

variously estimated at from 4 to 6 knots per hour; at neaps, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  knots. At springs the streams run northward and southward; but at neaps the set becomes circular, moving round with the hands of a watch. During the fine season the westerly stream continues for a longer period than the easterly.

On the eastern edge of the flats, shortly before high water, an under-current, warmer than the surface water, was found to set N.E. and E. In depths of 5 fathoms and under, there is always a swell for the first half hour of the flood stream.

**CAUTION.**—As stated in the Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1887, page 195, the greatest care is necessary in making the mouth of the Karnafuli (Chittagong) River.

By command of their Lordships,  
W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th August, 1887.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Cocanada to Bassein River, No. 829; Mutlah River to Elephant Point, No. 859. Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1887, pages 189, 195, 196.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 205 of the year 1887.)

MEDITERRANEAN.—SICILY.—SOUTH COAST.

(1.) *Licata Harbour Light—Discontinuance of White Sector.*

THE Italian Government has given notice, that in consequence of the progress made in the harbour works at Licata, the sector of white light, previously indicating the channel between the moles in course of construction, has been discontinued.

**NOTE.**—Vessels should use caution when entering the harbour at night.

The extremity of the mole in course of construction is provisionally marked by a pile of stones.

ADRIATIC—GREAT QUARNERO CHANNEL.

(2.) *Fixed Lights on Ubas Point.*

The Austrian Government has given notice, dated 29th July, 1887, that two lights, placed vertically, are now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected 44 yards within the extreme of Ubas Point, west side of Great Quarnero Channel:—

The lights are fixed white lights, visible through an arc of  $28^{\circ}$ , or between the bearings of west, through north, and S.  $10^{\circ}$  W.; they are elevated respectively 74 and 44 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of ten miles.

The lighthouse, 46 feet high and four storied, is square in shape.

Position, lat.  $44^{\circ} 56' 50''$  N., long.  $14^{\circ} 4' 10''$  E.

[The bearings are magnetic, and are given from seaward. Variation  $10^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1887.]

By command of their Lordships,  
W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th August, 1887.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Palma to Catania, No. 187 (1); Adriatic Sea, No. 1440 (2); Cape Promontore to Grossa Island, No. 2711 (?). Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the Mediterranean, 1887, No. 332, page 42; Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. I, 1855, page 320; and Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. III, 1880, page 122.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 206 of the year 1887.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

*Particulars of Certain Reported Reefs between Little Bassas and Batticaloa.*

THE following information has been received from Captain Pelham Aldrich, H.M. surveying vessel "Egeria," concerning certain reefs reported as lying between Little Bassas and Batticaloa, east coast of Ceylon:—

Komarie Point (Sarkiman Kandi) is a rounded curve in the coast line, a short distance north-eastward of Komarie village, and is not easily distinguished from seaward. The village cannot be seen from seaward.

The dangers reported off Komarie Point, in lat.  $6^{\circ} 59' N.$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}' E.$ , and lat.  $7^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{2}' N.$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 55' E.$  respectively, do not exist in the positions assigned them.

The ridge (Komarie Ridge), as heretofore shown on Admiralty charts lying with its southern edge about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-eastward of Komarie Point, is about 2 miles northward of its proper position; it lies with its north extreme in lat.  $7^{\circ} 2\frac{1}{2}' N.$ , and about  $1\frac{1}{10}$  miles from the shore; the south extreme in lat.  $6^{\circ} 59' N.$ , and 8 cables from the shore.

This dangerous ridge is narrow, and composed of sand and coral heads, the depths on several of which are as little as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

Seaward of Komarie Ridge, to a distance of 4 miles from the shore, the ground is very uneven, and a patch, with 7 fathoms on it, lies  $3\frac{1}{10}$  miles from the shore, with Aganis Peak bearing N.  $69^{\circ}$  W. (true).

From the very uneven bottom heavy breakers may be caused by wind and currents; the latter run with considerable strength and are irregular, but they were found to set along the shore, and not towards it. On the edge of the bank of soundings the depths increase suddenly, and heavy overfalls are met with at times in the finest weather.

Alphée Shoal, with a least depth of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, lies in lat.  $7^{\circ} 26' N.$ , long.  $81^{\circ} 51\frac{1}{2}' E.$ , or about 2 miles north-eastward of the position heretofore assigned to it.

**NOTE.**—Vessels navigating the coast between Komarie and Batticaloa in thick weather should not shoal the water to less than 20 fathoms.

By command of their Lordships,  
W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th August, 1887.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Bengal, No. 70; Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 828; Ceylon, south coast, No. 813; Ceylon, east coast, No. 2031. Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1887, pages 68, 69.

### NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

*Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, August 18, 1887.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein; that the distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for the dhow and 22 bags of grain, captured by Her Majesty's ship "Grappler," on 21st August, 1885, will commence on Tuesday, the 30th instant, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Spring-gardens, S.W."

Agents and other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be