

**Waterspouts near the Equator.**—Approximately 700 miles to northward of Cape St. Roque (in 5°10' N., 33°04' W.), on October 14, about 7:50 a. m., local time, with barometer 1,013.9 millibars (29.94 inches), waterspouts were observed, as reported below:

Wind fitful and light, shifting continuously from north to east to southwest and back. Partly cloudy and light rain squalls. Cloud movements shifty and in various directions.

One mass of clouds, apparently at a lower level than the surrounding cloud formations, drifting from a northeasterly direction, moved into what seemed to be a stationary mass of clouds, almost immediately forming a single spout close enough to our vessel that the boiling motion on the surface of the sea could be observed. As this spout seemed to gain in violence, and as the column darkened, it appeared to move in a westerly direction.

Perhaps 5 minutes later the column of the spout began to lighten and fade.

At this time two more spouts formed in the same cloud group further to the southeast. These two columns, one of which was very twisted, seemed to start fading almost as soon as they were well formed. These two lasted perhaps 5 minutes.

The first spout was in formation a little better than 10 minutes when it started fading. The column of the spout seemed to part in the center, the lower half dropping into the sea, and the upper half receding upward into the cloud. Some time after the lower half had dropped into the sea, however, and while the upper half was still fading upward, a motion was still visible on the surface of the sea.

Past weather was with light rain squalls, and the prevailing cloud formation was cumulonimbus.

**Fog.**—There was but little fog reported this month. The square 40° to 45° N., 65° to 70° W., had fog on 3 days, and a very few other ocean areas are indicated as having fog on 1 or 2 days. No fog was reported from any position to eastward of the 55th meridian, or to southward of the 35th parallel.

Even where most fog was noted, near the coasts of eastern New England and of Nova Scotia, the occurrence was apparently less than the normal during the month of October.

OCEAN GALES AND STORMS, OCTOBER 1941

Vessel	Position at time of lowest barometer		Gale began October	Time of lowest barometer, October	Gale ended, October	Lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale began	Direction and force of wind at time of lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale ended	Direction and highest force of wind	Shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer
	Latitude	Longitude									
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN</b>											
A vessel.....	24 12N.	69 18W.	4	1p, 4	4	1,007.8	ENE	ENE, 7	SE	SE, 8	ENE-E.
Do.....	25 42N.	77 12W.	5	7p, 5	5	1,005.3	NE	ENE, 8	E	ENE, 8	NE-E.
Do.....	27 36N.	82 42W.	6	4p, 6	6	1,005.8	NE	SE, 9	SE	SE, 9	NE-SE.
Do.....	37 06N.	69 24W.	8	2p, 8	8	1,010.8	W	W, 8	W, 8	W, 8	
Do.....	32 10N.	77 30W.	8	5p, 8	8	1,002.7	SSW	ESE, 9	E	ESE, 9	S-E.
Do.....	38 06N.	58 18W.	9	3a, 9	9	1,004.4	SW	SW, 9	SW	SW, 9	SW-NNW.
Do.....	29 12N.	74 42W.	10	2p, 10	10	999.3	ESE	NW, 6	E	ESE, 8	ESE-NE-E.
Do.....	27 54N.	79 42W.	11	6p, 10	11	1,012.9	NE	N, 3	NE	N, 8	
Do.....	40 42N.	68 06W.	10	10p, 10	11	1,002.7	NW	WNW, 7	NW	NW, 8	
Do.....	38 30N.	60 06W.	11	8a, 11	11	1,002.0	S	SSW, 8	W	SW, 8	SSW-NW.
Do.....	29 00N.	70 00W.	11	8a, 11	12	1,003.1	SW	SW, 7	NNE	N, 8	SW-W.
Do.....	39 06N.	47 48W.	20	9a, 20	21	997.0	SSE	SSW, 7	NW	NW, 8	SSE-SSW-NNW.
Do.....	47 30N.	52 40W.	19	1p, 20	20	991.5	SSE	N, 9	N	N, 9	NNE-N.
Do.....	39 06N.	60 42W.	28	2a, 29	29	1,015.9		SSW, 8		SSW, 8	S-SSW.
<b>NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN</b>											
A vessel.....	42 36N.	169 42E.	1	5p, 30 <sup>1</sup>	1	1,019.6	NNW	NNW, 6	N	N, 8	
Do.....	38 24N.	124 00W.	1	4p, 1	2	1,015.9	NW	NW, 7	NW	NW, 8	
Do.....	53 54N.	156 12W.	1	8a, 1	2	994.6	SW	SW, 6	WSW	SW, 8	S-SW.
Do.....	37 36N.	124 54W.	1	4a, 2	2	1,015.6	WNW	NW, 8	NW	NW, 8	None.
Do.....	57 30N.	151 00E.	2	3a, 4	3	997.0	WNW	NW, 5	WNW	WNW, 8	WNW-NW.
Do.....	48 00N.	168 24W.	3	7p, 3	4	1,013.2	S	S, 7	S	S, 8	
Do.....	49 18N.	132 48W.	8	9a, 9	9	999.3	W	SW, 7	WSW	W, 8	E-SW-SSW.
Do.....	48 19N.	124 49W.	9	12m, 9	9	1,003.4	SE	SE, 8	SE	SE, 8	None.
Do.....	30 36N.	149 36E.	10	4a, 11	11	1,018.0	N	NE, 8	NE	NE, 8	None.
Do.....	24 21N.	156 20E.	10	4a, 12	13	993.3	NE	NE, 10	SE	NE, 10	
Do.....	31 00N.	154 00E.	12	6a, 13	13	1,009.1	ENE	ENE, 7	ESE	ENE, 8	ENE-ESE.
Do.....	58 00N.	148 54W.	12	4p, 12	13	977.0	NE	N, 10	SW	NNE, 11	NNE-WNW.
Do.....	14 00N.	94 06W.	12	4p, 12	13	1,008.8	N	NNW, 3	ENE	ENE, 8	W-N.
Do.....	32 48N.	158 00E.	12	6p, 14	15	1,003.1	NE	S, 10	SW	S, 10	SSE-S.
Do.....	51 18N.	138 36W.	14	10p, 14	15	985.4	SE	SW, 9	SW	SW, 9	SE-W.
Do.....	49 29N.	156 56W.	14	10p, 14	15	981.4	SSE	SW, 8	WSW	WSW, 9	SW-WSW.
Do.....	54 36N.	135 24W.	15	9p, 15	16	997.6	SE	SE, 8	SE	SE, 8	
Do.....	47 42N.	151 12W.	15	12p, 15	18	975.3	SE	SW, 10	WNW	SW, 10	
Do.....	42 05N.	178 00W.	15	3a, 16	16	986.8	S	SW, 11	NNW	SW, 11	S-WSW.
Do.....	58 36N.	138 00W.	16	9p, 16	17	974.9		E, 8		E, 8	
Do.....	53 00N.	148 18W.	16	11p, 16	18	948.2	SE	SSW, 10	W	SW, 10	S-SW.
Do.....	58 06N.	160 54W.	17	7a, 17	17	985.1	NW	NW, 8	NW	NW, 8	NNW-NW.
Do.....	51 38N.	138 17W.	15	4p, 17	19	988.2	SW	SSW, 8	WSW	S, 9	S-SW.
Do.....	56 18N.	145 06W.	16	9a, 17	18	957.3	SSE	ESE, 8	WNW	NW, 10	SSE-E.
Do.....	43 42N.	133 48W.	17	9a, 17	18	1,009.1	W	W, 4	WNW	WNW, 8	S-W.
Do.....	54 18N.	155 18W.	19	2a, 19	19	986.1		SW, 5	NW	NW, 9	S-W.
Do.....	40 00N.	150 12W.	20	2p, 20	20	1,004.4	SSE	SSE, 8	SSE	SSE, 8	
Do.....	26 51N.	149 06W.	23	1p, 23	23	1,011.2	NW	N, 10	N	N, 10	Var.-N.-NNW.
Do.....	33 29N.	168 58E.	24	2a, 25	25	1,009.1	N	N, 8	N	N, 9	None.
Do.....	40 18N.	138 00W.	24	2a, 25	25	*984.4	SW	SW, 8	SW	SW, 8	
Do.....	39 30N.	155 12W.	25	4p, 26	26	1,005.1	S	S, 8	SSW	S, 9	

<sup>1</sup> September.

\* Position approximate.

\* Barometer uncorrected.

WEATHER ON THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

By WILLIS E. HURD

**Atmospheric pressure.**—Over the greater part of the ocean from which readings are available for October 1941, the mean pressure was practically normal. The region of greatest departure was in the Gulf of Alaska, where considerable cyclonic activity occurred. At Juneau, with a mean barometer of 1,007.1 millibars (29.74 inches), the pressure was 4.4 millibars (.13 inch) below the normal of

the month. The lowest barometer reading reported for October was 948.2 millibars (28.00 inches) read on a ship in the central Gulf of Alaska on the 16th.

There was much anticyclonic activity on the east-central part of the ocean, and the average HIGH extended from the Washington coast southwestward across Midway Island.

In southwestern waters, the island of Guam had an unusually low mean barometer for a tropical station in October. The average was 1,007.2 millibars (29.74