

The *Cirrus*, composed of fibrous-like stripes, parallel, flexuous, or diverging, and extensible in all directions.

The *Cumulus*, heaped together in convex, or in conical masses, and increasing upwards from a horizontal base.

The *Stratus*, spreading horizontally in a continuous layer, and increasing from below.

The first of these forms, the cirrus, is confined chiefly to the higher regions of the atmosphere. The second form, the cumulus, occupies a lower but still an elevated station; while the third form, the stratus, usually rests on the surface of the earth, constituting the mists already described in this chapter.

Of the four modified forms of clouds, two are intermediate, and two are composite.

The first of the intermediate forms is the *Cirro-Cumulus*, consisting of small roundish, and well-defined masses in close horizontal arrangement.

The masses that compose the second intermediate form of clouds, the *Cirro-Stratus*, are likewise small and rounded, but are attenuated towards a part, or towards the whole, of their circumference. They are sometimes separate: when in groups, their arrangement is either horizontal, or slightly inclined, and the masses are either bent downwards, or are undulated.

Of the two composite forms of clouds, the first