

passes through any particular region, must be regarded, as I have already said, as depending almost entirely upon latitude. Taking this into account, the surface temperatures in what we were in the habit of calling the 'warm area' coincided precisely with Petermann's curves indicating the northward path of the Gulf-stream.

I extract the following from a letter dated 23rd September, 1872, from Professor H. Mohn, director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute at Christiania, to Mr. Buchan, the excellent secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society:—"I have this summer got some deep-sea temperatures which may be of general interest for our climate. In the Thronhjems-fjord I found $16^{\circ}\cdot5$ C. on the surface, and from 50 fathoms to the bottom (200 fathoms) a very uniform temperature of $6^{\circ}\cdot5$ C. in one place, and 6° C. in another place further in. In the Sœguefjord I found 16° C. on the surface, and $6^{\circ}\cdot5$ C. constantly from 10 to 700 fathoms. Between Iceland and Færoe, Lieutenant Müller, commander of the Bergen and Iceland steamer, has found this summer 8° C. at the bottom in 300 fathoms. This proves that the Gulf-stream water fills the whole of the channel, contrary to what is the case in the Færoe-Shetland channel, where there is ice-cold water in a depth of 300 fathoms." The facts here mentioned are very important, and entirely confirm our results; but my chief object in giving the quotation is to show the unhesitating way in which the explanation which attributes the high temperature of the sea on the Scandinavian coast to the Gulf-stream is adopted by those best qualified to form an opinion.