818. Bromus Matritensis, L. Everywhere.
819. Haussknechtii, Boiss. Jebel Kuleib.
820. macrostachys, Desf. Moab, Haurân.
821. brachystachys, Horn. New bridge of Jordan.
822. rubens, L. Everywhere.
823. scoparius, L. Everywhere.
824. Brachypodium distachyum, L. Moab, Gilead. Haurân.
825. Agropyrum junceum, Beauv. Mountains of Moab.
826. squarrosum, Roth. Haurân.
827. Secale fragile, M. B. Jebel Husha'.
828. Ægilops Aucheri, Boiss. Ascent from 'El-Ghor to Nebo.
829. crassa, Boiss. Ascent from El-Ghor to Nebo.
830. var. macrathera, Boiss. El-Ghor.
831. triuncialis, L. Gilead.
832. var. brachyathera, Boiss. Gilead.
833. Lolium rigidum, Gaud. Es-Salt, Haurân, El-Ghor, Jebel Husha'.
834. sp. Ascent from El-Ghor to 'Ayûn Mûsa.
835. sp. Burmah to Gerash, Gilead.
836. Hordeum bulbosum, L. Common throughout.
837. murinum, L. Common everywhere.
838. Elymus Caput-Medusæ, L. Haurân.
839. Delileanus, Schult. Gilead, Haurân.

LXXXIII.—FILICES.

840. Cheilanthes fragrans, L. Burmah, Gilead.
841. Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, L. Wet places everywhere. Very fine fronds of it are found in the cave at 'Ayûn Mûsa.
842. Ceterach officinarum, L. Gilead.

LXXXIV.—CHARACEÆ.

843. Chara, sp. Burmah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1881.

The numbers in column 1 of this table show the highest reading of the barometer in each month; of these, the highest appear in the winter, and the lowest in the summer months. The maximum for the year was in January, as in the preceding year, and was 30·235 ins. In column 2, the lowest in each month are shown; the minimum, 29·524 ins., was in February, in the preceding year it was in April; the range of readings in the year was 0·711 inch, in the year 1880 it was 0·780 inch. The numbers

in the 3rd column show the range of readings in each month; the smallest, 0·171 inch, is in October, and the largest, 0·596 inch, in March. The numbers in the 4th column show the mean monthly pressure of the atmosphere; the greatest is in January, and the smallest in August.

The highest temperature of the air in each month is shown in column 5. The highest temperature in the year was 106° in August, but the temperature reached and exceeded 90° in every month from April to September, with the exception of July, when the maximum was 89°. The first day in the year the temperature reached 90° was on April 8th, and there were three other days in this month when the temperature was more than 90°. In May there were four days when the temperature reached and exceeded 90°; in June there were three such days; in August ten days, the highest being 106°, on the 27th; in September six days. The last day that the temperature reached 90° was on the 25th of September, therefore the temperature reached and exceeded 90° on 27 days in the year. The maximum temperature, both in October and November, was as high as 89°.

The numbers in column 6 show the lowest temperature of the air in each month; in December the lowest temperature in the year was experienced, viz., 39°, and this temperature occurred on two different nights. Therefore, on only two nights in the year was the temperature so low as 39°, while, in the preceding year, it was as low as 32°, both in January and February. The yearly range of temperature was 67°. The range of temperature in each month is shown in column 7, and these numbers vary from 29° in July and September to 51° in May.

The mean of all the highest by day, of the lowest by night, and of the average daily ranges of temperature, are shown in columns 8, 9, and 10, respectively. Of the high day temperature, the lowest was in February, 64°·8; and the highest in August, 89°·9. Of the low night temperatures, the coldest, 47°·4, took place in December, and the warmest, 70°·3, was in August. The mean daily range of temperature, as shown in column 10—the smallest was 17°·2 in February, and the largest was 24°·3 in June.

In column 11, the mean temperature of each month, as found from observations of the maximum and minimum thermometers only. The month of the lowest temperature was February, 56°·2, and that of the highest was August, 80°·1. The mean temperature for the year was 66°·7, that of the preceding year was 66°·4.

The numbers in columns 12 and 13 are the monthly means of a dry and wet bulb-thermometer, taken daily at 9 a.m., and in column 14 the monthly temperature of the dew-point at the same hour, or that of the temperature at which dew would have been deposited. The elastic force of vapour is shown in column 15, and in column 16 the water present in a cubic foot of air; in January this was as small as $3\frac{3}{4}$ grains, whilst in August it was as large as 8 grains. The numbers in column 18 show the degree of humidity, saturation being considered 100; the smallest number in this column is in April, and the largest in December. The

weight of a cubic foot of air, under its pressure, temperature, and humidity, at 9 a.m., is shown in column 19.

The most prevalent winds in January were S.E. and S., and the least prevalent were N. and N.W. In February the most prevalent was S., and the least prevalent were E. and N.W. In March the most prevalent were S.W., S.E. and S., and the least prevalent were N. and E. In April the most prevalent were S. and W., and the least N.E. and E. In May the most prevalent were N.W., W., and S.W., and the least were S.E. and S. In June the most prevalent were S.W., N.W., and W., and the least prevalent were E., S.E., and S. In July and August the most prevalent was S.W., and the least were N., E., and its compounds. In September the most prevalent was S.W., and the least E. and W. In October the most prevalent was N.W., and the least were N. and W. In November and December the most prevalent winds were S.E. and S., and the least prevalent were N., S.W., and W.

The numbers in column 29 show the mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m.; the month with the smallest amount is June, and the largest February. Of the cumulus, or fine weather cloud, there were 91 instances in the year; of these there were 18 in July and 18 in August, and 14 in September, and one only in February. Of the nimbus, or rain cloud, there were 53 instances in the year, of which 12 were in February, 11 in December, and 9 in March, 5 only from May to October. Of the cirrus, there were 59 instances in the year, of which 11 were in January, 9 in November, and 8 in February. Of the cirro-cumulus there were 16 instances in the year. Of the stratus 14 instances. Of the cirro-stratus there were 6 instances in the year. And there were 126 instances of cloudless skies.

The largest fall of rain for the month was in November, 5·09 ins.; the next in order was in December, 5·03 ins., of which 1·91 inch fell on the 21st. In December, 1880, the fall was 10·5 inches. No rain fell from April 20th to the 6th of November, making a period of 189 consecutive days without rain. The fall of rain in the year was 17·49 inches, being 11·19 inches less than in the preceding year. The number of days on which rain fell was 48, in the preceding year the number was 66.

JAMES GLAISHER.

ALTAIC CYLINDERS.

AMONG the Babylonian cylinders—amulets or seals, in the British Museum, and the Phœnician cylinders which are kept with them—there are two or three which appear to belong to the so-called "Hittite" art, because they present hieroglyphic emblems like those of Hamath. It is possible that others classed as Babylonian which present figures of the gods without hieroglyphs may also be of this class (*see* "Guide to Kouyunjik Gallery," page 136).

Mr. T. G. Pinches (one of our best Akkadian scholars) has kindly sent