of the sea's mean level; the line 3 C, or 3 B, the sea's mean depth; the triangle B A C, a rising continent; and the internal triangles, whose apices reach the lines 3, 3 and 5, 5 respectively, its comparative bulk or volume during its various intermediate stages of elevation. When the rising triangle (*i.e.*, continent) reaches the line 3, 3 (that of the sea-line ere the land began to rise), its mass, equal to that of the parallelogrammic band 1 B C 1, shall have displaced water to that amount, and sent it to the surface, which shall have risen, in consequence, from the line 3, 3 to the line 5, 5. When the continent reaches the line 5, 5, there will be another band, equal to half the mass of the first, displaced and sent to the surface, which shall now have risen to the line 6, 6; and not until the point of the triangle (*i.e.*, continent) has reached the line 7, 7, will it have overtaken the rising surface. Such, in proportion to its bulk, would be the effect, on the ocean-level of a rising continent, were there to be no equivalent sinking of the surface elsewhere,—just as, when the mercury of the thermometer is rising in the tube, there is no corresponding sinking of the metal contained in the instrument elsewhere, or, even if there *were* an equivalent sinking, were that sinking to take place in the interior of some immense tract of table-land.

Let us now, however, turn to the diagram Fig. II., and consider whether the full realization of the fiction of sinking hollows *within the sea*, exactly correspondent in their cubic contents to the rising continents, would be at all adequate to preserve the hypothetical fixity of ocean surface. Let the line B, C, Fig. II. represent the bottom of the ocean, and the triangle B, A, C, a depression of the earth's crust, exactly equal in cubic amount to the rising land in Fig. I., and taking place exactly at the same time. It will be at once seen, in running over the details, that even the hypothesis of balancing hollows formed in the sea as a set-off