

Its thickness to the broken tip of the nose is 3 inches. The back is hollowed, and the sockets representing the eyes there are very deep, particularly that on the right side. The place of the mouth also is scooped out behind, but there is no mark for the nose there. The mask seems to have been handled a great deal, as its edges are worn very smooth. Mr. Flinders Petrie thinks it is probably of Canaanite origin.

THOMAS CHAPLIN, M.D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SARONA, 1889.

THE numbers in column 1 of this table show the highest reading of the barometer in each month; the maximum was 30·185 ins. in December. In the years 1880, 1881, 1884, and 1887, the maximum was in January in 1882 in February, and in 1883, 1885, 1886, and 1888 in December as in this year. The maximum, therefore, has always been in the winter months. The highest reading in the ten years was 30·285 ins. in 1887. The mean of the nine preceding highest pressures was 30·223 ins.

In column 2, the lowest reading in each month is shown; the minimum for the year was 29·494 ins. in July. In the years 1883 and 1887 the minimum was in January, in 1881 and 1888 in February, in 1880, 1884, 1885 and 1886 in April, and in 1882 in July, as in this year; the lowest reading in the ten years was 29·442 ins. in 1887. The mean of the nine preceding lowest pressures was 29·510 ins.

The range of barometric readings in the year was 0·691 inch; in the nine preceding years the ranges were 0·780 inch; 0·711 inch; 0·704 inch; 0·579 inch; 0·757 inch; 0·680 inch; 0·621 inch; 0·843 inch; and 0·743 inch. The mean for the nine years was 0·713 inch.

The numbers in the 3rd column show the range of readings in each month; the smallest was 0·201 inch in August; in 1883 the smallest was in June; in 1882, 1886, and 1888 in August, as in this year; and in 1880, 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1887 in October. The mean of the nine preceding smallest monthly ranges was 0·172 inch.

The largest monthly range was 0·542 inch in December; in the years 1883, 1884 and 1887 the largest was in January, in 1882 in February, in 1881 and 1886 in March, in 1880 in April, in 1885 in September, and in 1888 in December, as in this year. The mean of the nine preceding largest monthly ranges was 0·628.

The numbers in the 4th column show the mean monthly pressure of the atmosphere; the greatest, 29·967 ins., was in November. In the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1884 the greatest was in January; in 1883 and 1887 in February; and in 1885, 1886, and 1888 in December. The highest mean monthly reading in the ten years was 30·060 ins. in 1882. The

smallest mean monthly reading was 29·648 ins. in July, this being the smallest reading in any month in the ten years. In the years 1880, 1882, 1883, 1886, and 1888 the smallest was in July, as in this year; and in 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1887 in August.

The highest temperature of the air in each month is shown in column 5. The highest in the year was 102°·0 in April; the next in order was 100° in both May and June. The first day in the year the temperature reached 90° was on March 4th, and on four other days in this month the temperature reached or exceeded 90°. In April on three days, the highest in the year, viz., 102°, took place on the 20th; in May on four days; in June on four days; in July on six days; in August on five days; and in September on four days, when the temperature reached or exceeded 90°; therefore, the temperature reached or exceeded 90° on 31 days during the year. In the nine preceding years the temperature reached or exceeded 90° on 36, 27, 8, 16, 14, 24, 16, 25, and 39 days respectively. In the nine preceding years the highest temperatures were 103°, 106°, 93°, 106°, 100°, 103°, 112°, 100°, and 105° respectively.

The numbers in column 6 show the lowest temperature of the air in each month. The lowest in the year was 38° on December 30th; and on both the 26th and 30th of November the temperature was as low as 40°; thus on only three nights in the year the temperature was as low or below 40°. In the preceding nine years the temperature was below 40° on 13, 2, 13, 2, 9, 3, 3, 15, and 2 nights respectively. In the preceding nine years the lowest temperatures were 32°, 39°, 34°, 35°, 32°, 38°, 37°, 32°·5, and 37° respectively.

The yearly range of temperature was 64°·0; in the nine preceding years the yearly ranges were 71°, 67°, 59°, 71°, 68°, 65°, 75°, 67°·5, and 68°·0 respectively. The mean of the nine preceding yearly ranges was 67°·9.

The range of temperature of each month is shown in column 7, and these numbers vary from 23°·0 in August to 58°·0 in April. In the year 1880 these numbers varied from 25° in August to 53° in both April and May; in 1881 from 29° in both July and September to 51° in May; in 1882 from 25°·0 in August to 47° in November; in 1883 from 25° in July to 62° in March; in 1884 from 24° in February to 51° in April; in 1885 from 22° in July to 52° in March; in 1886 from 26° in August to 55° in June; in 1887 from 27° in July to 54° in April; and in 1888 from 26° in August to 58° in March.

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 temperatures, the lowest monthly value was 64°·2 in January. In the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 the lowest was in January, as in this year; in 1881, 1882, and 1883 in February, and in 1880 in December. The highest, 88°·4, is in July, whilst that in August is of nearly the same value, viz., 88°·3. In the year 1880 the highest was in May; in 1888 in July, as in this year; in

1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 in August, and in 1882 in September.

Of the low night temperature, the coldest or lowest monthly temperature, $47^{\circ}8$, was in February; in the years 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1888 the coldest was in January; in 1883, 1885, and 1887 in February, as in this year; and in 1881 and 1886 in December. The warmest, $70^{\circ}3$, was in August; in the year 1885 the warmest was in July; and in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, and 1888 in August, as in this year. The average daily range of temperature is shown in column 10; the smallest, $15^{\circ}2$, is in January; in the years 1880, 1883, 1885, 1886, and 1887 the smallest was in January, as in this year: in 1881, 1882, and 1884 in February; and in 1888 in December. The greatest range of temperature in any month was $23^{\circ}8$ in October; in the year 1888 the greatest was in March; in 1884 and 1887 in April; in 1880 and 1885 in May; in 1881 in June; in 1883 in September; and in 1882 and 1886 in October, as in this year.

In column 11, the mean temperature of the air is shown as found from observations of the maximum and minimum thermometers only. The month of the lowest temperature, $56^{\circ}5$, was in January. In the years 1880, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888 the lowest was in January, as in this year; in 1881 and 1882 in February; and in 1883 in December. That of the highest, $79^{\circ}3$, was in August, as in the nine preceding years. The mean temperature of the air for the year was $68^{\circ}4$, and of the nine preceding years, $66^{\circ}4$, $66^{\circ}7$, $65^{\circ}5$, $65^{\circ}7$, $65^{\circ}7$, $65^{\circ}9$, $66^{\circ}8$, $66^{\circ}5$, and $67^{\circ}7$ respectively.

The numbers in columns 12 and 13 are the monthly means of a dry and wet-bulb-thermometer, taken daily at 9 a.m. In column 14 the monthly temperature of the dew-point is shown, or that temperature at which moisture would have been deposited. The elastic force of vapour is shown in column 15. In column 16 the water present in a cubic foot of air is shown; in December it was as small as $3\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and in August as large as $7\frac{3}{4}$ grains. In column 17 the additional weight required for saturation is shown. The numbers in column 18 show the degree of humidity, saturation being considered 100; the smallest number, 54, indicating the month with the driest air is October; and the largest, 82, indicating the month with the wettest air is January. The weight of a cubic foot of air under its mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, at 9 a.m., is shown in column 19.

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

most prevalent were N., E., and S., and the least were N.E. and S.E.; and in November and December the most prevalent was S., and the least were W. and N.W. The most prevalent wind for the year was S.W., which occurred on ninety different days in the year; and the least prevalent wind was N.E., which occurred on only nine days during the year.

The numbers in column 29 show the mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m.; the months with the smallest are July and October, which are of the same value, and the largest is January. Of the cumulus, or fine weather cloud, there were 109 instances, of which 29 were in August, and 18 in both July and September. Of the nimbus, or rain cloud, there were 52 instances, of which 15 were in January and 11 in December, and only 7 from May to October. Of the cirrus, there were 43 instances. Of the cirro-cumulus there were 23 instances. Of the stratus, 35 instances. Of the cirro-stratus, 9 instances. Of the cumulus-stratus, 2 instances; and 92 instances of cloudless skies, of which 15 were in October, 14 in November, and 13 in July.

The largest fall of rain for the month in the year was 5.85 ins. in January, of which 0.95 inch fell on the 7th, and 0.86 inch on the 26th. The next largest fall for the month was 3.46 in December, of which 0.63 inch fell on the 25th, 0.59 inch on the 22nd, and 0.57 inch on the 11th. No rain fell from the 25th of May till the 21st of September, making a period of 118 consecutive days without rain. In 1880 there were 168 consecutive days without rain; in 1881, 189 consecutive days; in 1882 there were two periods of 76 and 70 consecutive days without rain; in 1883, 167 consecutive days; in 1884, 118 consecutive days; in 1885, 115 consecutive days; in 1886, 171 consecutive days; in 1887 there were two periods of 132 and 63 consecutive days; and in 1888, 118 consecutive days without rain. The fall of rain for the year was 13.50 ins., being 15.18 ins., 3.99 ins., 8.59 ins., 16.56 ins., 5.23 ins., 6.56 ins., 6.59 ins., 3.56 ins., and 15.34 ins. respectively, smaller than the falls of the nine preceding years. The number of days on which rain fell was 50; in the nine preceding years rain fell on 66, 48, 62, 71, 65, 63, 66, 43, and 62 days respectively.

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