

116 ARABIAN COAST ; RAS REKKEN TO JEZÍRET RÚBÍYÁN. [CH. VIII.]

over it, from which the town is principally supplied with water ; it is called Bú Mahah.*

Around the north end of this island, are four clumps of date trees, which are the first objects seen, when making the place ; unless in very clear weather, when Jebel Dukhán will be seen a little before them. They are visible 10 or 11 miles from the deck.

Each of these clumps has a name, and they are useful landmarks in entering the harbour. The western, which shuts in behind the others, when bearing S.W. by S., is called Bisetín, from a little fishing village close to it on the beach. It is 2 miles north from Maharag fort, and has one tree in the middle a little higher than the rest.

Sayeh is a small islet on the shore reef, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the beach, west of this clump. It is about 20 yards across, of light colour, and only a few feet above high water level, and has a spring and basin of fresh water on it, which is quite fresh, except when the sea gets into it at high water springs ; at low water the reef round this islet is dry.

On the north side of Maharag island are three clumps, all within the space of a mile. The western, called Ad Dír, has a small village in it, and a little building on a hillock close to eastward of it. The centre, and northernmost, is called Reyah,† and the third clump Samáhí. There are a few huts at each of the two last, and a fine spring of water at Reyah.

Khaseifeh is a little rocky islet on the reef, about 700 yards north of Ad Dír ; between it and the shore are three little springs on the reef, uncovered at low tide, from which the village is supplied with water.

Galáleh, a fishing village, with a square tower on a sandy hillock, stands on a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by E. from Reyah. Three-quarters of a mile N.E. of it is an islet on the reef, with the remains of a building, and two fresh-water springs near it, which is called Irthel.

From this place the strip of sand forming the island runs south for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, terminating in a very low sandy point. Zimmí is a small date clump, with a few huts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Galáleh ; just south of this is a very large fishing village, called Al Hed, and half a mile from this last, near the extreme south point, a small village, called Musheir ; the tide sometimes overflowing the ground between these two villages. Opposite Hed village is an islet on the reef, a quarter of a mile off shore, with a fresh-water spring on it, called Bú Shahín.

* These submarine springs are characteristic of these islands ; several will be described in the sequel : the water is often obtained by merely putting down a hollow bamboo, when the fresh water will rise through it above the surface of the sea. Lieut. Whish, I. N., in 1859 obtained a supply (in shoaler water), by means of a spirit pump.

† This is the clump of trees, called Arad bluff by Capt. Brucks ; which name appears inappropriate, as the trees stand on low land, nearly at the water's edge. The meaning was, that the appearance of the trees, from a distance, resembled a bluff hill.

ترجمة النص:

قلالي ، قرية لصيد الأسماك ، بها برج مربع على رابية رملية ، تقع على نقطة 1.5 ميلاً جنوب شرق من رية (الدير) .

وعلى بعد ثلاثة أرباع الميل إلى الشمال الشرقي (من قلالي) جزيرة تقع على الشعب المرجانية (قصار) ، مع بقايا من مبنى ، واثنين من ينابيع المياه العذبة (جواجب) قريبة منه ، وهو ما يسمى بالجرذي.