XIX. Meteorological Observations made on Board Her Majesty's (hired) Bark Pagoda, from January 10 to June 20, 1845, between -20° and -68° Latitude, and 0° and 120° East Longitude. By Lieut. Henry Clerk, Royal Artillery. Communicated by Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, R.A., For. Sec. R.S., &c.

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AS much interest has been taken of late in the state of the barometer in high southern latitudes, the Expedition sent last year from the Cape of Good Hope to complete the magnetical observations made by Sir James C. Ross in those latitudes, was supplied with a barometer and other meteorological instruments, and directed to make meteorological as well as magnetical observations. I have now the honour of laying before the Royal Society the observations made during that Expedition. They were taken daily at the hours of 3 and 9 a.m., 3 and 9 p.m., noon, and midnight, by the officers of the ship during their respective watches. Nothing could exceed the zeal with which the officers entered into all the objects of the Expedition, and the attention and care they took in the observations they had to make.

The following are the instruments with which the Expedition was furnished:-

One marine barometer,
Three thermometers,
One Daniell's hygrometer,
Ether in metal bottles.

The barometer was of the usual construction, the case being of wood and the scale of ivory, read off by a vernier to '01 of an inch; the mercury was contained in a leathern bag. It was compared with the standard barometer at the Magnetic Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, both before and after the Expedition; and also with the Royal Society's barometer on its return to England. The following are the comparisons:—

Cape of Good Hope.—January 1845.

Stan	dard	Mar	Marine below	
Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	standard.
inches. 29.863 29.896 29.949 30.001 30.067 30.090	67.9 68.1 69.4 70.4 69.0 69.4	inches. 29.753 29.785 29.834 29.884 29.948 29.975	67.3 67.5 69.1 70.4 68.5 68.8	inch.

Marine below	rine	Mar	Standard		
standard.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Barometer. Thermometer.		
inch.	0	inches.		inches.	
D .	55·7	30.125	55·7	30.302	
11	58.6	30.000	58.9	30.195	
168	59.1	29.933	59.3	30.096	
108 خ	52.7	30.370	52.4	30.515	
	54.3	$29 \cdot 935$	54.2	30.097	
[]	53.9	30.225	53.8	30.394	

Cape of Good Hope.—June 1845.

At the Royal Society's Rooms, London.—March 1846.

Stand	lard	Mari	Marine below	
Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	standard.	
inches. 29·548 29·430 29·588	42.5	inches. 29·390 29·280 29·450	42.5	inch. •149

From these comparisons it would appear that a change of '05 may have taken place in the barometer during the Expedition: as the time is not known when the change took place, the mean of the three comparisons, viz. +144 has been applied to all the observations. They have also been corrected for the effect of temperature on the mercurial column, the corrections being taken from the Table given in the Royal Society's Instructions for Magnetical and Meteorological Observatories, p. 82. The daily means thus corrected are given in the Abstract in Table I.

Table II. contains the means of every seven successive days; these means have had an additional correction applied to them, for the variation in the length of the column of mercury occasioned by the variation of gravity in different latitudes.

The correction in lat. -20 amounts to -0.059The correction in lat. -45 amounts to -0.000The correction in lat. -70 amounts to +0.059

and proportionally for intermediate latitudes.

Table III. contains the general results arranged according to latitude. This has been done by grouping together, without reference to date, the weekly means belonging to nearly similar latitudes. The number of observations, of which each general result is the mean, is given in the last column of the Table.

In order to resolve the heights of the barometer into the two constituents of aqueous and gaseous pressure, one of Daniell's hygrometers was observed at the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., by Assistant-Surgeon W. Dixon, M.D., attached to the Expedition. The tension of vapour obtained by these observations is taken from the Table in the Royal Society's Instructions (page 89). This being deducted from the height of the barometer in Tables II. and III., leaves the pressure of the dry air.

The thermometers, employed for observing the temperature of the air and of the surface of the sea, were frequently tested by immersing them in melting snow, and the necessary corrections have been applied. The thermometers were found to have very little index error. The temperature of the surface of the sea was obtained by drawing up water in a small canvas bucket and immersing a thermometer immediately into it.

The directions of the wind are the true ones, i. e. the observed compass direction corrected for the declination. The force of the wind and the state of weather were recorded according to the system drawn up by Captain Beaufort for the use of the Royal Navy:—frequent attempts were made to observe the force of the wind by means of one of Lind's gauges, but owing to the rolling motion of the ship it was found impossible.

The observations in the Pagoda show a lower barometer within the Tropics than a little beyond them; the mercury rising from latitude  $-20^{\circ}$  to about  $-35^{\circ}$ , where it stood at 30·15.

From latitude  $-35^{\circ}$  to  $-56^{\circ}$  the barometer fell rapidly, the difference being 1.054 inch. The descent of the mercury with the increase of latitude did not appear to extend beyond  $-56^{\circ}$ , as in the forty days during which the Pagoda was between  $-60^{\circ}$  and  $-67^{\circ}$ .5, the mean height of the barometer scarcely differed from the mean corresponding to  $-56^{\circ}$  21'.

The gaseous pressure presents similar features, rising from  $-20^{\circ}$  to  $-35^{\circ}$ , thence descending to  $-56^{\circ}$ , and remaining nearly constant from  $-56^{\circ}$  to  $-67^{\circ}$ . The difference between lat.  $-35^{\circ}$  and lat.  $-56^{\circ}$  amounts in this case to 0.78 inch.

No influence of longitude on the barometer is deducible from these observations, extending from 0° to 120° East.

For the purpose of comparing these results with the inferences which have been derived from previous observations, I have added an abstract of the conclusions drawn from the observations discussed in Dr. Adolph Erman's work\*, which has been communicated to me by Lieut.-Colonel Sabine.

"From a parallel very near the equator, the pressure of the atmosphere, measured by the barometer corrected for gravity, increases both northward and southward to a little beyond the outer limit of the trade winds; beyond this limit the pressure decreases, at first slowly, but much more rapidly after passing the 50th parallel. The maximum of pressure occurs at about 35° in each hemisphere. The decrease from the maximum in the direction of the Pole has been found in the southern hemisphere to continue as far as the parallel of Cape Horn  $(-55^{\circ}5)$ , where the low pressure corresponds with that observed in the northern hemisphere at Kamtchatka and Sitka, which are nearly in the same latitude.

"The dry air has also a minimum zone within the inner limits of the trades; the increase from thence in both directions is more rapid and considerable than that of the pressure of the gaseous and aqueous atmospheres united, and the gaseous maximum in both hemispheres is obtained in a higher latitude (about 45°). The pressure

<sup>\*</sup> Ueber Meteorologische Beobachtungen bei einer Seereise um die Erde.

of the dry air at its maximum at 45° exceeds the equatorial gaseous pressure by about 0.47 inch; the pressure of the whole atmosphere at its maximum in 35° is not more than 0.18 above the equatorial pressure.

"The following Table contains the approximate mean annual pressures of the atmosphere corresponding to different latitudes, as given by Dr. Erman:—1. Of the barometer; 2, of the vapour; and 3, of the dry air. The Table is formed from observations in both hemispheres, and in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; it also unites observations made in different seasons, with a single exception.

Remarks.	Pressure of the dry air.	Tension of the vapour.	Barometer.	Latitude.
	in.	in.	inches.	0
	29:21	0.77	29.98	ő
and the second	29.23	0.77	30.00	5
	29.28	0.75	30.03	10
	29.37	0.70	30.07	15
	29.46	0.65	30.11	20
	29.53	0.61	30.14	25
	29.60	0.55	30.15	30
	29.66	0.50	30.16	35
	29.68	0.44	30.12	40
	29.68	0.35	30.03	45
Winter only.	29.64	0.26	29.90	50
	29.42	0.22	29.64	55

"The summer pressures of the dry air are less than the winter ones, except at the equator; the contrary is the case with the vapour."

On comparing Dr. Erman's conclusions with those drawn from the observations in the Pagoda, it appears that they agree in placing the maximum barometric pressure in lat. 35°, the pressure diminishing thence rapidly to 56°, where the Pagoda's observations show it to become nearly stationary; but they differ as to the place of the maximum pressure of the dry air, that being in lat. 40° or 45° by Dr. Erman's observations, and in lat. 35° by those of the Pagoda. It is possible however that a longer series of observations would have made the present ones agree more closely in this respect also with those of Dr. Erman, his means being taken from observations made in different seasons, and in various longitudes in both hemispheres. Taking rom Dr. Erman's table 29.21 as the mean pressure of the dry air at the equator, the observations in the Pagoda show a difference of gaseous pressure between the equator and the high latitudes (-56° to-67°.5) of the southern hemisphere amounting to 0.28 inch; the observations in the Pagoda were however exclusively in the summer months, when the pressures are generally less than on the mean of the whole year. Owing to the increase in the elastic force of the aqueous vapour in the warmer regions of the globe, the difference of barometric pressure between the equator and the high latitudes (taking the data from Dr. Erman's table on the one hand, and from the observations in the Pagoda on the other) amounts to 0.89 inch.

As the facts shown by these observations are curious, and must be interesting to meteorologists, it is hoped that the Royal Society will not consider this paper unworthy of their acceptance.

Table I.—Daily Abstract of Meteorological Observations made on board Her Majesty's (hired) Bark "Pagoda," from the 10th of January to the 20th of June 1845, between -20° and -68° latitude and 0° and 120° east longitude.

	Posi	tion.		Ten		Hygro	meter.	Wind.		
Date.			Cor- rected	rati	ire.	Dew-	Elasti-			Remarks.
	Lat.	Long.	barom.	Air.	Sea.	point.	city of vapour.	Direction.	Force.	
1845. Jan. 10.	-34° 46	17 46	inch. 30.216	6ŝ	6Ĝ	5 <b>9</b> ̈́	inch. •497	s. by E.	4	Passing clouds.
11.	-35 29		30.154	66	66	57	462	s. by w.	2	Passing clouds.
12.	-35 17		30.173	65	67	62	556	s. by w.		Passing clouds.
13. 14.	$-35 18 \\ -37 29$		30·153 30·104	66 60	67 62	61 51	·527 ·381	w. by n. s.w. by w.		Cloudy. Cloudy and misty.
15.	$-38 \ 37$		30.240	56	57	50	.359	s.w. by w.		Overcast and squally; strong breezes.
16.	-39 07	14 40	30.203	59	60	52	392	w. by n.	1	Passing clouds.
	-40 34 42 00	14 23 13 00	29.967	60	60	54	·424 ·336	w. by s.	4	Passing clouds and misty.
19.	$-43 00 \\ -44 58$	13 19	29·693 29·714	56 43	57 44	47 36	220	w. by n. w.	7	Overcast; threatening and squally. Overcast and squally; passing showers.
<b>20</b> .	-46 34	13 33	29.362		42	35	•208	w.n.w.	7	Overcast; squally; heavy rain.
21.	-47 45		29.728	39	40	31	178	E.S.E.	3	Overcast; squally; passing snow.
22. 23.	$-48  45 \\ -50  40$	10 47 10 23	29·381 29·299	40 39	41 39	38 37	·236 ·227	N.N.W. W.	4 3	Overcast; squally.
23. 24.	-51 47	9 34	29.258		37	36	.214	w. w.n.w.	i	Overcast and misty; drizzling rain. Cloudy and snow.
25.	-53 06	7 49	29.309	36	35	29	·163	w.s.w.	4	Overcast; squally and snow; icebergs and stream-ice.
26.		6 06	29.590		35	28 29	.159	S.S.E.	3	Cloudy; numerous icebergs.
27. 28.		5 57 4 08	29·743 29·164		34 34		163 served.	s.w. by w.	4 8	Cloudy; numerous icebergs. Overcast; squally and snow.
<b>2</b> 9.	-59 02	4 19	28.928	33	32	28	159	Westerly.	8	Cloudy; passing snow; numerous icebergs.
30.		4 00	28.770		32	29	.162	w.s.w.	6	Overcast and squally; pack ice southward to south-west.
31. Feb. 1.		9 07 12 49	28·769 28·575		33	31 33	·182 ·193	swesterly. Southerly.	5 7	Overcast and snow; misty. Cloudy; squally and passing snow.
reo. 1. 2.		16 27	28.953		34	34	.199	Southerly.	6	Cloudy and squally; no ice in sight.
3.		19 14	29.281	34	34	32	186	Southerly.	2	Passing clouds.
4.	-62 00	20 36	29.231	33	34	31	1177	N.E. by E.	3	Overcast; passing snow.
5. 6.	$\begin{bmatrix} -63 & 19 \\ -64 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$	21 15 24 10	29·294 29·375		33 33	31 30	181	E. by N. N.E. by N.	1 3	Overcast; broken ice in streams.  Passing clouds; very clear.
7.		28 40	29.583		33	29	162	N. by E.	4	Passing clouds; very clear.
8.	-66 25	30 45	29.711	29	30	25	144	S.S.E.	2	Passing clouds; misty.
9.	1 1	36 50	29·271 29·271		29 31	25 24	·141 ·136	N.W. by W.	4 2	Passing clouds.
10. 11.		38 51 39 4]	29.173		30	24	.139	E. by N. Easterly.	1	Cloudy; no ice in sight.  Passing clouds and snow; pack ice in sight.
12.		39 24	29.221	29	30	23	·134	E. by s.	2	Overcast; passing snow.
13.		40 14	28.912		31	23	133	N.E. by E.	6	Cloudy and snow squalls.
14. 15.		40 01 38 52	28.694 28.682	32 32	32 32	28 29	159	E. by N. E. by N.	9 10	Cloudy and snow squalls; strong gale. Cloudy and snow squalls; strong gale.
16.		38 37	28.761		33	30	172	E. by N.	4	Cloudy and fog.
17.		40 12	28.937		34	30	172	N. ½ E.	2	Cloudy; snow.
18. 19.		40 29 41 00	28.674 28.606			27 29	153	N.E. 1 E.	9 to 11	Overcast; heavy gale; incessant snow. Overcast.
20.		45 45	29.104			28	159	n.w. by n. n. by w. ½ w.	5	Passing clouds and misty.
21.	$-63 \ 36$	46 48	28.814	33	33	26	.146	N. by E.	0	Passing clouds and snow.
22.		49 29	28·707 28·550		32   32	29	163	N.E. by N.	6	Overcast; snow squalls.
23. 24.		50 19 51 15	28.519		32	29	served.	n.e. by n. s.s.e.	6	Overcast; snow squalls. Overcast; snow and sleet.
25.		53 43	29.069	32	31	23	·134	8.S.E.	3	Passing clouds; very clear.
26.		57 33	29.390			29	165	Westerly.	4	Passing clouds and snow; very clear.
	-61  48 $-61  43$	64 14 71 19	29·538 29·598	33	32 32	29 31	163	Southerly.	6	Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; aurora seen.
Mar. 1.			29.590	36	33	31	179	swesterly.	i	Overcast; very clear.
2.	-6244	76 11	29.501	36	33	26	·146	Neasterly.	3	Cloudy; very clear.
3.		79 44	29·007 28·535	31	32		159	E. by N.	5 7	Overcost, passing sport
4. 5.		80 27 84 57	28.714			Not of	served.   ·160	S.E. S.S.W.	5	Overcast; passing snow. Passing clouds; brilliant aurora.
6.	-6048	88 23	28.821	33	32	26	·146	w.s.w.	4	Cloudy; snow and fog.
7.	-61 23	91 13	28.755	34	33	28	159	N.N.E.	3	Passing clouds; very brilliant aurora.
8. 9.			28·720 28·849			29 27	·165	seasterly. seasterly.	3	Blue sky; very clear; numerous icebergs. Cloudy and snow; aurora visible.
10.						24	135	Southerly.	4	Cloudy; aurora seen.
11.	-5949	99 45	29.024	32	32	28	·159	Variable.	4	Cloudy; passing snow.
12. 13.		98 <b>5</b> 9 99 08	28·512 28·729			28 26	·159 ·145	E.N.E.	7 6	Overcast; snow squalls. Overcast; snow squalls.
13.			29.184			32	186	s. by w. w. ½ n.	5	Passing clouds; occasional snow.
15.	-5545	103 12	29.059	36	34	33	196	W. ½ N.	5	Overcast and snow squalls; aurora.
16.	_54 42	106 08	28.877	36	35	34	200	w. ½ s.	6	Overcast; heavy squalls of snow.

Table I. (Continued.)

	Posi	tion.	Cor-	Tem ratu		Hygroi	neter.	Wind.		
Date.	Lat.	Long.	rected barom.	Air.		Dew- point.	Elasti- city of vapour.	Direction.	Force.	Remarks.
1845. March 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28.	-53 08 -51 10 -49 01 -48 06 -47 21 -47 03 -45 12 -43 28 -41 08 -38 42	110 29 111 23 112 51	inch. 28·627 28·867 29·357 30·049 29·882 29·671 29·394 29·686 29·996 30·001 30·213 30·314	48 47 45 51 51 53 54	37 37 38 42 47 46 44 49 49 52 52 58	Not obs 35   36   39   Not obs 42   38   45   44   45   47   56	·212 ·220 ·242 served.	N.N.W. s.w. by w. w. \frac{1}{2} s. w. \frac{1}{2} N. N.W. by N. N. by w. \frac{1}{2} w. w. by s. w. by s. w. by s. w. by s. s.w. by s. w.s.w. by s.	4 7	Cloudy; passing snow squalls. Passing clouds; aurora seen faintly. Cloudy; passing squalls; aurora seen faintly. Cloudy; aurora seen. Overcast; misty and fog. Overcast; passing showers; squally. Overcast and squally. Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; very clear. Overcast; wind variable.
29, 30, 31, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	-36 11 -35 14 -35 28 -35 03	116 50 117 37 117 04 117 56	30·272 30·121 30·130 30·140 30·184 30·181 30·149	61 66 64 65 64 65 66	63 65 65 65 64 64 64	59 56 57 58 58 52 57 58	·497 ·449 ·455 ·471 ·471 ·389 ·455 ·480	Variable. E. by N. E. S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. E.N.E. N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. E. by S.	1 4 3 4 3 2 3	Overcast; heavy rain. Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; very clear. Overcast; passing showers. Passing clouds. Passing clouds. Passing clouds. Passing clouds.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	rincess Royal Harb	George's Sound, West Australia	29·920 29·998 30·191 30·295 30·255 30·146 29·961 30·056	71 63 63 64 65 70 67 65	66 64 62 65 64 64 64 64	59 52 57 54 49 47 61 55	·497 ·396 ·463 ·424 ·356 ·324 ·535 ·443	N.W. ½ W. W.S.W. W.S.W. E. by S. N.E. E. by N. S.W. by W. N.W.	2 4 4 2 2 3 2 2	Blue sky and detached clouds. Passing clouds and squally. Passing clouds; Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds. Passing clouds.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		King	30·161 30·001 29·818 29·879 30·159 30·330 30·322 30·166	67 64 62 58 57 63 67	66 64 61 61 60 61 66	49 54 57 55	.488 .472 .514 served. .348 .429 .471 .440	S.S.E.  W. \frac{1}{2} S.  W.N.W.  W.S.W.  S.W.  W.S.W.  S.E. \frac{1}{2} E.  E.N.E.	1 2 5 6 5 3 0 3	Passing clouds; fine weather. Passing clouds. Cloudy; strong breezes and squally. Cloudy; squally and heavy rain. Cloudy and squally. Passing clouds and squalls. Passing clouds. Passing clouds.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	114 39 113 05 111 32 109 06 106 49 106 34 105 02	29·997 30·229 30·307 30·130 29·985 29·945 30·068	62 63 65 69 6 70 6 69 8 68	63 64 65 68 67 67	54 64 63 59 58	·570   ·362   ·370   ·417   ·600   ·580   ·506   ·480	Nwesterly. W.N.W. S.S.W. E.S.E. Easterly. Northerly. W.N.W. S.S.W.	0 3 3 5 5 5 6	Light, variable airs, and fine. Cloudy and rain; variable wind. Passing clouds and showers. Passing clouds; wind variable. Passing clouds; Passing clouds; wind variable. Overcast; passing squalls. Passing clouds; strong breezes and squally.
2 2 4 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 99 13 92 27 5 95 58 7 93 55 8 92 07 5 90 38 6 89 40 8 87 56 7 85 19	30·178 30·057 29·996 29·996 29·896 30·029 30·106 30·13 30·116 30·09	8   68 7   69 7   72 5   74 7   73 8   72 9   73 2   75 6   74 5   74	70 68 69 71 71 6 71 6 72 1 73 1 74	58 63 68 69 56 58 63 65 65	.463 .440 .480 .580 .676 .698 .448 .488 .580 .622 .632	Southerly. S. ½ E. Easterly. N.E. Northerly. Westerly. S.S.W. S.S.E. E. by S. E. S.E.	5 2 1 3 5 5 2 4 4 5	Cloudy and squally; wind variable. Cloudy; occasional squalls and rain. Overcast; drizzling rain; wind variable. Passing clouds. Cloudy; passing squalls and rain; wind variable. Overcast; strong breezes and squally. Overcast; very clear. Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; light breezes, and fine. Cloudy; occasional rain. Overcast and squally.
11 12 14 14 14 14 11 11 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	79 13 4 78 31 77 48 8 76 18 76 18 77 70 39 4 69 25 8 68 08 1 67 54 2 67 29	3   30·05   29·99   3   29·94   3   29·93   7   29·93   6   29·83   6   29·81   1   29·88   9   29·96	1   76 7   77 0   76 2   75 4   75 2   75 2   76 5   76 7   75	73 72 72 73 74 75 74 75 74 76 74 76 74 74 74	64 62 62 65 67 72 74 74 73 68 68 67 4 66	.590 .560 .622 .655 .773 .826 .801 .676 .664	E.S.E. Seasterly. S.S.E. E.S.E. Easterly. Easterly. Variable. W.N.W. W.S.W. S.W. by S.	3 2 1 4 6 3 1 2 2	Passing clouds; fresh breezes, and fine. Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds; light airs, and fine. Overcast; very clear; strong breezes. Overcast; heavy rain. Cloudy; heavy rain and lightning. Overcast; heavy rain. Cloudy; light variable airs. Passing clouds. Passing clouds.
		1 63 00 0 59 32	2  30-18	4 73	5 72 5 73	2 58 3 61	·570 ·489 ·535 ·632	Southerly. s. by E. ½ E. s.s.E. E. by s.	3 3 6 5	Passing clouds; very clear. Passing clouds. Cloudy; squally, with rain. Overcast; squally and misty.

Table I. (Continued).

	Posit	ion.	Cor-	Tem			Wind.			
Date,	Lat.	Long.	rected barom.	Air.	Sea.	Dew- point.	Elasti- city of vapour.	Direction.	Force.	Remarks.
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	Port Maun — 20 50 — 21 50 — 23 32 — 26 23 — 26 26 23 — 27 14 — 28 26 — 28 46 — 28 38 — 30 23 — 30 27 — 30 35 — 31 10 — 33 03 — 34 51 — 35 45 — 35 05	55 32 53 30 51 59 49 28 49 11 48 25 45 59 42 48 41 56 33 56 33 41 33 52 43 33 13 31 28 29 23 26 46 23 28 21 30 20 44 20 24	29·892 30·093 30·215 30·490 30·472 30·351 30·128 30·026 30·149 30·275	77 76 77 78 77 78 75 73 70 68 69 68 70 72 71 68 66 65 65 65 68 71 70 63 60 63	72 74 74 74 76 70 70 70 71 70 69 70 71 70 68 67 67 69 69 70 71 70 69 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	55 58 56 53	inch. -570 -570 -505 -591 -561 -590 -665 -723 -516 -424 -417 -590 -488 -424 -417 -384 -480 -417 -384 -480 -447 -432 -480 -450	E. by S. S.E. by E. S.E. by E. S.E. by E. Easterly. Neasterly. Fasterly. Northerly. Swesterly. Easterly. Easterly. Easterly. V.S.W. S. Easterly. Northerly. W. S.S.W. Southerly. S.S.E. Northerly. Northerly. Northerly. Northerly. Northerly. N.N.W. Northerly. W.N.W. S.E.	4 3 3 3 3 5 3 7 6 6 4 5 5 6 3 6 8 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 1 1	Passing clouds and squalls. Passing clouds. Cloudy; squally and rain. Passing clouds. Passing clouds and haze. Passing clouds; moderate breezes and fine. Cloudy; heavy squalls and rain. Cloudy; strong breezes and squalls. Passing clouds; heavy squalls. Passing clouds; very clear. Overcast; heavy squalls and rain. Overcast; heavy squalls and rain. Overcast gouds; strong breezes. Passing clouds; strong breezes. Passing clouds; wind variable. Squally; with heavy rain and lightning. Cloudy; heavy squalls and rain. Cloudy and rain. Passing clouds and rain. Cloudy and squally, with lightning. Passing clouds; hazy. Passing clouds; very clear. Cloudy; light variable airs. Passing clouds; in soundings. Overcast. Passing clouds; very clear.

TABLE II.

Date.	Lat.	Barometer corrected.	Tension of vapour.	Gaseous pressure.	Tempera- ture of air.
1845.  January 10 to 16.  17 to 23.  24 to 30.  January 31 to February 6.  February 7 to 13.  14 to 20.  21 to 27.  February 28 to March 6.  March 7 to 13.  14 to 20.  21 to 27.  March 28 to April 3.  April 4 to 10.  11 to 17.  18 to 24.  April 25 to May 1.  May 2 to 8.  9 to 15.	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \stackrel{\circ}{6}  3 \stackrel{\prime}{5} \\ -46  02 \\ -55  37 \\ -62  40 \\ -66  47 \\ -62  36 \\ -62  20 \\ -59  54 \\ -53  33 \\ -44  23 \\ -35  41 \\ -35  03 \\ -35  03 \\ -35  06 \\ -27  41 \\ -23  07 \\ -20  35 \end{array}$	inches. 30·148 29·593 29·280 29·111 29·354 28·828 28·985 29·153 28·843 29·168 29·834 30·169 30·103 29·980 30·136 30·066 29·971 29·947	*453 *261 *170 *184 *141 *164 *156 *162 *154 *209 *289 *454 *439 *463 *427 *498 *564 *636	inches. 29.695 29.332 29.110 28.927 29.213 28.664 28.829 28.991 28.689 28.959 29.545 29.715 29.664 29.517 29.709 29.568 29.407 29.311	62 45 34 33 30 33 32 34 34 38 50 63 66 66 63 68 73
16 to 22. 23 to 29. May 30 to June 5. June 6 to 12. 13 to 19. 20.	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	29.852 30.124 30.037 30.060 30.242 30.378	·667 ·566 ·561 ·473 ·429 ·368	29·185 29·558 29·476 29·587 29·813 30·010	76 76 73 69 65 58

TABLE III.

Lat.	Corrected barometer.	Tension of vapour.	Gaseous pressure.	Tempera- ture of air.	Number of observations.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	inches. 29·981 30·004 30·063 30·151 29·710 29·097 29·083 29·091	-623 -562 -486 -433 -275 -178 -167	inches. 29:358 29:442 29:577 29:718 29:435 28:919 28:916 28:938	76 73 68 63 47 35 33 31	126 84 84 258 84 126 126 84