

VI. *Observationes Martis, Autumno Anni 1736.*  
*Berolini habitæ, a Christfr. Kirch, Regiæ*  
*Societatis ibidem Astronomo.*

I.

*Conjunctio Martis &  $\mu$   $\kappa$ .*

I. Diebus 10, 11 & 12 Octobris, cum  $\delta$  prope  $\mu$   $\kappa$ , stellam 5 magnitudinis transfret, sequentes observari distantias centri Martis a dicta stella.

Stylo novo.	Temp. vero.			Partes Micro.	Valor p. Micr.
D. 10 Octobr.	H. ' /	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\kappa$	Tub. 7 ped.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	19. 24.
	9. 41. vesp.				
D. 11 Octobr.	10. 1.	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\kappa$	Tub. 9 ped.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 42.
	10. 4.	. . .	Tub. 7 ped.	16	6. 24.
	10. 9.	. . .	Tub. 7 ped.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 36.
	10. 12.	. . .	Tub. 9 ped.	22	6. 33.
D. 12 Octobr.	8. 55. vesp.	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\kappa$	Tub. 9 ped.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	21. 18.
	8. 59.	. . .	Tub. 7 ped.	53	21. 12.
	9. 5.	. . .	Tub. 7 ped.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	21. 24.

II. Ut ex his distantiis observatis eruerem Tempus conjunctionis Martis cum stella  $\mu$   $\kappa$ , elegi 3 distantias sequentes.

	H. ' /		' /
1. D. 10. Octobr.	9. 43. vesp.	dist. cen- tri $\delta$ a $\mu$ $\kappa$	} 19. 22.
2. D. 11. Octobr.	10. 6. vesp.	. . .	
3. D. 12. Octobr.	9. 0. vesp.	. . .	21. 18.
	E e e e 2		Et

Et ex ephemeridibus supposui motum diurnum Martis in longitudine  $19^{\circ} 30''$ , in latitudine  $3^{\circ} 40''$ : est itaque motus diurnus Martis in orbita propria  $19^{\circ} 51''$ , & angulus orbitæ Martis & eclipticæ (seu potius cum parallelo eclipticæ)  $10^{\circ} 39'$ .

III. Datis in triangulo obliquangulo  $a\mu b$ , tribus lateribus, [vid. Fig. I. TAB. IV.] scilicet

$ab$ , motu Martis, qui competit  $24^h. 23'$ . (scilicet tempori inter observationem 1 & 2) . . .  $20^{\circ} 10''$ .

$a\mu$ , distantia primo observata . . .  $19^{\circ} 22'$ .

$b\mu$ , distantia secundo observata . . .  $6^{\circ} 34'$ .

Duxi  $a\mu$  perpendicularem in orbitam Martis apparentem  $\mu\chi$ , & in triangulo rectangulo  $b\chi\mu$  quæsi particulam orbitæ Martis,  $b\chi$ , eamque inveni  $1^{\circ} 51''$ .

& distantiam minimam  $\delta$  &  $\mu, \chi\mu$ , quam inveni  $6^{\circ} 18'$ .

Particulæ orbitæ Martis,  $\chi b$ , competunt  $2^h. 14'$

Quæ subtracta a tempore 2 observationis D. 11. Octobr. . . . }  $10^h. 6. \text{ vesp.}$

Relinquit temp. ver.  $\delta$   $\delta\mu\chi$  in orbita D. 11. Octobr. . . . }  $7^h. 52. \text{ vesp.}$

IV. In triangulo obliquangulo  $b\mu c$ , motus Martis inter 2 & 3 observationem,  $bc$ , est . . .  $18^{\circ} 55''$ .

Distantia  $\delta$  a  $\mu$  secundo observata,  $b\mu$   $6^{\circ} 34'$ .

Distantia  $\delta$  a  $\mu$  tertio observata,  $c\mu$  . . .  $21^{\circ} 18'$ .

Datis his tribus lateribus quæsi angulum  $c$ , eumque inveni  $17^{\circ} 35'$ . Deinde duxi perpendicularem a  $\mu$  in orbitam Martis,  $\mu\chi$ , & in triangulo rectangulo  $c\chi\mu$ ;

data hypotenusâ  $c\mu$ , quæsi latera  $\mu\chi$ , &  $c\chi$ , & inveni  $\mu\chi$ , distantiam minimam  $6^{\circ} 26''$ . &  $c\chi$ ,  $20^{\circ} 18''$ .

A quo subtractum latus  $bc$  . . . . .  $18^{\circ} 55'$ .

Relinquit  $b\chi$  . . . . .  $1^{\circ} 23'$ .

Cui

Cui competunt in tempore . . . . . 1h. 40'.  
 Quæ subtracta a tempore 2 observa- }  
 tionis 11 Octobr. . . . . } 10 6. vesp.  
 Dant tempus verum distantiae minimæ, }  
 sive conjunctionis Martis &  $\mu \chi$  } 8 26. vesp.  
 in orbita 11 Octobr. . . . . }

V. Deducta in his duobus proxime antecedentibus paragraphis, ut fieri solet, paululum inter se differunt. Si motum Martis diurnum quadrante circiter minuti minorem assumsissem, discrepantia foret minor. Interim, si ex deductionibus utrisque medium eligo, a veritate vix aut parum aberrare potero. Et sic colligitur *tempus verum*  $\delta \zeta \mu \chi$  *in orbita Martis*, 11 Oct. 8h. 9'. *distantia minima*  $\delta a \mu \chi$  6' 22". *Septentrionalis*.

VI. Quamvis hæc sufficere mihi potuissent, tamen de novo calculum institui, supponens motum  $\delta$  diurnum in longitudine . . . . . 19' 15".  
 in latitudine . . . . . 3 40.

Fuit itaque motus  $\delta$  diurnus in orbita . . . 19 36.  
 Et angulus orbitæ Martis cum parallelo eclipticæ 10° 47' intervalla temporum inter observationem 1 & 2, & inter 2 & 3, dato hoc motu Martis diurno in orbita 19' 36", dant *ab* 19' 55", & *bc* 18' 42"; distantiae *a $\mu$* , *b $\mu$* , & *c $\mu$* , manent eadem, quæ in superioribus calculis. His datis primo per triangulum *ab $\mu$* , inveni  $\mu \chi$  6' 22", &  $b \chi$  1' 37"  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Quibus respondent . . . . . 1h. 59'.  
 quæ subtracta a D. 11 Octobr. 10 6. vesp.

Relinquant tempus distantiae minimæ }  
 D. 11 Octobr. . . . . } 8 7. vesp.

Deinde per triangulum *bc $\mu$* , inveni  $\mu \chi$  6' 21".  
 Et

Et $b\chi$ $1' 38''$ , quibus respondent in	}	tempore . . . . .	2 <sup>h</sup> . 0'.
Quæ subtracta a temp. 2 observati-		}	tionis D. 11 Octobr. . . . .
Relinquant tempus distantiae minimæ	}		D. 11 Octobr. . . . .

Ut itaque hi calculi optime inter se, & cum supra electo medio priorum calculorum, convenient.

VII. Si ex  $\mu$  ducitur linea recta  $\mu d$ , quæ cum linea  $\chi\mu$ , perpendiculari in orbitam Martis, ad  $\mu$  faciat angulum æqualem angulo orbitæ Martis cum parallelo eclipticæ,  $d\mu$  erit perpendicularis in eclipticam. Hunc angulum primo deduxi  $10^\circ 39'$  (§. II.) deinde mutato sive correcto motu diurno Martis, cum inveni  $10^\circ 47'$  (§. VI.) In triangulo rectangulo  $d\chi\mu$ , jam præter angulos notum est latus  $\chi\mu$   $6' 22''$ , & reliqua latera quærentur. Assumpto angulo  $\chi\mu d$ ,  $10^\circ 39'$  latus  $\chi d$  eruitur  $1' 12''$ . Si vero correctiorem angulum adhibeo  $10^\circ 47'$ , illud latus  $\chi d$  erit  $1' 13''$ .

Cui competunt in tempore . . . . .	1 <sup>h</sup> . 29'.	
Quæ addita ad tempus distantiae minimæ	}	8 7.
11 Octobr. . . . .		9 36.
dant tempus verum $\delta \delta \text{ \& } \mu \chi$ in	}	ecliptica 11 Octobr. . . . .

$d\mu$ , sive differentia latitudinis Martis a latitudine stellæ in  $\delta$  in ecliptica, eruitur . . . . .  $6' 29''$ .

Quæ subtracta a latitudine stellæ . . . . .  $3^\circ 4 25$ . Mer.

Relinquit Latitudinem Martis . . . . .  $2 57 56$ . Mer.

Longitudo Martis est æqualis longitudini stellæ, scilicet ex accuratissimo stellarum inerrantium catalogo Britannico . . . . .  $\gamma$ .  $19^\circ 25' 40''$ .

VIII.

VIII. Ad tempus conjunctionis Martis &  $\mu$   $\kappa$  in ecliptica, scilicet Berolini, tem. vero. 11 Oct. 9<sup>h</sup>. 36".  
 Et Bononiæ tempore medio . . . 11 Oct. 9 14.  
 Ex ephemeridibus Cel. Manfredii }  
 eruitur longitudo Martis . . . }  $\gamma$ . 19° 14' 40".  
 Quæ deficit ab observatione . . . . . 11 0.  
 Ephemerides Ghislerii dant longit.  $\delta$   $\gamma$ . 19° 4' —  
 22 fere minutis ab observatione defi- }  
 cientem, & ephemer. Dni. Desplaces }  $\gamma$ . 19 25 —  
 Observationi satis congruam.

Manfredianæ ephemerides dant latitudinem Martis meridionalem . . . . . 2° 57'. —  
 Id est; 1 minuto fere minorem latitudine observata; ex ephemeridibus Ghislerianis illa colligitur . 2° 57' $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 & ex Desplaces ephemeribus . . . . . 2 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

II.

*Locus Martis in oppositione Solis.*

I. Tempore conjunctionis Martis &  $\mu$   $\kappa$  in ecliptica, ex Manfredianis ephemeribus eruitur locus Solis . . . . . 6  $\cong$  18° 46' 21".  
 Quo tempore longitudo Martis fuit 0  $\gamma$  19 25 40.  
 Itaque  $\delta$  fere fuit in oppositione Solis, & tantum 39' 19". abfuit a loco Soli opposito.

Motus diurnus Solis fuit . . . . . 0° 59' 34".  
 Et Martis retrogradi motus diurn. in eclipt. 19 15.  
 Summa dat motum  $\odot$  a  $\delta$  diurnum . . . 1 18 49.

II. Ut 1° 18' 49". motus diurnus  $\odot$  a  $\delta$ , ad 24 horas, ita 39' 19" distantia  $\delta$  ab opposito Solis ad 11<sup>h</sup> 58'.  
 Quæ addita ad tempus verum  $\delta$   $\delta$   $\mu$   $\kappa$  in }  
 eclipticâ 11 Octobr. . . . . } 9 36.

Dant

Dant <i>tempus oppositionis Martis &amp; Solis</i>	}	21 <sup>h</sup> 34'.
<i>Berolini, tempore vero 11 Oct.</i>		
Æquatio temporis subtrahatur		13 $\frac{1}{2}$ '.
Et restabit tempus medium Berolini 11 Oct.		21 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ '.
Pro differentia meridianorum inter Bononiam & Berolinum subtrahe	}	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ '.
Restat tempus medium Bononiæ 11 Oct.		21 12.

III. Ut 24 horæ ad 19' 15'' motum diurnum Martis in longitudine, ita 11<sup>h</sup>. 58'. tempus inter  $\delta$   $\delta$  &  $\mu$   $\times$  in ecliptica & oppositionem  $\odot$  &  $\delta$ , ad  $00$  9' 36''.

Quæ subtracta a Long.  $\delta$  in  $\delta$   $\delta$  &  $\mu$   $\times$  0  $\vee$  19 25 40.

Relinquunt *Longitud.*  $\delta$  in  $\delta$   $\odot$  . 0  $\vee$  19 16 4.

*Locus Solis* ex ephemeridibus Manfredianis

D. 11. Oct. 21<sup>h</sup>. 12'. tempus medium Bononiæ eruitur } 6  $\cong$  19 16 3.

Differentia tantum unius minuti secundi (præter semicirculum) a loco Martis, quæ tuto negligitur.

VI. Ut 24 horæ ad 3' 40'', motum diurnum Martis in latitudine, ita 11<sup>h</sup>. 58' ad  $00$  1' 50''.

Quæ subtracta a Latitudine Martis

In conjunctione  $\delta$  &  $\mu$   $\times$  in ecliptica 2 57 56 Mer.

Relinquunt *Latitudinem*  $\delta$  in  $\delta$   $\odot$  2 56 6 Mer.

### III.

*Observationes Martis circa stationem ejus secundam, mense Novembri, ann. 1736.*

Verfabatur Mars inter stellas  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$  &  $\zeta$  Piscium, aliasque stellas minores; a quibus distantias Martis sæpius dimensus sum, tribus diversis tubis, scilicet tubo 7, tubo 9, & tubo 2 pedum, semel etiam tubo 18 pedum. Per tubos longiores distantiæ accuratiores capi possunt: quia vero spatium non adeo magnum simul comprehendunt, minores tantum distantias per ipsos

ipſos dimetiri potui. Per tubum 2 pedum majores quidem diſtantiæ obſervari potuerunt; illæ tamen non adeo accuratæ eſſe ſolent, quin aliquando dubium 1 vel 2 minorum irrepere poſſit, præſertim ſi diſtantiæ nimis magnæ ſunt, ut capacitatem tubi fere expleant. Tales errores maxime ſe produnt, quando ſitus ſtellarum in chartam delineatur, & diſtantiæ planetæ a diverſis ſtellis, non in uno puncto, ſe interfecant. Excerpti ſtellas, a quibus Martem dimenſus ſum, ex catalogo Britannico, & per diſtantias Martis ab his ſtellis, locum planetæ ope circini indagavi. Primo enarrabo diſtantias captas; deinde exhibebo loca Martis per illas eruta. Ubi notandum eſt, me delineatione uſum fuiſſe, in qua magnitudines graduum, & diſtantiæ ſtellarum, duplæ fuerunt earum, quaſchema adjectum exhibet. [Vid. Fig. 2. TAB. IV.]

Stylo novo.	Temp. vero vespери.			Partes Microm.	Valor partium Microm.
	H. /				° ' "
D. 27 Oct.	8. 58.	♂ e ☿	Tub. 7 ped.	121.	2. 48. 24.
D. 29 Oct.	8. 30.	♂ e ☿	Tub. 7 ped.	6.	24. 48.
	8. 38.	. . .	Tub. 9 ped.	83.	24. 43.
D. 1 Nov.	11. 6.	♂ e ☿	Tub. 9 ped.	38.	11. 18.
	11. 10.	. . .	Tub. 7 ped.	28.	11. 12.
D. 5 Nov.	7. 22.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	13. 48.
	7. 26.	♂ e ☿	. . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	40. 12.
	8. 14.	♂ c.	. . .	105.	42. 0.
	8. 21.	♂ a.	Tub. 9 ped.	44.	13. 6.
D. 6 Nov.	7. 28.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	17.	6. 48.
	7. 34.	♂ e ☿	. . .	116.	46. 24.
	7. 40.	♂ c.	. . .	110.	44. 0.
	7. 44.	♂ a vel.	Tub. 9 ped.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	44. 12.
				23 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	6. 59.

Stylo novo.	Temp. vero vesperi.			Partes Micro.	Valor par- tium Mi- crom.
D. 7 Nov.	H. 7.				0. 1. 11.
	6. 4.	♂ a.	Tub. 18 ped.	16.	2. 17.
	7. 47.	♂ a diffic.	Tub. 7 ped.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	2. 12.
	7. 50.	♂ e ☼		129.	51. 36.
D. 12 Nov.	7. 53.	♂ c.		118.	47. 12.
	9. 19.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	52.	0. 20. 48.
	9. 27.	♂ e ☼		172.	1. 8. 48.
D. 13 Nov.	9. 38.	♂ c.		165.	1. 6. 0.
	7. 32.	♂ a.	Tub. 9 ped.	77.	0. 22. 56
	7. 36.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	58.	0. 23. 12.
	7. 40.	♂ e ☼.		175.	1. 10. 0.
D. 15 Nov.	7. 44.	♂ c.		171.	1. 8. 24.
	7. 2.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	72.	0. 28. 48.
	7. 9.	♂ e ☼.		179.	1. 11. 36.
	7. 13.	♂ c.		186 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	1. 14. 36.
D. 26 Nov.	7. 18.	♂ a.	Tub. 9 ped.	96.	0. 28. 35.
	6. 11.	♂ e ☼.	Tub. 2 ped.	91.	1. 22. 6.
		♂ ☼.		106.	1. 35. 38.
		♂ e ☼.		94.	1. 24. 48.
		♂ c.		143.	2. 9. 2.
		♂ a.		113.	1. 41. 57.
		♂ e ☼.		92.	1. 23. 0.
	6. 32.	♂ a.		103.	1. 32. 55.
D. 28 Nov.	6. 43.	♂ e ☼.	Tub. 2 ped.	104.	1. 33. 50.
	6. 46.	♂ ☼.		82.	1. 13. 59.
	9. 34.	♂ e ☼.		103.	1. 32. 55.
	9. 37.	♂ e ☼.		105.	1. 34. 44.
	9. 41.	♂ ☼.		82.	1. 13. 59.
D. 3. Dec.		melius.		81.	1. 13. 5.
	9. 41.	♂ e ☼.	Tub. 2 ped.	160.	2. 24. 23.
		♂ e ☼.		157.	2. 21. 40.
	9. 52.	♂ ☼.	Tub. 7 ped.	56.	0. 22. 24.
D. 6. Dec.	10. 1.	♂ ☼.	Tub. 9 ped.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	22. 29.
		vel.		76.	22. 38.
D. 6. Dec.	5. 33.	♂ e ☼.	Tub. 2 ped.	201.	3. 1. 22.
	5. 39.	♂ e ☼.		204.	3. 4. 4.
	5. 44.	♂ ☼.		50.	0. 45. 8.
		♂ ☼.	Tub. 7 ped.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	0. 45. 24.
	♂ ☼.	Tub. 9 ped.	153.	0. 45. 34.	



Hæ distantiæ semper a centro Martis intelligendæ sunt, præsertim per tubos longiores.

Sequuntur loca Martis, ex distantiiis recensitis deducta, & loca ejusdem ex diversis ephemeridibus excerpta, ut consensus sive dissensus appareat inter calculos & observationem.

Stylo novo.	T. ver. vesperi.		Longitudo Martis.	Latitudo Martis.
	H. '.		° ' "	° ' "
D. 5 Nov.	8. 18.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 37. 0. 13. 26. — 13. 42. — 13. 35. 30.	I. 17. 0. M. I. 16. 30. I. 20. 30. I. 17. 30.
D. 6 Nov.	7. 26.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 32. 0. 13. 22. — 13. 37. 30. 13. 31. —	I. 13. 15. M. I. 13. — I. 16. — I. 14. —
D. 7 Nov.	7. 50.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 27. 40. 13. 17. 40. 13. 32. 40. 13. 27. —	I. 9. 30. M. I. 9. 20. I. 12. — I. 10. —
D. 12 Nov.	9. 28.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 20. 0. 13. 8. — 13. 19. 30. 13. 18. —	o. 50. 40. M. o. 51. — o. 53. — o. 51. 30.
D. 13 Nov.	7. 38.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 20. 30. 13. 9. 15. 13. 19. — 13. 19. —	o. 48. 0. M. o. 48. — o. 49. 30. o. 48. —
D. 15 Nov.	7. 12.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 13. 23. 30. 13. 13. — 13. 21. 30. 13. 21. 30.	o. 42. 0. M. o. 41. — o. 43. — o. 41. —
D. 26 Nov.	6. 20.	Observatio Manfredii. Ghislerii. Desplaces.	☿ 14. 35. 0. 14. 26. — 14. 37. — 14. 34. —	o. 9. 0. M. o. 9. — o. 12. — o. 9. 30. M.

Stylo novo.	T. ver. vesperi.		Longitudo Martis.	Latitudo Martis.
	H. '.		° ' "	° ' "
D. 28 Nov.	9. 35.	Observatio Manfredii.	♃ 14. 57. 0.	0. 3. 30. M.
		Ghislerii.	14. 49. 30.	0. 4. — M.
		Defplaces.	14. 59. —	0. 7. — M.
			14. 57. 30.	0. 5. — M.
D. 3 Dec.	9. 48.	Observatio Manfredii.	♃ 16. 1. 0.	0. 6. 30. S.
		Ghislerii.	15. 57. —	0. 7. 40. S.
		Defplaces.	16. 3. —	0. 5. — S.
			16. 2. —	0. 7. — S.
D. 6 Dec.	5. 46.	Observatio Manfredii.	♃ 16. 46. —	0. 16. — S.
		Ghislerii.	16. 40. 30.	3. 13. 30.
		Defplaces.	16. 47. 30.	0. 10. 30.
			16. 50. 33.	0. 13. 30. S.

Duobus ultimis diebus, scilicet 3. & præsertim 6 Decembris, loca Martis, ex observatione deducta, sunt incerta: Illa itaque, si cui ita visum fuerit, plane omitti possunt.

Loca stellarum fixarum in schemate adjecto, ex catalogo Britannico ad initium anni 1690. sine ulla reductione excerpta sunt: quare longitudinibus Martis, quas figura nobis exhibuit, 39' 0'', vel 39' 5'', addenda fuerunt, pro motu stellarum fixarum in 46 annis, & 10 vel 11 circiter mensibus.

Omissæ sunt supra observationes dici 9 Novembr. quas hic adjiciam, cum loco Martis ex illis deducto.

Stylo novo.	Temp. vero vesperi.			Partes Micro.	Valor partium Microm.
	H. '.				
D. 9 Nov.	9. 28.	♂ a.	Tub. 7 ped.	25.	0. 10. 0.
	9. 30.	♂ e ✕.	. . .	152.	1. 0. 48.
	9. 34.	♂ c.	. . .	136.	0. 54. 24.
	9. 41.	♂ a.	Tub. 9 ped.	32½.	0. 9. 40.

Stylo

Stylo novo.	Temp. vero vest. eri.		Longitudo Martis.	Latitudo Martis.
			° ' "	° ' "
D. 9 Nov.	9. 34.	Observatio Manfredii.	♃ 13. 22. 20.	1. 1. 30. M.
		Ghislerii.	13. 22. —	1. 0. 30.
		Desplaces.	13. 11. —	1. 3. 30.
			13. 25. —	1. 2. 30.

VII. *A Collection of the Observations of the Remarkable Red Lights seen in the Air on Dec. 5. 1737. sent from different Places to the ROYAL SOCIETY.*

1. *An Account of the Red Lights, on Dec.  $\frac{5}{10}$ . 1737. as observed (at Naples) by the Prince of Cassano, F. R. S. and by him sent in a Letter to the President: Translated from the Italian by T. S. M. D. F. R. S.*

**A** Phenomenon of a fiery Meteor is my Motive for troubling you, Sir, with this other short Narrative; being persuaded that it will be as agreeable to you to peruse, as it was to me to draw it up with all the Circumstances of Truth, to which I was an Eye-witness.

Dec. 16. 1737. (N. S.) in the Evening, the Sun being about 25 Degrees below the Horizon, a Light was observed in the North, as if the Air was on Fire, and flashing; the Intenfeness of which gradually increasing, at the Third Hour of the Night it spread Westward in such a Manner, that if a Perpendicular was let fall from the Polar Star, and afterwards a

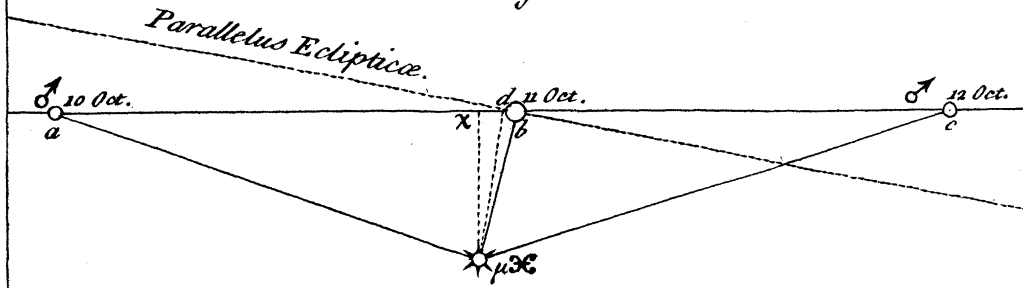


Fig. 2.

