

were N.W., E., and W., and the least was S.W. In June and July the most prevalent were N.W. and S.W., and the least were N.E. and S. In August and September the most prevalent was N.W., and the least were S.E. and S. In October the most prevalent were N.E. and N.W., and the least was S. In November the most prevalent were N.W. and S.E., and the least were S.W. and W.; and in December the most prevalent winds were N.E. and W., and the least prevalent wind was N. The most prevalent wind for the year was N.W., which occurred on 98 times during the year, of which 21 were in July, 14 in August, and 13 in September; and the least prevalent wind was S., which occurred on only 15 times during the year, of which 4 were in January, and 3 in both November and December. At Saronā the most prevalent wind for the year was W., which occurred on 69 times during the year, and the least prevalent wind was E., which occurred on only 7 times during the year.

The numbers in column 28 show the mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m.; the month with the smallest amount is August, and the largest, January. Of the cumulus, or fine weather cloud, there were 58 instances in the year, of which 14 were in July and 11 in September. Of the nimbus, or rain cloud, there were 41 instances in the year, of which 13 were in January and 9 in March, and only one from May to October. Of the cirrus there were 2 instances; of the cirro cumulus, 31 instances; of the cirro stratus, 42 instances; of the cumulus stratus, 58 instances; and 133 instances of cloudless skies, of which 28 were in August, 17 in September, and 16 in July. At Saronā there were 103 instances of cloudless skies, of which 14 were in November, and 13 in August.

The largest fall of rain for the month in the year was 7·79 inches, in January, of which 2·25 inches fell on the 25th. The next largest fall for the month was 6·27 inches in December, of which 1·42 inch fell on the 25th, 1·40 inch on the 27th, and 1·37 inch on the 24th. No rain fell from June 11th to October 5th, making a period of 116 consecutive days without rain. The fall of rain for the year was 29·47 inches, which fell on 58 days during the year. At Saronā the largest fall of rain for the month in the year was 7·89 inches in January. No rain fell at Saronā from June 11th to October 5th, making a period of 116 consecutive days without rain. The fall of rain for the year was 20·06 inches, which fell on 63 days.

NOTES FROM HERR BAURATH VON SCHICK.

HERR VON SCHICK reports that on the 31st October last the foundation stone for the new German Evangelical Church was laid at the ruins of the Muristan, and that on digging down at the side of the remains of one of the old piers of the ancient church the rock was found 31 feet below the surface, or about the level 2,437 feet above the Mediterranean Sea. Another pier was found so badly built that it has now to be taken out

and built up new. A remarkable ancient wall was found running east and west in the centre of the church. It is of large stones, of which some are drafted. The thickness of this wall could not exactly be ascertained, as on its southern side the facing stones no longer exist. The wall is not founded on the rock, but at a depth of about 18 feet rests on earth and *débris*. It has been thought, Herr von Schick says, that it might have once belonged to the "second wall." He will watch and report if any further discoveries are made in connection with it.

WINGED FIGURE FROM PALESTINE.

IN the *Quarterly Statement* for 1893, p. 296, Herr von Schick described, among other antiquities in Baron Ustinoff's collection, a red stone with a



SCULPTURED WINGED FIGURE FROM JAFFA.

winged female human figure and two Greek inscriptions upon it, and at p. 306 of the same number is a note by M. Clermont-Ganneau on the inscriptions. Herr von Schick has since forwarded a photograph of the object, and remarks that he was mistaken in supposing that the hands and feet terminate in fish tails, that the five fingers on one hand can be counted, and that in the other hand there is "something like a serpent." He thinks the object was painted red and gilded, and that the figure represents Psyche.

NOTES ON THE WINGED FIGURE AT JAFFA, ON BETHER, &c.

By Rev. J. E. HANAUER.

1. I HAVE seen the figure described in Herr Baurath Schick's paper, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893, p. 296, para. 6, Fig. 14. It is doubtless that of a Psyche sculptured on a small block of marble. That the material is marble is clearly seen in places where the stone has been slightly chipped. The generally reddish colour of the surface of the stone may be due to former gilding. It is an undoubtedly genuine "antique," probably the work of a native artist whose unskilful treatment has caused *one hand only* of the figure to appear webbed. The butterfly wings leave no doubt whatever as to the mythological person the sculpture is intended to represent. The ancients frequently carved either a Psyche (a butterfly-winged maiden) or a butterfly alone on funeral monuments in order to personify the soul of the departed. I would call special attention to this statuette, as I believe it to be the original "antique" which suggested "ideas" to some modern forgers of antiquities. In writing this I have especially in my mind a slab of reddish limestone (in the possession of an American collector of note, still resident at Jerusalem) representing a nude female figure with pendant breasts and one knee bent, the *foot of which* ends like "a fish tail." This sculpture bears underneath in Greek the words "My Goddess," or "Goddess of my people" or some such legend. As it is now about three years since this caricature of ancient art was shown me I forget the exact wording of the inscription it bears.

2. The remains near the Austrian Hospice alluded to by Herr Von Schick in the *Quarterly Statement* for 1894, p. 20, para. 4, I believe to mark the site of the house occupied by the nuns of Bethany during times of war, and containing the chapel of St. John the Evangelist. The description of the remains as "Mohammedan" is vague, for the term "Mohammedan remains" is applicable to buildings erected between A.D. 637 and the present date. The vaults in the ruin I mention are undoubtedly mediæval, probably Crusading, and *later* Mohammedan work has been incorporated into the older building in several places. This is especially clear in the case of the Mihrab, which has been built in sideways, and somewhat askew to the old chapel wall. The very fact that a now ruined