

The weather at Honolulu was close to normal; the mean temperature of 79° was only slightly above, as was the precipitation, 1.30 inches. The total rainfall from January to August was 6.59 inches, and the accumulated deficit for the period amounted to 11.38 inches. Winds continued easterly and the maximum velocity was 34 miles from the east, on the 22d. This may be compared with the extreme August velocity of 36 miles in 1908.

Several tropical storms occurred. Most of the information the Weather Bureau has at hand about those of the Far East is embodied in the attached report by the Rev. José Coronas, of the Philippine Weather Bureau. It may be added of the first typhoon described in this report, and noted as being lost sight of after passing Shanghai on the 16th, that according to the Tokyo Weather Charts it crossed the Yellow Sea and entered the continent to the northward on the 17th, thence disappearing in southwestern Manchuria.

On the 17th to the 19th a storm which became violent on the 18th was experienced by the American steamer *West Carmona* near 38° N., 150° E. The highest force of the wind was 11, east-southeast, lowest pressure 29.38. At this writing it is impossible to say whether the storm was of tropical origin or whether it developed near the place where it was reported by the *West Carmona*.

In the American Tropics two cyclones occurred, neither developing hurricane strength, so far as known. The first seems to have been brewing as early as the 8th, near 12° N., 96° W., at which time and place the American steamer *Victorious*, Panama to Honolulu, reported "wind shifting all around the compass, then back to NE." On the 11th, near 15° N., 109° W., the vessel encountered moderate gales, with somewhat depressed barometer. Pressure fell slowly until the 15th, when the lowest reading, 29.44, was made, as shown in Table 1. The highest wind force was 10, on the same date. Heavy rain squalls occurred through the week of the disturbance. The *Victorious* continued in the storm area, running nearly in the course of the cyclone until the 16th, the vessel then being at Greenwich mean noon in 17° 33' N., 125° 40' W., pressure still low, at 29.72, wind from the south, indicating that what remained of the cyclone still lay to the westward. Dense fog accompanied the storm on the 17th.

The second disturbance of this region occurred on the 22d-23d near where its predecessor was lost sight of a week previously. The lowest observed pressure was 29.60, near midnight of the 22d, highest wind force 9 from the east, in 18° 38' N., 125° 36' W., as reported by the American steamer *Volunteer*.

551.506 (73) DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Two tropical cyclones passed inland, one over the Louisiana coast the other over the east Florida coast. Neither storm exhibited great energy after passing the coast line. The month as a whole was warm; rainfall was heavy in the Lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and normal or slightly above elsewhere, except in South Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and in parts of adjoining States where drought continued. The usual details follow.—A. J. H.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES

By W. P. DAY

Thirteen disturbances were sufficiently definite to be followed for a few observations or more. Most of these took form over the northern Rocky Mountain region

TYPHOONS AND DEPRESSIONS

ONLY TWO SEVERE TYPHOONS IN THE FAR EAST DURING AUGUST, 1926

By Rev. JOSÉ CORONAS, S. J.

[Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I.]

This month of August has been rather remarkable for the lack of severe typhoons. There have been none over the Philippines. And even in the whole Far East there have been only two intense typhoons but of no great extension. As they were both of a similar character so they followed also similar tracks.

The first typhoon appeared on the 12th over the Pacific about 250 miles east of northern Luzon between 126° and 127° longitude E. and near 17° latitude N. It probably moved north on the 12th and north-northwest from the 13th to the 16th. In the afternoon of the 14th the center passed near to the west of Ishigakijima (in the Meiacosima group of islands) where the barometer had fallen at noon to 735.5 mm. (28.96 inches) with a whole gale from the northeast. We do not know the barometric minimum, which must have been observed in the afternoon of the 14th. The typhoon entered China in the afternoon of the 15th near 121° longitude E. and 28° latitude N. It passed west of Shanghai in the morning of the 16th, moving still north-northwest. It is not possible with the data on hand to decide whether it continued moving north-northwest after passing west of Shanghai or whether it recurved northeastward. [See preceding article.] The steamer *President Hayes* felt the influence of this typhoon on the 15th over the northern part of Formosa Channel.

The other typhoon was formed on the 20th about 200 miles east of northern Luzon, between 125° and 126° E. longitude and near 17° N. latitude. It moved to the north on the 20th and 21st and in the morning of the 22d, and to the north-northwest in the afternoon of the 22d and on the 23d. The center passed over the Meiacosima group in the early hours of the 23d. The barometric reading at Ishigakijima was 741 mm. (29.17 inches) at 6 a. m. of that day, the winds blowing at that time with hurricane force from the south. The typhoon entered China in the morning of the 24th, moving west-northwest, but recurved to the north in the afternoon of the same day and to north-northeast on the 25th, the center passing the west of Shanghai in the afternoon of that day. In the early morning of the 27th the typhoon was over the northern part of Korea, moving northeastward.

and moved slowly eastward without gaining more than slight intensity. Two disturbances, however, were of tropical origin and developed hurricane intensity over a considerable portion of their respective paths. One of these moved northward just west of Bermuda and was last noted as it passed over Newfoundland with somewhat diminished intensity. A barometer reading of 28.90 inches was reported southwest of Bermuda on the morning of the 6th. The other storm struck the extreme southern Louisiana coast on the evening of the 25th with barometer readings as low as 28.31 inches.

Ten high-pressure areas were plotted. One of these cool-air masses, pushing southward along the coast from eastern Canada, encountered a disturbance off Hatteras, whereupon a long cool rainy spell developed along the Middle Atlantic coast from the 18th to the 22d.