

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

JUNE 1895.

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General Summary.—During the earlier half of the month the weather was mostly fair and dry. Later on, however, the conditions became less settled, with partial showers in the south, and with thunderstorms and heavy rain in Scotland; while towards the close of the month rainy, thundery weather spread eastwards over nearly the whole kingdom. Pressure and temperature were above the average, but sharp night frosts occurred in many places about the middle of the month; the winds were variable; rainfall was very deficient in all the western, central, and southern districts; bright sunshine exceeded the normal.

Pressure.—*Mean at 8 a.m.* ranged from 30·10 ins. and upwards over the Channel Islands and the southern parts of Ireland, and from 30·05 ins. and upwards over the whole of Ireland and England to a little below 30·00 ins. in the Shetlands. The general distribution was again, as in May, distinctly anticyclonic, and the mean values were everywhere above the average,* the excess being greatest (about 0·15 in.) on our extreme north-west coasts, and least (rather below 0·10 in.) over the Channel and south of England. *Highest* readings were observed on the 24th, when the barometer rose to 30·4 ins. and upwards over the entire kingdom. Over Ireland and the northern parts of Great Britain, however, equally high values were attained on the 5th or 6th. *Lowest* readings were recorded, as a rule, on the 29th and 30th, when the barometer fell below 29·5 ins. in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, and below 29·7 ins. in all other parts of the kingdom. *Range* was moderate in the west and north, but slight elsewhere.

Depressions.—The only depression of any note was a system of increasing depth which skirted our northern coasts on the 22nd, and which afterwards moved eastwards to the Baltic. Between the 17th and 20th, however, a large and complex system, with several distinct minima, was formed directly over our islands and France, while at the close of the month a similar area spread over us from the Atlantic.

Anticyclones.—Three such systems were observed. The first extended over us from Scandinavia on the 3rd, was joined by another system which advanced from the Atlantic on the 4th, and remained over north-western Europe till the 8th, when it moved away to the south-westward. The second spread over our islands from the south-westward on the 12th and 13th, but gradually broke up after the 16th. The third advanced from the southward on the 20th and 21st and was central over our islands between the 23rd and 25th, but afterwards moved away to the south-eastward and dispersed.

Winds were rather variable, but chiefly from the Westward (South-west to North-west) over the more central parts of the kingdom. Gales were exceedingly rare, and were confined almost exclusively to our extreme northern and north-western coasts.

Temperature.—*Mean at Sea Level* ranged from 61° and upwards at several inland stations in the south of England, and from 59° and upwards at one or two places in the east of Ireland, to 54° or less in the extreme north of Scotland and to 51° in the Shetlands. The general distribution agreed fairly with the normal, but the actual values were above the average* at all but a few of our eastern stations, the amount of excess varying greatly in different parts of the country. *Highest* readings occurred in Scotland mostly on the 7th, but over Ireland and England between the 24th and 26th, when the thermometer rose to 80° and upwards at most of the inland stations, to 86° at Bawtry and Bristol, and to 87° at Llandoverly. *Lowest* readings occurred about the middle of the month,—mostly between the 13th and 15th, when frost was experienced at many inland stations in the north of Ireland and the northern and central parts of Great Britain. In the screen the lowest readings were 29° at Glenlee and 30° at Llandoverly, Edenfel, and Markree Castle, but on the surface of the grass the thermometer fell to 24° at Edenfel, 25° at Ochtertyre, and Tean (Stoke-on-Trent), and 26° at Loughborough. *Range* was large over the inland districts; at Llandoverly it amounted to 57° and at Bawtry, Edenfel, and Markree Castle to 52°. *Vapour Tension* was above 0·40 in. at several of the English and Irish coast stations, but below 0·35 in. in the Shetlands, the east of Scotland and some parts of northern and central England. *Relative Humidity* ranged from 88 per cent. at Spurn Head and Donaghadee to 69 per cent. at Aberdeen and 68 per cent. in London.

Rainfall exceeded the average* in the northern parts both of England and Scotland, but was very deficient in nearly all other districts, and especially so over the central and south eastern counties of England, where the total fall was in many instances less than one fourth of the normal. The largest aggregates for the month were 5·5 ins. at Churchstoke, 4·5 ins. at Glencarron, and 4·1 ins. at Fort Augustus; the smallest being 0·2 in. in London and at Dungeness, and 0·4 in. at Loughborough, Yarmouth, and Rothamsted. Heavy thunder rains fell over the northern and central parts of Scotland between the 17th and 19th and in many parts of Ireland and England during the last few days of the month. On the 26th a fall of 4·8 ins. was reported at Churchstoke and 2·7 ins. at Chelford (Cheshire).

Bright Sunshine was everywhere in excess of the average,* the difference from the normal being large at all but our northern and eastern stations. The per-centage of the possible duration ranged from 62 at Pembroke and 60 on our south-west coasts generally to 35 at Worksop, and Manchester (Oldham Road), and to 29 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.