

(4.) Lübeck Bay and Femern Belt with plan of Trave River Entrance, No. 2364. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the North Sea, &c., 1882, No. 374; and Danish Pilot, 1853, page 353.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 74.)—UNITED STATES—MAINE.

(1.) *Automatic Whistle Buoy Eastward of Boon Island.*

THE United States Government has given notice, that on or about 1st May, 1882, the first-class nun buoy near Boon Island Ledge, eastward of Boon Island, will be replaced by a buoy fitted with an automatic whistle.

This buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, with B.I.L. in white letters on the middle black stripe, will be surmounted by a whistle giving blasts at short intervals.

GULF OF MEXICO—FLORIDA.

(2.) *Auxiliary Light at Cape San Blas.*

Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 59, of 4th April, 1882, that continued encroachments of the sea have so far endangered the safety of the lighthouse at Cape San Blas, Florida, that it is impracticable to exhibit the light when the sea is heavy.

Further notice has been given, that on or about 15th April, 1882, a light would be shown from a pole 100 feet high, standing within 100 yards of the lighthouse at Cape San Blas, at such times as it is impracticable to exhibit the light from the lighthouse.

The light is a fixed white light.

By command of their Lordships,

Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
26th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1.) Halifax to Delaware River, No. 2670; Bay of Fundy to Block Island, No. 2492; Fletcher Neck to Cape Cod, No. 2482. Also, Sailing Directions for the principal ports of the United States, 1874, page 7.

(2.) Gulf of Mexico, No. 392. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the United States, 1882, No. 316; List of Lights in the West India Islands and adjacent coasts, 1882, No. 157; and West India Pilot, Vol. I, 1872, page 439.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 75.)—COASTS OF FRANCE.

Catoptric Lights—Arcs of Visibility within certain Distances.

THE French Government has given notice, dated 29th March, 1882, that on the coasts of France lights of the catoptric character (or by reflectors), and which are described as being visible through a limited arc, may be seen when the light is approached within the distance of $\frac{1}{10}$ ths or $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the given range of visibility, 55° to 60° on each side of the centre of such arc, that is, when not otherwise obscured.

Thus:—On the north coast of France the light exhibited on Lanvaon Heights, L'Abervrac'h River Entrance, and which is visible from a distance of 14 miles through an arc of 36°, or 18° on each side of the leading mark (Lanvaon and Vrac'h Islet Lights in line), can be seen when within the distance of 5 miles from the light through an arc of about 115°, or about 57° on each side of the above-mentioned line of direction.

By command of their Lordships,

Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd May, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty

Charts:—Admiralty List of Lights on the north and west coasts of France, &c., 1882; List of Lights in the Mediterranean, 1882. Also, Channel Pilot, Part II, 1874; Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, 1881; and Mediterranean Pilot, Vol. I, 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 76.)—AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.
SPENCER GULF.

(1.) *Wallaroo Bay—Fixed Red Light on Jetty.*

THE Government of South Australia has given notice, that on 15th February, 1882, a light would be exhibited from the extremity of the new jetty in Wallaroo Bay.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 23 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 4 miles.

Position approximate, latitude 33° 50' 0" S., long. 137° 17' 15" E.

(2.) *Germein Bay—Fixed Red Light on Jetty.*

Also, that on 15th March, 1882, a light would be exhibited from the extremity of the jetty in Germein Bay.

The light is a fixed red light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 4 miles.

Position approximate, latitude 33° 4' 0" S., longitude 138° 1' 0" E.

GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

(3.) *Port Adelaide—Semaphore Jetty Light.*

Also, dated 22nd February, 1882, that a dioptric (or by lenses) apparatus of additional power has been established in the lighthouse at the extremity of the Semaphore Jetty, Port Adelaide.

The light (fixed green) should be visible seaward in clear weather between the bearings of N. 65° E. and S. 33° E. from a distance of 5 miles.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation 5½° Easterly in 1882.]

By command of their Lordships,

Fredk. J. Evans, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd May, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, No. 2389b; Tickera Point to Cape Elizabeth, No. 402 (1 only); Woods Point to Lowly Point, No. 403 (2 only); approaches to Port Adelaide, No. 1752 (3 only); Port Adelaide, No. 1750 (3 only). Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1882, page 34, No. 386; and Australia Directory, Vol. I, pages 128, 137, 196.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 77.)—SOUTH AMERICA—EAST COAST.
RIO DE LA PLATA.

Unsuccessful Search for Camillia Rock.

THE following account has been received from the Senior Naval Officer on the South-East Coast of America of unsuccessful search having been made for Camillia Rock, stated to lie W. by N. from Flores Islet Lighthouse, distant 2¼ miles.

This rock (reported as having 12 feet water over it, with 4½ fathoms muddy bottom, close around, on which the British ship "Camillia" is said to have struck) was searched for by H.M.S. "Firefly" in January, 1882. Lieutenant Law, commanding, reports having anchored near the reported position of the danger, and to have carefully sounded round it during seven days without finding any indication of a rock.

The depth over the soundings around Sara Bank correspond closely with those given of Camillia Rock. The bearing of the two dangers