

line takes a gradual sweep towards the south ; recrosses the arctic circle in longitude 15° west, and passing through the north-west of Iceland, divides the parallel of 60° , in longitude 42° west. Thence the line proceeds southwards to the latitude of 54° , a little to the north of Table Bay, in Labrador ; gradually declining in its course till it arrives at longitude 100° west, in the central parts of the new continent. The Isothermal line of 32° , ranges, therefore, through a space of 14° or 15° of latitude ; while its western extremity, in the central parts of America, is 5° or 6° nearer the equator, than its eastern extremity in Siberia—a circumstance strikingly illustrative of the greater cold of the new continent, in the same parallel of latitude. The other Isothermal lines are represented approximately on the map, and do not require to be more minutely described. The most remarkable circumstance connected with them is, that, as they approach the equator, they gradually become less convex towards the north ; so that the Isothermal line of 77° differs but little from a straight line, coincident with the tropic of cancer.

In the arrangement above described, the mean temperatures of *the whole year* are supposed to be classed together ; but it is obvious that the same principle may be applied to any portion of the year ; as the extreme winter, and summer, temperatures. Such classifications are often,