

up to and including the 26th of the month. On the two following days—the 27th and 28th—the entire southwestern part of the ocean to the coastward of the 145th meridian of east longitude was affected by cyclonic weather, although no reports are at hand as to the gales occurring near the centers of activity. On the evening of August 30 distinct typhoon centers lay close off the south coast of China, over the islands south of Kyushu, and to the eastward of Honshu.

Mexican coast waters were perturbed by a cyclone of moderate intensity which occurred on the 7th to 10th. Reports of moderate gales on the 7th and of fresh gales on the 8th were made by vessels to the south and west of the Gulf of Tehuantepec. These winds were followed by strong gales west of Manzanillo on the 9th. The wind directions noted, and the accompanying barometric depressions, further indicate that a cyclone, which seems to have died out below the entrance to the Gulf of California on the 10th, was passing up the coast.

The weather at Honolulu was not marked by exceptional conditions. The prevailing wind was east. The average wind velocity was 10 miles an hour, and the maximum velocity 28 miles from the northeast on the 2d.

Fog continued frequent during August along the northern sailing routes, the percentage being close to 30 from the central Aleutians southwestward to northern Japan, and only slightly less eastward to about 145° west longitude, but much less thence to the American coast. Considerable fog occurred, however, in the upper coast waters of Washington and off middle and southern California. Yet on the whole the percentages were somewhat lower than the normal as outlined on the Hydrographic Office Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean.

TYPHOONS AND DEPRESSIONS

TYPHOONS IN THE FAR EAST DURING AUGUST, 1927

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There have been at least three well-developed typhoons in the Far East during this month of August: One over the Philippines, one over Formosa, and one over the Loochoos and Korea. Three other smaller or less important typhoons were shown by our weather maps.

Typhoon over the Loochoos and Korea.—This typhoon was probably formed on August 3 to 4 about 250 miles to the north of Yap. It moved first westward for one day, and then it inclined gradually to the north on the 5th. According to our weather maps, it seems to have moved almost due N., and perhaps even to N. by E. on the 6th, but on the 7th, when near the Loochoos, it took a NW. direction, and kept this direction until about noon of the 8th, when it moved N. or N. by E. across the Eastern Sea near the China coast. On the 9th it recurved more to the NE. and traversed Korea during the night of that day.

The position of the center at 6 a. m. of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th was as follows:

August 7, 6 a. m., 127° 00' longitude E., 23° 45' latitude N.
 August 8, 6 a. m., 124° 00' longitude E., 27° 10' latitude N.
 August 9, 6 a. m., 123° 50' longitude E., 32° 50' latitude N.
 August 10, 6 a. m., 129° 45' longitude E., 38° 40' latitude N.

Typhoon of Formosa.—This typhoon was clearly shown by our weather maps in the afternoon of August 11 to the north-northwest of Yap, not far from 137° longitude E., between 13° and 14° latitude N. It moved practically to NW. by W. from the beginning until it reached the southern part of Formosa in the morning of the 15th. It traversed Formosa and the Formosa Channel on the 15th, moving WNW.

The approximate position of the center at 6 a. m. of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th was as follows:

August 12, 6 a. m., 134° 00' longitude E., 15° 10' latitude N.
 August 13, 6 a. m., 130° 15' longitude E., 17° 15' latitude N.
 August 14, 6 a. m., 126° 05' longitude E., 19° 35' latitude N.
 August 15, 6 a. m., 121° 55' longitude E., 22° 10' latitude N.
 August 16, 6 a. m., 115° 30' longitude E., 24° 45' latitude N.

Typhoon over the northernmost part of Luzon.—This typhoon was shown by our weather maps of August 18 to the east of Luzon in about 129° longitude E., 16°, or between 16° and 17°, latitude N. It moved WNW. and passed close to Aparri in the morning of the 19th, the barometric minimum recorded there being as low as 726.49 mm. (28.60 inches) at 8.30 a. m. The center passed very near to Pratas during the night of the 19th to 20th, and about 60 miles to south of Hong Kong at about noon or 2 p. m. of the 20th. The violence of the storm was strongly felt in the Provinces of Cagayan, Mountain, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur.

The position of the center at 6 a. m. of the 18th to 20th was:

August 18, 6 a. m., 128° 50' longitude E., 16° 20' latitude N.
 August 19, 6 a. m., 122° 15' longitude E., 18° 30' latitude N.
 August 20, 6 a. m., 115° 40' longitude E., 20° 35' latitude N.

Another typhoon is being shown by our weather maps at the time we are writing these notes to the east of the northernmost part of Luzon. It appeared on August 22 about 500 miles to the east of San Bernardino Strait. It moved NW. or NNW. on the 22d and 23d; but then it remained almost stationary for about two days near 129° longitude E., between 18° and 19° latitude N. At present it seems to be inclining gradually to the west.¹

A small typhoon of no great importance moved northward near and to the west of Meiacosima group of islands on August 2 to 4.

Finally another typhoon of no importance for the Philippines was noticed to the south of Guam on August 19 and 20. It recurved northeastward about 300 miles to the west of the Ladrone Islands on the 22d.

¹ To-day, Aug. 26, there are three or four centers of depression or typhoon shown by our weather maps over the Pacific to the east of the Philippines and the Loochoos Islands. We may mention their tracks in our article for next month.