

*Page 224.*—EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

THE accompanying Map, on which are traced the different isothermal lines, is taken from the article Meteorology in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. The general character of these isothermal lines, which are founded, for the most part, on the data in the preceding tables, is, that in Europe they are convex, and in Asia and America concave, towards the Pole; and that they gradually become less and less convex and concave, as they approach the Equator.

*Page 274.*—On opening the fold of the Map, we see, on the left hand side, a section of a mountain at the Equator, extending to the limits of perpetual snow in that region. The right hand side is supposed to represent the Earth's surface from the Equator to beyond the Arctic circle. At the parallel of latitude of Ben Nevis, a single mountain is sketched; with the view of indicating, that though the top of Ben Nevis rises considerably above the limit of perpetual snow, according to theoretical laws deduced from the height of perpetual snow at the Equator; yet that in reality, the top of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, is under the limit of perpetual snow.