PARALLAX IN LONGITUDE.

Longitude of Venus $= 254° 35' 8''.5$
Long. of the Nonagesimal $= 181° 49' 44''$
Therefore, $h = 72° 45' 24''.5$. Then by Eq. (26).

$$
\begin{array}{rlrlrl}
\sin P = & 6.079337 & & & & \\
\sin a = & 9.813799 & & & & \\
\sec \lambda = & 10.000003 & & & & \\
k = & 5.893139 & k^2 = & 1.7863 & k^3 = & 7.679 \\
\sin h = & 9.980029 & \sin 2h = & 9.7529 & \sin 3h = & 9.792n \\
\operatorname{cosec} 1'' = & 5.314425 & \operatorname{cosec} 2'' = & 5.0134 & \operatorname{cosec} 3'' = & 4.837n \\
15''.402 = & 1.187593, & ''.0003 = & \bar{4}.5526 & = & \bar{8}.308n
\end{array}
$$

The last two terms being extremely small may be omitted, therefore the parallax in longitude $= + 15''.4 = x$.

PARALLAX IN LATITUDE.

By Eqs. (29) and (30).

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
\tan a = & 9.933672 & \sin P = & 6.079337 \\
\cos (h + \frac{x}{2}) = & 9.471860 & \cos a = & 9.880126 \\
\sec \frac{x}{2} = & 10.000000 & \operatorname{cosec} \theta = & 10.013619 \\
\cot \theta = & 9.405532 & k = & 5.973082 \\
\theta = & 75° 43' 34''.5 & \sin (\theta + \lambda) = & 9.986782 \\
\lambda = & 12' 32''.4 \text{ S.} & \operatorname{cosec} 1'' = & 5.314425 \\
\theta + \lambda = & 75° 56' 6''.9 . & 18''.808 = & 1.274289
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
k^2 = & 1.9461 & k^3 = & 7.919 \\
\sin 2 (\theta + \lambda) = & 9.6734 & \sin 3 (\theta + \lambda) = & 9.869n \\
\operatorname{cosec} 2'' = & 5.0134 & \operatorname{cosec} 3'' = & 4.837 \\
''\cdot 0004 = & \bar{4}.6329 & = & \bar{8}.625n
\end{array}
$$

Therefore the parallax in latitude $= + 18''.8 = y$.

In the same way, we find at the second assumed time,

$$a = 27° 37'; \; m = 317° 23' 46''; \; h = - 62° 58' 2''.5 ;$$
$$x = - 10''.3 ; \; y = + 20''.8.$$