

1772 The. Method. complete

ON THE
VEGETATION AND TEMPERATURE
OF THE
FAROE ISLANDS.

BY W. C. TREVELYAN, Esq. M. A.

F. G. S., F. R. AND A. S. EDIN:

ETC. ETC.

*From the Edinburgh New Phil. Journ. for. January 1835.
reprinted with corrections*



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ON THE
VEGETATION AND TEMPERATURE
OF THE
FAROE ISLANDS ¹.

THE Faroe Islands, situated between $61^{\circ}.26$ and $62^{\circ}.25$ N. latitude, and $6^{\circ}.17$ and $7^{\circ}.43$ longitude west from Greenwich, are twenty-two in number, of which seventeen are inhabited.

Most of them may be compared to the summits of mountain ridges, rising out of the ocean, and generally running in a direction from north-west to south east, attaining an elevation of nearly 3000 feet, and usually with deep water close to the land, which often rises in perpendicular cliffs to a height of 1200 and 1500, and in one instance to above 2000 feet ².

The soil is principally composed of vegetable earth, mixed with the decomposed matter and debris of different varieties of trap-rocks, of which (excepting Suderoe, Myggenæs, and Tindhølm, where there occur beds of coal and clay) these islands consist.

Some of the mountains are covered with grass, but most of them towards their summits produce only mosses and lichens, particularly *Trichostomum lanuginosum* and *canescens*, which attain above one foot in length. ³

¹ Read (in part) in the Natural History Section of the British Association at Edinburgh, September 11. 1824; and published in the Edin. New Phil. Jour. for Jan. 1835, in which, owing to a proof not being received in time, several errors escaped which are here corrected. — Jan. 1. 1835. — I have lately revised the calculations, and added some more tables regarding the weather etc. W. C. T. Florence, June 1837,

² For a description of this last mentioned cliff, as seen under circumstances of peculiar interest, see Scoresby's Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, p. 368.

³ The following is a note of the elevation at which some plants occur on the south-

The climate is generally mild, but damp, frequently visited by fogs and stormy winds, though not so subject to rain ¹ as might have been expected. The extremes of heat or cold are seldom felt in these islands, as is well shewn by the annexed thermometrical tables, which I have drawn up from observation made at Thorshavn, in Faroe, during the years 1781, 1782, 1798, and 1799, from which it appears that the mean annual temperature of that place is ($44^{\circ}.0836$) ² and that of the months of June, July, August and September ()

It may be interesting to remark, that the observations which I made during part of the year 1821, afford nearly the same results, though they were taken in various parts of the islands, not at very regular hours, and at elevations varying from the level of the sea to 70 feet above it.

With so low a temperature in summer, it cannot be supposed that many exotic species of corn or fruit can flourish; in fact, the only grain which is generally cultivated is a hardy variety of barley (the Scotch Big), and that does not always ripen ³. Oats and rye

east side of the mountain Mallingsfall, in the island of Videroe, as observed by Dr Forchhammer and myself, on July 18. 1821. —

Feet 1088 Salix herbacea (first plant).

1382 Dryas octopetala (one plant only), Botrychium lunaria, Thalictrum alpinum, Azalea procumbens, Veronica alpina.

1530 Dryas octopetala (frequent), Papaver nudicaule (one plant), Salix arctica.

1950 Papaver nudicaule (frequent). Arabis petræa.

2000 Sibbaldia procumbens, Azalea procumbens.

to the summit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2300 \text{ Salix herbacea and arctica, Empetrum nigrum, Rhodiola rosea, Si-} \\ 2366 \text{ lene acaulis, Cerastium alpinum, Vaccinium myrtillus, Polygonum} \\ \text{viviparum, Oxyria reniformis, Saxifraga oppositifolia and palmata,} \\ \text{Armeria vulgaris, Sibbaldia procumbens, Alchemilla alpina, argentea} \\ \text{and vulgaris, } \beta \text{ pubescens.} \end{array} \right.$

¹ I am not aware of any observations having been made regarding the *quantity* of rain which falls in these islands. I have added to this reprint a table of the wind and weather from observations kept in Thorshavn during several years. — *June* 1837.

² This temperature which appears high for the latitude of Thorshavn is probably influenced by the Gulf Stream which occasionally brings tropical seeds and other productions to the shores of these islands.

³ In 1821, the corn harvest commenced on September 10. According to Dr Forch-

have been tried, but seldom with success. Turnips and potatoes thrive well.

Frosts, which are not frequent, and seldom severe, are occasionally of long duration. About the middle of December 1815, one commenced, which lasted till April 1816, and having come when the ground was covered with snow some inches deep, the surface of which had thawed, the freezing of this prevented the sheep, one of the most important productions of the islands, from obtaining their food, so that a very large number of them perished, as many, it is said, as 30,000. In the island of Stromoe, out of 16,517, there were lost 7870, or nearly onehalf.¹

The coal and fossil wood occurring in it and in the clay which accompanies it, are evidence, but probably in a very different state of things, of the former existence of timber here;² although it may, indeed, have been floated into this locality, and subsequently elevated into its present situation, as appears to have been the case with regard to the surturbrand of Iceland, and in other parts of the globe.

In the peat-bogs occur the remains of birch trees, which do not now grow in these islands, having probably been extirpated by being used as fuel.

The Flora contains (as far as hitherto ascertained) 583 plants³, viz.

hammer's observations, cultivation of corn extends in a southern exposure to a height of 200 feet, and in a northern, to 100 feet above the sea. See a Danish periodical entitled, "For Histoire og Statistik," 1822, p. 170.

¹ Lyngbye, in "For Histoire og Statistik," 1822, vol. i. p. 133.

² Of the fossil wood I had some thin sections made which were examined by Mr. Macgillivray of Edinburgh, who considered it as belonging to the *Coniferæ* and having the characters of the genus *Peuce*, but differing from any species which had been published, he proposed naming it *Peuce ferroensis*; I regret that having lost the notes which Mr. M. gave me regarding it, I am not able here to mention its specific characters.

³ Among the above are not reckoned *varieties*, which would increase the number to 593.

ACOTYLEDONES.

Fungi,	7
Lichenes,	50
Algæ,	127
Characææ,	1
Hepaticææ,	21
Musci,	85
Filices,	21
	<hr/> 312

MONOCOTYLEDONES, 83

DICOTYLEDONES, 188

271

583

The numbers and proportions of the principal families of the phenogamous plants are as follow :

Number of Species.		Proportion to whole Phenogamous Vegetation.	Number of Species.		Proportion to whole Phenogamous Vegetation.
24	Cyperacææ,	11	20	Compositæ,	13
27	Gramineææ,	9	3	Umbelliferæ,	90
14	Junceææ,	19	9	Saxifrageææ,	30
6	Orchideææ,	45	12	Rosacææ,	22
6	Amentacææ,	45	4	Leguminosææ,	67
10	Polygonææ,	27	17	Caryophyllacææ,	15
6	Plantaginææ,	45	16	Cruciferææ,	16
6	Labiataææ,	45	10	Ranunculacææ,	27
11	Scrophularinææ,	24			

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

PISTIACEÆ.

Lemna polyrhiza

TYPHACEÆ.

Sparganium natans

ALISMACEÆ.

Potamogeton pusillus, L. ¹,
 perfoliatus
 lucens
 natans

Zostera marina

CYPERACEÆ.

Eriophorum vaginatum
 angustifolium
 polystachyon

Scirpus maritimus

Eleocharis palustris
 cæspitosa
 pauciflora, L.
 acicularis
 fluitans

Carex dioica

¹ Those plants after which the letter L. is placed, are given on the authority of Lyngbye, those marked H. on that of Horneman, the remainder were chiefly gathered by myself in 1821.

<i>Cares pulicaris</i>	<i>Festuca ovina</i> β . <i>vivipara</i>
<i>incurva</i> , L.	<i>rubra</i> , L.
<i>arenaria</i>	<i>pratensis</i>
<i>stellulata</i>	<i>Bromus arvensis</i>
<i>pallescens</i>	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>
<i>flava</i> .	<i>Triticum repens</i>
<i>panicea</i> } L.	
<i>recurva</i> }	
<i>cæspitosa</i> }	
<i>rigida</i>	
<i>stricta</i>	
<i>acuta</i>	
<i>riparia</i> , L.	
<i>Elyna scirpina</i>	
GRAMINEÆ.	JUNCEÆ.
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	<i>conglomeratus</i>
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	<i>uliginosus</i>
<i>geniculatus</i>	<i>trifidus</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>bufonius</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>squarrosus</i>
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	<i>triglumis</i>
<i>Agrostis canina</i> .	<i>biglumis</i>
<i>vulgaris</i>	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>
<i>alba</i>	<i>pilosa</i>
<i>Aira cæspitosa</i>	— β . <i>maxima</i>
<i>alpina</i>	<i>campestris</i>
<i>flexuosa</i>	<i>spicata</i>
<i>Melica cœrulea</i>	<i>Nartheccium ossifragum</i> ¹
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	JUNCAGINEÆ.
<i>mollis</i>	<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>
<i>Poa fluitans</i>	<i>palustre</i>
<i>alpina</i>	LILIACEÆ.
— β . <i>vivipara</i>	<i>Scilla verna</i> ²
<i>trivialis</i>	IRIDEÆ.
<i>annua</i>	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> .
<i>cæsia</i> of Eng. Bot. t. 1719.	ORCHIDEÆ.
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Orchis morio</i> , L.
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	<i>mascula</i>
	<i>latifolia</i>
	<i>maculata</i>
	<i>Habenaria viridis</i>
	<i>albida</i>
	DICOTYLEDONES.
	CONIFERÆ.
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>

¹ Generally in flower about the last week in July 1821.

² About three miles north of Vvæi, on the west coast of Suderœ, at an elevation of about 300 feet. This plant is published in Flor. Dan. t. 568, as *Scilla bifolia*,

AMENTACEÆ.

- Salix capræa*
radicans
hastata 1
lanata
arctica 2
herbacea 3

URTICÆ.

- Urtica dioica*

EMPETREÆ.

- Empetrum nigrum* 4

POLYGONEÆ.

- Rumex crispus*
acutus
acetosa
acetosella
Oxyria reniformis 5
Polygonum viviparum
hydropiper
persicaria
aviculare
Kœnigia Islandica 6

CHENOPODEÆ.

- Atriplex laciniata*
hastata, Fl. Dan. 1286.
patula
Chenopodium album 7 *viride*

PLANTAGINEÆ.

- Plantago major*
media
lanceolata
maritima
 ——— β . *alpinz*
coronopus

Littorella lacustris

PLUMBAGINEÆ.

- Armeria vulgaris*

PRIMULACEÆ.

- Anagallis tenella*
Primula vulgaris

LENTIBULARIÆ.

- Pinguicula vulgaris*

LABIATÆ.

- Mentha arvensis*
Lanium purpureum
Galeopsis ladanum
tetrahit
Thymus serpyllum
Prunella vulgaris

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

- Veronica serpyllifolia*
 ——— β . *alpina*, *reptans*
alpina
saxatilis
anagallis
beccabunga
officinalis
Limosella aquatica
Euphrasia officinalis
Bartsia alpina
Rhinanthus crista-galli
Pedicularis palustris

BORAGINEÆ.

- Myosotis arvensis*
collina
palustris
Lithospermum maritimum

1 On the level of the sea.

2 On Mallingsfall, Videroe, at 2300-2366 feet.

3 Generally growing at an elevation of above 1000 feet; one plant only found at about 50 feet, of which the leaves were much larger than in more elevated situations. In all the specimens which I have, the footstalks, midribs, and edges of the leaves, which are generally described as smooth, are very hairy.

4 In fruit in the island of Waagoe on 4th of August 1821.

5 Occurs at all elevations.

6 Occurs at all elevations, but is most abundant at the highest.

GENTIANEÆ.

- Vaccinium vitis-Idæa* }
uliginosum }
 myrtillus }¹
Azalea procumbens
Erica cinerea }
Calluna vulgaris }²

MONOTROPEÆ.

- Pyrola minor*
 rotundifolia, H.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

- Campanula rotundifolia*
 ----- var. *uniflora*

COMPOSITÆ.

- Leontodon palustre*
 taraxacum
Apargia autumnalis
 Taraxaci
Hieracium alpinum
 pilosella
 Lawsoni
 murorum
Carduus acanthoides, H.
Cnicus lanceolatus
 palustris, L.
Tanacetum vulgare

COMPOSITÆ.

- Gnaphalium supinum* var. *nan. uniflor.*
Tussilago farfara
Senecio vulgaris
Bellis perennis
Pyrethrum maritimum
 inodorum
Achillea ptarmica
 millefolium

DIPSACEÆ.

- Scabiosa succisa*

RUBIACEÆ.

- Galium boreale*
 saxatile
 uliginosum

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- Cornus suecica* 3

UMBELLIFERÆ.

- Ligusticum Scoticum*
Angelica archangelica
 sylvestris

HALORAGÆÆ.

- Callitriche verna*
 autumnalis
Myriophyllum verticillatum

CERATOPHYLLEÆ.

- Ceratophyllum demersum*

ONAGRARIÆ

- Epilobium angustifolium*
 montanum
 tetragonum, L.
 roseum
 palustre
 alsinifolium
 alpinum
 ----- β . *nutans*, Fl.
 Dan. 1387.

SAXIFRAGÆÆ.

- Saxifraga stellaris*
 nivalis
 oppositifolia
 rivularis
 cæspitosa, var. α *grænlan-*
 dica
 ----- β . *decipiens*
 hypnoides α .
 ----- β . *hirta*, E. B.
 tricuspidata, F. D. 976, L.

¹ In fruit on VVaagoe, August 4. 1821.

² In flower, August 4. 1821, on VVaagoe.

³ Most abundant about 200 feet above the sea.

CRASSULACEÆ

Sedum villosum
Rhodiola rosea ¹

PORTULACÆÆ.

Montia fontana

ROSACEÆ.

Spiræa ulmaria
Dryas octopetala ²
Geum rivale
Rubus saxatilis
Comarum palustre
Potentilla anserina
Tormentilla officinalis
Sibbaldia procumbens
Alchemilla vulgaris
 ——— β . *pubescens*
alpina ³
argentea ⁴
 •
Rosa ⁵

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Lathyrus pratensis
Vicia cracca
Trifolium repens
Lotus corniculatus

HYPERICINÆ.

Hypericum perforatum, L.
dubium
pulchrum

GERANIACEÆ.

Geranium sylvaticum

OXALIDÆÆ.

Oxalis acetosella

LINEÆ.

Linum catharticum

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Silene acaulis ⁶
Stellaria uliginosa
graminea
cerastoides ⁷
media
Arenaria peploides
Lychnis dioica
flos-cuculi
Sagina procumbens

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Cerastium alpinum
 ——— β . *glabratum*,
 Fl. Dan. 979.

¹ At all elevations, but largest in clefts of rocks near the sea; on summits of mountains very dwarf, plants in flower sometimes not more than one inch in height.

² Gathered in flower on 18th July, in seed August 22. 1821.

³ At all elevations.

⁴ In all the specimens of *Alchemilla alpina* in the Linnaean and Smith's herbaria, the leaflets are divided to the base, but, in this plant, which is not in those collections, they are divided only about half way, and are also wider towards the point, and serrated rather lower down. In Faroe, where it grows in similar situations to *A. alpina*, I frequently found it in abundance where that plant did not occur. I am informed by Mr D. Don, that the same plant was gathered by his father in the Island of Skye, and that he considered it a good species, naming it *A. argentea* under which name it is occasionally to be found in gardens, though it is often confounded with the true *A. alpina*, for which plant it is published in Fl. Dan. T. 49.

⁵ A rose is mentioned by Landt as growing in Faroe, but I had not an opportunity of visiting its locality. I am, however, in hopes of obtaining a specimen of it from a friend there.

⁶ At all heights. In flower, August 4. 1821, on the summit of Reinsatind, in Waagoe; at lower elevations in seed.

⁷ July 25. 1821. On Kaeungafall, at 1850 feet, among *Bartramia fontana*, in springs of the temperature of 36° F.

Cerastium latifolium
 vulgatum
 viscosum
 semidecandrum
Spergula saginoides
 arvensis
 nodosa

VIOLACEÆ.
Viola canina
 palustris
 tricolor

POLYGALÆÆ
Polygala vulgaris

CRUCIFERÆ.
Draba incana
 rupestris
 verna
 lapponica, De Candolle.
Capsella bursa
Cochlearia anglica
 danica 1
 officinalis

Cardamine amara
 pratensis
 hirsuta

Arabis petræa 2
 alpina. Fl. Dan. 62. 3
Nasturtium officinale
Brassica campestris
Cakile maritima

PAPAVÉRACÆÆ.
Papaver nudicaule 4

RANUNCULACÆÆ.
Thalictrum alpinum
Ranunculus glacialis 5
 acris 6
 — *β. pygmæa*
 flammula, var. *repens*
 auricomus
 hirsutus
 repens
 nivalis L..
Ficaria ranunculoides
Caltha palustris

ACOTYLEDONES.

Equisetum arvense
 fluviatile, L.
 hyemale, L.
 palustre
 sylvaticum

MARSILIACÆÆ.

Isoetes lacustris

LYCOPODINEÆ.

Lycopodium clavatum
 alpinum
 selago
 selaginoides

FILICES.

Botrychium lunaria
Blechnum boreale
Polypodium vulgare
 phlegopteris

(1) Generally at the summits of mountains.

(2) Common among the fine debris on the sides of mountains.

(3) On Kunoe, at 2100 feet.

(4) From the elevation at which this plant occurs in Faroe (nearly 2000 feet), it would appear that Professor Giesecké was in error, in thinking that he had discovered it at Achilhead, in the north-west of Ireland, at a considerably lower elevation, (see Eng. Bot. Sup. pl. 2681,) where he probably mistook for it stunted plants of *P. cambricum*, which is, I believe, abundant in that locality. *P. nudicaule*, if growing in Ireland, we should expect to find at a higher altitude than in Faroe. The specimen sent to Dr Hooker, and figured in E. B., is certainly *P. nudicaule*, but probably from Greenland.

(5) On the summits and sides of most mountains, above 1500 feet.

(6) At all heights, at the greatest elevations assuming the form of *R. pygmæa*.

- Aspidium lonchitis
 fili-mas.
 Cistopteris fragilis
 Asplenium trichomanes
 filiæ fœmina
 Hymenophyllum Wilsoni
- CHARACEÆ
- Chara vulgaris
- HEPATICÆ.
- Marchantia polymorpha
- JUNGERMANNICÆ.
- Jungermannia tamarisci
 barbata
 furcata
 scalaris
 emarginata
 ventricosa
 nivalis, L.
 bidentata
 minuta
 undulata
 complanata
 serpyllifolia
 concinata
 cordifolia
 epiphylla
 asplenioides
 tridentata
 ciliaris
 resupinata
 dilatata
- } L.
- MUSCI
- Andræa alpina
 rupestris
 Sphagnum obtusifolium
 acutifolium
 squarrosum, L.
 Gymnostomum ovatum
 truncatulum
 Splachnum mnioides
 ampullaceum
 Phascum subulatum
 Conostomum boreale
- Polytrichum piliferum
 juniperinum, L.
 aloides
 — — β Dicksoni
 alpinum
 septentrionale
 urnigerum, L.
 nanum
 commune
 — — α yuccæfolium
- Tortula subulata
 rigida
 tortuosa
- Encalypta ciliata
 Grimmia maritima
 ovata
 apocarpa
 pulvinata
- Weissia crispula
 acuta
- Dicranum taxifolium
 bryoides
 longifolium
 flexuosum
 falcatum
 scoparium
 Starkii
 pellucidum
 heteromallum
- Trichostomum lanuginosum
 heterostichum
 aciculare
 fasciculare
 ellipticum
 canescens
 — — β ericoides, L.
- Didymodon purpureum
 Orthotrichum Hutchinsii
 anomalum
- Fontinalis antipyretica
 squamosa, L.
- Bartramia fontana
 gracilis, L.
 pomiformis
 ithyphylla

Hypnum dendroides
loreum
crista castrensis
purum
uncinatum
cuspidatum
velutinum
denticulatum, L.
aduucum
splendens
lutescens
undulatum
cupressiforme
prælongum
flicinum
squarrosom
scorpioides
revolutum
proliferum
Schreberi
sericeum
triquetrum
plumosum } L.

Hookeria lucens
Bryum cæspitium
ventricosum
nutans
argenteum
roseum
hornum
figulatum

ALGÆ

In number 127, being published in
 Lynghye's valuable work "Tentamen
 Hydrophytologiæ Danicæ,"
 1819, need not be repeated here.

LICHENES.

Lecidea confluens
geographica
viridescens
fuscolutea
Gyrophora cylindrica
proboscidea
Endocarpon miniatum
Urceolaria calcarea
Lecanora muscorum
tartarea
gelida

Lecanora parella
atra
Parmelia aquila
parietina, L.
omphalodes, L.
olivacea
saxatilis
stellaris
physodes
encausta

Borrera ciliaris
furfuracea, L.

Cetraria Islandica
Solorina crocea
Peltidea polydactyla
venosa
canina
aphthosa

Cenomyce pyxidata
coccifera
uncialis
gracilis
rangiferina
cornuta
vermicularis

Stereocaulon paschale
Sphærophoron fragile
coralloides

Alectoria jubata, β *chalybeiformis*
Usnea hirta

Ramalina scopulorum
farinacea
fastigiata, β *calicaris*

Cornicularia aculeata
lanata

Collema lacerum
spongiosa
flaccidum

Lepraria flava

FUNGI.

Agaricus infundibuliformis
campestris
muscarius
fimetiarius
Æcidium thalictri
Uredo saxifragarum
Tremella nostoc.

TABLE OF WIND AND WEATHER

Date	North	N. W.	West	S. W.	South	S. E.	East	N. E.	Rain	Hail	Snow Sleet	Frost	Fog	Thund.	Aurora
1781															
June	—	1	3	4	—	8	9	3	3	—	—	—	13	—	—
July	—	5	7	8	3	5	2	2	17	—	—	—	5	—	—
August	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	10	19	—	—	—	10	—	4
September	—	6	5	13	1	3	1	2	18	1	—	1	5	1	3
October	—	7	3	10	—	3	—	2	16	5	5	4	—	—	1
November	1	3	—	11	2	6	5	15	14	2	12	8	4	1	4
December	—	—	—	7	—	15	4	4	19	1	1	—	1	—	1
1782															
January	1	6	6	8	—	7	—	11	12	4	14	15	—	2	4
February	1	3	2	10	—	6	—	5	14	2	12	10	2	1	5
March	5	7	3	—	—	6	1	14	7	—	23	25	1	1	5
April	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	14	9	1	7	7	1	—	—
May	3	—	1	—	—	12	1	14	9	1	11	—	2	—	—
Total for one Year	13	38	30	76	6	83	25	96	157	17	85	70	44	6	27
1798															
January	8	10	3	11	11	2	2	8	13	—	5	13	1	—	—
February	9	12	5	7	6	3	1	8	13	—	8	5	4	—	—
March	10	13	4	8	6	6	—	11	20	—	6	10	1	—	—
April	2	2	3	13	8	10	6	8	10	—	1	3	10	—	—
May	3	7	4	11	3	10	2	4	14	—	—	1	8	—	—
June	2	10	9	8	—	11	5	7	15	—	—	—	9	—	—
July	1	4	4	12	8	8	4	11	6	—	—	—	8	—	—
August	2	12	6	26	6	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	2	—	—
September	3	11	2	16	5	2	2	8	15	—	—	—	4	—	—
October	4	3	4	9	7	11	1	7	19	1	2	—	1	—	—
November	4	8	—	2	2	9	10	7	13	—	1	—	4	—	—
December	3	5	2	7	7	13	2	4	6	—	4	—	4	—	—
Total 1798	51	97	46	130	69	87	35	83	162	1	27	32	53	0	0

TABULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DATE.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Mean
January, 1782 1799	31.8005	34.1592	32.7075	32.8890
	43.5947		42.1430	
	37.6976		37.4252	
February, 1782 1799	35.4352	36.6197	34.5308	35.5285
	39.0911		38.6897	
	37.2631		36.6102	
March, 1782 1799	31.7098	36.2633	31.9276	33.3002
	43.4669		43.0502	
	37.5883		37.4889	
April, 1782 1799	38.6375	43.4759	38.8247	40.3127
	44.9375		44.8623	
	41.7875		41.8435	
May, 1782 1799	41.4716	44.5559	40.7453	42.2576
	50.1813		49.0925	
	45.8264		44.9189	
June, 1781 1782 1798 1799	55.3249	57.0499	54.1249	55.4999
	50.5437	53.4686	50.6183	51.5435
	53.8592	55.8311	53.6000	54.4301
	54.8535		53.6936	
	53.6458	55.4498	53.0092	53.8245
July, 1781 1782 1798 1799	60.5241	61.1048	59.0000	60.2096
	51.9593	55.3703	52.8665	53.3987
	56.0417	60.4328	55.2983	57.2576
	56.2595		55.1525	
	56.1961	58.9693	55.5793	56.9553
August, 1781 1782 1798 1799	57.3306	58.2008	55.2254	56.9189
	51.9233	53.9555	52.3220	52.7336
	55.2794	58.8956	55.3883	56.5211
	54.9716		54.4271	
	54.8762	57.0173	54.3107	55.3912
Septemb, 1781 1798	50.9000	51.6499	49.8497	50.7960
	52.4372	55.6250	53.0186	53.6936
	51.6686	53.6374	51.4341	52.2448
October, 1781 1798	43.9758	44.8104	42.5241	43.7696
	49.3097	50.7272	48.0497	49.3622
	46.6427	47.7688	45.2869	46.5659
Novemb, 1781 1798	38.5624	39.6874	37.6250	38.6249
	45.8744		44.7206	
	42.2184		41.1728	
Decemb, 1781 1798	42.3788	42.8324	41.0180	42.0764
	44.5199		43.3400	
	43.4493		42.1790	
Mean of Year	45.7383	45.8697	45.1073	44.1642

Tabular Arrangement of Thermometrical Observations.

DATE.	Morn.	Noon.	Even.	Mean.
1821 June	51. 3541	54. 0134	49. 3409	51. 5694
July.	53. 3500	53. 9100	50. 5086	52. 5092
August	52. 7307	54. 5291	51. 7000	52. 9867
September	50. 8365	53. 5800	51. 3913	51. 9359
October	47. 0294	49. 2500	48. 3593	48. 2129

Mean of one year,	Morning	Noon.	Even.	Mean
June 1781 to May 1782	44. 0042	45. 8674	44. 3486	44. 7401
Sept. 1781 to August, 1782	42. 4414	44. 7373	43. 1025	43. 4271
	43. 2228	45. 3024	43. 7255	44. 0836

Mean Temperature of January and July,
the coolest and warmest months in 1782, 43.1438

Mean Temperature of June, July, August, (1781, 55. 8561
and September (1798, 55. 4981
(1821, 52. 2703

Mean of three years, 54.5415

Mean Temperature of January, February, and March, in 1782 33.9059

NOTES.

The sources from which I have compiled the foregoing Tables, were, 1st. A collection of observations made during part of the years 1781-82, which I transcribed from the MS. of Svabo's Account of Faroe, vol. iii. in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, in 1822: 2d, A collection of observations made at Thorshavn during the years 1795-6-7-8-9, chiefly by Captain Kuhn, Commandant in Faroe, which I copied from the originals there preserved, in 1821. Thermometrical observations were only made during that period, for which I have here given the results: the remaining observations on the barometer and weather I hope to be able to make use of at a future time. The house in which the latter observations were made, is about 30 feet above the level of the sea, and they were taken at 8 A. M.; noon, and 8 P. M. The particulars of those of 1781-82 are not given, but they were probably made in the same or a similar situation.

My own observations in 1821 were made in various parts of the islands, and at elevations varying from 0 to 70 feet above the sea. The morning observations were principally made at 8 A. M.; the evening at various hours, between 9 and 12, but chiefly between 9 and 10 P. M.

N. B. — Thorshavn is most exposed to winds from the S. E. and N. E.

W. C. T.