

No. 428.—CHANNEL AND WESTERN,
AND ALL FOREIGN STATIONS.
WEST INDIES.—PUERTO RICO—SOUTH-EAST
COAST.

Fixed and Flashing Light on Tuna Point.

INFORMATION has been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Puerto (Porto) Rico, that on 18th November, 1892, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Tuna Point, south-east coast of Puerto Rico :—

Tuna Point Light will be a white light, with two white flashes every two minutes, elevated 123 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 18 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, of the third order.

The lighthouse, 53 feet high, consists of an octagonal tower, painted white, rising above a rectangular gray building.

Approximate position, lat. $18^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $65^{\circ} 51'$ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—North Atlantic Ocean, No. 2060*b*; West India Islands and Caribbean Sea, No. 762; St. Domingo to Dominica, No. 2600. Also, List of Lights, Part VII, 1892, page 150; and West India Pilot, Vol. II, 1887, page 197.

No. 429.—CAPE, EAST INDIES, CHINA,
AND AUSTRALIA STATIONS.

CHINA SEA.—PHILIPPINES—LUZON ISLAND.

Manila—Alterations in Storm Signals, and Freshet Signal.

THE Spanish Government has given notice, dated 3rd September, 1892, that the following alterations have been made in the storm signals shown from the Semaphore and Harbour Office at Manila, also that a freshet signal has been established. During the day the signals are made by means of a drum, cone, ball, and flag; and at night by white and red lights.

1. A drum indicates a distant storm; in an unknown direction. Should the storm approach the signal will be changed. At night, two white lights, horizontal, are shown.

2. A cone, point upwards, above a drum, indicates that a cyclone will pass some distance to the northward, and that strong gales between south and west are probable. At night, one red light and one white light, horizontal, are shown.

3. A drum above a cone, point downwards, indicates that a cyclone will pass some distance to the southward, and that strong winds between east and south are probable. At night, two red lights, horizontal, are shown.

4. A ball above a cone, point upwards, indicates a cyclone in a position dangerous to the locality, without being imminent, leaving time for further notice. At night, three white lights, horizontal, are shown.

5. A cone, point upwards, indicates that a cyclone will pass close northward, and that heavy gales from north, through west, to south, are probable. At night, one white light, one red light, and one white light, horizontal, are shown in the order mentioned.

6. A cone, point downwards, indicates that a cyclone will pass close southward, and that heavy gales from north, through east, to south, are probable. At night, one white light, and two red lights, horizontal, are shown in the order mentioned.

7. A ball indicates the imminent approach of a cyclone. At night, one red light, one white light, and one red light, horizontal, are shown in the order mentioned.

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8. A flag (of any colour) above a ball indicates a heavy freshet, and that entering or leaving the river is prohibited, and all boat traffic stopped. At night, three red lights, horizontal, are shown.

On any one of the abovementioned signals being made, mariners should take every possible precaution to ensure the safety of their vessels.

This notice affects China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1889, page 332.

No. 430.—MEDITERRANEAN STATION.
MEDITERRANEAN.—BONIFACIO STRAIT.

Alterations in Cape Ferro and Razzoli Island Lights.

THE Italian Government has given notice, that on 15th October, 1892, in order to indicate the vicinity of Biscie and Monaci Shoals, the following alterations will be made in the lights of Cape Ferro and Razzoli Island :—

1. A fixed red light (dioptric), visible in clear weather five miles, will be exhibited from a window of Cape Ferro Lighthouse, 31 feet below the existing light. It will be visible through an arc of 33° , or from the bearing of S. 4° W. to S. 37° W. The eastern limit of this light will lead about 2 cables eastward of Biscie Shoal, and the western limit about 2 cables westward of Monaci Islets.

Approximate position, lat. $41^{\circ} 9\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 31\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

2. Razzoli Island Light (fixed white with red sector) will be obscured through an arc of 90° , or from the bearing of N. 57° W. to N. 33° E. The north-east limit of this obscured arc will lead about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of Monaci Shoal, and the western limit about 5 cables westward of Spargiotto Islet.

Approximate position, lat. $41^{\circ} 18\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$ E.

NOTE.—In order to avoid Biscie and Monaci Shoals, the red light of Cape Ferro must not be sighted unless Razzoli Light is visible.

[Variation 11° Westerly in 1892.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Sardinia, No. 161*b*; Bonifacio Strait, No. 1189. Also, List of Lights, Part IV, 1892, Nos. 236, 238; and Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. I, 1885, pages 388, 389, 393.

No. 431.—NORTH AMERICA AND WEST
INDIES STATION.

UNITED STATES—MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM HARBOUR ENTRANCE.

Shoal Northward of Little Haste.

THE United States Government has given notice, dated August, 1892, of the existence of a shoal, small in extent, with a least depth of 17 feet over it, lying in Salem Harbour Entrance, with Little Haste Beacon bearing S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., distant 3 cables.

[Variation 13° Westerly in 1892.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan :—Salem Harbour, 2427. Also, Sailing Directions for the Principal Ports of the United States, 1882, page 44; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 7 of 1888, relating to Sailing Directions for the Principal Ports of the United States, page 10.

No. 432.—NORTH AMERICA AND WEST
INDIES STATION.

UNITED STATES.—NANTUCKET SOUND—
EASTERN ENTRANCE.

Decreased Depths between Orion and McBlair Shoals.

THE United States Government has given notice, dated August, 1892, that a recent survey