

SUMMARY of the OBSERVATIONS made at the STATIONS included in the DAILY and WEEKLY WEATHER REPORTS, for the CALENDAR MONTH, JUNE 1894.

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ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, 63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON; R. H. SCOTT, F.R.S., SECRETARY.

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General Summary.—With the exception of the closing week, the weather of June was mostly cool and unsettled, with frequent showers in all districts, and with heavy falls of rain in the north of Ireland and the north and east of England. Thunderstorms occurred over England and Ireland on the 3rd and 4th, and in isolated parts of the kingdom at various other times during the month. Pressure was slightly above the average; temperature was low generally, but high at the end of the period; the winds were chiefly from the Westward or South-westward; rainfall varied greatly in different localities, but was largely in excess of the average over the northern parts of England and Ireland; bright sunshine was generally deficient.

Pressure.—*Mean for the month at 8 a.m.* ranged from 30·07 ins. at Jersey, and 30·02 ins. and upwards over the south of England generally, to between 29·95 ins. and 29·91 ins. in the west and north of Scotland. The distribution agreed very closely with the normal, but the actual values were a little above the average,* the amount of excess ranging in most places between 0·02 in. and 0·04 in. *Highest* readings were observed as a rule between the 28th and 30th, when the barometer rose to 30·4 ins. and upwards in the northern and eastern parts of Great Britain, and to 30·3 ins. and upwards in most other districts. *Lowest* readings occurred on irregular dates in the various districts, but mostly during the earlier part of the month, the absolute minima being in the majority of cases a little below 29·6 ins. *Range* was moderate.

Depressions.—During the first fortnight several shallow depressions advanced over our Islands from the westward or south-westward, other disturbances being developed about the same time over Denmark, north Germany, and the south of Scandinavia. Later in the month the Atlantic depressions moved well to the northward of our Islands in the direction shown approximately by the arrow A in Map 2 Plate VI.

Anticyclones.—The cyclonic conditions which prevailed during the earlier part of the month were temporarily interrupted on the 13th and 14th by an anticyclone which spread over our Islands from the westward, and again on the 16th by another system which extended over England from the southward. During the closing week the weather was influenced to a more permanent extent by a large anticyclone which gradually formed over north-western Europe, and which ultimately embraced nearly the whole Continent.

Winds were rather variable,—chiefly from the Westward or South-westward over Ireland and England, but from the Southward or South-eastward in Scotland. At a large majority of our stations there was an entire absence of gales, the only locality in which stormy weather was experienced being the western part of the English Channel, where gale force was reached on three or four occasions.

Temperature.—*Mean at Sea Level* ranged from 59° and upwards at several stations in the south of England, and from 58° and upwards over our midland counties to 55° and less on the east coasts of England, and to between 51° and 53° in the north and north-east of Scotland. The general distribution was of a fairly normal type, but the mean values were, as a rule, a little below the average, the only district with any general excess being the extreme north of Scotland. *Highest* readings were observed mostly on the 30th, when the thermometer exceeded 80° in most inland parts of Great Britain, as well as in the north of Ireland; at Lairg, Cambridge, and Southampton it rose to 84°, and at Bawtry to 86°. *Lowest* readings occurred as a rule on the 1st, when the sheltered thermometer fell to 35° or less at many of our western and northern stations, and to 32° or less at Braemar, Glenlee, and Llandoverly. On the surface of the grass frost occurred about this time in several parts of the United Kingdom. *Range* was large,—over 40° in many places, and as much as 51° at Llandoverly, 49° at Braemar, and 48° at Glencarron, Glenlee, York, and Loughborough. *Vapour Tension* ranged from between 0·40 in. and 0·42 in. at the Channel stations to 0·33 in. at Sumburgh Head, and 0·32 in. at Aberdeen. *Relative Humidity* varied from 92 per cent. at Stornoway, and 90 per cent. at Pembroke, to 76 per cent. at Aberdeen, 75 per cent. in London, and 73 per cent. at Liverpool.

Rainfall amounted to less than the average* in the west and north of Scotland, as well as at some of the central and southern stations in England and Ireland. Elsewhere there was an excess,—slight in many places, but large in the north-eastern parts of England and Ireland, where the fall was in some cases more than twice as much as the normal. The largest aggregates reported were 4·7 ins. at Donaghadee, 4·4 ins. at Glencarron, and 4·2 ins. at Scarborough; the smallest being 1·1 ins. at Scilly, 1·3 ins. at Wick, and 1·4 ins. at Nairn. Amounts exceeding an inch in 24 hours were rare, but on the 4th a fall of 2·3 ins. was measured at Donaghadee, and one of 1·3 ins. at Douglas.

Bright Sunshine was generally deficient, the only station reporting more than the average amount being Stornoway, where there was a rather large excess. The per-centage of the possible duration ranged from 44 at Guernsey, 42 at Jersey, and 40 at Stornoway and Hastings, to 26 at Parsonstown, 25 at Oswaldkirk, and 22 at Fort Augustus.

* The averages employed are—*Pressure and Temperature* for the 20 years 1871–90; *Rainfall* for the 25 years 1866–90; *Bright Sunshine* for the 10 years 1881–90.