

These temperatures of the water are in many respects remarkable. In the first place, the temperature falls, as will be seen, from the surface downward to a depth of 80 metres, after which it rises to 280 metres, falls again at 300 metres, then rises again at 326 metres, where it was $+0.49^{\circ}$; then falls to rise again at 450 metres, then falls steadily down to 2000 metres, to rise once more slowly at the bottom. Similar risings and fallings were to be found in almost all the series of temperatures taken, and the variations from one month to another were so small that at the respective depths they often merely amounted to the two-hundredth part of a degree. Occasionally the temperature of the warm strata mounted even higher than mentioned here. Thus on October 17th at 300 metres it was $+0.85^{\circ}$, at 350 metres $+0.76^{\circ}$, at 400 metres $+0.78$, and at 500 metres $+0.62^{\circ}$, after which it sank evenly, until, towards the bottom, it again rose as before.

We had not expected to meet with much bird life in these desolate regions. Our surprise, therefore, was not small when on Whitsunday, May 13th, a gull paid us a visit. After that date we regularly saw birds of different kinds in our vicinity till at last it became a daily occurrence, to which we did not pay any particular attention. For the most part they were ice mews (*Larus eburneus*), kittiwakes (*Rissa tridactyla*), fulmars (*Procellaria glacialis*), and now and then a blue gull (*L. glaucus*), a herring gull (*L. argentatus*?), or a black guillemot (*Uria grylle*); once