

SUMMARY of the OBSERVATIONS made at the STATIONS included in the DAILY and WEEKLY WEATHER REPORTS, for the CALENDAR MONTH,

JUNE 1889.

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General Summary.—The month of June was fine, quiet, and warm. Pressure was very uniform and in excess of the average, especially at the northern stations. Temperature was high, but the maxima were not at all excessive. The winds were light and variable, gales rare, and calms frequent. Rainfall was very slight except over some parts of the eastern counties, and the amount of bright sunshine was large, especially in the west and north.

Pressure.—*Mean for the Month* varied between 30·00 ins. and 30·07 ins. over nearly the whole of England and Wales, the southern and eastern parts of Scotland, and the southern and eastern parts of Ireland, to a little less than 30·00 ins. in the Hebrides, and to about 30·00 ins. over the extreme south-east of England and north-east of France. The distribution was therefore anticyclonic, and gradients were very slight. It largely exceeded that for May in all parts of the kingdom, and was in excess of the average* for June by about 0·12 in. over Ireland, 0·14 in. over central England, and 0·16 in. to 0·20 in. over the Hebrides, the north of Scotland and the Shetland Isles. *Highest* values were recorded very generally on the 5th, when the readings exceeded 30·5 ins. over many districts. *Lowest* were registered at the most western stations on the 1st, and at the eastern stations on the 7th. *Range* was small—less than an inch in most places.

Depressions were very few in number, the most important being those which moved in a northerly direction outside our extreme western coasts during the first few days of the month, and whose movements are shown approximately on Map 2, Plate VI.

Anticyclones.—Anticyclonic conditions were very prevalent in our neighbourhood during the month, but the only systems which passed directly over the kingdom were those of the 4th–6th, 16th–23rd, and the 25th–26th.

Wind was chiefly South-westerly in the Hebrides and north-west of Scotland, and chiefly North-easterly in the east and south; elsewhere it was very variable, but a predominance of local wind from North-East is shown on the north-western coast of England and the south-west of Scotland. Gales were very few in number, but calms numerous, especially at Parsonstown, Nairn, Holyhead, Sumburgh Head, and Ardrossan.

Temperature.—*Mean, at Sea Level*, ranged from between 60° and 63° over the inland counties of England, and from between 58° and 60° over central Scotland, to about 53° at Sumburgh Head, 56° to 58° along our east coast, and to about 57° at Holyhead, Pembroke, and Scilly. In Ireland it ranged from above 59° in the neighbourhood of Dublin, to less than 56° at Markree Castle as well as off the extreme west coast. The summer type of distribution was very strongly developed, especially over the extreme north-eastern and eastern parts of Great Britain, where the effects of the cool winds coming, from the sea, into contact with the heated air over the land, caused the isotherms to be crowded very closely together. It was much higher than that for May in all districts, the change being as much as four to five degree over Ireland, six to seven degrees over central Scotland, and five to six degrees over England. *Highest* values were recorded on very variable dates, the maxima having occurred on the 2nd or 3rd over our eastern and south midland counties, on the 19th in the extreme west, on the 20th or 21st in the north-west, and on the 26th or 27th at our southern and north-eastern stations. *Lowest* occurred in nearly all districts on the 10th or 11th, but on the 8th low values were recorded over the central and southern parts of Ireland, and also on the 5th at the Welsh stations, and on the 13th over the west midlands. *Range* was not large as a rule, but amounted to 45° at Ochtertyre and 43° at Leith. *Vapour Tension* was as high as 0·40 in. to 0·44 in. on the coasts of the English Channel and over the eastern counties of England, and exceeded 0·38 in. in the south of Ireland and on the shores of the Irish Channel, as well as in the Hebrides. It was, however, less than 0·35 in. in the east of Scotland and the Shetlands, and was as low as 0·34 in. at Aberdeen. *Relative Humidity* was as high as 90 per cent. in the Hebrides, but as low as 75 in London and at Leith, and 72 at Bidston and Aberdeen observatories. Its distribution was very irregular.

Rainfall was very deficient, the total amounts recorded being less than an inch at the majority of the stations, and as low as 0·09 in. at Collumpton, 0·10 in. at Dublin, 0·17 in. at Spurn Head, 0·25 in. at Shields, 0·26 in. at Armagh, 0·34 in. at Hurst Castle, 0·36 in. at York and Malin Head. Over Norfolk and the home counties the fall was largely in excess of that in surrounding regions, owing to the heavy thunderstorms which occurred there between the 6th and 9th.

Bright Sunshine was greatly in excess of the average over the western and north-western parts of Great Britain, no less than 64 per cent. of the possible duration having been recorded at Pembroke, 55 per cent. at Douglas, Isle of Man, 52 at Dublin, 51 at Newton Reigny, and 50 at Stonyhurst; even at Aberdeen the per-centage was 47; there were only six stations (viz., Stornoway, Glen Carron, London, Stowell, Markree Castle, and Parsonstown) at which the per-centage was less than 40; at Hastings also the per-centage (54) was very large.

* The averages employed are—*Pressure and Temperature*, for the 20 years 1861–80; *Rainfall* for 20 years 1866–85.