

for as far as the present observations extend, the maximum inequality occurs from two to three days after the moon has attained its extreme north or south declination, and entirely disappears two or three days after the moon crosses the Equator. During the summer months the day tides are highest and have the greatest range, and during the winter months the night tides. Secondly, the atmospheric pressure, the range of which is very considerable in this locality, exerts a great influence on the mean sea level at the Falkland group, for it was found to rise and fall inversely as the barometric column, allowing a foot of water to be equivalent to an inch of mercury. It is therefore not at all improbable that occasionally during the winter months the residents at Stanley might observe, during the period of spring tides, a high water that barely reached the ordinary mean level of the sea; for if during this time of the year, when the day tides at springs have but a small range, a high barometer coincide with the period of greatest diurnal inequality, such a case would doubtless arise, and this has in all probability led the inhabitants to infer that a gradual alteration was taking place in the mean sea level.

During the stay at the Falkland Islands from January 23rd to February 6th, the mean temperature of the sea was 51° and of the air $48^{\circ}\cdot8$. During Ross's stay, from April to December 1842, the mean temperature of the sea was also invariably higher than that of the air, as the following table will show:—

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AND SEA FOR 1842.

Month.	Mean Temp. of Air.	Mean Temp. of Sea.	Difference.
May	$40^{\circ}\cdot8$	$43^{\circ}\cdot5$	$2^{\circ}\cdot7$
June	$34^{\circ}\cdot1$	$38^{\circ}\cdot9$	$4^{\circ}\cdot8$
July	$33^{\circ}\cdot8$	$38^{\circ}\cdot7$	$4^{\circ}\cdot9$
August	$34^{\circ}\cdot1$	$38^{\circ}\cdot1$	$4^{\circ}\cdot0$
September	$38^{\circ}\cdot9$	$41^{\circ}\cdot8$	$2^{\circ}\cdot9$
October
November	$45^{\circ}\cdot9$	$47^{\circ}\cdot4$	$1^{\circ}\cdot5$

In March 1833, Captain Fitz Roy in H.M.S. "Beagle" made the mean temperature of the air for the month $46^{\circ}\cdot7$ and of the sea $48^{\circ}\cdot7$, and in March 1834, $46^{\circ}\cdot9$ and $48^{\circ}\cdot2$, but in both these cases the temperature of the air is only given, as a rule, for noon of each day, so that this mean is higher than it should be.¹

¹ See Voyages of the "Adventure" and "Beagle," Appendix, London, 1839.