Table I. is a *resumé* which I have made from the records of the five years 1884–88, the monthly bulletins being printed by the Khedivial Observatory in the Abbassiyeh suburb of Cairo.

The observations are taken throughout the day and night—at 6 a.m., 9 a.m, noon, 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and midnight. The *barometer* used is a Fortin, verified and compared at Montsouris Observatory in Paris. The readings are reduced to freezing-point, and are taken at a level of 108·2 feet above the sea. My table shows that the variations are not very great, and its practical value is very little, though, as it falls when the wind changes to the south, and rises again when the prevailing north wind blows, it is useful to check the probable duration of a khamseen. The greatest variation during 1888 was 30·2 inches on one day in March, and 29·4 in. once in February. The *temperatures* are taken by a Centigrade thermometer, verified every year, and placed on a balcony thirty-two feet from the ground, facing north, and sheltered from the sun. The extremes of temperature are read daily from self-registering maximum and minimum instruments. The minimum result is generally found about 6 a.m. or a little earlier, and the daily maximum is invariably about 2 p.m. or 3 p.m.

During 1888, the absolute maximum reached