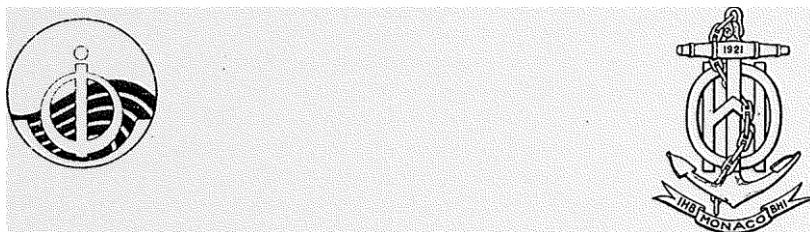


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IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-X/3

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
OCEANOGRAPHIC  
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**

**INTERNATIONAL  
HYDROGRAPHIC  
ORGANIZATION**



**Tenth Meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee  
on Geographical Names and Nomenclature  
of Ocean Bottom Features**

Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
La Jolla, California, USA, 29 April - 3 May 1993

**SUMMARY REPORT**



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## SUMMARY REPORT

### 1. Opening of the Meeting

- 11 Dr. Robert L. Fisher, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, opened the meeting at 0900 on Thursday 29 April 1993, and welcomed the participants (see Annex 1).
- 12 Apologies for absence were received from Rear Admiral Christian Andreasen (IHB), who was attending the tenth meeting of the Sub-Committee on Digital Bathymetry (However, RAdm. Andreasen was able to attend the last day meeting).
- 13 The following changes in membership were noted : Mr. Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic department, replaced Ingenieur en Chef Jean Laporte, Service hydrographique et oceanographique de la Marine, France; and Rear Admiral Christian Andreasen (IHB) replaced Rear Admiral Alfredo Civetta (IHB).
- 14 The Agenda was adopted (see Annex 2).

### 2. Summary Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography, Leningrad, USSR, 5-7 June 1991 (doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX/3).

- 21 The following amendments should be made to the Summary Report of the last meeting of the Sub-Committee:

Item 3.3 Proposal from H. Puchelt, IPG, Karlsruhe, Germany.

*For "YAKINA", read "YAQUINA" (see also § 12.4).*

Item 3.4 Proposals from Robert L. Fisher, Scripps I.O., La Jolla, USA.

*In paragraph "REVELLE RISE", for "(1909-)" substitute "(1909-1991)".*

Item 3.7 Proposal from G. Bhattacharya, NIO, Goa, India.

SAGAR KANYA Seamount	9°19.8'N 71°04.0'E					GEBCO 5.05
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*Feature and name (in two separate words) accepted.*

Item 4.1 Proposal considered by ACUF, Meeting 234.

HANNA Canyon	73°50'N 161°00'W	74°00'N 158°00'W				GEB CO 5.17
Amendment to spelling of specific name ("HANNA" instead of "HANA").						
Item 5.2.1 Proposals from Troy L. Holcombe, NGDC, USA.						
VIEUX-FORT Spur	15°35'N 62°13'W	15°55'N 61°47'W				IBCC A 1.09

Revised position.

SOMBRERO Trough	18°39'N 64°00'W	18°52'N 63°30'W	18°51'N 62°53'W	18°57'N 62°45'W		IBCC A 1.09
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Revised position.

### 3. Introductory Statement by Dr. Richard R. Randall, Member of the Sub-Committee and Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Dr. Randall made a statement in order to clarify the position and experience of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, and its Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF), and also his view on its relationship and liaison with the GEB CO Sub-Committee (see Annex 3).

### 4. Review of Proposals submitted since GEB CO SCGN-IX.

#### 4.1 Proposals from Bertrand Richer de Forges, ORSTOM, Noumea, France (through SHOM); April 1989.

BERY X	23°45'S 168°09'E					GEB CO 5.10
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Named after the fish species which is abundant in this area

HOLOPU S Seamount	21°08'.6S 167°54'.7E					GEB CO 5.10
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Named after the living fossil fish first dredged from the top of this feature.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted, subject to provision of adequate bathymetric supporting material.*

**ACTION : Michel Huet, Secretary SCGN.**

42 Proposals from Troy L. Holcombe, NGDC, Boulder, USA.4.2.1 Dr. Holcombe's proposals of August 1991.

MONA Seamount	19°04'.8N 67°37'.0W					IBCCA 1.09
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(This feature is shown on IBCCA sheet 1.09).

MONA Trough	18°31'N 67°16'W	18°37'N 67°27'W	19°07'N 67°19'W	19°24'N 67°26'W		IBCCA 1.09
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(This feature is shown in IOC-IHO Gazetteer BP-0008 as "MONA Canyon", with a slightly different position.)

Named after the adjacent Mona Island.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted.*

4.2.2 Dr. Holcombe's proposal of December 1991.

ANEGADA Ridge	18°47'N 64°00'W	19°03'N 63°29'W	18°58'N 62°47'W			IBCCA 1.09
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Named after the adjacent Anegada Island.

*Feature and name accepted.*

4.2.3 Dr. Holcombe's proposals of February 1992.

BAHAMA Basin	29°15'N 74°15'W					IBCCA 1.04
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This basin is due east of the Bahama Ridge.

BAHAMA Escarpment	25°25'N 76°20'W	24°30'N 75°30'W	23°30'N 75°00'W	22°50'N 74°10'W	22°30'N 73°05'W	IBCCA 1.04 & 1.08
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This escarpment trends along the Bahama Islands.

BLAKE Abyssal Plain	29°30'N 76°04'W					IBCCA 1.04
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BLAKE Basin	28°35'N 75°50'W					IBCCA 1.04
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These two features are close to the Blake Escarpment.

CAT Gap	24°32'N 74°17'W					IBCCA 1.04
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This gap is close to the east of Cat Island.

ELEUTHERA Valley	24°52'N 75°47'W	24°46'N 76°06'W				IBCCA 1.04
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This feature is close to Eleuthera Island.

EXUMA Trough	24°50'N 76°40'W	24°02'N 75°47'W	23°55'N 75°20'W	23°22'N 74°27'W		IBCCA 1.04 & 1.08
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(Submitted as Valley).

This feature is close to Exuma Cays and Exuma Sound.

JACKSONVILLE Canyon	27°32'N 76°30'W	27°42'N 77°00'W				IBCCA 1.04
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This feature lies along the Jacksonville Fracture Zone.

JACKSONVILLE Knoll	25°53'N 76°40'W					IBCCA 1.04
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This feature is located close to the Jacksonville Fracture Zone.

SAN SALVADOR Ridge	24°30'N 74°22'W	24°00'N 74°30'W	23°24'N 74°13'W			IBCCA 1.04 & 1.08
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This feature is located close to San Salvador Island.

GARCIA Knoll	28°19'N 72°24'W					IBCCA 1.04
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Named after Bartolomeo Garcia, boatswain aboard Columbus' ship "Nifia".

QUINTERO Knoll	24°00'N 72°51'W					IBCCA 1.04 & 1.08
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Named after Juan Quintero, boatswain aboard Columbus' ship "Pinta".

NI&O S Knoll	24°49'N 71°47'W					IBCCA 1.04
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NISIOS Valley	24°01'N 74°53'W	24°22'N 74°54'W	24°44'N 74°22'W			IBCCA 1.04
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These two features are named after the three Niflos brothers who sailed with Columbus.

PINZO N Knoll	24°06'N 73°14'W					IBCCA 1.04
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Named after the PinzOn brothers who participated in Columbus' voyages.

COLON Seamount	24°35'N 74°13'W					IBCCA 1.04
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(Submitted as "COLUMBUS Seamount").

This feature is dose north of San Salvador Island, one of the two islands believed to be first landfall of Christopher Columbus. It was decided to give the name in its Spanish original version rather than in English, as the Explorer's native name was "Cristobal COLON".

*The above 16 features and names were accepted.*

JACKSONVILLE Valley	25°00'N 72°30'W	26°20'N 75°00,W				IBCCA 1.04
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Not accepted as this feature is not well defined.

4.3 Proposal from G. Bhattacharya, NIO, Goa, India; January 1992.

RAMAN Seamount	17°06'N 69°01'E					GEBSCO 5.05
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(submitted as Guyot).

Named after the Indian Physicist Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888-1970). Recipient of the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics.

*Feature and name accepted.*

44 Proposals from Capt. T.T. Doyle, RAN Hydrographic Service, Sydney, Australia.4.4.1 Names shown on bathymetric sheets produced by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia (now Australian Geological Survey Organization, AGSO).(1) Sheet HARTOG, May 1991

CARNARVON Terrace	22°30'S 111°00'E	28°40'S 112°00'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the adjacent town of Carnarvon.

WALLABY-CUVIER Escarpment	24°30'S 106°45'E	27°20'S 110°20'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(Proposed as "WALLABY-CUVIER Fracture Zone", but the feature is shown on the printed sheet as "WALLABY-ZENITH Fracture Zone". Also, the position has been revised).

WALLABY Saddle	25°30'S 109°30'E	24°20'S 109°50'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(The position has been revised).

Wallaby and Cuvier are historical names for features in this area.

CUVIER Plateau	23°06'S 108°39'E	25°15'S 108°30'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(This feature already appears in BP-0008, at a slightly different position.)

PERTH Basin	30°00'S 102°30'E					GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(Submitted as Abyssal Plain. This feature also appears on Sheet PERTH).

Named after the city of Perth.

*The above 5 features and names were accepted* (However, the Sub-Committee would have preferred "CUVIER Escarpment" instead of "WALLABY-CUVIER Escarpment").

(3) Sheet CEDUNA, May 1991

MURRAY Group of Canyons	35°20'S 134°30'E	36°30'S 138°00'E				GEBCO 5.10
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*Name not accepted* (The Sub-Committee did not find the terminology very helpful as it is not diagnostic).

ADIEU Canyon	36°10'S 132°05'E	35°00'S 132°20'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the adjacent Cape Adieu.						
CEDUNA Canyon	36°15'S 132°55'E	35°00'S 132°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the township of Ceduna.						
FOWLERS Canyon	36°20'S 133°15'E	35°05'S 133°20'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the adjacent Fowlers Bay.						
NUYTS Canyon	36°40'S 133°55'E	35°15'S 133°45'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after Nuyts Archipelago.						
PEARSON Canyon	36°30'S 134°20'E	35°55'S 134°05'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the adjacent Pearson Isles.						
WHIDBEY Canyon	36°40'S 134°35'E	35°40'S 135°00'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the nearby Whidbey Isles.						
TOPGALLANT Canyon	36°20'S 134°52'E	35°50'S 135°15'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the adjacent Topgallant Island.						
SPENCER Canyon	36°40'S 134°53'E	35°55'S 135°30'E				GEBCO 5.10
Named after the nearby Spencer Gulf.						
LINCOLN Canyon	36°40'S 135°00'E	36°10'S 135°25'E				GEBCO 5.10

Named after the adjacent Port Lincoln.

NEPTUNE Canyon	36°40'S 135°25'E	36°20'S 135°40'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Neptune Isles.

GAMBIER Canyon	36°40'S 135°30'E	36°20'S 135°50'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Gambier Islands.

ALTHORPE Canyon	36°50'S 135°35'E	36°25'S 135°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Althorpe Islands.

DU COUEDIC Canyon	37°15'S 135°35'E	36°45'S 136°25'E				GEBCO 5.10
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(This name is spelled incorrectly on sheet CEDUNA).

Named after the adjacent Cape du Couedic.

MURRAY Canyon	37°15'S 136°20'E	36°30'S 136°43'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Murray River.

SPRIGG Canyon	37°20'S 136°45'E	36°45'S 136°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after Reg C. Sprigg, Geologist with the S. Australian Geological Survey (1947).

SEAL Canyon	37°25'S 137°10'E	36°50'S 137°25'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the nearby Seal Bay.

KANGAROO Canyon	37°25'S 137°20'E	37°05'S 137°40'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Kangaroo Island.



GANTHEAUME Canyon	37°44'S 137°20'E	37°10'S 137°45'E				
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Named after the adjacent Cape Gantheaume.

*The above 18 features and names were accepted.*

(3) <u>Sheet CUVIER, October 1992</u>						
MONTEBELLO Saddle	21°10'S 113°25'E	20°15'S 114°10'E				GEBCO 5.09 <b>Sr</b> 5.10

Named after the adjacent Montebello Islands.

CAPE RANGE Escarpment	20°00'S 109°00'E	21°30'S 112°00'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(Submitted as Fracture Zone .

CAPE RANGE Canyon	21°49'S 112°18'E	21°55'S 113°37'E				GEBCO 5.09 <b>Sr</b> 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Cape Range hills.

CUVIER Abyssal Plain	22°00'S 110°50'E					GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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(This was an alternative generic name submitted but it is considered to be more accurate than "Basin", and already appears on the printed sheet).

Named after the adjacent coastal feature Cape Cuvier.

CARNARVON Canyon	23°38'S 111°08'E	24°17'S 111°26'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the adjacent town of Carnarvon.

CLOATES Canyon	22°04'S 112°06'E	22°16'S 113°33'E				GEBCO 5.09 <b>Sr</b> 5.10
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Named after the adjacent coastal feature Point Cloates.

SONNE Ridge	23°00'S 110°00'E	21°00'S 110°35'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the German research vessel which surveyed the ridge in 1979.

SONJA Ridge	22°45'S 108°15'E	21°00'S 109°20'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the tender to German research vessel "Sonne".

*The above 8 features and names were accepted.*

Comments on the following feature to the west of CUVIER sheet were made by the Sub-Committee, although no proposal was received:

ZENITH Plateau	22°10'S 104°40'E					GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Formerly "ZENITH Seamount" (See DMA Chart 5446, June 1933 and Australian INT 708, May 1975).

This feature was discovered by the cable ship ZENITH when surveying the cable route from Christmas Island to Perth. It was incorrectly called "WALLABY Plateau" on GEBCO 5.09 (and in the Gazetteer BP-0008). See also Veevers et al., 1985 (Explanation to Fig. 2) for further historical information.

It is also worth noting that the eastern plateau (23°40'S - 108°35'E) is named "CUVIER (WALLABY) Plateau" on the printed sheet. Another "WALLABY Plateau" would be misleading.

The Sub-Committee proposed that the name WALLABY be kept for the Saddle only (see above, sheet HARTOG).

Although Veevers names the feature north of "CUVIER (WALLABY) Plateau": "QUOKKA Rise" in his article, the Sub-Committee took no position on this suggestion.

*Feature and name adopted.*

(4) Sheet PERTH, October 1992						
HOUTMAN Canyon	28°48'S 112°00'E	28°02'S 112°58'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10

Named after the adjacent Houtman Abrolhos Islands.

WALLABI Canyon	29°21'S 112°22'E	28°43'S 112°54'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the adjacent Wallabi Group of islands.

GERALDTON Canyon	29°22'S 112°38'E	29°07'S 113°22'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
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Named after the nearby city of Geraldton.

PELSAERT Canyon	29°38'S 113°12'E	29°18'S 113°34'E				GEBCO 5.09 & 5.10
Named after the adjacent Pelsaert Group of islands.						
<i>The above 4 features and names were accepted.</i>						
(5) Sheet EYRE, November 1992						
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN Basin	38°30'S 129°00'E					GEBCO 5.10

(As shown on GEBCO Sheet 5.10. This feature is not an Abyssal Plain, as originally proposed. It also appears on sheet CEDUNA).

EYRE Canyon	33°23'S 126°09'E	34°18'S 126°28'E				GEBCO 5.10
EYRE Terrace	34°00'S 127°00'E					GEBCO 5.10

Named after the explorer Edward John Eyre who crossed the Nullabor Plain on foot in 1841.

EUCLA Canyon	34°50'S 128°31'W	33°33'S 127°59'E	33°31'S 128°52'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the township of Eucla.

NULLARBOR Canyon	35°48'S 130°28'E	34°07'S 131°53'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the Nullabor Plain.

YALATA Canyon	35°26'S 131°32'E	34°07'S 131°53'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the large area of aboriginal land bordering the adjacent coast.

CEDUNA Terrace	33°50'S 133°00'E					GEBCO 5.10
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Named after the adjacent township of Ceduna.

*The above 7 features and names were accepted.*

Comments on the following features were made by the Sub-Committee, although no proposal was received:

DIAMANTINA Zone (East)	37°30'N 128°00'E					GEBCO 5.10
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The Sub-Committee was of the opinion than the use of this name on sheet EYRE does not appear to be desirable.

DIAMANTINA Escarpment	31°00'S 90°00'E	32°40'S 102°30'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Since this feature was studied by H.M.A.S. "Diamantina", a great deal of additional work has been carried out and the so-called Fracture Zone has been shown to be an area of fractures.

The Escarpment runs along the whole of the south side of "BROKEN Ridge" (or Plateau) (In inserting this name on sheet 5.09, the name "BROKEN Plateau" should be moved further north on to the plateau feature).

*Feature and name adopted.*

#### 4.4.2 Capt. Dovle's proposal of July 1992.

WOOLNOUGH Knoll	34°02'S 151°39.5'E					
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(The term "Seaknoll" originally proposed is not in use).

Named after Walter George Woolnough (d. 1958), Australian geologist.

*Feature and name accepted.*

45 Proposals from Steven C.  
USA; August 1992.

Haxby/ Carol A. Raymond, Lamont-Doherty G.O.

HEIRTZLER Fracture Zone	58° S 179° W	69° S 146° W				GEBCO 5.14 & 5.15
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Named in honour of James R. Heirtzler, a pioneer in theory of seafloor spreading.

PITMAN Fracture Zone	58° S 175° W	71° S 155° W				GEBCO 5.14 & 5.15
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Named in honour of Walter C. Pitman III, a pioneer in theory of seafloor spreading.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted, subject to provision of topographic evidence.*

**ACTION:** Michel Huet, Secretary SCGN.

46 Proposal from Roland von Huene, GEOMAR, Kiel, Germany; December 1992.

FISHER Seamount	9°04'N 85°28'W					GEBCO 5.08
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Robert L. Fisher made the first regional map of this area, based on echo-soundings. His work still stands. The feature lies within the Costa Rican EEZ, so the name was accepted subject to the agreement of the Costa Rican authorities.

NOTE: This proposal was withdrawn by the GEBCO Guiding Committee at the request of Dr. Fisher.

4.7 Proposals from Robert L. Fisher, Scripps I.O., La Jolla, USA.

4.7.1 <u>Dr. Fisher's proposals of October 1992.</u>						
NOVARA Fracture Zone	28°00'S 58°50'E	36°00'S 57°54'E				GEBCO 5.09
Named after the Austrian exploring ship, which worked in this region in the 1850s.						
GAUSS Fracture Zone	32°00'S 54°00'E	40°00'S 52°15'E				GEBCO 5.09

Named after the German exploring vessel, which visited this part of the Indian Ocean in the early 1900s.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted.*

4.7.2 Dr. Fisher's proposal of February 1993.

CIRCE Peak	18°03'.2S 65°33'.9E					GEBCO 5.09
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(Submitted as Seamount).

This peak and others nearby were discovered and explored on SIO's 1968-69 round-the-world CIRCE Expedition.

*Feature and name accepted.*

4.7.3 Dr. Fisher's proposals of April 1993.

DE COVILHAO Trough	22°45'N 63°20'E					GEBCO 5.05
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Named after Pedro de Covilhao, a Portuguese traveller who in 1490 went by dhow from Aden to Calicut and very likely passed over this trough.

*Feature and name accepted.*

SNELLIUS Fracture Zone	1°30'N 64°15'E	3°00'N 65°10'E	5°30'N 67°15'E			GEBCO 5.05
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Named after the Dutch R/V "Willebrod Snellius" which in 1928-30 recorded a traverse across this feature.

*Name to be researched further by P. Hunter, GEBCO Bathymetric Editor, before acceptance as there is a possibility that the name has already been used in the North Atlantic (after the modern Dutch hydrographic survey ship "Snellius").*

**ACTION: Peter Hunter, GEBCO Bathymetric Editor.**

SEYMOUR SEWELL Seamount	2°57.8S 65°43'.4E					GEBCO 5.09
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Named after R.B. Seymour Sewell, long Director of the Geological Survey of India, and who was leader of the John Murray Expedition aboard M/V "Mabahiss".

FLINDERS Fracture Zone	21°53'S 64°45'E	19°00'S 69°20'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Named after Matthews Flinders, late 1700s explorer of the Australian coast who passed near this feature en route from Australia to Mauritius.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted.*

48 Proposal from Galina V. Agapova, Geol. Inst. of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; February 1993.

BELOUSOV Seamount	1°27'.5N 24°58'.0W					GEBCO 5.08
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Named in honor of the Russian geologist Professor V.V. Belousov.

*Feature and name accepted.*

**5** **Review of New Names proposed during the Meeting.**  
**51** Proposals from Robert L. Fisher, Scripps I.O., La Jolla, USA.

GARDINER Seamounts	9°W S 73°15'E	11000'S 72°40'E				GEBICO 5.09
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Named after J. Stanley Gardiner, a noted scientist specializing on coral reefs. He led the 1905 Percy Sladen Trust expedition.

VIAUD Ridge	2°27'N 75°45'E	1°18'N 77°24'E				GEBICO 5.05
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Named after Gustave Viaud (1838-65), older brother and sometime inspiration of "Pierre Loti" (Louis Marie Julien Viaud), who was buried at sea near there in March 1865.

*The above 2 features and names were accepted.*

**52** Proposal from Jose Luis Frias, INEGI, Mexico.

(Original proposal from Jose Hector Sandoval Ochoa, Mexico, dated March 1992).

OMETEPEC Canyon	16°28'N 98°52'W	16°12'N 98°55'W	16°00'N 98°47'W	15°53'N 98°53'W		GEBICO 5.07
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Named after the river Ometepe which flows into the head of this feature.

*Feature and name accepted.*

**53** Proposal from Kunio Yashima, HD Tokyo, a an.

F U J I Seamount	10°19'.5S 69°59'.1E					GEBICO 5.09
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(Submitted as "CHAGOS Seamount").

Feature discovered by Japanese Antarctic research vessel/ice breaker "Fuji", on passage across the region in 1967.

*Feature and name accepted.*

**54** Proposal from Galina V. Agapova, Geol. Inst. of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

DANILEVSKIJ Seamount	38°32'S 47°42'E					GEBICO 5.09
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N.N. Danilevskij (1904-1980) was a Russian fisheries oceanographer who worked in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

IZEVSKIJ	35°11'S	GEBCO
Seamount	54°19'E	509

Named after G.K. Izevskij (1906-1965) who was a Russian Ichthyologist.

STREL'NJA	6°30'.8S	GEBCO
Guyot	1°11'0.E	512

Named after the Fisheries Research Ship 'Strelinja" which discovered this seamount.

DOBROVOL'SKIJ	300131.9S	GEBCO
Seamount	3°09'.2E	512

Named after the Russian oceanographer, Professor A.D. Dobrovol' skij.

FILIPPOV	32°50'.4S	GEBCO
Seamount	2°34'.9E	512

Named after the Russian Ichthyologist E.A. Filippov (1895-1938).

TOPAZ	8°12'S	GEBCO
Seamount	0°48'E	512

Named after the Fisheries Research Ship "Topaz" which first discovered this feature.

JAHONT	39°27'AS	GEBCO
Seamount	7°49'.5W	512

Named after the Fisheries Research Ship "Jahont" which first discovered this feature.

KLENOVA	13°01'.5S	GEBCO
Seamount	34°15'.0W	512

Named after the Russian marine geologist M.V. Klenova (1898-1976).

MUROM tEV	37°57'.8S	GEBCO
Seamount	122°58'.3W	511

Named after the Russian oceanographer A.M. Muromtev (1921-1987).

GERASIMOV	36°59'.7S	GEBCO
Seamount	112°59'.0W	511

Named after the Russian geomorphologist Academician I.P. Gerasimov (1905-1985).



BARANOV Seamount	34°53'AS 119°09'.0W					GEBCO 5.11
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Named after the Russian fisheries oceanographer, Professor F.I. Baranov (1886-1965).

LEONT'EV Seamount	23°26'AS 83°19'.3W					GEBCO 5.11
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Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist Professor O.K. Leoneev, Moscow University.

RUMJANtEV Seamount	46°17'S 155°45'W					GEBCO 5.11
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Named after the Russian ichthyologist A.I. Rumjantev (1914-1978).

KOMAROV Seamount	36°48'.2S 113°18'.2W					GEBCO 5.11
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Named after academician V.L. Komarov (1869-1969), President Siberian Branch USSR Academy of Sciences.

*The above 14 features and names were accepted. (However, "DANILEVSKIJ Seamount" was accepted, subjected to a check than the feature is not a Ridge).*

***ACTION: Galina V. Agapova, SCGN Member.***

(VYSOCKIJ) Seamount	35°46'.7S 115°33' .2W					GEBCO 5.11
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*This feature was accepted as a seamount but the name proposed was considered unsuitable.*

***ACTION: Galina V. Agapova.***

Proposals for 19 other seamounts were submitted but further evidence will be needed before they can be accepted.

***ACTION: Galina V. Agapova.***

## 6. Consideration of Names duplicated in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer BP-0008.

The Sub-Committee considers that every efforts should be made to avoid duplication of names, but realizes that on occasion it is inevitable.

The following names, duplicated in BP-0008, were brought to the attention of the Sub-Committee by the Secretary, Michel Huet:

ALBATROSS Bank: 56°10'N/ 152°20'W and 17°42'N / 75°40'W.

BOWERS Canyon: 71°12'S/ 173°30'E and 52°50'N / 179°25'W.

EWING Seamount: 23°16'S/ 8°17'E and 20°20'N / 174°10'E.

JONES Seamount: 43°33'N/ 132°55'W and 52°25'N / 148°55'W.

KIWI Seamount: 30°43'S/ 173°54'E and 39°19'N / 64°36'W.

PENGUIN Bank: 11°25'S/ 175°30'E and 21°02'N / 157°30'W.

PETREL Bank: 52°10'N/ 179°50'E and 24°39'N / 112°47'W.

SANTA LUCIA Bank: 43°35'N/ 9°30'E and 34°50'N / 121°24'W.

*Although two of the above features appears on GEBCO Sheets (BOWERS Canyon and EWING Seamount), no action was considered necessary, as all names have been in use for a long time in both locations.*

BROWN Bank: The feature in position 10°40'N / 117°15'E is classified as a Reef in the U.S. ACUF Gazetteer (Not shown on GEBCO sheets).

*Reclassification as "BROWN Reef" was agreed.*

GILBERT Seamounts	3°00'N 173°00'E	3°00'S 177°00'E				
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This feature which appears on GEBCO sheets 5.06 and 5.10 is in fact the line of the Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati).

*The name on both GEBCO sheets and the entry in the Gazetteer BP-0008 to be deleted.*

## 7. Consideration of Names to appear on revised sheet 5.12.

*ACTION: Peter Hunter, GEBCO Bathymetric Editor  
(on all items under paragraphs 7.1 to 7.4, below)*

### 7.1 Names that are incorrect and need amending

(a) Decision of the GEBCO Guiding Committee at its 14th Session, La Jolla, USA, May 1993.

RIO GRANDE Gap: this feature is cross-referenced in BP-0008 to VEMA Channel with the same position, thus implying that they are alternative names for the same feature.

*The above feature is to be known as the "RIO GRANDE Gap" with position: 30°30'S / 39°15'W.*

VEMA Seachannel: *(Generic name to be amended) is a different feature which runs through the "RIO GRANDE Gap" with positions: 28°30'S / 38°30'W to 33°45'S I 39°20'W. (See also § 9.1).*

RIO GRANDE Channel *is not accepted.*

(b) Decision of the GEBCO/SCGN at its 7th Meeting, Monaco, April 1987.

*Delete name "ONE SOUTH Fracture Zone" and substitute name "ROMANCHE Fracture Zone" for this feature.*

*Delete name "ROMANCHE Fracture Zone" where now placed.*

(c) Miscellaneous

*Correct name:* LE TROU SANS FOND Canyon.

*Substitute:* AGULHAS Ridge *for* HEEZEN Ridge.

AMAZON Fan *for* AMAZONAS Cone.

NIGER Fan *for* NIGER Cone.

CONGO Fan *for* CONGO Cone.

ORANGE Fan *for* ORANGE Cone.

CARDNO Guyot *for* CARDNO Seamount.

STVOR Guvot *for* ST'LVOR Seamount.

SAO PAULO (SANTOS) Plateau *for* SANTOS Plateau.

CEARA Abyssal Plain: *add accent.*

CEARA Ridge: *add accent.*

72 New names to be added.

STREL'NJA Guyot	6°30'.8S / 1°11'0.E	(See also § 5.4)
DOBROVOL'SKIJ Seamount	30°13'.9S / 3°09'.2E	(See also § 5.4)
FILIPPOV Seamount	32°50'.4S / 2°34'.9E	(See also § 5.4)
TOPAZ Seamount	8°12'.0S / 0°48'.0E	(See also § 5.4)
JAHONT Seamount	39°27'.4S / 7°49'.5W	(See also § 5.4)
KLENOVA Seamount	13°01'.5S / 34°15' .OW	(See also § 5.4)
BELOUSOV Seamount	1°27'.5N / 24°58' .OW	(See also § 4.10)
CANOPUS Bank	2°10'S / 38°20'W	(See also § 9.1)

73 Names that appear on the revised sheet but not on existing sheet 5.12.

RIO GRANDE Plateau (Rise): *delete "(Rise)". The name "RIO GRANDE Plateau" should not be moved.*

*For VITORIA Canyon substitute VITORIA Seachannel.*

PERNAMBUCO Seachannel: *ensure contours are exposed.*

*Delete "PERNAMBUCO Plateau" and insert name "RECIFE Plateau" against feature in position 8°30'S/34°10'W. (Report of GEBICO/SCGN-VI dated April 1985 and ACUF Meeting No. 207 refer).*

*Delete "GUINEA Rise" and insert:*

GUINEA Seamount Chain	8°W S 0°00.5W	2°30S 8°15E				
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*Include also the above name in BP-0008.*

KUTUZOV Seamount (incorrectly spelt "KUTZOV Seamount" on the draft of revised 5.12): *Delete from sheet 5.12.*

SIMPSON Seamounts i.e., *Seamounts plural*

74 Names that appear on the existing sheet 5.12 but not on the revised sheet.

*Insert "EQUATORIAL Seachannel" in position of "EQUATORIAL MID-OCEAN Canyon" on existing 5.12, but ensure feature is clearly shown, taking contours from existing 5.12 if necessary.*

*Insert "AMAZON Canyons" against the features in position 5°N / 47°W.*

DISCOVERY Seamounts	43°30'S 3°00'W	42°00'S 2°00'E				
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*Insert name against group.*

*Amend position in BP-0008.*

*Check contours, taking into account spot heights on existing sheet 5.12.*

*Delete the name "LONARDI Seamount", 43°50'S / 49°00'W, from the Gazetteer BP-0008.*

*Insert "KNIPOVITCH Seamount" in position 5°34'N / 26°55'W.*

## 8 Consideration of Names shown on GEBCO Sheets which have been questioned.

SAUNDERS Bank	76°50'S 155°00'W					GEBCO 5.18
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*To replace "SAUNDERS Basin".*

SHIRASE Bank	76°40'S 158°00'W					GEBCO 5.18
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*To replace "SHIRASE Basin".*

SOUTH SHETLAND Trough	60°50'S 62°30'W	62°25'S 66°30'm				GEBCO 5.16
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*To replace "SOUTH SHETLAND Trench".*

*Amend position in BP-0008.*

KOMANDORSKAYA Basin	57°00'N 168°00'E					GEBCO 5.02
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*To replace "KAMCHATKA Basin" on GEBCO Sheet 5.02.*

EAST PACIFIC Rise	23°00'N 108°00'W	54°30'S 130°00'W				GEBCO 5.07, 5.11 & 5.15
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*Amend position in BP-0008.*

PACIFIC-ANTARCTIC Ridge	61°30'S 161°00'E	54°30'S 130°00'W				GEBCO 5.14, 5.15 & 5.18
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*Amend position in BP-0008.*

SOUTHEAST INDIAN Ridge	26°00'S 71°30'E	61°30'S 161°00'E				GEBCO 5.09, 5.13 & 5.14
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*Amend position in BP-0008.*

NORTH FIJI Basin	18°00'S 174°00'E					GEBCO 5.00 & 5.10
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*To replace "NORTH FIJI Plateau" on some printings and in BP-0008, and "WEST FIJI Basin" on others.  
Delete entries for "FIJI Plateau" and "FIJI", in BP-0008.*

9 **U.S. Board on Geographic Names / Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (U.S. BGN/ACUF): Names considered from February 1991 to November 1992 (Meetings Nos. 243 to 255).**

91 Names considered by ACUF and accepted by GEBCO/SCGN  
ACUF Meeting 248

STEARNS Bank	13°20'S 173°05'W					GEBCO 5.10
MENARD Ridge	1°20'S 155°45'W					GEBCO 5.11
SCHLANGER Seamount	2°50'S 155°55'W					GEBCO 5.11
HUTCHINSON Seamount	15°35'S 169°15'W					GEBCO 5.07

ACUF Meeting 250

MOUA PIHAA Seamount	18°30'S 148°32'W					GEBCO 5.11
CANOPUS Bank	2°10'S 38°20'W					GEBCO 5.12

(The above feature has also been added to the list in § 7.2).

ACUF Meeting 251

VEMA Seachannel	28°30'S 38°30'W	33°45'S 39°20'W				GEBCO 5.12
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[See also § 7.1 (a)].

ACUF MEETING 252

AGUILA Fracture Zone	29°00'S 157°00'W	22°00'S 161°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
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(However, the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that this feature might better be dassed as a Ridge).

BOUCHARD Seamount	25°35'S 150°30'W					GEBCO 5.11
BOUDEUSE Ridge	14°00'S 148°00'W	3°00'S 155°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
FOUNDATION Seamounts	35°00'S 132°00'W	36°00'S 124°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
HENRY Trough	48°00'S 136°00'W	45°00'S 133°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
KURCHATOV Trough	37°00'S 132°00'W	37°00'S 134°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
PUKA PUKA Ridge	16°00'S 129°00'W	15°00'S 140°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
RESOLUTION Fracture Zone	31°00'S 127°00'W	32°00'S 135°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
VALERIE Guyot	41°30'S 164°15'W					GEBCO 5.11
MIT Guyot	27°18'S 151°50'E					GEBCO 5.06

ACUF Meeting 253

RESOLUTION Guyot	21°15'S 174°20'E					GEBCO 5.06
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ACUF Meeting 254

BATIZA Guyot	20°00'N 156°30'E					GEBCO 5.06
CONCEPTION Seamount	15°40'N 149°40'E					GEBCO 5.06
DEL CANO Guyot	16°00'N 148°20'E					GEBCO 5.06
ENRIQUE Guyot	15°30'N 148°30'E					GEBCO 5.06

LAPULAPU Ridge	16°10'N 147°15'E					GEBCO 5.06
. PIGAFETTA Guyot	15°50'N 149°00'E					GEBCO 5.06
QUESADA Seamount	15°15'N 147°50'E					GEBCO 5.06
TRINIDAD Seamount	15°55'N 147°40'E					GEBCO 5.06
VICTORIA Guyot	14°20'N 147°45'E					GEBCO 5.06

(The above 9 features were accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations).

- 92 Names considered by ACUF but not accepted by GEBCO/SCGN, unless further evidence becomes available.

***ACTION: Richard R. Randall, SCGN Member  
Anthony Gregory, Adviser to SCGN and Secretary ACUF.***  
(on all items under paragraph 9.2)

ACUF Meeting 243

NORSKE Bank	80°25'S 14°00'E					GEBCO 5.17
SORKAPP Bank	76°40'N 15°30'E					GEBCO 5.17
THOR IVERSON Bank	72°50'N 36°00'E					GEBCO 5.17

(Reference to the new chart "Bathymetry of the Barents and Kara Seas" by Norman Cherkis, NRL, Scale 1:2,313,000, will be necessary for the 3 above features).

RODRIGUES Fracture Zone						GEBCO 5.09
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A considerable controversy has arisen concerning the decision of ACUF to reject the name "EGERIA Fracture Zone" in favour of "RODRIGUES Fracture Zone".



The latest data (Fisher, 1993) confirms the position and orientation of "EGERIA Fracture Zone", first named in the mid-1970s, and disproves the existence of "RODRIGUES Fracture Zone" as it appears from only one source, based on very sparse data. In the opinion of the SCGN, the name "RODRIGUES Fracture Zone" should not be used to displace the historical name of a feature in a different position and having different orientation. Furthermore, although the feature was not actually "discovered" by HMS "Egeria" in the 19th Century, two soundings taken by that ship show an indication of the feature which has now been well delineated.

*ACUF is invited to reconsider their decision regarding this name.*

ACUF Meeting 245

SJUBBE Bank	79°15'N 09°00'E					GEBCO 5.17
POLAR SEA Bank	75°00'N 15°30'W					GEBCO 5.17

(Reference to the new chart "Bathymetry of the Barents and Kara Seas" by Norman Cherkis, NRL, Scale 1:2,313,000, will be necessary for the 2 above features).

ACUF Meeting 248

KOEHR Seamount	33°27'N 177°18'W					GEBCO 5.07
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ACUF Meeting 249

MAROSSZEKV Gap	20°23'S 156°06'E					GEBCO 5.10
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*More evidence is needed.*

ACUF Meeting 250

DOLMAH Seamount	1°00'S 166°50'W					GEBCO 5.10
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*More evidence is needed.*

ACUF Meeting 252

ADVENTURE Trough	35°00'S 136°00'W					GEBCO 5.11
LA PEROUSE Fracture Zone	25°60'S 170°00'W					GEBCO 5.10
MARLIN Rise	40°00'S 157°00'W					GEBCO 5.11
PANDORA Escarpment	25°00'S 158°00'W	29°00'S 151°00'W	34°00'S 147°00'W			GEBCO 5.11

*The above four features are considered to be of minor importance.*

TIDDLY Bank	71°59'N 33°10'E					GEBCO 5.01 Sr 5.17
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(from B.A. Chart 3180)

*More evidence is needed.*

10. Consideration of new Terms of Reference for the Sub-Committee, following a proposal from the **IHB**.

The Sub-Committee had before it a draft set of revised Terms of Reference which had been prepared by the IHB. These were considered in detail and a further draft prepared (see Annex 4) for submission to the Guiding Committee for approval.

The Sub-Committee also recommended that its name be changed to the "Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)", this terminology being already in use in BP-0006 and elsewhere.

11. Procedure to be followed for the management of incoming proposals.

Having noted that under the existing Rules of Procedure on the follow-up of incoming proposals, there is a lengthy delay during the intersessional period between receipt of proposals and the adoption of new names, the Sub-Committee agreed on new trial procedures to be followed by the Secretary of the Sub-Committee for the internal management of all proposals, with a view to improving the general efficiency of the Sub-Committee in its work.

These will be promulgated to members by internal memorandum.

12. Any other business

121. Names in the "KERGUELEN Plateau" region.

A reply is still awaited from Roland Schlich and Philippe Patriat.

122 Elevations south of South Africa.

A response to enquiries is still awaited from the Bernard Price Institute in Johannesburg (Louis Nicolaysen, Director) about several elevations well south of South Africa explored during South African Antarctic re-supply operations.

123 CHARLOTTE Reef.

(Ref. doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX/3, paragraph 3.5).

A reply is still awaited from ORSTOM, Nount6a, France (Michel Monzier, Director).

124 Features reported by H. Puchelt, Germany.

(Ref. doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX/3, paragraph 3.3).

It was agreed that the Secretary should write to Oregon State University asking for their agreement to the feature being named "YAQUINA Seamount", at position: 1°13'.7N / 101°29'.6W.

***ACTION: Michel Huet, Secretary SCGN.***

12.5 ITA MAI TAI Guyot

(Ref. doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX/3, paragraph 6.4). Information was provided that this name appears in DSDP (Deep Sea Drilling Project), Vol. 20, 1979.

*Feature and name accepted.*

126 CANOMA (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names publication); December 1991.

The Secretary drew attention to the following names listed in this publication:

TITANIC Canyon	41°23'N 50°30'W					GEBCO 5.08
BIRMA Knoll (in list as Seamount)	40°52'N 54°04'W	,				GEBCO 5.08
CARPATIA Knoll (in list as Seamount)	41°06'N 49°33' W					GEBCO 5.08
FRANKFURT Knoll (in list as Seamount)	42°16'N			53°00' W		GEBCO

MACKAY-BENNETT Knoll (in list as Seamount)	41°21'N 48°57'W					GEBCO 5.08
MOUNT TEMPLE Knoll (in list as Seamount)	41°32'N 51°09'W					GEBCO 5.08

NOTE: It is generally accepted that to be classified as a seamount, the feature must have significant relief of not less than 1,000 m.

*The above 6 features and names were adopted.*

MINIA Seamount	40°22'N 51°33'W					GEBCO 5.08
-------------------	--------------------	--	--	--	--	---------------

*This name was not adopted, due to the existence of a seamount with the same name in position 53°03'N 1 34°50'W.*

127 Enquiry from Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven.

This enquiry was on the validity of the following names which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer but not on the GEBCO:

ATLANTIC-INDIAN Basin;  
BRANSFIELD Trough;  
MAUD Seamount;  
BERKNER Bank.

*The Sub-Committee agreed that these names should be used if the German data justifies their generic classification.*

128 New Zealand Gazetteer.

Following provision by the Hydrographer of New Zealand of a Gazetteer of seafloor feature names for New Zealand waters, the meeting invited Robin Falconer to select from this document any names he considers suitable for use by GEBCO.

*ACTION: Robin L. Falconer, SCGN Member.*

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IHB Form No. 56

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IHB Ref. 5312643

RefBlil

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Telefax No.: (613) 943 8282

Number of pages: 1  
Nombre de pages:

(including this one)  
(y compris celle-ci)

Ref.: IOC-IHO/GEBSCO-SCUFN-X111/3

Dear Sirs,

At the 13th Meeting of the IOC-IHO GEBSCO Sub-Committee (SCUFN), Nova Scotia, Canada, June 1999, the following feature name proposed by CANOMA was approved as replacement of an earlier suggestion "MINIA Seamount":

MONTMAGNY Seamount	40°22'N 51°33'W			GEBSCO 5.08
-----------------------	--------------------	--	--	----------------

MINIA Seamount had been previously accepted by SCUFN and is already in use as such :

MINIA Seamount	53°03'N 34°50'W			GEBSCO 5.04
-------------------	--------------------	--	--	----------------

So, you are kindly requested to take into consideration this changes.

Yours Sincerely,

Michel HUET  
Secretary of GEBSCO-SCUFN



00/7

IHB Form No. 56

FAX MESSAGE  
MESSAGE TÉLÉCOPIÉ

Date: 30108100

Time  
HeureIHB Ref. S312643  
Rd BillFROM  
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Principality of MONACOTelefax: (377) 93 10 81 40  
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Telex: 479 164 MC INHORGINTERNET e-mail address: [info@ihbmc](mailto:info@ihbmc)Website: <http://www.ihbmc.org>TO  
DEST.Secretariat  
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6' Floor, 615 Booth Street  
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Telefax No.: (613) 943 8282

Number of pages: 1  
Nombre de pages:(including this one)  
(y compris)

Ref.: IOC-IHO/GEBCO-SCUFN-X111/3

Dear Sirs,

At the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IOC-IHO GEBCO Sub-Committee (SCUFN), Nova Scotia, Canada, June 1999, the following feature name proposed by CANOMA was approved as replacement of an earlier suggestion "MINIA Seamount":

MONTMAGNY Seamount	40°22'N 51°33'W			GEBCO 5.08
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So, you are kindly requested to take into consideration this changes.

Yours Sincerely,

Michel HUET  
Secretary of GEBCO-SCUFN





Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

Secretariat  
Geographical Names  
Board of Canada

Secretariat  
Commission de toponymie  
du Canada

30 November 2000

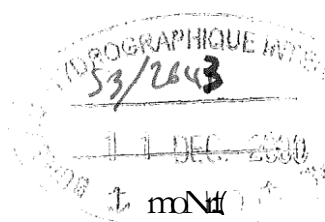
Mr. Michel Huet,  
Secretary of GEBCO-SCUFN  
International Hydrographic Bureau  
4, Quai Antoine 1<sup>er</sup>  
B.P. 445 — MC 98011 Monaco Cedex  
Principality of Monaco

	PRES.	-
	DIR I	-
	DIR II	1
A	PA(C)	1
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DUCANADA

SM7817-2-2



Dear Mr. Huet:

Re: Montmagny Seamount

This is in response to your fax of 30 August 2000 concerning Montmagny Seamount sent to the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

The name for the feature at 40° 22' N — 51° 33' W was changed from *Minia Seamount* to Montmagny Seamount on 3 October 1997. The change was reported, not proposed, in *Canoina*. Copies of the decision list and *Canoina* 23(2), December 1997 are enclosed for your records.

Our records will note the confirmation, by your organization, of this CPCGN decision. We appreciate your interest in assuring the accuracy of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base.

Please note for your records that the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names changed its name to Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC) in March 2000.

Yours sincerely,

KaxAbmt...o13A\_aA-L

Kathleen O'Brien  
GNBC Coordinator

c.c. Tony O'Connor, Dominion Hydrographer and member of the GNBC

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CanadV



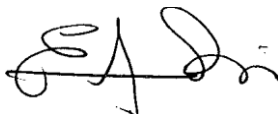
CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES  
COMITE PERMANENT CANADIEN DES NOMS GEOGRAPHIQUES

DECISION / DECISION

The decision noted hereunder is approved:  
La decision ci-dessous a ete approuvee :

Date: 3 October 1997

By / Par:

 C...C?...\_..

---

Chairman, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names  
President, Comite permanent canadien des noms geographiques

Map / carte NK 22-B (bathymetric/bathymetrique)

Name Changed / Nom change(A8)

Montmagny Seamount

Newfoundland Ridge  
Dorsale de Terre-Neuve

40°22'N - 51°33'W

Not / Pas

Minia Seamount



12.9 Incorporation of names from published maps into the GEBCO names database.

The Sub-Committee discussed how, in practical terms, new feature names could be incorporated into the GEBCO names database, i.e. the Gazetteer in digital form. It recognized that new names are being applied in many charts, maps and publications worldwide. Whilst it would be desirable for new names to have formal proposals with all the information set out on the GEBCO proposal form, many originators of names will not submit, or do not have the resources to submit, fully documented proposals. The Sub-Committee members, or other appropriate people, do not have the time and resources to submit fully documented proposals on behalf of others for all the names which arise.

*It was therefore agreed that where names had been accepted by appropriate national organizations, or had been published on charts, maps or in publications in a manner such that the valid assignment of the name could be readily checked, such names would be accepted for the database without formal proposal procedures. The Sub-Committee would, however, have the right to reject for GEBCO use any names which it considered inappropriate*

13. **Closure of the Meeting.**

Grateful thanks were expressed to Dr. Robert L. Fisher, and to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for their hospitality and the support provided for this meeting.

The members also wished to place on record their great appreciation to Dr. Fisher for the considerable amount of time and effort he puts into the intersessional work of the Sub-Committee, working through correspondence and using his unique experience and wide knowledge of global sea-floor morphology.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 11.30 on Monday 3 May, and thanked the members for their input to the deliberations.

---



## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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By invitation

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## AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting.
  2. Summary Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography, Leningrad, USSR, 5-7 June 1991 (doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX /3).
  3. Introductory Statement by Dr. Richard R. Randall, Member of the Sub-Committee and Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names.
  4. Review of Proposals submitted since GEBCO SCGN-IX.
  5. Review of New Names proposed during the Meeting.
  6. Consideration of Names duplicated in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer BP-0008.
  7. Consideration of Names to appear on revised sheet 5.12.
  8. Consideration of Names shown on GEBCO Sheets, which have been questioned.
  9. U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (U.S. BGN/ACUF): Names considered from February 1991 to November 1992 (Meetings nos. 243 to 255).
  10. Consideration of new Terms of Reference for the Sub-Committee, following a proposal from the IHB.
  11. Procedures to be followed for the management of incoming proposals.
  12. Any other business.
    - 121 Names in the "KERGUELEN Plateau" region.
    - 122 Elevations south of South Africa.
    - 12.3 CHARLOTTE Reef.
      - 124 Features reported by H. Puchelt, Germany.
    - 12.5 ITA MAI TAI Guyot.
    - 12.6 CANOMA (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names publication); December 1991.
      - 127 Enquiry from Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven.
      - 128 New Zealand Gazetteer.
    - 12.9 Incorporation of names from published maps into the GEBCO names database.
  13. Closure of the Meeting.
-



INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY Dr. R.R. RANDALL,  
MEMBER OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE  
AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Dr. Randall reported on the work of the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in general and as it relates to undersea feature names. The report also covers BGN activities in international programmes, including the United Nations and the GEBCO Sub-Committee on geographical Names and Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features (SCGN).

BGN operates to standardize the spelling and application of geographic names for official US and other purposes. Its major committees are the Domestic Names Committee (for the US) and the Foreign Names Committee (for the rest of the world). There is an Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF). BGN members represent nine federal departments and agencies with interests or programmes concerning maps, charts, or other materials requiring accurate names information. The Defence Mapping Agency provides support to the FNC and ACUF with a staff of about 35 names experts. Over the years, the FNC has compiled a record of about 5 million names. Dr. Randall is the Geographer of DMA and also the Executive Secretary of BGN.

ACUF was formed in 1964 to standardize names for marine and other US charts showing bottom topography. Its members have included foremost oceanographers, marine geologists, and others involved with the depiction and analysis of ocean floors. It publishes gazetteers which contain 7000 names and associated locational information. The publications are available to the public. Tony Gregory is the Secretary of ACUF and dedicated up to 50% of his time to ACUF programmes.

BGN representatives have participated in all 6 UN Conferences on Geographical Names. Dr. Randall beginning his BGN role in 1973, was early involved in UN programmes on undersea features. It was evident that some other representatives wanted to give the UN authority to approve names outside territorial waters. As Chairman of a working group, Randall presented papers recommending that nations adopt a statement of principles, policies and procedures for naming features, a list of generic terms and definitions to identify feature types, and a proposal form for national use. The working group also recommended that nations create appropriate authorities to deal with geographic names. Another recommendation was for nations to collaborate with the SCGN. With the approval of these recommended actions, the UN dissolved the working group. Randall attended several SCGN meetings and recommended adoption of items also approved by the UN through its Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

ACUF meets about 5 times a year to consider names proposed for features in its territorial waters and in international areas as well, to support its national mandate. It is increasingly aware of requirements to recognize the sovereign rights of other nations in contiguous water areas and does not approve any names in or near the 12 nautical mile limit. It is also studying whether national EF7s should also be treated as sovereign areas.

ACUF works within the time limits imposed by DMA and the agencies of members. Tony Gregory is also obliged to work on names of land areas, and, depending on production schedules, has to adjust his ACUF programme. In any case, ACUF members work as expeditiously as possible to meet limits imposed by cartographic production schedules. Thus, they have relatively little opportunity to undertake in-depth studies of names questions. ACUF also is adjusting its work to reflect the inauguration of digital production systems adopted by DMA. One major impact is that the digital capture of cartographic data from foreign sources will necessitate adoption of some names without full ACUF review. Such names will be accepted by Tony Gregory if, in his view, they appear valid, do not conflict with ACUF decisions, or otherwise pose no problem. In case of conflicts, the names will be brought to the committee for review. In some cases, names on a foreign chart may be adopted without bathymetric evidence. While the name thus will appear on a DMA chart, ACUF files or gazetteers will mark the name as lacking evidence. In essence, it will not be BGN approved. This action is necessitated by the advent of digital production methods, and is recognized by the Board as a reality of new technologies.

The DMA Geographic Names Processing Systems (GNPS) is nearing completion. It will contain all names currently approved or recognized by the Board for areas outside of the US. ACUF names will be included. It is assumed that public access to such names will be possible.

ACUF continues to support SCGN programmes but reserves the right to name features in so-called international waters. ACUF will provide SCGN with appropriate data concerning its names actions, within limits of its internal production schedules.

Mr. Gregory reported that an analysis of the 119 differences between SCGN and ACUF decisions recorded in the minutes of the last meeting of the Sub-Committee (doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCGN-IX/3) show very few that are significant - the real differences are minimal. On many where SCGN did not accept a name which had been approved by ACUF, this was unimportant as no discrepancy would appear in print either in the Gazetteers or on charts.

For the convenience of charts users it was felt that every effort should be made to agree at least on the generic name for each feature, and it was desirable that users should be encouraged to use the correct generic names accepted by both groups. ACUF did not have the necessary effort available to act retrospectively in such cases, but if there were a limited number of names recommended by SCGN for rechecking, ACUF would be prepared to check their archives and, if necessary, reconsider their previous decisions.

ACUF was invited to check the names of seven features with SCGN had commented upon at their last meeting: DISCOVERER Knoll; HALL Knoll; BEAL knoll; JENNINGS Guyot; OCEANOGRAPHER Seamount; MOGI Seamount, and LOYALTY Ridge.

It was stressed that neither group should be rigid or immutable in its decisions, but it was important to provide guidelines rather than allow casual and loose naming.

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**GEBCO SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (SCUFN)****TERMS OF REFERENCE****(as approved by the GEBCO Guiding Committee)**

1. The Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names reports to the Guiding Committee, as its designated authority for all matters concerning undersea feature names.
2. It is the function of the Sub-Committee to select those names appropriate for use on GEBCO graphical and digital products, on the IHO small-scale INTernational chart series; and on the IOC regional International Bathymetric Chart series.
3. The Sub-Committee shall:
  - 3.1 select undersea feature names on the basis of:
    - a) undersea feature names provided by national organizations concerned with nomenclature;
    - b) names submitted to the Sub-Committee by individuals, agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.;
    - c) names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts, with valid supporting evidence.Such names will be reviewed before they are inputted into the gazetteer.
  - 3.2 define when appropriate the extent of named features;
  - 3.3 provide advice to individuals and appropriate authorities on the selection of undersea feature names in international waters and, on request, in waters under national jurisdiction;
  - 3.4 encourage the establishment of national boards of geographic names and undersea features, and when such a board does not exist for a given coastal state, co-operate in the naming of seafloor features related to those national waters;
  - 3.5 prepare and maintain international gazetteers and supplements of undersea feature names;
  - 3.6 encourage the use of undersea features names used on GEBCO products on other maps, charts, scientific publications, and documents by promulgating them widely;
  - 3.7 prepare and maintain internationally agreed guidelines for the standardization of undersea features names and encourage their use;
  - 3.8 review and assess the need for revised or additional terms and definitions for submarine topographic features.
  - 3.9 maintain close liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names and national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features.

