

forming so large and constant a portion of the interest of a polar voyage. In the journal from which these abstracts were made, the temperature of the air and of the sea-water was noted every two hours, and the height of the mercury in the barometer every four hours, throughout the voyage; and the abstracts were carefully and separately arranged by Lieutenant Nias and Mr. Ross*. The whole of the temperatures were registered by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the signs + and - signify above or below *zero* of that scale. When neither of these signs is attached, the temperature is to be understood as positive, or above *zero*, except in those columns of the abstracts where a continued series of low temperatures occurs. To avoid needless repetition also in the course of the Narrative, it may here be added that the whole of the bearings are the *true* ones, the Dips of the Magnetic Needle *North*, the Latitudes *North*, and the Longitudes *West* of the meridian of Greenwich, unless otherwise expressly noticed at the time.

The temperature of the sea below the surface was sometimes obtained by Six's self-registering thermometer attached to the deep-sea lead; but more commonly (in consequence of the frequent failure of that instrument when exposed to sudden changes) by bringing up some water in the bottle contrived by Dr. Marcet, and already described in the Introduction to the Narrative of the former Voyage. This simple and useful apparatus was now somewhat improved by a strong spring enclosed within the box, and obliging the bolt, in whatever position it might be placed, to close the apertures as soon as the catch was released, instead of trusting to its own weight as before.

* I omitted to mention, in my account of the Voyage of 1819-20, that the Meteorological Register was then kept in a similar manner.