

A series of temperature soundings, at depths increasing progressively by 250 fathoms, was taken to a depth of 2,090 fathoms, on the 24th of July, lat.  $47^{\circ} 39' N.$ , long.  $11^{\circ} 33' W.$

Surface . .	17°·08 C.		
250 fathoms .	10·28	less than Surface . .	7°·5 C.
500 „ .	8·8	„ 250 fathoms .	1·5
750 „ .	5·17	„ 500 „ .	3·6
1,000 „ .	3·5	„ 750 „ .	1·7
1,250 „ .	3·17	„ 1,000 „ .	0·3
1,500 „ .	2·9	„ 1,250 „ .	0·3
1,750 „ .	2·61	„ 1,500 „ .	0·3
2,090 „ .	2·4	„ 1,750 „ .	0·2

The same two Miller-Casella thermometers were employed as in the previous observation.

Another serial sounding was taken a few days later in water 862 fathoms deep, somewhat nearer the coast of Ireland. In this case the temperature was taken at intervals of 10 fathoms from the surface to a depth of 50 fathoms, and thence at intervals of 50 fathoms to the bottom. This was done to determine exactly the rate of diminution of temperature, and the exact position of the most marked irregularities.

Surface . .	17°·22 C.		
10 fathoms .	16·72	less than surface . . .	0°·5 C.
20 „ .	15·22	less than 10 fathoms .	1·5
30 „ .	13·33	„ 20 „ .	1·9
40 „ .	12·44	„ 30 „ .	0·9
50 „ .	11·8	„ 40 „ .	0·64
100 „ .	10·6	„ 50 „ .	1·2
150 „ .	10·5	„ 100 „ .	0·1
200 „ .	10·3	„ 150 „ .	0·2
250 „ .	10·11	„ 200 „ .	0·2
300 „ .	9·8	„ 250 „ .	0·3