Atlantic is the steady increase in the volume of warm water from the south northward. For example, between Montevideo and Tristan d'Acunha we find the isothermobath of 7° C. at an average depth of about 250 fathoms. Along the equator at under 300 fathoms, between Teneriffe and Sombrero it occurs at a depth of 500 fathoms, and between Bermudas and Madeira at about 600 fathoms. The principal accumulation of warm water at depths below 400 fathoms, in the North Atlantic, is to the eastward.

We now pass to the more difficult problem of the distribution of temperature in the mass of water filling up the trough of the Atlantic beneath the uniform belt. The isothermobath of 3° C. may, perhaps, be regarded as the first line decidedly within the upper boundary of the cold water, and we learn something by observing its position. In the most northern cross-section, between Bermudas and Madeira, it occurs at a depth of from 1000 to 1200 fathoms below the surface. In the next cross-section, from Teneriffe to Sombrero, it has nearly the same position, becoming a little deeper toward the eastward. In the next section, along the equator, it is at a depth of from 1000 to 1100 fathoms, nearly as before. Between San Salvador and the Cape of Good Hope it rises to a mean depth of 600 fathoms, and between the Falkland Islands and Tristan d'Acunha it is at a depth of from 500 to 600 fathoms. The broad fact thus becomes patent, that as the volume of warm water at a temperature above 7° C. increases to the northward, so the mass of cold water at a temperature below 3° C. increases toward the opening of the Atlantic into the Southern Sea.

I must now refer again to the frontispiece, and recall the general distribution of depth in the Atlantic. In discussing this question, I will speak of the eastern basin of the Atlantic, stretching from the west coast of Britain nearly to the Cape of Good Hope, and bounded to the westward by the median ridge; the north-western basin, bounded to the west and north by the