

muss Bewegung, Veränderung haben; jetzt docire und studire ich nur, eine trockne Beschäftigung die mir auf die Länge ein schlimmeres Nervenfieber zuziehen würde als wie je Indien mir bereiten könnte. Ich hatte viel in mich aufgenommen, dass trug gute Früchte, aber jetzt muss für neue Nahrung gesorgt werden." Von Willemoes Suhm having learned that a museum was to be built in Ceylon, and a curator would be required, applied to Professor Huxley, through the mediation of Professor von Siebold, for advice, but the application came to nothing.

In the summer of 1872 he accompanied a Danish Expedition to the North Sea and the Færøe Islands. On his return the ship put into Leith, and he visited Professor Wyville Thomson in Edinburgh, on whose invitation he agreed to join the Civilian Scientific Staff of the Challenger Expedition.

While engaged on board the Challenger he was an indefatigable worker and a cheerful companion. A few days after leaving the Sandwich Islands he said that as he was now homeward bound he intended to devote several hours every day to the collection and arrangement of the observations which he had made. A few days later he was seized by the deadly disease which removed him on the 13th September 1875.

Professor Wyville Thomson writing from Tahiti, October 1st, 1875, says of him— "Altogether I looked upon R. von Willemoes Suhm as a young man of the very highest promise, perfectly certain, had he lived, to have achieved a distinguished position in his profession, and I regard his untimely death as a serious loss, not only to the Expedition in which he took so important a part, but also to the younger generation of scientific men, among whom he was steadily preparing himself to become a leader."

A tablet to the memory of R. von Willemoes Suhm has been erected in his native place by his colleagues in the Challenger. A list of his contributions to the Zoology of the Expedition will be found in the Bibliography which accompanies this volume.

From Hawaii Island to the parallel of 11° N., the mean direction of the wind was E. by N., gradually decreasing from a force of 4 at Hilo to a calm at that parallel. Light winds were then experienced, varying from south to east to the parallel of 6° N., when the southeast trade was fallen in with, which gradually shifted east as the ship proceeded to the southward, its mean direction at the Equator being S.E. by E., on the parallel of 5° S., east, and of 9° E.N.E.; from the 13th parallel to Tahiti little or no wind was experienced. The northeast trade was squally, with passing showers; the belt from 11° to 6° N. was cloudy, squally, and rainy; the southeast trade was steady and the weather fine.

The bed of the ocean between Hawaii and Tahiti undulates somewhat, the depth varying from 2300 to 3000 fathoms, the mean depth being about 2650 fathoms.

The bottom temperature varied $0^{\circ}\cdot7$, viz., from $35^{\circ}\cdot2$ to $34^{\circ}\cdot5$, the mean being $35^{\circ}\cdot0$, or only $0^{\circ}\cdot1$ lower than the mean north of the Sandwich Islands.