

sive character from a light-vessel will denote the need of assistance from the shore,

By command of their Lordships,  
*Fredk. J. Evans*, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
11th June, 1874.

This Notice will affect the Admiralty List of Lights on the English Coast, and the Sailing Directions having descriptions of light-vessels under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House, London.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 73.)—MEDITERRANEAN, ITALY, WEST COAST.

##### *Breakwater in the Gulf of Spezia.*

WITH reference to Notices to Mariners, No. 113, dated 11th November, 1873; No. 138, dated 12th December, 1873; and No. 49, dated 22nd April, 1874, on the breakwater [which when completed will be 3 feet below the mean level of the sea] in the course of construction to protect the maritime arsenal at Spezia, and the beacons and lights established for marking the same:—

The Italian Government has issued the following further information respecting the lights and vessels marking the channels, viz:—

*West Channel.*—The floating light is exhibited from a lighter or pontoon, moored 440 yards east from Santa Maria Point, and exhibits two vertical lights; the upper, *red*, is elevated 41 feet above the sea, and the lower, *green*, is elevated 37 feet above the sea; in clear weather they should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

The fixed white light on Fort Santa Maria is exhibited from a small pillar on the highest parapet of the north-eastern salient, it is elevated about 125 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

The average depth of water in the west channel is 7 fathoms.

*East Channel.*—The floating light is exhibited from a lighter or pontoon, moored about 330 yards west of Santa Theresa Point, and exhibits two vertical lights; the upper, *green*, is elevated 41 feet above the sea, and the lower, *red*, is elevated 37 feet above the sea; in clear weather they should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

The fixed white light on Santa Theresa Point is exhibited from a pole on a stone pyramid, and is elevated 82 feet above the level of the sea; in clear weather it should be seen from the distance of 5 miles.

The average depth in the east channel is 6 fathoms.

The illuminating apparatus of all the lights is dioptric or by lenses.

The lighters or pontoons are painted in three horizontal bands of red, black, and white, with the name *Limite ovest diga* and *Limite est diga*, respectively, on the white band.

By day, a red flag is hoisted at the mast-head of each vessel.

CAUTION.—Vessels should pass through the channels and not between the floating lights.

By command of their Lordships,  
*Fredk. J. Evans*, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
11th June, 1874.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Spezia, No. 155; Also, the

Admiralty List of Lights in the Mediterranean, Black and Azof Seas and Gulf of Suez, 1874, No. 201 a, to 201 d.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 74.)—JAPAN—NIPON—SIMONOSEKI STRAIT.—  
*Sunken Rock off West End of Takenoko Island.*

INFORMATION has been received through Vice-Admiral Sir Charles A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S., Commander-in-Chief, China Station, of the existence of a sunken rock, on which H.M.S. Ringdove struck on the 7th April, 1874, lying off the west point of Takenoko Island, north side of the west entrance of Simonoseki Strait.

This danger (*Ringdove Rock*) is a solitary rock, about 40 yards long and 15 yards broad, with 7 feet water on it and 5 to 7 fathoms around. From the rock—

Rokuren Lighthouse bears North (easterly).

West point of Takenoko Island E.N.E., distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables.

Cape Sizikuts S.E.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cables.

As outlying rocks were observed to the northward of the west point of Takenoko Island, extending some distance from the shore, vessels are cautioned that in passing the west point of Takenoko Island and Cape Sizikuts, they should not approach the shore within a distance of 3 cables.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation,  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1874.]

By command of their Lordships,  
*Fredk. J. Evans*, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th June, 1874.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Simonoseki Strait, No. 532; Seto Uchi or Inland Sea, No. 2875; Hirado-no-Seto, No. 127; Kiusiu, Nipon, &c., No. 358: Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. IV, page 262.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 75.)—CHINA, EAST COAST—FORMOSA STRAIT.

##### *Intended and Temporary Light on Ocksen Island.*

THE Engineer's Office, Amoy, has given notice of the commencement of the erection of a lighthouse on the high, or West, Ocksen Island, from which, when completed, a light will be exhibited.

The light will be a *revolving* light showing a white flash *every minute*, it will be elevated 286 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance 24 miles.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower will be 64 feet high, round, and built of stone. Position, lat.  $24^{\circ} 59' N.$ , long.  $119^{\circ} 28' E.$

During the progress of the works and until the revolving light is exhibited, a *fixed* white light of the sixth order will be exhibited, and which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

By command of their Lordships,  
*Fredk. J. Evans*, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th June, 1874.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hong Kong to Liau-tung, No. 1262; Port Matheson to Ragged Point, No. 1761; Chauan Bay to Matheson Port, No. 1760; Formosa and Japan, &c., No. 2412, and Formosa Island and Strait, No. 1968: Also, the China Pilot, 4th Edition, page 129.