of the wing of Pegasus, row 23¹ 38 3, and footnote 1	C	1 August, Capricornus: the number 23 is printed, but the footnote says it is struck through in the manuscript
189	batch_189 / p. 377, 8 January, N. B. Hæ ſtellæ in manu ♒ … (in altitudine circiter 5 vel 4 grad.)¹, and footnote 1	C	8 January N. B.: the words in brackets (altitude about 5 or 4°) are printed though struck through in the manuscript
190	batch_190 / p. 379, left column, distances from the far end of the wing of Pegasus, stars 11 and 12, Pone 52⅔¹ and Pone 36¹, with footnote 1	C	Adopted values for stars 11 and 12 (Pone 29 52⅔, 28 36) lie outside both readings; footnote: so in codex D
191	batch_191 / p. 382, Pisces figure, the strokes right of the mark numbered 11	la-cuna	Pisces figure: strokes right of the mark numbered 11 are not settled; a 1 and an unread sort, or not a label
192	batch_192 / p. 384, 28 October, Between Scheat of Pegasus and 28 of ♓, 23 26½¹, and footnote 1	C	A marginal note at Scheat–28 of ♓ (23 26½) reads 'Suſpicor 35, 6', questioning which star was observed
193	batch_193 / p. 385, 20 November, distances from Scheat of Pegasus to 26 and 28 of ♓	C	Scheat–26 and Scheat–28 of ♓ printed 26 26 and 25 6 here, against 25 3½ and 23 25¾ on p. 384
194	batch_193 / p. 386, 30 March, Hæc diſtantia non conuenit cum ea quæ eſt obſeruata . . .¹, and footnote 1	la-cuna	30 March: text after 'quæ eſt obſeruata' is missing (. . .); footnote: very difficult to read at the foot of the page
195	batch_194 / p. 387, right column T3, 21 November, mai. 23 3 23 2 5″ (middle star of the tail of the Greater Bear)	C	21 November: 23 3 less 23 2 is 1′, but the only figure in the difference position is 5″
196	batch_194 / p. 387, left column, 9 October declinations, number 14 at the head and at the foot of the list	C	9 October declinations: number 14 printed for two stars of Medusa's head, both 37 12 twice
197	batch_194 / p. 387, left column, 9 October declinations, number 23: ſupra genu ſiniſtrum¹ 38 44 and in femore 38 46 bis, with footnote 1	C	9 October: number 23 printed for two stars (38 44, 38 46); margin: 'see a better one below'
198	batch_196 / p. 391, right column lower block T3, 11 January, Arcturi 22 29⅔ / 22 29	C	11 January: Arcturus's declination printed 22 29⅔ / 22 29, about 1° above the 21° values of 10 January on the same page

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199	batch_197 / p. 394, right column upper block T2, Can. min. 6 13⅓ B., and COLLATIO foot row 6 13⅔ B.	C	True declination of Canis Minor printed 6 13⅓ B. in the right column and 6 13⅔ B. in the COLLATIO foot row
200	batch_197 / p. 394, COLLATIO foot row, Arcturus 21 22½ B.	C	COLLATIO foot row gives Arcturus 21 22½ B.; p. 391 prints its true declination as Vera 21 23
201	batch_197 / p. 394, COLLATIO foot row, column Spica ♍ A° 86, . . .², and footnote 2	lacuna	COLLATIO foot row: Spica's cell printed '. . .'; footnote gives the manuscript's 8° 57¼′ M., struck through
202	batch_198 / p. 395, italic line Altitudo maxima lucidæ □ vrſæ maioris 70 5 0	C	p. 395: 70 5 0 labelled max. altitude of the bright □ star of the Greater Bear; above, 70 5 is under Ursa Minor
203	batch_199 / p. 397, upper block, Caput Andromedæ 356 50 30 (left) and 356 51 0 (right)	C	Catalogue p. 397: the head of Andromeda is printed 356 50 30 in the left column and 356 51 0 in the right
204	batch_199 / p. 397, lower block, third star of ♈, Hinc Aſc. R. emendata 27 30 30	C	Third star of ♈: corrected right ascension 27 30 30 from readings 27 29 29 and 27 33 5, whose mean is 27 31 17
205	batch_199 / p. 398, thirteenth star of ♈, Latitudo 1 29⅔ Auſtr.¹, and footnote 1	B	Latitude of the thirteenth star printed 1 29⅔ south; the footnote says it ought to be 1° 19¾′
206	batch_200 / p. 399, sixth star of ♉ (the breast), Aſcenſ. R. a lucido pede 54 30 5¹, and footnote 1	C	Sixth star of ♉: a later addition calls the right ascension 54 30 5 better and the longitude to be corrected; it was not
207	batch_200 / p. 400, sixteenth star of ♉ (root of the southern horn), Declinatio borea 18 6¹, and footnote 1	lacuna	Sixteenth star of ♉: no longitude or latitude is printed; footnote: 'Longitudo et Latitudo deſunt'
208	batch_200 / p. 400, eighteenth star of ♉, longitude 10° 53′ 52″ ♊ and latitude 1 49½, and footnote 2	B	Eighteenth star of ♉: longitude 10 53 52 and latitude 1 49½ printed; the footnote gives 11° 5½′ and 1° 15½′
209	batch_201 / p. 401, twenty-fourth star of ♉, Aſcenſio R. verificata 55 6 30	C	24th star of ♉: verified right ascension 55 6 30 lies below both readings, 55 6 49 and 55 7 54
210	batch_201 / p. 402, thirty-fifth star of ♉, Aſc. recta emendata 60 22⅙	C	35th star of ♉: corrected right ascension 60 22⅙ from readings 60 20⅓ and 60 26, whose mean is 60 23 10
211	batch_201 / p. 402, thirty-sixth star of ♉, Viceverſa non habetur and Aſc. R. ab infer. cap. ♊ 61 28¼¹, with footnote 1	C	36th star of ♉: reverse value 'non habetur', yet an addition labels 61 28¼ 'Emendata aſcenſio recta viceverſa'
212	batch_202 / p. 403, the ♊ magnitude summary (primæ 2, ſecundæ 1 … 25)	C	♊ summary prints primæ 2, ſecundæ 1, but no star of ♊ is given as 1st magnitude and three as 2nd
213	batch_202 / p. 404, tenth star of ♊, Latitudo 2 11 borea¹, and footnote 1	B	Tenth star of ♊: latitude printed 2 11 north; the footnote says the declination is 11′ too great, so 2° 0′
214	batch_202 / p. 404, eleventh star of ♊, Aſc. R. a corde ♌ 100 4 52	C	11th star of ♊: first right-ascension reading 100 4 52 stands about 10′ from the other two (99 55 0, 99 54 28)
215	batch_203 / p. 405, eighteenth star of ♊, longitude 5° 19⅓ ♋¹, and footnote 1	B	18th star of ♊: longitude printed 5° 19⅓ ♋; the footnote says it ought to be 5° 29′, an error of calculation
216	batch_203 / p. 406, fifth star of ♋, latitude 0 4 Auſt., and footnote 1	B	5th star of ♋: latitude printed 0 4 south; the footnote says it ought to be north

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
217	batch_204 / p. 407, first star of ♌ (in the nostrils), after Aſcenſio R. emendata 135 5⅓	la-cuna	First star of ♌: no declination is printed; the entry passes from the corrected right ascension to the longitude
218	batch_204 / p. 408, left column T15, eleventh star of ♌, Aſcenſio R. limitata 146 16 20	B	11th star of ♌: limited right ascension printed 146 16 20, but both readings are at 140° and their mean is 140 16 20
219	batch_204 / p. 408, fourteenth star of ♌, Aſc. recta limitata 144 37	C	14th star of ♌: limited right ascension 144 37 from readings 144 36⅔ and 144 38⅔, whose mean is 144 37 40
220	batch_204 / p. 408, sixteenth star of ♌, right ascension 145 20, longitude 22 14 ♌, latitude 2 10[1], and footnote 1	B	16th star of ♌: footnote says Tycho used a false right ascension (145 20); Spica distance gives 152° 30′.6
221	batch_205 / p. 407 summary of ♌ against the entries on pp. 407–409	C	♌ summary gives 5th magnitude 3 and 6th 7; the thirty entries print two of the 5th and eight of the 6th
222	batch_205 / p. 410, eighth star of ♍, Viceverſa a Bor. lance ♎ 189 30 … retineatur vtpote melior[1], and footnote 1	B	8th star of ♍: text keeps 189 30 as the better right ascension; footnote finds an error, giving 189° 36′.3
223	batch_206 / p. 411, thirteenth star of ♍ (Vindemiator ♍), Aſc. R. a corde ♌ 190 24 37 and Aſcenſio R. media 190 27	C	Vindemiator: catalogue mean 190 27 (reading 190 24 37) against 190 24 27 in the p. 397 list of foundations
224	batch_207 / p. 413, thirty-fourth star of ♍, longitude 22° 0¾′ ♎[1], and footnote 1	B	34th star of ♍: codex has longitude 20° 0¾′; edition prints 22°, as the Progymnasmata and 1000-star catalogue
225	batch_207 / p. 414, sixth star of ♎, longitude 12° 16½′ ♏, and latitude 1 14⅙ B.[1], and footnote 1	B	6th star of ♎: longitude 12 16½ and latitude 1 14⅙ printed; footnote: should be 13° 5′ and 1° 14½′ (calculation error)
226	batch_208 / p. 415, ninth star of ♏, Latitudo 5 50¼ M.[1], and footnote 1	B	9th star of ♏: latitude printed 5 50¼ south; footnote: ought to be 5° 59½′, error of calculation or slip of the pen
227	batch_208 / pp. 414–415, count of ♏ on p. 414 against the entries	C	♏ count prints 12 stars (4th magnitude 5, 6th 2); the entries on pp. 414–415 give ten, with 4th 4 and 6th 1
228	batch_208 / p. 415, sixth star of ♐, longitude 6° 40⅔′ ♑ and latitude 3 31 Merid.[4], and footnote 4	B	6th star of ♐: longitude 6 40⅔ and latitude 3 31 printed; footnote: should be 6° 43½′ and 3° 21′ south
229	batch_208 / p. 416, right column T23, star 16 of ♐, Aſc. R. a luc. caudæ Oph. 293 40	C	Star 16 of ♐: the formula prints 'a luc. caudæ Oph.' where the same formula elsewhere on the page prints 'caudæ ♑'
230	batch_208 / p. 416, star 19 of ♐, Hinc Aſc. R. 287 53⅙ and Viceverſa … 288 15 50	C	Star 19 of ♐: right-ascension readings 287 53⅙ and 288 15 50 differ by 22′ 40″; limited value is their mean
231	batch_209 / p. 417, second star of ♑, Declinatio Auſtrina 13 45¼ and Aſcenſio R. emendata 299 25[1], with footnote 1	B	2nd star of ♑: declination printed 13 45¼; footnote: the 1 August 1589 declination is false, ought to be 13° 58½′
232	batch_209 / p. 417, fourth star of ♑, Aſc. R. a 10ma Oph. 297 16 0 and Aſc. R. a lucida caudæ ♑ 297 35½, hæc videtur melior[3], with footnote 3	B	4th star of ♑: readings 297 16 0 and 297 35½ differ by 19½′; text prefers the second, the footnote finds it in error
233	batch_209 / p. 417, fifth star of ♑, Declinatio Auſtrina[4] 19 41, and footnote 4	B	5th star of ♑: declination printed 19 41 south; footnote: should have been 19° 29′, an error of 10′

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
234	batch_209 / p. 418, eleventh star of ♑, Reſp. Longitudo 1° 36¾′ ♒[1], and footnote 1	B	11th star of ♑: footnote says the longitude 1° 36¾′ ♒ is 10′ too great, refraction having been neglected
235	batch_209 / p. 418, twelfth star of ♑, Aſc. R. ab orient. cap. ♐ 306 32, Viceverſa a 18va ♒ 306 54, Declinatio Auſtrina[2] 28 30, with footnote 2	B	12th star of ♑: declination 28 30 is 7′ too great per footnote (observed 28° 22′ 3); RA readings differ by 22′
236	batch_209 / p. 418, sixteenth star of ♑, Decima ſexta magn. … minor[3], and footnote 3	lacuna	16th star of ♑: the magnitude figure is missing (magn. … minor); footnote: the catalogue has magnitude 6
237	batch_209 / p. 418, seventeenth star of ♑, Aſcenſ. R. pone 311 0[4], and footnote 4	B	17th star of ♑: footnote says the adopted RA 311 0 gives a longitude about 13′ too small; 311° 10½′ fits
238	batch_209 / p. 418, twenty-first star of ♑, after the true declination, and footnote 5	lacuna	21st star of ♑: no longitude or latitude; footnote: struck in the codex, yet entered uncorrected in the catalogue
239	batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-fifth star of ♑, Declinatio A. 13 13[1], and footnote 1	lacuna	25th star of ♑: no longitude or latitude printed; footnote: the codex values (19° 18⅚′ ♒, 1° 57½′ N) are struck out
240	batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-sixth star of ♑, Declinatio Auſtrina 15 34[2], and footnote 2	B	26th star of ♑: declination printed 15 34 south; footnote: ought to be about 15° 24′ (15° 32′ observed 30 Oct 1589)
241	batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-seventh star of ♑, Latitudo 0 10⅓ M.[3], and footnote 3	B	27th star of ♑: footnote says the place is wrong, no star standing there; perhaps B. D. −13° 6027 was observed
242	batch_210 / p. 420, eleventh star of ♒, Aſcenſio R. mediata 331 57	C	11th star of ♒: averaged right ascension printed 331 57; the mean of 332 1 41 and 331 54 55 is 331 58 18
243	batch_210 / p. 420, thirteenth star of ♒, Aſcenſio R. media 328 48 40	C	13th star of ♒: mean right ascension printed 328 48 40; the mean of the three readings is 328 48 2
244	batch_211 / p. 421, catalogue of ♒, between the 19th and 21st and between the 21st and 23rd stars	lacuna	Catalogue of ♒: no entries numbered 20 and 22 are printed; the list passes from 19 to 21 and from 21 to 23
245	batch_211 / p. 421, twenty-third star of ♒	lacuna	23rd star of ♒: the entry prints no longitude or latitude
246	batch_211 / p. 421, twenty-fifth star of ♒, 25 non reſpondet in declinatione ambigitur[3], and footnote 3	lacuna	25th star of ♒: no figures; text says its declination does not agree; footnote gives cod. G's 340° 59′, −9° 35′
247	batch_212 / p. 423, forty-first star of ♒, Declinatio Auſtrina[1] 25 7, and footnote 1	B	41st star of ♒: declination printed 25 7 south; footnote: 50′ less than the true one (observed 16 Nov 1589)
248	batch_212 / p. 423, sixth star of ♓, Aſcenſio R. media 346 28½	C	6th star of ♓: mean right ascension printed 346 28½; the mean of the three readings is 346 29 18⅔
249	batch_212 / p. 423, fifth star of ♓, Reſp. Longitudo 21 46⅓ ♓[2], and footnote 2	B	5th star of ♓: longitude printed 21 46⅓ ♓; footnote: ought to be 21° 56½′, an error of calculation
250	batch_212 / p. 424, tenth star of ♓, 10a Vix obſeruabilis[2], and footnote 2	lacuna	10th star of ♓: no figures printed ('Vix obſeruabilis'); footnote: the place is in the Progymnasmata (mag. 6)
251	batch_212 / p. 424, thirteenth star of ♓, Latitudo 0 57½ B.[3], and footnote 3	B	13th star of ♓: latitude printed 0 57½ north; footnote: ought to be 0° 12½′ south, an error of calculation

#	Anchor	Cat.	Item
252	batch_212 / p. 424, fifteenth star of ♓, Latitudo 4 19 24″[4], and footnote 4	C	15th star of ♓: latitude printed 4 19 24″; footnote: the codex has 19⅘ 24″ and the catalogue 19½′
253	batch_213 / p. 425, twentieth star of ♓, Latitudo 1 38½ B.[1], and footnote 1	B	20th star of ♓: latitude printed north; footnote: south by calculation, though all codices and Progymn. say north
254	batch_213 / p. 425, twenty-fourth star of ♓, Aſcenſio R. media 12 10	C	24th star of ♓: mean right ascension printed 12 10; the mean of 12 8 35 and 12 13 8 is 12 10 51½
255	batch_213 / p. 425, thirtieth star of ♓, Latitudo 12 21 24 B.[2], and footnote 2	la-cuna	30th star of ♓: a marginal note breaks off ('Viceverſa autem ab oculo ♉ non' …); the leaf is cut off
256	batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-third star of ♓, Quæ magis in auſtrum in media...[1], and footnote 1	la-cuna	33rd star of ♓: the description breaks off after 'in media'; the leaf is cut off
257	batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-fourth star of ♓, 34ta non conſpicitur[2], and footnote 2	la-cuna	34th star of ♓: 'non conſpicitur', no figures; footnote: missing in the catalogue, it is B. D. +19° 226, mag. 6
258	batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-fifth star of ♓, Quæ ſequitur mediam trium in...[3], and footnote 3	la-cuna	35th star of ♓: the description breaks off after 'mediam trium in'; footnote: ought to be 'in auſtrali ſpina'

1. batch_011 / p. 21, right column, afternoon of 6 June, time column, row 8h 2 3/3m (transcription T67) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The time is printed ”8 2⅔”, with a minutes fraction of 3 over 3; the numerator is the same sort as the 3 of the ¾ fractions on the page and unlike the 2 of its ⅔ fractions. Taken at face value the time is 8h 3m, which fits the roughly ten-minute steps of the series (7h 53⅙m, 8h 12⅚m); a misset 2⅔ (8h 2⅔m) fits equally. The edition keeps the printed form.

2. batch_015 / p. 29, table Loca Solis, row 27 April (transcription T14), column Pruten. Mæſtl. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The Prutenic (Mästlin) column prints ”17 4 11” against an observed longitude of ”16 28 0”, placing the Prutenic value 36′ ahead of the observation. In the neighbouring rows the Prutenic value stands some 20′–25′ behind it (19 April 8 20 against 8 44 3; 7 May 25 44 0 against 26 5 17). A misset degree figure would account for the departure; the edition keeps the printed value.

3. batch_015 / p. 29, table Loca Solis, rows 25 and 26 May (transcription T19–T20), column Long. ☉ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The observed longitude is printed ”13 17 43” on 25 May and ”14 20 9” on 26 May, a daily advance of 1° 2′ 26″. The ephemerides column on the same rows advances only 57′ 14″ (13 16 57 to 14 14 11), and the printed observed values for 25 and 29 May (13 17 43 and 17 9 0) give a mean daily motion of about 57′ 49″. The 26 May value thus stands some 4′–5′ ahead of the series; the row carries no Prutenic or Alphonsine value to compare. Kept as printed.

4. batch_016 / p. 31, left column, reckoning of the clock, line 'in H.4 48″ (transcription T21) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The proportional correction of the clock is stated for an interval printed ”in H.4 48′” (the 4 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). Two reckonings below, the page prints the difference from the first observation (8 4 27) to the true transit (11 56 23) as ”3 51 56”, and the correction it derives, ”competunt 1 31”, fits an interval of about 3h 50m rather than 4h 48m. The printed figure is kept.

5. batch_016 / p. 32, left column, reckoning I, rule-of-three line 'H. 9 32′ dant 4′ 22″' (transcription T19, T22) — *Category B — source compositor error*

Reckoning I prints the difference of the time as ”Differentia temporis 0 4 2” (4m 2s), and the rule-of-three line below restates it as ”H. 9 32′ dant 4′ 22″, quantum 5 24 50, resp. 2′ 18″”. The result 2′ 18″ is what 4m 2s gives over 5h 24m 50s; 4m 22s would give about 2m 29s. The 22 is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy, so the slip stands in the text; the printed figures are kept.

6. batch_018 / p. 36, left column, Moon's latitude, reduction (transcription T8) and comparison table (T14, Dreyer's footnote 1) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For 23 September 1586 the reduction prints the Moon's latitude as ”4 39⅓ M.”, and the comparison with the Alphonsine and Copernican calculations a few lines below prints the same quantity as ”4 39½M.”. Dreyer's footnote 1 on the latter reads *Sic in codice*, so the discrepancy stands in the manuscript and is not a misprint of the 1924 edition. Both values are kept as printed.

7. batch_023 / p. 45, full-width body line 2, longitude of the Moon 'a corde ☋ 27 1 ♊' — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The closing sentence prints the Moon's longitude from Cor ☋ as ”27 1 ♊” (the sign confirmed as ♊ on a high-resolution image of this copy). The two comparison tables on the same page give the Moon's observed longitude for 24 October as ”26 53⅓♋” and ”27 4⅚♋”. The sign ♊ thus disagrees with the page's own values, which stand in ♋; the edition keeps the printed sign.

8. batch_025 / p. 50, 6 November p.m., altitude and azimuth table, time 3h 31 2/8m (transcription T23) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The time is printed ”3 31” with a fraction of 2 over 8, an unreduced form of ¼ not used elsewhere on the page. The denominator was first left open between 8 and 3; a high-resolution image of this copy settled it as 8, and an independent reading of the leaf agrees (31⅜). The edition keeps the printed 2/8, equal in value to 3h 31¼m.

9. batch_026 / p. 51, left column, 7 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper horn at 3h 21½m (transcription T16) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The declination of the Moon's upper horn at 3h 21½m is printed ”11 25½ B.”, that is, north. Within half an hour the same horn is printed ”11 24 Mer.” (3h 45m) and is again marked *M.* at 4h 9⅓m, south, with nearly the same magnitude. One of the two signs is at fault, most probably the isolated *B.*; the edition keeps the printed letter.

10. batch_026 / p. 52, left column, 10 November, reduction to true longitude (transcription T42–T44) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reduction prints the longitude "26 29⅙ ♓", the correction "pro latitudine 4⅕", and the result "Ergo vera longitudo 26 24⅚". On the printed figures the result should be 26° 24$^{29}/_{30}$′ (24′ 58″), not 24⅚′ (24′ 50″). A subtrahend of 4⅓′ would give the printed result exactly. The ⅕ was read at magnification as 1 over a flat-topped 5, and both printed values are kept.

11. batch_027 / p. 53, right column, 12 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper limb at 7 10 (transcription T53) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The declination row is printed "7 10 Declin. ſuper. limbi ☾ 7 27 B." directly after the azimuth-and-altitude table, whose last row is timed "7 19 10", and before the repeated declination at "7 22" (7 28). The time thus breaks the order of the page. It may record a declination taken at the armillae while the preceding table was being observed, or carry a misset minutes figure; two independent readings agree on the printed 7 10, which the edition keeps.

12. batch_027 / p. 53, right column, 13 November p.m., declination of the Moon's upper limb at 5 57½ (transcription T77) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the entry for 13 November, after the clock check "Circa horam 7⅚" and before the row at "8 1⅔", the declination of the upper limb is printed at "5 57½". The time falls some two hours outside the surrounding sequence, which suggests a misset hour figure; the edition keeps the printed 5 57½.

13. batch_027 / p. 54, left column, 13 November p.m., horn declinations at 8 29 50 (transcription T12) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The horn declinations are printed at "8 29 50" directly after the equatorial-distance table from the eye of ♉, whose last row is timed "8 38 55", and before the next declinations at "8 41 10". As at p. 53 (7 10), the time breaks the printed order; it may record a declination taken at the armillae during the preceding series, or carry a misset figure. Two independent readings agree on the printed time, which the edition keeps.

14. batch_030 / p. 59, 2 December, body line 9, altitude of the Moon's centre 8° 17′ 45″ (Dreyer's footnote 2) — *Category B — source compositor error*

The text gives the altitude of the Moon's centre as 8° 43′ 30″ and states that it was 26′ 45″ less at the time of the declination, then prints the result as "8° 17′45″". The subtraction gives 8° 16′ 45″. Dreyer's footnote 2 (*Sic in codice*) shows the slip is the manuscript's, not the 1924 compositor's; the printed figure is kept.

15. batch_031 / p. 61, 23 September, place of ♄: latitude in the reckoning (transcription T45) and in the comparison table (T51) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reduction of the 23 September observation prints the latitude of Saturn as "2 37⅓ M." (*Latitudo eiusdem*), and the comparison with the Alphonsine and Copernican calculations, a few lines below, prints the observed latitude as "2

47⅓ M.". The longitude, 0° 38⅙′ ♉, agrees in both places. The two latitudes differ by exactly 10′, which points to a misset tens figure in one of them; the page does not show which, and both are kept as printed.

16. batch_032 / p. 64, left column, table row 8h 26m 15s (transcription T26) and 'Retine differentiam Aſc. 37 5½' (T27) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the row of 8h 26m 15s the two star values are printed "58 58⅙" and "21 42¾", which differ by 37° 15′ 25″, while the difference is printed "37 5½" and carried forward as such in *Retine differentiam Aſc. 37 5½*. The other rows of the table agree with their differences (61 1¼ − 23 55½ = 37 5¾; 59 41½ − 22 36½ = 37 5). The rate of change in the first column points to a misset tens figure in 58 58⅙; every figure is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy and kept as printed.

17. batch_033 / p. 65, 16 December, first table of distances from Aldebaran, row 5h 28m, column ♄ or. (transcription T44) — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the row of 5h 28m the table prints Aldebaran "64 7⅙", ♄ "27 46½" and the equatorial distance "38 20⅔". In the other rows of this table and of the parallel tables on the page the distance is Aldebaran less ♄, but here the difference is 36° 20⅔′; the ♄ column also runs 27 5½, 27 46½, 25 13½, out of step with the steadily falling Aldebaran column. The distance agrees with its neighbours and with the value then adopted (38° 20′). A ♄ figure of 25° 46½′ would satisfy both the difference and the progression; the printed 27 46½ is kept.

18. batch_033 / p. 65, 26 December, directive after the table headed Aldeb. or. (transcription T84) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The directive concluding the 26 December table reads "Pone itaque iuxta horam 5 pomeridianam diſt. æquat. ♄ & Lucidæ ♈ 38 17½", naming the bright star of Aries, while every column head of the table it sums up reads *Aldeb. or.*, and the distances (38° 16′–38° 19¼′) continue those taken from Aldebaran earlier in December. The star named in the directive thus disagrees with the table; the edition keeps the printed ♈.

19. batch_034 / p. 67, lower left column, 14 January, declinations of ☋ and 'Differentia eſt ſcrupulorum 40″' (transcription T40–T42) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The two declinations are printed "19 52⅓" and "19 52", a difference of 20″, and the next line states *Differentia eſt ſcrupulorum 40″*. The ⅓ is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. A fraction of ⅔ in the first value would agree with the stated difference, but the print sets ⅓; both are kept as printed.

20. batch_034 / p. 68, left column, 22 January, table under ☋ occident., row 11h 1m (transcription T6) — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the row of 11h 1m the table prints "61 3¾" and "25 5¼" with the equatorial distance "87 9"; in every other row the distance is the sum of the two values, but here the sum is 86° 9′. The Cor ♌ column runs 28 2, 27 23½, 26 43½, 25 5¼, 25 21½, so that 25 5¼ breaks a steadily falling series; a value of 26 5¼ would satisfy

both the sum and the series. All figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy and kept as printed.

21. batch_034 / p. 67, lower right column, 21 January, from 'Obſeruatio ♃ per Armillas' to 'ratione diſtantiæ' — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The passage from *Obſeruatio ♃ per Armillas* to *ratione diſtantiæ* is printed here among the observations of Jupiter and also on p. 33, among the Moon observations of 21 January 1586. On p. 33 the value "34 5 30" carries the label *Alt. æquat.*; here it stands without a label. Each occurrence is rendered once where it stands.

22. batch_035 / p. 70, left column, 4 November a.m., time 5 53 2/8 (transcription T39) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The time is printed "5 53" with a fraction of 2 over 8, an unreduced form of ¼; the denominator's two closed bowls are distinct from the flat-topped 3 of a ⅔ in the same crop. The reading is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy and by an independent reading at 9×. The edition keeps the printed 2/8, equal in value to 5h 53¼m.

23. batch_036 / p. 71, left column, 10 November, third braced group, ♃ a mer. 63 35½ + 15 = 63 50 (transcription T24–T26) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the third braced group the meridian distance of Jupiter is printed "63 35½", the 15′ correction is added beneath, and the sum is printed "63 50" with no fraction, where the addition gives 63° 50½′. The two other groups close exactly (62 56 + 15 = 63 11; 63 24 + 15 = 63 39). Both figures are kept as printed.

24. batch_036 / p. 72, right column, 15 December, table from Cor ♌, row 5h 26m 10s (transcription T75) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the row of 5h 26m 10s the two values are printed "77 16¼" and "32 55¾", which differ by 44° 20½′, while the distance is printed "44 20⅓"; the rows at 5h 18m 27s and 5h 28m 43s agree with their differences. The fractions are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy and kept as printed.

25. batch_038 / p. 75, lower left column, 25 October, right ascension of ♃ (transcription T24–T27, Dreyer's footnote 2) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The right ascension of Jupiter is formed from the difference of ascension "43 34½" and the right ascension of Aldebaran "63 6", and printed as "106 40⅓"; the addition gives 106° 40½′. Dreyer's footnote 2 records that a second hand wrote »4⅓ corr.« against the 6, but with 63° 4⅓′ the sum would be 106° 38⅚′, which does not agree with the printed result either. All values are kept as printed.

26. batch_040 / p. 80, right column, 27 December, calculation of the place of ♂, 'Reſp. Longitudo 39 42⅔ ♍' (transcription T74) — *Category B — source compositor error*

The corresponding longitude of Mars is printed "39 42⅔ ♍", although no sign holds more than 30°. Computed from the right ascension 180° 50½′ and declination 2° 39⅔′ north printed just above, with an obliquity of about 23½°, the longitude comes out near 29° 42⅔′ ♍, so the leading figure should be 2.

Both figures of 39 are clear on a high-resolution image of this copy; the printed value is kept.

27. batch_042 / p. 83, left column, 17 November, first row (5h 8m 2s), declination of ♀ (transcription T38) — *Category B — source compositor error*

The declination in the first row is printed ”24 20” with a fraction of 8 over 4. A high-resolution image of this copy settles the numerator as an 8: its left wall runs continuously through both bowls, where the 3 of the ¾ fractions on the same leaf (33¾, 5¾) is open on the left. Taken literally, 8/4 would make the value 24° 22′, which breaks the series that follows (24 20, 24 20, 24 19½); the edition therefore gives 24° 20¾′, treating the 8 as a wrong sort for 3, and keeps the printed form in brackets.

28. batch_042 / p. 84, right column, 2 December, braced table of paired times, eighth and ninth pairs — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the braced table of paired times each pair is labelled *Mai.* on its first line and *Min.* on its second, except the eighth and ninth pairs, which print *Mai.* on both lines (4 20 58 / 4 5 5; 4 26 36 / 4 10 23). The second times of these pairs recur as the times of the table of differences of right ascension below, in series with the *Min.* times of the other pairs, so the second *Mai.* in each probably stands for *Min.*. A high-resolution image of this copy confirms the printed labels, which are kept.

29. batch_043 / p. 85, 16 December, table Per Mai. / Per Min., row 3h 58m 43s (Per Mai.) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the row whose *Per Mai.* time is 3 58 43, the *Per Min.* time is printed ”3 34 20”, which falls below the 3 38 30 of the row above and breaks the rising series (3 19 33 … 3 38 30, 3 34 20, 3 45 15 …). The two clocks' times in this row differ by 24m 23s, where every other row gives 14m to 16m. All fourteen *Per Min.* values are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy, and the printed time is kept; a misset minutes figure would account for it.

30. batch_043 / p. 86, 22 December, ♀ distant from the meridian 'verſus ortum' (transcription T43–T44) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The text states that Venus was distant from the meridian *verſus ortum*, towards the east, while the lines that follow label it *occident.* and all its azimuths that evening are western; Venus, an evening object, stood west of the meridian. The direction word conflicts with the page's own labels; the edition keeps the printed *verſus ortum*.

31. batch_044 / p. 88, right column, 26 December, 'comprobari poterint' (transcription T52) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The sentence reads ”tam Armillis æquatorijs quam Sextante comprobari poterint examinarique”, where *poterint* is not a regular form of *poſſum*. The future *poterunt* (”will be able”) fits the construction and is how the edition construes it; the printed form is kept, without a [recte:].

32. batch_045 / p. 89, right column, 30 December, last row (3 58 16), altitude 24 46¼ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The altitudes of ♀ on 30 December fall from 24 32 to 24 11⅓, and the last row, at 3 58 16, prints 24 46¼ (every sort confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The line is set apart in time (after 3 42 27) and is followed by *inter nubes*, so it may record a separate, cloud-hampered reading; it is given as printed.

33. batch_046 / p. 92, 25 October, *4¹ ſcrupulis* and Dreyer's footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The text states that the first declination of ☿ was smaller by *4 ſcrupulis* because of refraction, and Dreyer's footnote records 6 as the reading of manuscript C. The page's own figures admit either: the first declination, at 6 7, is printed 6 37, which is 6′ below the adopted 6 43, while the first declination by the armillae, at 6 30, is printed 6 39, 4′ below it. The text's 4 is given as printed.

34. batch_046 / p. 92, right column, 29 October ☿ table, row 6 12, declination 8 8½ M. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The first declination of ☿ in the 29 October table is printed 8 8½ M., and the rows that follow read 8 3½, 8 3¾, 8 4, 8 4, 8 5, 8 5⅙. The second 8 was confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy (closed upper bowl, unlike the 3 of the next row). The value stands about 5′ above every following row; the page gives no reason, and it is given as printed.

35. batch_048 / p. 95, left column T46–T47 (*H. 5 M. 57 … 112 31½*) and right column, *Idem ſiat cum loco ♃ ad Horam 6 M. 57 … 102 33* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The left column records at *H. 5 M. 57* the equatorial distance between ♃ and ☿ as 112 31½ (declination 9 34). The instruction in the right column tells the reader to work the place of ♃ *ad Horam 6 M. 57* with the equatorial distance from ♃ 102 33 (declination 9 38), and no observation at 6 57 is printed on the page. The declinations differ by the refraction the instruction restores, but the hour differs by 1 and the distance by about 10°, and a distance of that kind cannot change by 10° in an hour. The page does not show which figures are meant; both are given as printed.

36. batch_049 / p. 98, left column, instruction *Pone itaque ad Horam 7 M. 8 … Diſt. æquatoriam 74 50* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The instruction for 10 November puts the equatorial distance of ☿ at $7^{h}\ 8^{m}$ as 74 50, where the table above it prints 74 52½ at 7 8 0, and the reduction on p. 100 gives the observed distance 74 54 and the true distance 74 58 (74 54 + 4). The declination in the same instruction, 14 42½, is the refraction-corrected value p. 100 prints, but the distance 74 50 agrees with none of the printed values. The page does not show how it was derived; it is given as printed.

37. batch_050 / p. 100, *Recapitulatio* of the ☿ observations, rows 25 October to 8 November — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Several figures in the recapitulation differ from those computed above it on pp. 99–100: the right ascension of 25 October is printed 201 49½ against 201 49⅔, the distance of 29 October 59 0½ against 59 0¾, the distance of 4 November 66 24 against 66 26½ and its true declination 11 16 against 11 16½,

and the right ascension of 8 November 218 40¼ against 218 40⅙. The heading states that parallax in longitude and latitude has also been taken into account, which may account for the longitudes and latitudes; it does not account for the distances and declinations. The figures are given as printed.

38. batch_051 / p. 101, right column, Prutenic *deficit* in latitude, row of 8 November, 0 28⅞ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The Prutenic shortfall in latitude for 8 November is printed 0 28 with the fraction 2 over 8, unreduced (the 8 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy: continuous left wall with two enclosed counters). Set against the observed latitude of that day in the recapitulation on p. 100 (1 34⅔) and the Prutenic latitude 1 6, the shortfall computes 0° 28⅔′; a 2/8 sort for 2/3 is the likely slip, but the fraction is given as printed.

39. batch_051 / p. 102, 29 October and 11 November, true longitudes and latitude after parallax and refraction — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For 29 October, 26 29 56 + 3 20 gives 26° 33′ 16″, printed 26 33⅓ (26° 33′ 20″), and 2 20 16 − 2 45 gives 2° 17′ 31″, printed 2 17⅓ (2° 17′ 20″); for 11 November, 15 4¼ + 6 50 gives 15° 11′ 5″, printed 15 11 0. The first and third residues are within the rounding of the printed fractions; the second is not, since 31″ lies nearer ½′ than ⅓′. The figures are given as printed.

40. batch_055 / p. 110, right column T59, 11 November, *Alt. per Volub., bona 58 3½* — *Category B — source compositor error*

The meridian altitude of Cor ♌ by the revolving quadrant is printed 58 3½ (the 58 and the single minute figure 3 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy, nothing in the tens place of the minutes). The declination printed as derived from it, 13 58, is what 48 3½ gives with the complement of the latitude 34 5½ used on this page, and Cor ♌'s meridian altitude is printed 48 4 and 48 4¼ elsewhere on the page. The leading 5 is therefore probably an error for 4; the figure is given as printed.

41. batch_056 / p. 111, right column T52–T56, 1 February, declinations of Spica 9 56, 9 57, 9 57, 9 56⅚ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The four declinations of Spica on 1 February are printed 9 56, 9 57, 9 57 and 9 56⅚ (the leading 9 of the first two confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy; the last two not cropped). Spica's declination is printed between 8 55¾ and 8 57½ on 15, 23 and 24 January and 7 February on this page and on 13 February and 15 December on p. 112. The minutes agree with those values, so the 9s look like a slip in the degree figure, but the page itself braces these readings *incertæ* and *neque erat satis serenum*; they are given as printed.

42. batch_057 / p. 114, right-shoulder rows of 1 November (7 3 … 7 20), row 7 20: 43 43½ − 10 4½ printed 33 29 — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the run of seven rows for the right shoulder of ♒, the row of $7^{h}\ 20^{m}$ prints 43 43½ and 10 4½ with the difference 33 29, where the two values give 33° 39′; the other six rows close exactly (all figures confirmed on a high-resolution

image of this copy). The printed difference 33 29 fits the run 33 26½–33 30, and the first column rises about 30′ every two minutes (42 33½ at 7 16), so 43 33½ would fit both the series and the difference; 43 43½ is probably a misprint for it. The figures are given as printed.

43. batch_058 / p. 116, left column T14–T16, 14 January, *differentia eſt ½′* with Dreyer's footnote 2 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On 14 January the declination of the bright star in the □ of Ursa Minor is printed 75 51 by the armillae and 75 51¼ with the other pinnule, and the next line states *differentia eſt ½′*, where the two values differ by ¼′. Dreyer's footnote 2 on this line, *Sic in codice C.*, marks the reading as that of his manuscript. The page does not show whether the slip lies in a declination or in the stated difference; all figures are given as printed.

44. batch_059 / p. 117, left column T8 and T11, true declination 70ᵍ 50′ 40″ (printed twice) — *Category B — source compositor error*

The true declination of the bright star in the □ of Ursa Minor is printed 70ᵍ 50′ 40″ on both lines (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), and the instrument is to be adjusted to give that figure. Every value above it is 75°: below the pole 75 51 and 75 51½, above it 75 50 10 and 75 49 45, and their mean 75 50 36. The degrees should read 75; the figure is given as printed.

45. batch_059 / p. 117, right column T74–T76, head of Medusa, *diff. 30* with Dreyer's footnote 2, and *Eſt enim vtrobique differentia ½ ſcrupulj* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the head of Medusa the page sets 39 17 55 against 39 17 15 and prints the difference as 30, where the two values give 40″; Dreyer's footnote 2, *Sic in codice C.*, marks the reading as that of his manuscript. The sentence that follows states that *in both cases* the difference is ½′, against the first difference printed 0 0 40 and this one printed 30. The figures are given as printed.

46. batch_063 / p. 125, left column T38, T39, T41, places of the bright star of the Vulture 26 2 ♒, 26 2⅔ ♒, 26 0 ♒ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The three places of the bright star of the Vulture on this page are printed 26 2, 26 2⅔ and 26 0 with the sign ♒ (all three confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy as two stacked zigzags). The same star's place, about 26° 0′–2′, is printed with ♑ on p. 126 (left column) and on p. 123. The longitude of the star lies in ♑, so ♒ is probably a wrong sort repeated down the lines; the sign is given as printed.

47. batch_064 / p. 127, evening table (Eodem die, veſperi), times 5 29 20, 5 30 25, 6 47 0, 5 58 22 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The times of the evening table are printed 5 29 20, 5 30 25, 6 47 0 and, in the last row, 5 58 22, so the last row stands out of time order. The last row is set in italic, unlike the rows above it, which suggests it was entered separately; the order is given as printed.

48. batch_064 / p. 127, evening table, last row *5 58 22 Extrema lucidarum in cauda Draconis 39 45 37 31½* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The last row of the evening table labels its star *Extrema lucidarum in cauda Draconis*, with the time 5 58 22, distance 39 45 and altitude 37 31½. Page 128 prints the same time, distance and altitude ($5^{H}58^{M}22''$, $39^{g}45'$, $37^{g}31½'$) for *Extrema lucidarum in cauda vrſæ maioris*. One observation thus stands under two star names; the page does not show which is right, and both labels are given as printed.

49. batch_065 / p. 129, 2 December table T36, fourth column (Altit.), 89 2 with a raised 3 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The altitude in this row is printed 89 2 followed by a small 3 in the numerator position of a fraction; beneath it only the left half of a fraction bar is inked, and the denominator position is blank paper (high-resolution image of this copy). The fraction is therefore not completed in this copy: it may be 2¾, 2⅗ or another value with numerator 3, or a damaged sort, and whether the defect lies in the sort or the inking would need another copy. The edition keeps the numerator and leaves the value open. The sharper TIB copy shows the same: a single small raised figure with no bar and no denominator.

50. batch_065 / p. 130, 6 December, first row, *Prima □ Vrſæ mai.* 38 36½ beside 58 36¾ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The first row of 6 December prints 38 36½ for the first star of the □ of Ursa Major, with 58 36¾ beside it. The leading 3 is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy (rounded hooked top, unlike the flat-topped 5 of 58 on the same line). The minutes agree within ¼′ while the degrees differ by 20, but the page does not show that the two values are readings of one quantity; both are given as printed.

51. batch_065 / p. 130, right column, 16 December, clock table, 6 37 37 before 6 31 35 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 16 December entries the time 6 37 37 stands above 6 31 35, so the two are out of time order. The page gives no sign of why; the order is given as printed.

52. batch_066 / p. 132, right column T56–T57, end [star] of the tail of Ursa Major, *vno 51 53½ / alt. 51 23¼* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the end star of the tail of Ursa Major the page prints 51 53½ with one pinnule and 51 23¼ with the other (both confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). Readings with the two pinnules elsewhere on these pages agree within a fraction of a minute, so one figure is probably a 5 for a 2 or the reverse; the page does not show which, and both are given as printed.

53. batch_068 / p. 136, right column T82, 21 January, second star of the belt by the new sextant, 32 33¾ — *Missing-source lacuna*

The altitude of the middle star of Orion's belt by the new sextant on 21 January is printed 32 33 with a fraction over 4. A high-resolution image of this copy read the numerator as 3, open on the left between its terminals, and the edition gives 32° 33¾′; a later independent reader read the same sort as 8, which would make the printed fraction an unreduced 8/4. The two readings disagree, and no third has been made; the edition follows the crop's ¾.

54. batch_069 / p. 137, full-width table of 3 February, row T60, right shoulder of Orion, Tychonic quadrant 42 20 10 — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the 3 February table the right shoulder of Orion is printed 42 20 10 by the Tychonic quadrant (the 42 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), while the new and old sextants on the same line give 41 21 and 41 20⅔, and every other value for this star on these pages is 41°. The minutes agree with the sextants, so the 42 is probably a misprint for 41; the figure is given as printed.

55. batch_069 / p. 138, right column, 4 March, *In capite Hydræ* printed twice (41 57 and 41 32 30) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Under 4 March the label *In capite Hydræ* stands twice, first with 41 57 and then with 41 32 30. The second value lies close to the 41 32 50 printed for *Auris Hydræ* on 7 February, so the second label may stand for another star of the head, but the page does not say so; both labels and values are given as printed.

56. batch_070 / p. 139, Spica's longitude 17 53 55 ♎ (1525, T41) and 18 4 24 ♎ (1586, T46), against *50 Min. 29 Sec.* in the paragraph — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The longitude of Spica is printed 17 53 55 ♎ for 1525 and 18 4 24 ♎ for 1586, which differ by 10′ 29″, while the paragraph before the *N. B.* states the change as *50 Min. 29 Sec.* The 53, the 50 and the control 18 4 24 are all confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy. The page does not show whether a longitude or the stated change is at fault; the figures are given as printed.

57. batch_071 / p. 141, Limitation table T24, Aldeboran, *Conuenientes* 49 41 2/8 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the Limitation table Aldebaran is printed 49 41½ on Day 15 and 49 41¾ on Day 16, and the value agreeing from both days (*Conuenientes ex vtrisque*) is printed 49 41 2/8 (the numerator 2 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The fraction is unreduced (2/8 = ¼), and 49° 41¼′ lies below both day values, where the agreed values of the other stars in the table fall between their two days. The value is given as printed.

58. batch_071 / p. 142, declination table T9, third [star] of the belt, *Uno* 2 13¾, *Altero* 2 13⅙, *Medium* 2 13 22½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the third star of Orion's belt the two declinations are printed 2 13¾ and 2 13⅙, whose mean is 2° 13′ 27½″, while the *Medium* column prints 2 13 22½ (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). Every other row of both declination tables closes. The figures are given as printed.

59. batch_073 / p. 146, left column, 3 March sunset table, *Occidere ⊙ limbus incepit* at 5 49 0 after the row 5 50 25 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the sunset table of 3 March the rows run to 5 50 25, and the line that follows, *Occidere ⊙ limbus incepit*, carries the earlier time 5 49 0; the middle and the whole limb are then timed 5 51 25 and 5 53 15. The event line may have been

entered after the readings, but the page does not say so; the times are given as printed.

60. batch_074 / pp. 147–148, N. B. of 11 March, *in altitudine* ⊙ *viſa* 3⅛ and the conclusion's 3⅓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The N. B. of 11 March states the refraction of 10′ at the apparent altitude of the Sun 3⅛ (the 8 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy: both bowls closed, against the open 3 of 3⅓ on the same page), and its conclusion two sentences later speaks of an altitude of 3⅓. The 11 March tables give the altitude at $6^{h}\ 18^{m}$ as 3 19 and 3 20, which is about 3⅓°. One printed value thus stands against the other and against the tables; the figures are given as printed.

61. batch_077 / p. 154, right column T37, 9 October, Tychonic quadrant *nouo* 24 14 2/? — *Missing-source lacuna*

The meridian altitude of the Sun by the Tychonic quadrant with the new pinnule on 9 October is printed 24 14 with a fraction whose numerator is 2 and whose bar and top stroke are almost wholly unprinted in this copy; a high-resolution image of this copy excludes 6 and 8 and leans to 3, but the stroke that would tell a 3 from a 5 is not inked. Read as ⅔ the value is 24° 14′ 40″; as ⅖, 24° 14′ 24″ (fifths occur on these pages, e.g. *vel* ⅖). The edition leaves the denominator open. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

62. batch_078 / p. 156, right column, place of ☾, second reckoning, *Diſtantia centri* ☾ 42 46¼ and *BC* 42 43 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the first reckoning of the Moon's place the side BC equals the distance of the centre of ☾, 42 43. In the second reckoning the distance of the centre is printed 42 46¼ (42 31¼ + 15), but BC is again printed 42 43 (both confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). BC may have been carried over unchanged from the first reckoning; the page does not say, and both figures are given as printed.

63. batch_081 / p. 161, left column T17, ♃ table, row 1 25 55: ♃ 50 12½, eastern limb of ☾ 15 15½, distance 33 57 — *Category B — source compositor error*

In the ♃ table the row of $1^{h}\ 25^{m}\ 55^{s}$ prints ♃ 50 12½, the eastern limb of ☾ 15 15½ and the equatorial distance 33 57, where the first two give 34° 57′; the other four rows close (all sorts confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The limb column runs 15 44¾, 15 15½, 16 50, 17 19, 17 42, so the second value also breaks the rising series. A limb value of 16 15½ would both close the row (50 12½ − 16 15½ = 33 57) and fit the series, so the 15 is probably a misprint for 16; the figures are given as printed.

64. batch_081 / p. 161, right column T26–T34, times running to 8 44¼, then 8 50⅓ before 8 46 and 8 48 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The times of the right-column series increase to 8 44¼ and then read 8 50⅓, 8 46, 8 48, so the row timed 8 50⅓ stands out of order. The page gives no reason; the order is given as printed.

65. batch_082 / p. 164, left column T32–T34, 3 March, repeated limb declinations 11 54 and 11 26½, *Diameter* 0 28 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the repeated pair of 3 March the declinations of the upper and lower limb of ☾ are printed 11 54 and 11 26½, which differ by 27½′, while the diameter below them is printed 0 28 (every sort confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The first pair, 11 52 and 11 27½, closes against its diameter 0 24½, and the third, 11 57 and 11 28¼, against 28¾. The figures are given as printed.

66. batch_083 / p. 165, left column T34–T35, time 8ᴴ48′ before 7 54 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the left column the time 8ᴴ48′ stands on the line before 7 54, so the series runs backwards by about an hour at this point. A 7 set as an 8 would restore the order, but the page does not show which figure is at fault; the times are given as printed.

67. batch_084 / p. 168, left column T43–T44, 14 March rows 1 41 58 and 1 43 45, distances 38 7½² and 38 10¼³ with Dreyer's footnotes 2 and 3 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On 14 March the rows of 1 41 58 and 1 43 45 print the distances 38 7½ and 38 10¼, and Dreyer's footnotes 2 and 3 record that the codex has 6¼ and 9¼. The printed figures are the sums of the two values in their rows (25 26¾ + 12 40¾ = 38 7½; 25 53¾ + 12 16½ = 38 10¼), while the codex figures would not close. The edition prints the figures that close and records the codex in the footnotes; both are given as printed.

68. batch_085 / p. 169, right column, triangle values *BA* 74 50½ and *CA* 66 30, against the declinations of ☾ (16 9½) and ♃ (23 30) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the triangle reckoning *CA* is printed 66 30, which is 90° less the declination of ♃, 23° 30′. *BA* is printed 74 50½ (the 74 read at 4×), which is 90° less 15° 9½′, while the declination of the centre of ☾ printed in the same reckoning is 16 9½, whose complement is 73° 50½′. The page states no relation for these values, and does not show whether BA or the declination carries the slip; both are given as printed.

69. batch_086 / p. 172, left column, examination of the 5 August observation, time printed with minutes 26 and no hour — *Missing-source lacuna*

The examination of the following day's observation dates it to 5 August at 26 minutes, with no hour figure printed. The text adds that ☾ was then beyond the 90th degree by about half an hour, and p. 170 puts ☾ in the 90th degree on 5 August at 8ᴴ52′, so the observation belongs to the 9th hour; the page itself does not supply the hour, and the edition adds none.

70. batch_086 / p. 172, left column, right ascension *Aquilæ* 292 38½ and *Vulturis* 292° 38 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the investigation of the place of the Moon for 5 August the right ascension of the Eagle (*Aquilæ*) is printed 292 38½, and a few lines below that of the

Vulture (*Vulturis*), the same star, 292° 38. The page states no relation between the two; both are given as printed.

71. batch_087 / p. 173, right column, 18 August, times 1 59 15 (T11) before 1 58 0 (T13) and 2 3 15 (T15) before 2 2 45 (T17) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 18 August entry the azimuth-and-altitude rows of the eastern limb of ☾ are interleaved with declinations of its horns, and the times run 1 59 15 before 1 58 0 and 2 3 15 before 2 2 45. The interleaving of two kinds of reading may explain the order, but the page does not say so; the times are given as printed.

72. batch_087 / p. 174, right column T38–T40, $7^{h}\ 23^{m}$, limb declinations 17 54½ and 17 24¾, difference printed 30 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

At $7^{h}\ 23^{m}$ the declinations of the upper and lower limb of ☾ are printed 17 54½ and 17 24¾, which differ by 29¾′, while the difference is printed 30 (all figures confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy; the numerator of ¾ an open 3). Every other printed difference on the page closes. The figures are given as printed.

73. batch_088 / p. 175, right column upper block, row 7 47½, *declin. ſup. limb.* ☾ 17 25½ and *Inferioris* 17 55¼ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

At 7 47½ the page sets the declination of the upper limb of ☾ as 17 25½ and that of the lower as 17 55¼. At 7 42 just above (lower 17 25¼, upper 17 55) and throughout p. 174 the upper limb carries the larger declination, so the two labels or the two values appear to be interchanged in this row. The page does not show which; both are given as printed.

74. batch_088 / p. 176, paragraph *PRO INQUISITIONE MAXIMÆ LATITUDINIS* ☾, body lines 3–7: *5 G. 36½ M.* less *4 G. 48′*, parallax printed *0 G. 48′* — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For 17 August the latitude as seen, 5 G. 36½ M., less the true latitude by the Tables, 4 G. 48′, gives 0° 48½′, while the parallax of latitude is printed 0 G. 48′ (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), and the text then argues from 48′ (48′ − 33′ = 15′). The figures are given as printed.

75. batch_088 / pp. 175–176, latitude of ☾ as seen on 17 August (5 36⅓, 5 36½) and 18 August (5 48⅓, 5 48½, 5 48) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The latitude of ☾ as seen on 17 August is printed 5 36⅓ M in the comparison on p. 175 and 5 G. 36½ M. in the paragraph on p. 176; that of 18 August is printed 5 48⅓ M in the comparison on p. 176, 5 48½ in the paragraph and 5 48 in the closing table. The page does not say whether these are roundings of one value; all are given as printed.

76. batch_093 / p. 186, body lines 28–30, 23 October block, 40 37 42 and Ergo Aſc. R. ♄ 40 37 40″ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the lettered block of p. 186, 63 5 15 less BAC 22 27 40 gives 40° 37′ 35″, while the result under the rule is printed 40 37 42 and the right ascension of ♄ beside it (Ergo Aſc. R. ♄) 40 37 40″, so the two printed values of the result also

differ from each other. All figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The differences, 5–7″, may be rounding. Preserved as printed.

77. batch_094 / p. 187, right column, T27–T28 (15 January), refractio diſtantiæ M. 22½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 187 (right column, 15 January) the text says the distance should then have been 12 7 and the declination 23 27, and gives the refraction of the distance as M. 22½ and of the declination as M. 16½. The two distances observed above, 11 45½ and 11 44, fall short of 12 7 by 21½′ and 23′; the printed 22½′ equals neither, nor their mean 22¼′, which it exceeds by 15″ (possibly rounding). The declination's 16½′ agrees with the first observation (23 43½ − 23 27). The 22½ is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy; preserved as printed.

78. batch_096 / p. 191, upper left block, 5 April, the two Ergo lines 99 8⅙ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the lettered reckoning of 5 April on p. 191 (upper left), the right ascension of the northern horn of ♉, 75 11, and BAC 24 1⅙ add to 99° 12⅙′, and the right ascension of cor ♌, 146 33⅙, less DAC 47 27 gives 99° 6⅙′; yet both results (Ergo … a boreo cornu ♉ and Ergo … a corde ♌) are printed 99 8⅙. The figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The misses, 4′ and 2′, are too large for rounding; the printed value may be a value adopted between the two reckonings rather than either result, but the page does not say so. Preserved as printed.

79. batch_097 / p. 193, left column, clock paragraph under 11 January (4 M. 4 S.) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The paragraph on the clock at noon of 11 January (the clock fast by an error that had befallen it in two days from noon of day 9, the Sun seen through small chinks, the index set at 12h 0m 0s) is printed here on p. 193 a second time, after its first printing on p. 143. The two printings differ in figures and punctuation: the error is 4 M. 4 S. here and 4 M. 7 S. on p. 143. The page does not say which is right; both are preserved as printed.

80. batch_099 / p. 198, right column, T37–T39, heading Pro latitudine ♂ ad diem 7 Martij H. 17⅓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 198 the paragraph at the head of the right column reckons the opposition of ♂ as 4 March 13½h plus 3d 5⅔h, i.e. 7 March H. 19 M. 10 (the addition closes), while the heading of the latitude reduction below (Pro latitudine ♂ ad diem 7 Martij H. 17⅓ quando opponebatur ſimplici ☉, from codex V by Dreyer's footnote) gives H. 17⅓. On p. 200 the Nota paragraph places the true opposition with the mean Sun about five hours after noon of the 7th. The page does not reconcile the statements, which may rest on different reckonings; all are preserved as printed.

81. batch_101 / p. 201, left column, T21, an terris ita prope ſiet — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 201 (left column, line 21) the page prints an terris ita prope ſiet; a high-resolution image of this copy confirms a long s with no crossbar, against the barred f of facere in the line above. Read as printed, ſiet is the archaic

subjunctive of esse ('whether it is so near the earth'); if it is a misprint for fiet, the sense is 'whether it will come so near the earth'. The edition gives the word as printed and does not emend.

82. batch_102 / p. 203, right column, 6 January, 6h 3m block, Afc. R. ♀ 341 52 0 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the reckoning at 6h 3m on 6 January (p. 203, right column), the right ascension of the bright star of ♈, 26 1 20, less the difference of ascension, 44 8 48, with 360° added, gives 341° 52′ 32″, while the right ascension of ♀ is printed 341 52 0, and the stipulated value below it (Ponatur … Afc. R.) is 341 52. A high-resolution image of this copy shows the seconds as a single sort 0 with clean paper to its left, so no figure has dropped out. The difference, 32″, is at the edge of rounding to the minute; the codex-V reckoning lower on the page, with BAC 44 8, gives 341 53 20, which closes. Preserved as printed.

83. batch_104 / p. 207, right column, T5 (3h 57¾m), declination of ☉ 19 20 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the declinations of ☉ for 16 January on p. 207 (right column, two pairs of columns), the value at 3h 57¾m is printed 19 20, while every other value in the column runs from 18 35½ down to 18 22½. A high-resolution image of this copy confirms the second figure as a 9 (open tail, no lower loop), against the 8 of 18 in the same row. The value is out of series; the page gives no second statement of it. Preserved as printed.

84. batch_107 / p. 214, left column, 3 March table, T16 (5h 47⅙m), ♀ a luc. Vult. 48 22¾ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 3 March table on p. 214 (left column), the first column (♀ from the bright star of the Vulture) runs 46 15½, 46 16¼, 46 17, 46 19, 46 20¼, 46 21⅓, 46 22, 46 22¼, and then at 5h 47⅙m is printed 48 22¾. A high-resolution image of this copy confirms the second figure as an 8, against the 6 of 46 directly above. The degree figure is out of series with the column; the page gives no second statement of the value. Preserved as printed.

85. batch_109 / p. 217, right column, upper block, 3 March (from codex V), Latitudo 9 26¼ B. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The latitude of ♀ for 3 March is printed 9 26¼ B. in the summary of places from codex V on p. 217, but 8 26¼ B. at the end of the computation for the same day on p. 215 (printed p. 201), where the longitude, 10 6⅔ ♓, agrees on both pages. Native-resolution crops confirm a 9 on p. 217 (open descending tail, no lower bowl) and an 8 on p. 215. The two pages differ in the degree figure; the page does not say which is right, and both are preserved as printed.

86. batch_110 / p. 219, right column, 15 January, 5h 21m, Dift. vera 25 42 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 219 (right column, 15 January) the true distance of ♀ and ☿ is the observed distance with the refraction added. At 5h 21m the distance 25 30½ with Refr. adde 12½ gives 25° 43′, while the true distance is printed 25 42 (the final figure a flat-footed 2, confirmed on a high-resolution image of this

copy); the declination pair beside it and both pairs at 5h 27m close exactly. The difference is a full minute; the page gives no reason. Preserved as printed.

87. batch_111 / p. 221, right column, 26 December, Alt. Luc. ♈ Merid. 59 36⅔ / 59 36⅙ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 221 (right column, 26 December) the meridian altitude printed against Alt. Luc. ♈ Merid. is 59 36⅔ (old [quadrant]) and 59 36⅙ (new), confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy, while every other altitude of the bright star of ♈ on the page lies between 55 33⅔ and 55 34⅚. The values stand close to the 59 36 and 59 35¾ printed on 31 December for the bright star in the tail of ♈, so the label may name the wrong star; the page does not say. Preserved as printed.

88. batch_112 / p. 223, left column, T6 (6 January) and T15 (9 January), declination of the upper head of ♊ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 223 (left column) the declination of the upper head of ♊ by the armillae is printed 32 41½ under 6 January (Declin. eius per Armill.) and 31 41½ under 9 January (Declinatio eius per Arm.). Both are confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy; the degrees sort on 9 January is a plain 1, not a 2. The values agree to the half-minute but differ by exactly one degree in a quantity that should not change in three days; the page does not say which is right. Preserved as printed.

89. batch_112 / p. 224, upper block, 18 and 21 February meridian altitudes under the same labels — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 224 (upper block) three labels carry figures about a degree apart on the two days: Digitus pedis ♊ 57 37⅔ (18 February) against 56 37⅔ (21 February); Auſtrale genu 52 17¾ against 51 18⅙; Tertia in pectore 62 48½ against 61 49½ (all six confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy). Propus ♊ is printed 57 17⅙ under 18 February and 56 39 under 14 January on p. 223. The page does not say whether the labels name the same stars or whether the 18 February figures carry a constant offset. Preserved as printed.

90. batch_113 / p. 225, left column, 14 January, Infimæ in collo ♌ 49 41⅔ / 49 41½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 225 the meridian altitude of the lowest star in the neck of ♌ is printed 49 41⅔ (old) and 49 41½ (new) under 14 January, while 21 February prints 52 50⅙ for Infima colli and 26 December prints 52 50⅙ and 52 50⅓ for the lowest star in the neck. All are confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy. The 14 January pair stands about 3° 9′ from the other two days; the page does not say whether the same star is meant. Preserved as printed.

91. batch_114 / p. 227, upper block, 2 March, roman lines (left T16–T19) and italic lines (right T12–T13), distances from Spica — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 227 the 2 March distances are printed twice. The roman lines pair III with Spica at 14 29 / 14 29¼ and II with Spica at 19 15⅔ / 19 16, while the italic lines pair ſecundam with Spica at 14 29⅙ and tertiam with Spica at 19 15⅚; for cor ♌ the two sets agree (II / ſecundam 34 58 …; III / tertiam 40 22 …). The

ordinals and words are confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy. One set has the two Spica stars interchanged; the page does not show which. Both are preserved as printed.

92. batch_115 / p. 230, lower block, right column, T7–T9, Differentia tranſitus in æquatore … 2 17 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 230 (lower block) the difference of transit on the equator between the head Algol and the bright star in the □ of the Lesser Bear is printed 2 17. The page prints the two transit times as H. 6 44′ 35″ (Algol) and H. 6 53′ 37″ (the star of the Lesser Bear), whose difference, 9m 2s, converts at 15° to the hour to 2° 15½′. The page does not say whether the clock times were corrected before the difference was taken, so the disagreement may lie in a clock correction not printed here. Preserved as printed.

93. batch_117 / p. 234, left column, 26 January morning, time 3 57 53 (the knee of Cassiopeia) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 234 (left column, 26 January, morning) the times at the bend, the knee and the foot of Cassiopeia are printed 3 11 23, 3 57 53 and 4 3 37, i.e. 46m 30s and then 5m 44s apart, while the figures after Cor ♌ occ. on the same lines, 41 25, 48 12½ and 54 39½, rise by 6° 47½′ and then 6° 27′. The 5 of 3 57 53 is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy (a flat-topped 5, not a 3). The middle time is out of series with its neighbours and with the hour angles beside it. Preserved as printed.

94. batch_117 / p. 233, left column, T20–T22 (14 January), alt. min. minoris in □ vrſæ min. 72 37¾ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 233 (left column, 14 January) 72 37¾ is printed as the minimum altitude (alt. min.) of the lesser star in the □ of the Lesser Bear; the word min. is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. On p. 234 a value of the same size, 72 35⅝, is printed as the maximum altitude (alt. max.) of the following, less bright star in the □ of the Lesser Bear. The page does not say whether the two labels name the same star; both are preserved as printed.

95. batch_118 / p. 235, left column, T11 (27 January), Lucida Perſei per Mer. in alt. 28 24⅙ vel 5″ — *Category B — source compositor error*

On p. 235 (left column, 27 January) the meridian altitude of the bright star of Perseus is printed 28 24⅙ vel 5″; a high-resolution image of this copy confirms the figures 2 then 8. The same star's meridian altitude is printed 82 24 10 twice on p. 236 (body line 25 and the table of 30 January), and the preceding leaf prints 82 23½ and 82 25¾ for it. The minutes agree with p. 236 (24⅙′ = 24′ 10″), so the degree figure 28 appears to be 82 with its two figures transposed. Preserved as printed.

96. batch_118 / p. 235, left column, T12–T13 (27 January), quæ eſt Lucida in Vrſa maiore … Alt. min. 41 46 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 235 (left column, 27 January) the text says the other star, quæ eſt Lucida in Vrſa maiore, seemed to have a minimum altitude of 41 46; the word maiore is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. On p. 236 a

minimum altitude of 41 45 30 is printed for the bright star in the square of the Lesser Bear (Lucidæ in quadrato vrſæ min.), and p. 235 itself prints 41 45 40 for that star's minimum altitude. The page does not say whether the two labels name the same star; maiore may stand for minore. Preserved as printed.

97. batch_118 / p. 235, right column, T29, Alt. min. eſt 41 45 40 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The minimum altitude of the bright star in the □ of the Lesser Bear is printed 41 45 40 on p. 235 (right column, Alt. min. eſt; the 40 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy) and 41 45 30 on p. 236 (body lines 8 and 26). Each figure closes in its own computation of the altitude of the pole (55 54 47 on p. 235, 55 54 42 on p. 236). The two printings differ by 10″; the page does not say which was adopted. Both are preserved as printed.

98. batch_118 / p. 235, right column, T18 (third row), Alt. min. … 70 3 55 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 235 (right column) the third row prints Alt. min. beside the figures 70 3 55, while the tenth row prints alt. max. beside the same figures; min. is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The figure 70 3 55 is used as the maximum altitude of the bright star in the □ of the Lesser Bear in the computations of pp. 235–236. The label of the third row conflicts with the tenth; both are preserved as printed.

99. batch_120 / p. 240, left column, T10–T11, Decl. informis illius circa Aquil. repetita 9 10 / M. 9 10 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 239 (right column, line 11–line 13) the declination of the unformed star near Aquila (Decl. informis circa Aquilam) is printed B. 0 2¼ and 0 2. On p. 240 (left column, line 10–line 11) the declination of informis illius circa Aquil. repetita ('of that unformed star near Aquila, repeated') is printed 9 10 and M. 9 10. The degree figures 0 and 9 are each read on a crop at 3×. The wording points to the same star, yet the two printings differ by about nine degrees and in direction; the page does not reconcile them. Preserved as printed.

100. batch_120 / p. 240, right column, T21, Declin. ſin. hum. Ophiu. 31 47 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 240 (right column) the declination of the left shoulder of Ophiuchus (Declin. ſin. hum. Ophiu., line 21) is printed 31 47, the same figures as the distance of the right shoulder of Ophiuchus from the Vulture three lines above (line 18). On the following leaf the declination of the bright star in the left shoulder of Ophiuchus is printed B. 10 11½ and 10 13 (p. 241) and 10 9 B., 10 8 (p. 242), while the distance of the right shoulder from the Vulture is printed 31 47½ and 31 47. The declination at line 21 may repeat the figure of line 18; the page does not say. Preserved as printed.

101. batch_120 / pp. 239–240, declination of the preceding star in the mouth of Equuleus — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On the leaf pp. 239–240 the declination of the preceding star in the mouth of Equuleus is printed 8 33⅓ and 8 34 in the left column and 8 23¼ and 8 23 in the right column, ten minutes apart, while the following star in the mouth is

printed 8 27, 8 26¾ and 8 25, 8 25⅙ (within two minutes). The degree figures were read at 3×. The page does not say which pair is right; both are preserved as printed.

102. batch_121 / p. 241, right column, T4–T6 (20 November), Inter Lyram & occidentaliorem ex duabus medijs in rhombo 35 16 bis — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The distance between Lyra and the more western of the two middle stars in the rhombus (of Delphinus) is printed 35 16 bis on p. 241 (right column, 20 November), but 36 15¾ under Inter Occid. ex med. in rhombo & Lyram on p. 242 (left column, 21 November); the degree figures 35 and 36 were each read on a crop at 3×. The other rhombus distances from Lyra agree between the two days to within about half a minute. The page does not say that the two labels name one star; both values are preserved as printed.

103. batch_123 / p. 246, right column, T8, Capella & inferius caput [[II/?]] I 34 19$\frac{1}{12}$ — *Missing-source lacuna*

On p. 246 (right column, line 8) the sign after Capella & inferius caput is not printed in the form of the II of the left column of the same page: on a high-resolution image of this copy its two uprights carry upper and lower strokes that curve outward, away from each other, and descend below the line, with no stroke joining them. It may be a damaged or reversed II sort, in which case the line reads 'Capella and the lower head of II', as the left column's inferius II and the words inferius caput suggest; or it may be a different sign, which this copy does not identify. The edition gives II marked [?]. The sharper TIB copy shows two separate stems with hairline hooks, unlike the intact II on the same page; it does not settle the sign.

104. batch_125 / p. 249, woodcut figure, the star on the mouth (label 1) — *Missing-source lacuna*

The woodcut on p. 249 numbers its stars 2 to 21; no clear label 1 stands in the figure. Below the star on the mouth a short stroke joined to the star's lower ray, with a faint point at its foot, may be the number 1., as the other labels carry a point (11., 6., 18., 19., 21.); one high-resolution image of this copy reads it as a probable 1., another leaves it open between a label and hatching of the chin with a speck. If it is a label, the series 1–21 is complete; if not, no star is numbered 1 on this copy.

105. batch_128 / p. 255, left column, T44 (9 January, the last girdle star), 31 51 2/[?] — *Missing-source lacuna*

On p. 255 (left column, 9 January) the value for the last star of the girdle is printed 31 51 with a fraction whose numerator is 2 and whose denominator cannot be established on this scan. Read as 3 the value is 31° 51⅔′; read as 8 the print sets an unreduced 2/8, i.e. 31° 51¼′. A high-resolution image of this copy leaned to 8, but only on the absence of a gap in a heavily inked sort, with no forced-8 control on the leaf. The edition leaves the denominator open. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

106. batch_129 / p. 257, right column, T23–T24 (26 December), Altit. ſiniſtri humeri Orionis 41 20⅔ / 41 20½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 257 (right column, 26 December) the altitude of the left shoulder of Orion (Altit. ſiniſtri humeri Orionis) is printed 41 20⅔ and 41 20½; the word ſiniſtri and both figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The same page prints the left shoulder at 40 0 and 39 59⅔ on 27 December and at 39 59¾ on 18 February, and the right shoulder at 41 20½ and 41 20⅓ at the head of the column. The 26 December values agree with the right shoulder; the label may name the wrong shoulder, but the page does not say. Preserved as printed.

107. batch_130 / p. 260, foot of the page, italic block and Medium huius Eclipſis H. 2 M. 10 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

At the foot of p. 260 the italic block sets the beginning of the solar eclipse of 16 February at 1h 30m and the end at 2h 52m, with total duration 1h 22m, half 41m and middle 2h 11m (all closing), while the line printed beside it reads Medium huius Eclipſis H. 2 M. 10. The 2h 10m agrees with the computation on p. 259, which sets the beginning at 1h 25m and the end at 2h 55m. The page does not say which middle is adopted; both are preserved as printed.

108. batch_132 / p. 263, left column, T34 (1 June), per Tych. 57 14 8/4 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 263 (left column, 1 June) the meridian altitude by the Tychonic quadrant is printed 57 14 8/4. A high-resolution image of this copy confirms the numerator as an 8 (a single waist pinch and a closed lower bowl), against the open 3 of the ¾ in 57 21¾ by the iron quadrant on 3 June (line 40). As a fraction of a minute 8/4 is meaningless; it is probably a 3 set as, or read in the fount as, an 8, and the edition gives the value as 57° 14¾′ with the printed 8/4 in a bracket.

109. batch_133 / p. 265, right column, T11 (1 September), per Q. Mural. 38 34 2/? — *Missing-source lacuna*

The first mural-quadrant value of 1 September is printed 38 34 with a fraction whose numerator is 2 and whose denominator cannot be settled on this copy between 3 and 8, even on a high-resolution image of this copy. Read as 2/3 the value is 38° 34⅔′; read as 2/8 it is 38° 34¼′. The English leaves the denominator open. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

110. batch_133 / p. 266, right column, T14–T22 (26 October), the clock paragraph — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The paragraph puts noon at H. 12 42⅓ on the larger clock, corrected at the hour 9½, and then gives the clock as too fast by 42½ minutes; the two figures differ by ⅙ minute, which may be rounding. It also gives the interval as 3½ with no unit, whereas the clock times printed in the same paragraph (9½ to 12 42⅓) span 3h 12⅓m. Both figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy and given as printed.

111. batch_140 / p. 280, 2 March, Calculus veri loci ☾, Hinc Afc. rect. ☾ lim. 172°42½′ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The page prints Hinc Afc. rect. ☾ lim. 172°42½′. From its own figures, 146 34½ + 26 5¼ (from cor ♌) gives 172° 39¾′, and 195 53 50 − 23 10 58 (from Spica) gives 172° 42′ 52″. The printed value is 22″ from the Spica result, which may be rounding, but 2¾′ from the cor ♌ result; the page states no rule for combining the two (the line is labelled lim.). Given as printed.

112. batch_141 / p. 281, 23 May, the 9h 22m table, the Latitudo line 17 4 0 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On the line labelled Latitudo the page prints 17 4 0. A latitude of 17° is impossible for the Moon; the figure lies between the longitude 16 59 45 above it and the 17 9 0 below, and 17 4 0 + 0 5 = 17 9 0 closes, so it is evidently a step in the longitude reckoning set against the latitude label. Given as printed.

113. batch_142 / p. 284, left column, 1 December, ♄ from the bright star of ♈ 5 59⅙ / 5 59 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The two distances of ♄ from the bright star of ♈ on 1 December are printed 5 59⅙ and 5 59, with nothing before the single degree figure (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The same distance stands at 26 21 on 25 November and at 25 42⅓–25 39⅚ on 6 December, so the 1 December figures break the run by some 20°; a lost tens figure in the degrees is a likely reason. Given as printed.

114. batch_144 / p. 287, left column T15, 2 March, Declin. ♃ 21 23 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

At 12h 5m on 2 March the page prints Declin. ♃ 21 23 (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The declinations of ♃ printed for 25–28 February run 19 9–19 13, and the meridian altitude of the same night, 53 20⅓, taken with the altitude of the equator this volume prints (34 5 / 34 5½), gives about 19° 15′. The printed figure therefore stands some 2° out of series. Given as printed.

115. batch_145 / p. 289, left column, 12 February: declination of ♂ at 6h 20m, table 4 45⅙ against reduction 3 15⅓ M. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The observation table gives the declination of ♂ at 6h 20m as 4 45⅙ (with 4 45 at 6h 32m), while the reduction for the same 6h 20m, from codex V, prints Declin. ♂ 3 15⅓ M. Both figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The page does not say why the reduction departs from the table. Given as printed.

116. batch_145 / p. 290, left column T25, 5 December, A. R. cordis ♌ 146 55 (calculation in Kepler's hand) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The calculation for 5 December, which Dreyer's footnote assigns to Kepler's hand in codex V, takes A. R. cordis ♌ 146 55, and its sum 146 55 + 42 43 30 = 189 38 30 closes. The reductions of 28 February and 15 October 1588 (pp. 286–287) print the right ascension of cor ♌ as 146 34 25 and 146 34 30, about 20′ less. The page does not say where Kepler's value comes from. Given as printed.

117. batch_146 / p. 292, left column, 1 March, place of ♀: Declin. Aldeb. 25 36 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The reduction of 1 March prints Declin. Aldeb. 25 36 (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). Every other declination of Aldebaran printed in this volume falls between 15 36 and 15 37½ (e.g. 15 37 on p. 280 and 15 36 on p. 308, both in 1588), so the leading figure 2 is evidently an error for 1. The edition keeps the printed 25 36.

118. batch_146 / p. 292, left column T4, 1 March: Altit. ♀ 6° against p. 291 right T41 Altitudo ♀ 5 0 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reduction for 1 March prints Altit. ♀ 6°, while the observation table on p. 291 gives Altitudo ♀ 5 0 on the line under the distance taken at 6h 58m, the time the reduction uses. Both figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. Given as printed.

119. batch_146 / p. 292, right column T14–T18, 30 March, altitudes of ⊙ 17 6, 16 57½, 16 0, 15 22, 15 15 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The five altitudes of ⊙ printed for 30 March run 17 6, 16 57½, 16 0, 15 22, 15 15; the fall of 57½′ between the second and third rows and of 7′ between the last two is out of step with the other columns of the table, which run without a break. All five figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. Given as printed.

120. batch_147 / p. 293, right column T36–T37, 16 April evening table, Cor ♌ column 109 20, 109 5 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 16 April evening table the column of cor ♌ from the east, which otherwise rises steadily from 100 18 to 111 50, prints 109 20 followed by 109 5. Both figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy (a single 5 in the units place of 109 5). The two values are out of step with the column. Given as printed.

121. batch_148 / p. 295, right column T36 and T41, 17 May, Declin. ♀ 24 51 B. and Declin. ♀ repet. 25 51 borea — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The declination of ♀ is printed 24 51 B. at 6h 5m and, as a repeated reading at 6h 31m, 25 51 borea. The two differ by exactly one degree in the leading figure; both readings were confirmed independently by two readers of a high-resolution image. The declinations printed for 1–2 May run 25 7½–25 17⅓; the page does not settle which figure, if either, is a misprint. Given as printed.

122. batch_149 / p. 297, left column, 26 October table (from 9h 44m): time and altitude-of-⊙ columns — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 26 October table the time column prints 11 54, 11 55, 11 54½ in that order, so the third time stands before the second. In the same table the altitude of ⊙ in the morning is 15 33 at 10 22 and 15 30 at 10 27, a fall in a column that otherwise rises (both values confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). Given as printed.

123. batch_149 / p. 297, left column T43–T49, 26 October, the noon paragraph (footnote 1, Sic in codice D.) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The paragraph puts noon at 12 42⅓ on the larger clock, corrected at 9½h, and gives the clock as too fast by 42½ minutes over an interval of 3½; Dreyer's footnote (Sic in codice D.) stands on both figures. The ⅙-minute difference between 42⅓ and 42½ may be rounding, but the interval 3½ matches neither 9½h to noon (2½h) nor 9½h to 12h 42⅓m by the clock (3h 12⅓m). The same paragraph is printed among the solar observations on p. 266. Given as printed.

124. batch_150 / p. 299, right column T23–T33, 25 November, distances of ⊙ from the meridian shown by the clock — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The remarks of the 25 November rows give the distance of ⊙ from the meridian as shown by the clock: 18 17 at 10 31, 16 40 at 10 35, 16 30 on a row with no time, 15 45 at 10 36 and 15 20 at 10 40. The falls (1° 37′ in 4m, 55′ in 1m, 25′ in 4m) do not keep step with the times given. Given as printed.

125. batch_150 / p. 300, right column T25–T26, 5 December table, fifth head Azim. / ⊙ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The fifth head of the 5 December table is printed Azim. over the Sun sign ⊙ (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), over figures falling from 36 4 at 6h 36⅙m to 23 55 at 7h 34m. Every other column of the table concerns ♀, and the table is timed before sunrise: on 29 November the page gives the Sun rising at 8½h. The head may stand for the azimuth of ♀; the page does not say. Given as printed.

126. batch_151 / p. 302, left column T35–T36, Reliquæ differentiæ quæ a prima ♀ matutina obſeruatione[1] (footnote: Sic in codice D.) — *Missing-source lacuna*

The sentence Reliquæ differentiæ quæ a prima ♀ matutina obſeruatione ("The remaining differences, which from the first morning observation of ♀") breaks off with no main verb, and Dreyer's footnote records Sic in codice D. What the remaining differences were said to do is not in the print; the English gives the sentence as printed, incomplete.

127. batch_155 / p. 309, 5 February and 19 February, the sole and the heel of the foot of ♊ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Under 5 February the page prints 56 43½ and 56 43⅔ against the sole of the foot of ♊ (Planta pedis ♊). Under 19 February it prints 56 37 and 56 37⅓ for the sole and 56 43 and 56 43½ for the heel (Calx pedis ♊). The 5 February figures therefore agree with the heel, not the sole, some 6′ from the sole's later values; the labels may have been interchanged, but the page does not say so. Given as printed.

128. batch_156 / p. 311, right column lower block T9 (in vrſa maiore) and p. 312, left column T26–T27 (□ vrſæ maioris) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On 10 January (p. 311) the page prints a declination above the pole of 75 50 and below it 75 52, "Ergo verior" 75 51, against a star in vrſa maiore; on p. 312 the declinations 75 51 and 75 51¼ stand against the brighter star in the □ vrſæ maioris. Both words are confirmed on high-resolution images of this copy. The same pages give 75 52 / 75 52⅙ (9 January) and 75 51 / 75 51⅓ (10 January, P. M.) for the brighter [star] in the Lesser Bear. The page does not say whether the labels name the same star; maiore/maioris may stand for minore/minoris. Given as printed.

129. batch_158 / p. 316, left column T41 (24 October), mouth of Pegasus – upper star of the Swan's northern foot 42 11¼ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Under 24 October the distance from the mouth of Pegasus to the upper star of the northern foot of the Swan is printed 42 11¼, the 42 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. Under 3 October on the same page the same distance is printed 44 11½ and 44 11, and the other distances repeated between the two days agree within about 1′. The 2° difference lies in the degree figure alone. Given as printed.

130. batch_161 / p. 321, left column T48 (4 February), in exuvijs ♌, — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The label of left line 48 prints in exuvijs ♌, ("in the pelt of ♌"), the sign confirmed as ♌ on a high-resolution image of this copy. An earlier page of this volume (p. 134) prints in exuvijs ♉ quas tenet Orion for the pelt Orion holds, and the same pages print exuvijs / exuviarum elsewhere with no sign. Whether ♌ is a wrong sort or the logbook's own reading is not settled on the page. Given as printed.

131. batch_162 / p. 323, distance between 15 and 16 of Cetus: 5 December entry and Mästlin's list — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Under 5 December the distance between stars 15 and 16 of Cetus is printed 4 22½ (dubia), 4 20, 4 21⅓ and 4 21, with Pone pro his omnibus 4° 21′; Mästlin's list lower on the same page gives Inter 15 & 16 Ceti 4 8, 4 7, 4 8. All figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The difference of about 13′ is far beyond the spread of either list; the page does not say whether the two lists number the stars alike. Given as printed.

132. batch_164 / p. 327, right column, 9 February, the unlabelled pair 34 5 15 / 12 55 25 — *Category B — source compositor error*

Under 9 February the page sets the altitude of the equator 34 5 15 and, below it, 12 55 25. Taken with the declination 11 9 50 just above (a little after noon, with the other pinnule), the subtraction gives 22° 55′ 25″, which agrees with the meridian altitudes of the day (22 55⅓–22 55⅚, "put" 22 55½); 12 55 25 is out by 10° in the degree figure. The edition keeps the printed 12 55 25.

133. batch_164 / p. 327, right column, 9 February, second reckoning: altitude of the equator 34 5 30 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The second reckoning of 9 February subtracts the corrected altitude 22 55 0 from 34 5 30 to give 11 10 30, and closes. Elsewhere on the same page (left

line 22, right line 16) and throughout these solar reductions the altitude of the equator is printed 34 5 15. The page does not say why the second reckoning takes 15″ more. Given as printed.

134. batch_165 / p. 329, left column, 12 February morning, the dawn on the globe: 195 55 + 35½ = 231¼ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

With the right ascension of Spica put at P. 195 M. 55 and 35½ added, the page gives the point in the meridian at the beginning of the dawn as 231¼, and in the east 321 15. 195° 55′ + 35½° is 231° 25′; 231¼ (231° 15′) is what the 35° 20′ printed above for the first dawn gives, and 321 15 follows from 231 15. The 35½ and the 231¼ thus disagree by 10′. Given as printed.

135. batch_168 / p. 336, left column, 22 July, meridian altitude per Mural. nouo 51 11⅓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The meridian altitude of ☉ on 22 July is printed 52 11½ by the steel quadrant and 52 11½ by the mural quadrant with the old [pinnule], but 51 11⅓ with the new, the degree figure a plain 1 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The repeated value differs by 1° in its degrees alone. Given as printed.

136. batch_168 / p. 336, left column, 3 July, meridian altitude 56 0 and declinations 22 5 / 22 6 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On 3 July the page prints the meridian altitude of ☉ as 56 0 (with the new; 55 59⅔ with the old, 55 59½ by the revolving quadrant) and the declinations as 22 5 and 22 6 (all confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The page prints no reduction here, but taken with the altitude of the equator printed in this year's reductions, 34 5 15, the altitude gives a declination of 21° 54¾′, some 10′ from the printed values; on the other days of these pages the two agree within about 1′. Given as printed.

137. batch_169 / p. 338, right column T3–T4, 24 November, declinations of ☉ 23 44⅓ / 23 44½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 24 November declinations of ☉ are printed 23 44⅓ and 23 44½ (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), against 22 6⅔ / 22 7 on 23 November and 23 9 on 3 December. They also stand above the solstitial declinations of 23° 29′–23° 36′ printed for June on pp. 334–335. The day's meridian altitudes, taken with the altitude of the equator 34 5 15, give about 22° 15′. Given as printed.

138. batch_169 / p. 338, right column T12–T13, 29 November, declinations of ☉ 29 48 50 / 29 49 15 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 29 November declinations of ☉ are printed 29 48 50 and 29 49 15, the 29 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. No declination of the Sun can reach 29°: the solstitial values printed on pp. 334–335 are 23° 29′–23° 36′, and the series on this page runs 22 6⅔ (23 November) to 23 9 (3 December). The day's meridian altitudes, taken with the altitude of the equator 34 5 15, give about 22° 49′. Given as printed.

139. batch_170 / p. 340, right column lower block T5–T6, 28 October, declination of ♄ 7 24 / 7 24⅙ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 28 October declinations of ♄ are printed 7 24 and 7 24⅙ (confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy), while the same page gives 16 50½ (29 January), 18 3½ (27 March) and 20 28⅚ (14 November). The same entry prints the declination of the eye of ♉ as 20 50 / 20 50⅔ and the distance of ♄ from it as 9 33¼, 9 33⅓, 9 33⅙, so the two declinations differ by 13° 26′, more than the distance between the bodies; the three figures cannot all stand. Given as printed.

140. batch_171 / p. 341, 29 November, right column T2 and T5: the eye of ♉, east, 66 41 then 28 56½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 29 November entry the eye of ♉ east from the meridian is printed 66 41 and, at the next reading, 28 56½, a step of 37° 44½′, while every other step in the entry runs from 22½′ to 53¼′. Both figures were read at 3×. The page does not say whether a different quantity begins at the second reading. Given as printed.

141. batch_171 / p. 341, 23 November: computation H. 11 0¾ Dift. ♄ ab Aldeb. 7 42½ against the log H. 11 0¾′ 7 42⅓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The second 23 November entry (the computation) sets H. 11 0¾ Dift. ♄ ab Aldeb. 7 42½, while the evening log of the same day prints 7 42⅓ between ♄ and the eye of ♉ against H. 11 0¾′, with 7 42½ on the untimed line before it. All figures are confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The ⅙′ difference may be rounding, or the computation may have taken the neighbouring reading. Given as printed.

142. batch_172 / p. 343, right column T1–T3, 21 February: Conuenit itaque ſatis … deſideratis ſaltem 12 ſcrupulis — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

After the comparison of 21 February the page states that the Prutenic calculation agrees sufficiently, with only 12′ lacking. The table above it gives the observed longitude as 13 2 ♍ (13 1 58 in the reduction) and the Prutenic as 13 13 ♍, a difference of 11′ (11′ 2″); the latitudes agree at 1 30. The page does not say which figures the 12′ compares. Given as printed.

143. batch_172 / p. 343, left column, 21 February reduction, against p. 342 (batch_171) for the same morning — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reduction PRO LOCO ☿ for 21 February sets the distance of ☿ from cor ♌ at 0h 30½m as 18 56½ and the declination of ☿ as 8 4½ (8 4 30). The log of the same morning on p. 342 prints 18 56 at 0h 30½m (18 56½ at 0h 29½m) and the declination as 8 3½ (three times) and 8 3¾. The reduction thus takes a declination about 1′ above every printed reading. Given as printed.

144. batch_172 / p. 344, lower block, 12 February (Mars): declinations 13 33⅙ / 13 32½ against 12 27 from the meridian altitude — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 12 February entry for ♂ prints the declination as 13 33⅙ and 13 32½, and then states that the meridian altitude (21 38 55 by the steel quadrant) gives a

declination of 12° 27′. The two figures for the same morning differ by about 1° 6′, far more than the planet moves in the interval. The page records the disagreement without resolving it. Given as printed.

145. batch_173 / p. 346, right column T39, 5 April reduction: ♂ – northern scale-pan of ♎ 9 21⅔ at 11h 44m — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The second reduction of 5 April sets the distance of ♂ from the northern scale-pan of ♎ at 11h 44m as 9 21⅔, while the observation table of the same evening (left column line 11) prints that reading as 9 21¾. The 5″ difference may be rounding; the reduction closes on its own figure (223 45 30 − 8 6 22 = 215 39 8). Given as printed.

146. batch_174 / p. 347, left column, 13 and 15 April reductions, against the log on p. 346 (batch_173) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reductions on p. 347 repeat readings from the log on p. 346 with small differences: 13 April, ♂–Spica 16 56¼ at 11h 16½m (p. 346: 16 56⅙ at 11h 16½m, 16 56¼ at 11h 15⅔m) and ♂–northern scale-pan 11 33 50 (p. 346: 11 33¾); 15 April, ♂–Spica 16 11 at 11h 56m (p. 346: 11h 56⅓m) and the declination of ♂ 11 52½, below both readings printed on p. 346 (11 53, 11 53¼). The 13 April declination 12 2 40 is the mean of p. 346's 12 2½ and 12 2¾. Given as printed.

147. batch_174 / p. 348, computation: Repetita operatio, motus diurnus ♂ 23 45 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The repeated operation for the opposition of ♂ takes the diurnal motion of ♂ between 13 and 15 April as 23′ 45″ (hourly 59″). The longitudes p. 347 prints for those days, 4° 43′ 19″ and 3° 58′ 21″ ♏, are 44′ 58″ apart, about 22′ 29″ a day (about 22′ 4″ a day over the 2d 0h 48m between the clock times). The operation's own steps close on 23′ 45″. Given as printed.

148. batch_174 / p. 348, comparison table, row of 22 April, Tychonic longitude and latitude — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the table comparing the Tychonic, Alphonsine and Copernican places of ♂, the Tychonic row for 22 April breaks the daily run: the longitude moves 30 11/12′ from 20 to 22 April and then 34⅓′ from 22 to 23 April, against about 20–22′ a day in the other intervals, and the latitude moves 1⅙′ in the two days and then 7⅓′ in one, against about 2¼–2¾′ a day elsewhere. The Alphonsine and Copernican columns run evenly. Given as printed.

149. batch_175 / p. 349, right column upper block T19 (3 December), Declin. ♂ 17 23 8/4 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The second declination of ♂ on 3 December is printed 17 23 with a fraction 8 over 4. The numerator is settled as 8 on a high-resolution image of this copy (: the lower bowl closed on the left, where the ¾ of 10 49¾ and 26 51¾ in the same column are open) and by a third independent reading, on grey values. 8/4 is not a meaningful fraction of a minute here; a wrong sort for 3 is the likely reason. The English gives 17° 23¾′ with the printed form in a bracket.

150. batch_175 / p. 349–350, 15 September: Pro loco ♂ at H. 7¼, altitude ἐν πλάτει 4° — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The calculation for the place of ♂ on 15 September is set at H. 7¼, with the distance from the bright shoulder of ♐ 19 59 and the altitude ἐν πλάτει 4°. The observations of that evening on p. 349 are timed 8h 4½m to 8h 16⅔m and give the altitude as circiter 4½ (then 3 20, 2 50, 2 35). The page does not say whether 7¼ is a corrected time. Given as printed.

151. batch_175 / p. 350, left upper T3–T5, 15 September: right ascension of ♂ ex hiſce 225 27½ against the shoulder of ♐ 277 31½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 15 September computation gives the right ascension of the bright shoulder of ♐ as 277 31½ and derives ex hiſce the right ascension of ♂ as 225 27½ (both confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy). The two right ascensions are 52° 4′ apart, while the measured distance between the bodies is 19 59 and their declinations (24 33 and 26 36 south) are close together, so the derived figure cannot stand with the observation. Given as printed.

152. batch_175 / p. 350, left upper T11–T13, 15 September: simple longitude 9 ſex. 6 55½ − apogee 3 25 30 10 = 5 11 25 20 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The simple motion of ♂ is printed as 9 ſex. 6° 55½′ from ♈, the apogee as 3 25 30 10 and the eccentric anomaly as 5 11 25 20. The subtraction closes only if the leading figures count signs of 30° (276° 55½′ − 115° 30′ 10″ = 161° 25′ 20″); read as sexagenae of 60°, 9 ſex. exceeds a full circle and the figures do not close. The label ſex. thus conflicts with the arithmetic. Given as printed.

153. batch_175 / p. 350, 3 January (Venus): clock corrected at H. 7¼, error charged from 7⅓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 3 January entry states H. 7¼ horologium eſt correctum, and at its close gives the clock as 9½ minutes fast at the following noon, the error charged from 7⅓h in the morning. The two times for the same correction differ by 5 minutes. Given as printed.

154. batch_176 / p. 352, right column lower block, 27 March, column head Inter ♉ & ♄ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 27 March table of the Mercury observations a column of distances (21 54½, 21 55, 21 56) is headed Inter ♉ & ♄, the first sign confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy as the sign of Taurus, a crescent over a circle with no cross below. On 28 March the page heads the corresponding column Diſt. ♄ & ☿, with distances of 21 8 and 21 6. The ♉ may stand for ☿; the page does not say. Given as printed.

155. batch_176 / p. 352, left column upper block, 15 December (Venus): the first star of the wing of Pegasus 5 42⅓ or.² (footnote: Debet eße occ.) — *Category B — source compositor error*

The first reading of the first star of the wing of Pegasus on 15 December is printed 5 42⅓ or., east of the meridian, followed by 6 37⅓ and 7 30 west at 4h 55m and 4h 59⅙m. Dreyer's footnote states Debet eße occ., and the run of the series bears him out: the readings rise westward at about 12½′ a minute. The edition keeps the printed or.

156. batch_177 / p. 353, left column, 24 March reckoning, row Distance of ☿ and Aldebaran by the sextant, 31 55 at H. 8 15 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The reckoning sets the distance of ☿ from Aldebaran, 31 55, at the time 8h 15m, whereas the log on p. 352 prints the same distance at 8h 21⅓m. The two pages disagree on the time of this distance; the reckoning may be using a round time.

157. batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 27 March reckoning, row Declination, north [Decl. B.] under Ponatur ergo H. 8 9′, 16 14½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The corrected declination of ☿ on 27 March is printed twice as 16 14⅓ (16 19⅓ less 8′ plus 3′); under *Ponatur ergo H. 8 9′* the declination is set as 16 14½. The 10″ difference may be rounding.

158. batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 28 March reckoning, row Ponatur H. 8 15′ Afc. R. ☿, 33 50⅔ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 28 March reckoning computes the right ascension of ☿ as 33 50 44 (63 6 10 less 29 15 26) and then sets it under *Ponatur* as 33 50⅔, that is 33° 50′ 40″. The 4″ difference may be rounding.

159. batch_177 / p. 353, right column, 28 March reckoning, row observed declination of ☿, 16 44 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 28 March reckoning takes the observed declination of ☿ as 16 44, whereas the log on p. 352 prints the declination at 8h 15m on that day as 16 43⅚. The 10″ difference may be rounding.

160. batch_177 / p. 353, closing table, row 28 March, time 8 10 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The closing table of the places of ☿ prints the time for 28 March as 8 10, whereas the 28 March reckoning above it on the same page sets *Ponatur H. 8 15′*, and the other three rows of the table agree with their reckonings.

161. batch_177 / p. 354, right column, 8 January table, star 10, 18 5½ / 18 6, and footnote 2 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The table prints the distance from the eye of ☉ to star 10 as 18 5½ and 18 6. Footnote 2 reports a later addition: »Hic error, fit enim dift. 18 15½«, that is, the distance comes out 18° 15½′. The printed figures are 10′ below the value the added note gives, so a slip of one figure in the tens of minutes is a possible reason.

162. batch_177 / p. 354, Aries figure, label beside the star where the back meets the head — *Missing-source lacuna*

Beside the star where the back meets the head the drawing has a dark pen mark resembling a 4 (vertical stem, arm up and right, curled foot). On this copy it cannot be decided whether it is the numeral 4, a second partly overdrawn star, or part of the outline's hatching; the English carries [?]. If it is 4, the figure numbers this star 4; otherwise the star carries no label. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

163. batch_177 / p. 354, Aries figure, label below the star at the foot of the right-hand curl — *Missing-source lacuna*

Below the star at the foot of the right-hand curl stands a hook-shaped mark that admits the numeral 1 but is not settled on this copy; the English carries [?]. If it is 1, the figure numbers this star 1; otherwise the label there cannot be read. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

164. batch_178 / p. 356, 8 February, Declin. 1 ♈¹ per Armillas 21 29, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The 8 February list prints *Declin. 1 ♈ per Armillas 21 29*. The footnote reads *Debet eße 3 ♈ (α Arietis)*: the star is the third of ♈, α Arietis, not the first. Preserved as printed.

165. batch_179 / p. 357, Taurus figure, label 26 at the root of the upper horn and on the neck and back — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The drawing prints the numeral 26 at two stars: one near the root of the upper horn, set sideways, and one on the neck and back. The figure's labels otherwise number distinct stars, so one of the two is probably a slip for another number; the page does not show which.

166. batch_179 / p. 357, Taurus figure, ear, the star above — *Missing-source lacuna*

Beside the upper star at the ear the drawing carries a mark that is not settled on this copy; it may be a numeral or part of the hatching of the ear, in which case the star has no label. The English carries [?]. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

167. batch_179 / p. 358, star 13: distances (left column) and declinations (right column, last row 13 / 3) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 358 the star numbered 13 is given magnitude 4 in the 9 January distances and magnitude 3 in the declinations by the subterranean armillae below; the magnitudes of the other stars common to both lists agree.

168. batch_180 / p. 359, distances by the sextant, star 30, and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The footnote reports a later addition: »Videtur non 30 ſed 31 Ptolemæi eße«, that is, the star numbered 30 seems to be Ptolemy's 31, not 30. The text keeps the number 30; the note questions its identification with Ptolemy's catalogue.

169. batch_180 / p. 359, declinations of 10 January (left column) and distances by the sextant (right column), star 36 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 359 the star numbered 36 carries magnitude 6 in the 10 January declinations and magnitude 5 in the distances by the sextant from the lower head of ♊.

170. batch_180 / p. 360, left column, Declin. pectoris ♉ 20 18 with footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The page prints *Declin. pectoris ♉ 20 18* with footnote 1, *Falſa eſt hæc declinatio*. The declination of the same star (number 6) is printed on 29 January in the

same column as 11 12½ and 11 13, so the 20 18 is about 9° wrong by that internal witness. Preserved as printed.

171. batch_181 / p. 362, Gemini figure, right of the ringed star on the forehead of the right-hand figure — *Missing-source lacuna*

Right of the ringed star on the forehead of the right-hand figure stands a Z-form 2; whether a second sort follows, buried in the hatching of the hair, cannot be settled on this copy. The English carries [?]. Read as 2 alone the label repeats a number the drawing gives elsewhere; read as a two-figure number beginning with 2 it would supply one of the numbers absent from the settled labels, which run 1–25 without 8, 21 and 22. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

172. batch_181 / p. 362, Gemini figure, label right of the star beyond the toes of the foot furthest right — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The label beyond the toes of the foot furthest right is set as a capital I: a bar at the top on both sides and a foot bar to the right, the form of the page's typeset capital I, while no 1 in the drawing's other labels (10–19, 21) carries a bar. By its place among the foot stars 2, 3 and 4 it numbers star 1. The edition gives it as printed, I.

173. batch_182 / p. 363, 29 January, star 7: declinations and the distances below — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 363 the star numbered 7 carries magnitude 5 in the 29 January declinations and magnitude 6 in the distances that follow on the same day.

174. batch_182 / p. 364, right column T26, Inter cor ♊ & genu infer. ♊ 47 55½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 9 February distances the page prints *Inter cor* ♊ & in the second row numbered 10, where every other row of the same formula prints *cor* ♌, the heart of Leo; the one sign is confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. A wrong sort of the sign is the likely reason, but the page gives no other witness for this row.

175. batch_182 / p. 364, 9 February distances, left T45 genu ſuper. ♊ and right T26 genu infer. ♊ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The number 10 is printed twice in the 9 February distances: at the knee of the upper ♊ (left column) and at the knee of the lower ♊ (right column). The two are different stars, so one of the numbers is probably a slip; the page does not show which.

176. batch_183 / p. 365, left column T21, row 12 N. B.[1] 21 5, and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 9 February declinations by the armillae the number 12 is printed twice: on p. 364 (the thigh of the lower ♊) with 21 6 and 21 6⅓, and again on p. 365 with the label *N. B.* only and the value 21 5. The footnote, *Sic in codice D.*, records that the manuscript reads so; the page does not say whether the second row is the same star.

177. batch_183 / p. 366, Cancer figure, right of the upper eye ring — *Missing-source lacuna*

Right of the upper eye ring the drawing has a hooked stroke, open to the left with a foot at its lower left. It may be a numeral of 2-like form or a stroke of the drawn eye; this copy does not settle it, and the English carries [?]. The fifteen settled labels already run 1–15, so if it is a numeral it repeats one of them. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

178. batch_185 / p. 369, left column T36, drace ſin. priori 28 32¼ (star 14 of ♑; also p. 408 left T36, Quæ eſt in drace ſiniſtra) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The page prints *drace ſin. priori* for the fourteenth star of ♑, the five letters d-r-a-c-e confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy with no abbreviation sign; the same word stands for that star on p. 408, *Quæ eſt in drace ſiniſtra*. The form is not a construable Latin word, and the edition keeps it as printed and untranslated; the page gives no other form.

179. batch_185 / p. 370, 8 April declinations, star 29 Infimæ eiusdem pedis[1] 10 33½, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The 8 April declinations print 10 33½ for the star numbered 29, the lowest of the same foot. The footnote on the page reads *Decl. falſa eſt. Debet eße circiter 10° 48′*, that the declination is false and should be about 10° 48′. Preserved as printed.

180. batch_186 / p. 372, 11 March distances from the heart of ♑, left T20 28[1] 23 46 and left T34 28 38 10, with footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 11 March distances from the heart of ♑ print the number 28 twice, at 23 46 / 23 46¾ and at 38 10 / 38 10¾. The footnote to the first reads *Non eſt ſtella, quam Tycho 28 vocat, ſed ſtellula* ω *Virginis*: that row is not the star Tycho numbers 28 but the little star ω of Virgo.

181. batch_187 / p. 373, left column, continuation of the 14 March distances, row 29[1] 41 51½, and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 14 March distances from the northern scale-pan of ♎ print the number 29 on p. 372 (48 57 / 48 57¾) and again at the head of p. 373 (41 51½ / 41 52¼). The footnote to the second reads *In codice D numerus 2 lineis inductus eſt*: in codex D the figure 2 of this number is struck through, so the manuscript appears to number the second row 9.

182. batch_187 / p. 373, left column, continuation of the 14 March distances, row 21[2] 21 54, and footnote 2 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The row numbered 21 (21 54) carries footnote 2, which reports a later addition: »Creditur 20«, that the star is believed to be 20. The text keeps the number 21.

183. batch_187 / p. 373, 15 March declinations, row 6 Sequentis[3] lucidioris in ala auſtrali 1 39½, and footnote 3 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The label of the star numbered 6 in the 15 March declinations reads *Sequentis lucidioris in ala auſtrali*, the following brighter [star] in the southern wing. The footnote reads *Debet eße »Quatuor præcedentis«*, that it should be the preceding one of the four, as the same star is described in the 14 March distances on p. 372. Preserved as printed.

184. batch_187 / p. 373, 8 April declinations, row 8, 2^4 28 M., and footnote 4 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The 8 April declinations print 2 28 M. for the star numbered 8. The footnote reads *Debet eße 1^0*, that the degree figure should be 1, giving 1° 28′ south. Preserved as printed.

185. batch_188 / p. 375, upper left column, declinations of 5 ♎, 13 55 / 13 50 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The page prints two declinations for the star 5 ♎, 13 55 and 13 50, which differ by 5′; the other pairs and sets on the page differ by 1′ at most. The page does not say which is preferred; a wrong figure in the units of the minutes in one of them is a possible reason.

186. batch_188 / p. 375, Scorpius figure, the topmost label — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The topmost label of the Scorpius drawing reads 22 on two independent readings at 9×, two Z-shaped sorts like the drawing's own 2; the other eleven labels run 1–11, and no 12 is printed. A misprint for 12 is the likely reason, but the page sets 22, and the edition gives it as printed.

187. batch_188 / p. 376, Capricornus, stars 19 and 20: 1 August distances and the declinations below — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 376 the stars numbered 19 and 20 carry magnitude 5 in the 1 August distances and magnitude 6 in the declinations on the same page.

188. batch_188 / p. 376, 1 August, distances from the first star of the wing of Pegasus, row 23^1 38 3, and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 1 August distances from the first star of the wing of Pegasus the row of the preceding star of the two in the lead-out of the tail carries the number 23 with footnote 1, *Hic numerus lineis inductus eſt*: in the manuscript this number is struck through. The print keeps the number, so the row's identification with star 23 of the figure rests on a cancelled figure.

189. batch_189 / p. 377, 8 January, N. B. Hæ ſtellæ in manu ♒ … (in altitudine circiter 5 vel 4 grad.)^1, and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The N. B. on the stars in the hand of ♒ prints, in brackets, *in altitudine circiter 5 vel 4 grad.*, at an altitude of about 5 or 4°. Footnote 1 reads *Verba hic uncis inclusa lineis inducta ſunt*: the bracketed words are struck through in the manuscript, so the stated altitude was cancelled by the writer.

190. batch_190 / p. 379, left column, distances from the far end of the wing of Pegasus, stars 11 and 12, Pone $52^2/_3{}^1$ and Pone 36^1, with footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For star 11 the page prints the readings 29 52 and 29 52⅙ and then *Pone 52⅔*; for star 12 the readings 28 37 and 28 36¾ and then *Pone 36*. Each adopted value lies outside both of its readings, whereas for star 9 the adopted 32 10⅚ lies between its readings. Both are keyed to the footnote *Sic in codice D.*, which records that the manuscript reads so.

191. batch_191 / p. 382, Pisces figure, the strokes right of the mark numbered 11 — *Missing-source lacuna*

Right of the star whose label is 11 stand further strokes, read as a 1 followed by an unsettled sort; whether they form a second label or belong to the drawing cannot be settled on this copy. The English carries [?]. A sharper copy (TIB Hannover), read blind on 2026-10-29, leaves it open as well.

192. batch_192 / p. 384, 28 October, Between Scheat of Pegasus and 28 of ♓, 23 26½[1], and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The second figure of the distance between Scheat of Pegasus and 28 of ♓, 23 26½, carries footnote 1: *Adſcriptum eſt in margine: »Suſpicor 35, 6«*, a marginal addition suspecting 35, of magnitude 6. The text keeps the number 28. On 20 November (p. 385) the same distance to 28 is printed 25 6 / 25 6⅔, which also disagrees with this value.

193. batch_193 / p. 385, 20 November, distances from Scheat of Pegasus to 26 and 28 of ♓ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On 20 November the page prints the distance from Scheat of Pegasus to 26 of ♓ as 26 26 / 26 25¾ and to 28 of ♓ as 25 6 / 25 6⅔. On 28 October (p. 384) the same pairs are printed 25 3½ / 25 4 and 23 25¾ / 23 26½, so the two days differ by about 1° 22′ and 1° 40′, while the distances to 30 and 37 differ by about 1′–1½′. The p. 384 value to 28 carries a marginal note suspecting star 35; the pages do not say whether the same stars were observed.

194. batch_193 / p. 386, 30 March, Hæc diſtantia non conuenit cum ea quæ eſt obſeruata . . .[1], and footnote 1 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The sentence *Hæc diſtantia non conuenit cum ea quæ eſt obſeruata* breaks off in points, and footnote 1 explains: *Valde difficile lectu, ad imam paginam. Cf. ſupra, ad diem 12 Martii* — the rest was very difficult to read at the foot of the manuscript page. The print then sets *Ponatur diſtantia vera 51 51⅓*, outside that day's readings 51 48½ and 51 49¼; what the missing words said about the observed distance is not recoverable from this edition.

195. batch_194 / p. 387, right column T3, 21 November, mai. 23 3 23 2 5″ (middle star of the tail of the Greater Bear) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

In the 21 November table the other three printed differences close (1⅙′, 30″, 50″). In the last row the page prints *23 3*, *23 2* and then *5″*, set close after the *2*, about 1¾ figure-widths left of the difference column; 23 3 less 23 2 is 1′, so as a difference *5″* does not close. If instead the *5″* belongs to the second value, 23 2 5, no difference is printed for this row; the measured position does not decide between the two.

196. batch_194 / p. 387, left column, 9 October declinations, number 14 at the head and at the foot of the list — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The 9 October declination list prints the number 14 twice: at its head for the lower of the preceding stars in the head of Medusa, and at its foot for the following, brightest star of the head, each with 37 12 *bis*. The labels name different stars; the page does not say whether one number is a slip.

197. batch_194 / p. 387, left column, 9 October declinations, number 23: ſupra genu ſiniſtrum[1] 38 44 and in femore 38 46 bis, with footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The number 23 stands twice in the 9 October list: for the star above the left knee (38 44 / 38 44½) and for the star in the thigh (38 46 *bis*). Footnote 1, at the first, reports a marginal addition: »vide meliorem hic infra«, see a better one here below, which suggests the second row was meant to replace the first.

198. batch_196 / p. 391, right column lower block T3, 11 January, Arcturi 22 29⅔ / 22 29 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

Under 11 January the page prints the declination of Arcturus as 22 29⅔ and 22 29, the 22 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. Under 10 January on the same page the declinations of Arcturus run from 21 37½ down to 21 27¾ at altitudes 2° 20′–8° 13′, with *Vera 21 23*, and the 11 January altitude, 4 30, lies within that range. A wrong degree figure is a possible reason; the page gives no correction.

199. batch_197 / p. 394, right column upper block T2, Can. min. 6 13⅓ B., and COLLATIO foot row 6 13⅔ B. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

On p. 394 the true declination of Canis Minor is printed 6 13⅓ B. in the right column and 6 13⅔ B. in the foot row of the comparison table, both readings settled on high-resolution images of this copy. The 20″ difference may be rounding.

200. batch_197 / p. 394, COLLATIO foot row, Arcturus 21 22½ B. — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The foot row of the comparison table gives the declination of Arcturus as 21 22½ B., whereas p. 391 prints *Vera 21 23 ex altitudine*. The 30″ difference may be rounding.

201. batch_197 / p. 394, COLLATIO foot row, column Spica ♍ A° 86, . . .[2], and footnote 2 — *Missing-source lacuna*

In the foot row of the comparison table the cell of Spica (A° 86) is printed as points, with footnote 2: *8° 57¼′ M., lineis inducta*, the manuscript value 8° 57¼′ south, struck through with lines. The print therefore sets no declination for Spica in that row; the struck value is the only one the source records.

202. batch_198 / p. 395, italic line Altitudo maxima lucidæ □ vrſæ maioris 70 5 0 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The italic line prints *Altitudo maxima lucidæ □ vrſæ maioris 70 5 0*. Higher on the same page the meridian altitudes 70 5 and 70 5⅓ stand under *Lucidioris*

in □ *Vrſæ min.*, and 41 44⅔–41 45⅙ under *Luc. in* □ *Vrſæ min.*; the figures of the italic line answer to the Lesser Bear's entries, so *maioris* may be a slip for *minoris*. The page asserts no correction.

203. batch_199 / p. 397, upper block, Caput Andromedæ 356 50 30 (left) and 356 51 0 (right) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The upper block of p. 397 prints the reference value for the head of Andromeda as 356 50 30 in the left column and 356 51 0 in the right column. The page does not say which was used; the 30″ difference may be rounding.

204. batch_199 / p. 397, lower block, third star of ♈, Hinc Aſc. R. emendata 27 30 30 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the third star of ♈ the page prints the right ascension from Aldebaran as 27 29 29 and the other way round as 27 33 5, and then *Hinc Aſc. R. emendata 27 30 30*. The mean of the two is 27 31 17, 47″ above the corrected value, whereas for the other stars of these pages the corrected value lies within a few seconds of the mean of its pair. The page does not call the figure a mean.

205. batch_199 / p. 398, thirteenth star of ♈, Latitudo 1 29⅔ Auſtr.[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The catalogue prints the latitude of the thirteenth star as 1 29⅔ south. The footnote reads *Debet eſſe 1° 19¾′. Cf. T. III p. 412*, giving 1° 19¾′ with a reference to vol. III, p. 412. Preserved as printed.

206. batch_200 / p. 399, sixth star of ♉ (the breast), Aſcenſ. R. a lucido pede 54 30 5[1], and footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

At the right ascension from the bright foot, 54 30 5, footnote 1 reports an addition: »Videtur melior, ideoque longitudo cum limitata Aſcenſione Recta corrigenda venit« — this value seems better, so the longitude is to be corrected with the limited right ascension. The note adds that in the catalogue the longitude was nevertheless entered without any correction; the page prints the mean 54 28 30 and the longitude 24 51 ♉ unaltered.

207. batch_200 / p. 400, sixteenth star of ♉ (root of the southern horn), Declinatio borea 18 6[1], and footnote 1 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry for the sixteenth star of ♉ ends with the declination 18 6, and footnote 1 reads *Longitudo et Latitudo deſunt*: the longitude and latitude are missing. The source gives no values for them at this place.

208. batch_200 / p. 400, eighteenth star of ♉, longitude 10° 53′ 52″ ♊ and latitude 1 49½, and footnote 2 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry prints the longitude of the eighteenth star as 10° 53′ 52″ ♊ and the latitude as 1 49½. Footnote 2 reads *Long. debet eſſe 11° 5½′, Lat. 1° 15½′ (cf. T. III p. 412)*, so the longitude should be 11° 5½′ and the latitude 1° 15½′, by vol. III, p. 412. Preserved as printed.

209. batch_201 / p. 401, twenty-fourth star of ♉, Aſcenſio R. verificata 55 6 30 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the twenty-fourth star the page prints the right ascension from the bright foot of ♊ as 55 6 49 and the other way round as 55 7 54, and then *Aſcenſio R.*

verificata 55 6 30, which lies below both readings and 51½″ below their mean. The page does not say from what the verified value was obtained.

210. batch_201 / p. 402, thirty-fifth star of ♉, Aſc. recta emendata 60 22⅙ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the thirty-fifth star the page prints the right ascension from the bright foot of ♊ as 60 20⅓ and the other way round as 60 26, and then *Aſc. recta emendata 60 22⅙*, that is 60° 22′ 10″, 1′ below the mean of the two. The page does not call the figure a mean.

211. batch_201 / p. 402, thirty-sixth star of ♉, Viceverſa non habetur and Aſc. R. ab infer. cap. ♊ 61 28¼[1], with footnote 1 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The entry for the thirty-sixth star prints *Viceverſa non habetur*, that the right ascension the other way round is not available, and then the right ascension from the lower head of ♊, 61 28¼. Footnote 1 reports an addition at that figure: »Emendata aſcenſio recta viceverſa«, corrected right ascension the other way round, which sits uneasily with the statement that no reverse value is available.

212. batch_202 / p. 403, the ♊ magnitude summary (primæ 2, ſecundæ 1 … 25) — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The summary of ♊ on p. 403 counts two stars of the 1st magnitude and one of the 2nd (total 25, which closes). In the entries, the first and second stars (p. 403) and the seventeenth (p. 404) are each printed as of the 2nd magnitude, and none of the eighteen stars on these pages as of the 1st. The summary may count the two brightest as of the 1st magnitude where the entries call them 2nd.

213. batch_202 / p. 404, tenth star of ♊, Latitudo 2 11 borea[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The latitude of the tenth star is printed 2 11 north. Footnote 1 reads *Declinatio 11′ major eſt quam vera. Latitudo igitur eſſe debuit 2° 0′. Cf. T. III p. 412*: the declination used is 11′ greater than the true one, so the latitude should have been 2° 0′. Preserved as printed.

214. batch_202 / p. 404, eleventh star of ♊, Aſc. R. a corde ♌ 100 4 52 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the eleventh star the page prints three right-ascension readings, 100 4 52 from the heart of ♌, 99 55 0 the other way round from Aldebaran, and 99 54 28, and then *Inuenta eſt Aſcenſio R. 99 54¾*. The first reading stands about 10′ from the other two and from the value found, which ignores it; a wrong figure in the tens of minutes is a possible reason.

215. batch_203 / p. 405, eighteenth star of ♊, longitude 5° 19⅓ ♋[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The longitude of the eighteenth star of ♊ is printed 5° 19⅓ ♋. The footnote reads *Debet eſſe 5° 29′ (error calculi)*: it ought to be 5° 29′, the printed figure being an error of calculation. Preserved as printed.

216. batch_203 / p. 406, fifth star of ♋, latitude 0 4 Auſt., and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The latitude of the fifth star of ♋ is printed 0 4 *Auſt.*, south. The footnote reads *Debet eße borealis*: it ought to be north. Preserved as printed.

217. batch_204 / p. 407, first star of ♌ (in the nostrils), after Aſcenſio R. emendata 135 5⅓ — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry for the first star of ♌ prints two right-ascension readings and the corrected value 135 5⅓, and then the longitude 9 31⅓ ♌ and latitude; no declination is printed, where the other entries of the catalogue give one. The source gives no value for it at this place.

218. batch_204 / p. 408, left column T15, eleventh star of ♌, Aſcenſio R. limitata 146 16 20 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The two readings for the eleventh star are 140 17 30 from the tail of ♌ and 140 15 10 the other way round, whose mean is 140 16 20; the page prints *Aſcenſio R. limitata 146 16 20*, the 146 confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The minutes and seconds equal the mean exactly, so the degree figure 146 is wrong by the arithmetic of the page's own readings. Preserved as printed.

219. batch_204 / p. 408, fourteenth star of ♌, Aſc. recta limitata 144 37 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For the fourteenth star the readings are 144 36⅔ from the tail of ♌ and 144 38⅔ the other way round, with the mean 144 37 40; the page prints *Aſc. recta limitata 144 37*, 40″ below it. The page does not call the figure a mean.

220. batch_204 / p. 408, sixteenth star of ♌, right ascension 145 20, longitude 22 14 ♌, latitude 2 10[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry prints the right ascension 145 20, longitude 22 14 ♌ and latitude 2 10. Footnote 1 states that Tycho used a false right ascension: from his distance from Spica of 12 February 1589, 49° 46′ and 46¾′, the right ascension comes out 152° 30′.6, and from it the longitude 28° 42½′ ♌ and latitude 4° 31½′. Preserved as printed.

221. batch_205 / p. 407 summary of ♌ against the entries on pp. 407–409 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The count of ♌ on p. 407 prints *quintæ 3*, *ſextæ 7* (total 30). Over pp. 407–409 the thirty entries print two stars of the 5th magnitude (the ninth and nineteenth) and eight of the 6th, the thirtieth as *6tæ minor*; the other magnitudes and the total agree. One star counted as 5th in the summary is printed as 6th in its entry; the page does not say which.

222. batch_205 / p. 410, eighth star of ♍, Viceverſa a Bor. lance ♎ 189 30 … retineatur vtpote melior[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The text prints the readings 189 26 and 189 30 and retains the second, *Hæc Aſc. R. retineatur vtpote melior*, with longitude 9 18½ ♎ and latitude 2 23⅔. Footnote 1 states that the right ascension is in error: from the distance from the northern scale-pan observed on 14 March 1589, 34° 35½′, it comes out 189° 36′.3, giving longitude 9° 24′ ♎ and latitude 2° 26′ north. Preserved as printed.

223. batch_206 / p. 411, thirteenth star of ♍ (Vindemiator ♍), Aſc. R. a corde ♌ 190 24 37 and Aſcenſio R. media 190 27 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The list of right ascensions used as foundations on p. 397 gives *Vindemiator* ♍ 190 24 27. Here the reading from the heart of ♌ is printed 190 24 37, the reading from the northern scale-pan 190 29 17, and the mean right ascension 190 27, which closes with them. The catalogue's adopted value thus stands about 2½′ from the foundation value; the page does not reconcile the two.

224. batch_207 / p. 413, thirty-fourth star of ♍, longitude 22° 0¾′ ♎¹, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The edition prints the longitude of the thirty-fourth star of ♍ as 22° 0¾′ ♎. Footnote 1 records that the codex has 20° 0¾′, and that 22° stands correctly in the *Progymnasmata* and in the catalogue of a thousand stars. The printed figure is thus the editor's emendation of the manuscript's degree figure, on the warrant of those two witnesses.

225. batch_207 / p. 414, sixth star of ♎, longitude 12° 16½′ ♏, and latitude 1 14⅙ B.¹, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry prints the longitude of the sixth star of Libra as 12° 16½′ ♏ and the latitude as 1 14⅙ north. The footnote reads *Longitudo eſse debet 13° 5′, latitudo 1° 14½′. Error calculis debetur, aſc. recta et declinatio recte ſe habent*: the error lies in the calculations, the right ascension and declination being correct. Preserved as printed.

226. batch_208 / p. 415, ninth star of ♏, Latitudo 5 50¼ M.¹, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The latitude of the ninth star of ♏ is printed 5 50¼ south. Footnote 1 reads *Latitudo debet eſse 5° 59½′. Error calculi vel lapſus calami*: the latitude ought to be 5° 59½′, the printed figure being an error of calculation or a slip of the pen. Preserved as printed.

227. batch_208 / pp. 414–415, count of ♏ on p. 414 against the entries — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The count of ♏ on p. 414 prints *primæ 1*, *ſecundæ 1 minor.*, *tertiæ 2*, *quartæ 5*, *quintæ 1 minor.*, *ſextæ 2*, total 12. The entries on pp. 414–415 give ten stars: one of the 4th magnitude and one of the 6th fewer than the count, and the 5th-magnitude star printed without *minor*. The catalogue may have omitted two stars that the count includes.

228. batch_208 / p. 415, sixth star of ♐, longitude 6° 40⅔′ ♑ and latitude 3 31 Merid.⁴, and footnote 4 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry prints the longitude of the sixth star of ♐ as 6° 40⅔′ ♑ and the latitude as 3 31 south. Footnote 4 reads *Longitudo debet eſse 6° 43½′, latitudo 3° 21′ M.* Preserved as printed.

229. batch_208 / p. 416, right column T23, star 16 of ♐, Aſc. R. a luc. caudæ Oph. 293 40 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The right ascension of star 16 is printed *Aſc. R. a luc. caudæ Oph. 293° 40′*, the word *Oph.* confirmed on a high-resolution image of this copy. The same

formula in the entries of the fifteenth and seventeenth stars prints *a luc. caudæ* ♍, and in this catalogue *caudæ Serp.* is the tail of Serpens. The page may have set *Oph.* in error for the sign; the edition gives the word as printed.

230. batch_208 / p. 416, star 19 of ♐, Hinc Aſc. R. 287 53⅙ and Viceverſa … 288 15 50 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

For star 19, *obſcura*, the page derives the right ascension as 287 53⅙ from its distance from the bright star of the tail and as 288 15 50 the other way round from the western star of the head of ♐, 22′ 40″ apart, where the other pairs on these pages agree within a few minutes; it then sets *Aſcenſ. recta limit. 288 4*, the mean of the two. The page does not comment on the disagreement.

231. batch_209 / p. 417, second star of ♍, Declinatio Auſtrina 13 45¼ and Aſcenſio R. emendata 299 25[1], with footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry prints the declination of the second star of ♍ as 13 45¼ south. Footnote 1 records that a longitude and latitude added in the margin (28° 40½′ ♍, 6° 52⅔′ north, also in the star catalogue) are struck through, and that the declination observed on 1 August 1589 is false and ought to be 13° 58½′. Preserved as printed.

232. batch_209 / p. 417, fourth star of ♍, Aſc. R. a 10ma Oph. 297 16 0 and Aſc. R. a lucida caudæ ♍ 297 35½, hæc videtur melior[3], with footnote 3 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The two right ascensions of the fourth star differ by 19½′, 297 16 0 and 297 35½, and the text calls the second the better, *hæc videtur melior*. Footnote 3 states that the distance from the bright star of the tail of ♍ which gives 297° 35′, the value Tycho used, must contain an error, while the distance from the right hand of Ophiuchus gives 297° 20′, hence longitude 26° 42½′ and latitude 7° 18½′ north (1589); the catalogue has 26° 58′ ♍, 7° 16′ north. Preserved as printed.

233. batch_209 / p. 417, fifth star of ♍, Declinatio Auſtrina[4] 19 41, and footnote 4 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The declination of the fifth star of ♍ is printed 19 41 south. Footnote 4 reads *Debuit eſſe 19° 29′, error 10′ (d. 13. Aug. 1590). Aſc. recta 300° 51′ non multum a vera abeſt*: it should have been 19° 29′, the error arising on 13 August 1590, while the right ascension 300° 51′ is near the truth. (The difference of the two figures is 12′; the footnote calls it 10′.) Preserved as printed.

234. batch_209 / p. 418, eleventh star of ♍, Reſp. Longitudo 1° 36¾′ ♒[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The longitude of the eleventh star is printed 1° 36¾′ ♒. Footnote 1 states that, although its two right ascensions agree well, the longitude is 10′ greater than the true one because the correction for refraction was neglected. Preserved as printed.

235. batch_209 / p. 418, twelfth star of ♍, Aſc. R. ab orient. cap. ♐ 306 32, Viceverſa a 18va ♒ 306 54, Declinatio Auſtrina[2] 28 30, with footnote 2 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The declination of the twelfth star is printed 28 30 south. Footnote 2 states that it is 7′ greater than the true value, that on 15 August 1589 it was observed correctly as 28° 22′ 3, and that the refraction correction seems to have been applied twice. The entry's two right ascensions, 306 32 and 306 54, also differ by 22′, and no adopted value is printed. Preserved as printed.

236. batch_209 / p. 418, sixteenth star of ♒, Decima ſexta magn. … minor[3], and footnote 3 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry prints *Decima ſexta magn. … minor*, with points where the magnitude figure stands in the other entries. Footnote 3 reads *Catalogus habet mag. 6.* This source gives no figure at this place; the catalogue's 6 is the only witness.

237. batch_209 / p. 418, seventeenth star of ♒, Aſcenſ. R. pone 311 0[4], and footnote 4 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry sets *Aſcenſ. R. pone 311 0*. Footnote 4 states that Tycho used this value and that the longitude so found is about 13′ smaller than the true one; with 311° 10½′ the longitude comes out 7° 30½′ ♒ (1589) and the latitude 4° 29′ south, near the truth. Preserved as printed.

238. batch_209 / p. 418, twenty-first star of ♒, after the true declination, and footnote 5 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry ends with the declination and prints no longitude or latitude. Footnote 5 explains that the longitude and latitude are struck through in the codex but were nevertheless entered in the catalogue without correction, and that they ought to be (for 1589) longitude 14° 30½′, latitude 4° 55½′ south.

239. batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-fifth star of ♒, Declinatio A. 13 13[1], and footnote 1 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry prints one right ascension, 319 46 0, and the declination 13 13, and no longitude or latitude. Footnote 1 records that the codex gives longitude 19° 18⅚′ ♒ and latitude 1° 57½′ north, struck through with lines, that it could not be found which right ascension Tycho used for this position, which is quite true, and that the catalogue's place was found from right ascension 319° 46′.

240. batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-sixth star of ♒, Declinatio Auſtrina 15 34[2], and footnote 2 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The declination of the twenty-sixth star is printed 15 34 south. Footnote 2 reads *Debet eſſe circiter 15° 24′. Die 30 Oct. 1589 decl. 15° 32′ obſervata eſt*: it ought to be about 15° 24′, and on 30 October 1589 the declination 15° 32′ was observed. Preserved as printed.

241. batch_210 / p. 419, twenty-seventh star of ♒, Latitudo 0 10⅓ M.[3], and footnote 3 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The entry gives the twenty-seventh star, *Quæ ſupra 26tam*, declination 15 25, longitude 20 5⅚ ♒ and latitude 0 10⅓ south. Footnote 3 states that this place is false, since there is no star there; perhaps the star B. D. −13° 6027 = P. XXI. 291 was observed, whose declination in 1589, however, was about 14° 36′. Preserved as printed.

242. batch_210 / p. 420, eleventh star of ♒, Aſcenſio R. mediata 331 57 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The two readings for the eleventh star of ♒ are 332 1 41 from the far end of the wing and 331 54 55 from the Vulture; their mean is 331 58 18. The page prints *Aſcenſio R. mediata 331 57*, 1′ 18″ below it.

243. batch_210 / p. 420, thirteenth star of ♒, Aſcenſio R. media 328 48 40 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The three readings for the thirteenth star of ♒ are 328 50 32, 328 47 49 and 328 45 45, whose mean is 328 48 2. The page prints *Aſcenſio R. media 328 48 40*, 38″ above it.

244. batch_211 / p. 421, catalogue of ♒, between the 19th and 21st and between the 21st and 23rd stars — *Missing-source lacuna*

On p. 421 the entries of ♒ pass from the 19th star to the 21st and from the 21st to the 23rd; no entry numbered 20 or 22 is printed, and the page gives no note on their absence. Whether the stars were not observed or the entries were lost in transmission cannot be told from this edition.

245. batch_211 / p. 421, twenty-third star of ♒ — *Missing-source lacuna*

The entry for the twenty-third star of ♒ ends with its right ascension (limited, 334 6¼) and declination and prints no longitude or latitude, which the neighbouring entries give.

246. batch_211 / p. 421, twenty-fifth star of ♒, 25 non reſpondet in declinatione ambigitur³, and footnote 3 — *Missing-source lacuna*

For the twenty-fifth star the page prints only *25 non reſpondet in declinatione ambigitur*: it does not agree in declination and is in doubt; no figures are printed. Footnote 3 states that the words are written in the margin in tiny letters, and that cod. G gives, from an observation of 20 November 1589, right ascension 340° 59′ and declination −9° 35′, a declination 18′ less than the true one, so that the latitude is 16′ less than the true one.

247. batch_212 / p. 423, forty-first star of ♒, Declinatio Auſtrina¹ 25 7, and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The declination of the forty-first star of ♒ is printed 25 7 south. Footnote 1 reads *Hæc declinatio 50′ minor quam vera eſt. Obſervata eſt die 16. Nov. 1589*: the declination is 50′ less than the true one; it was observed on 16 November 1589. Preserved as printed.

248. batch_212 / p. 423, sixth star of ♓, Aſcenſio R. media 346 28½ — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The three readings for the sixth star of ♓ are 346 27 30, 346 32 1 and 346 28 25, whose mean is 346 29 18⅔; the page prints *Aſcenſio R. media 346 28½*, 48⅔″ less. No pair of the three readings gives the printed value either.

249. batch_212 / p. 423, fifth star of ♓, Reſp. Longitudo 21 46⅓ ♓², and footnote 2 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The longitude of the fifth star of ♓ is printed 21° 46⅓′ ♓. Footnote 2 reads *Debet eſſe 21° 56½′. Error calculi.* Preserved as printed.

250. batch_212 / p. 424, tenth star of ♓, 10a Vix obſeruabilis², and footnote 2 — *Missing-source lacuna*

For the tenth star of ♓ the page prints only *10a Vix obſeruabilis*, scarcely observable, with no figures. Footnote 2 states that the words are added in the margin in tiny letters and that the star's place is found in the *Progymnasmata*, magnitude 6.

251. batch_212 / p. 424, thirteenth star of ♓, Latitudo 0 57½ B.[3], and footnote 3 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The latitude of the thirteenth star of ♓ is printed 0 57½ north. Footnote 3 reads *Latitudo debet eſſe 0° 12½′ Auſtr. Error calculi*: the latitude ought to be 0° 12½′ south. Preserved as printed.

252. batch_212 / p. 424, fifteenth star of ♓, Latitudo 4 19 24″[4], and footnote 4 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The latitude of the fifteenth star of ♓ is printed 4 19 24″. Footnote 4 reads *Sic in codice: 19⅘ 24″. Catalogus habet 19½′*: the codex sets a fraction and seconds together, 19⅘ 24″, and the catalogue gives 19½′. The three forms do not agree on the fraction of the minute.

253. batch_213 / p. 425, twentieth star of ♓, Latitudo 1 38½ B.[1], and footnote 1 — *Category B — source compositor error*

The latitude of the twentieth star of ♓ is printed 1 38½ north. Footnote 1 states that the latitude is south, as the calculation from the right ascension and declination shows, although all the known codices of the catalogue, and the *Progymnasmata*, give it as north. Preserved as printed.

254. batch_213 / p. 425, twenty-fourth star of ♓, Aſcenſio R. media 12 10 — *Category C — author/source anomaly*

The two readings for the twenty-fourth star of ♓ are 12 8 35 and 12 13 8, whose mean is 12 10 51½; the page prints *Aſcenſio R. media 12 10*, 51½″ less.

255. batch_213 / p. 425, thirtieth star of ♓, Latitudo 12 21 24 B.[2], and footnote 2 — *Missing-source lacuna*

Footnote 2 reports a marginal addition at the thirtieth star: »Diſtantia huius a Scheat Pagaſi bis diuerſis temporibus eadem reperta eſt. Viceverſa autem ab oculo ♉ non«, that the distance from Scheat of Pegasus was found the same twice at different times, but the other way round, from the eye of ♉, not — and there the note breaks off, the leaf being cut off. The rest of the note is lost. (The entry prints only one reading and no mean or corrected value.)

256. batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-third star of ♓, Quæ magis in auſtrum in media…[1], and footnote 1 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The description of the thirty-third star of ♓ reads *Quæ magis in auſtrum in media…* and breaks off; footnote 1 reads *Folium refectum eſt*, the leaf has been cut off. The noun that *media* qualifies is lost.

257. batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-fourth star of ♓, 34ta non conſpicitur[2], and footnote 2 — *Missing-source lacuna*

For the thirty-fourth star the page prints only *34ta non conſpicitur*, the 34th is not seen, with no magnitude, description or figures. Footnote 2 states that it is missing in the catalogue and identifies it as the star B. D. +19° 226, magnitude 6.

258. batch_213 / p. 426, thirty-fifth star of ♓, Quæ ſequitur mediam trium in…[3], and footnote 3 — *Missing-source lacuna*

The description of the thirty-fifth star reads *Quæ ſequitur mediam trium in…* and breaks off, the leaf being cut off. Footnote 3 reads *Debet eße »in auſtrali ſpina«*, supplying the lost words as "in the southern spine"; the source itself does not print them.