

heated water, occupying depths between 400 and 1000 fathoms. This condition continued up to the Island of Madeira; we had already established that it extends as far north as the Bay of Biscay.

South of Madeira, the deep warm band steadily narrowed up to the Cape Verde Islands; and after we passed the Bijouga Islands, and were in the full tide of the Guinea Current, the isothermobaths had gathered up to the surface, the line of 5° C. being at 300 fathoms, and reducing the warm water to a mere superficial layer. The next section, from Station CII. to Pernambuco (Plate XXII.), was nearly equatorial, and the same singular condition was maintained throughout—an exceedingly rapid fall for the first 300 fathoms to a temperature of about 5° C., with an underlying mass of cold water of vast thickness.

Shortly after leaving Bahia, we crossed the warm surface-water of the Brazil Current; and as the first part of our course, as far as Tristan d'Acunha, then lay in a south-easterly direction, the surface-temperature of course steadily declined, the isothermobaths between 10° and 4° C. maintaining their previous course, crowded together between the depths of 100 and 400 fathoms (Plate XXVIII.). From Tristan d'Acunha the temperature for the first 600 fathoms remained very uniform in its rate of cooling until we were within little more than twenty miles of the Cape of Good Hope, when a sudden rise in all the higher temperatures told us that we had entered the westward loop of the Agulhas Current.

In the southern summer of 1876, on our course from Montevideo to Tristan d'Acunha, for the first 900 miles we traversed the southern extension of the Brazil Current, which depressed the isothermobaths of 15° C. to a depth of nearly 200 fathoms, with some cool interdigitations (Plate XXXVII.), and the temperature remained very equable for the remainder of the section, the spaces between the higher isothermobaths widening a little to the eastward. On the meridional section from