tory manner. The constituents of climate, however, appear to be most naturally divided into two great sections; viz. *those of a* PRIMARY *kind, depending upon the globular figure of the earth; upon its motion in its orbit, and upon its axis: and those of a* SECONDARY, *or subsidiary kind, more immediately connected with the globe itself, and depending upon the nature of its surface, as composed of land or water;* or, *as connected with its atmosphere.* Under these two divisions, we purpose to consider the subject of CLIMATE, in the following chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS OF CLIMATE: OR, OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH, AS DEPENDENT ON ITS GLOBULAR FORM; AND ON ITS ANNUAL AND DIURNAL MOTIONS.

THE distance of the earth from the sun is such, that the solar rays may be supposed to arrive at the earth's surface in a state of parallelism. Now, when parallel rays fall upon a globe, it is obvious, that any number of such rays falling perpendicularly, as at the equator of our earth, will occupy a very different portion of the surface of the globe; from what an equal number