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New place names for Seymour Island (Antarctic Peninsula) introduced in 1994

The new place names described here in alphabetical order have been introduced during the field work of the Argentine-Polish geological party on the Seymour (Marambio) Island, Antarctic Peninsula in the austral summer of 1993–1994 (*see* Text—Fig. 1, Pls 1–2)

Bill Hill. 64°15'30"S, 56°44'20"W. Hill (41m a.s.l.) southwest of Cross Valley near López de Bertodano Bay (Pl. 2, Fig. 2), where numerous well preserved invertebrate fossils were found during the austral summer of 1993–1994. Named in honour of Professor William (Bill) J. Zinsmeister, paleontologist (Purdue University, West Lafayette; Indiana).

Elliot Ridge. 64°13'20"S, 56°37'10"W. Ridge up to 100 m a.s.l. extends eastward from Cape Wiman parallel to the shoreline (Pl. 1, Fig. 1). Name introduced in honour of Professor David H. Elliot, geologist (Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio)

Jorge Cove. 64°13'30"S, 56°38'30"W. Small cove between La Plata Point and Cape Wiman in front of Silent Valley (Pl. 1, Fig. 1). Named in honour of Jorge Lusky (Instituto Antártico Argentino, Buenos Aires), the brave member of logistic groups, in several Argentine Antarctic expeditions.

La Plata Point. 64°13'40"S, 56°39'50"W. Named in honour of paleontologists from Departamento Científico de Paleontología Vertebrados, Museo

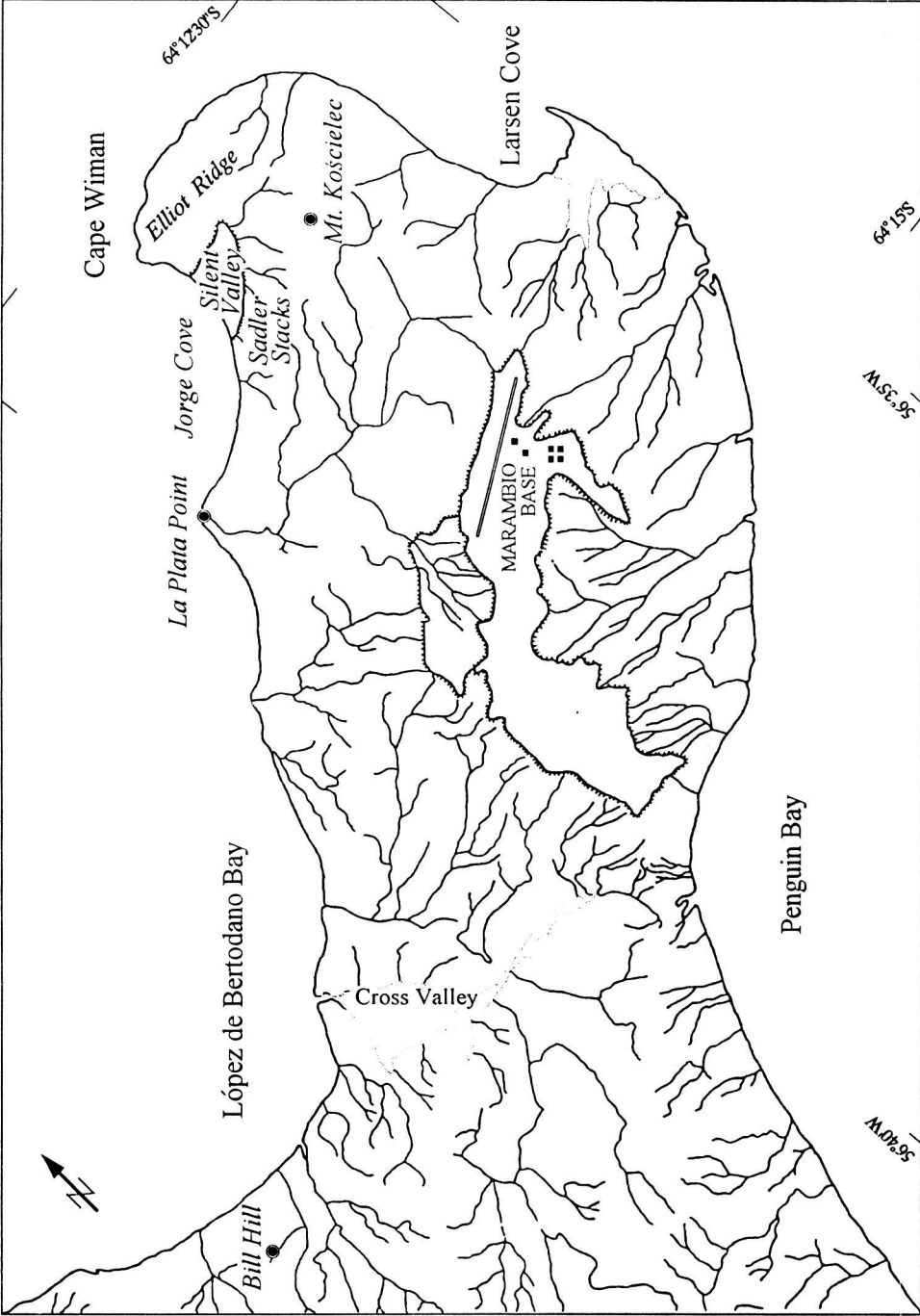
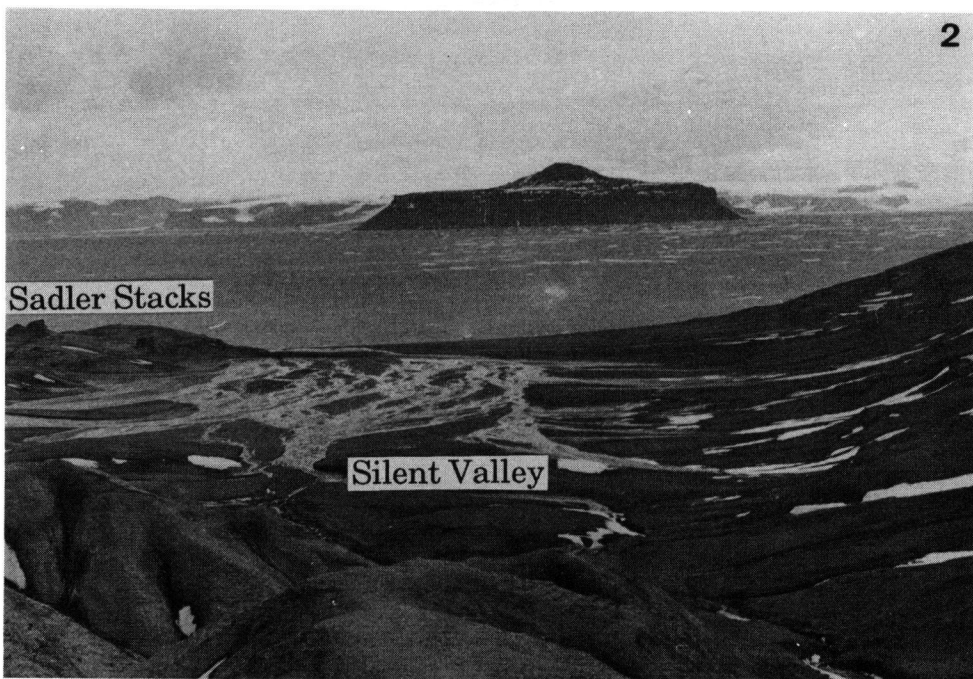
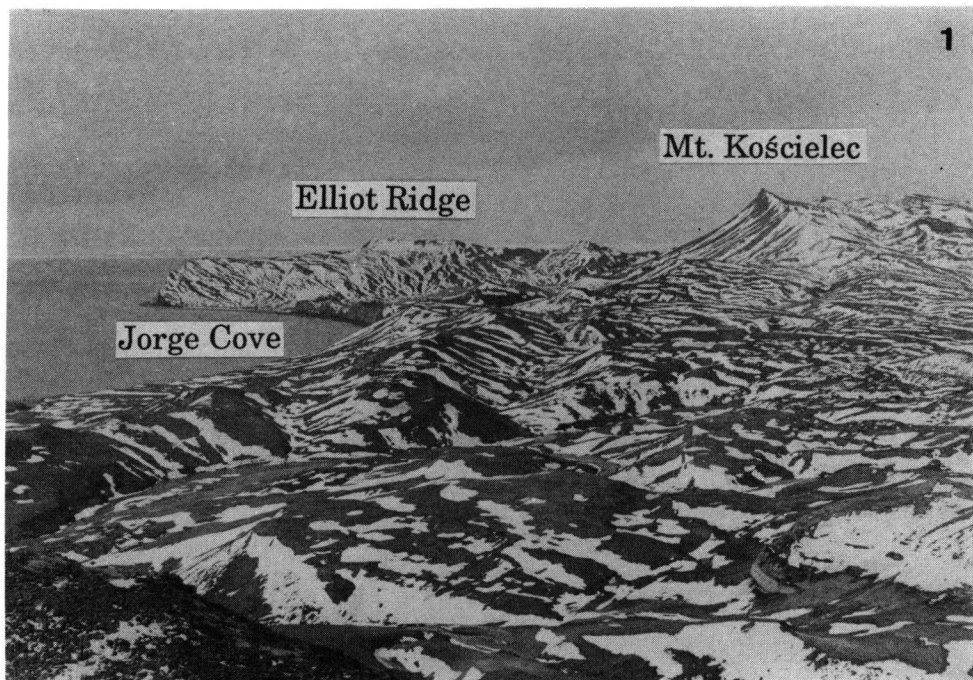
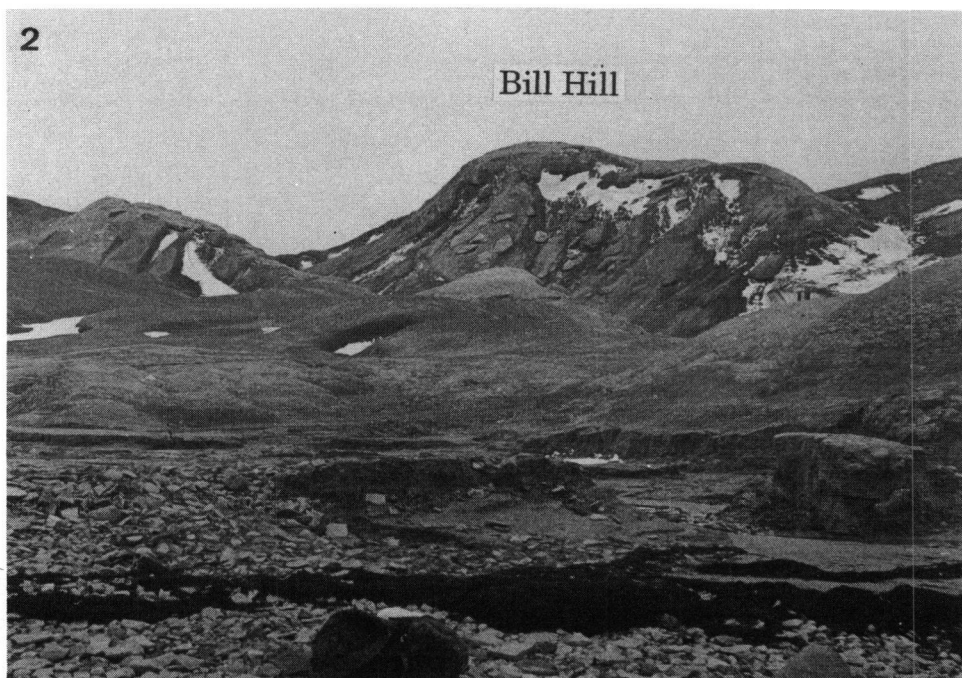
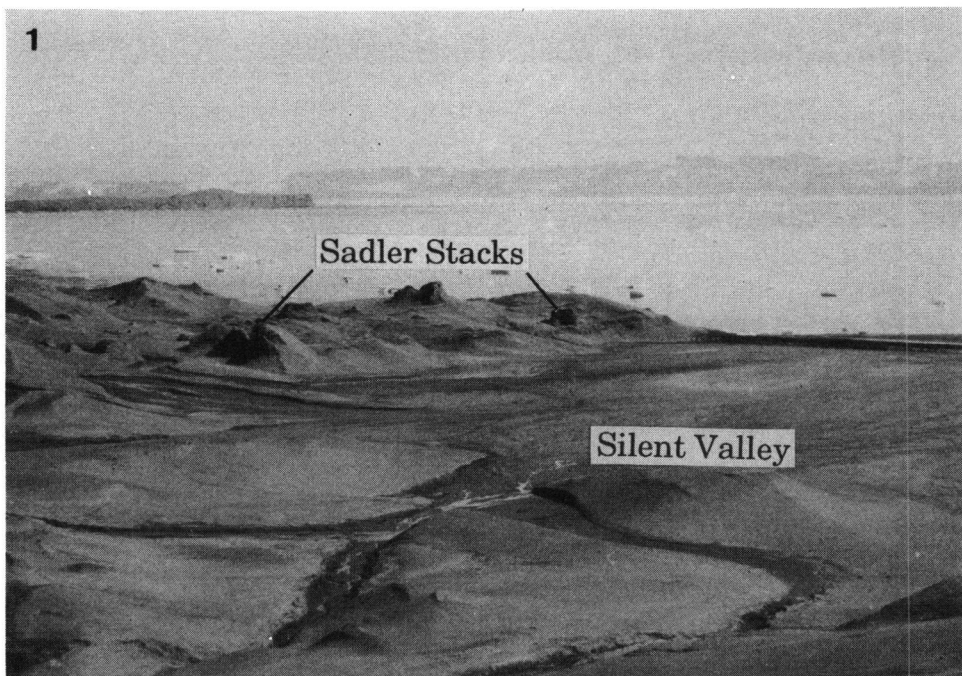


Fig. 1. Location of the new place names in northern part of the Seymour (Marambio) Island. Map adopted from Brecher (cf. Brecher and Tope 1988) see also Geologic Map of Seymour Island in Feldmann and Woodburne, eds (1988).



1. View of the northern part of Seymour Island built by Tertiary rocks.
2. Silent Valley near Cape Wiman. Cockburn and James Ross islands in the background.
Photos by A. Gaździcki, February 1994



1. View of the left side of Silent Valley showing Sadler Stacks. In the background Bodman Point and James Ross Island. *Photo by A. Gaździcki, February 1992.*
2. Bill Hill viewed from the López de Bertodano Bay. *Photo by A. Gaździcki, February 1994.*

de La Plata, Argentina. They used to camp there during several Argentine Antarctic expeditions.

Mount Kościelec. $64^{\circ}13'10''\text{S}$, $56^{\circ}37'10''\text{W}$. Mount about 170 m a.s.l. (Pl. 1, Fig. 1). Named after a characteristic peak in the Tatra Mountains in Poland.

Sadler Stacks. $64^{\circ}13'10''\text{S}$, $56^{\circ}38'20''\text{W}$. Stacks on the left side of Silent Valley (Pl. 1, Fig. 2; Pl. 2, Fig. 1). Named in honour of Professor Peter M. Sadler, sedimentologist (University of California, Riverside; California).

Silent Valley. $64^{\circ}13'\text{S}$, $56^{\circ}38'\text{W}$. The east–west trending broad valley between Elliot Ridge and Sadler Stacks (Pl. 1, Fig. 2; Pl. 2, Fig. 1). The valley protected from winds, remote from open sea and sea animals.

References

- BRECHER H. H. and TOPE R. W. 1988. Topographic map of Seymour Island. — In: Feldmann R. M. and Woodburne M. O. (eds), *Geology and paleontology of Seymour Island, Antarctic Peninsula*. — Geol. Soc. Amer., Memoir 169: 7–19.
- FELDMANN R. M. and WOODBURNE M. O. (eds) 1988. *Geology and paleontology of Seymour Island, Antarctic Peninsula*. — Geol. Soc. Amer., Memoir 169: 566 pp.

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Streszczenie

Przedstawiono wykaz nowych nazw geograficznych wprowadzonych na obszarze Wyspy Seymour (Marambio), Półwysp Antarktyczny (fig. 1, pl. 1–2) w czasie prac terenowych argentyńsko–polskiej grupy geologicznej w sezonie 1993–1994.