350 fathoms	9°·5 C.	less than	300 fathoms	0°·3 C.
400 „	9·17	„	350 „	0·3
450 „	8·7	„	400 „	0·5
500 „	8·55	„	450 „	0·15
550 „	8·0	„	500 „	0·55
600 „	7·4	„	550 „	0·5
650 „	6·83	„	600 „	0·6
700 „	6·44	„	650 „	0·4
750 „	5·83	„	700 „	0·6
800 „	5·55	„	750 „	0·3
862 (Bottom)	4·3	„	800 „	1·25

The general result of these two series of soundings is very important. The high temperature reduced by 7°·5 C. in the first series at 250 fathoms is undoubtedly due to superheating by direct solar radiation. This is shown still more clearly in the second series, where nearly 4° C. are seen to be lost between the surface and 30 fathoms, and somewhat above 2° C. more between 30 and 100 fathoms. From 100 to 500 fathoms the temperature is still high and tolerably uniform, and it falls rapidly between 500 and 1,000 fathoms. A reference to the second series shows that this rapid fall is between 650 and 850 fathoms, in which interval there is a loss of more than 3° C. This second stage of elevated temperature from 250 to 700 fathoms, which is represented graphically by the singular 'hump' on the temperature curves in Fig. 61 and Plate VI. would seem to be caused by the north-easterly reflux under peculiar conditions, which will be referred to in next chapter, of the great equatorial current. From 1,000 fathoms downwards, the loss of temperature goes on uniformly at the rate of about 0°·3 C. for every 250 fathoms. The most singular feature in this decrease of tem-