Ninth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
New York, 21 - 30 August 2007
Item 12 (g) of the provisional agenda*
Toponymic data files: Other publications

Geographical Names in Various Languages

Submitted by Norway **

* E/CONF.98/1.
** Prepared by Botolv Helleland and Vigleik Leira, Norway.
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES

Prepared by Botolv Helleland & Vigleik Leira, Norway

Summary:
The linguistic multiplicity of this book is mainly European. Most names are given in a variety of European languages, including Greek and Russian with names both in transcribed and untranscribed forms. The author discusses the question of what forms should be chosen as headwords and points to some options. With regard to the forms following the headword he sees issues and difficulties much on a par with the headword itself. He strongly advocates the view that in dealing with names in non-Latin scripts both transcription and retranscription can be necessary in order to give adequate and correct information. Furthermore he has some remarks on dicacritics and on possible sources of misinformation.
(A preliminary report on this project was presented as Working Paper No. 25 at the Twenty-second Session of UNEGN, 20–29 April 2004)

ON ELABORATING A MULTILINGUAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Based on the work that resulted in Vigleik Leira: Geographical Names in Several Languages (Geografiske navn i flere språk, Novus forlag, Oslo 2006; ISBN 10 82-7099-447-2)

One alphabetical list or many lists based on some division into different topics (lakes, rivers, mountains, islands, countries, cities, villages etc.)?
I strongly recommend one list. It is easier to seek information on Athabasca at one place, be it the river or the lake, or both, than to move from one place to another dependant of whether the lake or the river is at question.

Choice of form(s) of reference (headword)
The natural option is to give each name in the form it has in the language that is used to edit the list. For instance a Czech list can enter the name of the Danish capital as København, which is the obvious form for Czech readers to use when seeking information on that city.

In some cases two or more forms are used within the same language. One form may be stated as the correct one by an official language council (as is the case in Norway) while another form is the more commonly used. When two or more forms are competing the editor must choose between different procedures. Which forms are to be listed, all the forms that can be said to be in ordinary use? Or those forms only that have an official status (that is if the orthography of the language in question is under some sort of official regulation)?

When two forms are both considered to be correct, should one be treated as the principal form and the other as an optional one? Should both forms be given at their alfabetic places, or should there be a reference from one of them to the other one? This last question can be regarded as a matter of saving space only, but may also be considered under a more principal point of view.
In my list I have stuck to the principle of giving the names in the orthography stated by the Norwegian Language Council. The two Greek names that in English renderings are *Athens* and *Rhodes* are treated like this:

**Aten** el. **Athen** hovedstaden i Hellas; Afny (ru. Αθήνα), Ateena (est., fi.), Atenas (port., sp.), Atēnas (latv.), Atene (it.), Atény (tsj.), Athen (da., før., ty.), Athen el. Aten (sv.), Athen (sam.), Apena (isl.), Athene (ned.), Athēnes (fr.), Athens (eng.), Athēna (gr. Ἀθήνα), Athēna el. Athēn (ung.)

**Ródos** (gr. Ρόδος) gresk øy og by; Rhodes (eng., fr.), Rhodos (da., est., sam., sv., ty.), Rhódos (isl.), Rhodus (lat.), Roda el. Rodosa (latv.), Rodas (sp.), Rodes (port.), Ródhos (fi.), Rodi (it.), Rodo Sala (lit.), Rodos (fær., ned., ru Ρόδος), Rodos el. Rhodos (fi.), Ródosz (ung.)

In the official Norwegian orthography you can choose between *Aten* and *Athen* while *Ródos* (with or without the stress marker -) is the only accepted form. I have listed the names in accordance with this in order to give the readers full and accurate information of the official spelling. – In actual use the forms with the h (*Athen, Rhodos*) are the more common ones.

**Forms following the headword**

The forms in other languages may deviate from or be identical with the form in the list language (the headword). Difference in one letter or in the use or non-use of a diacritic mark is enough to establish a deviation. Identity of forms demand that the same letters follow upon each other in the exact same sequence, e.g. *Paris*, which is the French endonymic name of the capital of France, and serves as well as the name in many other languages, regardless of differences in pronunciation.

The selection and registration of forms in other languages may meet with the same difficulties as the list language has to cope with.

**Endonyms**

Endonyms should be marked in one way or another. I have chosen to give the endonyms in *italics*. If the *endonym* also is the headword, there is a combination of letters in *bold* script and in *italics*, see *Calais* further down.

**Transcription and retranscription**

Transcriptions are needed when the list includes names in languages using another writing system than the list language, e.g. the transferring of names in Cyrillic and Greek letters to forms with Latin letters – or vice versa.

*Retranscription* – in the sense of transcription back to the original system – is e.g. needed to account for Greek and Russian renderings of names with Latin alphabet spellings:

*Calais* (fr., da., eng., est., fi., før., isl., it., ned., port., sp., sv., ty., ung.) by i Frankrike; Kale (ru. Калей), Kalē (gr. Καλαί), Kalē (latv.), Kalē (lit.)

As the listing shows retranscription does not necessarily result in reinstalling of the original form. Transcription is mainly a device to suggest *pronunciation* of a name belonging to another writing system. Thus the Greek form *Kalai* and the Russian form *Kanei* indicate for Greeks and Russians respectively how to pronounce the name of the French town, which in the French orthography has the spelling *Calais*. For readers not familiar with Greek and Russian the retranscription is necessesary for enabling them to have an idea of how the name sounds in Greek and Russian.

An interesting collateral effect of retranscription may be – as demonstrated here – that it serves better to indicate the pronunciation of a foreign name than the spelling in your own
language. Thus for Norwegians Kale and especially Kalé is a far better clue to the
pronunciation than the spelling Calais.

It must be emphasized that the real Greek form is Kalat, and the real Russian form is
Kala. (The stress marker ' is part of the spelling system in Greek, while not used in ordinary
Russian texts, but in dictionaries and encyclopedias.) Both transcriptions and retranscriptions
are to a great extent language specific and thus not suitable for common intralinguistic
considerations. For lists of the kind that is considered here, it is therefore necessary to include
both transcribed and untranscribed forms. The genuine untranscribed forms are for the
specialists of the language(s) in question and may serve as check points. The transcribed
forms serve as information for a general public and for linguists who are not familiar with the
given languages.

Diacritics
Within the languages based on the Latin alphabet the use and non-use of diacritics and other
special letters vary considerably. The diacritics outside your own language is often a nuisance.
They may be difficult to produce from the keyboard and sometimes they are not obtainable at
all. How they function in the system of interaction between speech and writing in the actual
language is often concealed in the fog of general ignorance.

The diacritics serve mainly two purposes. They change the pronunciation of the
letter(s) inflicted and they mark stress position. The latter is a possible source of misinterpre-
tations. In the Portuguese endonym Setúbal the sign ' serves as a stress marker. The
Hungarian form is identic: Setúbal. But in Hungarian the mark ' is used to indicate a long
vowel. So, is Setúbal simply a reproduction of the Portuguese endonym (the use of the initial
S instead of a possible sequence Sz is a hint in that direction, but not a proof), or has it
something to with the Hungarian pronunciation?

Polish names are stressed on the penultimate syllable. So what about Kraków? The
mark ' above the o has nothing to do with stress, but indicates that the o is to be pronounced
like the Nordic o, not the European a.

A list of the type in consideration should be furnished with some information – the
more, the better – on the use of diacritics in the languages that are included in the list.

The principle of Norwegian language policy in the last decades has been to fully
respect the use of diacritics in languages that use the Latin alphabet. The endonyms are
registered as Norwegian forms regardless of the kind and number of diacritics they are
equipped with. There are two general exceptions: Vietnamese names are given without
diacritics, and the two Turkish letters (İ, İ) are treated as one letter in the "normal" Latin
way, a dot above the small letter, no dot above the capital one. Furthermore there are some
individual exceptions: e.g. no diacritics in the names of Mexico, Panama, Peru and Senegal.

Some possible sources of misinformation
During some years now there has been a tendency in large world atlases to give geographical
names of foreign places, not in their traditional and well known forms, but in "international"
versions, often based on English transcriptions of names originating from non-Latin writing
systems.

Jerusalem is the ordinary Norwegian form of the name of the city in The Middle East.
A large Norwegian atlas (472 pages) published in 2005 gives the name as Yerushalayim, a
form not used in ordinary Norwegian. Jerusalem is given in parenthesis. The form Al-Quds is
given as the second parenthesis in one of the three pages where the name appears.

Damaskus is the Norwegian name of the capital of Syria. The same atlas has Dimashq
as the main form and Damaskus in parenthesis.
Yerushalayim and Dimashq are also given in a Hungarian, a Portuguese and in a Spanish atlas.

On the other hand, an Italian atlas (2005) has the forms Jerusalemme and Damasco, the same forms that I have stated in my list:


Damascus (da., fær., isl., ned., sv., ty.) hovedstaden i Syria; Damas (fr.), Damascus (it., port., sp.), Damascus (eng.), Damascus (ru. Дамаск), Damaska (latv.), Damaskas (lit.), Damaskos (fi., sam.), Damaskós (gr. Δαμασκός), Damascusz (ung.), Dammeseq (hebr.), Dimashq el. Ash-Sham (arab.)

Neither are comprehensive encyclopedias to be fully trusted. Store Norske Leksikon ‘Great Norwegian Encyclopedia’ (from the same publishers as the atlas referred to above) has in the latest edition (16 volumes, 2005–2007) the following entry: Rhodos, gr. Ródhos, Rodos. Here it is concealed that Rhodos is not accepted in the official Norwegian orthography (the official form being Rodos or Ródos). There is not even a reference from Rodos at the appropriate alphabetic place to Rhodos. Furthermore, the two forms given as Greek are not Greek, they are transcriptions. The Greek form is of course Róðos, which gives Ródos in Norwegian transcription.

Vigleik Leira vigleikl@yahoo.no
Ragnhild Schibbyes vei 14
0968 Oslo
Norway

Former member of the staff of the Norwegian Language Council (← Norsk språkråd)
(now The Language Council (← Språkrådet))

See: http://www.sprakrad.no/
Vigleik Leira

Geografiske navn i flere språk
(Geographical names in various languages)

Oslo: Novus 2006
Fra norsk til andre språk
(From Norwegian into other languages)

A

Aachen (ty., da eng., est., isl., sv., ung.) by i Tyskland; Aachen (gr. Αχαίη), Aachen (lit.), Aachen (latv.), Aix-la-Chapelle (fr.), Aaken (ned.), Aken (θυ. Αμευ), Akvisgran (po.), Aquasgrān (sp.), Aquasgrana (it.), Aquiagran (fr.), Aquiagran (dt.), Aquiagranum (lat.), Čachov (tsj.)

Aarst (ned., da., eng., sv., ung.) el. Alost (fr., port.) by i ned. spr. Belgia

Aare (ty., it., sv., ung.) elv i Sveits; Arole (fr.)

Aargau (ty., da., eng., est., sv., ung.) ty. spr. kanton i Sveits; Argau (ru. Аргой), Argovia (it., retor., sp.), Argòvía (port.), Argovia (fr.)

Aarlen (ned.) el. Arlon (fr.) by i fr. spr. Belgia;

Arlon el. Arlen (port.), Orolounum (lat.)

Asisat (gys.), fær., isl., ung.) el. Egedesminde (da., sv., isl., ung.) kommune og by på vestkysten av Grønland

Abadan (da., eng., fi., fr., fær., it., ned., sv., ty., ru Абадан) havneby i Iran; Abadá (port.), Abadán (gr. Αβαδάν), Ābādān (per., est., isl., sp., ung.), Ābādān (latv.)

Abakan (da., eng., cat., fi., fr., isl., it., it., sv., ty., ru Абакан) by i Russland, hovedstaden i Khakasien; Abācā (port.), Ābākān (sp., ung., gr Αβακάκα), Ābākān (latv.), Ābākānas (lit.)

Aberdeen (eng., da., est., fi., fr., fær., isl., it., ned., port., sp., sv., ty., ung.) grevskap og by i Skottland; Aberdín (ru Абердин), Aberdún (gr. Αβερδένιο), Aberdina (latv.), Devana (lat.), Eberdina (latv.), Obar-Dheadhain (gael.), Obar Dheadhain (irsk.)

Abidjan (fr., da., eng., est., fi., fr., fær., isl., it., ned., sam., sv., ty., ung.) by i Elfenbeinskysten;

Abidžán (gr. Αβιδζάν), Abidżán (ru Абидзя́н), Abidžán (sp.), Abidžán (lat.), Abijó (port. Abidžán)

Abilene (eng., da., fi., isl., it., ned., sv., ung.) by i Texas, USA; Abilin (ru Абилин)

Abkhazia (eng.) republikk i Georgien; Abčāsia (port.), Abchasien (ty.), Abcharzien (sv.), Abchazija (lit.), Abhāsia (est.), Abhasia (fr., it.), Abhāzija (ung.), Abhāzija (latv.), Abjasie (sp.), Abkhasia (isl.), Abkhasien (da.), Abkhazie (fr.), Abkhazia (ru. Абхазия), Āpsāny (abk.)

Abruzzene/Abrużzanne fjell-landskap i Italia;

Abrūtis (ru Аbruţi), Abruzos (port., sp.), Abruzzo (ty.), Åbrużzerna (sv.), Åbrużzerne (da.), Åbrużzes (fr.), Abruzzì (it., isl.), Åbrużzi (fi.)

Abruzzo (it.) region i Midd-Italia; Abroutis (gr. Απουτίστα), Abrūtis (ru. Аbruţi), Abrūzos (port., sp.), Åbrużzen (ty.), Åbrużzes (fr.), Åbružzi (da., eng., ung.), Åbrużzi (fi.), Åbruzzo el. Åbruźni (est., sv.)

Abu Dhabi (da., eng., est., fi., fær., isl., it., ned., port., sp., sv., ty.) hovedstaden i De forente arabiske emirater; Abū Dabi (gr. Αβου Νταμπί), Abu Dabi (latv.), Abu-Dabi (ung., ru Абу-Даби), Abū Dabī (latv.), Abū Zābī el. Abu Dabi (sp.), Abu Dabis (lit.), Abu Zaby (arab.)

Abuja (eng., da., est., fi., fr., fær., isl., it., ned., port., sv., ty., ung.) hovedstaden i Nigeria;

Abudżja (ru Абухар), Abuja (gr. Απουιά), Abuja (latv.)

Acapulco (sp., da., eng., est., fi., fr., fær., isl., it., ned., sam., sv., ty., ung.) by i Mexico; Acapulco de Juárez (port.), Akapoško (gr. Ακαπούλκο), Akapoško (latv., ru Акапулько)

Accra (eng., da., fr., fær., isl., it., ned., sam., sp., sv., ung.) hovedstaden i Ghana; Accra el Akkra (ty.), Accra el Accra (port.), Akkra (isl., ru Аккра), Akkra (gr. Ακκρά), Akra (latv., lit.)

Açeh (indon., da., eng., est., ung.) provins i Indonesia; Aceh el. Atjeh (fr.), Achém (port.), Ajtekh (ru. Ачех)

Aconcagua (sp., da., eng., est., fi., fr., fær., isl., ned., sam., port., sv., ty., ung.) fjell i Argentina; Akoŋkagoua (gr. Ακονκάγκουα), Akoŋkagoua (ru. Аконкагуа), Akoŋkagoua (latv.)

Adana (tyr., da., eng., est., fi., fr., isl., it., latv., ned., port., sp., sv., ty., ung., ru Адانا) by i Tyrkia; Ādāna (gr. Αδάνα)

Addis Abeba (da., eng., est., fi., isl., it., sam., sv., ty.), hovedstaden i Etiopia; Addis Ababa (eng., isl.), Addis-Abeba (ru. Аддис-Абэбя), Addis-Abeba
Fra andre språk til norsk
(From other languages into Norwegian)

I denne henvisingslista fra former i andre språk er der ikke tatt hensyn til diakritiske tegn. Det vil si at der f.eks. ikke er gitt henvisning fra Réunion til Réunion, heller ikke fra Perù til Peru. Videre dekker etahiopie både francisk Éthiopie og nederlandsk Ethiopië. Bokstavene c, s, og z dekker henholdsvis c, ĉ, ĺ, s, s, š, ŝ og z, ţ, ęż, ęż. Derimot er ä, ü og ö beholdt.

I aserbajdsjanske former er d (alternativ bokstav i navn) satt inn i stedet for a, i samiske d og ng i stedet for d og g, i tyrkiske og aserbajdsjanske i i stedet for t.

For navn som Trinidad og Tobago er det ikke vist fra former som avvik er bare gjennom ordet som svarer til og. I hovedlista er de faktiske formene gitt under de respektive språka.

's Gravenhage > Haag
's-Hertogenbosch > Hertogenbosch

Abjasia > Abkhazia
Abkhasia > Abkhazia
Abkhasien > Abkhazia
Abkhazia > Abkhazia
Abkhazija > Abkhazia
Abou Dabi > Abu Dhabi
Abouja > Abuja
Abroutsi > Abruzzo
Abrutatsi > Abruzzene
Abrutatsi > Abruzzo
Abruzos > Abruzene
Abruzos > Abruzzo
Abruzzes > Abruzzene
Abruzzes > Abruzzo
Abruzzi > Abruzzene
Abruzzit > Abruzzene
Abruzzit > Abruzzo
Abu Dabi > Abu Dhabi
Abu Dabis > Abu Dhabi
Abu Zabi > Abu Dhabi
Abu Zaby > Abu Dhabi
Abudabi > Abu Dhabi
Abu-Dabi > Abu Dhabi
Abudzja > Abuja
Abus > Humber
Acaba > Akaba
Acaia > Akhalu
Acapulco de Juarez > Acapulco
Acaya > Akhalu
Achaia > Akhalu
### Geografiske betegnelser – fra andre språk til norsk

(Geographic terms - from other languages into Norwegian)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Æ fæer, itl.</th>
<th>Elv</th>
<th>Bahr arab</th>
<th>Elv</th>
<th>Bukt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Æarosí far</td>
<td>Munning</td>
<td>Baia it</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avvikko fi</td>
<td>Ørken</td>
<td>Bajo port</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-abadv hind p</td>
<td>By</td>
<td>Bank sv</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Halvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquitrino it</td>
<td>Sump</td>
<td>Baselines latv</td>
<td>Havn(eby)</td>
<td>Bredd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada tyr</td>
<td>Øy</td>
<td>Basin eng</td>
<td>Basseg</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adalar</td>
<td>Tyr øye</td>
<td>Basse fr</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affluent fr</td>
<td>Bielv</td>
<td>Bassein est</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affluent it</td>
<td>Bielv</td>
<td>Bassin da. fr</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affluent rum</td>
<td>Bielv</td>
<td>Basso it</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affluent sp</td>
<td>Bielv</td>
<td>Basin eng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpí sam</td>
<td>Osean</td>
<td>Baseline alt</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpíu lefr</td>
<td>Fjelltopp</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akrotirio gr</td>
<td>Kapp</td>
<td>Becken ty</td>
<td>Myr</td>
<td>Vest(re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akiti gr</td>
<td>Kyst</td>
<td>Batk ty</td>
<td>Myr</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alainko fi</td>
<td>Lavland</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Myr</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldea sp</td>
<td>Landsby</td>
<td>Bažina tsj</td>
<td>Basseteng</td>
<td>Nord(re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldecla port</td>
<td>Landsby</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Basseteng</td>
<td>Nord(re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldey fi</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
<td>Bei kin</td>
<td>Basset eng</td>
<td>Nord(re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aléfjord ung</td>
<td>Lavland</td>
<td>Beinn gael</td>
<td>Fjell</td>
<td>Fjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alías fi</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Ben skor sk eng</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Basset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsó ung</td>
<td>Nedre</td>
<td>Berg ru</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Basset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alto it. port, sp</td>
<td>Øvre</td>
<td>Berg ned</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Basset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altopiano it</td>
<td>Høyelet</td>
<td>Berg ty</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antartik-kos gr</td>
<td>Øst(e)</td>
<td>Berg sj</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipel fr</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelty</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago eng</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago sp</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago it</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
<td>Bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelang est</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Besat indon. malay</td>
<td>Bjelv</td>
<td>Bjelv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelag ru</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Bjerg da</td>
<td>Berg, bjell</td>
<td>Berg, bjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelagos gr.</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Bjergkøde da</td>
<td>Fjell</td>
<td>Fjell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkipelag da, sv</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Boca sp</td>
<td>Munning</td>
<td>Munning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkipelago port</td>
<td>Arkipel</td>
<td>Boca it</td>
<td>Sund</td>
<td>Sund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augs-lativ</td>
<td>Øvre</td>
<td>Bogaz tyr</td>
<td>Skog</td>
<td>Skog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austeni latv</td>
<td>Høyland</td>
<td>Bois fr</td>
<td>Myr</td>
<td>Myr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrum-lativ</td>
<td>Øst(e)</td>
<td>Boloto ru</td>
<td>Stor</td>
<td>Stor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austur isl</td>
<td>Øst(e)</td>
<td>Bolsjof ru</td>
<td>Basset</td>
<td>Basset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bani ned</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
<td>Bosco it</td>
<td>Skog</td>
<td>Skog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab arab</td>
<td>Sund</td>
<td>Bosque port, sp</td>
<td>Fr. munning</td>
<td>Fr. munning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacinó it</td>
<td>Basseng</td>
<td>Bouche</td>
<td>Bred</td>
<td>Bred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia sp</td>
<td>Bukt</td>
<td>Bromé</td>
<td>Bred</td>
<td>Bred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>