Front φ is moving into anticyclone A and becoming weak. Temperatures are high in the central and eastern interior of Australia.
Frontolysis is proceeding on front a. Wave b has a strong occlusion.
Front a now lies across anticyclone A. Wave b₂ has disappeared, the cold front probably having dissolved. Wave b₃ has developed a cyclonic centre at the tip of its occlusion.
Anticyclone A is now definitely divided by front u. A considerable amount of rain has fallen in eastern Queensland, particularly the southern portion. The northern part of front b is becoming retarded.
Front A is experiencing frontolysis in the anticyclonic region but frontogenesis in the northern portion. Anticyclones $A'$ and $B$ are merging into one. It is still hot in Queensland where there have been further scattered rains. These rains are probably due to convergence.
The eastern part of front b is now crossing anticyclone B. There has been cyclogenesis on its eastern part at wave 64 but this is now beginning to merge into the wind system of a especially the small cyclone c, which has a strong circulation. Rain has fallen about both cyclone centres. Fronts in Australia are active for the first time in the month.
Front 6 is no longer traceable. There has been general rain in the south-east of Australia.
Anticyclone C has become intense and is centred south of the usual track. There is a well marked invasion of cold air over eastern Australia and frontogenesis in the north. A small cyclone has developed on the tip of the occlusion of wave c.9.
Frontal developments are still marked north of anticyclone C. A small cyclone is still centred in north-western Western Australia. There are indications of a cyclone having passed Queen Mary Land to the north.
Front c is now becoming less marked. A considerable amount of rain has been associated with it.
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The Antarctic cyclone is now passing north of Adelaide. There is great instability over Queensland as indicated by the heavy rains and thunderstorms. The air, originally cold, which has come round anticyclone C and is beginning to return.
The northern portion of front ε has been cut off by anticyclone D. Cyclone ρ is passing eastward and probably filling up.
Anticyclone D is now well developed and centred rather far south. Cold air is being carried over Queensland, being heated rapidly, and becoming very unstable. Hail has fallen in Western Australia with the passage of front f.
Unstable conditions with scattered thunderstorms and heavy rains persist in Queensland until the 17th. A new cyclone is approaching Queen Mary Land.
Nothing of note.
The reduction in the force of the katabatic wind at Adelie Land on this and the following day suggest that cyclone $p_1$ is passing to the southward of it, giving a gradient for northerly winds in the upper air.
Very heavy rain has fallen in Northern Queensland and the Northern Territory of Australia. This is probably associated with the unstable conditions previously existing, wave $\mathcal{F}$, and a well-marked invasion of cold air round anticyclone $E$. 

*Note: The term "Very heavy" is used to indicate the intensity of the rainfall.}
Cyclone $g_1$ has reached the Ross Sea where there are blizzards round the centre. Wave $g_2$ has developed into a deep cyclone near Macquarie Island.

Front $g$ lies across anticyclone $E$ which it has divided.
Scattered heavy rains have continued in Northern Australia. Front g, also, has become active there. These phenomena appear to be associated with invading moist air coming round the north side of anticyclone E.
Heavy rain continues in Queensland and has extended to New South Wales. The rain in South Australia is not completely explained. The Macquarie Island thermogram shows a marked rise of temperature between the cold front and the occlusion of $h$, and a fall after the passage of the occlusion.
Anticyclone E is once more being crossed and divided by a front (k).

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There is much rain still in eastern Australia. Note the winds in the Ross Sea.
Wave $j_i$ has developed into a deep cyclone. Note the very light wind at Adie Land where in the free air there is probably a strong gradient for northerly winds. Anticyclone $E$ is unusually far south and has become intense.
There is a blizzard at Cape Evans as the cyclone approaches. The katabatic wind is again blowing at Adelie Land. Widespread and often heavy rain has been reported in eastern Australia.
Another deep cyclone is approaching Adelie Land. Widespread rains are again recorded in eastern Australia. Conditions are disturbed over much of the Continent. Anticyclone F is beginning to merge into the high pressure area centred east of New Zealand.
Note the calm and snow at Addie Land. There must be a strong gradient for northerly winds in the free air. The passage of front \( F \) caused a sharp fall of temperature at Macquarie Island.
Fronts are taking a west to east orientation. There has been considerable warm front rain in eastern New South Wales, associated with wave $p$. 

THURS. 29TH FEB. 1912