

Davies, J. A.: 1964, 'Estimation of Insolation for West Africa', *Quart. J. Roy. Meteorol. Soc.* **91**, 359–363.

Davies, J. A.: 1966, 'Radiation and Evaporation Approximations for Nigeria', unpublished Ph. D. thesis, King's College, London.

Davies, J. A.: 1966, 'Solar Radiation Estimated for Nigeria', *Nigeria Geog. J.* **9** (2), 85–100.

Walter, M. M.: 1967, 'Length of the Rainy Season in Nigeria', *Nigeria Geog. J.* **10** (2), 123–128. Reference to the last paper is all the more relevant when one considers the effective use of this type of material in Chapter 8, pp. 267–270.

The population figure of 36 million is for the year 1952; the estimated population for 1960 is 56 million.

The scale used on the axes of graphs is not consistent – in Figure 3 (p. 169) height is given in feet and Figure 9 (p. 172) temperature in °C.

*Chapter 6.* Judging from the results obtained by Garnier (1957), one would deduce that a straightforward application of Thornthwaite's method to determine potential evapotranspiration in the Sudan, without some adaptation for location variations, is likely to produce errors.

(Vide: Garnier, B. J.: 1957, 'A Method of Computing Potential Evapotranspiration in West Africa', *Bull. de L.I.F.A.N.* **13**, ser A.3, pp. 665–676.)

*Chapter 7.* One wonders whether the author consulted the H.M.S.O. publication on *Weather on the West Coast of Tropical Africa from lat. 20° S to 20° N Including the Atlantic Ocean to 25° W*, London 1954.

*Chapter 8.* This chapter is good; there is a considerable amount of data from which the author drew his material, and it is logically presented.

*Chapter 9.* There is some good material in this chapter also, but the information might have been improved by reference to a few other sources, cf.:

Pereira, H. C. and McCullum, J. S. G.: 1959, 'The Energy Balance in Tropical Land Surfaces', *Munitalp Foundation/WMO Conference on Tropical Meteorology in Africa, Nairobi*.

The reference to a rainfall map as Figure 5 (p. 314) is wrong since the Figure 5 which appears on p. 318 is a set of graphs on sunshine, while Figure 9 on p. 325 appears to be too crowded to serve the desired purpose.

*Chapter 10.* A fairly well balanced chapter in which efforts are made to highlight the regional variations due to altitudinal and latitudinal locations.

*Chapter 11.* The contents of this chapter show that not much data are available.

*Chapter 13.* This is an excellent write-up in which the physical processes are well discussed. The detailed description of the ITCZ permits a comparative analysis with the prevailing condition in West Africa.

*Chapter 14.* The role of the Indian Ocean in the prevailing climatic conditions is not as carefully defined as was the case in the previous chapter.

*Chapter 15.* This is another chapter in which very useful material is presented on the weather phenomenon. One would have expected more information on radiation (pp. 552–553) especially as the *Quarterly Radiation Bulletin, Republic of South Africa*, seems to contain data for a fairly wide range of stations.

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## ERRATUM

Erratum to the Paper: 'A Numerical Study of the Nocturnal Heat Island over a Medium-Sized Mid-Latitude City (Columbus, Ohio)', by J. L. McElroy (*Boundary-Layer Meteorol.* **3**, 442–453): The first equation of motion for the transition layer as shown on p. 445 should read:

$$V \frac{\partial u}{\partial S} = f v - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$