

TABLE 3.—Maximum free-air wind velocities (m. p. s.) for different sections of the United States, based on pilot-balloon observations during August 1941

Section	Surface to 2,500 meters (m. s. l.)				Between 2,500 and 5,000 meters (m. s. l.)				Above 5,000 meters (m. s. l.)						
	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m) m. s. l.	Date	Station	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m) m. s. l.	Date	Station	Maximum velocity	Direction	Altitude (m) m. s. l.	Date	Station
Northeast <sup>1</sup>	40.0	WNW	2,080	13	Boston, Mass.	46.4	WNW	4,970	24	Caribou, Maine	72.6	NW	11,220	10	Buffalo, N. Y.
East-Central <sup>2</sup>	27.8	NW	2,500	27	Washington, D. C.	31.2	NW	2,630	27	Washington, D. C.	44.8	W	9,870	27	Washington, D. C.
Southeast <sup>3</sup>	20.8	WSW	1,960	25	Spartanburg, S. C.	17.0	W	4,840	25	Spartanburg, S. C.	42.0	SSE	21,900	13	Tampa, Fla.
North-Central <sup>4</sup>	33.8	W	1,910	11	Detroit, Mich.	29.0	NW	4,250	12	Detroit, Mich.	66.8	WNW	12,400	15	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Central <sup>5</sup>	37.0	SSW	2,500	5	North Platte, Nebr.	42.0	W	4,600	25	Moline, Ill.	48.0	WNW	{12,470 13,960}	{20 20}	Wichita, Kan.
South-Central <sup>6</sup>	25.5	SSW	1,010	24	Tulsa, Okla.	24.0	SW	3,170	10	Amarillo, Tex.	30.8	W	8,270	20	Little Rock, Ark.
Northwest <sup>7</sup>	30.0	SSW	1,770	29	Pocatello, Idaho	33.3	WSW	3,390	2	Spokane, Wash.	56.0	SW	9,700	27	Medford, Oreg.
West-Central <sup>8</sup>	26.6	W	2,480	30	Cheyenne, Wyo.	37.0	SSW	5,000	29	Ely, Nev.	71.0	SW	12,190	31	Ely, Nev.
Southwest <sup>9</sup>	22.0	NW	1,990	25	Sandberg, Calif.	26.2	SSW	3,900	29	Las Vegas, Nev.	62.5	WSW	19,860	27	Albuquerque, N. Mex.

<sup>1</sup> Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and northern Ohio.  
<sup>2</sup> Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, southern Ohio, Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, and North Carolina.  
<sup>3</sup> South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.  
<sup>4</sup> Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.  
<sup>5</sup> Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

<sup>6</sup> Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas (except El Paso), and western Tennessee.  
<sup>7</sup> Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.  
<sup>8</sup> Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Northern Nevada, and northern California.  
<sup>9</sup> Southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and extreme west Texas.

WEATHER ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

By H. C. HUNTER

*Atmospheric pressure.*—The pressure during August averaged considerably lower than normal in the vicinity of the Maritime Provinces and New England, but a little higher than normal over the northeastern Gulf of Mexico and near the Azores.

The extremes of pressure noted in the available vessel reports were 1031.2 and 1002.0 millibars (30.45 and 29.59 inches). The high mark was recorded late in the evening of the 14th, near 38° N., 34° W.; the low, soon after noon of the 12th near the eastern end of Long Island. The monthly range indicated by these figures is unusually small. However, in Table 1 there are three land-station readings mentioned which are lower than the lowest vessel reading.

TABLE 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure (sea level) at selected stations for the North Atlantic Ocean and its shores, August 1941

Station	Average pressure	Departure from normal	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Horta, Azores	1,023.7	+1.0	1,020	1	1,012	23
Belle Isle, Newfoundland <sup>1</sup>	1,011.7	-4.6	1,020	1	984	18
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,011.7	-4.6	1,023	15	998	17
Nantucket	1,013.2	-2.4	1,028	29	999	12
Batteras	1,015.9	0.0	1,026	29	1,005	12
Turks Island	1,017.0	-0.3	1,018	16	1,016	13
Key West	1,016.3	+1.1	1,020	15	1,014	22
New Orleans	1,015.9	+0.7	1,020	15	1,012	5

<sup>1</sup> For 22 days.

<sup>2</sup> Also many later dates.

NOTE.—All data based on available observations, departures compiled from best available normals related to times of observation, except Batteras, Key West, Nantucket, and New Orleans, which are 24-hour corrected means.

*Cyclones and gales.*—As far as information has reached this office, the month was among the quietest in recent years in the matter of storm activity over the North Atlantic. The accompanying table of ocean gales and storms shows three items, all within the 3-day period, 10th to 12th. Near the 37th parallel two fresh gales were met, one near the 63d meridian and the other much closer to the United States coast, namely, near the 74th meridian. About the same time an intensified trade wind, of force 6, was noted by a vessel traversing the southwestern Caribbean Sea.

As during the preceding summer months of this year there was no report of any true cyclonic disturbance of tropical origin from the North Atlantic waters.

*Fog.*—The reports at hand indicate far less fog than had occurred during the preceding July, and over the waters adjacent to New England much less than August usually brings.

The leading 5°-square for fog occurrence was that from 35° to 40° N., 70° to 75° W., where there were 6 foggy days, a number greater than the August normal for this square. The square immediately to northward, 40° to 45° N., 70° to 75° W., reported 4 days with fog, and the area 40° to 45° N., 65° to 70° W., likewise had 4 days; in this latter square the normal number of foggy days in August is no less than 17, no other North Atlantic area normally having so many.

In a few other North Atlantic squares, widely scattered in location, fog was noted on one or two days. Rather unusual was the occurrence a short distance to the eastward of northern Florida on the 6th.

No report of fog encountered this month anywhere to the eastward of the 45th meridian has yet been received.