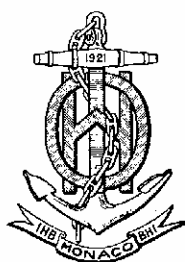


INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION



LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication N° 23)

3rd EDITION 1953

IMP. MONÉGASQUE - MONTE-CARLO

Page intentionally left blank

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION



LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication N° 23)

3rd EDITION 1953

IMP. MONÉGASQUE - MONTE-CARLO

Limits of Oceans and Seas

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

The 3rd Edition of this publication has been drawn up and generally approved by the 1952 International Hydrographic Conference taking into account proposals put forward at various International Hydrographic Conferences up to and including that of 1952, and by certain scientific Institutions, including the Report of a Sub-Committee of the Association of Physical Oceanography on "The Criteria and Nomenclature of the Major Divisions of the Ocean Bottom" issued in 1940.

The Limits proposed, as described in the text and shown in the three accompanying diagrams, have been drawn up solely for the convenience of National Hydrographic Offices when compiling their Sailing Directions, Notices to Mariners, etc. so as to ensure that all such publications headed with the name of an Ocean or Sea will deal with the same area, and they are not to be regarded as representing the result of full geographic study; the bathymetric results of various oceanographic expeditions have however been taken into consideration so far as possible, and it is therefore hoped that these delimitations will also prove acceptable to Oceanographers.

These limits have no political significance whatsoever.

Straits joining two seas have been allotted to one of them in accordance with the resolution of the International Hydrographic Conference held in London in 1919. Meridians and Parallels or Rhumb Lines have been used as far as possible for the limits.

The principal alterations proposed to the limits shown in the previous edition of this publication are listed on the opposite page.

J.D. N.

NOTE

The following are the principal alterations to the limits shown in the previous edition 1937 of this publication:

(a) *The Oceans*.—The southern limit of the Arctic Ocean (17) has been amended in places.

The boundary line between the North and South Atlantic Ocean (23 and 32) has been altered to the Equator.

The eastern limit of Magellan Strait, described in (32) and (61) has been slightly amended.

As stated on page 4, the Antarctic or Southern Ocean has been omitted, and the southern limits of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans have been extended to the Antarctic Continent.

(b) *Baltic Sea* (1).—The limits have been amended to include all waters bordered by the coasts of Denmark (eastward of the Little and Great Belts and The Sound), Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany.

Three subdivisions of the Baltic have been delimited.

(c) Separate limits have been proposed for the *Greenland Sea* (5) and the *Norwegian Sea* (6).

(d) The limits of Beaufort Sea (13) have been amended.

(e) *Mediterranean Sea* (28).—The limits of the Western (A) and Eastern (B) Basins are described, also those of the eight principal subdivisions. (These include an additional area Strait of Gibraltar.)

(f) *The North West Passages* (14).—The Eastern and Southern limits have been amended, and new areas Baffin Bay (14), Labrador Sea (15 A) and Lincoln Sea (17 A) added. Hudson Bay and Strait has been divided into two separate areas (16) and (16 A) and the limits amended.

(g) The Southwestern limit of the Gulf of Guinea (34) has been amended.

(h) A new area Mozambique Channel (45 A) has been added.

(i) *East Indian Archipelago* (48).—The limits of fourteen seas and one strait comprising this Archipelago have been defined, taking into consideration the Report of the Snellius Expedition, Vol. II, 1934, and suggestions received from the Netherlands Hydrographer and Professor Kuenen of the Geologisch Instituut, Groningen (Netherlands).

(j) *China Seas* (49-51).—The limits of these have been individually described.

(k) *Great Australian Bight* (62).—The Eastern limit has been amended and a new area Bass Strait (62 A) added.

(l) *Coral Sea* (64).—The limits have been amended to include the Torres Strait on the West, and the New Hebrides and the Duff or Wilson Group of Islands on the East. The Eastern limits of Arafura Sea (48 h) and the limits of the Solomon Sea (65) and Bismarck Sea (66) have been amended accordingly.

The above has resulted in a re-numbering of the Oceans and Seas.

LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

NOTE.—All latitudes and longitudes given below are approximate only and place-names are shown in the form in which they appear on the largest scale charts in the possession of the Bureau.

Where the expressions “a line joining X and Y” or “a line running from X to Y” are used they should be taken to signify the rhumb line between X and Y.

THE OCEANS

The limits given of the Arctic (17), Atlantic (23) and (32), Pacific (57) and (61), and Indian (45) Oceans exclude the seas lying within each of them, the limits of which are elsewhere described in this publication, thus bringing it into general conformity with those adopted in Notices to Mariners and other Hydrographic publications as at present issued.

The boundary line between the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is the Equator.

The Southern boundary line between the South Atlantic (32) and South Pacific (61) Oceans is the meridian of Cape Horn (67°16' W).

The Antarctic or Southern Ocean has been omitted from this publication as the majority of opinions received since the issue of the 2nd Edition in 1937 are to the effect that there exists no real justification for applying the term Ocean to this body of water, the northern limits of which are difficult to lay down owing to their seasonal change. The limits of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans have therefore been extended South to the Antarctic Continent.

Hydrographic Offices who issue separate publications dealing with this area are therefore left to decide their own northern limits. (Great Britain uses the Latitude of 55° South).

1.—Baltic Sea.

Bordered by the coasts of Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany extends north-eastward of the following limits:

In the Little Belt.

A line joining Falshöft (54°47' N, 9°57'·5 E) and Vejsnæs Nakke (Ærø: 54°49' N, 10°26' E).

In the Great Belt.

A line joining Gulstav (South extreme of Langeland Island) and Kappel Kirke (54°46' N, 11°01' E) on Island of Laaland.

In Guldborg Sound.

A line joining Flinthorne-Rev and Skjelby (54°38' N, 11°53' E).

In the Sound.

A line joining Stevns Lighthouse (55°17' N, 12°27' E) and Falsterbo Point (55°23' N, 12°49' E).

SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE BALTIC SEA

(a) Gulf of Bothnia.

On the South.

From Simpnäsklubb (59°54' N) in Sweden, to Flötjan, Lagskær, Fæstörne, Kökarsörn, and Vænö-Kalkskær to the SW point of Hangöudde (Hangö Head, 59°49' N) in Finland, thus including the Åland islands and adjacent shoals and channels in the Gulf of Bothnia.

(b) Gulf of Finland.

On the West.

A line running from Spithamn Point (59°13' N), in Estonia, through the island of Odenholm from SE to NW and on to the SW extreme of Hangöudde (Hangö Head, 22°54' E) in Finland.

(c) Gulf of Riga.

On the West.

A line running from Lyser Ort (57°34' N), in Latvia, to the S extreme of Æsel Island, through this island to Pammerort (22°34' E), thence to Enmast Point, the S extreme of Dagö, through Dagö to Takhkona Point, the N extreme thereof, and on to Spithamn Point in Estonia.

2.—Kattegat, Sound and Belts.

On the North.

A line Joining Skagen (The Skaw, North Point of Denmark) and Paternoster Skær (57°54' N, 11°27' E) and thence Northeastward through the shoals to Tjörn Island.

On the South.

The limits of the Baltic Sea (1) in the Belts and Sound.

3.—Skagerrak.

On the West.

A line joining Hanstholm (57°07' N, 8°36' E) and the Naze (Lindesnes, 58° N, 7° E).

On the Southeast.

The Northern limit of the Kattegat (2).

4.—Norh Sea.

On the Southwest.

A line joining the Walde Lighthouse (France, 1°55' E) and Leathercoat Point (England, 51°10' N).

On the Northwest.

From Dunnet Head (3°22' W) in Scotland to Tor Ness (58°47' N) in the Island of Hoy, thence through this island to the Kame of Hoy (58°55' N) on to Breck Ness on Mainland (58°58' N) through this island to Costa Head (3°14' W) and to Inga Ness (59°17' N) in Westray through Westray, to Bow Head, across to Mull Head (North point of Papa Westray) and on to Seal Skerry (North point of North Ronaldsay) and thence to Horse Island (South point of the Shetland Islands).

On the North.

From the North point (Fethaland Point) of the Mainland of the Shetland Islands, across to Graveland Ness (60°39' N) in the Island of Yell, through Yell to Gloup Ness (1°04' W) and across to Spoo Ness (60°45' N) in Unst Island, through Unst to Herma Ness (60°51' N), on to the SW point of the Rumblings and to Muckle Flugga (60°51' N, 0°53' W) all these being included in the North Sea area; thence up the meridian of 0°53' West to the parallel of 61°00' North and eastward along this parallel to the coast of Norway, the whole of Viking Bank being thus included in the North Sea.

On the East.

The Western limit of the Skagerrak (3).

5.—Greenland Sea.

On the North.

A line joining the Northernmost point of Spitzbergen to the Northernmost point of Greenland.

On the East.

The West coast of West Spitzbergen.

On the Southeast.

A line joining the Southernmost point of West Spitzbergen to the Northern point of Jan Mayen Island, down the West coast of that island to its Southern extreme, thence a line to the Eastern extreme of Gierp (65°05' N, 13°30' W) in Iceland.

On the Southwest.

A line joining Straumness (NW extreme of Iceland) to Cape Nansen (68°15' N, 29°30' W) in Greenland.

On the West.

The East and Northeast coasts of Greenland between Cape Nansen and the northernmost point.

6.—Norwegian Sea.

On the Northeast.

A line joining the Southernmost point of West Spitzbergen to North Cape of Bear Island, through this island to Cape Bull and thence on to North Cape in Norway (25°45' E).

On the Southeast.

The West coast of Norway between North Cape and Cape Stadt (62°10' N, 5°00' E).

On the South.

From a point on the West coast of Norway in Latitude 61°00' North along this parallel to Longitude 0°53' West thence a line to the NE extreme of Fuglö (62°21' N, 6°15' W) and on to the East extreme of Gierp (65°05' N, 13°30' W) in Iceland.

On the West.

The Southeastern limit of Greenland Sea (5).

7.—Barentsz Sea.

On the West.

The Northeastern limit of the Norwegian Sea (6).

On the Northwest.

The Eastern shore of West Spitzbergen, Henlopen Strait up to 80° lat. North; South and East coasts of North-East Land to Cape Leigh Smith (80°05' N, 28°00' E).

On the North

Cape Leigh Smith across the Islands Bolshoy Ostrov (Great Island), Gilles and Victoria; Cape Mary Harmsworth (Southwestern extremity of Alexandra Land) along the northern coasts of Franz-Josef Land as far as Cape Kohlsaat (81°14' N, 65°10' E).

On the East.

Cape Kohlfaat to Cape Zhelaniya (Desire); West and Southwest coasts of Novaya Zemlya to Cape Kussov Noss and thence to Western entrance Cape, Dolgaya Bay (70°15' N, 58°25' E) on Vaigach Island.

Through Vaigach Island to Cape Greben; thence to Cape Belyi Noss on the main land.

On the South.

The northern limit of the White Sea (8).

8.—White Sea.

On the North.

A line joining Svyatoi Nos (Murmansk Coast, 39°47' E) and Cape Kanin.

9.—Kara Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of Barentsz Sea (7).

On the North.

Cape Kohlfaat to Cape Molotov (81°16' N, 93°43' E) (Northern extremity of Severnaya Zemlya on Komsomolets Island).

On the East.

Komsomolets Island from Cape Molotov to South Eastern Cape; thence to Cape Vorochilov, Oktiabrskaya Revolutziya Island to Cape Anuchin. Then to Cape Unsicht on Bolshevik Island. Bolshevik Island to Cape Yevgenov. Thence to Cape Pronchishchev on the main land (see Russian chart No. 1484 of the year 1935).

10.—Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjöld Sea).

On the West.

The Eastern limit of Kara Sea (9).

On the North.

A line joining Cape Molotov to the Northern extremity of Kotelni Island (76°10' N, 138°50' E).

On the East.

From the Northern extremity of Kotelni Island—through Kotelni Island to Cape Madvejyi. Then through Malyi Island, to Cape Vaguin on Great Liakhov Island. Thence to Cape Sviatoy Noss on the main land.

11.—East Siberian Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of Laptev Sea (10).

On the North.

A line from the Northernmost point of Wrangel Island (179°30' W) to the Northern sides of the De Long Islands (including Henrietta and Jeannette Islands) and Bennett Island, thence to the Northern extremity of Kotelni Island.

On the East.

From the Northernmost point of Wrangel Island through this island to Cape Blossom thence to Cape Yakan on the main land (176°40' E).

12.—Chuckchi Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of East Siberian Sea (11).

On the North.

A line from Point Barrow, Alaska (71°20' N, 156°20' W) to the Northernmost point of Wrangel Island (179°30' W).

On the South.

The Arctic Circle between Siberia and Alaska.

13.—Beaufort Sea.

On the North.

A line from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Lands End, Prince Patrick Island (76°16' N, 124°08' W).

On the East.

From Lands End through the Southwest coast of Prince Patrick Island to Griffiths Point, thence a line to Cape Prince Alfred, the Northwestern extreme of Banks Island, through its West coast to Cape Kellet, the Southwestern point, and thence a line to Cape Bathurst on the mainland (70°36' N, 127°32' W).

14.—The Northwestern Passages.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of Beaufort Sea (13).

On the Northwest.

The Arctic Ocean (17) between Lands End, Prince Patrick Island, and C. Columbia, Ellesmere Island.

On the Northeast.

The Coast of Ellesmere Island between C. Columbia and C. Sheridan the Northern limit of Baffin Bay (14 A).

On the East.

The East Coast of Ellesmere Island between C. Sheridan and Cape Norton Shaw (76°29' N, 78°30' W), thence across to Phillips Point (Coburg Island) through this Island to Marina Peninsula (75°55' N, 79°10' W) and across to Cape Fitz Roy (Devon Island) down the East Coast to Cape Sherard (Cape Osborn) (74°35' N, 80°30' W) and across to Cape Liverpool, Bylot Island (73°44' N, 77°50' W); down the East coast of this island to Cape Graham Moore, its southeastern point, and thence across to Cape Macculloch (72°29' N, 75°08' W) and down the East coast of Baffin Island to East Bluff, its Southeastern extremity, and thence the Eastern limit of Hudson Strait (16 A).

On the South.

The mainland coast of Hudson Strait (16 A); the Northern limits of Hudson Bay (16); the mainland coast from Beach Point to Cape Bathurst.

14 A.—Baffin Bay.

On the North.

A line from Cape Sheridan, Grant Land (82°35' N, 60°45' W) to Cape Bryant, Greenland.

On the East.

The West Coast of Greenland.

On the South.

The parallel of 70° North between Greenland and Baffin Land.

On the West.

The Eastern limits of the North-West Passages (14).

15.—Davis Strait.

On the North.

The Southern limit of Baffin Bay (14 A).

On the East.

The Southwest coast of Greenland.

On the South.

The parallel of 60° North between Greenland and Labrador.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Northwestern Passages (14) South of 70° North and of Hudson Strait (16 A).

15 A.—Labrador Sea.

On the North.

The South limit of Davis Strait.

On the East.

A line from Cape St. Francis 47°45' N, 52°27' W (Newfoundland) to Cape Farewell (Greenland).

On the West.

The East Coast of Labrador and Newfoundland and the Northeast limit of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (24).

16.—Hudson Bay.

On the North.

A line from Nuvuk Point (62°21' N, 78°06' W) to Leyson Point, the Southeastern extreme of Southampton Island, through the Southern and Western shores of Southampton Island to its Northern extremity, thence a line to Beach Point (66°03' N, 86°06' W) on the Mainland.

16 A.—Hudson Strait.

On the West.

A line from Nuvuk Point to Leyson Point, thence by the Eastern shore of Southampton Island to Seahorse Point, its Eastern extreme, thence a line to Lloyd Point (64°25' N, 78°07' W) Baffin Island.

On the North.

The South coast of Baffin Island between Lloyd Point and East Bluff.

On the East.

A line from East Bluff, the Southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53' N, 65°57' W), to Point Meridian, the Western extreme of Lower Savage Islands, along the coast to its Southwestern extreme and thence a line across to the Western extreme of Resolution Island, through its Southwestern shore to Hatton Headland, its Southern point, thence a line to Cape Chidley, Labrador (60°24' N, 64°26' W).

On the South.

The mainland between Cape Chidley and Nuvuk Point.

17.—Arctic Ocean.

Between Greenland and West Spitzbergen—the Northern limit of Greenland Sea (5).

Between West Spitzbergen and North East Land—the parallel of lat. 80° N.

From Cape Leigh Smith to Cape Kohlsaat—the Northern limit of Barentsz Sea (7).

From Cape Kohlsaat to Cape Molotov—the Northern limit of Kara Sea (9).

From Cape Molotov to the Northern extremity of Kotelni Island—the Northern limit of Laptev Sea (10).

From the Northern extremity of Kotelni Island to the Northern point of Wrangel Island—the Northern limit of East Siberian Sea (11).

From the Northern point of Wrangel Island to Point Barrow—the Northern limit of Chuckchi Sea (12).

From Point Barrow to Cape Land's End on Prince Patrick Island—the Northern limit of Beaufort Sea (13), through the Northwest coast of Prince Patrick Island to Cape Leopold M'Clintock, thence to Cape Murray (Brook Island) and along the Northwest coast to the extreme Northerly point; to Cape Mackay (Borden Island); through the Northwesterly coast of Borden Island to Cape Malloch, to Cape Isachsen (Ellef Ringnes Island); to the Northwest point of Meighen Island to Cape Stallworthy (Axel Heiberg Island) to Cape Colgate the extreme West point of Ellesmere Island; through the North shore of Ellesmere Island to Cape Columbia thence a line to Cape Morris Jesup (Greenland).

17 A.—Lincoln Sea.

On the North.

Cape Columbia to Cape Morris Jesup (Greenland).

On the South.

Cape Columbia through Northeastern shore of Ellesmere Island to Cape Sheridan to Cape Bryant (Greenland) through Greenland to Cape Morris Jesup.

18.—Inner Seas off the West Coast of Scotland.

On the West and North.

A line running from Bloody Foreland ($55^{\circ}10' \text{ N}$, $8^{\circ}17' \text{ W}$) in Ireland to the West point of Tory Island, on to Barra Head, the Southwest point of the Hebrides, thence through these islands, in such a manner that the West coasts of the main islands appertain to the Atlantic Ocean (23) and all the narrow waters appertain to the Inner Seas, as far as the Butt of Lewis (North Point), and thence to Cape Wrath ($58^{\circ}37' \text{ N}$) in Scotland.

On the South.

A line joining the South extreme of the Mull of Galloway ($54^{\circ}38' \text{ N}$) in Scotland and Ballyquintin Point ($54^{\circ}20' \text{ N}$) in Ireland.

19.—Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Scottish Seas (18).

On the South.

A line from Wooltack Point (Wales, $51^{\circ}44' \text{ N}$) through Skomar Island, and the Smalls ($51^{\circ}43' \text{ N}$), thence Northwesterly to Carnsore Point ($52^{\circ}10' \text{ N}$, $6^{\circ}22' \text{ W}$) in Ireland.

20.—Bristol Channel.

A line joining Trevoze Head (5° W) in Cornwall and the Smalls, on to the Garland Stone (Skomar Island) and thence to Wooltack Point ($51^{\circ}44'$ N) on the coast of Wales.

21.—English Channel.

On the West.

From the coast of Brittany Westward along the parallel ($48^{\circ}28'$ N) of the East extreme of Ushant (Lédénès), through this island to West extreme thereof (Pointe de Pern), thence to the Bishop Rock, the Southwest extreme of the Scilly Isles, and on a line passing to the Westward of these Isles as far as the North extreme (Lion Rock) and thence Eastward to the Longships ($50^{\circ}04'$ N) and on to Lands End.

On the East.

The Southwestern limit of the North Sea (4).

22.—Bay of Biscay.

A line joining Cape Ortegal with the West extreme of Ushant (Pointe de Pern) through this island to the East extreme thereof (Lédénès) and thence Eastward on the parallel $48^{\circ}28'$ N to the coast of Brittany.

23.—North Atlantic Ocean.

On the West.

The Eastern limits of the Caribbean Sea (27), the Southeastern limits of the Gulf of Mexico (26) from the North coast of Cuba to Key West, the Southwestern limit of the Bay of Fundy (25) and the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (24).

On the North.

The Southern limit of Davis Strait (15) from the coast of Labrador to Greenland and the Southwestern limit of the Greenland Sea (5) and Norwegian Sea (6) from Greenland to the Shetland Islands.

On the East.

The Northwestern limit of the North Sea (4), the Northern and Western limits of the Scottish Seas (18), the Southern limit of the Irish Sea (19), the Western limits of the Bristol (20) and English (21) Channels, of the Bay of Biscay (22) and of the Mediterranean Sea (28).

On the South.

The equator, from the coast of Brazil to the Southwestern limit of the Gulf of Guinea (34).

24.—Gulf of St. Lawrence.

On the Northeast.

A line running from Cape Bauld (North point of Kirpon Island, 51°40' N, 55°25' W) to the East extreme of Belle Isle and on to the Northeast Ledge (52°02' N, 55°15' W). Thence a line joining this ledge with the East extreme of Cape St. Charles (52°13' N) in Labrador.

On the Southeast.

A line from Cape Canso (45°20' N, 61° W) to Red Point (45°35' N, 60°45' W) in Cape Breton Island, through this Island to Cape Breton and on to Pointe Blanche (46°45' N, 56°11' W) in the Island of St. Pierre, and thence to the Southwest point of Morgan Island (46°51' N, 55°49' W).

On the West.

The meridian of 64°30' W, but the whole of Anticosti Island is included in the Gulf.

25.—Bay of Fundy.

On the Southwest.

A line running northwesterly from Cape St. Mary (44°05' N) Nova Scotia, through Machias Seal Island (67°06' W) and on to Little River Head (44°39' N) in the State of Maine.

26.—Gulf of Mexico.

On the Southeast.

A line joining Cape Catoche Light (21°37' N, 87°04' W) with the Light on Cape San Antonio in Cuba, through this island to the meridian of 83° W and to the Northward along this meridian to the latitude of the South point of the Dry Tortugas (24°35' N), along this parallel Eastward to Rebecca Shoal (82°35' W) thence through the shoals and Florida Keys to the mainland at eastern end of Florida Bay, all the narrow waters between the Dry Tortugas and the mainland being considered to be within the Gulf.

27.—Caribbean Sea.

In the Yucatan Channel.

The same limit as that described for the Gulf of Mexico (26).

On the North.

In the Windward Channel.

A line joining Caleta Point (74°15' W) and Pearl Point (19°40' N) in Haïti.

In the Mona Passage.

A line joining Cape Engano and the extreme of Agujereada (18°31' N, 67°08' W) in Puerto Rico.

Eastern limits.

From Point San Diego (Puerto Rico) Northward along the meridian thereof ($65^{\circ}39'$ W) to the 100 fathom line, thence Eastward and Southward, in such a manner that all islands, shoals and narrow waters of the Lesser Antilles are included in the Caribbean Sea as far as Galera Point (Northeast extremity of the island of Trinidad). From Galera Point through Trinidad to Galeota Point (Southeast extreme) and thence to Baja Point ($9^{\circ}32'$ N, 61° W) in Venezuela.

28.—Mediterranean Sea.

Is bounded by the coasts of Europe, Africa and Asia, from the Strait of Gibraltar on the West to the entrances to the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal on the East.

It is divided into two deep basins as follows:

A.—Western basin.

On the West.

A line joining the extremities of Cape Trafalgar (Spain) and Cape Spartel (Africa).

On the Northeast.

The West Coast of Italy. In the Strait of Messina a line joining the North extreme of Cape Paci ($15^{\circ}42'$ E) with Cape Peloro, the East extreme of the Island of Sicily. The North Coast of Sicily.

On the East.

A line joining Cape Lilibeo the Western point of Sicily ($37^{\circ}47'$ N, $12^{\circ}22'$ E), through the Adventure Bank to Cape Bon (Tunisia).

B.—Eastern basin.

On the West.

The Northeastern and Eastern limits of the Western Basin (28-A).

On the Northeast.

A line joining Kum Kale ($26^{\circ}11'$ E) and Cape Helles, the Western entrance to the Dardanelles.

On the Southeast.

The entrance to the Suez Canal.

On the East.

The coasts of Syria and Palestine.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

(a) Strait of Gibraltar.

On the West.

A line joining Cape Trafalgar to Cape Spartel.

On the East.

A line joining Europa Point to P. Almina ($35^{\circ}54'$ N, $5^{\circ}18'$ W).

(b) Alboran Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Strait of Gibraltar (a).

On the East.

A line joining Cape de Gata (Spain) to C. Fegalo (Africa) ($35^{\circ}36'$ N, $1^{\circ}12'$ W).

(c) Balearic (Iberian Sea).

Between the Islas Baleares and the coast of Spain, bounded:

On the Southwest.

A line from Cape San Antonio, Spain ($38^{\circ}50'$ N, $0^{\circ}12'$ E) to Cabo Berberia, the Southwest extreme of Formentera (Islas Baleares).

On the Southeast.

The South Coast of Formentera, thence a line from Punta Rotja, its Eastern extreme, to the Southern extreme of Isla Cabrera ($39^{\circ}07'$ N, $2^{\circ}54'$ E) and to Isla del Aire, off the Southern extreme of Minorca.

On the Northeast.

The East coast of Minorca up to Cabo Favaritx ($40^{\circ}00'$ N, $4^{\circ}14'$ E) thence a line to Cabo San Sebastian (Spain) ($41^{\circ}54'$ N, $3^{\circ}10'$ E).

(d) Ligurian Sea.

On the Southwest.

A line joining Cape Corse (Cape Grosso, $9^{\circ}23'$ E) the Northern point of Corsica to the frontier between France and Italy ($7^{\circ}31'$ E).

On the Southeast.

A line joining Cape Corse with Tinetto Island ($44^{\circ}01'$ N, $9^{\circ}51'$ E) and thence through Tino and Palmaria Islands to San Pietro Point ($44^{\circ}03'$ N, $9^{\circ}50'$ E) on the Coast of Italy.

On the North.

The Ligurian Coast of Italy.

(e) Tyrrhenian Sea.

In the Strait of Messina.

A line joining the North extreme of Cape Paci ($15^{\circ}42'$ E) with the East extreme of the Island of Sicily, Cape Peloro ($38^{\circ}16'$ N).

On the Southwest.

A line running from Cape Lilibeo (West extreme of Sicily) to the South extreme of Cape Teulada ($8^{\circ}38'$ E) in Sardinia.

In the Strait of Bonifacio.

A line joining the West extreme of Cape Testa ($41^{\circ}14'$ N) in Sardinia with the Southwest extreme of Cape Feno ($41^{\circ}23'$ N) in Corsica.

On the North.

A line joining Cape Corse (Cape Grosso, $9^{\circ}23'$ E) in Corsica, with Tinetto Island ($44^{\circ}01'$ N, $9^{\circ}51'$ E) and thence through Tino and Palmaria Islands to San Pietro Point ($44^{\circ}03'$ N, $9^{\circ}50'$ E) on the coast of Italy.

(f) Ionian Sea.

On the North.

A line running from the mouth of the Butrinto River ($39^{\circ}44'$ N) in Albania, to Cape Karagol in Corfu ($39^{\circ}45'$ N), along the North Coast of Corfu to Cape Kephali ($39^{\circ}45'$ N) and from thence to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca in Italy.

On the East.

From the mouth of the Butrinto River in Albania down the coast of the mainland to Cape Matapan.

On the South.

A line from Cape Matapan to Cape Passero, the Southern point of Sicily.

On the West.

The East coast of Sicily and the Southeast coast of Italy to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca.

(g) Adriatic Sea.

On the South.

A line running from the mouth of the Butrinto River ($39^{\circ}44'$ N) in Albania to Cape Karagol in Corfu, through this island to Cape Kephali (these two capes are in lat. $39^{\circ}45'$ N) and on to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca.

(h) Aegean Sea (The Archipelago).

On the South.

A line running from Cape Aspro ($28^{\circ}16'$ E) in Asia Minor, to Cum Burnù (Capo della Sabbia) the Northeast extreme of the Island of Rhodes, through the island to Cape Prasonisi, the Southwest point thereof, on to Vrontos Point ($35^{\circ}33'$ N) in Skarpanto, through this island to Castello Point, the South extreme thereof, across to Cape Plaka (East extremity of Crete), through Crete to Agria Grabusa, the Northwest extreme thereof, thence to Cape Apolitaes in Antikithera Island, through the island to Psira Rock (off the Northwest point) and across to Cape Trakhili in Kithera Island, through Kithera to the Northwest point (Cape Karavugia) and thence to Cape Santa Maria ($36^{\circ}28'$ N, $22^{\circ}57'$ E) in the Morea.

In the Dardanelles.

A line joining Kum Kale ($26^{\circ}11'$ E) and Cape Helles.

29.—Sea of Marmara.

On the West.

The Dardanelles limit of the Ægean Sea (28 h).

On the Northeast.

A line joining Cape Rumili with Cape Anatoli ($41^{\circ}13'$ N).

30.—Black Sea.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the Sea of Marmara (29).

In the Kertch Strait.

A line joining Cape Takil and Cape Panaghia ($45^{\circ}02'$ N).

31.—Sea of Azov.

In the Kertch Strait.

The limit of the Black Sea (30).

32.—South Atlantic Ocean.

(*) *On the Southwest.*

The meridian of Cape Horn ($67^{\circ}16'$ W) from Tierra del Fuego to the Antarctic Continent; a line from Cape Virgins ($52^{\circ}21'$ S, $68^{\circ}21'$ W) to Cape Espiritu Santo, Tierra del Fuego, the Eastern entrance to Magellan Strait.

(*) These limits have not yet been officially accepted by Argentina and Chile.

On the West.

The limit of the Rio de La Plata (33).

On the North.

The Southern limit of the North Atlantic Ocean (23).

On the Northeast.

The limit of the Gulf of Guinea (34).

On the Southeast.

From Cape Agulhas along the meridian of 20° East to the Antarctic continent.

On the South.

The Antarctic Continent.

33.—Rio de La Plata.

To the Eastward.

A line joining Punta del Este, Uruguay (34°58',5 S, 54°57',5 W) and Cabo San Antonio, Argentina (36°18' S, 56°46' W).

34.—Gulf of Guinea.

On the Southwest.

A line running Southeastward from Cape Palmas in Liberia to Cape Lopez (0°38' S, 8°42' E).

35.—Gulf of Suez.

On the South.

A line running from Ràs Muhammed (27°43' N) to the South point of Shadwan Island (34°02' E) and thence Westward on a parallel (27°27' N) to the coast of Africa.

36.—Gulf of Aqaba.

On the South.

A line running from Ràs el Fasma Southwesterly to Requin Island (27°57' N, 34°36' E) through Tiran Island to the Southwest point thereof and thence Westward on a parallel (27°54' N) to the coast of the Sinai Peninsula.

37.—Red Sea.

On the North.

The Southern limits of the Gulfs of Suez (35) and Aqaba (36).

On the South.

A line joining Husn Murad ($12^{\circ}40'$ N, $43^{\circ}30'$ E) and Ras Siyan ($12^{\circ}29'$ N, $43^{\circ}20'$ E).

38.—Gulf of Aden.

On the Northwest.

The Southern limit of the Red Sea (37).

On the East.

The meridian of Cape Guardafui (Ras Asir, $51^{\circ}16'$ E).

39.—Arabian Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Gulf of Aden (38).

On the North.

A line joining Ràs al Hadd, East point of Arabia ($22^{\circ}32'$ N) and Ràs Jiyùni ($61^{\circ}43'$ E) on the coast of Pakistan.

On the South.

A line running from the South extremity of Addu Atoll (Maldives), to the Eastern extreme of Ràs Hafun (Africa, $10^{\circ}26'$ N).

On the East.

The Western limit of the Laccadive Sea (42).

40.—Gulf of Oman.

On the Northwest.

A line joining Ràs Limah ($25^{\circ}57'$ N) on the coast of Arabia and Ràs al Kuh ($25^{\circ}48'$ N) on the coast of Iran (Persia).

On the Southeast.

The Northern limit of the Arabian Sea (39).

41.—Gulf of Iran (Persian Gulf).

On the South.

The Northwestern limit of Gulf of Omàn (40).

42.—Laccadive Sea.

On the West.

A line running from Sadashivgad Lt. on West Coast of India ($14^{\circ}48'$ N, $74^{\circ}07'$ E) to Corah Divh ($13^{\circ}42'$ N, $72^{\circ}10'$ E) and thence down the West side of the Laccadive and Maldivé Archipelagos to the most Southerly point of Addu Atoll in the Maldives.

On the South.

A line running from Dondra Head in Ceylon to the most Southerly point of Addu Atoll.

On the East.

The West coasts of Ceylon and India.

On the Northeast.

Adams Bridge (between India and Ceylon).

43.—Bay of Bengal.

On the East.

A line running from Cape Negrais ($16^{\circ}03'$ N) in Burma through the larger islands of the Andaman group, in such a way that all the narrow waters between the islands lie to the Eastward of the line and are excluded from the Bay of Bengal, as far as a point in Little Andaman Island in latitude $10^{\circ}48'$ N, longitude $92^{\circ}24'$ E, and thence along the Southwest limit of the Burma Sea (44).

On the South.

Adam's Bridge (between India and Ceylon) and from the Southern extreme of Dondra Head (South point of Ceylon) to the North point of Poeloe Bras ($5^{\circ}44'$ N, $95^{\circ}04'$ E).

44.—Andaman or Burma Sea.

On the Southwest.

A line running from Oedjong Raja ($5^{\circ}32'$ N, $95^{\circ}12'$ E) in Sumatra to Poeloe Bras (Breuëh) and on through the Western Islands of the Nicobar Group to Sandy Point in Little Andaman Island, in such a way that all the narrow waters appertain to the Burma Sea.

On the Northwest.

The Eastern limit of the Bay of Bengal (43).

On the Southeast.

A line joining Lem Voalan ($7^{\circ}47'$ N) in Siam, and Pedropunt ($5^{\circ}40'$ N) in Sumatra.

45.—Indian Ocean.

On the North.

The Southern limits of the Arabian Sea (39) and the Laccadive Sea (42), the Southern limit of the Bay of Bengal (43), the Southern limits of the East Indian Archipelago (48), and the Southern limit of the Great Australian Bight (62).

On the West.

From Cape Agulhas in 20° long. East, Southward along this meridian to the Antarctic Continent.

On the East.

From South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania down the meridian $146^{\circ}55'$ E to the Antarctic Continent.

On the South.

The Antarctic Continent.

45 A.—Mozambique Channel.

On the North.

A line from the estuary of the River Rovuma ($10^{\circ}28'$ S, $40^{\circ}26'$ E) to Ras Habu, the Northern point of Ile Grande Comore, the Northern of the Comore (Comoro) Islands, to Cap d'Ambre (Amber) the Northern extremity of Madagascar ($11^{\circ}57'$ S, $49^{\circ}17'$ E).

On the East.

The West coast of Madagascar.

On the South.

A line from Cap Sainte-Marie, the Southern extreme of Madagascar to Ponto do Ouro on the mainland ($26^{\circ}53'$ S, $32^{\circ}56'$ E).

On the West.

The mainland of South Africa.

46.—Malacca and Singapore Straits.

(a) Malacca Strait:

On the West.

A line joining Pedropunt, the Northernmost point of Sumatra ($5^{\circ}40'$ N, $95^{\circ}26'$ E) and Lem Voalan the Southern extremity of Goh Puket in Siam ($7^{\circ}45'$ N, $98^{\circ}18'$ E).

On the East.

A line joining Tanjong Piai (Bulus), the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula ($1^{\circ}16'$ N, $103^{\circ}31'$ E) and The Brothers ($1^{\circ}11',5$ N, $103^{\circ}21'$ E) and thence to Klein Karimoen ($1^{\circ}10'$ N, $103^{\circ}23',5$ E).

On the North.

The Southwestern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

On the South.

The Northeastern coast of Sumatra as far to the eastward as Tanjong Kedabu ($1^{\circ}06'$ N, $102^{\circ}58'$ E) thence to Klein Karimoen.

(b) Singapore Strait:

On the West.

The Eastern limit of Malacca Strait (a).

On the East.

A line joining Tanjong Datok, the Southeast point of Johore ($1^{\circ}22'$ N, $104^{\circ}17'$ E) through Horsburgh Reef to Pulo Koko, the Northeastern extreme of Bintan Island ($1^{\circ}13',5$ N, $104^{\circ}35'$ E).

On the North.

The Southern shore of Singapore Island, Johore Shoal and the Southeastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

On the South.

A line joining Klein Karimoen to Pulo Pemping Besar ($1^{\circ}06',5$ N, $103^{\circ}47',5$ E) thence along the Northern coasts of Batam and Bintan Islands to Pulo Koko.

47.—Gulf of Thailand (Siam).

On the South.

A line running from the Western extreme of Cambodia or Camau Point ($8^{\circ}36'$ N) to the Northern extreme of the point on the East side of the estuary of the Kelantan River ($6^{\circ}14'$ N, $102^{\circ}15'$ E).

48.—East Indian Archipelago (Indonesia) includes the following Seas and Strait:

(a) Sulu Sea:

On the Northwest.

From Tanjong Sampanmangio, the North point of Borneo, along the Eastern limit of South China Sea (49) to Cape Calavite, the Northwest point of Mindoro.

On the Northeast.

The Southwest coast of Mindoro to Buruncan Point, its Southern extreme, thence a line through Semirara and Kaluya Islands to Nasog Point (11°53' N, 121°53' E) the Northwestern extreme of Panay, along the West and Southeast coast of that island to Tagubanhon Island (11°08' N, 123°07' E), thence a line to the Northern extreme of Negros and down the West coast to Siaton Point, its Southern extreme, thence across to Tagolo Point (8°44' N, 123°22' E), Mindanao.

On the Southeast.

From Tagolo Point, down the West coast of Mindanao to the Southwest extremity thence to the North coast of Basilan Island (6°45' N, 122°04' E), through this island to its Southern extremity, thence a line to Bitinan Island (6°04' N, 121°27' E) off the Eastern end of Jolo Island, through Jolo to a point in long. 121°04' E on its South coast, thence through Tapul and Lugus Islands and along the North coast of Tawitawi Island to Bongao Island off its Western end (5°01' N, 119°45' E), and from thence to Tanjong Labian, the Northeastern extreme of Borneo.

On the Southwest.

The North coast of Borneo between Tanjong Labian and Tanjong Sampanmangio.

(b) Celebes Sea:

On the North.

The Southern limit of Sulu Sea (48 a) and the Southwest coast of Mindanao.

On the East.

A line from Tanjong Tinaka, the Southern point of Mindanao, to the North point of Sangi (3°45' N, 125°26' E) thence through the Sangi Islands to Tanjong Poeisan, the Northeast extreme of Celebes.

On the South.

The North coast of Celebes between Tanjong Poeisan and Stroomenkaap (Cape Rivers) ($1^{\circ}20'$ N, $120^{\circ}52'$ E) and thence a line to Tanjong Mangkalihat in Borneo, the Northern limit of Makassar Strait (48 m).

On the West.

The East coast of Borneo between Tanjong Mangkalihat and Tanjong Labian, the Southern limit of the Sulu Sea (48 a).

(c) Molukka Sea:

On the North.

By a line from the Northeast extreme of Celebes through the Siau Islands to the South point of Sangi ($3^{\circ}21'$ N, $125^{\circ}37'$ E) thence to the Southern extreme of the Talaud Group, through these islands to their Northeastern extreme ($4^{\circ}29'$ N, $126^{\circ}52'$ E) and thence a line to Tanjong Sopi, the Northern point of Morotai Island.

On the East.

By the West coast of Morotai from Tanjong Sopi as far South as Wajaboela ($2^{\circ}17'$ N, $128^{\circ}12'$ E), thence a line to the Northern point of Halmahera and down its West coast to Tanjong Libolo, its Southern extreme.

On the South.

A line from the Southern extreme of Halmahera to the North point of Bisa (Setile) Island, thence to the Northern extreme of Obi Major, through this island to Tanjong Ake Lamo, its Southwestern point, thence to Tanjong Dehekolano, the Eastern extremity of the Soela Islands, along their Northern coasts to Tanjong Marikasoe, the Western extreme, thence a line to the Southeast point of Banggai Island ($1^{\circ}43'$ S, $123^{\circ}36'$ E).

On the West.

The East coasts of Banggai and Peleng Islands to North Bangkalan ($1^{\circ}10'$ S, $123^{\circ}18'$ E) thence a line to Tg. Botok (Celebes) ($1^{\circ}04'$ S, $123^{\circ}19'$ E) round the coast to Tg. Pasir Pandjang ($0^{\circ}39'$ S, $123^{\circ}25'$ E) and across to Tg. Tombalilatoe ($123^{\circ}21'$ E) on the opposite coast, thence up the East coast to Tg. Poeisan, the Northeastern extreme of Celebes.

(d) Gulf of Tomini:

On the East.

The Western limit of Molukka Sea (48 c).

(e) Halmahera Sea:

On the North

A line from Wajaboela (Morotai) to Tg. Djodjefa, the Northern point of Halmahera.

On the East.

A line from Tg. Gorango, the Northeastern point of Morotai Island, through Sajang and Kawé Islands to the Western extremes of Waigeo and Batanta Islands across to the Northwest point of Samawati Island, down the coast to Tg. Menonket its Southwest point, and thence to Tg. Sele, New Guinea ($1^{\circ}26' \text{ S}$, $130^{\circ}56' \text{ E}$).

On the South.

The Northern limit of Ceram Sea (48 f) between Obi Major and New Guinea.

On the West.

The Southern limit of Molukka Sea (48 c) between Halmahera and Obi Major.

(f) Ceram Sea:

On the North and Northeast:

A line from Tanjong Dehekolano, the Eastern extreme of the Soela Islands to the Western extreme of Obi Major, along its Southern coast to Tanjong Seranmaloleo its Eastern extreme, thence through Tobalai, Kekek, Pisang and Kofiau Islands to Tanjong Sele ($1^{\circ}26' \text{ S}$, $130^{\circ}55' \text{ E}$), the Western point of New Guinea, down the coast to Karoefa ($3^{\circ}51',5 \text{ S}$, $133^{\circ}27' \text{ E}$).

On the Southeast.

A line from Karoefa, New Guinea, to the Southeastern extreme of Adi Island, thence to Tg. Borang, the Northern point of Noehoe Tjoet ($5^{\circ}17' \text{ S}$, $133^{\circ}09' \text{ E}$).

On the Southwest and South.

From the Northern point of Noehoe Tjoet (Groot Kai) through the Watoebela and Gorong Islands to the Southeastern extreme of Ceram, along its Northern shore to Tanjong Tandoeroe Besar, the Northwest point, thence a line to Tanjong Batoe Noeham, the Northern extreme of Boeroe, and along the coast to Tanjong Palpetoe, the Northwest point of the Island.

On the West.

A line from Tanjong Palpetoe to Tanjong Waka, the Southern point of Sanana, through this island to its Northern point, thence across the Mangoli Strait to the South coast of Mangoli (Soela Islands) in lat. $1^{\circ}56' \text{ S}$, long. $125^{\circ}55' \text{ E}$.

(g) Banda Sea:

On the North

The Southern limits of the Molukka Sea (48 c) and the Western and Southern limits of the Ceram Sea (48 f).

On the East.

From Tg Borang, the Northern point of Noehoe Tjoet, through this island to its Southern point, thence a line to the Northeast point of Fordata, through this island and across to the Northeast point of Larat, Tanimbar Islands ($7^{\circ}06'$ S, $131^{\circ}55'$ E), down the East coast of Jamdena Island to its Southern point, thence through Anggarmasa to the North point of Selaroe and through this island to Tg Aro Oesoe its Southern point ($8^{\circ}21'$ S, $130^{\circ}45'$ E).

On the South.

A line from Tanjong Aro Oesoe, through Sermata to Tanjong Njadora the Southeast point of Lakov ($8^{\circ}16'$ S, $128^{\circ}14'$ E) along the South coasts of Lakov, Moa and Leti Islands to Tanjong Toet Pateh, the West point of Leti, thence a line to Tanjong Sewirawa the Eastern extremity of Timor and along the North coast as far as longitude 125° East.

On the West.

From a point on the North coast of Timor in 125° East up this meridian to Alor Island, thence round the East point and along the North coasts of the Alor, Pantar, Lomblen and Adoenara Islands and thence across the Northern end of Flores Strait to Tanjong Serbete the Eastern extreme of Flores, thence a line from its Northern point ($8^{\circ}04'$ S, $122^{\circ}52'$ E) to Kalaotoa Island ($7^{\circ}24'$ S, $121^{\circ}52'$ E) and through the chain of islands lying between it and the South point of Pulo Salayar, through this island and across the Strait to Tanjong Lassa, Celebes ($5^{\circ}37'$ S, $120^{\circ}28'$ E), thence along the Southern limit of the Gulf of Boni (48 k) and up the East coast of Celebes to Tanjong Botok ($1^{\circ}04'$ S, $123^{\circ}19'$ E).

(h) Arafura Sea:

On the North

The Southeastern limit of the Ceram Sea (48 f) and the Eastern limit of the Banda Sea (48 g).

On the East.

The Southwest coast of New Guinea from Karoefa ($133^{\circ}27'$ E) to the entrance to the Bensbak River ($141^{\circ}01'$ E), and thence a line to the Northwest extreme of York Peninsula, Australia ($11^{\circ}05'$ S, $142^{\circ}03'$ E).

On the South.

By the North coast of Australia from the Northwest extreme of York Peninsula to Cape Don ($11^{\circ}19'$ S, $131^{\circ}46'$ E).

On the West.

A line from Cape Don to Tanjong Aro Oesoe, the Southern point of Selaroe (Tanimbar Islands).

(i) Timor Sea:

On the North.

The Southeastern limit of the Savu Sea (48 o) the Southeastern coast of Timor and the Southern limit of the Banda Sea (48 g).

On the East.

The Western of the Arafura Sea (48 h).

On the South.

The North coast of Australia from Cape Don to Cape Londonderry (13°47' S, 126°55' E).

On the West.

A line from Cape Londonderry to the Southwest point of Roti Island (10°56' S, 122°48' E).

(j) Flores Sea:

On the North.

The South coast of Celebes from the West point of Laikang Bay (5°37' S, 119°30' E) to Tanjong Lassa (120°28' E).

On the East.

The Western limit of the Banda Sea (48 g) between Flores and Celebes.

On the South.

The North coasts of Flores, Komodo, Banta and a line to Tanjong Naroe the Northeast point of Soembawa, thence along its North coast to Tanjong Sarokaja (8°22' S, 117°10' E).

On the West.

A line from Tg Sarokaja to the Western Paternoster Island (7°26' S, 117°08' E) thence to the Northeastern Postiljon Island (6°33' S, 118°49' E) and to the West point of Laikang Bay, Celebes.

(k) Gulf of Boni.

On the South.

A line from Tg. Lassa, Celebes, to the North point of Kabaena 5°05' S, 121°52' E) and thence up this meridian to the coast of Celebes.

(l) Ball Sea.

On the North.

A line from the Western Paternoster Island to the East point of Sepandjang and thence through this island to the West point of Gedeh Bay on the South coast of Kangean ($7^{\circ}01' \text{ S}$, $115^{\circ}18' \text{ E}$).

On the West.

A line from the West point of Gedeh Bay, Kangean Island, to Tg Sedano, the Northeast extreme of Java and down the East coast to Tg Bantenan, the Southeast extreme of the island.

On the South.

A line from Tanjong Bantenan through the Southern points of Balt and Noesa Islands to Tanjong Bt Gendang, the Southwest extreme of Lombok, and its South coast to Tanjong Ringgit the Southeast extreme, thence a line to Tanjong Mangkoen ($9^{\circ}01' \text{ S}$, $116^{\circ}43' \text{ E}$) the Southwest extreme of Soembawa.

On the East.

The West and North coasts of Soembawa as far East as Tanjong Sarokaja ($8^{\circ}22' \text{ S}$, $117^{\circ}10' \text{ E}$), thence the Western limit of Flores Sea (48 j).

(m) Makassar Strait:

The channel between the East coast of Borneo and the West coast of Celebes, is bounded:

On the North.

By a line joining Tanjong Mangkalihat, Borneo ($1^{\circ}02' \text{ N}$, $118^{\circ}57' \text{ E}$) and Stroomen Kaap (Cape Rivers), Celebes ($1^{\circ}20' \text{ N}$, $120^{\circ}52' \text{ E}$).

On the South.

By a line from the Southwestern extreme of Celebes ($5^{\circ}37' \text{ S}$, $119^{\circ}27' \text{ E}$), through the Southern point of Tana Keke, to the Southern extreme of Laoet ($4^{\circ}06' \text{ S}$, $116^{\circ}06' \text{ E}$) thence up the West coast of that island to Tanjong Kiwi and thence across to Tanjong Petang, Borneo ($3^{\circ}37' \text{ S}$, $115^{\circ}57' \text{ E}$) at the Southern end of Laoet Strait.

(n) Java Sea:

On the North.

By the Southern limit of the South China Sea (49), the South coast of Borneo and the Southern limit of Makassar Strait (48 m).

On the East.

By the Western limit of Flores Sea (48 j).

On the South.

By the Northern and Northwestern limits of Bali Sea (48 l), the North and West coasts of Java to Java Hoofd ($6^{\circ}46'$ S, $105^{\circ}12'$ E) its Western point, and thence a line to Vlakke Hoek ($5^{\circ}55'$ S, $104^{\circ}35'$ E) the Southern extreme of Sumatra.

On the West.

The East coast of Sumatra between Vlakke Hoek and Lucipara Point ($3^{\circ}14'$ S, $106^{\circ}05'$ E).

(o) Savu Sea:

On the North.

By the Southern limits of Flores Sea (48 j) and Banda Sea (48 g).

On the East.

By the meridian of 125° East between Alor and Timor.

On the South.

By a line from the Southwest point of Timor to the Northeast point of Roti, through this island to its Southwest point, thence a line to Poeloe Dana ($10^{\circ}49'$ S, $121^{\circ}17'$ E) and to Tanjong Ngoendjoe, the Southern extreme of Soemba and through this island to Tanjong Karosso, its Western point.

On the West.

A line from Tanjong Karosso (Soemba) to Toro Doro ($8^{\circ}53'$ S, $118^{\circ}30'$ E) on the South coast of Soembawa.

49.—South China Sea (Nan Hai).

On the South.

The Eastern and Southern limits of Singapore and Malacca Straits (46) as far West as Tanjong Kedabu ($1^{\circ}06'$ N, $102^{\circ}58'$ E) down the East coast of Sumatra to Lucipara Point ($3^{\circ}14'$ S, $106^{\circ}05'$ E) thence to Tanjong Nanka, the Southwest extremity of Banka Island, through this island to Tanjong Berikat the Eastern point ($2^{\circ}34'$ S, $106^{\circ}51'$ E), on to Tanjong Djemang ($2^{\circ}36'$ S, $107^{\circ}37'$ E) in Billiton, along the North coast of this island to Tanjong Boeroeng Mandi ($2^{\circ}46'$ S, $108^{\circ}16'$ E) and thence a line to Tanjong Sambar ($3^{\circ}00'$ S, $110^{\circ}19'$ E) the Southwest extreme of Borneo.

On the East.

From Tanjong Sambar through the West coast of Borneo to Tanjong Sampanmangio, the North point, thence a line to West points of Balabac and Secam Reefs, on to the West point of Bancalan Island and to Cape Buliluyan, the Southwest point of Palawan, through this island to Cabuli Point, the

Northern point thereof, thence to the Northwest point of Busuanga and to Cape Calavite in the island of Mindoro, to the Northwest point of Lubang Island and to Point Fuego ($14^{\circ}08'$ N) in Luzon Island, through this island to Cape Engano, the Northeast point of Luzon, along a line joining this cape with the East point of Balintang Island (20° N) and to the East point of Y'Ami Island ($21^{\circ}05'$ N) thence to Garan Bi, the Southern point of Taiwan (Formosa), through this island to Santyo (25° N) its North Eastern Point.

On the North.

From Fuki Kaku the North point of Formosa to Kiushan Tao (Turnabout Island) on to the South point of Haitan Tao ($25^{\circ}25'$ N) and thence Westward on the parallel of $25^{\circ}24'$ North to the coast of Fukien.

On the West.

The Mainland, the Southern limit of the Gulf of Thailand (47) and the East coast of the Malay Peninsula.

50.—Eastern China Sea (Tung Hai).

On the South.

The Northern limit of the South China Sea (49), thence from Santyo the Northeastern point of Formosa to the West point of Yonakuni Island and thence to Haderuma Sima ($24^{\circ}03'$ N, $123^{\circ}47'$ E).

On the East.

From Haderuma Sima a line including the Miyako Retto to the East point of Miyako Sima and thence to Okinan Kaku, the Southern extremity of Okinawa Sima, through this island to Ada-Ko Sima (Sidmouth Island) on to the East point of Kikai Sima ($28^{\circ}20'$ N) through Tanegra Sima ($30^{\circ}30'$ N) to the North point thereof and on to Hi-Saki ($31^{\circ}17'$ N) in Kyusyu.

On the North.

From Nomo Saki ($32^{\circ}35'$ N) in Kyusyu to the South point of Hukae Sima (Goto Retto) and on through this island to Ose Saki (Cape Goto) and to Hunan Kan, the South point of Saisyu To (Quelpart), through this island to its Western extreme and thence along the parallel of $33^{\circ}17'$ North to the mainland.

On the West.

The mainland of China.

51.—Yellow Sea (Hwang Hai).

On the South.

The parallel of $33^{\circ}17'$ North from Saisyu To (Quelpart) to the mainland.

On the Southeast.

From the Western extreme of Quelpart to Ka Nyo or West Pinnacle Island ($34^{\circ}13' N$) in the Mengoru Group, thence to the North point of Oku To ($34^{\circ}22' N$), to the West point of Small South Stone Island (Syo-Zyonan To) and the North point of Great South Stone Island (Zyonan To) ($34^{\circ}24' N$) to a point on the coast of Tin To ($34^{\circ}25' N$) along the Northwest coast of this island to the North point thereof, and thence on a line in a Northeasterly direction to the mainland of Tyosen (Korea).

52.—Japan Sea.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the Eastern China Sea (50) and the Western limit of the Inland Sea (53).

On the Southeast.

In Simonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki ($130^{\circ}49',5 E$) in Kyûsyû through the islands of Uma Sima and Muture Sima ($33^{\circ}58',5 N$) to Murasaki Hana ($34^{\circ}01' N$) in Honsyû.

On the East.

In the Tsugaru Kaikô.

From the extremity of Siriya Saki ($141^{\circ}28' E$) to the extremity of Esan Saki ($41^{\circ}48' N$).

On the Northeast.

In La Perouse Strait (Sôya Kaikyô).

A line joining Sôni Misaki and Nishi Notoro Misaki ($45^{\circ}55' N$).

On the North.

From Cape Tuik ($51^{\circ}45' N$) to Cape Sushcheva.

53.—Seto Naikai or Inland Sea.

On the West.

The Southeastern limit of the Japan Sea (52).

On the East (Kii Suidô).

A line running from Takura Saki ($34^{\circ}16' N$) in Honsyû to Oishi Hana in the island of Awazi, through this island to Sio Saki ($34^{\circ}11' N$) and on to Oiso Saki in Sikoku.

On the South (Bungo Suidô).

A line joining Sada Misaki ($33^{\circ}20' N$) in Sikoku and Seki Saki in Kyûsyû.

54.—Sea of Okhotsk.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern and Northern limits of the Japan Sea (52).

On the Southeast.

A line running from Nosyappu Saki (Cape Noshap, 43°23' N) in the Island of Hokusyû (Yezo) through the Kuril or Tisima Islands to Cape Lopatka (South point of Kamchatka) in such a way that all the narrow waters between Hokusyû and Kamchatka are included in the Sea of Okhotsk.

55.—Bering Sea.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Chuckchi Sea (12).

On the South.

A line running from Kabuch Point (54°48' N, 163°21' W) in the Alaskan Peninsula, through the Aleutian Islands to the South extremes of the Komandorski Islands and on to Cape Kamchatka in such a way that all the narrow waters between Alaska and Kamchatka are included in the Bering Sea.

56.—Philippine Sea.

Is that area of the North Pacific Ocean off the Eastern coasts of the Philippine Islands. It is bounded:

On the West.

By the Eastern limits of the East Indian Archipelago (48) South China Sea (49) and the Eastern China Sea (50).

On the North.

By the Southeast coast of Kyushu, the Southern and Eastern limits of the Inland Sea (53) and the South coast of Honshu Island.

On the East.

By the ridge joining Japan to the Bonin, Volcano and Ladrone (Mariana) Islands, all these being included in the Philippine Sea.

On the South.

By a line joining Guam, Yap, Pelew (Palau) and Halmahera Islands.

57.—North Pacific Ocean.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (48) from the Equator to Luzon Island.

On the West and Northwest.

The Eastern limits of the Philippine Sea (56) and Japan Sea (52) and the Southeastern limit of the Sea of Okhotsk (54).

On the North.

The Southern limits of the Bering Sea (55) and the Gulf of Alaska (58).

On the East.

The Western limit of Coastal waters of Southeast Alaska and Br. Columbia (59), and the Southern limit of the Gulf of California (60).

On the South.

The Equator, but excluding those islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the Northward thereof.

58.—Gulf of Alaska.

On the North.

The coast of Alaska.

On the South.

A line drawn from Cape Spencer, the Northern limit of (59) to Kabuch Point, the Southeast limit of (55), in such a way that all the adjacent islands are included in the Gulf of Alaska.

59.—The Coastal Waters of Southeast Alaska and British Columbia.

On the Southwest.

A line running from the Northwest extremity of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island (48°23' N) and thence to the Southern extreme of Bonilla Point (124°42' W) in Vancouver Island.

On the West.

A line running westerly from Black Rock Point (50°44'5 N) in Vancouver Island through the Scott Islands in such a way that all the narrow waters between these islands are included in the Coastal Waters, thence to Cape St. James (Southern extremity of Queen Charlotte Islands), through this group in the same way, then from Cape Knox (54°10' N, 133°06' W) Northward to the Western extreme of Langara Island and on to Point

Cornwallis ($132^{\circ}52'$ W) in the Prince of Wales group, thence along the Western shores of this group, of Baranof, Kruzof, Chicagof, and Yakobi Islands, so that all the narrow waters between them are included in the coastal waters, and, finally, from Cape Bingham ($58^{\circ}04'$ N) in Yakobi Island to Cape Spencer ($58^{\circ}12'$ N, $136^{\circ}39'$ W).

60.—Gulf of California.

On the South.

A line joining Piastla Point ($23^{\circ}38'$ N) in Mexico, and the Southern extreme of Lower California.

61.—South Pacific Ocean.

On the West.

From Southeast Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania, down the meridian of $146^{\circ}55'$ E to the Antarctic continent.

On the Southwest and Northwest.

The Southern, Eastern and Northeastern limits of the Tasman Sea (63), the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Coral Sea (64), the Southern, Eastern and Northern limits of the Solomon (65) and Bismark (66) seas, and the Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (48) from New Guinea to the Equator.

On the North.

The Equator, but including those islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the Northward thereof.

(*) *On the East.*

The meridian of Cape Horn ($67^{\circ}16'$ W) from Tierra del Fuego to the Antarctic Continent; a line from Cape Virgins ($52^{\circ}21'$ S, $68^{\circ}21'$ W) to Cape Espiritu Santo, Tierra del Fuego, the Eastern entrance to Magellan Strait.

On the South.

The Antarctic continent.

62.—Great Australian Bight.

On the North.

The South coast of Australia.

(*) These limits have not yet been officially accepted by Argentina and Chile.

On the South.

A line joining West Cape Howe ($35^{\circ}08' \text{ S}$, $117^{\circ}37' \text{ E}$) Australia to South West Cape, Tasmania.

On the East.

A line from Cape Otway, Australia, to King Island and thence to Cape Grim, the Northwest extreme of Tasmania.

62 A.—Bass Strait.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Great Australian Bight (62).

On the East.

The Western limit of the Tasman Sea (63) between Gabo Island and Eddystone Point.

63.—Tasman Sea.

On the West.

A line from Gabo Island (near Cape Howe, $37^{\circ}30' \text{ S}$) to the Northeast point of East Sister Island (148° E) thence along the 148th meridian to Flinders Island; beyond this Island a line running to the Eastward of the Vansittart Shoals to Barren Island, and from Cape Barren (the Easternmost point of Barren Island) to Eddystone Point (41° S) in Tasmania, thence along the East coast to South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania.

On the North.

The parallel of 30° S from the Australian coast Eastward as far as a line joining the East extremities of Elizabeth Reef and South East Rock ($31^{\circ}47' \text{ S}$, $159^{\circ}18' \text{ E}$) then to the Southward along this line to the South East Rock.

On the Northeast.

From the South East Rock to the North point of Three Kings Islands ($34^{\circ}10' \text{ S}$, $172^{\circ}10' \text{ E}$) thence to North Cape in New Zealand.

On the East.

In Cook Strait.

A line joining the South extreme of the foul ground off Cape Palliser (Ngawi) and the Lighthouse on Cape Campbell (Te Karaka).

In Foveaux Strait ($46^{\circ}45' \text{ S}$).

A line joining the Light on Waipapapa Point ($168^{\circ}33' \text{ E}$) with East Head ($47^{\circ}02' \text{ S}$) of Stewart Island (Rakiura).

On the Southeast.

A line running from South West Cape, Stewart Island, through The Snares (48° S, $166^{\circ}30'$ E) to North West Cape, Auckland Island ($50^{\circ}30'$ S, $166^{\circ}10'$ E), through this island to its Southern point.

On the South.

A line joining the Southern point of Auckland Island ($50^{\circ}55'$ S, 166° E) to South East Cape, the Southern point of Tasmania.

64.—Coral Sea.

On the North.

The South coast of New Guinea from the entrance to the Bensbak River ($141^{\circ}01'$ E) to Gado-Gadoa Island near its Southeastern extreme ($10^{\circ}38'$ S, $150^{\circ}34'$ E), down this meridian to the 100 fathom line and thence along the Southern edges of Uluma (Suckling) Reef and those extending to the Eastward as far as the Southeast point of Lawik Reef ($11^{\circ}43',5$ S, $153^{\circ}56',5$ E) off Tagula Island, thence a line to the Southern extreme of Rennell Island and from its Eastern point to Cape Surville, the Eastern extreme of San Cristobal Island, Solomons; thence through Nupani, the Northwestern of the Santa Cruz Islands ($10^{\circ}04'$ S, $165^{\circ}40',5$ E) to the Northernmost Island of the Duff or Wilson Group ($9^{\circ}48',5$ S, $167^{\circ}06'$ E).

On the Northeast.

From the Northernmost island of the Duff or Wilson Group through these islands to their Southeastern extreme, thence a line to Mera Lava, New Hebrides Islands ($14^{\circ}25'$ S, $168^{\circ}03'$ E) and down the Eastern coasts of the islands of this Group to Aneityum Island ($20^{\circ}11'$ S, $169^{\circ}51'$ E) in such a way that all the islands of these Groups, and the straits separating them, are included in the Coral Sea.

On the Southeast.

A line from the Southeastern extreme of Aneityum Island to Southeast (Nokanhui) Islets ($22^{\circ}46'$ S, $167^{\circ}34'$ E) off the Southeast extreme of New Caledonia, thence through the East point of Middleton Reef to the Eastern extreme of Elizabeth Reef ($29^{\circ}55'$ S, $159^{\circ}02'$ E) and down this meridian to Latitude 30° South.

On the South.

The parallel of 30° South to the Australian Coast.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Arafura Sea (48 h) and the East Coast of Australia as far South as Latitude 30° South.

65.—Solomon Sea.

On the Northwest.

By the Southeast limit of Bismarck Sea (66).

On the Northeast.

By a line from the Southern point of New Ireland to the North point of Buka Island, through this island to the Northwest point of Bougainville Island, along the Southern coasts of Bougainville, Choisel, Ysabel, Malaita and San Cristobal Islands.

On the South.

The Northern limit of the Coral Sea (64) between San Cristobal Island, Solomons, and Gado-Gadoa Island, off the Southeast extreme of New Guinea.

On the Southwest.

By the coast of New Guinea and a line from its Southeasternmost point through the Louisiade Archipelago to Rossel Island.

66.—Bismarck Sea.

Is that area of the South Pacific Ocean off the Northeast coast of New Guinea. It is bounded:

On the North and East.

By the Northern and Northeastern coasts of the islands of New Ireland, New Hanover, the Admiralty Islands, Hermit Island, and the Ninigo Group, through Manu and Aua Islands to Wuvulu Island and thence a line to Baudissin Point in New Guinea (142°02' E).

On the Southeast.

A line from the Southern point of New Ireland along the parallel of 4°50' South to the coast of New Britain, along its Northern coast and thence a line from its Western extreme through the Northern point of Umboi Island to Teliata Point, New Guinea (5°55' S, 147°24' E).

On the Southwest.

By the Northeast coast of New Guinea.

Corrections

Corrections to pages 12 and 13

19.- Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Scottish Seas (18).

On the South.

A line joining St. David's Head ($51^{\circ}54'N$, $5^{\circ}19'W$) to Carnsore Point ($52^{\circ}10'N$, $6^{\circ}22'W$).

20.- Bristol Channel.

A line joining Hartland Point ($51^{\circ}01'N$, $4^{\circ}32'W$) to St. Govan's Head ($51^{\circ}36'N$, $4^{\circ}55'W$).

-13-

21.- English Channel.

On the West.

A line joining Isle Vierge ($48^{\circ}38'23''N$, $4^{\circ}34'13''W$) to Lands End ($50^{\circ}04'N$, $5^{\circ}43'W$).

On the East.

The Southwestern limit of the North Sea (4).

21 A.- Celtic Sea.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Irish Sea (19), the South coast of Ireland, thence from Mizen Head a line drawn to a position $51^{\circ}N$, $11^{\circ}30'W$.

On the West and South.

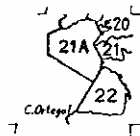
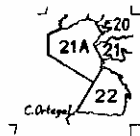
A line from the position $51^{\circ}N$, $11^{\circ}30'W$ South to $49^{\circ}N$, thence to latitude $46^{\circ}30'N$ on the Western limit of the Bay of Biscay (22), thence along that line to Penmarch Point.

On the East.

The Western limit of the English Channel (21) and the Western limit of the Bristol Channel (20).

22.- Bay of Biscay.

A line joining Cap Ortegal ($43^{\circ}46'N$, $7^{\circ}52'W$) to Penmarch Point ($47^{\circ}48'N$, $4^{\circ}22'W$).



21A. Celtic Sea.
Mer Celtique.

Page intentionally left blank