

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

Position, lat. $42^{\circ} 55' 5''$ N., long. $17^{\circ} 24' 10''$ E.

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,

14th February, 1887.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Island of Sardinia, No. 161a (1); Curzola to Cattaro, No. 2713 (2). Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the Mediterranean, &c., 1887, pages 20, 46; Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. I, 1885, page 403; and Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. III, 1880, page 208.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 37 of the year 1887.)

JUTLAND.—LIIM FIORD.

(1.) *Frederic VII Canal—Harbour Light at West Entrance.*

THE Danish Government has given notice, dated 2nd February, 1887, that a harbour light is now exhibited from an iron standard 22 feet high, situated on the North Mole Head, western entrance to Frederic VII Canal, Liim Fiord.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 26 feet above the sea, and will be exhibited annually from 15th August to 30th April, when navigation is not interrupted by ice.

Position (approximate), lat. $56^{\circ} 56\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 12'$ E.

BALTIC ENTRANCE.—FEMERN BELT.

(2.) *Femern Island—Leading Lights at Burgstaaken.*

Information has been received, that from 15th February, 1887, on dark nights, the undermentioned leading lights would be exhibited at Burgstaaken, north side of Burg Bay, Femern Island:—

Two red lights, bearing from each other N. 3° E. and S. 3° W., elevated respectively 16 and 13 feet above the sea. These lights are shown from the wharf, and, when in line, indicate the entrance between the moles.

Two green lights, bearing from each other N. 9° E. and S. 9° W., elevated respectively 24 and 16 feet above the sea. These lights are shown from Galgen Pond and from the harbour mole, and, when in line, lead in the fairway to the harbour.

Vessels approaching should keep the red lights in line until within the moles, when a N.W. course should be steered until the green lights are in line, which lead to the harbour.

Position (approximate), lat. $54^{\circ} 25' 20''$ N., long. $11^{\circ} 11' 40''$ E.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $11^{\circ} 40'$ Westerly in 1887.]

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,

16th February, 1887.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Liim Fiord, No. 2325 (1); Lübeck Bay and Femern Belt, No. 2364; Kiel Bay, No. 2117. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the North Sea, &c., pages 42, 60; North Sea Pilot, Part IV, 1878, page 179, and Danish Pilot, 1885, pages 300, 302.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 38 of the year 1887.)

BAY OF BENGAL.—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Information concerning certain Dangers.

THE following information has been received

relating to dangers near the fairway through the Mergui Archipelago, the result of a recent examination by Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge of India Marine Survey:—

1. A pinnacle rock (Peterson Rock), dry at low water, lies with West Passage Island bearing S.E., distant one mile, in lat. $11^{\circ} 50\frac{1}{4}'$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 6'$ E.

No dangers were found near the east side of West Passage Island.

2. Warning Rock lies 5 cables eastward of its charted position, in lat. $11^{\circ} 54' 5''$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 4' 55''$ E.

3. Fly Rock, awash at low water, is about 30 feet in length and steep to. It lies with the following bearings and distance:—

West extreme of Bushby Island, South.

S.E. point of Bentinck Island, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

Fly Island (40 feet high), S.E. by E., distant $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

NOTE.—The S.E. point of Bentinck Island, in line with the west side of South Passage Island, leads one mile westward of Fly Rock, or, if the weather be thick, the whole of the conical rock (immediately off Bushby Island), kept well open of Bushby Island, leads 5 cables westward of Fly Rock.

4. The shoal reported as lying with High Island bearing about S.S.W., distant about 3 miles, was searched for without success. Overfalls and tide rips were, however, numerous northward of the island.

This shoal has been removed from the Admiralty charts.

5. Forest Strait.—A rock, dry at low water, lies with Canister Rock bearing about south, distant one quarter of a mile.

6. Marble Rock, reported to lie with Northern Gregory Island bearing S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was searched for without success, drags being extensively used. It has consequently been removed from the Admiralty charts.

7. A coral patch, now named Marble Rock, with a depth of 6 feet, lies with North Gregory Island bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in lat. $10^{\circ} 44' 0''$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 22' 0''$ E., or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of the former position of Marble Rock.

Boyce Shoal, reported to lie about 2 miles east of the Gregory Group, was not found.

Kurrachee Rock, a small pinnacle, drying 5 feet, with 16 fathoms close around, lies with the following bearings and distance:—

Turret Islet, S.E. by S.

South Gregory, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

South point of Largest Gregory Island, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The rock, shown on the chart about one mile N.N.E. of this position, was not found, and has been removed from the Admiralty charts.

NOTE.—By keeping in soundings of less than 10 fathoms, a vessel will be well clear of Kurrachee Rock.

The channel on the eastern side of Gregory Islands is at present recommended pending further examination of that westward of Gregory Islands. Vessels should keep in mid-channel between Gregory Islands and the main coast, bearing in mind that Campbell Reef, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward of Canister Rock, is covered at high water. In this channel depths of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms will be obtained.

It is high water, full and change, in Eastern Channel at 10h. 30m. Springs rise 13 to 16 feet.