

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

JUNE 1890.

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General Summary.—The weather of June was very changeable and unsettled. Dense fogs occurred at times over the English and Bristol Channels; thunderstorms were frequent over England, and a destructive gale from the westward occurred in the north of Scotland on the 25th of the month. Pressure was below the average in the north but above it in the south; the wind was chiefly Westerly; temperature was below the normal in all districts excepting Central Scotland and the east of Ireland; rainfall was in excess of the average in most places, but in defect over Central England, the north-east of Scotland, and the east of Ireland; bright sunshine was very deficient in all parts of the kingdom.

Pressure.—*Mean for the month at 8 a.m.* ranged from 30·05 ins. and upwards over the English Channel to a little below 29·80 ins. in the Shetland Islands, the intervening gradients being fairly uniform. Its general distribution differed very little from the normal; but as the readings in the far north were about a tenth of an inch below the average,* while those in the south were at least half a tenth above, the mean gradient was steeper than usual. *Highest* readings were recorded on the 14th, when the barometer rose to between 30·3 ins. and 30·4 ins. in all parts of the United Kingdom. *Lowest* readings were observed pretty generally on the 30th, when the mercury fell to between 29·1 ins. and 29·5 ins. *Range* was moderate.

Depressions.—Numerous depressions travelled in a north-easterly direction outside our western and northern coasts at too great a distance for their tracks to be shown on Map 2; the most important system was that of the 25th, the track of which is given. Between the 11th and 12th a complex system passed across Ireland and England in an east-south-easterly direction, and at the close of the month another disturbance pursued a very similar course. Both depressions filled up on reaching the Netherlands.

Anticyclones.—Two only were observed. The first advanced over our islands from the westward on the 6th and 7th, and afterwards travelled south-eastwards to the continent. The second also advanced from the westward, on the 13th and 14th, but afterwards receded southwards to the Bay of Biscay and France. On the 19th, however, it spread northwards again, and remained over a considerable portion of the United Kingdom until the 24th, when it finally passed away in a southerly direction.

Wind was chiefly from some Westerly point. At our northern and eastern stations there was a fair proportion of breezes from the eastward, but in the western and south-western districts the winds from this quarter were scarcely represented at all. Gales were somewhat numerous for the time of year in the extreme west and north-west; at Stornoway there were four and at Mullaghmore six. At the majority of our eastern and southern stations, however, there was only one, and in some places there were none at all.

Temperature.—*Mean, at Sea Level*, ranged from about 59° in various parts of England to about 50° in the Shetland Islands. In Ireland and in central Scotland local maxima of temperature will be seen on Plate VI. The general distribution was of the usual summer type, and agreed fairly well with the normal, but the actual values were below the average* in all districts excepting Central Scotland and the east of Ireland, the deficit being as much as two degrees over some of the central and south-eastern parts of England. *Highest* values were recorded on somewhat irregular dates. At the majority of our stations they occurred either on the 10th or 15th, but in the east and south of England the warmest weather was experienced on the 24th or 25th. *Lowest* values were observed over England as a rule on the 1st, but in Ireland the actual minima occurred mainly on the 7th, and in Scotland on the 8th. *Range* was somewhat large at the English inland stations; at Geldeston it amounted to 41°, at Cirencester and Llandovery to 42°, and at Strathfield Turgiss to 44°. At Jersey the extreme range was as much as 35°, but at Scilly only 11°. *Vapour Tension* varied from less than 0·32 in. in the Shetlands and east of Scotland to 0·38 in. or more over the southern parts of the kingdom generally, and to 0·42 in. in the Scilly Islands. *Relative Humidity* was below 80 per cent. over the eastern parts of Great Britain and below 75 per cent. in the east of Scotland. At Parsonstown, however, it was as high as 90, at Stornoway and Pembroke 93, and at Scilly 94, per cent.

Rainfall was less than the average* over the central parts of England, the north-east of Scotland, and the east of Ireland, the actual amounts in these regions varying from an inch and a half to two inches. In other localities there was a decided excess above the normal, the aggregate fall being above 3 ins. in most places, and as large as 7·7 ins. at Laudale, 7·6 ins. at Glencarron, 6·1 ins. at Valencia, and 5·8 ins. at Glenlee. The number of rainy days was large in all the western and northern districts; at Stornoway, Laudale, Arlington, Londonderry, Mullaghmore, and Valencia there were 24 days with rain, at Glencarron, Fort Augustus, and Foynes 25, at Lairg, Hawes Junction, and Markree Castle 26, and at Llandovery 28.

Bright Sunshine was very deficient, the per-centage of the possible amount of duration being below 30 at a large majority of our stations. At York the value was only 20, while at Fort Augustus it was as low as 15. The highest per-centages were 40 at Jersey, 35 at Falmouth, and 34 at Geldeston and Hastings.

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