

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

SECOND EDITION
1995

Names Approved by the
UNITED STATES BOARD ON
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Compiled and edited by Fred G. Alberts

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June 1995

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Communications concerning Antarctic names should be sent to the
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Foreword

This gazetteer contains 12,710 names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names and the Secretary of the Interior for features in Antarctica and the area extending northward to the Antarctic Convergence. Included in this geographic area, the Antarctic region, are the off-lying South Shetland Islands, the South Orkney Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, Bouvetøya, Heard Island, and the Balleny Islands. These names have been approved for use by U.S. Government agencies. Their use by the Antarctic specialist and the public is highly recommended for the sake of accuracy and uniformity. This publication, which supersedes previous Board gazetteers or lists for the area, contains names approved as recently as December 1994.

The basic name coverage of this gazetteer corresponds to that of maps at the scale of 1:250,000 or larger for coastal Antarctica, the off-lying islands, and isolated mountains and ranges of the continent. Much of the interior of Antarctica is a featureless ice plateau. That area has been mapped at a smaller scale and is nearly devoid of toponyms. All of the names are for natural features, such as mountains, glaciers, peninsulas, capes, bays, islands, and subglacial entities. The names of scientific stations have not been listed alphabetically, but they may appear in the texts of some decisions. For the names of submarine features, reference should be made to the *Gazetteer of Undersea Features*, 4th edition, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1990.

Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names is the body of U.S. Government specialists responsible for conducting research on Antarctic names. The Committee, which is advisory to the Board, meets quarterly and recommends names for Board approval. From its inception in 1947 (succeeding the Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47) the Committee has remained a small working group. Chosen on the basis of their special knowledge, the members represent a cross section of academic and field expertise related to Antarctic investigations. Formal appointment to the Committee is by the Secretary of the Interior.

The members in 1994 were Peter F. Bermel (chair, U.S. Geological Survey), Guy G. Guthridge (National Science Foundation), Jerry L. Mullins (U.S. Geological Survey), Julie Palais (National Science Foundation), Olivia K.

Radford (Library of Congress), Mark P. Rockmore (Defense Mapping Agency), and Alison Wilson (National Archives).

Members of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1947 to the present, and the earlier Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47, are listed below. The members are listed in the order of their appointment. Asterisks identify those who chaired.

- * W. L. G. Joerg, 1943–52
- * Harold E. Saunders, 1943–61
Lawrence Martin, 1943–46
- * Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1946–72
Herman R. Friis, 1957–73
Paul A. Siple, 1958–62
- * Albert P. Crary, 1961–76
- * Henry M. Dater, 1962–74
Morton J. Rubin, 1973–74
Kelsey B. Goodman, 1973–76
- * Walter R. Seelig, 1973–86
- * Alison Wilson, 1975–94
Jerome R. Pilon, 1976–78
William R. MacDonald, 1976–77
- * Peter F. Bermel, 1979–94
Luther W. Wheat, 1979–88
Geza T. Thuronyi, 1987–90
- * Guy G. Guthridge, 1989–
Jerry L. Mullins, 1993–
Julie Palais, 1994–
Olivia K. Radford, 1994–
Mark P. Rockmore, 1994–

The executive secretary of the Board on Geographic Names, Roger L. Payne, sits *ex officio* on the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and reports on its work at quarterly meetings of the Board. Richard R. Randall was the executive secretary of the Board from 1973 until his retirement from Federal service in 1993. The executive secretary from 1943 to 1973 was Meredith F. Burrill, who helped develop principles and policies for naming Antarctic features.

Fred G. Alberts, a senior geographer in the Office of Geography, Department of the Interior (later with the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center), served as secretary of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names from 1949 to 1980 with concurrent responsibility for carrying out names research. He directed the collection and analysis of names data from historical and

contemporary sources, the preparation of case briefs wherein the toponymic usage for each feature was recorded, and the presentation of the assembled information to the Committee for determination of the name. He was assisted for varying intervals by the following staff geographers listed in sequential order: Gardner D. Blodgett, Virginia S. Taylor, Gordon D. Ashley, and Thomas J. Strenger. Mr. Alberts has continued his association with the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names as mentor, advisor, and participant in its meetings.

From 1984 to 1993, Mark P. Rockmore, a geographer in the Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Defense Mapping Agency, was assigned staff responsibility for Antarctic names research and database maintenance. These functions and the relevant data and files were transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey in 1993 following their placement in the Defense Mapping Agency since 1967. The transfer consolidated Antarctic names research and mapping functions in one agency.

Jon C. Campbell, a geographer at the U.S. Geological Survey, was appointed secretary of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names in 1993, with responsibility for names research for the Committee and database maintenance for the Antarctic file of the Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System. In collaboration with Mr. Alberts, he served as the project director for the publication of this revised gazetteer.

Acknowledgments

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) has benefitted from the close cooperation of the U.S. Geological Survey, particularly the Antarctic mapping specialists who permitted advance use of their cartographic products and ready access to comprehensive aerial photog-

raphy. The Committee appreciates the conscientious efforts of leaders of the U.S. Antarctic Program who have commended for application to Antarctic features the names of individuals whose contributions have been meritorious. The Committee extends its thanks to the several university field parties whose accurate submission of Antarctic name proposals facilitated Committee work and assured use of approved names in ensuing maps and reports.

The free exchange of information and views which the Advisory Committee enjoys with Antarctic names committees in other Antarctic Treaty nations is gratefully acknowledged. Frequently these committees provide unique information concerning discovery and naming. Their cooperation has contributed to agreement on specific names, terminology, and policies bearing on the approval of names. Their assistance has been invaluable in resolving difficult nomenclature problems and reducing the number of conflicting names.

The present volume was compiled in a cooperative project involving three Federal agencies. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which supports the domestic and Antarctic placenames programs of the Board, funded research by Fred G. Alberts, who compiled and edited the present edition as well as the 1981 edition of the gazetteer. The USGS also supplied production coordination and support for this edition through the ACAN secretary, Jon C. Campbell. The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) supports the foreign and undersea placenames programs of the Board on Geographic Names and, from 1967 to 1993, also maintained records of Antarctic names. Initial compilation of most of the supplementary names in this edition was conducted at DMA by Mark P. Rockmore. The National Science Foundation, which manages the United States Antarctic Program, directed the printing of the present volume; funds for printing were provided by the Defense Mapping Agency.

The Antarctic Geographic Name Problem

The nature of the problem

The geographic nomenclature of Antarctica was long in need of an overall systematic treatment, objective in approach and based upon thorough examination of all of the evidence. The results of such treatment over a period of about three years were first presented in *The Geographical Names of Antarctica*, Special Publication No. 86, Board on Geographic Names, 1947. The continuing program since that publication has resulted in the issuance of several Board gazetteers which have now covered most of the geographic naming in the Antarctic. As research has filled in many of the previous gaps in knowledge, a number of names have been modified and minor amendments have been made in the policies. This revised publication brings together the enlarged body of names officially standardized for use by the United States Government, together with pertinent background information.

The Antarctic continent presents many nomenclature problems. Modern specialized tools were not available to the early explorers primarily responsible for initial activity in Antarctic naming, and the nature of Antarctica put great obstacles in their way. Prior to the advent of modern aerial photography and satellite imagery, the great size of the continent and its relative inaccessibility made it difficult to develop accurate concepts of the whole and the relationship of its parts. It has not been easy for explorers to describe and locate features unmistakably or to identify a feature reported previously by someone else. Many of the natural features in Antarctica are markedly similar in appearance; moreover, the appearance of a given feature may vary with the angle or the time of view. The extraordinary hazards of travel and frequent poor visibility have restricted observation. Practically all of the interior and much of the coast are masked with a cover of snow and ice through which protrude only the upper parts of mountains or mountain ranges. Although many glaciers are perfectly distinct, except perhaps at their sources, the relationship of ice masses to one another is commonly not obvious.

Another contributing difficulty in identification of features has been that the available records of exploration do not always permit exact fixing of positions at present. Chronometer errors in the early days of Antarctic exploration resulted sometimes in considerable errors in reported longitude; looming and mirages may have caused wide errors in latitude; flight positions were not always determined with

the precision necessary to permit full and accurate use of aerial photographs; and many features were named upon being viewed either from such a great distance or from such an angle that their relation to the local topographic detail could not be seen. Superimposition of names on previously named features in Antarctica has been the result of mistaken identity or location of features arising from the foregoing causes, of simultaneous exploration, or of lack of knowledge of previous naming. The records of early sealers and some other visitors to Antarctica have contributed little to the literature on Antarctic nomenclature. Explorers and cartographers of many nations and languages have contributed to the nomenclature of Antarctica, often without recording for posterity an explanation of their naming actions and often without full appreciation of everything that has preceded. In some instances the preceding events could not possibly have been known by explorers, since priority of occurrence was a matter only of weeks or even days. Superimposition of names has also resulted from intentional renaming of features to support, or on the basis of, Antarctic territorial claims.

The kinds of nomenclature problems encountered in Antarctica fall largely in these classes: determination of the facts, circumstances, and, insofar as possible, intent of original and any subsequent naming; the choice between multiple names for a feature; the choice between alternative generic terms such as land or coast; the correction of generic terms for features whose nature was not accurately known at the time of naming, such as a peninsula which turns out to be an island; identification and fixing of location; definitive description; and determination of the appropriateness of names for application to specific features.

Resolution of the problem

The need for a systematic overall treatment of Antarctic names was brought to the attention of the United States Board on Geographic Names by the requirements of the United States Antarctic Service expedition, 1939–41, and by the concomitant preparation in the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office of a volume of *Sailing Directions for Antarctica*, 1943, and a companion chart of the continent to be used for reference in conjunction with the volume.

The *Sailing Directions* and Chart No. 2562 were prepared under the direction of Commander Robert A.J. English, USN, who was executive secretary of the United States

Antarctic Interdepartmental Executive Committee. Commander English discussed informally many problems of nomenclature with Lawrence Martin of the Library of Congress and W.L.G. Joerg of the National Archives, both of whom had concerned themselves for some time with Antarctic nomenclature. There was also available to Commander English such general information on policy and background as the Board had developed up to that time, but the Board had never developed a definite and comprehensive statement of policy specifically pointed to the problem of Antarctic names.

In preparing the *Sailing Directions* and chart, it became evident that the resolving of name conflicts which had arisen over many years and the examination of new names proposed by the U.S. Antarctic Service expedition would entail considerable specialized research. Many of the names were referred to the Board on Geographic Names for its consideration. However, owing to the volume of the names and the complexities involved, the *Sailing Directions* and chart were published before all of the names could be reviewed. To focus on these names and the general question of Antarctic nomenclature, the Board appointed a Special Committee on Antarctic Names in July 1943. This committee consisted originally of W.L.G. Joerg, Chairman, Harold E. Saunders, and Lawrence Martin. After taking an active part in the initial stages of its work, Martin informally withdrew from the Committee in May 1946, and the other members continued as a committee of two. The Committee met with Meredith F. Burrill, executive secretary of the Board, in January 1944, made a preliminary appraisal of the situation, and considered several key names upon which it made recommendations. These recommendations were approved by the Board and the names promulgated. In the Antarctic, as elsewhere, it is necessary to examine the whole of the nomenclature before the relation of any one name to the general pattern becomes clear, and as the tangled threads of Antarctic naming were gradually unraveled some of these decisions were appropriately revised.

The Committee met at intervals during the early part of 1944 and worked out additional names, but the task assumed progressively increasing size until staff assistance was necessary. In order to make it possible for the Committee to make its contribution to both general and specific problems, the preparatory compilation of evidence on exploration and on specific names was assigned to Elizabeth Fielden in December 1944. She prepared a card record of individuals and ships that had taken part in Antarctic exploration and an annotated card file of names that had been applied or proposed for features in Antarctica. Upon

Fielden's resignation in October 1945, the work was assigned to Florence Lyle.

In March 1946 the Special Committee on Antarctic Names agreed to devote two or three half-days a week to expedite their part of the program. At the same time, Kenneth J. Bertrand was assigned full time to supervise the staff work on Antarctic names and to analyze the naming practices and records of the expeditions from their publications and from discussions with Antarctic explorers. After Bertrand joined the faculty of Catholic University of America in September 1946, he continued his investigations into Antarctic nomenclature and discovery as part of his University research program.

As the work advanced it became apparent that the formulation of a statement of guiding policy was a prerequisite to an objective approach not only to overall problems of nomenclature but also to specific problems of individual names. The need for a statement of principles and policies was urgent, particularly with reference to the names of living persons. Such names had been given by Antarctic explorers, and they appeared on maps under investigation by the Advisory Committee. It has long been the Board's policy, in making decisions on domestic geographic names, not to use the names of living persons, but the application of this policy to Antarctica appeared neither desirable nor possible. However, in the absence of specific positive policy to the contrary, this question had been one of the most serious obstacles to the resolution of the problem of Antarctic placenames.

A statement of policy for Antarctic names was drafted by Meredith F. Burrill and Kenneth J. Bertrand and reviewed by the Special Committee in the spring of 1946. After discussion with several Antarctic explorers and with Commander English, it was further refined. The resulting policy statement was approved in July 1946 and was promulgated by the Board on Geographic Names in *The Geographical Names of Antarctica*, Special Publication No. 86, 1947, which included several hundred placenames that had been decided by then. Since that time the policy has been tested through application to the choice of names in many controversial cases but has been modified only in detail.

In Special Publication No. 86, a small group of nonpersonal Scandinavian and German names was translated into English forms. Experience proved that confusion resulted when comparing maps carrying these revised forms with maps carrying the original foreign names. Also, correlation of the English and foreign names in gazetteers was hindered by the

fact that their alphabetical listings were far removed from one another.

The statement of policy was therefore amended. The section on translation and treatment of the generic term in nonpersonal foreign names has been revised to provide for retention of the specific term in most cases as originally given; retention of the original names if it is well established in international usage; substitution of an English generic for an included foreign generic, or generic plus definite article that is not readily understood (e.g., Rund Bay and Trilling Peaks for "Rundvika" and "Trillingnutane"); addition of an English generic to the foreign name so that the Anglicized form will agree basically with the original name, (e.g., Tvistein Pillars and Vorposten Peak for "Tvistein" and "Vorposten"); acceptance, in rare instances, of well established translated forms (e.g., Cape Well-met, which had become established for the feature originally named "Mötesudden").

Questions of political sovereignty have not entered into the consideration of the name policy or of individual Antarctic names. Inasmuch as the United States recognizes no territorial claims in Antarctica, the Board on Geographic Names is able to consider each name on its merits in relation to the unfolding knowledge of Antarctica. Therefore, the decisions contained herein have no political implication. The names of "lands" and "coasts" have been considered as applying to physical entities without political connotation

and have been described and delimited as such as far as present knowledge of them permits.

The approval of surnames only, instead of full names, involved the question of naming for male and female relatives and friends solely on the basis of relationship or friendship because custom and tradition forbade commemoration of the explorers themselves. It was decided that an orderly and appropriate geographic nomenclature for Antarctica would be achieved best by naming for persons who qualify under the policy.

An act of Congress in July 1947 abolished the former Board and created the present one, responsible conjointly with the Secretary of the Interior for standardization of geographic names. Joerg and Saunders were appointed members of a new Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names that continued without break the work of the former Special Committee. Bertrand was appointed a member of the Committee in October 1947 and, with Board Executive Secretary Meredith F. Burrill, rounded out an effective team. Meeting regularly one-half day or more each week for several years, this group worked over a great quantity of data in considering names known to have been applied to, or proposed for, Antarctic features. Their knowledge, understanding, and judgment in recommending impartial solutions to many difficult nomenclature questions established a level of excellence which was continued by later members of the Advisory Committee.

Policy Covering Antarctic Names

The following statement of policy guides the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and the Board on Geographic Names in deciding individual cases. It should be helpful also to those persons proposing names for natural features in the Antarctic.

The problem of geographic nomenclature in Antarctica differs from that of any land area of comparable size. Antarctica has no permanent settlements. Even in the stations continuously occupied for a number of years the personnel are rotated. The continent has been visited and explored by the representatives of many nations, who, by their heroic efforts to broaden man's knowledge of this land of ice and snow, have fully demonstrated the international nature of the world of science. Most major features of Antarctica have been discovered and mapped, but a large number of secondary features continue to be only partially delineated and remain unnamed.

Under the policy here set forth, decisions on Antarctic names are based on priority of application, appropriateness, and the extent to which usage has become established. The nationality of the honoree is not a factor in the consideration of personal names. The grouping of natural features into three orders of magnitude, with corresponding categories of persons according to the type of contribution which they have made, is intended to provide the greatest possible objectivity in determining the appropriateness of a name.

Because Antarctica has no history of permanent settlement, and because the continent has been unveiled through the efforts of explorers, scientists, and others, the Board has found it practical to apply the names of such persons to Antarctic natural features. The requirements for naming features, coupled with the availability of names of deserving people, further justify this practice. It does not, however, preclude the use of other than personal names.

The names of Antarctic buildings, facilities, stations and other installations, not being natural features, do not fall within the purview of the Board. Such names, though not included as main entries in the decision list, are significant in the overall nomenclature and do occur frequently in the text of decisions.

Types of natural features

The kinds of features that have been named in the Antarctic are roughly grouped in three categories. There is considerable latitude for judgment in classifying individual features,

since it is practically impossible to set size limits for "large glaciers," "great mountains," or "large bays."

Features having special significance or prominence in geographic discovery, scientific investigation, or the history of Antarctica may be placed in the next higher category than their size would warrant.

1. First-order features
 - a. Regions or "lands"
 - b. Coasts
 - c. Seas
 - d. Plateaus
 - e. Extensive mountain ranges
 - f. Major subglacial basins, mountains, or plateaus
 - g. Ice shelves
 - h. Large glaciers
2. Second-order features
 - a. Peninsulas
 - b. Mountain ranges, except the most extensive
 - c. Great or prominent mountains
 - d. Glaciers, except the largest
 - e. Prominent capes
 - f. Islands or ice rises
 - g. Gulfs
 - h. Large bays
 - i. Straits or passages
 - j. Harbors
 - k. Extensive reefs, shoals, or banks
3. Third-order features
 - a. Minor mountains and hills
 - b. Nunataks
 - c. Cliffs
 - d. Rocks
 - e. Minor shore features
 - f. Points
 - g. Capes (except the greater or more prominent ones)
 - h. Glaciers (except the greater or more prominent ones)
 - i. Bays (except the greater or more prominent ones)
 - j. Coves
 - k. Anchorages
 - l. Parts of these features
 - m. Reefs, shoals, and banks of small extent

Application of personal names to features

Personal names generally are applied to natural features as outlined here:

1. First-order features
 - a. Leaders or organizers of expeditions to the Antarctic
 - b. Persons who have made discoveries of outstanding significance in Antarctica, or leaders of parties or captains of ships that have made such discoveries
 - c. Persons who, through their work with Antarctic expeditions, have made outstanding contributions to scientific knowledge or to the techniques of Antarctic exploration
 - d. Persons who have provided the major financial or material support to an expedition, thereby making such an undertaking possible
2. Second-order features
 - a. Persons whose outstanding heroism, skill, spirit, or labor has made a signal contribution to the success of an expedition
 - b. Persons who have made important contributions in the planning, organization, outfitting, or operation of Antarctic expeditions
 - c. Ship captains or leaders of field parties of such expeditions
 - d. Persons whose contributions to the knowledge of the Arctic either have advanced our knowledge of Antarctica or have expanded the possibilities of Antarctic exploration
 - e. Persons who have made outstanding contributions to equipment for polar exploration
 - f. The directors or heads of learned societies that have given significant support or made material contributions to Antarctic exploration
 - g. Persons who by substantial contributions of funds or supplies have made possible an Antarctic expedition
 - h. Persons who have done outstanding work in the utilization of data, identification of specimens, or interpretation of the results of Antarctic exploration
3. Third-order features
 - a. Persons who have assisted in the work of organizing or conducting Antarctic exploration, or who have assisted in analysis of information gathered in the course of such exploration
 - b. Members of expeditions, including ship-based personnel
 - c. Persons whose contributions to knowledge in their respective fields have facilitated the discovery, recognition, identification, or recording of Antarctic phenomena
 - d. Teachers or administrators in institutions of higher learning who have contributed to the training of polar explorers
 - e. Persons who have made material contributions in any form to Antarctic expeditions, and who have by their

words or actions demonstrated an interest in further scientific research rather than in seeking commercial exploitation of such contributions.

Application of nonpersonal names

Names in the following categories may be applied to a feature in any order of magnitude with which there is association. Examples of nonpersonal names are:

1. Names that commemorate events (e.g., Charcot's Deliverance Point and Nordenskjöld's Hope Bay)
2. Names of ships from which discoveries have been made (e.g., Cape Grönland and Cape Norvegia)
3. Names of organizations that have sponsored, supported, or given scientific or financial assistance to Antarctic expeditions (e.g., Royal Society Range, Admiralty Mountains, Banzare Coast) or names of institutions of higher learning that have contributed to the training of polar explorers
4. Names peculiarly descriptive of the feature (e.g., Deception Island, Mount Tricorn, or Three Slice Nunatak); descriptive names not unique or particularly appropriate and for which there are likely to be duplicates are undesirable
5. Any other nonpersonal name that because of its acknowledged importance occupies a major role in Antarctic exploration or history (e.g., Mount Glossopterus).

Criteria of appropriateness

1. Newly proposed names will be considered for first, second, or third-order features in the light of their appropriateness, as evidenced by the following factors arranged in order of weight:
 - a. Chronological priority of discovery, naming, or other relevant action
 - b. Actual association of the person, ship, or organization, event, etc., with the feature
 - c. Association of the person, ship, organization, event, etc., with other polar exploration
 - d. Contribution of the person to the knowledge of Antarctica
 - e. Contribution of the person to relevant fields of knowledge
 - f. Extent to which financial or material contributions have contributed to the success of an expedition or to the collection of valuable scientific data
 - g. Previous recognition through an Antarctic geographic name
 - (1) In future naming, it is advisable to apply the name of one person to only one Antarctic feature.

- (2) To avoid confusion, the names of persons having the same surname should be applied to no more than one feature of a kind.
- h. The possibility of ambiguity or confusion with names already in use
 - (1) The duplication of names in use is undesirable.
 - (2) Since descriptive names are often ambiguous and easily duplicated, they should be avoided, unless a descriptive name is peculiarly appropriate.
 - (3) The duplication in Antarctica of names well known in other parts of the world is undesirable, even though qualified by adjectives such as "new," "south," and "little."
- 2. Names already in use will be considered in the light of:
 - a. Appropriateness, as outlined above
 - b. Wideness of acceptance, as evidenced by extended use on maps and in literature. Usage considered sufficiently fixed and/or unanimous may be accepted as valid grounds for approval of a name that otherwise would not qualify.

Fields of knowledge pertinent to Antarctica

The following is a list of fields of knowledge in which outstanding contributions may be considered justification for commemoration in an Antarctic placename. It is to be considered neither exclusive nor exhaustive, and no order of priority is intended.

1. Navigation and astronomy
2. Oceanography and hydrography
3. Surveying, photogrammetry, and cartography
4. Meteorology and climatology
5. Geodesy and geophysics
6. Glaciology and ice physics
7. Radio, radar, and allied fields
8. Geology, volcanology, and seismology
9. Geography
10. Botany and its subdivisions
11. Zoology and its subdivisions
12. Engineering research and applications

Recommended language and form

In keeping with long-established policies based upon trends in the normal evolution of geographic names, considerations will be given to brevity, simplicity, and unambiguity in selecting the form of names derived by these procedures:

1. The application of full names and/or titles of persons is not considered appropriate. Titles will be translated where their use is required.
2. The names of organizations, ships, and other nonpersonal names, when unduly long and cumbersome, will ordinarily be used in some shortened though intelligible form.
3. English generics are preferred. Complete translation of names will generally be avoided, but well established translated forms may be accepted.
4. An English generic may be added, or may be substituted for an included generic term, in the case of nonpersonal, non-English, single-word names that include a generic or a definite article, or both.
5. Board-approved romanization systems are used for transliteration from nonroman alphabets.

Inappropriate names

Names in the following categories will not be considered, unless otherwise appropriate according to the principles stated herein, or unless such names are widely and firmly established as of the date of approval of these principles.

1. Names suggested because of relationship or friendship.
2. Names of contributors of funds, equipment, and supplies, who by the nature and tone of their advertising have endeavored to capitalize or to gain some commercial advantage as a result of their donations. This would not include advantages resulting from testing of donated equipment under Antarctic conditions; in cases of doubt, the decision shall be in favor of the individual whose name has been proposed.
3. The names of products, sled dogs, or pets will ordinarily not be considered appropriate for application to natural features.

Application of Policy in Decisions

In applying the principles outlined in the preceding pages, the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names has attempted to disturb previous naming as little as possible while recognizing the most appropriate associations of names and features. In general, established names have been retained. Even when this resulted in two similar names for features in the same category, as two mountains or two bays, the names have been kept if particularly appropriate or without alternatives. To avoid confusion, however, the Committee has altered one of a pair of identical names when the features are close to each other.

Verification of old names

In the initial years of study culminating in *The Geographical Names of Antarctica*, Special Publication No. 86, 1947, the Committee was concerned with sorting out the names already bestowed and did little original naming. In some instances, after deciding between conflicting names for the same feature, the Committee applied the rejected name to another feature for which it was appropriate. For example, after rejecting the name "Bjerkø Head" in favor of Cape Darnley, the peninsula bordering the cape was named Bjerkø Peninsula. Some new names were supplied for prominent features to which reference was necessary for purposes of the Committee's study, such as Bingham Glacier and Trail Inlet. Other new names were applied to commemorate members of expeditions or those who played a prominent part in furthering Antarctic expeditions or exploration, but whose names by some chance had not been selected for application to Antarctic features. These early instances of naming by the Committee, however, were few compared to the number of names considered.

In a number of cases it has not been possible, with data collected from all available sources, to find or to identify features previously discovered and named by Antarctic explorers. In most cases these are either minor features or are not required for general reference. Where the data at hand have been insufficient to identify features discovered by earlier explorers, and if explorers have been unable to find features previously reported, the Committee has generally deferred any recommendation to assign or to fix the specific or generic parts of names, the positions, or the types of features.

Cases in point are Favé Island and Prensa Islands, in the northern portion of the Graham Coast. Neither Favé Island,

which apparently lies somewhere among many small, ice-capped islands in the western portion of the Wilhelm Archipelago, nor Prensa Islands, in the northern portion of the archipelago, can be located with certainty on the rather definitive maps now available. Names should be assigned as originally intended if that becomes possible. If not, some of the names might be assigned to features which will serve as distinctive landmarks to future explorers and travelers approaching this area. Such names have therefore been placed on file for future consideration after further definitive exploration.

For hundreds of years the terms "land" and "coast" have been applied unsystematically in Antarctica. In 1947 the Committee developed definitions of these terms which have since been applied in decisions on Antarctic names. The term "land" refers to a major physical (geographical) subdivision of the continent. It implies a concept of area, as opposed to linear extent, gained either through observation over a great extent or through recognition of areal unity. A "land" may include "coasts" that may be differentiated and separately named on its seaward margin, and it may include fairly extensive features such as peninsulas or plateaus.

The term "coast" refers to a zone or strip on the seaward margin of the continent, possessing a recognized degree of unity resulting from physiographic homogeneity, from marked breaks in the configuration of the coastline, or from the history of its exploration. A "coast" is usually of indeterminate depth. It includes the small islands immediately offshore and marine features of the transition zone. A "coast" that presents recognized physical unity has been delimited by physical features. In the delimitation of each coast, due account has been taken of the history of its exploration, and when physical unity was lacking or not known, a "coast" was delimited on the basis of exploration history alone, subject to later modification when more physiographic data became available.

The name Mac. Robertson Land illustrates the procedures followed. Early Board gazetteers designated the area as "Mac-Robertson Coast" because it was seen mostly from the sea and from short flights over the coast without deep penetration inland. The delimiting breaks in the shoreline at Cape Darnley and William Scoresby Bay corresponded with its 1930 exploration by Mawson, but, while Mawson had used the terminology "land," almost nothing was known of the interior. The Advisory Committee amended its termi-

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC NAMES U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES ANTARCTIC PLACENAME PROPOSAL		ACAN USE ONLY	
		MODIFIED	APPROVED
		TO BGN	NOT APPROVED
DESCRIPTIVE DATA (please use metric units where practical)			
NAME PROPOSAL OR REVISION		KIND OF FEATURE	
LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DISTANCE AND DIRECTION TO NEARBY EXISTING FEATURE	
FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS (SIZE, SHAPE, LENGTH, HEIGHT, ETC.)			
MAP REFERENCE (MAP TITLE, SHEET NUMBER, ETC.)		PHOTO REF. (VERTICAL, OBLIQUE, ETC.)	
SUPPORTING DATA			
REASON FOR CHOICE			
DATE DISCOVERED, SEEN, RECORDED, MAPPED, ETC.			BY WHOM
PERSONAL INFORMATION (IF AN HONOREE)			
EXPEDITION OR FIELD PARTY			
LIST OF ATTACHMENTS (SURVEYS, CHARTS, PHOTOS, LETTERS, OTHER)			
PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY:			
NAME, TITLE, ADDRESS		PHONE	E-MAIL
		FAX	DATE SUBMITTED
SEND FORM TO:	SECRETARY, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC NAMES UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 523 NATIONAL CENTER RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092		DATE RECEIVED

nology to Mac. Robertson Land in 1966, but did so only after exploration of the hinterland, including the extensive Prince Charles Mountains, added a dimension of breadth. In analogy to Mac. Robertson Land, the Lars Christensen Coast has been delimited to include the section of littoral discovered by Norwegians. The delimitation is somewhat more restricted than is suggested in early Norwegian charts, but it coincides with landmarks along the coast and does justice to the facts of exploration.

The Committee had assumed that once a continuous series of capes and points were named around Antarctica, reference to coast names would diminish. Coast names survive, however, and continue to be useful as units for organizing nautical or other information in volumes such as sailing directions.

Application of new names

The first appreciable number of new names applied by the Committee was to features in the coastal area of Wilkes Land in 1955. The Committee and its staff had prepared five reconnaissance maps of the coast between 86°E and 144°E from aerial photography obtained by U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and names were needed for a few hundred features that were first delineated on the new maps. The names applied honored members of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN), which discovered portions of the coast, and members of Operation Highjump. Other names were drawn from U.S. Navy Operation Windmill, 1947–48, which obtained astronomical control data for the area.

In the years following the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, the United States began a systematic mapping

program in Antarctica, and the Advisory Committee was obliged for the first time to originate names in large numbers to meet the requirements of sustained map production by the U.S. Geological Survey. The names, selected according to policy, were primarily those of research and support personnel who had contributed to the success of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program. In this connection the Committee has reviewed item 1b under “Criteria of Appropriateness” in the Policy Covering Antarctic Names and has relaxed somewhat the requirement for direct association between a feature and the person for whom it is named. This shift was made in the interest of fairness in order to include the names of persons who have worked at isolated outposts such as the Plateau, Byrd, or South Pole Stations where few nameable features exist.

In the application of personal names the approval of surnames only, instead of full names, has been reaffirmed. Moreover, the Committee has shortened a number of toponyms that it originated which included a given name and a surname. While upholding the general preference for surnames, the Committee has recommended the approval of a given name in unusual situations.

Name proposal form

The investigative effort required for the approval of a new name can be reduced if the proposal is accompanied by full information on the name, the reasons for its choice, and a definitive identification of the feature. An Antarctic name proposal form has been developed which elicits the information needed by the Advisory Committee in making its recommendation. The form appears on the facing page and may be freely copied. Additional copies can be obtained from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Antarctic Mapping

Before the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, Antarctic map coverage consisted of a few continental maps with incomplete coastlines and virtually no interior detail. Small scale aeronautical charts covering the continent included mapping from the few earlier expeditions to the interior, but the detail was sparse and sometimes of questionable accuracy.

A program for Antarctic mapping was not included in the activities recommended by the Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. U.S. mapping operations during the 1957–58 period were limited to surveys near scientific stations, on traverses as a supplement to scientific observations, or from ships near the coast. Following the International Geophysical Year, the United States established a long range Antarctic research program. In 1960, funds, aircraft, and personnel were committed to conduct topographic mapping in support of this research. Since the initiation of the program, numerous developments in sophisticated equipment and mapping techniques have become available for use in Antarctica.

Initially, Antarctic ground control surveys were based on solar observations. These early surveys served as a basis for better maps when coupled with aerial photography. Electronic distance measuring equipment capable of measuring 50 kilometers within 25 centimeters was first used in Antarctica during the early 1960's. This equipment was soon used on traverses supported by gas turbine helicopters capable of landing on mountains in excess of 4,000 meters above sea level, making it possible to establish control points more rapidly and to facilitate mapping of much larger areas. A subsequent development in control activities was the use of positioning devices capable of a high order of accuracy obtained by measuring the doppler effect of signals received from geodetic satellites. This equipment came into wide use during the 1970's and has been employed, for example, to determine within 1 meter the movement of the ice sheet at the South Pole. It has also permitted the establishment of geodetic control in Antarctica on the World Geodetic System, whereas previous surveys were on local datums. The satellite based Global Positioning System (GPS) has significantly advanced the accuracy of Antarctic positioning and mapping.

Although the development of accurate mapping control has been important to post-IGY mapping, perhaps even more important has been the systematic acquisition of high quality aerial photographs along planned flight lines using cameras with cartographic lenses. The trimetrogon array of

three cameras developed for reconnaissance mapping during World War II was used on most flights over Antarctica because the characteristics of this system require a minimum of ground control points and permit a wider spacing of flight lines. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of Antarctica were photographed by U.S. Navy airplanes especially configured to accept aerial cameras and flown along lines planned by experts from the U.S. Geological Survey. P-2V Neptune airplanes, used during the early 1960's, were replaced during the latter part of the decade with a photoconfigured LC-130 Hercules. During the 1970's, as the range and navigational accuracy of the airplanes improved and satellites provided weather information over project areas, successful photographic missions became predictable rather than occasional. Technical specifications were developed for use by U.S. Navy photographic crews, and the resultant photography was inspected immediately to assure the high quality required for accurate photogrammetric compilation of maps. More recently a precision camera in the LC-130 aircraft has been used to acquire high resolution vertical photography.

The advent of earth satellites has enabled further expansion and improvement of the accuracy of Antarctic mapping. Landsat (previously known as ERTS, Earth Resources Technology Satellite) imagery has identified Antarctic geographic features. Recent Landsat imagery, greatly improved, is being exploited. These data have been useful in studying coastal ice formations and glacial ice tongues, and are a significant source of information for certain types of studies. Future satellites will have a variety of sensors with even better resolution.

From the beginning of the United States Antarctic Research Program in 1959 at the close of the International Geophysical Year, the U.S. Geological Survey has mapped over 1,450,000 square kilometers of the continent that was previously unmapped. The U.S. Geological Survey has largely focused its mapping projects in West Antarctica and the Transantarctic Mountains to support the requirements of the United States Antarctic Research Program. Nearly 100 reconnaissance series maps have been published at the basic scale of 1:250,000. Maps of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, an area of particular scientific interest, have been published at 1:50,000-scale. Other map series include 1:500,000-scale sketch maps, generally prepared in advance of the more detailed 1:250,000-scale series. These maps are also the basis for air navigation charts prepared by the Defense Mapping Agency for ship and aircraft operations and for smaller-scale maps.

Maps and Gazetteers

Sources of U.S. Antarctic maps and charts

For aeronautical and hydrographic charts:

NOAA Distribution Division
National Ocean Service
Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1199
Telephone 301-436-6990

For topographic and geologic maps, aerial photography and satellite imagery:

U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25286
Federal Center, Building 41
Denver, Colorado 80225
Telephone 800-USA-MAPS, 800-872-6277

For a continental map (1:5,000,000 scale):

Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center
Washington, D.C. 20560
Telephone 301-238-3797

Other maps

Most nations that operate in Antarctica have produced maps. A comprehensive catalog of maps and charts issued by the United States and other member nations of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) has been published:

Antarctica: A Catalog of Antarctic Maps and Charts, 5th edition, Canberra, Australian Surveying and Land Information Group, 1988.

Map collections

U.S. Government organizations with principal collections of Antarctic maps are listed below. Visiting scholars are welcome.

Library of Congress
Geography and Map Reading Room
Madison Building
Washington, D.C. 20540
Telephone 202-707-6277

U.S. Geological Survey
SCAR Library
Office of International Activities
National Mapping Division
Reston, Virginia 22092
Telephone 703-648-6010

Earlier U.S. Antarctic Gazetteers

Antarctic names approved by the Board have been promulgated in the following prior publications:

The Geographical Names of Antarctica, Special Publication No. 86, U.S. Board on Geographical Names, 1947; also First Supplement, 1949; Second Supplement, 1951 (totaling 1,400 name decisions and descriptions).

Geographic Names of Antarctica, Gazetteer No. 14, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1956 (3,400 decisions and descriptions).

Antarctica, Gazetteer No. 14, Second Edition, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1966 (8,500 decisions).

Antarctica, Gazetteer No. 14, Third Edition, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1969 (10,000 decisions).

Alberts, Fred G., *Geographic Names of the Antarctic*. NSF 81-5. National Science Foundation, 1981 (11,604 decisions and descriptions).

Gazetteer of the Antarctic, Fourth Edition. NSF 89-98. National Science Foundation, 1989 (12,362 name decisions).

Foreign gazetteers and names lists

The following foreign gazetteers are useful as finding lists or may provide additional information on the history of individual names. The names in them, however, are not necessarily those approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Anenberg, L.I., and V. Savina, *Slovar' Geograficheskikh Narzanii Antarktiki* (Antarctic Gazetteer) Moscow, 1987.

Antarctic Place-names Committee, *Gazetteer of the British Antarctic Territory*, second edition, London, 1993.

Antarctic Place-names Committee, "Antarctic Place-names Committee Papers," London, Polar Regions Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, various dates 1948–95.

Birkenmajer, K., and A. K. Tokarski, *New Place Names Introduced to South Shetland Islands*, Studia Geologica Polonica, 1980, 1981, and 1984.

Brunk, K., *Die Rekonstruktion der Bildflüge und die Neubearbeitung des Namengutes der Deutschen Antarktischen Expedition 1938/39 in Neuschwabenland, Antarktis* (Reconstruction of Aerial Photography Routes and Revision of the Geographic Names of the German Antarctic Expedition 1938/39 to New Schwabenland, Antarctica), Polarforschung, 1987.

Diccionario de Nombres Geográficos de la Costa de Chile, Vol. III, Territorio Antártico, Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada, 1st Ed., Valparaíso, 1974.

Dubrovin, L. I., and M. A. Preobrazhenskaya, *O Chem Govorit Karta Antarktiki* (What does the Antarctic Map Say?), Leningrad, 1987.

Hattersley-Smith, G., *History of Place-Names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies (South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)*, British Antarctic Survey Scientific Reports, No. 101, Cambridge, 1980.

Hattersley-Smith, G., *Place-Names in the Antarctic*, British Antarctic Survey Bulletin, No. 69, 1985.

Hattersley-Smith, G., *History of Place-Names in the British Antarctic Territory*, British Antarctic Survey Scientific Reports, No. 113 (2 vols.), Cambridge, 1991.

Japan, National Institute of Polar Research, *Report of the Antarctic Place-names Committee of Japan: Newly Decided Place Names*, Antarctic Record, 1985.

Morandi, M.C., *Nomenclador Antártico Argentino*, Armada Argentina, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, 1993.

National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo, "Newly decided and previously adopted place-names and standardization of the phonetic representation of foreign language place-names by Japanese letters," *Antarctic Record*, No. 97, pp. 96–111, 1989.

New Zealand Geographic Board, *Provisional Gazetteer of the Ross Dependency*, Wellington, 1958; also First Supplement (1960), Second Supplement (1963), Third Supplement (1963), and Fourth Supplement (1965).

Pierrou, Enrique J., *Toponimia del Sector Antártico Argentino*, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Buenos Aires, 1970.

The Queen Fabiola Mountains, [Names given by the] Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1960, leader Guido Derom, Bruxelles, c. 1962.

Stallman, S.E., *Gazetteer of the Australian Antarctic Territory*, Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions, ANARE Research Notes, 1983.

Tessensohn, F., and N.W. Roland, *Ganovex I-IV: Neue Geographische Namen* (New Geographical Names, Ganovex I-IV), Geologisches Jahrbuch 66, 1987.

Toponymie des Terres Australes (Gazetteer of the Southern Territories), Paris, Commission Territoriale de Toponymie, 1973.

User's Guide

Approved names

This gazetteer lists Antarctic geographic names approved for use by United States Government agencies according to the authority of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The approved names appear as main entries in **boldface** type, together with the geographic coordinates that locate the feature. The approved name is followed by a description of the feature and, if known, facts concerning the discovery, mapping, and naming of the feature, the meaning of a toponym or identification of the honoree, the bestower of the name, and the basis for naming. Additional information is included for some names.

The geographic coordinates are generally given to the nearest minute and are for finding purposes only. The coordinates locate the summits of peaks and hills, the extremities of capes and points, the mouths or lower ends of glaciers and meltwater streams, and the centers or midpoints of other features. Heights are provided in meters above sea level and generally are rounded to the nearest 5 meters (1 meter = 3.28 feet). Distances are given in **nautical** miles (1 nautical mile = 1.15 statute mile or 1.85 kilometer).

Variant names

Names following the word "Not" in a main entry are forms which are not recommended for use by United States Government agencies. These unofficial forms, called variant names, include misspellings and incorrect applications, but also include linguistically correct forms of geographic names from foreign languages, such as "Hval Bukta" for Bay of Whales. Each variant name is also listed in a cross-reference entry in *italic* type (i.e. a "see" reference). A variant name may not be listed if it differs only in a foreign generic term, e.g., "Beardmore Gletscher" for Beardmore Glacier, or differs from the approved form only in capitalization, spacing, hyphenation, diacritical marks, or a plural generic. The designation of a geographic name as a variant or as an approved name is not intended to be either implicitly disparaging or prescriptive for other nations.

Word order for entries

Entries for approved names and for variant cross-references are arranged alphabetically with the specific part first, for example "Cape Byrd" is listed as Byrd, Cape; "Mount

Byrd" as Byrd, Mount; but "Byrd Glacier" as Byrd Glacier. Variant names listed after the word "Not" within a main entry appear in natural word order.

Alphabetic order

The alphabetization rules of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names are followed throughout this work. Both official and variant name entries are alphabetized letter-by-letter throughout the name to the first comma (if present), disregarding spaces, hyphens, diacritical marks, and periods (the latter in names with abbreviations which should not be expanded).

Alphabetization examples:

Sails, Bay of
Saint Johns Range
Siple, Mount
Siple Coast
Siple Island
Snow Peak
Snowplume Peak
Sør Rondane Mountains
Start, The: see Start Point
Start Point
St. Louis, Mount
Strom Glacier
Swan, Mount
Swan Glacier: see Swann Glacier
Swann Glacier
Swan Point

Diacritical marks

Diacritical marks in certain Antarctic names reflect the multinational origin of the nomenclature. They include the acute accent (´), the grave accent (`), the circumflex (ˆ), the dieresis (¨), and the macron (¯), all of which are over vowels. Others are the cedilla (ç), the circle above (â), and the tilde (ñ). The apostrophe (´) indicates contraction in names of French origin and represents the Russian letter soft sign (б) in transliterations of Russian names. The special letters slashed o (ø) and the a-e ligature (æ) are also present; the latter has been rendered as "ae" in this gazetteer. The diacritical marks should be used with both capital and lowercase letters.

Abbreviated names and terms

The following abbreviations are frequently, but not universally, used in this publication.

Acad.	Academy; Academie	Jan.	January
Adm.	Admiral	Jr.	Junior
ANCA	Antarctic Names Committee of Australia	Landsat	Earth Resources Technology Satellite, U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Ant.	Antarctic	Lt.	Lieutenant
Assn.	Association	Lt. Cdr.	Lieutenant Commander
Asst.	Assistant	Ltd.	Limited
Aug.	August	m	meter; meters
Brig. Gen.	Brigadier General	M.P.	Member of Parliament
c.	circa	MC	Medical Corps
Capt.	Captain	Mgr.	Manager
Cdr.	Commander	mi	nautical mile; nautical miles
CE	Corps of Engineers	Min.	Minister
CEC	Civil Engineer Corps	Mlle.	Mademoiselle
Co.	Company	Mme.	Madame
Col.	Colonel	N	north
CRREL	U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory	NAS	National Academy of Sciences
CWO	Chief Warrant Officer	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Dec.	December	NE	northeast
Dept.	Department	NNE	north-northeast
Dir.	Director	NNW	north-northwest
DOS	Directorate of Overseas Surveys (UK)	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (NZ)	Nov.	November
Dr.	Doctor	NSF	National Science Foundation
E	east	NSFA	U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica
ENE	east-northeast	NW	northwest
Ens.	Ensign	NZ-APC	New Zealand Antarctic Place Names Committee
ESE	east-southeast	NZARP	New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme
Esq.	Esquire	NZGB	New Zealand Geographic Board
ESSA	Environmental Science and Services Administration	NZGS	New Zealand Geological Survey
Feb.	February	Oct.	October
ft	feet	PRB	Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences
Gen.	General	Pres.	President
Gov.	Governor	Prof.	Professor
GPS	Global Positioning System	q.v.	Quod vide (which see)
HMAS	Her (His) Majesty's Australian Ship	R. Adm.	Rear Admiral
HMNZS	Her (His) Majesty's New Zealand Ship	RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Hon.	Honorable	RAF	Royal Air Force
IGY	International Geophysical Year	RAN	Royal Australian Navy
Inst.	Institute; Institution	RANVR	Royal Australian Navy Volunteer Reserve
j.g.	junior grade	RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force
		RE	Royal Engineers
		Rep.	Representative

Rev.	Reverend
RFC	Royal Flying Corps
RNR	Royal Navy Reserve
RNVR	Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve
RNZAF	Royal New Zealand Air Force
RNZE	Royal New Zealand Engineers
RNZN	Royal New Zealand Navy
RRS	Royal Research Ship
Rt. Hon.	Right Honorable
S	south
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
S.J.	Society of Jesus
SE	southeast
Sec.	Secretary
Sen.	Senator
Sept.	September
Sgt.	Sergeant
Soc.	Society; Société
SPRI	Scott Polar Research Institute
Sr.	Senior
SSE	south-southeast
SSW	south-southwest
Supt.	Superintendent
SW	southwest
Tech. Sgt.	Technical Sergeant
TUD	Technical University of Denmark
U.S.	United States
U.K.	United Kingdom
UK-APC	United Kingdom Antarctic Place-names Committee
Univ.	University
US-ACAN	United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1947–
US-SCAN	United States Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47
USA	United States Army
USAAF	United States Army Air Force
USAF	United States Air Force
USAP	United States Antarctic Program
USARP	United States Antarctic Research Program
USBGN	United States Board on Geographic Names
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USCGC	United States Coast Guard Cutter
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USNR	United States Navy Reserve

V. Adm.	Vice Admiral
V. Pres.	Vice President
VX-6;	United States Navy Antarctic Development
VXE-6	Squadron Six
W	west
WNW	west-northwest
WSW	west-southwest

Abbreviated expedition titles

AAE, 1911–14	Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14. Douglas Mawson.
ANARE, 1947–	Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947– (various leaders).
BANZARE, 1929–31	British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, 1929–31. Douglas Mawson.
BAS, 1963–	British Antarctic Survey, 1963– (various leaders).
BelgAE, 1897–99	Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99. Lt. Adrien de Gerlache.
BelgAE, 1957–58	Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1957–58. Gaston de Gerlache.
BGLE, 1934–37	British Graham Land Expedition, 1934–37. John Rymill.
BrAE, 1898–1900	British Antarctic Expedition, 1898–1900. Carstens E. Borchgrevink.
BrAE, 1907–09	British Antarctic Expedition, 1907–09. Lt. Ernest H. Shackleton, RNR.
BrAE, 1910–13	British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13. Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN.
BrNAE, 1901–04	British National Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04. Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN.
ByrdAE, 1928–30	Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. R. Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN.
ByrdAE, 1933–35	Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35. R. Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN.
CTAE, 1955–58	Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1955–58.
DI, 1925–39	Discovery Investigations, 1925–39. (various leaders).
FIDASE, 1955–57	Falkland Islands and Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition, 1955–57. P.G. Mott.

FIDS, 1943–62	Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, 1943–62 (various leaders).	RARE, 1947–48	Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48. Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNR.
FrAE, 1903–05	French Antarctic Expedition, 1903–05. Dr. Jean B. Charcot.	ScotNAE, 1902–04	Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–04. Dr. William S. Bruce.
FrAE, 1908–10	French Antarctic Expedition, 1908–10. Dr. Jean B. Charcot.	SGS, 1951–57	South Georgia Survey, 1951–57. Verner D. Carse.
FrAE, 1948–	French Antarctic Expedition, 1948– (various leaders).	SovAE, 1955–	Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1955– (various leaders).
GerAE, 1901–03	German Antarctic Expedition, 1901–03. Prof. Erich von Drygalski.	SwedAE, 1901–04	Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04. Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld.
GerAE, 1911–12	German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12. Dr. Wilhelm Filchner.	USAS, 1939–41	United States Antarctic Service, 1939–41. R. Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN.
GerAE, 1938–39	German Antarctic Expedition, 1938–39. Capt. Alfred Ritscher.	USEE, 1838–42	United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42. Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.
JapARE; JARE, 1956–	Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, 1956– (various leaders).	USN OpDFrz, 1955–	United States Navy Operation Deep Freeze, 1955– (various leaders).
JSEEIG, 1976–77	Joint Services Expedition to the Elephant Island Group, 1976–77	USN OpHjp, 1946–47	United States Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47. R. Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN.
NBSAE, 1949–52	Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949–52. Capt. John Giaever.	USN OpWml, 1947–48	United States Navy Operation Windmill, 1947–48. Cdr. Gerald L. Ketchum, USN.
NorAE, 1956–	Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956– (various leaders).	VUWAE, 1958–	Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition, 1958– (various leaders).
NZFMCAE, 1962–63	New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition, 1962–63.		
NZGSAE, 1957–	New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expedition, 1957– (various leaders).		

A

A, Dome: see Argus, Dome 81°00'S, 77°00'E

Aagaard Glacier 66°46'S, 64°31'W

Glacier 8 mi long, which lies close E of Gould Glacier and flows in a southerly direction into Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian authority on Antarctic whaling and exploration. Not: Glaciär Alderete.

Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E

Group of small islands lying close W of Proclamation Island and Cape Batterbee. Discovered in January 1930 by BANZARE under Mawson and named for Bjarne Aagaard. Not: Bjarne Aagaard Islands, Ostrova B'yarne-Ogor.

Aagot Gr: see Expedition Rock 60°42'S, 44°44'W

Aaron, Mount 74°31'S, 64°53'W

Mountain in the NW part of the Latady Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for W.T. Aaron, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party in 1963.

Aaron Glacier 85°08'S, 90°40'W

Glacier 4 mi long, drains E from Ford Massif between Janulis Spur and Gray Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named for John M. Aaron, USGS geologist and member of the 1960–61 and 1961–62 field parties to the Thiel Mountains.

Abbey Nunatak 85°37'S, 134°43'W

A nunatak 2 mi SE of Penrod Nunatak, lying at the W side of Reedy Glacier just N of the mouth of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon Abbey, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Abbot Ice Shelf 72°45'S, 96°00'W

An ice shelf 250 mi long and 40 mi wide, bordering Eights Coast from Cape Waite to Phrogner Point. Thurston Island lies along the N edge of the W half of this ice shelf; other sizable islands (Sherman, Carpenter, Dustin, Johnson, McNamara, Farwell and Dendtler) lie partly or wholly within it. The ice shelf was sighted by members of USAS in flights from the ship *Bear*, in February 1940, and its W portion was delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The full extent was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr., Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, February 1967 to June 1969.

Abbotsmith Glacier 53°06'S, 73°24'E

A well-defined glacier, 3 mi long, descending from the ice-covered W slopes of Big Ben to the W side of Heard Island between Walsh and Henderson Bluffs. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE who named it for John Abbotsmith, engineer with the party.

Abbott, Mount 74°42'S, 163°50'E

A mountain 1,020 m, which stands 3 mi NE of Cape Canwe and is the highest point in the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.

Abbott Island 64°06'S, 62°08'W

Island lying 1 mi W of Davis Island in the S part of Bouquet Bay, off the NE side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Maude Abbott (1869–40), American authority on congenital heart disease. Her classification of this subject is the basis of modern investigation and treatment.

Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Pyramidal peak on Ross Island, on the N side of Mount Erebus, between it and Mount Bird. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition. Not: Abbotts Peak, Demetri's Peak, Dimitri Peak.

Abbotts Peak: see Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Abbs, Mount 70°35'S, 66°38'E

The most prominent peak (2,135 m) in the central part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains, situated just W of Thomson Massif. Discovered by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for Gordon Abbs, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.

A. Beck, Mount: see Beck Peak 86°05'S, 158°58'W

Abele Nunatak 76°18'S, 143°15'W

A nunatak lying 2 mi E of Hutcheson Nunataks at the head of Balchen Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for C.A. Abele, Jr., a member of the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Abele Spur 83°13'S, 51°05'W

A rock spur that descends W from Mount Lechner toward Herring Nunataks in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford for Gunars Abele, civil engineer on the 1973–74 USARP-CRREL survey in this area.

Abel Nunatak 63°33'S, 57°41'W

The easternmost of two isolated nunataks on the S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula. The name arose at the time of the FIDS geological survey in 1960–61 and is in association with nearby Cain Nunatak.

Abendroth Peak 71°05'S, 62°00'W

A peak 4 mi NE of Stockton Peak on the divide between the Murrish and Gain Glaciers in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Ernst K. Abendroth, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1968.

Abernethy Flats 63°52'S, 57°54'W

A gravel plain cut by braided streams at the head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC in 1983 after Thomas Abernethy, gunner on HMS *Erebus* (Capt. James C. Ross) during exploration of these waters in 1842–43.

Ablación, Punta: see Ablation Point 70°48'S, 68°22'W

Ablation Bay: see Ablation Valley 70°48'S, 68°30'W

Ablation Lake 70°49'S, 68°26'W

A pro-glacial tidal lake in Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, with stratified saline and fresh water and depths exceeding 117 meters. The feature is dammed in the upper portion by ice that pushes into the lake from the adjacent George VI Ice Shelf. Named after the valley following BAS limnological research from 1973.

Ablation Point 70°48'S, 68°22'W

The E extremity of a hook-shaped rock ridge marking the N side of the entrance to Ablation Valley on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by FIDS for nearby Ablation Valley. Not: Punta Ablación.

Ablation Valley 70°48'S, 68°30'W

Mainly ice-free valley on the E coast of Alexander Island, 2 mi long, which is entered immediately S of Ablation Point and opens on George VI Sound. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. First visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and so named by them because of the relatively small amounts of snow and ice found there. Not: Ablation Bay.

Abolina, Skala: see Abolin Rock 71°50'S, 11°16'E

Abolin Rock 71°50'S, 11°16'E

Large rock outcrop lying 1 mi W of the N end of Vindegga Spur in the Liebknecht Range, Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet botanist R.I. Abolin. Not: Skala Abolina.

Abrahamsen, Point 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Point which separates Lighthouse Bay and Prince Olav Harbor, the two western arms of Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1929 and probably named for Captain Abrahamsen, manager of the whaling station at Prince Olav Harbor at that time.

Abrams, Mount 75°22'S, 72°27'W

A mountain 2.5 mi E of Mount Brice, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Talbert Abrams, a noted photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, who was a supporter of RARE.

Abrigo, Islas: see Shelter Islands 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Abrigo, Punta: see Shelter Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Abrupt Island 67°00'S, 57°46'E

Island 0.5 mi across, lying 1.5 mi E of Lang Island, close E of the Øygarden Group and Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian

cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Brattøy (abrupt island). The Norwegian name was translated by ANCA following a 1954 ANARE survey of the area. Not: Brattøy.

Abrupt Point 66°54'S, 56°42'E

Rocky point 3 mi SW of Patricia Islands, on the W side of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Brattodden (the abrupt point). The Norwegian name was translated by ANCA following a 1954 ANARE survey of the area. Not: Brattodden.

Absalom, Mount 80°24'S, 25°24'W

Southernmost and highest (1,640 m) mountain of the Herbert Mountains, in the central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Henry W.L. Absalom, member of the Scientific Committee on the CTAE, 1955–58.

Abus Valley 79°53'S, 155°05'E

An ice-free valley 3 mi SE of Turnstile Ridge at the N end of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Abus is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Academy Glacier 84°15'S, 61°00'W

A major glacier in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northward between the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges to enter Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the National Academy of Sciences which has played an important role in the planning of the U.S. program for Antarctica.

Acantilado, Islote: see Cliff Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W

Acarospora Peak 86°21'S, 148°28'W

A peak 1 mi NE of, and only slightly below the elevation of Mount Czegka, located at the SW end of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZ-APC on suggestion of NZGSAE Scott Glacier Party, 1969–70, because the lichen *Acarospora emergens* Dodge was found on the peak.

Access Point 64°50'S, 63°47'W

Rocky point immediately SE of Biscoe Point and 2 mi NW of Cape Lancaster on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and so named because there is a landing place for boats on the NW tip of the point which provides access to the inland parts of the island.

Achaean Range 64°30'S, 63°38'W

Range of mountains rising to 1,370 m in the central part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. It is bounded on the E by Iliad Glacier and Trojan Range and on the W by Marr Ice Piedmont, and extends NW from Mount Agamemnon for 6 mi, curving NE for a further 12 mi to Mount Nestor. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for the Achaeans, one of the opposing forces of the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad*.

Achala, Mount 62°55'S, 60°42'W

Peak rising to 680 m at the N end of Telefon Ridge, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1956 after a mountain in Argentina.

Achernar, Mount 84°12'S, 160°56'E

A peak forming the NE end of MacAlpine Hills, on the S side of Law Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) after the star Achernar used in fixing the survey baseline.

Achernar Island 66°58'S, 57°12'E

Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Utøy (the outer island). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Achernar, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Utøy.

Achilles, Mount 64°29'S, 63°35'W

Snow-covered, steep-sided mountain, 1,280 m, which rises 4 mi SW of Mount Nestor in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Achilles, the central figure in Homer's *Iliad*.

Achilles, Mount 71°53'S, 168°08'E

A prominent pyramidal mountain (2,880 m) rising from the divide between Fitch Glacier and Man-o-War Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, after the former New Zealand cruiser HMNZS *Achilles*.

Achilles Heel 64°30'S, 63°38'W

Snow-covered hill, 915 m, in the center of the col between Mount Helen and Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and so named by the UK-APC because of its position in relation to Mount Achilles.

Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

A mountain rising to 1,300 m between the heads of Rush Glacier and Jenner Glacier in the Solvay Mountains, Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name "Monte Primer Teniente Aciar" appears on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. Not: Monte E, Monte Ferrer, Monte Primer Teniente Aciar, Mount Ehrlich.

Ackerman Nunatak 82°41'S, 47°45'W

An isolated nunatak, 655 m, standing 6.5 mi SSE of Butler Rocks in northern Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas A. Ackerman, aerographer, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Ackerman Ridge 86°34'S, 147°30'W

A prominent rock ridge forming the NW extremity of the La Gorce Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and roughly mapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronnie J. Ackerman, navigator of USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Ackroyd Point 70°46'S, 166°47'E

A point situated just E of O'Hara Glacier along the S side of the inner portion of Yule Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Frederick W. Ackroyd, MC, USN, Medical Officer with the winter party at the Naval Air Facility at McMurdo Sound, 1958.

Acorn Rock 54°00'S, 38°14'W

A rock rising 20 m above sea level, 0.35 mi NW of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. The descriptive name was applied during the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61.

Acre, Punta: see Acrid Point 56°17'S, 27°36'W

Acrid Point 56°17'S, 27°36'W

A low-lying point between Stench Point and Pacific Point on the NW side of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, refers to the acrid volcanic fumes emitted on the W side of the island. Not: Punta Acre.

Activa, Punta: see Fume Point 56°20'S, 27°33'W

Active Reef 63°23'S, 55°52'W

Isolated reef lying in the Firth of Tay, just off the N coast of Dundee Island. Discovered and named by Thomas Robertson, master of the *Active*, one of the ships of the Dundee whaling expedition of 1892–93. The *Active* ran onto this reef during a gale on Jan. 10, 1893 and lay there for 6 hours before she could be gotten off.

Active Sound 63°25'S, 56°10'W

Sound, averaging 2 mi wide, extending in an ENE direction from Antarctic Sound and joining the Firth of Tay with which it separates Joinville and Dundee Islands. Discovered in 1892–93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition. Robertson named the feature after his ship, the *Active*, first vessel to navigate the sound.

Acton, Mount 70°58'S, 63°42'W

The high, dominant peak of the west ridge of the Welch Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William Acton, USN, Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967–68, and Executive Officer, 1968–69.

Acuña, Islote: see Acuña Rocks 63°18'S, 57°56'W

Acuña Island 60°46'S, 44°37'W

Small island which lies 0.2 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it after Hugo A. Acuña, pioneer Argentine meteorologist at the South Orkney station during 1904. Not: Delta Island.

Acuña Rocks 63°18'S, 57°56'W

Two rocks lying 0.4 mi W of Largo Island in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, after Sub-Teniente Acuña, a member of the expedition. Not: Islote Acuña.

Adam, Mount 71°47'S, 168°37'E

Mountain (4,010 m) situated 2.5 mi WNW of Mount Minto in the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, who named this feature for V. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, a senior naval lord of the Admiralty.

Adams, Cape 75°04'S, 62°20'W

Abrupt rock scarp marking the S tip of Bowman Peninsula and forming the N side of the entrance to Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and named by him for Lt. Charles J. Adams of the then USAAF, pilot with the expedition. Not: Cape Charles J. Adams.

Adams, Mount: see Adams Mountains 84°30'S, 166°20'E

Adams Bluff 82°09'S, 159°55'E

A bluff standing 5 mi N of Peters Peak in the Holyoake Range of the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Paul L. Adams, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961–62, 1962–63, and at McMurdo Station, 1963–64, 1964–65.

Adams Fjord 66°50'S, 50°30'E

A fjord about 13 mi long in the NE part of Amundsen Bay, just S of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Photographed and mapped from ANARE aircraft during 1956. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law entered the fjord by motor launch from the *Thala Dan* on Feb. 14, 1958 and made a landing at the foot of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Named by ANCA for Ian L. Adams, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson Station in 1958. Not: Bukhta Semerka, Bukhta Semyorka, Seven Bay.

Adams Glacier 66°50'S, 109°40'E

A broad channel glacier, over 20 mi long, debouching into the head of Vincennes Bay, just E of Hatch Islands. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Adams was instrumental while later serving as U.S. representative from Massachusetts in gaining congressional authorization of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, and perpetuating the compilation and publication of the large number of scientific reports based on the work of this expedition. Not: John Quincy Adams Glacier.

Adams Glacier 78°07'S, 163°38'E

A small glacier immediately S of Miers Glacier in Victoria Land. The heads of these two glaciers are separated by a low ridge, and the E end of this ridge is almost completely surrounded by the snouts of the two glaciers, which nearly meet in the bottom of the valley, about 1 mi above Lake Miers, into which they drain. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) after Lt. (later Sir) Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the shore party of the BrAE (1907–09), who was one of the men to accompany Shackleton to within 97 mi of the South Pole.

Adams Island 66°33'S, 92°35'E

Small rocky coastal island embedded in thick bay ice most of the year, lying at the W side of McDonald Bay, about 11 mi W of Mabus Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named by him for the boatswain of the expedition ship *Aurora*.

Adams Mountains 84°30'S, 166°20'E

A small but well defined group of mountains in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded by the Beardmore, Berwick, Moody and Bingley Glaciers. Discovered by BrAE (1907–09) and named Adams Mountains for Lt. Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the expedition. The BrAE (1910–13) restricted the name to "Mount Adams" for a high peak in the group, but the original name and application are considered more apt and have been approved. Not: Mount Adams.

Adams Nunatak 71°44'S, 68°34'W

A nunatak on the S side of Neptune Glacier, 6 mi W of Cannonball Cliffs, in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation

with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC in association with Neptune Glacier after John C. Adams (1819–92), the Cambridge mathematician who deduced the existence of the planet Neptune.

Adamson, Mount 73°55'S, 163°00'E

A peak (3,400 m) rising 6.5 mi ENE of Mount Hewson in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, for R. Adamson, geologist with this party.

Adams Peak 81°38'S, 160°04'E

Peak, 1,540 m, on the E side of Starshot Glacier, rising 2 mi S of Heale Peak in Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for C.W. Adams, one of the early New Zealand surveyors, who in 1883 established the Mount Cook (Wellington) latitude which became the fundamental position for all N.Z. surveys up to 1949.

Adams Ridge 71°00'S, 162°23'E

A sharp-crested rock ridge, 4 mi long and rising to 800 m, forming a part of the W margin of Bowers Mountains just S of where Sheehan Glacier enters Rennick Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1983 after Chris Adams, New Zealand geologist who worked in northern Victoria Land, 1981–82.

Adams Rocks 76°14'S, 145°39'W

Two large rock outcrops that overlook the inner part of Block Bay from northward, located 7 mi W of Mount June, Phillips Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for James G. Adams, builder, USN, of the Byrd Station party, 1967.

Adare, Cape 71°17'S, 170°14'E

A prominent cape of black basalt which is in visual contrast to the rest of the snow-covered coast, forming the N tip of Adare Peninsula. The cape marks the NE extremity of Victoria Land and the W side of the entrance to the Ross Sea. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for his friend Viscount Adare, M.P. for Glamorganshire.

Adare Peninsula 71°40'S, 170°30'E

A high ice-covered peninsula, 40 mi long, in the NE part of Victoria Land, extending S from Cape Adare to Cape Roget. Named by the NZ-APC for Cape Adare. Not: Cape Adare Peninsula.

Adare Saddle 71°44'S, 170°12'E

A saddle at about 900 m, situated at the junction of Adare Peninsula and the Admiralty Mountains, and at the junction of Newnes Glacier and Moubray Glacier which fall steeply from it. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, in association with Adare Peninsula and Cape Adare.

Adelaida, Isla: see Adelaide Island 67°15'S, 68°30'W

Adelaide Anchorage 67°47'S, 68°57'W

An area of safe anchorage lying W of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. It is the anchorage normally used by ships visiting Adelaide station. Charted by members of the RRS *John Biscoe* and the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in January-March 1962.

Adelaide Island 67°15'S, 68°30'W

Large, mainly ice-covered island, 75 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying at the N side of Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under Biscoe, and named by him for Queen Adelaide of England. First surveyed by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Isla Adelaida, Isla Belgrano.

Adélie, Terre: see Adélie Coast 67°00'S, 139°00'E

Adélie Coast 67°00'S, 139°00'E

That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land lying between Pourquoi Pas Point, in 136°11'E, and Point Alden, in 142°02'E. Discovered in January 1840 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville and named by him for his wife. Not: Adélie Land, Terre Adélie.

Adélie Land: see Adélie Coast 67°00'S, 139°00'E

Ader, Mount 64°10'S, 60°29'W

Mountain along the N side of Breguet Glacier and just SE of Mount Cornu, in northern Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Clement Ader (1841–1925), French pioneer aeronaut, probably the first man to leave the ground in a heavier-than-air machine solely as the result of an engine contained in it, on Oct. 9, 1890.

Adie Inlet 66°25'S, 62°20'W

Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long in a NW-SE direction, lying E of Churchill Peninsula along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during 1947. Named by the FIDS for R.J. Adie, South African geologist with FIDS, 1947–49.

Adiós, Punta del: see Farewell Point 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Adit Nunatak 65°54'S, 62°48'W

A nunatak 3 mi WNW of Mount Alibi on the N side of Leppard Glacier, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named adit (an entrance) by UK-APC, because at the time (1957), it marked the approach to an unsurveyed inland area between Leppard and Flask Glaciers.

A. Ditte, Mount: see Ditte, Mount 67°43'S, 68°37'W

Adkins, Mount 73°03'S, 62°02'W

Mountain surmounting the N flank of Mosby Glacier just W of the mouth of Fenton Glacier in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas Adkins, cook with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

Admiralen Peak 62°06'S, 58°30'W

Peak, 305 m, lying 0.7 mi SSW of Crépin Point at the W side of Admiralty Bay on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. In 1908–10 the FrAE under Charcot applied the name "Le Poing" to a feature in this area. It is not clear, however, which of four summits the name refers to and the name has been rejected. This peak was named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the *Admiralen*, the first modern floating factory ship, which first operated in Admiralty Bay in January 1906. Not: Admiration Peak, Cerro Le Poing, Pico Puño.

Admiralitäts Gebirge: see Admiralty Mountains 71°45'S, 168°30'E

Admiralty Bay 62°10'S, 58°25'W

Irregular bay, 5 mi wide at its entrance between Demay Point and Martins Head, indenting the S coast of King George Island for 10 mi in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a map of 1822 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now established in international usage. Not: Bahía Lasserre, Baie de l'Amirauté.

Admiralty Inlet: see Admiralty Sound 64°20'S, 57°10'W

Admiralty Mountains 71°45'S, 168°30'E

A large group of high mountains and individually named ranges and ridges in NE Victoria Land which are bounded by the sea, and by the Dennistoun, Ebbe, and Tucker Glaciers. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under whose orders he served. Not: Admiralitäts Gebirge, Admiralty Range.

Admiralty Peak 54°13'S, 36°50'W

Peak, 945 m, lying E of Wilckens Peaks in the central part of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1926–30 and named after the Board of Admiralty.

Admiralty Range: see Admiralty Mountains 71°45'S, 168°30'E

Admiralty Sound 64°20'S, 57°10'W

A sound which extends in a NE-SW direction and separates Seymour and Snow Hill Islands from James Ross Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The broad NE part of the sound was named Admiralty Inlet by the British expedition under Ross, who discovered it on Jan. 6, 1843. The feature was determined to be a sound rather than a bay in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. Not: Admiralty Inlet, Détroit de l'Amirauté, Estrecho Bouchard, Paso Almirantazgo.

Admiration Peak: see Admiralen Peak 62°06'S, 58°30'W

Adolph Islands 66°19'S, 67°11'W

A group of small islands and rocks off NW Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Edward F. Adolph, an American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold; Professor of Physiology, University of Rochester, NY, 1948–60.

Adolph Ochs Glacier: see Ochs Glacier 76°30'S, 145°35'W

Adriasola, Cape 67°39'S, 69°11'W

Distinctive ice-cliffed cape at the SW end of Adelaide Island, 10 mi NW of Avian Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for an acquaintance in Punta Arenas.

Advent Island: see Bauprés Rocks 64°54'S, 63°37'W

Adventure Bay: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Adventure Harbour: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Adventure Point 54°06'S, 37°09'W

Point lying N of Brighton Beach on the W side of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Adventure Subglacial Trench 74°00'S, 132°00'E

A subglacial trench of interior Wilkes Land, running N-S and joined by Vincennes Subglacial Basin to Aurora Subglacial Basin to the west. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after HMS *Adventure* (Cdr. Tobias Furneaux, RN), one of the two ships of the British expedition, 1772–75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).

Aeolus, Mount 77°29'S, 161°16'E

Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, between Mounts Boreas and Hercules in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for the Greek god of the winds.

Aeolus Ridge 71°18'S, 68°34'W

A ridge trending NE-SW and rising to c. 1,300 m at the southern end of Planet Heights in eastern Alexander Island. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC after Aeolus, the Greek god of wind, in reference to prevailing weather encountered here by BAS parties.

Aerodromnaya Hill 70°47'S, 11°38'E

An isolated rock hill standing 1 mi S of the Schirmacher Hills in Queen Maud Land. The hill was discovered and first roughly mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. It was named Gora Aerodromnaya (airdrome hill) by the SovAE, 1961, because a landing strip was established in the vicinity in connection with nearby Novolazerevskaya Station.

Aeronaut Glacier 73°16'S, 163°36'E

A glacier of low gradient, about 25 mi long, draining NE from Gair Mesa into the upper part of Aviator Glacier near Navigator Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, to commemorate the air support provided by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, and in association with Aviator Glacier.

Aeronáutica Argentina, Cerro: see Shelby, Mount 68°09'S, 65°50'W

Aetna Insel: see Etna Island 63°05'S, 55°09'W

Afflick, Mount 70°46'S, 66°11'E

A ridgelike mountain about 3 mi W of Mount Bunt in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for G.M. Afflick, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1965.

Afuera Islands 64°20'S, 61°36'W

Group of three small islands lying N of Challenger Island and just outside the S entrance point to Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name, which appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957, is probably descriptive of the islands' location; "Afuera" means outer or outside. Not: Dodge Rocks, Penguin Island.

Agamemnon, Mount 64°38'S, 63°31'W

Snow-covered mountain, 2,575 m, marking the S limit of the Achaean Range in the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is part of the Mount Français massif but has a separate summit 1.5 mi W of the main peak of Mount Français. It was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944, and again in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Agamemnon, Commander in Chief of the Achaean forces at Troy in Homer's *Iliad*.

Agassiz, Cape 68°29'S, 62°56'W

The E tip of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, a narrow ice-drowned spur extending E from the main mountain axis of Antarctic Peninsula between Mobiloil and Revelle Inlets. The cape is the E end of a line from Cape Jeremy dividing Graham and Palmer Lands. Discovered in December 1940 by the USAS who named it for W.L.G. Joerg, a geographer and polar specialist. At his request it was named by the US-SCAN for Louis Agassiz, an internationally famous American naturalist and geologist of Swiss origin, who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation (*Études sur les Glaciers*, Neuchâtel, 1840). Not: Cape Joerg.

Agate Peak 72°56'S, 163°47'E

A peak at the SE end of Intention Nunataks, at the SW margin of Evans Névé. So named by the NZ-APC because agate and other semi-precious stones were found here by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67.

A. Gaudry, Sommet: see Gaudry, Mount 67°32'S, 68°37'W

Agnese, Punta: see Davey Point 61°58'S, 58°34'W

Aggradable, Caleta: see Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Aguado, Punta: see Nattriss Point 57°48'S, 26°22'W

Aguda Point 65°02'S, 63°41'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Hidden Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is probably descriptive; "aguda" is Spanish for sharp or sharp pointed. Not: Eclipse Point, Punta Larga, Punta Natho.

Agudo, Cerro: see Buddington Peak 62°12'S, 58°49'W

Agudo, Pico: see Sharp Peak 66°02'S, 65°18'W

Agudo, Pico: see Sharp Peak 62°32'S, 60°04'W

Águila, Caleta: see Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W

Águila, Isla: see Eagle Island 63°40'S, 57°29'W

Aguirre Cerda, Canal: see Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Aguirre Channel: see Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

A marine channel between Lemaire Island and Danco Coast, permitting northern access to Paradise Harbor. The feature was navigated by the ship *Belgica* (BelgAE, 1897–99) and was known to Norwegian whalers in the area from 1913. Chilean Antarctic Expeditions operated a science station on Waterboat Point (q.v.) at Aguirre Passage from 1951–73. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879–1941), President of Chile, 1938–41. Not: Aguirre Channel, Canal Aguirre Cerda, Pasaje Marinero.

Aguirre Romero, Cabo: see Lively Point 65°52'S, 66°11'W

Aguja, Pico: see Needle Peak 62°44'S, 60°11'W

Aguja, Roca de la: see Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W

Aguja del Astrolabio, Islote: see Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W

Aguja del Astrolabio, Monolito: see Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W

Aguja Ternyck, Monte: see Ternyck Needle 62°05'S, 58°16'W

Agurto, Islote: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

A rock lying just NW of Silvia Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1959. Not: Isla Elena, Isla Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Islote Agurto.

Agustín, Rocas: see Austin Rocks 63°26'S, 61°04'W

Ahab, Mount 65°26'S, 62°11'W

A conspicuous mountain (925 m) that rises between the lower ends of Mapple and Melville Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain was roughly surveyed in 1947 by FIDS and was resurveyed in 1955. The name was repositioned following a survey by BAS in 1962. Named by UK-APC after Captain Ahab of the whaler *Pequod*, the central character in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Ahern Glacier 81°47'S, 159°10'E

A small tributary glacier flowing E from the Churchill Mountains between Mount Lindley and Mount Hoskins to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) for B. Ahern, a member of the party.

Ahlmann Glacier 67°52'S, 65°45'W

Southernmost of two glaciers flowing E into Seligman Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Prof. Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, a Swedish glaciologist and geographer.

Ahlmann Ridge 71°50'S, 2°25'W

A broad, mainly ice-covered ridge, about 70 mi long, surmounted by scattered, low peaks. It rises between Schytt and Jutulstraumen Glaciers and extends from Borg Massif northward to Fimbul Ice Shelf in Queen Maud Land. The area was first photographed from aircraft of the GerAE (1938–39) and peaks in this vicinity were roughly plotted. The Stein Nunataks and Witte Peaks, named by the GerAE, appear to coincide with the NE part of the Ahlmann Ridge. The feature was mapped in detail from surveys and air photos by the NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, chairman of the Swedish committee for the NBSAE. Not: Ahlmannryggen.

Ahlmannryggen: see Ahlmann Ridge 71°50'S, 2°25'W

Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S, 5°30'E

A group of rock hills just E of Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60), who gave it the name Ahlsthottane. Not: Ahlsthottane.

Ahlsthottane: see Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S, 5°30'E

Ahmadjian Peak 83°41'S, 168°42'E

A prominent ice-covered peak, 2,910 m, standing 4.5 mi SW of Mount Fox in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for

Vernon Ahmadjian, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64.

Ahrnsbrak Glacier 79°48'S, 82°18'W

A glacier in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range, flowing N between Sutton Peak and Shoemaker Peak to the confluent ice at the lower end of Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Ahrnsbrak, USARP glaciologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Aidwich, Mount: see Aldrich, Mount 80°07'S, 158°13'E

Aiken Creek 77°36'S, 163°17'E

A glacial meltwater stream in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, which flows N from the unnamed glacier W of Wales Glacier to Many Glaciers Pond, then W to Lake Fryxell. The feature is 4 mi long and receives some tributary flow from Wales Glacier. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of the USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist George R. Aiken, a member of the field team in three summer seasons, 1987–91, who assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on the streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990–91 season.

Ailsa Craig 60°47'S, 44°37'W

Precipitous island 1 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for the island in the Firth of Clyde in Scotland. Not: Ailsa Craig Islet.

Ailsa Craig Islet: see Ailsa Craig 60°47'S, 44°37'W

Aim Rocks 62°42'S, 61°15'W

Rocks lying E of Cape Timblón in the middle of Morton Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1961, is descriptive; these rocks in line are a guide for safe passage through the southern entrance of Morton Strait.

Ainsworth Bay 67°48'S, 146°37'E

An ice-filled recession of the coastline, 5 mi wide, between Capes Bage and Webb. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and named by him for G.F. Ainsworth, a member of the expedition who served as leader and meteorologist with the AAE party on Macquarie Island during 1911–13.

Airdevronsix Icefalls 77°31'S, 160°22'E

A line of icefalls at the head of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by USN OpDFrz (1956–57) for U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, which had been formed to provide air support for the Deep Freeze operations and which had also carried out many important Antarctic exploratory flights.

Airdrop Peak 83°45'S, 172°45'E

A twin-peaked mountain (890 m) at the N end of Commonwealth Range. It is the first prominent feature in Ebony Ridge when approached from the northwest. When N.Z. surveyors were making observations from the higher of the two peaks on Dec. 11, 1959, an R4D aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 flew overhead to drop a spare radio to the expedition whose original one had broken down. So named because of this incident by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Airy Glacier 69°13'S, 66°20'W

A glacier 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing W to the NE portion of Forster Ice Piedmont, near the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37; photographed from the air by RARE, 1947; and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC for Sir George Biddell Airy, British Astronomer Royal (1835–81), who in 1839 introduced a method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation.

Aitcho Islands 62°24'S, 59°47'W

Group of small islands lying between Table Island and Dee Island in the N entrance to English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI after the Admiralty Hydrographic Office. Other features in this vicinity were named after members of the Hydrographic Office staff.

Aitken Cove 60°45'S, 44°32'W

Cove which lies immediately NE of Cape Whitson, along the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for A.N.G. Aitken, solicitor to the expedition.

Aitkenhead Glacier 63°57'S, 58°44'W

Glacier about 10 mi long, flowing ESE from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, to Prince Gustav Channel close N of Alectoria Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Neil Aitkenhead, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay (1959–60).

Aitken Nunatak 85°42'S, 173°49'E

A small rock nunatak, 2,785 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Bumstead in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William M. Aitken, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1962.

Ajax, Mount 71°48'S, 168°27'E

A mountain (3,770 m) rising 1 mi WSW of Mount Royalist in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, after HMNZS *Ajax*. The mountain is one of several in this area named for New Zealand ships.

Ajax Icefall 62°04'S, 58°23'W

Icefall between Stenhouse Bluff and Ullmann Spur at the head of Visca Anchorage, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for HMS *Ajax*, which assisted in the search for a boat crew from the *Discovery II*, missing on King George Island in January 1937.

Akar Peaks: see *Aker Peaks* 66°37'S, 55°13'E

Akarui, Cape 68°29'S, 41°23'E

A rocky cape 11 mi NE of Cape Omega on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Akarui-misaki (bright cape). Not: Cape Miho.

Akebono Glacier 68°07'S, 42°53'E

Glacier flowing to the coast between Cape Hinode and Akebono Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who applied the name.

Akebono Rock 68°04'S, 42°55'E

A substantial area of exposed rock just E of the mouth of Akebono Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name.

Åkerlundh Nunatak 65°04'S, 60°10'W

Nunatak which lies 2 mi NW of Donald Nunatak between Bruce and Murdoch Nunataks in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Gustaf Åkerlundh, a member of the SwedAE, 1901–04.

Aker Peaks 66°37'S, 55°13'E

A series of mainly snow-covered peaks, the highest 1,800 m, extending 9 mi in a NW-SE direction. They rise 4 mi W of Nicholas Range and 30 mi WNW of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1931 by a Norwegian whaling expedition under O. Borchgrevink, who named them after the farm of Director Svend Foyn Brunn of the Antarctic Whaling Co. at Tønsberg. Not: Akar Peaks, Aker Range.

Aker Range: see *Aker Peaks* 66°37'S, 55°13'E

Akkuratnaya Cove 70°45'S, 11°48'E

A small cove 3 mi ESE of Nadezhdy Island, indenting the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Bukhta Akkuratnaya (accurate cove).

Alamein Range 72°05'S, 163°30'E

A range lying W of Canham Glacier, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named in association with Lord Bernard Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Alamode Island 68°43'S, 67°32'W

Largest and southeasternmost of the Terra Firma Islands, with steep rocky cliffs surmounted by a rock and snow cone rising to 320 m, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First visited and surveyed by the BGLE under Rymill in 1936. So named by the FIDS, following a 1948 resurvey, for its resemblance to some form of confection served with ice cream on it. Not: Terra Firma Island.

A. Lancaster, Kap: see Lancaster, Cape 64°51'S, 63°44'W

Alan Peak 72°39'S, 0°11'E

A peak at the W side of the mouth of Reece Valley, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Alan Reece, geologist with the NBSAE (1949–52) and earlier with the FIDS. Not: Alanpiggen.

Alanpiggen: see Alan Peak 72°39'S, 0°11'E

Alan Thomson, Mount: see Allan Thomson, Mount 76°57'S, 161°43'E

Alasheev Bight: see Alasheyev Bight 67°30'S, 45°40'E

Alasheyev Bight 67°30'S, 45°40'E

A bight in the western part of the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1956. Plotted in 1957 by

the Soviet expedition and named for D.A. Alasheyev, Russian hydrographer. Not: Alasheev Bight, Alasheyev's Bay.

Alasheyev's Bay: see Alasheyev Bight 67°30'S, 45°40'E

Alaska Canyon 86°00'S, 136°33'W

Deeply incised canyon in the N face of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Alaska, which sent researchers to Antarctica.

Alatna Valley 76°53'S, 161°10'E

An ice-free valley lying 4 mi N of Mount Gran and trending ENE for about 10 mi along the SE side of the Convoy Range. Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist, made stratigraphic studies in the valley during the 1960–61 season. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for the USNS *Alatna* which participated in Operation Deep Freeze 1958–59 and 1959–60, and in keeping with other ship names in the Convoy Range.

Albanus Glacier 85°52'S, 151°00'W

A glacier, 25 mi long, flowing W along the S side of Tapley Mountains to enter Scott Glacier just N of Mount Zanuck, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Jr., manufacturer of Cambridge, MD, a patron of the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35. Not: Phillips Glacier.

Albanus Phillips Mountains: see Phillips Mountains 76°16'S, 145°00'W

Al'batros, Ostrov: see Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Al'batros, Ozero: see Petrel Lake 62°13'S, 58°58'W

Albatros Insel: see Albatross Island 54°01'S, 37°20'W

Albatross Crest 54°30'S, 37°02'W

A tussock-covered ridge in the eastern arm of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) which nests here.

Albatross Island 54°01'S, 37°20'W

Island 2 mi SE of Cape Buller, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who gave this name because he observed albatrosses there. Not: Albatros Insel.

Albatross Island: see Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Alberich Glacier 77°36'S, 161°36'E

A small glacier that drains west from Junction Knob toward the east flank of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. It is one in a group of features in the range named by NZ-APC mainly from Norse mythology. In German legend, Alberich is the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungen.

Albert de Monaco, Cape: see Monaco, Cape 64°43'S, 64°18'W

Alberti, Isla: see Epsilon Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Albert Lancaster, Cap: see Lancaster, Cape 64°51'S, 63°44'W

Albert Markham, Mount 80°23'S, 158°14'E

A striking flat-topped mountain, 3,205 m, standing midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

Alberto, Isla: see Sinclair Island 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Alberto Obrecht, Punta: see Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

Alberts, Mount 73°02'S, 167°52'E

A pointed, almost completely snow-covered mountain (2,320 m) situated 11 mi E of Mount Phillips on the E margin of Malta Plateau, Victoria Land. The mountain stands immediately S of the terminus of Line Glacier and overlooks the W margin of Ross Sea. Named by the New Zealand Geographic Board in 1966 after Fred G. Alberts, Geographer, U.S. Department of the Interior (later with the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center), who served as Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1949–80, and was compiler and editor of this Gazetteer.

Alberts Glacier 66°52'S, 64°53'W

A heavily crevassed glacier c. 8 mi long, flowing E from Avery Plateau, Graham Land, and entering Mill Inlet between Balch Glacier and Southard Promontory. The glacier was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1968. It was delineated from these photographs by DOS, 1980, and positioned from surveys by FIDS, 1947–57. In association with the names of Antarctic historians in the area, named by UK-APC after Fred G. Alberts, American toponymist; Secretary, US-ACAN, 1949–80.

Albion, Mount 70°17'S, 65°39'E

Mountain 2 mi SSE of Mount O'Shea in the S part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher (1956–57) and named for Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.

Albone Glacier 64°13'S, 59°42'W

A deeply entrenched narrow glacier on the E side of Wolseley Buttress flowing southward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Dan Albone, English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine.

Albornoz, Punta: see Deacon, Cape 73°14'S, 59°50'W

Al'bov Rocks 66°28'S, 126°45'E

A cluster of rock outcrops close S of Cape Spieden on the W side of Porpoise Bay. Charted by the SovAE (1958) and named for Nikolay M. Al'bov (1806–99), Russian botanical geographer, explorer of Tierra del Fuego.

Albrecht Penck Glacier 76°40'S, 162°20'E

A glacier between the Fry Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, draining NE toward Tripp Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named this feature for Albrecht Penck, Director of the Institute of Oceanography and of the Geographical Institute in Berlin. Not: Penck Glacier.

Albright, Mount 82°49'S, 155°06'E

Mountain surmounting the S end of the Endurance Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Albright, USARP geologist on the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964–65.

Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W

Island lying W of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name Penguin Island was used for the feature by whalers operating in the area in 1922. Since this name has not been used on published maps and is a duplication of an earlier name, it has been rejected and a new name substituted. Alcock Island is for Sir John W. Alcock (1892–1919), who, with Sir A. Whitten-Brown, made the first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight on June 14–15, 1919. Not: Isla Barros, Isla Telegrafista Arriagada, Islote Arriagada.

Alcyone Cone 72°42'S, 165°33'E

An extinct volcanic cone near the center of The Pleiades, at the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by a VUWAE field party to Evans Névé, 1971–72, after Alcyone, the brightest star in the Pleiades constellation. Not: Aleyone Cone.

Aldaz, Mount 76°03'S, 124°25'W

A projecting-type mountain (2,520 m) that barely protrudes from the ice-covered Usas Escarpment, 22 mi ESE of Mount Galla, in Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is mostly ice covered, but has notable rock outcropping along its northern spur. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Luis Aldaz, Meteorologist and Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1960.

Aldea, Islas: see Büdel Islands 65°47'S, 65°38'W

Aldea Island 69°13'S, 68°30'W

The central of the three Bugge Islands (q.v.), off Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The island was named "Isla Aldea" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, probably after Sargento Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879. Not: Isla Sargento Aldea.

Aldebaran Rock 70°50'S, 66°41'W

A particularly conspicuous nunatak of bright red rock, located near the head of Bertram Glacier and 5 mi NE of Pegasus Mountains in western Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus.

Alden, Point 66°48'S, 142°02'E

An ice-covered point with rock exposures along the seaward side. The point marks the W side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay and the division between Adélie Coast and George V Coast. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes, and named by him for Lt. James Alden of the expedition's flagship *Vincennes*.

Alderdice Peak 68°12'S, 49°35'E

A peak 6 mi SE of Mount Underwood in the eastern part of the Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1959. Named by ANCA for W. Alderdice, weather observer at Wilkes Station, 1959.

Alderete, Glaciar: see Aagaard Glacier 66°46'S, 64°31'W

Aldrich, Mount 80°07'S, 158°13'E

A massive, somewhat flat-topped mountain standing at the E side of Ragotzkie Glacier in Britannia Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Pelham Aldrich, who gave assistance to Scott in preparing the expedition. Not: Mount Aidwich, Mount Aldwich.

Aldridge Peak 72°27'S, 167°24'E

A peak (2,290 m) on the ridge between Hearfield and Trafalgar Glaciers in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for James A. Aldridge, aviation machinist's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Aldwich, Mount: see Aldrich, Mount 80°07'S, 158°13'E

Alectoria Island 63°59'S, 58°37'W

A low, nearly ice-free island less than 1 mi long. It lies in Prince Gustav Channel, about 0.5 mi off the terminus of Aitkenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in 1945 by the FIDS, who named it after the lichen *Alectoria* which was predominant on the island at the time.

Alejandra, Cabo: see Alexandra, Cape 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Alejandro I, Isla: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Aleksandra Smirnova, Pik: see Smirnov Peak 71°43'S, 10°38'E

Alekseyev, Mount 67°28'S, 50°40'E

A mountain standing 6 mi NE of McNaughton Ridges in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, for A.D. Alekseyev, Soviet polar pilot.

Alencar Peak 65°24'S, 63°53'W

Peak, 1,555 m, at the head of Lind Glacier, standing 6 mi E of Cape Pérez on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar, then Minister of Marine of Brazil. Not: Mount De Alencar, Sommet De Alencar.

Alerta, Roca: see Alert Rock 54°15'S, 36°22'W

Alert Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

A small channel between Whaler Channel and Bar Rocks, and leading to the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1928 and named after *Alert*, the motorboat used by the DI survey party.

Alert Cove 54°11'S, 36°42'W

Small cove lying S of Kanin Point in Husvik Harbor, Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1928 and is named after *Alert*, the motorboat used by the DI survey party.

Alert Point 54°05'S, 37°09'W

Point lying at the N side of the mouth of Purvis Glacier, Possession Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928–29 and named after the DI survey motorboat *Alert*.

Alert Rock 54°15'S, 36°22'W

Submerged rock marked by breakers, lying 1.5 mi ESE of Barff Point, which marks the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1929 by DI personnel, who named it

after the *Alert*, a small motor launch used during the survey. Not: Roca Alerta.

Alexander, Cape 66°44'S, 62°37'W

Cape which forms the S end of Churchill Peninsula and the E side of the entrance to Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Albert V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty. Not: Cape Foyn.

Alexander, Cape: see Alexander, Mount 63°18'S, 55°48'W

Alexander, Mount 63°18'S, 55°48'W

Mountain with several summits, the highest 595 m, forming the rocky peninsula separating Gibson and Haddon Bays, on the S side of Joinville Island. The cliff marking the extremity of the peninsula was discovered and named Cape Alexander on Jan. 8, 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship *Active*, one of the Dundee whalers. The name was amended to Mount Alexander by the UK-APC in 1956 following a survey by the FIDS in 1953–54, the mountain summits of the peninsula being considered more suitable to name. Not: Cape Alexander.

Alexander Hill 77°17'S, 166°25'E

Hill, 220 m, with a prominent seaward cliff face, lying S of Harrison Stream and Cinder Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for B.N. Alexander, a surveyor with the expedition.

Alexander Humboldt Mountains: see Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S, 11°30'E

Alexander I Island: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Alexander I Land: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Large island lying W of the base of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound. It is about 240 mi long in a N-S direction, 50 mi wide in the N, and 150 mi wide in the south. Discovered in 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it Alexander I Land for the reigning Tsar. Its insular nature was proven in December 1940, by a sledge party under Finn Ronne of the USAS. Not: Alexander I Island, Alexander I Land, Alexander Land, Alexander The First Island, Isla Alejandro I.

Alexander Land: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Alexander McKay Cliffs: see McKay Cliffs 82°19'S, 156°00'E

Alexander Nunatak: see Alexander Nunataks 66°30'S, 110°39'E

Alexander Nunataks 66°30'S, 110°39'E

Two coastal nunataks at the S limit of the Windmill Islands, standing on the shore of Penney Bay 0.4 mi E of the base of Browning Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Photographer's Mate H.N. Alexander, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained air and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Alexander Nunatak.

Alexander Peak 77°28'S, 146°48'W

A peak in the N end of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Probably first seen on aerial flights from Little America base by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for C.D. Alexander, a member of the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Alexander The First Island: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W

Alexander v. Humboldt-Gebirge: see Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S, 11°30'E

Alexander Wetmore Glacier: see Wetmore Glacier 74°38'S, 63°35'W

Alexandra, Cape 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Cape which forms the NW extremity of South Georgia. It was named Cape North in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, but this name has since become established for a cape 10 mi ENE which forms the northernmost point of South Georgia. The name Cape Alexandra dates back to about 1912 and commemorates Queen Alexandra (1844–1925), Consort of King Edward VII of England. Not: Cabo Alejandra, Cabo Teniente Modolo, Cape North.

Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S, 68°36'W

Cape forming the SE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and named by him for Alexandra, then Queen of England. Not: Punta Yervas Buena.

Alexandra Mountains 77°25'S, 153°30'W

A group of low, separated mountains in the N portion of Edward VII Peninsula, just SW of Sulzberger Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in January-February 1902 by the BrNAE during an exploratory cruise of the *Discovery* along the Ross Ice Shelf. Named for Alexandra, then Queen of England. Not: Alexandria Mountains.

Alexandra Mountains: see Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E

Alexandra Range: see Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E

Alexandria Mountains: see Alexandra Mountains 77°25'S, 153°30'W

Alexis Carrel, Ile: see Carrel Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Aleyone Cone: see Alcyone Cone 72°42'S, 165°33'E

Alf, Mount 77°55'S, 86°07'W

Mountain rising over 3,200 m between Mount Sharp and Mount Dalrymple in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58. Named by the US-ACAN for Edward A. Alf, meteorologist, member of the 1957 wintering party at Byrd Station.

Alfa, Isla: see Alpha Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Alfaro, Punta: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Alferez Maveroff, Isla: see Pickwick Island 65°29'S, 65°38'W

Alfiler, Punta: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Alfons Island: see Kolven Island 67°33'S, 61°29'E

Alford, Mount 71°55'S, 161°37'E

A flat-topped, ice-free mountain (1,480 m) at the S side of Boggs Valley in the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Montague Alford, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Alfred, Mount 70°18'S, 69°14'W

Ice-capped mountain, more than 2,000 m, 5.5 mi inland from George VI Sound and 8 mi S of Mount Athelstan in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, who named it for Alfred, Saxon king of England, 871–899. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Alga, Bahía: see Kelp Bay 54°27'S, 36°07'W

Algae Inlet: see Algae Lake 66°18'S, 100°48'E

Algae Lake 66°18'S, 100°48'E

Narrow, winding lake, 9 mi long and from 0.2 to 1 mi wide, extending in an E-W direction in the ice-free Bunge Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Algae Inlet by the US-ACAN because of the algae reported by OpHjp personnel, which cause varying tints to the meltwater ponds overlying the Bunge Hills and to the saline inlets and channels in the Highjump Archipelago area close to the north. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956–57) found this “inlet” to be a lake. Not: Algae Inlet, Ozero Figurnoye.

Algal Lake 77°38'S, 166°25'E

A small, roughly circular meltwater lake about midway between Skua Lake and Island Lake on Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by USARP biologists David T. Mason, Charles R. Goldman and Brian J.B. Wood, Jr., who studied the lake in the 1961–62 and 1962–63 seasons. The name derives from the striking mat of blue-green algal remains around the leeward edge of the lake.

Algie Glacier 82°08'S, 162°05'E

Glacier about 25 mi long, flowing SE into Nimrod Glacier just W of Nash Range. Named by the N.Z. Ross Sea Committee for the Hon. R.M. Algie who, as Minister in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, gave his strong support to the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Alibi, Mount 65°55'S, 62°40'W

A conspicuous mountain 3 mi ESE of Adit Nunatak on the N side of Leppard Glacier, in Graham Land. The mountain was discovered and photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named “Mount Napier Birks.” The feature was not reidentified by the FIDS in its 1947 survey of the area, and the UK-APC subsequently gave the name Mount Birks (q.v.) to a mountain 40 mi northeastward. Following a FIDS survey in 1955, the mountain named by Wilkins was definitely identified as the feature now described. Because of past confusion as to its identity, the UK-APC has renamed it Mount Alibi; “Alibi” meaning “proof of presence elsewhere.” Not: Mount Napier Birks.

Alice, Isla: see Lecointe Island 64°16'S, 62°03'W

Alice Creek 64°50'S, 63°29'W

Cove forming the southernmost portion of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for the wife of Édouard Lockroy, Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies who assisted Charcot in obtaining government support for the expedition. Not: Caleta Alicia.

Alice Gade, Mount 85°45'S, 163°40'W

A mainly ice-covered mountain over 3,400 m, marking the northeast extremity of the Rawson Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for one of the daughters of the Norwegian minister to Brazil, a strong supporter of Amundsen.

Alice Glacier 83°58'S, 170°00'E

A tributary glacier, 13 mi long, flowing E from the Queen Alexandra Range to enter Beardmore Glacier at Sirohi Point. Discovered by BrAE (1907–09) and named for the mother of Dr. E.S. Marshall, a member of Shackleton's South Polar Party.

Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount: see Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount 85°39'S, 165°08'W

Alicia, Caleta: see Alice Creek 64°50'S, 63°29'W

A. Lindström, Mount: see Lindström Peak 86°18'S, 160°10'W

Allaire Peak 84°53'S, 170°54'W

A rock peak (1,900 m) standing 3 mi NW of Mount Hall, between Gough and Le Couteur Glaciers in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. C.J. Allaire, USA, on the Staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz 1963.

Allan, Mount 69°59'S, 67°45'W

The largest massif (1,600 m) in the Traverse Mountains (q.v.), isolated to the N and S by low passes, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Thomas J. Allan (1940–66), BAS radio operator at Stonington Island, 1965–66, who lost his life while sledging with J.F. Noel near Tragic Corner, Fallières Coast, in May 1966.

Allan Hills 76°43'S, 159°40'E

A group of hills, mainly ice free and about 12 mi long, lying just NW of Coombs Hills near the heads of Mawson and Mackay Glaciers. Mapped by the N.Z. party (1957–58) of the CTAE and named for Prof. R.S. Allan of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. Not: Allan Nunatak.

Allan McDonald Glacier: see McDonald Ice Rumples 75°28'S, 26°18'W

Allan Nunatak: see Allan Hills 76°43'S, 159°40'E

Allan Thomson, Mount 76°57'S, 161°43'E

Conspicuous mountain surmounted by a dark peak over 1,400 m which stands at the N side of Mackay Glacier, about 3 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE (1910–13) for J. Allan Thomson, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907–09. Not: Mount Alan Thomson.

Allardyce Harbor: see Rosita Harbor 54°01'S, 37°27'W

Allardyce Range 54°25'S, 36°33'W

Mountain range attaining a maximum elevation of 2,935 m in Mount Paget, rising S of Cumberland Bay and dominating the central part of South Georgia. Although not shown on the charts of South Georgia by Cook in 1775 or Bellingshausen in 1819, peaks of this range were doubtless seen by those explorers. Named in about 1915, for Sir William L. Allardyce, Gov. of the Falkland Islands, 1904–14. Not: Cadena San Telmo.

All Black Peak 71°48'S, 163°57'E

The main peak in Crown Hills at the SE end of Lanterman Range, rising to 2,025 m on the E side of the head of Johnstone Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on the suggestion of geologist M.G. Laird.

All-Blacks Nunataks 81°29'S, 155°45'E

A group of conspicuous nunataks lying midway between Wallabies Nunataks and Wilhoite Nunataks at the SE margin of the Byrd Névé. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the well known New Zealand rugby team.

Allegheny Mountains 77°15'S, 143°18'W

A small group of mountains 10 mi W of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and mapped from aerial flights and ground surveys made by the USAS (1939–41). Named by the USAS for Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, alma mater of Paul Siple, leader of the USAS West Base.

Allegro Valley 71°18'S, 160°10'E

A steep-sided, glacier-filled valley indenting the E side of Daniels Range just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. The northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, experienced fine weather here after several days of unpleasant travel; therefore, members named it after Milton's poem "L'Allegro" in antithesis with Penseroso Bluff, 14 mi to the north.

Allemand Peak 78°24'S, 158°36'E

Peak lying 1.5 miles S of Moody Peak in the N part of the Boomerang Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lawrence J. Allemand, construction driver at Little America V in 1958.

Allen, Cape 83°33'S, 171°00'E

A bare rock point located 3 mi SW of Mount Hope, near the mouth of Beardmore Glacier. The point forms the W side of the S approach to The Gateway. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir Robert Allen of the Franklin Relief Expedition to the Arctic.

Allen, Monte: see Oceanite, Mount 58°29'S, 26°15'W

Allen, Mount 77°24'S, 162°32'E

Peak, 1,400 m, standing between Clark Glacier and the head of Greenwood Valley in Victoria Land. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959–60, and named for A.D. Allen, one of the party's geologists.

Allen, Mount 78°43'S, 84°56'W

Mountain (3,430 m) located 5 mi SE of Mount Craddock in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Forrest M. Allen, USNR, co-pilot on reconnaissance flights from Byrd Station, 1957–58.

Allen Bay 54°11'S, 36°32'W

Semi-circular bay 0.5 mi wide, lying 1 mi WNW of Larsen Point in the N part of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1926 by DI personnel on the *Discovery* and named by them, probably for H.T. Allen, member of the Discovery Committee at that time.

Allen Knoll 63°40'S, 58°35'W

A steep-sided snow dome rising from a flat snowfield 2 mi NW of the head of Russell West Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Keith Allen, FIDS radio operator at Hope Bay in 1959 and 1960.

Allen Peak 77°34'S, 86°51'W

Peak, 1,880 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Wyatt Earp and forming the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN after Robert J. Allen, USGS cartographer and Antarctic specialist, 1950–79; consultant to USGS Branch of International Activities from 1980; a member of the Branch of Special Maps who helped prepare the 1962 map of this range.

Allen Point 58°29'S, 26°15'W

The SE point of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Montagu Island was discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, but the point was first mapped by Bellingshausen in 1819–20. The point was surveyed in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for H.T. Allen, member of the Discovery Committee.

Allen Young, Mount 83°27'S, 166°52'E

A prominent pyramidal mountain, 2,755 m, standing just S of Fegley Glacier and W of Lennox-King Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir Allen Young, polar explorer who led the successful search for Benjamin Leigh Smith in the Arctic in 1882.

Alley Spur 82°32'S, 51°47'W

A rock spur on N side of Dufek Massif, just S of Sapp Rocks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Dalton E. Alley, USAF, navigator, a member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Alligator Island 66°34'S, 97°40'E

Steep, rocky island 0.5 mi long, lying in the Bay of Winds 4 mi W of Jones Rocks. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who so named it because of its shape. Not: Alligator Nunatak, Skala Alligeytor.

Alligator Nunatak: see Alligator Island 66°34'S, 97°40'E

Alligator Peak 78°28'S, 158°45'E

A prominent conical rock peak at the head of Alligator Ridge in the Boomerang Range. Named for its proximity to Alligator Ridge by the 1957–58 N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Alligator Ridge 78°27'S, 158°48'E

A spectacular serrated rock ridge, extending NE for 2 mi from Alligator Peak in the Boomerang Range into Skelton Névé. Mapped and named for its shape by the 1957–58 N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Alligeytor, Skala: see Alligator Island 66°34'S, 97°40'E

Allipen, Punta: see Shmidt Point 66°55'S, 67°02'W

Allison, Mount 72°31'S, 162°22'E

A mountain 3 mi NE of Mount Stuart, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard G. Allison, biologist at McMurdo Station, summers 1965–66 and 1967–68.

Allison Bay 67°30'S, 61°17'E

Small bay just W of Utstikkar Glacier on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Isvika (the ice bay). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. Robert Allison, medical officer at Mawson station in 1955. Not: Isvika.

Allison Glacier 78°16'S, 161°55'E

Glacier with its head just N of Mount Huggins, descending from the W slopes of Royal Society Range into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. John K. Allison, USN, officer in charge of the wintering-over detachment of Navy Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1959.

Allison Islands 66°21'S, 110°29'E

A small chain of islands lying in the N side of the entrance to Sparkes Bay in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for William L. Allison, ionospheric scientist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Allison Peninsula 73°10'S, 85°50'W

A narrow ice-covered peninsula which extends into the Belling-shausen Sea from Ellsworth Land. It forms the E margin of the Venable Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Paul Allison, USN, Plans Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Allison Ridge 70°45'S, 66°19'E

A rock ridge, partly snow covered, about 0.5 mi W of Mount Bunt in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for D. Allison, electrical engineer at Mawson Station in 1965.

All Johannesens Point: see Johannesen Point 54°01'S, 38°14'W

Allo, Mount 63°58'S, 61°48'W

Conspicuous conical, snow-covered peak, 285 m, which rises from Neyt Point at the NE end of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named after M. Allo, Director Général de la Marine at Anvers (Antwerp).

Allowitz Peak 71°08'S, 167°39'E

A peak (1,240 m) rising immediately W of Mount Troubridge in Hedgpath Heights of the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald D. Allowitz, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1962–63.

Allport, Mount 68°01'S, 56°27'E

A snow-free peak just W of Leslie Peak and about 5 mi S of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Allport, radio officer at Mawson Station

in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

Allsup, Mount 84°01'S, 159°36'E

A rock peak, 2,580 m, marking the SW limits of the Canopy Cliffs, at the S end of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford C. Allsup, Aviation Machinist's Mate, USN, who was injured during OpDFrz II, 1956–57.

Alma McCoy, Mount: see McCoy, Mount 75°52'S, 141°10'W

Almena, Promontorio: see Turret, The 60°40'S, 45°09'W

Almendra, Punta: see Almond Point 63°53'S, 59°30'W

Almirantazgo, Paso: see Admiralty Sound 64°20'S, 57°10'W

Almirante Fliess, Caleta: see Fliess Bay 63°12'S, 55°10'W

Almizclero, Istmo: see Muskeg Gap 64°23'S, 59°39'W

Almonacid, Punta: see Flagon Point 72°14'S, 60°41'W

Almond, The 78°19'S, 163°27'E

A bare, almond-shaped ridge of granite which separates the two coalescing channels of Pyramid Trough, located just W of The Pyramid on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier. Given this descriptive name by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Almond Point 63°53'S, 59°30'W

A rocky point between Whitecloud Glacier and McNeile Glacier at the head of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS who applied the name because of the distinctive shape of the point. Not: Punta Almendra.

Alpha Bluff 78°52'S, 162°29'E

A high bluff on the W side of Shults Peninsula, at the E side of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named after the first letter of the Greek alphabet because it is the most southerly of all bluffs on the Skelton Glacier.

Alpha Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Small island lying between Epsilon Island and Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by DI in 1927 and named after the first letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Alfa, Isla Huidobro.

Alphard Island 66°58'S, 57°25'E

Island 2.5 mi long and rising to 150 m, lying N of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Meöya (The Middle Island). First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Alphard, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Meöya.

Alpheratz, Mount 70°59'S, 66°58'W

A prominent peak on the SE ridge of Pegasus Mountains, about 10 mi ENE of Gurney Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Alpheratz in the Great Square of Pegasus.

Alsford Bay 54°17'S, 36°16'W

Small bay between Briggs Point and Cape George on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928–30 and named after Stoker W.B. Alsford, RN, of *Discovery*, 1925–27; a member of the survey party.

Alta, Punta: see Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W

Alta, Roca: see High Rock 53°58'S, 37°29'W

Altar, The 71°39'S, 11°22'E

A flat-topped rock summit (2,200 m) at the head of Grautskåla Cirque, immediately W of Altarduken Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Altar by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. Not: Altaret.

Altarduken Glacier 71°39'S, 11°26'E

Small glacier just E of The Altar at the head of Grautskåla Cirque, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Altarduken (the altar cloth) in association with The Altar.

Altaret: see Altar, The 71°39'S, 11°22'E

Altar Mountain 77°54'S, 160°51'E

Prominent mountain over 2,000 m high, standing at the S end of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Indicated but not named on Ferrar's 1907 map. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because of its stepped profile and flat top, similar to pyramids of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations.

Altar Peak 86°04'S, 150°23'W

A peak (1,780 m) located 1 mi ESE of Mount Harkness in the Gothic Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was first visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. The descriptive name was suggested by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which studied this peak, 1987–88.

Alt Glacier 71°06'S, 162°31'E

A glacier, 4 mi long, flowing WSW from the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains to enter Rennick Glacier just N of Mount Soza. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jean Alt, French observer, a weather central meteorologist at Little America V, winter party 1958. Not: Art Glacier.

Alvarado, Cabo: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

Alvarez Glacier 70°53'S, 162°20'E

A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, flowing from the SW side of Stanwix Peak into Rennick Glacier, to the N of Sheehan Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. José A. Alvarez, Argentine Navy, an IGY Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

Alvaro Cove 64°51'S, 63°01'W

A cove on the N side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The feature was surveyed by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, and named after a staff officer with the relief ship of the expedition.

Alzogaray, Islas: see Theta Islands 64°19'S, 63°01'W

Amanda Bay: see Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

Amarillo, Pico: see Bolinder Bluff 61°56'S, 57°58'W

Amarillo, Pico: see Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

Amarra, Islote: see Anchorage Island 67°36'S, 68°13'W

Ambalada Peak 75°57'S, 158°23'E

A rock peak, 2,160 m, standing 2 mi SE of Griffin Nunatak in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Cesar N. Ambalada, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Amberes, Isla: see Anvers Island 64°33'S, 63°35'W

Ambergris Glacier 65°43'S, 62°37'W

A glacier flowing SSE into Flask Glacier, just W of Fluke Ridge on the E coast of Graham Land. One of several names in the area that reflect a whaling theme. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC from the substance secreted by the sperm whale and used in perfumery.

Ambrose Rocks 65°16'S, 64°22'W

A small cluster of rocks situated SW of the southern Argentine Islands and 1 mi NW of Gaunt Rocks, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for David A. Ambrose, survey asst. of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* working in this area in February 1969.

Ambush Bay 63°10'S, 55°26'W

Bay 3.5 mi wide indenting the N coast of Joinville Island immediately E of King Point. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. The name arose because the bay is a trap for the unwary if its shallow and foul nature is not known. Not: Bahía Carminatti.

Ameghino, Península: see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Ameghino Gully 64°28'S, 58°38'W

A gully running E-W through the outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast. The name derives from "Refugio Ameghino," the Argentine refuge situated on the SW side of Longing Gap and named in turn after Florentino Ameghino (1854–1911), Argentine geologist and anthropologist; Director, Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires, 1902–11. Named by the UK-APC in 1990.

Amenkov Island: see Annenkov Island 54°29'S, 37°05'W

American Geographical Society Bay: see Gardner Inlet 74°58'S, 62°52'W

American Highland 72°30'S, 78°00'E

That portion of Antarctica back of the Ingrid Christensen Coast and eastward of Lambert Glacier, consisting of an upland snow surface (2,800 m) except for a group of nunataks (Grove Mountains) near 75°E. The area was discovered and named by Lincoln Ellsworth on January 11, 1939, in an aerial flight from his ship, the *Wyatt Earp*. The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and by ANARE (1956 and 1957), the latter group making a landing to obtain an astrofix at Grove Mountains, 1958.

Amery Ice Shelf 69°45'S, 71°00'E

A broad ice shelf at the head of Prydz Bay between the Lars Christensen Coast and Ingrid Christensen Coast. The name "Cape Amery" was applied to a coastal angle mapped on Feb. 11, 1931 by the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson. He named it for William B. Amery, who represented the United Kingdom government in Australia (1925–28). The US-ACAN interpreted this feature to be a portion of an ice shelf and, in 1947, applied the name Amery to the whole shelf.

Amery Peaks 70°36'S, 67°25'E

A group of peaks which extend for about 18 mi along the SE side of Nemesis Glacier, in eastern Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by the ANARE southern party of 1956–57 and so named because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf.

Ames Glacier: see Boyd Glacier 77°14'S, 145°25'W

Ames Range 75°42'S, 132°20'W

Range of snow-covered, flat-topped, steep-sided mountains, extending in a N-S direction for 20 mi and forming a right angle with the E end of the Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd for his father-in-law, Joseph Ames. Not: Joseph Ames Range.

Amherst, Mount 86°32'S, 153°06'W

A peak rising to 2,400 m between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 3 mi NNE of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. The geology of the peak was studied in the 1978–79 season by a USARP-Arizona State University field party. Named by US-ACAN after Amherst College, Amherst, MA, alma mater of Michael F. Sheridan, a member of the field party.

Amiot, Arrecifes: see Amiot Islands 67°36'S, 69°38'W

Amiot Islands 67°36'S, 69°38'W

Two groups of islands and rocks, Ward Islands and Cumbers Reef, respectively, lying 9 mi W of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for A. Amiot, engineering director of the French Montevideo Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, which made repairs on the ship *Pourquoi-Pas?*. Accurately charted by the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963. Not: Arrecifes Amiot.

Amirauté, Baie de l': see Admiralty Bay 62°10'S, 58°25'W

Amirauté, Déroit de l': see Admiralty Sound 64°20'S, 57°10'W

Amos Glacier 77°49'S, 163°39'E

A glacier, 3 mi long, flowing SE from Bettle Peak to a juncture with the Blue Glacier SE of Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Larry Leon Amos, civil engineer, USGS; member of the USGS two man astronomic surveying team to South Pole Station and Byrd Station in the 1969–70 field season. Among other work, the team established the position of the Geographic South Pole (previously done 1956) and established a tie to the Byrd Ice Strain net which had been under study for several years.

Amos Lake 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A small lake S of Thulla Point on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC after Stephen C. Amos, BAS limnologist on Signy Island, 1972–73.

Amphibole Peak 84°44'S, 173°26'W

The highest peak in the Gabbro Hills (1,660 m), standing 4 mi N of Mount Llano, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because minerals of the Amphibole group were found on the peak.

Amphibolite Point 60°41'S, 45°21'W

Conspicuous, pyramidal point 1.5 mi NW of Saunders Point on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49. There is a large amount of amphibolite on this point. Not: Punta Anfibolita.

Amphitheatre, The 68°06'S, 66°34'W

Large bowl-shaped depression, 0.75 mi in diameter, at the S side of the head of Northeast Glacier on Graham Land. The feature lies adjacent to former bases of the BGLE, 1934–37, and the USAS, 1939–41, and was charted by USAS sledging parties which crossed Graham Land via Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Named by the FIDS following its survey in 1946.

Amphitheatre, The 78°18'S, 163°03'E

A great cirque, now occupied only by névé, carved on the N side of Mount Dromedary, whose walls rise sheer about 1,700 m from the floor of Roaring Valley on the E side of Royal Society Range. So named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, because of the feature's enormous size and near-perfect shape.

Amphitheatre Lake 68°06'S, 48°45'E

A smooth-surfaced meltwater lake 1.5 mi long in the W part of Amphitheatre Peaks, Nye Mountains. The lake is almost completely enclosed by rock and ice cliffs, forming an amphitheatre, with an outlet into Rayner Glacier at the W end. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited by an ANARE airborne field party in 1958. The descriptive name was applied by ANCA.

Amphitheatre Peaks 68°06'S, 48°52'E

A group of peaks surrounding and extending to the E of Amphitheatre Lake, in the NW part of Nye Mountains. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited in Nov. 1958 by an ANARE airborne field party. Named by ANCA in association with Amphitheatre Lake.

Ample Bay 54°03'S, 37°23'W

Bay 1.8 mi wide, marked by Grace Glacier at its head, situated 2 mi E of Sunset Fjord in the SW part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. A sketch of this bay was made in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929–30. Not: Bahía Amplia, Ensenada Grande.

Amplia, Bahía: see Ample Bay 54°03'S, 37°23'W

Amundsen, Mount 67°14'S, 100°45'E

A nunatak lying E of Denman Glacier, about 11 mi NE of Mount Sandow. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Roald Amundsen, Norwegian polar explorer and the first to attain the South Pole.

Amundsen Bay 66°55'S, 50°00'E

Long embayment 24 mi wide, close W of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. The bay was seen as a large pack-filled recession in the coastline by Sir Douglas Mawson on Jan. 14, 1930. Seen by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in charge of a Norwegian expedition during an airplane flight on January 15 and subsequently mapped nearer its true position by the Norwegians. The bay was mapped in detail by an ANARE party landed by aircraft in 1956 and another landed by launch from *Thala Dan* in February 1958. Named by Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole. Not: Ice Bay, Isfjorden.

Amundsen Coast 85°30'S, 162°00'W

That portion of the coast to the S of the Ross Ice Shelf lying between Morris Peak on the E side of Liv Glacier and the W side of the Scott Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who led his own expedition in 1910–12 to the Antarctic. Setting up a base at Framheim at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, he sledged southward across the shelf and discovered a route up the Axel Heiberg Glacier along this coast to reach the polar plateau. He was the first to reach the South Pole, December 14, 1911.

Amundsen Glacier 85°35'S, 159°00'W

A major glacier, about 4 to 6 mi wide and 80 mi long, originating on the polar plateau where it drains the area to the S and W of the Nilsen Plateau, and descending through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just W of MacDonald Nunataks. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight in November 1929. The name was proposed for Roald Amundsen by Laurence Gould, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sledged past the mouth of the glacier in December 1929.

Amundsen Icefall 85°28'S, 166°42'W

A steep and turbulent icefall where the Axel Heiberg Glacier descends from the polar plateau between Mount Fridtjof Nansen and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Capt. Roald Amundsen, who ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier enroute to the South Pole in 1911.

Amundsen Sea 73°00'S, 112°00'W

The marginal sea off the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Dart, Siple Island, on the west and Cape Flying Fish, Thurston Island, on the east. Named by the Norwegian expedition of 1928–29, under Capt. Nils Larsen, while exploring this area in February, 1929. Named for Capt. Roald Amundsen, famous Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole. The sea has been defined with greater precision through discoveries of the U.S. Antarctic Service (1939–41), USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and U.S. exploration in the post-IGY years. Not: Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea, Roald Amundsen Sea, Roosevelt Sea.

Amurskiye, Gory: see Rimekalvane Nunataks 72°03'S, 13°38'E

Amy Guest Island: see Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

Ana, Cabo: see Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Anagram Islands 65°12'S, 64°20'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying between Roca Islands and Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The area was charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, the FrAE under

Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and the names Argentine, Roca and Cruls variously applied to the four island groups on the S side of French Passage. The islands were mapped in detail by the FIDS from photos taken from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* and from information obtained by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958 and the three names positioned as originally given by the Belgian and French expeditions. The remaining island group was named Anagram Islands by the UK-APC in 1959, anagram meaning a transposition of parts. Not: Isloles Roca.

Anakiwa, Mount 73°00'S, 165°43'E

A small mountain (2,640 m) situated 3 mi N of Mount Supernal in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, after the Cobham Outward Bound School, Anakiwa, New Zealand.

Analogue, Mount 85°49'S, 138°05'W

A prominent mountain along the Watson Escarpment, rising to 3,170 m and forming the highest point of the ridge that runs N from Phleger Dome, Stanford Plateau. The feature was visited in 1977–78 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, led by Edmund Stump, and named after Mount Analogue, a mythical mountain obscured by clouds, as described in the unfinished novel of the same name by René Dumal. This mountain was obscured by clouds during much of the visit by the USARP party.

Anare Mountains 70°55'S, 166°00'E

A large group of mainly snow-covered peaks and ridges along the N coast of Victoria Land. The group is bounded on the N and E by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Lillie Glacier, and on the S by Ebbe Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Mountains in this area were first sighted by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841. They were photographed during USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and were surveyed by USGS helicopter teams, 1962–63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE), 1962, under Phillip Law, which performed survey work along the coast.

Anare Nunataks 69°58'S, 64°37'E

A group of mainly snow-covered ridges with exposed rock summits rising to 2,035 m, standing 16 mi S of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. The name is the initials of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.

Anare Pass 71°13'S, 166°37'E

A broad ice-covered pass at 1,200 m above sea level. The pass is the highest point on the glaciers that delimit the south side of Anare Mountains, separating the latter from the Admiralty and Concord Mountains to the south. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN in association with Anare Mountains.

Anca de Leon, Cabo: see Lions Rump 62°08'S, 58°07'W

Ancestor Pass: see Celebration Pass 83°59'S, 172°30'E

Anchorage Bay 54°07'S, 36°49'W

Small bay in the W side of Fortuna Bay, 2 mi S of Cape Best, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1929–30 by DI personnel and so named by them because it affords good anchorage. Not: Bahía del Ancladera.

Anchorage Island 67°36'S, 68°13'W

Island lying 0.7 mi SE of Lagoon Island in the Léonie Islands, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10. Named by the BGLE under Rymill, who visited the island in February 1936. Not: Isote Amarra.

Anchorage Patch 68°34'S, 77°55'E

A small, isolated shoal, the least depth of water over it being 6 fathoms, lying within Davis Anchorage, about 0.5 mi NW of Torekler Rocks. The shoal was positioned by D'.T. Gale, ANARE surveyor aboard the *Thala Dan* in 1961.

Anchor Crag 69°12'S, 66°12'W

A rocky crag on the N side of Airy Glacier, 4 mi NNE of Mount Gilbert, in the central part of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE on Nov. 27, 1947, and surveyed by FIDS, Nov. 4, 1958. The UK-APC name is descriptive of a snow patch lodged on the face of the rock which, in 1958, closely resembled a ship's anchor.

Anchor Peak: see Archer Peak 71°52'S, 171°10'E

Anckorn Nunataks 70°14'S, 63°12'W

A group of nunataks and snow-covered hills, 15 mi long, between Mount Bailey and Mount Samsel in the E part of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after J.F. Anckorn, BAS geologist who worked in the vicinity of this feature.

Ancla, Mount 64°49'S, 63°41'W

Mountain, 815 m, which is snow covered except for a rock ridge on its S side, standing 2 mi N of Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The mountain was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and 1955. The name Monte Ancla (anchor mountain) first appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Not: Mount Hindson.

Ancladera, Bahía del: see Anchorage Bay 54°07'S, 36°49'W

Andersen, Puerto: see Andersen Harbor 64°19'S, 62°56'W

Andersen Escarpment 85°08'S, 91°37'W

A steep rock and snow escarpment located S of Reed Ridge on the W side of the Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named for Bjorn G. Andersen, Norwegian professor of geology and glaciology at the University of Oslo, who was a member of the 1960–61 and 1961–62 USGS field parties to the Thiel Mountains.

Andersen Harbor 64°19'S, 62°56'W

Small bay in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the concave W side of Eta Island and the N end of Omega Island. Charted by DI in 1927 and probably named after Kapt. Ola Andersen of the factory ship *Svend Foyn*, following the usage of Norwegian whalers that had operated in the area. The harbor was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Andersen.

Andersen Island 67°26'S, 63°22'E

Island 4 mi W of Thorgaut Island in the Robinson Group. Mapped by BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931; this area was also charted from the whale catcher *Thorgaut* about the same time. Named by Mawson for Capt. Lars Andersen of the whale catcher *Falk*, who had assisted the *Discovery* with coal. Not: Lars Andersen Island.

Andersnuten: see Anders Peak 71°45'S, 9°01'E

Anderson, Cape 60°46'S, 44°35'W

Cape which marks the E side of the entrance to Mill Cove on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for his secretary, Nan Anderson. Not: Cape Nan Anderson.

Anderson, Mount 78°09'S, 86°13'W

Mountain (4,255 m) located 2 mi S of Mount Bentley in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Vernon H. Anderson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1957, a member of the party.

Anderson Dome 73°30'S, 93°54'W

A prominent ice-covered dome mountain (1,475 m) rising on the E side of Gopher Glacier, 4 mi E of similar-appearing Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them for Joe M. Anderson, USGS topographic engineer with the party.

Anderson Glacier 66°24'S, 63°55'W

Heavily crevassed glacier, 12 mi long, flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet between Cape Casey and Balder Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Sir John Anderson, M.P., Lord President of the Council and member of the British War Cabinet (World War II).

Anderson Heights 84°49'S, 178°15'W

A roughly rectangular snow-covered tableland, 7 mi long and 6 mi wide, with an elevation somewhat over 2,400 m, located between Mount Bennett and Mount Butters in the E part of the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. George H. Anderson, USN, pilot of Flight 8 of that date from Little America to the South Pole and return.

Anderson Hills 84°30'S, 64°00'W

An irregular group of hills, ridges and peaks between Mackin Table and the Thomas Hills in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. As Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1954–55, Robert Anderson had responsibilities for U.S. operations in Antarctica.

Anderson Icefalls 71°21'S, 169°00'E

Icefalls at the lower end of Pitkevitch Glacier terminating in a cliff face 30 m high, located just SE of Atkinson Cliffs along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911 by Cdr. Victor L.A. Campbell's Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by the BrAE probably for Mr. Anderson of the firm, John Anderson and Sons, Engineers, who owned Lyttelton Foundry, and took great interest in the expedition.

Anderson Knoll 77°54'S, 163°26'E

The southernmost nunatak in Granite Knolls, 1 mi S of the main massif and marginal to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after Klaus G. Anderson (d. 1991), civil engineering technician, USGS, 1960–90; member of the USGS field team which established geodetic control in the Hudson Mountains,

Jones Mountains, Thurston Island and Farwell Island areas of Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast during the 1968–69 season.

Anderson Massif 79°10'S, 84°45'W

A prominent ice-covered massif about 10 mi across and rising to 2,190 m, located at the juncture of Splettstoesser and Minnesota Glaciers in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Anderson, geologist, field leader of the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1961–62.

Anderson Nunataks 75°06'S, 68°18'W

A group of nunataks forming the NE end of Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Anderson, aviation electronics technician on R4D flights in 1961, including a Nov. 4, 1961 reconnaissance flight from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast. Not: Shimizu Nunatak.

Anderson Peninsula 69°48'S, 160°13'E

Low ice-covered peninsula, 7 mi long, terminating in Belousov Point. The feature lies between Gillett Ice Shelf and Suvorov Glacier on the coastal margin of the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Capt.) Richard E. Anderson, CEC, USN, base public works officer at McMurdo Sound during Operation Deep Freeze I and II. He wintered over in the McMurdo area during the latter operation, 1957.

Anderson Pyramid 70°46'S, 159°56'E

A distinctive pyramidal peak, the southernmost member of the Bigler Nunataks, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert J. Anderson, USA, non-commissioned officer in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting the USGS survey Topo East-West, 1962–63, which included the survey of this feature.

Anderson Ridge 85°47'S, 155°24'W

A ridge 2 mi long, rising above the middle of the head of Koerwitz Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur J. Anderson, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Anderson Summit 85°03'S, 90°53'W

The highest peak (2,810 m) in the Thiel Mountains, on top of the Ford Massif and directly SE of Walker Ridge. It is snow covered except for bare rock at the top. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. The peak was climbed by Ford in 1961. Named for Charles A. Anderson, then chief geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Anders Peak 71°45'S, 9°01'E

Peak, 2,135 m, rising 1 mi S of Gruvletindane Crags of the Holtedahl Peaks, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Anders Vinten-Johansen, medical officer with NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Andersnuten.

Andersson Island 63°35'S, 56°35'W

Island 7 mi long and 4 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi S of Jonassen Island at the W side of the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. This island was named Uruguay Island by

the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, after the Argentine ship *Uruguay* which participated in the rescue of the ship-wrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904, the FrAE under Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Uruguay to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot's Uruguay Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this island by Nordenskjöld be altered. The new name commemorates J. Gunnar Andersson, who was second-in-command of Nordenskjöld's expedition. Not: Uruguay Island.

Andersson Nunatak 63°22'S, 57°00'W

Nunatak 1 mi W of Sheppard Point, standing above the coastal ice cliffs on the N shore of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson's party of the SwedAE which wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named for Andersson by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1945.

Andersson Peak 64°52'S, 61°02'W

Ice-capped peak, 1,230 m, with rocky exposures on its E side, lying 9 mi N of Cape Fairweather on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and named by them for Karl Andreas Andersson, zoologist with the SwedAE, who explored along this coast in 1902.

Andersson Ridge 74°43'S, 162°37'E

A ridge, 4 mi long, in southern Eisenhower Range, forming the N wall of Reeves Glacier between the mouths of Anderton and Carnein Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lars E. Andersson, cosmic radiation scientist, South Pole Station winter party of 1966.

Anderton Glacier 74°41'S, 162°22'E

A tributary glacier, 7 mi long, descending the S slopes of Eisenhower Range to enter Reeves Glacier between Mount Matz and Andersson Ridge, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Peter W. Anderton, glaciologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1965–66.

Andes, Mount 85°53'S, 146°46'W

Peak, 2,525 m, in the SE part of the Tapley Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Paul G. Andes, USN, pilot at McMurdo Station, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Andøya: see Oldham Island 67°32'S, 61°42'E

Andrada, Cabo: see Rip Point 62°15'S, 58°59'W

Andreaea Plateau 60°41'S, 45°37'W

A small plateau with an average elevation of 180 m, located SW of Robin Peak, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The feature is notable for the largest known stand in the Antarctic of the black-brown moss *Andreaea spp.*

Andreas, Cape 64°00'S, 60°43'W

A cape marking the E side of the entrance to Curtiss Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the SwedAE (1901–04) and named for Karl Andreas Andersson, zoologist of the expedition. Not: Cape Karl Andreas.

Andreassen Point 63°54'S, 57°46'W

A low ice-free point in northern James Ross Island, fronting on Herbert Sound, 8 mi S of Cape Lachman. Probably first seen by Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. Named by UK-APC for F.L. Andreassen, first mate on the *Antarctic*, the ship of the SwedAE, 1901–04.

Andrée, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E

Ice-free hill, 140 m, surmounting the small headland between Cave and West Bays on the W side of Heard Island. First charted and named by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, French geologist aboard the whale catcher *Kildalkey*, who with his wife Andrée undertook geological investigations along the N and W sides of the island in January 1929. The feature was determined to form part of a dissected volcanic crater by the BANZARE, under Mawson, which visited the area in November 1929 and applied the name Cave Bay Hill. The approved name, a shortened form of Mont Andrée de la Rue, was recommended by ANCA in 1954. Not: Cave Bay Hill, Mont Andrée de la Rue.

Andrée de la Rue, Mont: see Andrée, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E

Andrée Island 64°31'S, 61°31'W

Island lying in Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Salomon A. Andrée (1854–97), Swedish engineer who attempted to fly over the North Pole by balloon in 1897, perishing in the attempt.

Andresen Island 66°53'S, 66°40'W

Island 2 mi long and rising over 610 m, lying in the middle of the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for the manager of the Magellan Whaling Co. at the company's Deception Island base, who provided coal for the expedition. Not: Isla Curanilahue.

Andrew Glacier 63°53'S, 59°40'W

A glacier 3 mi long, flowing NE into Charcot Bay immediately W of Webster Peaks, northern Graham Land. Charted in 1948 by FIDS who named the feature for Dr. J.D. Andrew, medical officer at the FIDS Hope Bay station in 1946–47.

Andrew Jackson, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Andrews, Mount 85°57'S, 149°41'W

Mountain, 2,480 m, standing between Mount Danforth and Mount Gerdel on the S side of Albanus Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ensign Stanley J. Andrews, USN, who accompanied Lt. George W. Warden in aircraft flights over the Queen Maud Mountains during USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Andrews Creek 77°37'S, 163°03'E

A glacial meltwater stream which flows S along the E margin of Canada Glacier into the W end of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist

Edmund Andrews, a member of the field team who studied glacier hydrology during the 1987–88 and 1991–92 summer seasons.

Andrews Islands: see Andrews Rocks 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Andrews Peak 72°17'S, 165°25'E

A peak (2,400 m) in the Destination Nunataks, 3 mi W of Pyramid Peak in N Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC after Peter Andrews, geologist with the VUWAE Evans Névé field party, 1971–72, who worked in this area.

Andrews Peaks 77°08'S, 144°03'W

A line of rock peaks 3 mi long near the head of Arthur Glacier, situated between Mount Warner and Mount Crow in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Stephen T. Andrews, USARP ionospheric physicist, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1969.

Andrews Point 64°30'S, 62°55'W

Point between Hackapike Bay and Inverleith Harbor on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*.

Andrews Ridge 77°39'S, 162°50'E

A gentle ridge, the northern arm of Nussbaum Riegel, which trends eastward to the south of Suess Glacier and Lake Chad in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Griffith Taylor, leader of the Western Journey Party of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Andrews Rocks 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Small group of rocks 0.5 mi E of Cape Paryadin, South Georgia. The rocks are bare of vegetation and awash in heavy seas. The name Andrews Islands was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, of the *Discovery* during his survey of the area in 1926. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that "rocks" is a more suitable descriptive term for this group. Not: Andrews Islands.

Andreyev, Cape 68°55'S, 155°12'E

A cape which marks the SE limit of the Slava Ice Shelf. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956. Named by the Soviets in 1960 for Prof. A.I. Andreyev, investigator of the history of geographic discovery.

Andreyev, Mount 71°46'S, 10°13'E

Mountain, 2,320 m, standing close SW of Mount Dallmann where it forms part of the SW wall of Brattebotnen Cirque, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Probably first seen by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet historical geographer A.I. Andreyev. Not: Gora Andreyeva.

Andreyeva, Gora: see Andreyev, Mount 71°46'S, 10°13'E

Andriyana Nikolayeva, Khrebet: see Nikolayev Range 71°54'S, 6°02'E

Andromeda, Mount 57°05'S, 26°39'W

The higher (550 m) and more southerly of the twin ice domes, this one marking the summit of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 in association with nearby Mount Perseus. The name refers to a mythical heroine rescued from a sea monster by the hero Perseus.

Andrus, Mount 75°48'S, 132°14'W

A peak 2 mi SE of Mount Boennighausen in the SE extremity of Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1964–68. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Carl H. Andrus, USN, medical officer and Officer-in-Charge of Byrd Station in 1964.

Andrus Point 73°53'S, 165°48'E

A prominent, rocky, digit-like point that juts eastward into Lady Newnes Bay toward the floating glacier tongue of the Parker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. H.R. Andrus, logistics officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962–66.

Andvord Bay 64°50'S, 62°39'W

Bay 9 mi long and 3 mi wide, which lies between Beneden Head and Duthiers Point along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Rolf Andvord, Belgian consul at Christiania (Oslo) at that time. Not: Andword Bay.

Andword Bay: see Andvord Bay 64°50'S, 62°39'W

Anemometer Hill 68°11'S, 67°00'W

A hill 25 m high northeast of Fishtrap Cove on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay. Surveyed by the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, which built its base on this island. So named by UK-APC because the hill was the site of an anemometer in 1961.

Anfibolita, Punta: see Amphibolite Point 60°41'S, 45°21'W

Angier, Mount 83°21'S, 161°00'E

A prominent peak in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Lt. Cdr. Donald L. Angier, USN, pilot of the reconnaissance, landing and pick-up flights in this area.

Angino Buttrass 78°14'S, 158°42'E

Prominent buttrass-type mountain near the center of the Skelton Icefalls. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Ernest E. Angino, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1959–60.

Anglais, Détroit: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Angle Peak 71°45'S, 62°03'W

A small but dominant peak that rises from one of the main spurs on the N side of Condor Peninsula. The feature stands close S of where Cline Glacier enters Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for J. Phillip Angle, of the Smithsonian Institution, who made bird life observations off the W coast of South America (1965) and Antarctic areas southward to Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (1966). He collaborated with George E. Watson in writing *Birds of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic*, 1975.

Angosto, Canal: see Narrows, The 67°36'S, 67°12'W

Angostura Gullet: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Angot, Cap: see Angot Point 63°48'S, 61°41'W

Angot Point 63°48'S, 61°41'W

Point which marks the S tip of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, for

Alfred Angot, Asst. Dir. of the French Meteorological Service and member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Cap Angot.

Angus, Mount: see Argus, Mount 68°53'S, 63°52'W

Angus Nunatak 85°22'S, 124°14'W

The northern of two nunataks which lie close N of Mount Brecher in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon W. Angus, ionospheric physicist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Aniline Island 54°19'S, 36°28'W

Small, flat-topped, rocky island, 5 m high, lying 0.8 mi SSW of Dartmouth Point in Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. The island appears on earlier charts, but the name was given by FIDS in 1951 following a sketch survey. The feature is one of a group in the vicinity named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological examination of specimens collected by FIDS.

Ann, Cape 66°10'S, 51°22'E

Projecting cape on the coast, surmounted by Mount Biscoe which rises to 700 meters. Photographed from the air on Dec. 22, 1929 by a Norwegian expedition under Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the *Norvegia*, and on Jan. 14, 1930 photographed from the *Discovery* by the BANZARE under Mawson. Both expeditions believed the peak rising just S of the cape to be the same as that discovered on March 16, 1831 and named Cape Ann by John Biscoe. The name Cape Ann, probably after Biscoe's wife, has been retained for the projecting cape; the surmounting peak was named Mount Biscoe by Mawson. Not: Cape Anne.

Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Prominent black cape rising to 280 m, forming the N tip of Arctowski Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named after Mme. Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth, who gave financial assistance to the expedition. Not: Cabo Ana, Cap Anna Osterrieth.

Anna Cove 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Cove immediately E of Cape Anna at the N end of Arctowski Peninsula, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE on January 30, 1898, and named in association with Cape Anna (q.v.).

Annandags Peaks 72°32'S, 6°18'W

A group of small, isolated peaks about 15 mi SW of Jule Peaks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Annandagstoppane (the next day's peaks). Not: Annandagstoppane, Gory Shul'ts.

Annandagstoppane: see Annandags Peaks 72°32'S, 6°18'W

Anna Osterrieth, Cap: see Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Anna's Bay: see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

Annawan, Cape 72°18'S, 95°24'W

An ice-covered cape which marks the E extremity of Thurston Island and the NW entrance to Seraph Bay. Discovered in helicopter flights from the USS *Burton Island* and *Glacier* by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for the ship *Annawan*, of the United

States Expedition of 1829–31, which with the *Penguin* sailed W from the South Shetland Islands in February 1830, holding a course between 62°S and 58°S and exploring as far as 103°W, northward of this cape.

Anne, Cape 73°37'S, 169°51'E

Cape which marks the SE extremity of Coulman Island, located in the Ross Sea near the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for his wife.

Anne, Cape: see Ann, Cape 66°10'S, 51°22'E

Anne, Mount 83°48'S, 168°30'E

A mountain, 3,870 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Elizabeth, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Anne Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

Anne Island: see Ann Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W

Annenkov Island 54°29'S, 37°05'W

Irregularly-shaped island 4 mi long and 650 m high, lying 8 mi off the south-central coast of South Georgia. Discovered in January 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it "Pickersgills Island" for Lt. Richard Pickersgill of the expedition ship *Resolution*. Resighted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who, thinking he was the discoverer of the island, named it Annenkov Island for Lt. Mikhail Annenkov, officer on the expedition ship *Mirnyy*. The island has since retained the name Annenkov; the name Pickersgill has become established for a group of islands 15 mi to the southeast. Not: Amenkov Island, Annenkow Insel, Pickersgills Island.

Annenkow Insel: see Annenkov Island 54°29'S, 37°05'W

Annexstad Peak 76°41'S, 125°52'W

A partially ice-free peak (2,610 m) on the W side of the crater rim of Mount Cumming, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for John O. Annexstad, geomagnetician and station seismologist at Byrd Station, 1958; later with the Meteorite Working Group, Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas.

Ann Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W

Island in the Debenham Islands, lying SE of Barbara Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee. Not: Anne Island.

Anniversary Nunataks: see Blånabbane Nunataks 68°02'S, 63°01'E

Ann Shirley, Mount: see Shirley, Mount 75°39'S, 142°03'W

Ansar, Islotes: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Antarctica 90°00'S

The Antarctic continent, together with the islands rising from the continental block, centering roughly on the South Pole and lying almost wholly within the Antarctic Circle. It has an area of about 5.5 million square miles. Antarctica is a relatively high and compact mass and is snow covered except for some coastal areas and the protruding peaks of mountains and mountain ranges. The

first sighting of Antarctica is contested but apparently occurred in the 1820's. The term Antarctic has been applied to the southern polar regions of Earth, and Antarctica to the continent, by analogy with the term Arctic, applied to the northern polar regions. Not: Antarctic Continent, Antarktika, Antarktis, Antartica.

Antarctic Archipelago: see Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Antarctic Bay 54°06'S, 36°59'W

Bay 1 mi wide which recedes SW 4 mi, entered between Antarctic Point and Morse Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. It was explored in 1902 by members of the SwedAE, under Norden-skjöld, who named it for their ship, the *Antarctic*. Not: Woodward Harbor.

Antarctic Continent: see Antarctica 90°00'S.

Antarctic Convergence

A line encircling Antarctica where the cold, northward-flowing Antarctic waters sink beneath the relatively warmer waters of the sub-Antarctic. The line is actually a zone approximately 20 to 30 miles wide, varying somewhat in latitude in different longitudes, extending across the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between the 48th and 61st parallels of south latitude. The precise location at any given place and time is made evident by the sudden change in surface temperature, which averages 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit (2.8 to 5.5 Celsius). Although this zone is a mobile one, it usually does not stray more than a half a degree of latitude from its mean position. This line, like the tree line of the north, is a natural boundary rather than one derived from reasoning. It not only separates two hydrological regions, but also separates areas of distinctive marine life associations and of different climates. The South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, Bouvetøya, Heard Island and McDonald Islands all lie south of the Antarctic Convergence. The Îles Kerguelen lie approximately on the Convergence; the Falkland Islands, Prince Edward Islands, Îles Crozet and Macquarie Island lie north of the Convergence. Not: Antarctic Polar Front.

Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W

The major peninsula of Antarctica, extending from Prime Head in the north to a line between Cape Adams and a point on the mainland coast south of Eklund Islands. The first sighting of Antarctic Peninsula is contested but it apparently occurred in the 1820's. Agreement on this name by the US-ACAN and UK-APC in 1964 resolved a long-standing difference involving use of the American name, Palmer Peninsula, and the British name, Graham Land, for this feature. (Graham Land is now restricted to that part of Antarctic Peninsula northward of a line between Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz; Palmer Land to the part southward of that line.) Not: Palmer Peninsula, Península Antártica, Tierra de O'Higgins, Tierra de San Martín.

Antarctic Point 54°04'W, 36°58'W

Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel, who named it after nearby Antarctic Bay.

Antarctic Polar Front: see Antarctic Convergence.

Antarctic Sound 63°20'S, 56°45'W

Body of water about 30 mi long and from 7 to 12 mi wide, separating the Joinville Island group from the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The sound was named by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld for the expedition ship *Antarctic* which in 1902, under the command of Capt. C.A. Larsen, was the first vessel to navigate it.

Antarctic Tetons: see Lyttelton Ridge 66°22'S, 63°07'W

Antarktika: see Antarctica.

Antarktis: see Antarctica.

Antarktiske Arkipel: see Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Antártica, Península: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W

Antartica: see Antarctica.

Antell, Mount 54°07'S, 36°42'W

Mountain rising above 610 m, overlooking the N coast of South Georgia midway between Bjelland and Hercules Points. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Georg Antell, foreman of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at nearby Leith Harbor, 1913–39.

Antena Zima: see Antenna Island 69°00'S, 39°35'E

Antenna Island 69°00'S, 39°35'E

A small island lying midway between Nesøya and East Ongul Island, the latter the site of the scientific station of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expeditions in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957. The name "Antenajima" (Antenna Island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Antena Zima.

Antevs Glacier 67°19'S, 66°49'W

Glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, flowing N between Seue Peaks and Boyle Mountains into Müller Ice Shelf, Lallemand Fjord. Named by UK-APC in 1960 after Ernst V. Antevs, American glacial geologist. Not: North Heim Glacier.

Ant Hill 78°47'S, 161°27'E

Hill, 1,310 m, rising steeply on the W side of the Skelton Glacier between Ant Hill Glacier and Dilemma Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named by geological members because of the prominent anticline in the bluff below the hill.

Ant Hill Glacier 78°49'S, 161°30'E

Glacier between Ant Hill and Bareface Bluff, rising in the Worcester Range and flowing NE into Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named in association with Ant Hill.

Anthony Bluff 79°06'S, 160°07'E

A conspicuous rock bluff along the S wall of Mulock Glacier, about 9 mi NW of Cape Lankester. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Alexander Anthony, USAF, in charge of science and publications on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1963–65.

Anthony Glacier 69°47'S, 62°45'W

Glacier which flows in an ESE direction to the E coast of Palmer Land where it terminates opposite the S tip of Hearst Island. The upper part of this glacier was seen by a sledge party of the BGLE under Rymill in 1936–37. The glacier was seen from the seaward side in 1940 by a sledging party from East Base of the USAS, and in 1947 was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Alexander Anthony of the J.P. Stevens Co., New York, which contributed windproof clothing to the RARE.

Anton Island 66°02'S, 134°28'E

A low ice-capped island about 0.5 mi long. It lies 5 mi NNE of Lewis Island, just outside the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Discovered in 1956 from the *Kista Dan* by ANARE led by Phillip Law. An ANARE helicopter party led by Law landed on the island on Jan. 18, 1960. Named by ANCA for Anton Moyell, first officer on the *Magga Dan* in 1960.

Antwerpen Island: see Anvers Island 64°33'S, 63°35'W

Antwerp Island: see Anvers Island 64°33'S, 63°35'W

Anuchina, Lednik: see Anuchin Glacier 71°17'S, 13°31'E

Anuchin Glacier 71°17'S, 13°31'E

A glacier draining southward to Lake Unter-See in the northern part of the Gruber Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after D.N. Anuchin, Soviet geographer. Not: Lednik Anuchina.

Anvers Island 64°33'S, 63°35'W

High, mountainous island 38 mi long, which is the largest feature in the Palmer Archipelago, lying SW of Brabant Island at the SW end of the group. Named in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache after the province of Anvers, Belgium. Not: Antwerpen Island, Antwerp Island, Isla Amberes.

Anvil Crag 62°12'S, 58°29'W

A rock crag rising to 300 m 1 mi WSW of Sphinx Hill, King George Island. The vertical crag is at the head of a medial moraine. Descriptively named by the UK-APC in 1977; with its three rock faces and flat top, it has the appearance of an anvil.

Anvil Rock 65°14'S, 64°16'W

Rock between Grotto Island and the SE end of Forge Islands in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name is descriptive.

Anvil Stacks 54°10'S, 37°42'W

Two conspicuous sea stacks which lie close S of the entrance to Elephant Cove, off the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name "Elephant Bay Islands," derived from nearby Elephant Cove (formerly Elephant Bay), has been used locally for this feature by some South Georgia sealers. The descriptive name Anvil Stacks, a less cumbersome name, was suggested by the SGS following their survey in 1951–52. Not: Elephant Bay Islands, Rocas Yunke.

Anzac Peak 53°00'S, 73°18'E

An ice-covered peak (715 m) which marks the highest point on Laurens Peninsula, the NW arm of Heard Island. The peak appears to have been roughly shown on an 1860 sketch map prepared by

Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The name Anzac Peak was applied by ANARE on April 25, 1948 to commemorate Anzac Day, the holiday on which the area was surveyed.

Aogōri Bay 69°13'S, 39°44'E

A small bay in the western side of Langhovde Hills along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay lies just south of Mount Futago. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Aogōriwan" (blue ice bay) was adopted by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Aorangi, Mount 72°25'S, 166°22'E

The highest mountain, 3,135 m, in the Millen Range. So named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because of this mountain's cloud-piercing ability, and also in memory of Mount Cook, New Zealand, known to the Maori people as "Aorangi" (the cloud piercer).

Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Island lying NW of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Not: Isla Rivera, Isla Telegrafista Rivera, Sternneck Island.

Apfel Glacier 66°25'S, 100°35'E

Glacier about 5 mi wide and 20 mi long, flowing WNW along the S flank of Bunger Hills and terminating in Edisto Ice Tongue. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Earl T. Apfel, professor of geology at Syracuse University, who served as geologist with the USN OpWml parties, 1947–48, which established astronomical control stations along Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Aphrodite Glacier 68°47'S, 64°32'W

A glacier 15 mi long flowing N to the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula 3 mi W of Victory Nunatak. The lower portion of the feature was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Aphrodite, goddess of love in Greek mythology.

Apocalypse Peaks 77°23'S, 160°51'E

Group of peaks with a highest point of 2,360 m, standing E of Willett Range and between the Barwick and Balham Valleys, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958–59) because the peaks are cut by talus slopes which gives them the appearance of the "Riders of the Apocalypse."

Apollo Glacier 68°50'S, 64°45'W

A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing NE and joining the lower part of Aphrodite Glacier 2 mi from the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The lower part of this glacier was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Apollo, the god of manly youth and beauty in Greek mythology.

Apollo Ice Rise: see Apollo Island 70°15'S, 1°55'W

Apollo Island 70°15'S, 1°55'W

A small ice-covered island about 18 mi ENE of Blåskimen Island in the NW part of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The island is 10 mi ENE of the site of the South African Sanae Station. The name Apollo appears to be first used on a South African map of 1969. Not: Apollo Ice Rise.

Apollo Peak 77°30'S, 160°48'E

A dolerite capped peak rising to 1,900 m W of Mount Electra in the Olympus Range, Victoria Land. The peak was named by the NZ-APC in 1984 after work carried out by the NZARP. Named after the god Apollo, in association with other names from Greek mythology in this range.

Apolotok, Mount 72°15'S, 164°29'E

A high, prominent red granite peak, 2,555 m, in the Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. The name is of Eskimo origin, meaning "the big red one," and was given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Apostrophe Island 73°31'S, 167°26'E

Small ice-covered island lying close off Spatulate Ridge in Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the island in plan and was given by NZ-APC in 1966.

Appalachia Nunataks 69°44'S, 71°04'W

Nunataks rising to c. 600 m on the W side of Elgar Uplands, Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after the Delius composition *Appalachia* (1902), in association with Delius Glacier (q.v.) and the names of composers in this area.

Appleby, Point 67°25'S, 59°36'E

Point on the western side of an unnamed island lying 0.8 mi S of Warren Island in William Scoresby Bay. Discovered, charted and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, as a point on the eastern shore of the bay. Later mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, as a point on an island near the eastern side of the bay.

Aragay, Isla: see Gulch Island 63°59'S, 61°29'W

Arago Glacier 64°51'S, 62°23'W

Glacier flowing into Andvord Bay just NW of Moser Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Dominique-François-Jean Arago (1786–1853), French geodesist who first demonstrated the application of photography to mapmaking in 1839.

Arai Terraces 83°12'S, 163°36'E

A series of crevassed terraces and icefalls close southward of Fazekas Hills, near the head of Lowery Glacier. So named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) because the feature is a natural barrier to sledge travel which the party was unable to traverse. Arai is the Maori term for barrier.

Aramburu, Bahía: see Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W

Aramis Range 70°37'S, 67°00'E

The third range south in the Prince Charles Mountains, situated 11 mi SE of the Porthos Range and extending for about 30 mi in a SW-NE direction. First visited in January 1957 by ANARE

southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, who named it for a character in Alexander Dumas' novel *The Three Musketeers*, the most popular book read on the southern journey.

Archambault Ridge 73°42'S, 162°55'E

A ridge which descends from the Deep Freeze Range to Campbell Glacier between Rainey and Recoil Glaciers in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John L. Archambault, USN, medical officer at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Archangel Nunataks: see Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28'S, 156°30'E

Archer, Cape 76°51'S, 162°52'E

Cape which marks the N side of the entrance to Granite Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the BrAE (1910–13) for W.W. Archer, chief steward of the expedition.

Archer, Mount 69°12'S, 157°39'E

A rock peak immediately S of Archer Point on the W side of Harald Bay. The peak was mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1959 by the ANARE (*Magga Dan*) led by Phillip Law. Named after Archer Point.

Archer Glacier 65°10'S, 63°05'W

Glacier flowing NW into the head of Bolsón Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Frederick S. Archer (1813–57), English architect who in 1849 invented the wet collodion process of photography, the first practical process on glass.

Archer Peak 71°52'S, 171°10'E

Peak, 110 m, on the SW extremity of Possession Island. Named by the BrAE, 1898–1900, presumably for A. Archer, Esq., of Australia, mentioned in the preface to Borchgrevink's *First on the Antarctic Continent*, or for Colin Archer who designed Borchgrevink's vessel, the *Southern Cross*. Not: Anchor Peak.

Archer Point 69°11'S, 157°39'E

A rocky point on the coast marking the W side of Harald Bay. Discovered in Feb. 1911 by Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, in the *Terra Nova*, expedition ship of the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott. Named after W.W. Archer, chief steward of the expedition.

Archibald Point 63°12'S, 56°40'W

An exposed rocky point on the SW side of Bransfield Island in Antarctic Sound. Named by UK-APC (1963) for George K. Archibald, first officer of RRS *Shackleton*, one of the BAS ships.

Arch Pond 54°14'S, 36°30'W

A pond between Burnet Cove and Poa Cove, to the E of Maiviken, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC from the natural arch in the rocky point just W of the pond.

Arcona, Cape: see Arkona, Cape 53°10'S, 73°26'E

Arcondo, Cerro: see Passes Peak 63°27'S, 57°03'W

Arcondo, Glacier: see Russell West Glacier 63°40'S, 58°50'W

Arcondo Nunatak 82°08'S, 41°37'W

A nunatak, 780 m, standing 5 mi S of Mount Spann in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Mayor Pedro Arcondo, Argentine officer in charge at General Belgrano Station, 1959–61.

Arctowski Cove 62°09'S, 58°29'W

Small cove at the SE side of Point Thomas in Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by a Polish Antarctic Expedition (1977–79) after Henryk Arctowski, Polish meteorologist with the BelgAE, 1897–99, and in association with the Henryk Arctowski research station on Point Thomas.

Arctowski Nunatak 65°06'S, 60°00'W

Nunatak 2 mi NW of Hertha Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld during a sledge journey in 1902, and named by him for Henryk Arctowski, Polish geologist, oceanographer, and meteorologist of the BelgAE, 1897–99.

Arctowski Peak 73°44'S, 61°28'W

A somewhat isolated ice-covered peak, 1,410 m, standing 8 mi WSW of the head of Howkins Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the peak was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Henryk Arctowski.

Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S, 62°25'W

Peninsula, 15 mi long in a N-S direction, lying between Andvord and Wilhelmina Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name, for Henryk Arctowski of that expedition, was suggested by the US-ACAN for this hitherto unnamed feature. Not: Península Arctowsky.

Arctowsky, Peninsula: see Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S, 62°25'W

Ardery Island 66°22'S, 110°27'E

Steep, rocky island, 0.6 mi long, lying 1.1 mi W of Odbert Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Maj. E.R. Ardery, Army Medical Corps observer who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947–48 season.

Ardley Cove 62°12'S, 58°57'W

A cove that lies N of Ardley Island (q.v.) in Maxwell Bay, King George Island. It was named "Caleta Ardley" by an Argentine expedition (c. 1957) in association with Ardley Island.

Ardley Island 62°13'S, 58°56'W

Island 1 mi long, lying in Maxwell Bay close off the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted as a peninsula in 1935 by DI personnel of the *Discovery II* and named for Lt. R.A.B. Ardley, RNR, officer on the ship in 1929–31 and 1931–33. Air photos have since shown that the feature is an island. Not: Ardley Peninsula, Península Hardley.

Ardley Peninsula: see Ardley Island 62°13'S, 58°56'W

Arena Corner 69°51'S, 68°02'W

An arcuate nunatak at the N end of the Traverse Mountains, 2 mi E of McHugo Peak, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The name is descriptive of the shape of this feature, which serves as a landmark in the area. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC.

Arena Glacier 63°24'S, 57°03'W

Glacier 3 mi long, flowing NE from Mount Taylor into Hope Bay 2 mi SW of Sheppard Point, at the extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1948 and 1955 by the FIDS and so named by them because the flat ice floor of the glacier's upper half, surrounded by the steep slopes of Twin Peaks, Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, resembles an arena.

Arenales, Canal: see Lewis Sound 66°20'S, 67°00'W

Arena Saddle 77°53'S, 160°48'E

A saddle 1 mi W of Altar Mountain, situated at mid-point on the E-W ridge which forms the head of Arena Valley in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in association with Arena Valley. The name was approved by the NZ-APC from a proposal by C.T. McElroy who, with G. Rose and K.J. Whitby, carried out geological work in these mountains, 1980-81.

Arena Valley 77°50'S, 160°59'E

An ice-free valley, between East Beacon and New Mountain, which opens to the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the VUWAE, 1958-59.

Arenite Ridge 69°41'S, 69°32'W

Steep-sided rock and snow ridge in northern Alexander Island, extending 15 mi in a N-S direction and forming the eastern wall of Toynbee Glacier. The ridge includes Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 from the sandstone-type rocks that form this feature.

Ares Cliff 71°49'S, 68°15'W

A cliff formed of pale-colored sandstone which rises to about 500 m, located E of Mars Glacier and 1 mi N of Two Step Cliffs on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947-48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948-50. Named by UK-APC in association with Mars Glacier after the Greek god of war, Ares.

Areta Rock 82°06'S, 41°05'W

A rock 3 mi SE of Mount Spann in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Eduardo Ferrin Areta, Argentine officer in charge at Ellsworth Station, winter 1961.

Argentina Range 82°20'S, 42°00'W

A range of rock peaks and bluffs, 42 mi long, lying 35 mi E of the N part of Forrester Range in the NE portion of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN after Argentina, which for many years from 1955 maintained a scientific station on the Filchner Ice Shelf at the General Belgrano or Ellsworth Station site. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and USN tricamera photographs taken in 1964.

Argentine Islands 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Group of islands 5 mi SW of Petermann Island and 4 mi NW of Cape Tuxen, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for the Argentine Republic in appreciation of that government's generosity and kindness to his expedition. The BGLE under Rymill was based in the Argentine Islands in 1935 and conducted a thorough survey of them. Not: Iles Argentines.

Argentines, Iles: see Argentine Islands 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Argentino, Canal: see Lientur Channel 64°50'S, 63°00'W

Argentino Channel 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Channel between Bryde Island and the W coast of Graham Land, connecting Paradise Harbor with Gerlache Strait. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99. The name "Canal Argentino" appears for the feature on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Not: Brazo Sur, Ferguson Channel.

Argo Glacier 83°22'S, 157°30'E

A glacier in the Miller Range, 10 mi long, flowing NE to enter Marsh Glacier just S of Macdonald Bluffs. Named by NZGSAE (1961-62) after the vessel sailed by Jason in Greek mythology.

Argonaut Glacier 73°13'S, 166°42'E

A tributary glacier about 10 mi long in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. It flows E to enter Mariner Glacier just N of Engberg Bluff. Named by NZGSAE, 1962-63, in association with Aeronaut, Cosmonaut and Cosmonette Glaciers.

Argo Point 66°15'S, 60°55'W

Prominent rock point rising steeply to 260 m on the E side of Jason Peninsula, 22 mi NE of Veier Head on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by C.A. Larsen in 1893. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953 and named by the UK-APC in 1956. The name derives from association with Jason Peninsula; Jason sailed in the *Argo* to search for the golden fleece.

Argosy Glacier 83°08'S, 157°35'E

Glacier about 15 mi long, flowing E through Miller Range to enter Marsh Glacier N of Kreiling Mesa. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62).

Arguindegui, Estrecho: see Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W

Arguindeguy, Estrecho: see Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W

Argus, Dome 81°00'S, 77°00'E

The highest ice feature in Antarctica, comprising a dome or eminence of just over 4,000 m elevation, located near the center of East Antarctica and approximately midway between the head of Lambert Glacier and the South Pole. At first called "Dome A," details of the morphology of this feature were determined by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79. Named by SPRI from Greek mythology; Argus built the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts traveled. Not: Dome A.

Argus, Mount 68°53'S, 63°52'W

A large isolated mountain mass, surmounted by three separate peaks, the highest 1,220 meters. It stands between Poseidon Pass and Athene Glacier, 10 mi WNW of Miller Point, in northeastern Palmer Land. The mountain was photographed from the air by the U.S. Antarctic Service on September 28, 1940. It was the subject of geological investigation by A.G. Fraser of BAS in 1961.

Named by UK-APC (1963) after the son of the god Zeus in Greek mythology. Not: Mount Angus.

Ariel, Mount 71°22'S, 68°40'W

Peak, 1,250 m, marking the S limit of Planet Heights and overlooking the N side of Uranus Glacier in the E part of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because of its association with Uranus Glacier, Ariel being one of the satellites of Uranus.

Ark, The 80°43'S, 24°47'W

Rock summit, 1,790 m, in the central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. The name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of its shape when viewed from the west.

Arkell Cirque 80°41'S, 24°08'W

A large cirque on the south face of the central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by U.S. Navy in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after William J. Arkell (1904–58), English geologist; specialist in Jurassic stratigraphy and paleontology.

Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28'S, 156°30'E

A group of scattered rock outcrops about 15 mi W of the central part of Lazarev Mountains. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and ANARE, 1959. The largest of the outcrops had been named by the Soviet expedition after Soviet geologist A.D. Arkhangel'skiy. The broader application of the name to the entire group follows the recommendation by ANCA. Not: Archangel Nunataks, Gora Arkhangel'skogo, White Nunataks.

Arkhangel'skogo, Gora: see Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28'S, 156°30'E

Arkona, Cape 53°10'S, 73°26'E

A rocky headland between the mouths of Lied Glacier and Gotley Glacier on the SW side of Heard Island. The feature appears to be roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map prepared by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The German frigate *Arkona* (Captain von Reibnitz) examined the S coast of the island in Feb. 1874 and, in Melbourne, provided the officers of HMS *Challenger* with a position for the cape which was used in preparation of the Admiralty chart. In so doing, however, the misspelling "Cape Arcona" was used on the British chart. Not: Cape Arcona.

Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks 71°18'S, 11°27'E

A group of rocks lying 8 mi N of Nordwestliche Insel Mountains at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1960–61, and named for that nation's Arctic Institute.

Armada Argentina, Macizo: see Patuxent Range 84°43'S, 64°30'W

Armadillo Hill 68°07'S, 66°22'W

Ice-covered hill which rises to 1,760 m and projects 120 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated on the Graham Land plateau

4 mi ESE of the head of Northeast Glacier and 8 mi NE of the head of Neny Fjord. First roughly surveyed by the BGLE, 1934–37, and resurveyed in 1940 by sledging parties of the USAS on whose field charts the hill is labeled "Sawtooth." Named Armadillo Hill by the FIDS following its 1946–47 survey, because when viewed from the NE the tumbled ice blocks on the summit and general shape of the hill resemble the side view of an armadillo. Not: Sawtooth.

Armagost, Mount 71°38'S, 166°01'E

One in the series of peaks (2,040 m) that rise between Mirabito Range and Homerun Range in northern Victoria Land. This peak stands 9 mi SW of Mount LeResche. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Equipment Operator Harry M. Armagost, USN, who wintered over at McMurdo Station in 1963 and 1967.

Årmålsryggen 73°12'S, 2°08'W

A ridge at the W end of the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Årmålsryggen (the year's goal ridge).

Armbruster Rocks 73°57'S, 116°49'W

Exposed rocks on the W side of Wright Island, 9 mi SW of Cape Felt, off Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Robert B. Armbruster, USN, Communications Officer at Christchurch, N.Z., Operation Deep Freeze, 1963 and 1964.

Armitage, Cape 77°51'S, 166°40'E

Cape forming the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the southernmost point on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. (later Captain) Albert B. Armitage, second in command and navigator on the *Discovery*.

Armitage, Mount: see Armytage, Mount 76°02'S, 160°45'E

Armitage Saddle 78°09'S, 163°15'E

The saddle at the head of Blue Glacier, overlooking the Howchin and Walcott Glaciers which drain toward Walcott Bay in the Koettlitz Glacier. The saddle is at the S end of the "Snow Valley" (upper part of Blue Glacier) mapped by Armitage in 1902, and subsequently wrongly omitted from maps of the BrAE, 1910–13. The New Zealand Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, established a survey station on the saddle in September 1957. They named it for Lt. A.B. Armitage, second-in-command of the BrNAE, 1901–04, in recognition of his exploration in this area.

Armlenet Ridge 71°59'S, 2°52'E

Ridge trending N-S for 3 mi between Stabben Mountain and Jutulhogget Peak, forming the E arm of Jutulsessen Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by NorAE (1958–59) and named Armlenet (the armrest).

Armonía, Caleta: see Harmony Cove 62°19'S, 59°12'W

Armonía, Punta: see Harmony Point 62°19'S, 59°15'W

Armonini Nunatak 71°11'S, 65°51'E

A partly snow-covered rock outcrop about 5 mi ESE of Mount Reu in the Prince Charles Mountains. There is an area of moraine on the NW side. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for G.C. Armonini, weather observer at Davis Station in 1962.

Armour Inlet 73°38'S, 124°39'W

Ice-filled inlet indenting the N side of Siple Island just W of Armour Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The inlet was first roughly delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, which donated funds to the USAS, 1939-41, for purchase of the Snow Cruiser.

Armour Peninsula 73°42'S, 124°10'W

An ice-covered peninsula situated immediately E of Armour Inlet on Siple Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN in association with Armour Inlet.

Armstrong, Mount 85°50'S, 157°12'W

Mountain, 2,330 m, standing 5 mi SSE of Mount Goodale in the Hays Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas B. Armstrong, USARP representative at Palmer Station, summer 1966-67.

Armstrong Glacier 71°31'S, 67°30'W

A glacier flowing from the south side of Mount Bagshawe westward into George VI Sound. It provides the only known safe route for mechanical vehicles from George VI Sound to the Palmer Land plateau. Named by UK-APC for Edward B. Armstrong, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1964-65.

Armstrong Peak 66°24'S, 53°23'E

Peak, 1,470 m, standing 15 mi SE of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austnuten (the east peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956. An astrofix was obtained nearby in December 1959 by J.C. Armstrong, ANARE surveyor at Mawson, for whom the feature was renamed by ANCA in 1960. Not: Austnuten.

Armstrong Platform 70°32'S, 160°10'E

A mainly ice-covered height, or small plateau, which is a northeastward extension of Pomerantz Tableland. The feature is 5 mi long and ranges from 1,200 to 1,800 m in elevation. It rises directly north of Helfferich Glacier in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Armstrong, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.

Armstrong Reef 65°54'S, 66°18'W

A reef, which encompasses a large number of small islands and rocks, extending for 5 mi from the SW end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC for Terence E. Armstrong, English sea ice specialist. Not: Arrecife Espinosa.

Army Range: see LeMay Range 70°55'S, 69°20'W

Armytage, Mount 76°02'S, 160°45'E

Dome-shaped mountain, 1,855 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 14 mi W of Mount Smith in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named it for Bertram Armytage, a member of the expedition who was in charge of the ponies. Not: Mount Armitage.

Arneb Glacier 72°25'S, 170°02'E

Glacier 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated in a cliff-walled bay between Hallett Peninsula and Redcastle Ridge and flowing NW into Edisto Inlet as a floating ice tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for the USS *Arneb*, which in the 1957 season carried the buildings and stores for the establishment of Hallett station and revisited the station in subsequent seasons.

Arnel Bluffs 68°07'S, 56°12'E

Series of rock outcrops in a steeply-falling ice scarp S of the Leckie Range. Plotted in December 1958 by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by G.A. Knuckey. Named by ANCA for R.R. Arnel, geophysical assistant at Mawson Station, 1958.

Arne Nunatak 71°43'S, 8°20'E

The largest of the Hemmestad Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named for Arne Hemmestad, mechanic with NorAE (1956-57). Not: Arnesteinen.

Arnesteinen: see Arne Nunatak 71°43'S, 8°20'E

Arnold Cove 77°25'S, 163°46'E

A cove along the W margin of McMurdo Sound between Gneiss Point and Marble Point, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Charles L. Arnold, leader of a USARP party that made an engineering study of Marble Point, McMurdo Station and Williams Field in the 1971-72 season.

Arnoldy Nunatak 74°54'S, 71°12'W

One of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) lying 1 mi S of Mount Cahill in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Roger L. Arnoldy, physicist, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; USARP Principal Investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1973.

Aronson Corner 80°29'S, 20°56'W

The cliffed extremity of a snow-capped ridge between Mummy Cliff and Chevreul Cliffs in Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel, named by the UK-APC after Louis V. Aronson (1870-1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who in about 1910 developed the first practical petrol lighter, known originally as the "trench match."

Arpón, Caleta: see Harpon Bay 54°16'S, 36°37'W

Arpun, Roca: see Harpun Rocks 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Arrecife, Punta: see Reef Point 59°27'S, 27°13'W

Arriagada, Islote: see Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W

Arribista, Punta: see Parvenu Point 67°34'S, 67°17'W

Arrival Heights 77°49'S, 166°39'E

Clifflike heights which extend in a NE-SW direction along the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, just N of Hut Point. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott. The name suggests the expedition's arrival at its winter headquarters at nearby Hut Point. Not: Harbour Heights.

Arrol Icefall 64°35'S, 60°40'W

A steep icefall about 3 mi long, originating on the S side of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, about 8 mi NW of Cape Worsley. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Arrol-Johnston car, which was adapted for use by Shackleton's Antarctic expedition (1907-09) and was the first mechanical transport used in Antarctica.

Arronax, Mount 67°40'S, 67°22'W

Ice-covered, pointed peak, 1,585 m, standing 6 mi WSW of Nautilus Head and dominating the N part of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named after Prof. Pierre Arronax, central character in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. A number of features on the island are named for characters in the book.

Arrowhead Nunatak 82°34'S, 157°22'E

Long, narrow nunatak 7 mi SE of Sullivan Nunatak near the head of Nimrod Glacier. Mapped and so named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1960-61) because in plan it resembles an arrowhead.

Arrowhead Range 73°24'S, 164°00'E

A mountain range 20 mi long, situated just N of Cosmonaut Glacier and W of Aviator Glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. The name was applied by US-ACAN and alludes to the shape of the eastern end of the range.

Arrow Island: see Pila Island 67°35'S, 62°43'E

Arrowsmith, Mount 76°46'S, 162°18'E

A jagged rock peak near Mount Perseverance, 2 mi along a ridge running NE from that mountain, and a like distance E of Mount Whitcombe in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named by them for its similarity to the Canterbury, N.Z., mountain of that name, and in association with Mount Whitcombe (q.v.).

Arrowsmith Peninsula 67°15'S, 67°15'W

Peninsula about 40 mi long on the W coast of Graham Land, W of Forel and Sharp Glaciers. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-58 and named for Edwin P. Arrowsmith, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Arruiz Glacier 70°39'S, 162°09'E

A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. It flows WNW from Stanwix Peak and enters Rennick Glacier N of Frolov Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Alberto J. Arruiz, Argentine IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Arsen'yeva, Skaly: see Arsen'yev Rocks 71°51'S, 11°12'E

Arsen'yev Rocks 71°51'S, 11°12'E

Rock outcrops lying among the morainal deposits 2.5 mi W of Mount Deryugin in the Liebknecht Range, Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Russian geographer K.I. Arsen'yev. Not: Skaly Arsen'yeva.

Art Glacier: see Alt Glacier 71°06'S, 162°31'E

Arthur, Bahía: see Wylie Bay 64°44'S, 64°10'W

Arthur, Mount 67°39'S, 49°52'E

Mountain, 1,290 m, just W of Mount Douglas at the W end of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Arthur, electrical fitter at Mawson station in 1960.

Arthur Davis Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Valley glacier about 25 mi long, flowing W to Sulzberger Ice Shelf between the Swanson Mountains on the N and Mounts Rea and Cooper on the S, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of West Base of the USAS, in aerial flights and from ground surveys in November-December 1940. Named by US-SCAN for R. Admiral Arthur C. Davis, USN, a leader in aviation in the U.S. Navy. Not: Arthur Davis Glacier, Davis Glacier, Warpasiljo Glacier.

Arthur Harbor 64°46'S, 64°04'W

Small harbor entered between Bonaparte and Norsel Points on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who established a station near the head of the harbor. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 for Oswald R. Arthur, then Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Arthur Owen, Mount: see Owen, Mount 74°25'S, 62°30'W

Arthurson Bluff 70°45'S, 166°05'E

A mostly ice-covered bluff overlooking the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier from the W, near the N coast of Victoria Land. A helicopter landing was made here by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law, 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

Arthurson Ridge 69°22'S, 158°30'E

A short coastal ridge or promontory, a northern extension from the Wilson Hills, rising between Cook Ridge and the terminus of McLeod Glacier at the head of Davies Bay. Photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. First visited by an ANARE airborne field party in March 1961. Named for J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with ANARE (*Magga Dan*, 1961) led by Phillip Law.

Arthur Sulzberger Bay: see Sulzberger Bay 77°00'S, 152°00'W

Ascent Glacier 83°13'S, 156°24'E

Glacier, 2 mi wide, flowing N to enter Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range just E of Milan Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) who used this glacier to gain access to the central Miller Range.

Asconapé, Punta: see Hooker, Cape 63°18'S, 61°56'W

Asgard Range 77°37'S, 161°30'E

A mountain range dividing Wright Valley from Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after the home of the Norse gods.

Ash, Mount 79°57'S, 156°39'E

Mountain, 2,025 m, in the Darwin Mountains, overlooking the N side of Hatherton Glacier 11 mi WSW of Junction Spur. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph E. Ash, mechanic, a member of the U.S. McMurdo-Pole traverse party, 1960–61.

Ashen Hills 57°48'S, 26°43'W

A ridge of rounded hills of gullied ash terminating in Natriss Point at the SE end of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the ashy composition and pale color of the hills.

Asher Peak 75°44'S, 129°11'W

A peak (2,480 m) in the SW portion of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Bill F. Asher, CECS, USN, Senior Chief Construction Electrician at Little America V in 1958. He was Nuclear Power Plant Operator and Instrument Maintenance Supervisor with the nuclear power unit at McMurdo Station, 1969.

Ashley, Mount 54°07'S, 37°21'W

Mountain, 1,155 m, standing S of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, between the heads of Grace and Lucas Glaciers. The name Clifford Ashley Mountains was used by Robert Cushman Murphy for a number of scattered mountains and ridges on the S side of the Bay of Isles, following his visit to South Georgia in 1912–13. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that a group name for these features is unsuitable and an altered form of the name was applied to the highest of the mountains. Mount Ashley is named for Clifford W. Ashley, American whaling historian who wrote *The Yankee Whaler* and *Whale Ships of New Bedford*. Not: Clifford Ashley Mountains.

Ashley Snow Nunataks: see Snow Nunataks 73°35'S, 77°15'W

Ash Point 62°28'S, 59°39'W

Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, 1934–35. Not: Punta Bascope, Punta Ceniza.

Ashton Glacier 70°44'S, 61°57'W

Glacier 9 mi long, which flows ESE from Mount Thompson to the NW side of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS, and was probably seen by the USAS ground survey party which explored this coast. A joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS charted the glacier in 1947. Named by the FIDS for L. Ashton, carpenter with the FIDS at the Port Lockroy and Hope Bay bases in 1944–45 and 1945–46, respectively.

Ashtray Basin 77°52'S, 160°58'E

A small basin near the head of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Named by a field party of the University of New South Wales, Australia, that worked in this area in 1966–67. The name is reported to be descriptive of characteristic formations on the site.

Ashworth, Mount 70°56'S, 163°05'E

A peak (2,060 m) 4 mi ENE of Mount Ford in the Bowers Mountains. Named by ANARE for Squadron Leader N. Ashworth, RAAF, officer in charge of the Antarctic Flight with ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.

Asimutbreen Glacier 71°23'S, 13°42'E

A small, steep tributary glacier to Vangengeym Glacier, descending SE and then NE between Solhøgdene Heights and Skuggekammen Ridge, in the eastern Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Asimutbreen (the azimuth glacier).

Asman Ridge 77°10'S, 144°48'W

A serrate ridge about 6 mi long on the S side of Arthur Glacier, just N of Bailey Ridge in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 on aerial flights of the ByrdAE. Named by the USAS (1939–41) for Adam Asman, a member of the USAS West Base party.

Aspasia Point 54°19'S, 37°06'W

Steep rocky point forming the W extremity of Fanning Ridge, lying 10 mi ESE of Cape Nuñez on the S coast of South Georgia. The feature was named by the UK-APC following mapping by the SGS in 1951–52. The name derives from association with Fanning Ridge. The American armed corvette *Aspasia* under Capt. Edmund Fanning took 57,000 fur seals at South Georgia in 1800–01.

Asphyxia, Mount: see Curry, Mount 56°18'S, 27°34'W

Aspland Island 61°28'S, 55°55'W

Small island 4 mi W of Gibbs Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Aspland's Island.

Aspland's Island: see Aspland Island 61°28'S, 55°55'W

Asquith, Mount: see Asquith Bluff 83°30'S, 167°21'E

Asquith Bluff 83°30'S, 167°21'E

A prominent wedge-shaped rock bluff on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi SE of Mount Allen Young. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named "Mount Asquith" for Lord Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister, 1908–16, who was instrumental in securing a grant from the United Kingdom Government to pay off the expedition's debts. Not: Mount Asquith.

Assender Glacier 67°36'S, 46°25'E

Glacier flowing W into Spooner Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Pilot Officer K. Assender, RAAF, pilot at Mawson station in 1959.

Asses Ears 62°19'S, 59°45'W

Three small islands off NW Robert Island, forming the N part of Potmess Rocks (q.v.) in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Presumably known to early sealers, the feature was charted and named descriptively by personnel on *Discovery II* in 1934–35. Not: Islas Orejas de Burro.

Assistance Bay 54°07'S, 37°09'W

Small bay forming the head of Possession Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. Named by DI personnel who charted the area during the period 1926–30. Not: Caleta Ayuda.

Astakhov Glacier 70°45'S, 163°21'E

The glacier next S of Chugunov Glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. It flows NE from Mount Hager and enters Ob' Bay just W of Platypus Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Petr Astakhov, Soviet exchange scientist at the U.S. South Pole Station in 1967.

Astapenko Glacier 70°40'S, 163°00'E

Glacier, 11 mi long, draining the N and NE slopes of Stanwix Peak in the Bowers Mountains and flowing ENE to Ob' Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Pavel D. Astapenko, Soviet IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Astarte Horn 71°40'S, 68°52'W

A pyramidal peak at the S end of the N-S range extending to Mount Umbriel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Venus Glacier; the goddess Venus being identified with the Phoenician goddess Astarte in mythology.

Astor, Mount 86°01'S, 155°30'W

A prominent peak, 3,710 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Bowser in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight of November 1929 to the South Pole, and named by him for Vincent Astor, contributor to the expedition. Not: Mount Vincent Astor.

Astorhortane: see Astor Rocks 71°48'S, 12°44'E

Astor Island 62°39'S, 61°11'W

Island lying between Rugged Island and Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for B. Astor of the American sealer *Jane Maria* from New York who, in 1820–21, collected rock specimens in the South Shetland Islands for the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now American Museum of Natural History).

Astor Rocks 71°48'S, 12°44'E

Two small rock outcrops lying 4 mi SE of Mount Ramenskiy in the SE extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Astor Ernsten, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Astorhortane.

Astraea Nunatak 71°59'S, 70°25'W

A nunatak 6 mi S of Staccato Peaks in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Astro Cliffs 66°40'S, 62°26'W

Rock cliffs 60 m high, situated at the SE extremity of Churchill Peninsula, 6 mi NE of Cape Alexander on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955, they mark the most

southerly point of the survey. The UK-APC name arose from the astronomical fix obtained near the summit which was essential for the control of the survey traverse.

Astro Glacier 82°54'S, 157°20'E

Glacier between Turner Hills and Tricorn Peak in the Miller Range, flowing NE into the Marsh Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because an astro station was set up on the bluff at the mouth of the glacier in December 1961.

Astrolabe, Aiguille de l': see Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W

Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S, 139°55'E

Glacier 4 mi wide and 10 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating at the coast in a prominent tongue at the E side of Géologie Archipelago. Probably first sighted in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, although no glaciers were noted on d'Urville's chart of this coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. It was charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and named after d'Urville's flagship, the *Astrolabe*. Not: Glacier Géologie, Glacier Terra-Nova.

Astrolabe Glacier Tongue 66°42'S, 140°05'E

Prominent glacier tongue about 3 mi wide and 4 mi long, extending NE from Astrolabe Glacier at the E end of Géologie Archipelago. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French corvette *Astrolabe*.

Astrolabe Island 63°17'S, 58°40'W

Island 3 mi long, lying in Bransfield Strait 14 mi NW of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for his chief expedition ship, the *Astrolabe*.

Astrolabe Island: see Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W

Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W

Conspicuous monolith rising 50 m above sea level S of Claude Point, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named after the *Astrolabe*, one of the ships of the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40. Not: Aiguille de l'Astrolabe, Islote Aguja del Astrolabio, Monolito Aguja del Astrolabio.

Astrolabe Subglacial Basin 70°00'S, 136°00'E

A subglacial basin to the S of Adélie Coast and E of Porpoise Subglacial Highlands, trending N-S and containing the thickest ice (c. 4,700 m) measured in Antarctica. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after *Astrolabe*, the flagship of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1837–40 (Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville).

Astrolabio, Isla: see Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W

Astronaut Glacier 73°05'S, 164°05'E

A broad SW flowing tributary to upper Aviator Glacier, joining the latter just W of Parasite Cone in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with nearby Aeronaut Glacier.

Astrónomo Romero, Islote: see Romero Rock 63°19'S, 57°57'W

Astro Peak 83°29'S, 57°00'W

A peak, 835 m, standing 1 mi off the W end of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. So named by US-ACAN because the USGS established an astro control station on this peak during the 1965–66 season.

Astrup, Cape 64°43'S, 63°11'W

Bold, dark-colored bluff marking the N end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Eivind Astrup, Norwegian Arctic explorer and member of Robert E. Peary's expeditions to Greenland in 1891–92 and 1893–95. Not: Cap Edwina Astrup.

Astudillo Glacier 64°53'S, 62°51'W

Small glacier flowing into Paradise Harbor between Leith Cove and Skontorp Cove, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The glacier was surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) which applied the name, probably after an expedition member.

Ataúd, Roca: see Coffin Rock 56°41'S, 27°11'W

Atención, Punta: see Caution Point 65°16'S, 62°01'W

Athelstan, Mount 70°10'S, 69°16'W

Prominent, partly ice-covered mountain, 1,615 m, at the N side of Trench Glacier on a spur which extends E from Douglas Range on the E coast of Alexander Island. The E side of Douglas Range was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, and this feature was mapped from the photos by W.L.G. Joerg. It was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, and named by them for Athelstan, Saxon king of England, 924–937.

Athene Glacier 68°56'S, 64°00'W

A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing E and merging with the terminus of Casey Glacier where it discharges into Casey Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by FIDS in Aug. 1947, and by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) in Dec. 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Athene, daughter of Zeus and goddess of the city of Athens in Greek mythology.

Atherton Islands 62°06'S, 58°59'W

Two small islands lying 2 mi WNW of Bell Point, King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1934–35 and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time; chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951–62.

Atherton Peak 54°07'S, 36°45'W

A peak rising to c. 500 m east of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI, 1929–30, and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at that time; Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951–62.

Athos Range 70°13'S, 64°50'E

The northernmost range in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. It consists of a large number of individual mountains and nunataks that trend east-west for 40 mi along the north side of Scylla Glacier. These mountains were first observed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The western part of the range was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise in November 1955. The range was again visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party, 1956–57, led by

W.G. Bewsher, and a depot was established at the eastern extremity. Named after a character in *The Three Musketeers*, a novel by Alexandre Dumas which was the most popular book read on the southern journey. Not: Moonlight Range.

Atka Bay: see Atka Iceport 70°35'S, 7°51'W

Atka Glacier 76°41'S, 161°33'E

The glacier immediately E of Flagship Mountain, draining N into Fry Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered and named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named after the USS *Atka*, an American icebreaker in the convoy to McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season.

Atka Iceport 70°35'S, 7°51'W

An iceport about 10 mi long and wide, marking a more-or-less permanent indentation in the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air and mapped from these photos by NBSAE, 1951–52. It was named by personnel of the USS *Atka*, under Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, which moored here in Feb. 1955 while investigating possible base sites for International Geophysical Year operations. The term iceport was first suggested by the US-ACAN in 1956 to denote ice shelf embayments such as this one, subject to configuration changes, which may offer anchorage or possible access to the upper surface of an ice shelf via ice ramps along one or more sides of the feature. Not: Atka Bay.

Atkinson, Mount 78°39'S, 85°29'W

A prominent mountain rising to c. 3,300 m, 3.5 mi WSW of Mount Craddock in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–60. Named by US-ACAN after Richard C. Atkinson, Director, National Science Foundation, 1977–80.

Atkinson Cliffs 71°18'S, 168°55'E

High coastal cliffs, 4 mi long, between the lower ends of Fendley Glacier and Pitkevitch Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. The feature was mapped in 1911 by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Dr. Edward L. Atkinson, surgeon of the expedition.

Atkinson Glacier 71°30'S, 167°25'E

A glacier between Findlay Range and Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, flowing northward into Dennistoun Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after William Atkinson, field assistant, New Zealand Antarctic Division, mechanic with the NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82, led by R.H. Findlay.

Atlas, Mount 72°44'S, 165°30'E

An extinct volcanic cone at the NE side of Mount Pleiones in The Pleiades, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Mount Pleiones (q.v.) after Atlas of Greek mythology.

Atlas Cove 53°01'S, 73°22'E

Cove on the N coast of Heard Island, entered between the base of Laurens Peninsula and Rogers Head. Named by American sealers after the schooner *Atlas*, a tender to the *Corinthian* in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers' sealing fleet which landed at Heard Island in 1855. The name appears on a chart by the British expedition under Nares, which visited the island in the *Challenger* in 1874 and utilized the names then in use by the sealers.

Atoll Nunataks 71°21'S, 68°47'W

A group of nunataks on the N side of Uranus Glacier, 3 mi W of Mount Ariel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. So named by UK-APC because of the arrangement of the nunataks in a ring.

Atom Rock 66°28'S, 66°26'W

An insular rock 0.5 mi NE of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC in association with Bragg Islands, q.v.

Atriceps Island 60°47'S, 45°09'W

The southernmost of the Robertson Islands, lying 3 mi S of the SE end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948–49, after the colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) nesting on the island.

Attlee Glacier 66°13'S, 63°46'W

Glacier 8 mi long, which flows ESE from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Graham Land to the head of Cabinet Inlet to the N of Bevin Glacier. During December 1947, the glacier was charted from the ground by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, M.P., British Sec. of State for Dominion Affairs, member of the War Cabinet, and later Prime Minister.

Atwater Hill 66°11'S, 66°38'W

A hill 2.5 mi S of Benedict Point on the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Wilbur O. Atwater (1844–1907), American physiologist who, with F.G. Benedict, perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism.

Atwood, Mount 77°16'S, 142°17'W

Mountain, 1,180 m, at the W edge of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in 1940 on aerial flights from the West Base. Named by the USAS for the late president emeritus W.W. Atwood, Sr., of Clark University, noted geologist and geographer, and his son, W.W. Atwood, Jr., who collaborated with his father in glaciological studies.

Aubert, Mount: see Aubert de la Rue, Mount 53°01'S, 73°22'E

Aubert de la Rue, Mount 53°01'S, 73°22'E

Ice-free hill, 125 m, standing at the S end and surmounting the low isthmus that connects Laurens Peninsula with the main mass of Heard Island. First charted and named by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, French geologist aboard the whale catcher *Kildalkey*, who undertook geological investigations along the N and W sides of the island in January 1929. Later surveyed by the ANARE in 1948. Not: Mount Aubert, Mount de la Rue.

Aucellina Point 54°12'S, 37°24'W

A small point 1.6 mi SE of Cape Rosa on the S coast of South Georgia. Named in 1982 by the UK-APC after a mollusk of the genus *Aucellina*, found in a rich fossil locality nearby.

Audrey Island 68°08'S, 67°07'W

Southernmost island in the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill,

and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Augen Bluffs 83°30'S, 157°40'E

Rock bluffs between Orr Peak and Isocline Hill along the W side of Marsh Glacier, in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because rocks of the locality include augengneiss.

Aughenbaugh Peak 82°37'S, 52°49'W

A sharp peak, over 1,800 m, standing 0.7 mi NE of Neuburg Peak in southwest Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Nolan B. Aughenbaugh, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Augusta, Mount 84°48'S, 163°06'E

A peak 2.5 mi E of Mount Wild, at the S end of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Mrs. Swinford Edwards, a relative of Shackleton.

Auguste Island 64°03'S, 61°37'W

A flat-topped island less than 1 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Two Hummock Island in Gerlache Strait. Discovered by the BelgAE (1897–99) under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, and named by him for his father. Not: Isla Augusto, Isla Manuel Rodríguez, Islote Augusto.

Augusto, Isla: see Auguste Island 64°03'S, 61°37'W

Augusto, Islote: see Auguste Island 64°03'S, 61°37'W

Aurdalen Valley 71°42'S, 12°22'E

A small moraine-covered valley between Gråkammen and Aurdalsegga Ridges, in the Petermann Ranges of the Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Aurdalen (the gravel valley).

Aurdalsegga Ridge 71°44'S, 12°23'E

An irregular ridge 5 mi long surmounted by Mount Nikolayev, rising immediately SE of Aurdalen Valley in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Aurdalsegga (the gravel valley ridge).

Aureole Hills 63°46'S, 58°54'W

Two smooth, conical, ice-covered hills, the higher being 1,080 m, standing close W of the N end of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The descriptive name was given by FIDS following its survey of 1948. Not: Cerro Camello.

Aurhø Peak 72°08'S, 3°11'W

A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi E of Slettjell in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Aurhø (gravel height).

Auriga Nunataks 70°42'S, 66°38'W

A small group of nunataks in Palmer Land located 21 mi E of Wade Point at the head of Bertram Glacier. The highest of these rises to a sharp peak and is visible for a great distance. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Auriga.

Aurkjosen Cirque 71°21'S, 13°33'E

A mainly ice-free cirque marked by several old moraines, lying at the E side of Lake Unter-See in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Aurkjosen (the gravel cove).

Aurkleven Cirque 71°58'S, 7°31'E

A large cirque, the bottom of which is partially covered with moraine, between Kubus Mountain and Klevekampen Mountain in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Aurkleven (the gravel closet).

Aurkvaevane Cirques 71°52'S, 14°26'E

Three cirques with moraine-covered floors, indenting the W side of Kvaevfjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, and named Aurkvaevane.

Aurnupen Peak 71°59'S, 3°22'W

A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi N of Flårjuven Bluff on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Aurnupen (the gravel peak).

Aurora, Bahía: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W

Aurora, Mount 78°14'S, 166°21'E

A round-topped volcanic summit, 1,040 m, the highest point on Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) after the *Aurora*, the vessel which conveyed the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17) to McMurdo Sound.

Aurora, Mount: see Aurora Peak 67°23'S, 144°12'E

Aurora Glacier 77°37'S, 167°38'E

Large glacier draining that part of Ross Island between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, and flowing S into McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by A.J. Heine in 1963 after the *Aurora*, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–17.

Aurora Heights 83°07'S, 157°05'E

Prominent heights 5 mi long, bordering the N side of Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the *Aurora*, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17).

Aurora Islands: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Aurora Peak 67°23'S, 144°12'E

A peak (535 m) along the W side of the Mertz Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Murchison. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson who named it after the expedition ship *Aurora*. Not: Mount Aurora.

Aurora Subglacial Basin 74°00'S, 114°00'E

A large subglacial basin of Wilkes Land to the W of Dome Charlie and trending NW toward the coast in the vicinity of Shackleton Ice Shelf. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne

radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after *Aurora*, the ship of the AAE, 1911–14, led by Douglas Mawson.

Austbanen Moraine 71°32'S, 12°21'E

A medial moraine in the glacier between Westliche and Mittlere Petermann Ranges in the Wohlthat Mountains, originating at Svartindane Peaks and trending N for 12 miles. First roughly plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by NorAE, 1956–60, from air photos and surveys and named Austbanen (the east path). Vestbanen Moraine, a similar paralleling feature, lies 7 mi westward.

Auster Glacier 67°12'S, 50°45'E

Glacier about 2 mi wide, flowing NW into the SE extremity of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and named after the Auster aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration.

Auster Islands 67°25'S, 63°50'E

A group of small islands at NE end of the Robinson Group, located 5.5 mi N of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos 1959–66. So named by ANCA because of the nearness of the islands to Auster Rookery, and because they have provided a camp site for ANARE parties visiting the rookery.

Auster Pass 78°18'S, 162°38'E

A high pass in the Royal Society Range, between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, leading into the Skelton Glacier area from McMurdo Sound. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for the RNZAF Antarctic Flight's Auster aircraft.

Auster Point 63°49'S, 59°28'W

A point midway along the E shore of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after the Auster aircraft used by British expeditions in this area.

Austhamaren Peak 71°44'S, 26°42'E

Peak, 2,060 m, standing close E of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named *Austhamaren* (the east hammer) by the Norwegians.

Austhjelmen Peak 71°42'S, 26°28'E

Peak, 1,740 m, standing 2 mi E of Vesthjelmen Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named *Austhjelmen* (the east helmet) by the Norwegians.

Austhovde Headland 69°42'S, 37°46'E

An icy headland, marked by several rock exposures, which forms the eastern, elevated portion of Botneset Peninsula on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named *Austhovde* (east knoll).

Austin, Mount 74°53'S, 63°10'W

Conspicuous rock mass rising to 955 m, projecting into the head of Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and named by him for Stephen F.

Austin, American colonizer in Texas and one of the founders of the Republic of Texas. Not: Mount Stephen Austin.

Austin Glacier 54°04'S, 37°12'W

Glacier flowing N to Beckmann Fjord, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Austin Group: see Austin Rocks 63°26'S, 61°04'W

Austin Head 54°31'S, 36°30'W

Headland 2 mi NNW of Leon Head, projecting into Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Elijah Austin, a leading merchant of New Haven, CT, who sent out the first two American sealing vessels to South Georgia in 1790.

Austin Peak 71°37'S, 165°29'E

A peak in the east-central portion of the Mirabito Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for William T. Austin, USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1963–64, who organized support for the New Zealand field parties.

Austin Rocks 63°26'S, 61°04'W

Group of rocks which extend about 3 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying in Bransfield Strait 13 mi NW of Trinity Island. Charted by a British expedition, 1828–31, under Cdr. Henry Foster, RN, and named by him for Lt. Horatio T. Austin, RN, an officer of the expedition. Not: Austin Group, Rocas Agustín.

Austin Valley 73°30'S, 93°21'W

A small ice-filled valley at the E side of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry W. Austin, aviation machinist's mate of USN Squadron VX-6, a crew member on pioneering flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961.

Austkampane Hills 71°47'S, 25°15'E

Group of hills rising to 2,210 m, standing 5 mi N of Menipa Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Austkampane (the east crags) by the Norwegians.

Austnes Peninsula 66°42'S, 57°17'E

A short, broad, ice-covered peninsula forming the SE end of Edward VIII Plateau and the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Cape Gotley marks the extremity of this peninsula. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January–February 1937, and named Austnes by them because of its eastward projection. Not: Austnes Point, Poluostrov Eustnes.

Austnes Point: see Austnes Peninsula 66°42'S, 57°17'E

Austnestangen: see Gotley, Cape 66°42'S, 57°19'E

Austnuten: see Armstrong Peak 66°24'S, 53°23'E

Austpynten 69°37'S, 38°23'E

A point forming the northeast extremity of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air

photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austpynten (the east point).

Austral, Bahía: see Gould Bay 78°00'S, 45°00'W

Austral Island 66°30'S, 110°39'E

A small island in the extreme S lobe of Penney Bay, in the Windmill Islands. The island appears in air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946–47), but was not charted on subsequent maps. So named by US-ACAN because it is the southernmost of the Windmill Islands.

Austranten Rock 71°24'S, 14°02'E

Isolated rock outcrop lying 2 mi SE of Todt Ridge, at the eastern extremity of the Gruber Mountains and Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Austranten (the east ridge).

Austre Petermannkjeda: see Östliche Petermann Range 71°26'S, 12°44'E

Austre Skorvebreen: see Austreskorve Glacier 71°50'S, 5°40'E

Austreskorve Glacier 71°50'S, 5°40'E

A broad glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains which drains N from a position just E of the head of Vestreskorve Glacier and passes along the E side of Breplogen Mountain. Mapped and named from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60). Not: Austre Skorvebreen.

Austskjera 67°31'S, 64°00'E

Group of rocks lying close to the coast about 5 mi E of Cape Daly and 2 mi ESE of Safety Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austskjera (the east skerry).

Austskotet: see East Stack 67°05'S, 58°12'E

Austvollen Bluff 72°06'S, 3°48'E

A steep rock bluff forming the east side of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Austvollen (the east wall).

Austvorren Ridge 73°06'S, 1°35'W

The eastern of two rock ridges which trend northward from the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and given the name Austvorren (the east jetty).

Auvert Bay 66°14'S, 65°45'W

Bay 8 mi wide, indenting the coast for 3 mi between Cape Evensen and Cape Bellue, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named Baie Auvert (bay far from anywhere). Not: Auvert Fiord, Evensen Bay.

Auvert Fiord: see Auvert Bay 66°14'S, 65°45'W

Avalanche Bay 77°01'S, 162°44'E

Bay 1 mi wide, lying just SE of Discovery Bluff in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13, under

Scott. So named by the expedition's Granite Harbor party because several avalanches were heard while sledging in this locality.

Avalanche Corrie 60°40'S, 45°22'W

An ice-filled cirque, or corrie, close N of Amphibolite Point on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948–49, because of the continuous avalanches from the hanging glaciers above the corrie.

Avalanche Ridge 73°30'S, 94°22'W

A linear rock ridge, 1 mi long, extending N from Pillsbury Tower and separating Basecamp Valley from Austin Valley, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and so named by them because of the continual avalanching of snow off the flanks of the ridge.

Avalanche Rocks 66°31'S, 98°02'E

Vertical rock outcrop rising to 185 m, midway between Delay Point and Jones Rocks on the W side of Melba Peninsula. Discovered in September 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, and so named because of the occurrence of a tremendous avalanche while members of the expedition were encamped nearby.

Avellaneda, Islas: see Pitt Islands 65°26'S, 65°30'W

Avers, Mount 76°29'S, 145°21'W

Mountain 2 mi N of Mount Ferranto in the Fosdick Mountains, in Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE and named for Henry G. Avers, chief mathematician of the Division of Geodesy, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was a member of the National Geographic Society Commission of Experts which determined that Cdr. (later R. Admiral) Richard E. Byrd reached the North Pole by airplane (1926) and the South Pole (1929).

Avery Plateau 66°50'S, 65°30'W

Ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and rising to c. 2,000 m, midway between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast in Graham Land. The first sighting of this plateau is not ascertained, but it was presumably seen in January and February of 1909 by members of the FrAE under Charcot from various positions in Matha Strait. It was surveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC (1955) after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter *Lively*, who, with Capt. John Biscoe in the brig *Tula*, approached this part of Antarctic Peninsula in February 1832.

Aviador Tenorio, Islote: see Tenorio Rock 62°28'S, 59°44'W

Avian Island 67°46'S, 68°54'W

Island, 0.75 mi long and 40 m high, lying close off the S tip of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Visited in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the large number and variety of birds found there.

Aviation Islands 69°16'S, 158°47'E

A group of small rocky islands lying 3 mi N of Cape Kinsey and the Wilson Hills. Mapped by the SovAE, 1958, and named Ostrova Polyarnoy Aviatsii (Polar Aviation Islands). The feature is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery. Not: Ostrova Polyarnoy Aviatsii.

Aviator Glacier 73°50'S, 165°03'E

A major valley glacier, over 60 mi long and 5 mi wide, descending generally southward from the plateau of Victoria Land along the

west side of Mountaineer Range, and entering Lady Newnes Bay between Cape Sibbald and Hayes Head where it forms a floating tongue. The glacier was photographed from the air by Capt. W.M. Hawkes, USN, on the historic first flight from New Zealand to McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955. An attempt to reconnoiter it by helicopter and to land a party of the NZGSAE on it had to be abandoned when the USS *Glacier* was damaged in pressure ice in December 1958. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, as a tribute to the hazardous work of pilots and other airmen in Antarctic exploratory and scientific operations. Not: Lady Newnes Glacier.

Aviator Glacier Tongue 74°00'S, 165°50'E

The seaward extension of Aviator Glacier into the Ross Sea, between Wood Bay and Lady Newnes Bay along the coast of Victoria Land. The name was recommended by US-ACAN in association with Aviator Glacier.

Aviator Nunatak 85°11'S, 168°58'W

The northernmost of three large nunataks in the upper Liv Glacier, standing 4 mi E of Mount Wells. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the aviators of R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flight to the South Pole in 1929.

Avicenna Bay 64°26'S, 62°23'W

Small bay lying 1.5 mi SW of D'Ursel Point along the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Avicenna (Abu Ali al Hussein abu Abdullah ibn Sina), 980–1037, greatest of the Arabian school of physicians. Not: Avicenna Bay.

Avicenna Bay: see Avicenna Bay 64°26'S, 62°23'W

Avión, Islotes: see Sigma Islands 64°16'S, 62°55'W

Avión Cruz del Sur, Montes: see Batterbee Mountains 71°23'S, 67°15'W

Avión V Sikorsky, Grupo: see Lajarte Islands 64°14'S, 63°24'W

Avsyuk Glacier 67°07'S, 67°15'W

Glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, flowing NW to Shumskiy Cove. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Gregori A. Avsyuk, Russian glaciologist; specialist on the glaciers of central Asia.

Awl Point 63°51'S, 60°38'W

Point 4 mi NE of Borge Point on the E side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the point is low in elevation but very sharply pointed in plan.

Axel Heiberg Glacier 85°25'S, 163°00'W

A valley glacier, 30 mi long, descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between Herbert Range and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Consul Axel Heiberg, Norwegian business man and patron of science, who contributed to numerous Norwegian polar expeditions.

Axtell, Mount 81°18'S, 85°06'W

A low but distinctive rock peak 1.5 mi SE of Mount Tidd in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, Dec. 7, 1958, and named for William R. Axtell, Jr., USN, cook at Ellsworth Station in 1958 who volunteered to accompany the traverse party.

Axthelm Ridge 69°33'S, 159°02'E

A narrow ridge, 4 mi long, 1.5 mi SE of Parkinson Peak in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles E. Axthelm, USN, Flag Secretary to the Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and 1970; Executive Officer on the USS *Glacier* during Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Axworthy, Mount 73°06'S, 62°44'W

Mountain in the NW part of the Dana Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Charles S. Axworthy, a hospital corpsman and leader of the support personnel with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

Ayres, Mount 79°20'S, 156°28'E

A prominent mountain, 2,500 m, lying 10 mi S of the W end of the Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains. Climbed in December 1957 by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named for H.H. Ayres, one of the two men comprising the Darwin Glacier Party.

Ayuda, Caleta: see Assistance Bay 54°07'S, 37°09'W

Azar, Roca: see Hazard Rock 64°59'S, 63°44'W

Azarashi Rock 70°01'S, 38°54'E

A bare rock lying 1 mi N of Instekleppane Hills, near the E side of Shirase Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Azarashi-iwa (seal rock). Not: Azarasi Rock.

Azarasi Rock: see Azarashi Rock 70°01'S, 38°54'E

Azimut, Punta: see Azimuth Hill 63°45'S, 58°16'W

Azimuth Hill 63°45'S, 58°16'W

A low rocky outcrop (85 m) which extends to Prince Gustav Channel just S of the mouth of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. So named by FIDS following a 1946 survey because a

sun azimuth was obtained from a cairn built near the E end of the outcrop. Not: Punta Azimut.

Azimuth Island 67°32'S, 62°44'E

The largest of the Azimuth Islands lying in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the island was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.

Azimuth Islands 67°32'S, 62°44'E

Group of 4 small islands lying 1 mi NW of Parallaxic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the largest island in the group was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.

Azopardo, Estrecho: see Herbert Sound 63°55'S, 57°40'W

Aztec Mountain 77°48'S, 160°31'E

Small pyramidal mountain over 2,000 m, just SW of Maya Mountain and W of Beacon Valley in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGS/AE (1958–59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Aztec and Maya civilizations.

Azufre Point 65°03'S, 63°39'W

Point lying 3 mi SE of Cape Renard on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1954) and named Punta Azufre (sulfur point). Not: Punta Pedro, Wedgwood Point.

Azuki Island 69°53'S, 38°56'E

Small island 1 mi W of Rundvågs Head in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Azuki-shima (small red bean island).

Azur, Baie d': see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Azure Bay: see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Cove 1 mi long, lying just E of Cangrejo Cove in the SW part of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache (1897–99) and named "Baie d'Azur" because when the *Belgica* anchored near here, everything appeared to be colored blue in the evening light. Not: Azure Bay, Bahía Zapiola, Baie d'Azur.

B

Babe Island 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Island which lies in the entrance to Cobblers Cove, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1929.

Babel Rock 63°53'S, 61°24'W

The northernmost of a small group of rocks lying N of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Two of the rocks lying off the N end of Intercurrence Island were first charted and named Penguin Islands by James Hoseason, First Mate of the sealer *Sprightly*, in 1824. Since the name has not been used in recent years, it has been rejected to avoid confusion with the many other "Penguin" names. Babel Rock, the largest and most conspicuous of the rocks, is the site of a penguin rookery and the name arises from the ceaseless noise. Not: Penguin Islands.

Babis Spur 82°13'S, 163°03'E

Rocky spur in the S part of Nash Range, about 6 mi W of Cape Wilson. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William A. Babis, USARP oceanographer on the USCGC *Eastwind*, 1962–63, and on the USS *Burton Island*, 1963–64.

Babordsranten Ridge 72°17'S, 3°26'W

A small ridge 1 mi S of Stammen Peak, at the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Babordsranten (the port side ridge).

Babushkin Island 69°06'S, 157°36'E

Small island lying 5.5 mi N of Archer Point and 5 mi E of Matusевич Glacier Tongue. Mapped by the SovAE (1958) and named for Mikhail S. Babushkin (1893–1938), Soviet polar aviator lost in the Arctic. Not: Babuskin Island.

Babuskin Island: see Babushkin Island 69°06'S, 157°36'E

Bacharach Nunatak 66°41'S, 65°11'W

Conspicuous nunatak overlooking the N arm of Drummond Glacier, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Alfred L. Bacharach, English biochemist, whose work on nutrition solved many problems of sledging rations.

Bach Ice Shelf 72°00'S, 72°00'W

An ice shelf which is irregular in shape and 45 mi in extent, occupying an embayment in the S part of Alexander Island entered between Berlioz and Rossini Points. A minor embayment in this position first appears on the charts of the USAS, which explored the S part of Alexander Island by air and from the ground in 1940. The ice shelf was delineated from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750), German composer.

Bachstrom Point 65°29'S, 63°51'W

Point on the NE side of Beascochea Bay, 8 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for J.F. Bachstrom, author in 1734 of a classic pamphlet recognizing

scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and prescribing the necessary measures for its prevention and cure.

Back, Mount 54°29'S, 36°07'W

A peak (650 m) located 1.5 mi S of Doris Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Squadron Leader Anthony H. Back, RAF, assistant surveyor with the British Combined Services Expedition, 1964–65, who assisted in the survey of this peak.

Back Bay 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Bay 0.5 mi wide along the W coast of Graham Land, entered between Stonington Island and Fitzroy Island. The head of the bay is formed by Northeast Glacier. The bay was first surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, and so named by them because of its location at the rear (northeast) side of Stonington Island. Not: Back Bay Cove.

Back Bay Cove: see Back Bay 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Back Cirque 67°39'S, 68°28'W

An east-facing cirque to the N of Sloman Glacier in SE Adelaide Island. The cirque indents the S side of the ridge that extends from the SE part of Mount Liotard. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after Eric K.P. Back of the BAS, who in addition to service at Adelaide Station and Grytviken from 1964–65, also served as BAS Base Commander, Signy, 1974–75, Halley, 1975–76, Faraday, 1977–78, and Rothera, 1978–79.

Backdoor Bay 77°34'S, 166°12'E

Small bay lying at the E side of Cape Royds, along the W side of Ross Island. The BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, unloaded supplies at Backdoor Bay for use at their winter headquarters on Cape Royds. So named by them because it lies at the back (east) side of Cape Royds, opposite the small cove on the W side of the cape, known to them as "Front Door Bay."

Backer Islands 74°25'S, 102°40'W

A chain of small islands at the S side of Cranton Bay. The islands trend NW for 12 mi from the ice shelf which forms the S limit of the bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Walter K. Backer, USN, chief construction mechanic at Byrd Station, 1967.

Back Mesa 64°02'S, 58°12'W

Ice-covered, flat-topped mountain with rock exposures, 740 m, located E of Hidden Lake on Ulu Peninsula, James Ross Island. Following BAS geological work, 1985–86, named by UK-APC after Dr. Eric H. Back, Lt. RNVR, medical officer on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy, 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Back Rock: see Sack Island 66°26'S, 110°25'E

Backstairs Passage Glacier 75°02'S, 162°36'E

Glacier about 2 mi long, draining E along the N side of Mount Crummer to the Ross Sea. The Magnetic Pole Party, led by T.W.E. David, of the BrAE, 1907–09, ascended this glacier from the Ross Sea, then continued the ascent via Larsen Glacier to the plateau of Victoria Land. So named by David's party because of the circuitous route to get to Larsen Glacier.

Bader Glacier 67°37'S, 66°45'W

Small glacier flowing to Bourgeois Fjord just S of Thomson Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Swiss glaciologist Henri Bader of Rutgers University (U.S.A.), author of an important thesis on the development of the snowflake and its metamorphoses.

Baeza, Arrecife: see Herald Reef 65°11'S, 64°11'W

Baffle Rock 68°12'S, 67°05'W

Small rock, just visible at the surface at high tide, lying in the center of the deep water channel approach to Stonington Island, 0.6 mi NW of the W tip of Neny Island in Marguerite Bay. The rock was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because it is difficult to see and hinders approaching ships. Not: Roca Confusión.

Bage, Cape 67°43'S, 146°34'E

A prominent point on the coast between Murphy Bay and Ainsworth Bay. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Lt. R. Bage, the expedition's astronomer, assistant magnetician and recorder of tides.

Baggott Ridge 70°19'S, 64°19'E

A low ridge, mostly snow-covered, standing 1.5 mi W of Baldwin Nunatak and 7 mi SSW of Mount Starlight in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for P.J. Baggott, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1965.

Bagnold Point 67°02'S, 67°29'W

Point between Gunnel Channel and Shumskiy Cove on Arrow-smith Peninsula, Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Ralph A. Bagnold, English author of *The Physics of Blown Sand and Desert Dunes*, 1941.

Bagritskogo, Gora: see Ormehausen Peak 72°01'S, 14°38'E

Bagshawe, Mount 71°25'S, 67°14'W

Southernmost and highest of the Batterbee Mountains, 2,200 m, standing 8 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The mountain was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by BGLE under Rymill. Named by UK-APC in 1954 after Sir Arthur W.G. Bagshawe (1871–1950), British authority on tropical medicine, who raised a special fund to defray the expenses of biological equipment for BGLE, 1934–37.

Bagshawe Glacier 64°56'S, 62°35'W

A glacier which drains the NE slopes of Mount Theodore and discharges into Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, on the west coast of Graham Land. The mouth of the glacier was first seen and sketched by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in February 1898. The glacier was first roughly surveyed by K.V. Blaiklock of FIDS from the *Norsel* in April 1955. Named by UK-APC after Thomas W. Bagshawe who, with M.C. Lester, wintered at Waterboat Point near Andvord Bay in 1921.

Bahamonde Point 63°19'S, 57°55'W

A point which marks the W extremity of Schmidt Peninsula on Trinity Peninsula. The point was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947–48) and named for First Lt. Arturo Bahamonde Calderón, engineer of the expedition. Not: Punta Bahamondes.

Bahamondes, Punta: see Bahamonde Point 63°19'S, 57°55'W

Bahía, Punta: see Bay Point 64°46'S, 63°26'W

Bailey, Mount 70°00'S, 63°13'W

Mountain, 1,445 m, which stands S of Anthony Glacier and 6 mi WSW of Lewis Point, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Charted in 1936–37 by a BGLE sledge party under Rymill. It was recharted in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE under Ronne, and the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Cdr. Clay W. Bailey, USN, member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and the West Base party of the USAS, 1939–41, who assisted in outlining the RARE radio requirements.

Bailey Glacier: see Friederichsen Glacier 66°38'S, 64°09'W

Bailey Ice Stream 79°00'S, 30°00'W

An ice stream on the northern margin of the Theron Mountains, flowing WSW to the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC after Jeremy Thomas Bailey (1941–65), BAS glaciologist, who with two companions died in a crevasse accident during a radio echo sounding traverse inland from Halley station on Oct. 12, 1965. On an earlier traverse in April, 1965, Bailey sounded the upper portion of this feature.

Bailey Island: see Bailey Peninsula 66°17'S, 110°32'E

Bailey Nunatak 75°40'S, 140°02'W

Nunatak (1,010 m) located along the N flank of White Glacier, midway between Partridge Nunatak and Wilkins Nunatak, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from U.S. Navy air photos and USGS surveys, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Andrew M. Bailey, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Bailey Peninsula 66°17'S, 110°32'E

Rocky peninsula, 1.8 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying between Newcomb Bay and O'Brien Bay at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from USN OPHjp aerial photographs taken in February 1947 and thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying Budd Coast. The term peninsula was considered more appropriate by the Wilkes Station party of 1957. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Claude E. Bailey, USN, captain of the USS *Henderson*, destroyer escort of the western task group of USN OPHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47. Not: Bailey Island.

Bailey Ridge 77°12'S, 145°02'W

A serrate ridge 4 mi long, standing between Mount Blades and Fleming Peaks in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights of the ByrdAE in 1934, and named by the USAS (1939–41) for Clay W. Bailey, a member of both expeditions.

Bailey Rocks 66°17'S, 110°32'E

Small chain of rocks in the Windmill Islands which extends NE from the N side of Bailey Peninsula into Newcomb Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and observed in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Aerographers Mate 1st Class Carl T. Bailey, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Baillie Peak 83°22'S, 161°00'E

A peak over 2,800 m, located 2 mi SSE of Mount Angier in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. The peak was observed by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, which named it for Ralph J. Baillie, field assistant with the party.

Baillieu Peak 67°51'S, 60°46'E

Peak, 1,380 m, that rises above the ice sheet 25 mi S of Cape Bruce and 10 mi WSW of Pearce Peak. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Clive Latham Baillieu (later Baron Baillieu), a patron of the expedition.

Baily Head: see Rancho Point 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Bailys Island: see Ohlin Island 63°30'S, 60°07'W

Bain, Mount 66°33'S, 65°26'W

Mountain, 2,090 m, standing between Hopkins and Erskine Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for James S. Bain of London, who specialized in the development of polar and high altitude rations, with special emphasis on plastic vacuum packaging, between 1948 and 1956. Not: Monte Villarrica.

Bain Crags 70°30'S, 71°45'E

A number of rock exposures, many of which are banded, in the face of or projecting from the ice cliffs along the S part of the W side of Gillock Island in the Amery Ice Shelf. The feature was visited in January 1969 by J.H.C. Bain, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party, after whom it is named.

Baines Nunatak 80°19'S, 23°58'W

Nunatak rising to 1,020 m to the E of Bernhardt Heights and 10 mi NW of Jackson Tooth, Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Thomas Baines (1822–75), English explorer and joint author, with W.B. Lord, of *Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration* (London, 1871).

Bainmedart Cove 70°51'S, 68°03'E

A cove about 1 mi long in eastern Radok Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The cove leads to narrow Pagodroma Gorge which joins Radok and Beaver Lakes. The name is a composite one made from the names of C. Bain, A. Medvecky, and J. Dart who spent a month at the cove studying the geology of the lakes area during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in Jan.-Feb., 1969.

Bain Nunatak 71°06'S, 71°35'E

One of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969. Named for C.J. Bain, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1969 and a member of the 1969 ANARE survey party.

Baja, Isla: see Low Island 63°17'S, 62°09'W

Baja, Punta: see Braces Point 57°06'S, 26°46'W

Baja, Punta: see Clapmatch Point 57°06'S, 26°39'W

Baja, Punta: see Penfold Point 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Baja, Punta: see Pacific Point 56°19'S, 27°36'W

Baja, Punta: see Mikhaylov Point 56°44'S, 27°12'W

Baja, Punta: see Humble Point 61°11'S, 54°08'W

Baja, Roca: see Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Baja, Roca: see Low Reef 54°30'S, 37°00'W

Baja, Roca: see Low Rock 62°17'S, 58°39'W

Båkenesdokka Valley 71°26'S, 3°03'W

An ice-filled valley at the E side of Roberts Knoll, draining N to Jelbart Ice Shelf in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Båkenesdokka (the beacon cape depression).

Båkeneset Headland 71°23'S, 2°48'W

An ice-covered headland, marked by Båken Nunatak near the seaward end, forming the NW extremity of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Båkeneset (the beacon cape).

Båken Nunatak 71°18'S, 2°57'W

Small isolated nunatak surmounting the N part of Båkeneset Headland in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Båken (the beacon).

Baker, Mount 84°44'S, 172°21'W

A mountain (1,480 m) in the SE part of Gabbro Hills near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, standing at the W side of Gough Glacier, 6 mi E of Amphibole Peak. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named for Gladys E. Baker, who assisted in analyzing, classifying and reporting upon lichens for the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Baker Glacier 72°46'S, 169°15'E

A small tributary glacier that enters Whitehall Glacier just N of Martin Hill, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Baker, biologist at Hallett Station in 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Baker Nunatak 85°23'S, 124°40'W

A nunatak standing 1 mi NW of Mount Brecher in northern Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Travis L. Baker, meteorologist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Baker Ridge 83°20'S, 55°40'W

A ridge extending W for 5 mi from the N part of Washington Escarpment in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford E. Baker, aviation electronics technician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Baker Rocks 74°14'S, 164°45'E

A spur-like rock exposure lying 2 mi W of Wood Bay and 7 mi N of Mount Melbourne, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by

US-ACAN after Billy-Ace Baker, radioman, McMurdo Station winter party in 1963, 1967, 1971, and 1975; summer seasons, 1976–1980.

Baker Three Glacier: see Lambert Glacier 71°00'S, 70°00'E

Bakewell Island 74°50'S, 18°55'W

Small ice-covered island near Princess Martha Coast and E of Lyddan Island in the S part of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. The island was discovered Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft, and was plotted by USGS from air photos taken at that time. Named by US-ACAN after William Lincoln Bakewell, the lone American on Ernest Shackleton's ill-fated 1914–16 expedition in the *Endurance* to this area. Bakewell reportedly represented himself as Canadian to gain acceptance for the voyage to Antarctica.

Bakhallet Slope 72°08'S, 2°56'E

An ice slope between Terningskarvet Mountain and Brugda Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Bakhallet (the back slope).

Bakker, Mount 70°19'S, 64°36'E

An isolated mountain marked by a northern snow-covered face, located 6.5 mi SSE of Mount Starlight in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for F.C.R. Bakker, radio supervisor at Davis Station, 1964.

Bakkesvodene Crags 71°56'S, 6°32'E

High rock crags overlooking the E side of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Bakkesvodene (the hill slopes). Not: Gora Grekova.

Bakutis Coast 74°45'S, 120°00'W

That part of the coast of Antarctica extending from a point opposite eastern Dean Island, at 74°42'S, 127°05'W, to Cape Herlacher. The coast in this area is bounded by several large ice-covered islands and the very extensive Getz Ice Shelf. This coast was sighted by members of the USAS, 1939–41, and was charted in part from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, both expeditions led by Admiral R.E. Byrd. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Fred E. Bakutis, Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from 1965 to 1967.

Balaena Islands 66°01'S, 111°06'E

A small group of rocky islands lying close to the coast of Antarctica, 10 mi NE of Cape Folger. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after the British floating factory *Balaena* from which sketches of Knox and Budd Coasts were obtained as the result of reconnaissance flights and shipboard observations in 1947.

Balaena Valley 63°20'S, 56°23'W

Gently sloping valley, filled with ice, lying E of Suspiros Bay in the W part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The *Balaena* (Alexander Fairweather, master) was one of the Dundee whaling ships that visited the Joinville Island group in

1892–93. The name was applied in 1956 by the UK-APC and derives from association with Cape Kinnes 4 mi to the SW; Robert Kinnes was the Dundee shipowner and merchant who equipped these ships for their Antarctic voyage.

Balcarce, Ensenada: see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

Balcarce, Punta: see Fildes Point 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Balch, Mount 65°16'S, 63°59'W

An E-W trending mountain with numerous sharp peaks, the highest 1,105 m, between Mount Peary and Mount Mill on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for Edwin Swift Balch, American author and authority on Antarctic exploration. Not: Mount Swift Balch, Sommet Swift Balch.

Balchen, Mount 85°22'S, 166°12'W

A prominent peak, 3,085 m, standing 6 mi E of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Bernt Balchen, pilot with Roald Amundsen on Arctic flights, and with R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his South Pole flight of 1929.

Balchenfjella: see Balchen Mountain 72°00'S, 27°12'E

Balchen Glacier 76°23'S, 145°10'W

A crevassed glacier flowing W to Block Bay between the Phillips and Fosdick Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929, by the ByrdAE and named by Byrd for Bernt Balchen, chief pilot of the expedition. Not: Bernt Balchen Glacier, Bernt Balchen Valley.

Balchen Mountain 72°00'S, 27°12'E

Mountain, 2,820 m, standing at the E side of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Bernt Balchen, famous Norwegian polar aviator and chief pilot of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Not: Balchenfjella.

Balch Glacier 66°50'S, 64°48'W

Glacier 9 mi long, on the E coast of Graham Land, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, to the S of Gould Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named East Balch Glacier. With West Balch Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Balch, for Edwin S. Balch, American Antarctic historian, has been limited to this glacier and an entirely new name (Drummond Glacier q.v.) approved for the west glacier. Not: East Balch Glacier, Martin Glacier.

Balchunas Pass 75°46'S, 128°45'W

A broad pass between Mount Flint and Mount Petras in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert C. Balchunas, USN, Executive Officer for Antarctic Support Activities during Operation Deep Freeze 1971, 1972, and 1973.

Balder Point 66°27'S, 63°45'W

Point marking the eastern tip of a narrow, rocky "cockscorb" ridge, which extends from Frigga Peak for 6 mi in an ESE direction to the W side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham

Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it after the Norse god Balder, the mythological son of Frigga and Odin.

Bald Head 63°38'S, 57°36'W

Bare, ice-free headland 8 mi SW of View Point on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first seen in 1902–03 by J. Gunnar Andersson's party of the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. The FIDS charted it and applied the descriptive name in 1945. Not: Cabo Circular.

Baldr, Mount 77°35'S, 160°34'E

Prominent peak standing W of Mount Thor and S of Wright Upper Glacier in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after one of the Norse gods. Not: Mount Baldur.

Baldred Rock 60°44'S, 44°26'W

Rock in Fitchie Bay at Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies close off the S side of Ferrier Peninsula, 0.75 mi ESE of Graptolite Island. This rock was mapped by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902–04, and was later named Bass Rock owing to its likeness to the Bass Rock in Scotland. The name Bass Rock has also appeared on charts as an alternative name for an island in the Joinville Island group. To avoid confusion of these names, in 1954 the UK-APC recommended an entirely new name for the rock at Fitchie Bay. Baldred Rock is named after Saint Baldred (died 606), the first hermit known to have lived on the Scottish Bass Rock. Not: Bass Rock.

Baldur, Mount: see Baldr, Mount 77°35'S, 160°34'E

Baldwin, Mount 72°15'S, 163°18'E

A mountain 5 mi SE of Smiths Bench, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for T.T. Baldwin, transport specialist, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

Baldwin Bluff 72°06'S, 169°27'E

A rock bluff along the SW side of Ironside Glacier, about 5 mi SW of the summit of Mount Whewell, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Howard A. Baldwin, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Baldwin Glacier 85°06'S, 177°10'W

A broad glacier, flowing generally eastward from a large icefalls at the escarpment west of Mount Rosenwald and entering Shackleton Glacier south of Mount Heekin. Discovered and photographed by USN Ophjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Sgt. George E. Baldwin, USMC, photographer on Flight 8A.

Baldwin Nunatak 70°19'S, 64°24'E

A nunatak 6.5 mi SSW of Mount Starlight in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for J.W. Baldwin, weather observer (radio) at Mawson Station, 1965.

Baldwin Peak 64°23'S, 60°45'W

Peak between Lilienthal Glacier and Mount Berry in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Thomas S. Baldwin (1860–1923), American inventor of the vent opening which gives control and stability to parachutes.

Baldwin Rocks 66°24'S, 98°45'E

Group of rock outcrops about 5 mi NW of Watson Bluff on the N side of David Island. Charted by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named by him for Joseph M. Baldwin of the Melbourne Observatory.

Baldwin Valley 77°18'S, 162°20'E

Ice-filled valley in the Saint Johns Range, lying NW of Pond Peak in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Russel R. Baldwin, USN, who was in charge of the Airfield Maintenance Branch at McMurdo Station in 1962.

Baleen, Mount 65°36'S, 62°12'W

A prominent peak of 910 m and of pyramidal shape when viewed from Larsen Ice Shelf, standing between Rachel and Starbuck Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. The naming by UK-APC is one in a group in this vicinity that reflects a whaling theme. Baleen whales are distinguished by the presence of a sieve of horny baleen (whalebone) plates suspended from the upper jaw, and by the absence of teeth.

Baleiniers, Anse des: see Whalers Bay 62°59'S, 60°34'W

Balfour, Mount 69°19'S, 67°13'W

Bastion-like rocky mountain, 1,010 m, which lies at the mouth of Fleming Glacier, close to the junction with Wordie Ice Shelf on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948 and named for Henry Balfour, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1936–38.

Balham Lake 77°26'S, 160°57'E

A small lake near the center of Balham Valley in Victoria Land. Named in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin for its location in Balham Valley.

Balham Valley 77°25'S, 161°01'E

An ice-free valley between the Insel Range and Apocalypse Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for R.W. Balham, biologist with the N.Z. party of the CTAE who did the first freshwater biology in this area in 1957–58.

Balin Point 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Point which marks the N side of the entrance to Borge Bay on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by DI in 1933 and so named in association with Balin Rocks (q.v.).

Balin Rocks 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Small group of rocks close S of Balin Point on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by the Norwegian whaling captains Petter Sørle and Hans Borge in 1912–13.

Balish Glacier 79°25'S, 84°30'W

A glacier, 18 mi long, flowing N from Soholt Peaks to enter Splettstoesser Glacier just NE of Springer Peak, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Daniel Balish, Executive Officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1965, and Commanding Officer in 1967.

Baliza, Punta: see Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W

Baliza, Punta: see Beacon Head 67°49'S, 67°21'W

Ballance Peak 76°46'S, 159°29'E

The highest peak at the southern end of the Allan Hills in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named for P.F. Ballance, a geologist with the expedition.

Ballard, Mount 75°12'S, 70°05'W

Mountain in the W part of the Sweeney Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for G.E. Ballard, equipment operator with the South Pole Station winter party in 1963.

Ballard Spur 82°08'S, 163°40'E

Spur 5 mi N of Cape Wilson on the E side of Nash Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas B. Ballard, USARP aurora scientist at Hallett Station, 1961.

Ballena, Paso: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Ballena, Rocas: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Ballena Azul, Puerto: see Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Ballena Franca, Bahía: see Right Whale Bay 54°00'S, 37°41'W

Ballena Franca, Rocas: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Balleneros, Caleta: see Whalers Bay 62°59'S, 60°34'W

Balleneros, Pasaje: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Balleneros, Paso: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Balleny Islands 66°55'S, 163°20'E

A group consisting primarily of three large and two smaller islands, heavily glaciated and volcanic in origin, lying 150 miles NNE of Cape Kinsey, Oates Coast. The group trends NW-SE for nearly 100 miles. The islands were discovered by John Balleny, commander of the *Eliza Scott*, in February 1839. They were named in his honor by Captain Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Ballesteros, Islotes: see Psi Islands 64°18'S, 63°01'W

Ballou, Mount 73°14'S, 163°03'E

A pinnacle-type mountain (2,900 m) which forms the S end of Pain Mesa and the N side of the entrance to Pinnacle Gap in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Justin G. Ballou, USN, officer in charge of the Detachment A winter party at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Ball Stream 77°26'S, 163°43'E

A meltwater stream 2 mi west of Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows northeast to Surko Stream just west of where the latter enters Arnold Cove. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in the 1957–58 season. Named by Nichols for Donald G. Ball, soil physicist with Metcalf and Eddy.

Balsam Beach 54°19'S, 36°26'W

Narrow boulder beach with jagged islands close offshore, lying 0.75 mi E of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The beach appears on earlier charts, but the name was given by FIDS in 1951 following a sketch survey. The name is one of a group in the vicinity of Dartmouth Point derived from the chemical stains used in the preparation for histological examination of biological material collected there by FIDS.

Bamsefjell: see Bamse Mountain 72°15'S, 22°18'E

Bamse Mountain 72°15'S, 22°18'E

Mountain, 2,500 m, standing 11 mi W of Mount Nils Larsen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bamsefjell (bear mountain). Not: Bamsefjell.

Banck, Ile: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Conspicuous mountain of red rock, 675 m, dominating the small peninsula just W of Mascías Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1898 the BelgAE under Gerlache applied the name "Ile Banck" to a feature which was charted as an island separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Air photos show it is actually a small peninsula, on which the most prominent feature is this mountain. The name Mount William (q.v.), given by Biscoe in 1832 to a mountain which he described as being on the mainland but now identified on Anvers Island, has been used for the feature here described. Not: Ile Banck, Monte Contreras, Monte Guillermo, Monte Laprida, Monte William.

Bancroft Bay 64°34'S, 61°52'W

Bay lying between Charlotte and Wilhelmina Bays, along the W coast of Graham Land. The bay was first roughly indicated by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. It was remapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Anthony D. Bancroft, senior surveyor of the latter expedition.

Banded Bluff 85°20'S, 169°30'W

A prominent bluff about 4 mi long, rising 3 mi SE of McKinley Nunatak, where it forms a part of the E wall of Liv Glacier. So named by US-ACAN because of the alternate bands of snow and rock which mark the steep face of the bluff.

Banded Peak 85°03'S, 166°05'W

A small peak which rises over 1,400 m in the Duncan Mountains. This feature which stands 3 mi NE of Mount Fairweather has a distinctive snow band across the south face. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Bandstone Block 71°40'S, 68°12'W

An almost rectangular block of sandstone which rises to c. 300 m 2 mi N of Triton Point, at the mouth of Venus Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. This feature was first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its conspicuous sedimentary bands.

Bandy Island 75°04'S, 137°49'W

A small ice-covered island lying in Hull Bay, 1.5 mi west of Lynch Point, coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from

surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1962–67. Named by US-ACAN after Orville L. Bandy (1917–73), professor of geology at the University of California, Los Angeles, and a participant since 1961 in several USARP projects. In 1964 and 1966, respectively, he was chief scientist on cruises 7 and 17 of RV *Anton Bruun*, and took part in several cruises of USNS *Eltanin*.

Banfield, Mount: see Gjeita, Mount 68°12'S, 58°14'E

Banna Peak 79°55'S, 155°03'E

A peak (2,420 m) that surmounts the S end of Banna Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party led by M.J. Selby, 1978–79. Banna is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Banna Ridge 79°54'S, 155°06'E

A rock ridge that rises over 2,000 m and extends from Banna Peak NE toward the head of Hatherton Glacier. The ridge forms the SE wall of Abus Valley in the NW part of Britannia Range. Named in association with Banna Peak (q.v.) by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79.

Banzare Coast 67°00'S, 126°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Southard, in 122°05'E, and Cape Morse, in 130°10'E. Seen from the air by the British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, 1930–31, under Douglas Mawson. The name by Mawson is an acronym of the expedition title. Not: Banzare Land.

Banzare Land: see Banzare Coast 67°00'S, 126°00'E

Baranowski Glacier 62°12'S, 58°27'W

A glacier flowing E into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, NW of Demay Point. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Stanislaw Baranowski (1935–78), Polish glaciologist who died on King George Island as a result of an accident at the Polish Arctowski Station while a member of the 1977–78 expedition.

Barbara Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W

Largest and northernmost of the Debenham Islands, lying off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Barbaro Point: see Leniz Point 64°54'S, 63°05'W

Barber Cove 54°00'S, 37°39'W

Small, rock-strewn cove bounded by Bluff Point and Craigie Point, in the E part of Right Whale Bay, South Georgia. The name Scott Bay, of unknown origin, appears for the feature on a chart based upon a 1930 survey by DI personnel. Named Barber Cove by the UK-APC in 1963, for Leading Seaman John M. Barber of HMS *Owen*, which surveyed the area in 1961. Not: Ensenada Scott, Scott Bay.

Barber Glacier 70°26'S, 162°45'E

Glacier rising just E of Mount Bruce in the Bowers Mountains and flowing N to the coast between Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont and Rosenau Head. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Don W. Barber, CE, USA, construction and equipment officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Barbière Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Small island, the southeasternmost of the islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named after M. Barbière, one of the port engineers at Recife (Pernambuco), who assisted the expedition in 1910.

Barchans, The 65°14'S, 64°20'W

Group of small snow-capped islands marking the W end of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and so named by him because the snow caps resemble barchans (also barkhans), migrating, crescent-shaped sand dunes found in several very dry regions of the world.

Barclay Bay 62°33'S, 60°58'W

Bay lying between Cape Shirreff and Essex Point on the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an 1825 chart of the British sealing expedition under Weddell, and is now established in international usage. Not: Barclay's Bay.

Barclay's Bay: see Barclay Bay 62°33'S, 60°58'W

Barcroft Islands 66°27'S, 67°10'W

A group of small islands and rocks about 5 miles in extent, lying close S of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Sir Joseph Barcroft (1872–1947), Irish physiologist, a pioneer investigator of the physiological effects of high altitudes and cold.

Barcus Glacier 74°15'S, 62°00'W

Glacier in the Hutton Mountains that drains ESE, to the N of Mount Nash and Mount Light, into Keller Inlet in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for James R. Barcus, ionospheric physics researcher at Byrd Station in the summers 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Bardas Coloradas, Cerro: see Brown Bluff 63°32'S, 56°55'W

Bardell Rock 65°20'S, 65°23'W

A rock nearly 1 mi S of Dickens Rocks in the Pitt Islands, northern Biscoe Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Mrs. Bardell, a character in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Barden, Mount 77°51'S, 86°13'W

Mountain, 2,910 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Sharp in the N portion of the Sentinel Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Virgil W. Barden, ionospheric physicist, member of the 1957 wintering party at Byrd Station.

Bardina, Khrebet: see Westliche Petermann Range 71°35'S, 12°10'E

Bardsdell Nunatak 70°16'S, 63°54'W

A mainly ice-free nunatak just N of Dalziel Ridge in the Columbia Mountains of Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Mark Bardsdell, Columbia University geologist who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area, 1970–71.

Bareback Ridge 54°29'S, 37°05'W

An irregular ridge extending north from Olstad Peak in central Annenkov Island, South Georgia. The UK-APC name stems from the absence of surficial material and vegetation from its top and sides.

Bareface Bluff 78°50'S, 161°40'E

A large, sheer snow-free bluff, 940 m, rising above Skelton Glacier, between Ant Hill Glacier and Mason Glacier. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Barela Rock 77°01'S, 148°52'W

A rock outcrop in the S part of Przybyszewski Island in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Ruben E. Barela, aviation structural mechanic, USN, of the McMurdo Station party, 1967.

Bare Rock 60°43'S, 45°36'W

Rock which lies 0.1 mi NE of Berntsen Point in the entrance to Borge Bay, off the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927.

Barff-Huk: see Barff Point 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Barff Peninsula 54°19'S, 36°18'W

Peninsula forming the E margin of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia, extending NW from Sörling Valley 8 mi to Barff Point. Probably first seen by the British expedition under Cook in 1775. The peninsula takes its name from its northern extremity, Barff Point.

Barff Point 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Point which forms the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named for Lt. A.D. Barff, RN, of the *Sappho*, who, assisted by Capt. C.A. Larsen, made a sketch map of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Barff-Huk.

Bargh Glacier 73°05'S, 168°46'E

A glacier 6 mi long in the SW part of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. It lies 2 mi N of Langevad Glacier, whose stream it parallels, and flows SW to enter Borchgrevink Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth A. Bargh, seismologist at Hallett Station, 1958.

Brialmont, Caleta: see Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Barilar Bay: see Barilari Bay 65°55'S, 64°43'W

Barilari Bay 65°55'S, 64°43'W

Bay 12 mi long and 6 mi wide, between Cape Garcia and Loqui Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for R. Admiral Atilio S. Barilari, Argentine Navy. Recharted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Barilar Bay.

Bar Island 68°17'S, 67°12'W

A long, low, rocky islet lying 0.25 mi off the W end of Red Rock Ridge, Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named the islet because of its shape.

Barkell Platform 72°40'S, 68°16'E

A narrow, level rock platform on the N end of Mawson Escarpment. This promontory, 1,285 m high, was the site of a geodetic survey station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971. Named for V.G. Barkell, helicopter pilot with the survey.

Barker Bank 64°01'S, 57°01'W

A marine bank in Erebus and Terror Gulf with a least depth of 20 meters. The bank extends NE from Ula Point, James Ross Island, but its limits are not precisely defined. Charted from HMS *Endurance*, 1981–82, and named by UK-APC after Capt. Nicholas J. Barker, RN, who was in command of the ship, 1980–82.

Barker Nunatak 74°53'S, 72°42'W

One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land, located 2.2 mi NE of Fletcher Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN after Kenneth Barker, USGS cartographer who, with James B. Fletcher (Fletcher Nunataks, q.v.), formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1977.

Barker Range 72°32'S, 166°10'E

A mountain range trending NW-SE and including Jato Nunatak, Mount Watt, Mount McCarthy, and Mount Burton, located at the SW side of Millen Range in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for James Barker, leader at Scott Base, 1972.

Barkhan, Gora: see Linnormegget Hill 72°08'S, 14°27'E

Barkley Mountains 72°22'S, 1°00'E

A small group of mountains including Kvitkjølen Ridge and Isingen Mountain, rising between Kvitsvodene Valley and Rogstad Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Erich Barkley, biologist on the expedition. Surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

Barkova, Lednik: see Barkov Glacier 71°46'S, 10°27'E

Barkov Glacier 71°46'S, 10°27'E

Glacier draining NE between Mount Dallmann and the central part of Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First photographed and roughly plotted by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geographer A.S. Barkov. Not: Lednik Barkova.

Barkow, Mount 73°22'S, 62°48'W

Mountain, 1,390 m, which stands 20 mi W of Court Nunatak and New Bedford Inlet and marks the E end of the ridge separating Haines and Meinardus Glaciers, on the E side of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. Photographed from the air by RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS mapped it from the ground in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Erich Barkow, German meteorologist and member of the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner.

Barlas, Cape 60°43'S, 45°00'W

Cape marking the N end of Fredriksen Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell in 1821. Further charted by DI in 1933 and named after William Barlas (1888–1941), British representative at Deception Island and South Shetland Islands for the season 1914–15, and at South Georgia on various occasions, 1928–41. Not: Cape Barles.

Barlas Bank 54°00'S, 37°20'W

Small submarine bank 1.5 mi SE of Cape Buller, at the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted by DI in

1929–30 and named after William Barlas (Cape Barlas, q.v.).
Not: Banco Teniente Somoza.

Barlas Channel 67°13'S, 67°45'W

Channel, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, extending SW from The Gullet and separating Day Island from Adelaide Island. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named it for William Barlas.

Barlas, Cape: see Barlas, Cape 60°43'S, 45°00'W

Barlow Island 62°52'S, 62°21'W

Small island lying 1 mi WNW of the N tip of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Barlow, presumably for Peter Barlow, British physicist and mathematician, was applied to a cape on the E side of Smith Island by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. In 1951–52, the FIDS determined that no significant cape exists on the E side of the island, but for the sake of historical continuity applied the name to the island described above.

Barlow Rocks 78°29'S, 163°24'E

A group of rocks standing below the NW slopes of Mount Morning on the S margin of upper Koettlitz Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Roger A. Barlow, USGS cartographer, a member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1992.

Barnacle Valley 76°47'S, 161°12'E

An ice-free valley 3 mi WSW of Dotson Ridge in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The name is one of a group of nautical names in the Convoy Range, this one applied by the 1989–90 NZARP field party with reference to the low and blocky floor of this valley, which has unusually large ice wedge polygon hummocks.

Barnard, Mount: see Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W

Barnard Peak: see Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W

Barnard Point 62°46'S, 60°21'W

Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to False Bay on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point was known to sealers as early as 1822. The name was applied about a century later, probably after Mount Barnard (now Mount Friesland) which surmounts it to the northeast. Charles H. Barnard, captain of the ship *Charity* of New York, was a sealer in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: *Pointe Bernard*.

Barnards Peak: see Needle Peak 62°44'S, 60°11'W

Barne, Cape 77°35'S, 166°14'E

Steep, rocky bluff rising to 120 m between Cape Royds and Cape Evans on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. Michael Barne, RN, a member of the expedition.

Barne Glacier 77°36'S, 166°26'E

Steep glacier which descends from the W slopes of Mount Erebus and terminates on the W side of Ross Island between Cape Barne and Cape Evans where it forms a steep ice cliff. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. Named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton after nearby Cape Barne. Not: Cape Barne Glacier.

Barne Inlet 80°15'S, 160°15'E

A reentrant about 17 mi wide occupied by the lower part of Byrd Glacier, lying between Cape Kerr and Cape Selborne on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lt. Michael Barne, RN, a member of the expedition, who with Sub-Lt. George F.A. Mulock, RN, mapped the coastline this far south in 1903.

Barnes, Mount 77°38'S, 163°35'E

Peak, 985 m, surmounting the west-central side of New Harbor and marking the E end of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named New Harbour Heights. It was renamed Mount Barnes after a Canadian ice physicist by Scott's second expedition, the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: New Harbour Heights.

Barnes, Mount: see Cheeks Nunatak 74°58'S, 72°49'W

Barnes Bluff 74°46'S, 110°19'W

A projecting portion of Jones Bluffs, 1.5 mi NNE of Eckman Bluff on the E side of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Lt. Cdr. John O. Barnes, USN, Air Operations Officer, OpDFrz, 1975–76 and 1976–77; officer in charge of the NSFA winter detachment at McMurdo Station, 1977.

Barnes Glacier 67°32'S, 66°25'W

Glacier flowing W into Blind Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Howard T. Barnes, Canadian physicist and pioneer of ice engineering.

Barnes Icefalls 83°49'S, 55°53'W

The icefalls along Washington Escarpment between Mount Dover and Bennett Spires in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James C. Barnes, meteorologist and station scientific leader at Ellsworth Station, winter 1962.

Barnes Nunatak: see Cheeks Nunatak 74°58'S, 72°49'W

Barnes Peak 84°23'S, 167°34'E

A peak, 3,360 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Dickerson in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Elwood E. Barnes, USARP cosmic rays scientist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Barnes Ridge 78°08'S, 84°50'W

A ridge 7 mi long, extending between Young and Ellen Glaciers at the E side of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen S. Barnes, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1958.

Barnett Glacier 70°59'S, 167°30'E

A large glacier in the Anare Mountains that flows E along the S side of Tapsell Foreland into Smith Inlet, northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after Donald C. Barnett, USGS topographic engineer, a member of USGS Topo East and West, 1962–63, in which the expedition extended geodetic control from the area of Cape Hallett to the Wilson Hills (Topo West) and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East).

Barn Rock 68°41'S, 67°32'W

Prominent rock, more than 90 m high, near the N end of the Terra Firma Islands in Marguerite Bay. First visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who so named the rock because of its appearance when seen from the west.

Barnum Peak 85°23'S, 171°40'W

A peak (2,940 m) surmounting the E end of a prominent snow-covered rock divide near the head of Liv Glacier, just S of the mouth of LaVergne Glacier. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for J.D. Barnum, publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard* and contributor to the expedition.

Baronick Glacier 78°36'S, 161°50'E

A glacier 6 mi SW of Mount Cocks, in the Royal Society Range, draining into the Skelton Glacier to the west. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Chief Aviation Ordnanceman Michael P. Baronick, of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, who wintered at Williams Air Operating Facility at McMurdo Sound in 1956 and was in Antarctica several summer seasons. Baronick, with a party of three, was in command of the Beardmore Air Operating Facility established on Oct. 28, 1956, at 84°56'S, 166°00'W.

Barracas, Cabo: see Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W

Barracouta Ridge 85°20'S, 166°35'W

A long jagged ridge which terminates on the north in Webster Knob. The ridge is an extension from the base of Mount Fridtjof Nansen into the head of Strom Glacier, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and visited in 1929 by the geological party under Laurence Gould of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. It was climbed by geologists of the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64. The descriptive name applied by the Southern Party derives from the appearance of the toothlike pinnacle along the crest of the ridge.

Barracouta Rock 54°01'S, 38°03'W

Submerged rock lying 0.4 mi S of the entrance to Jordan Cove, Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. First charted by personnel on HMS *Owen* in 1961. Named by the UK-APC for one of *Owen's* survey motor boats.

Barranco, Isla: see Gulch Island 63°59'S, 61°29'W

Barratt Island 68°33'S, 77°52'E

A small island lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 1 mi W of Bluff Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for N.R. Barratt, weather observer at Davis Station in 1960.

Barré, Mount 67°30'S, 68°33'W

Mountain with an ice-covered, pyramidal peak, 2,195 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Gaudry in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Michel Barré, leader of the FrAE to the Adélie Coast, 1951–52.

Barré Glacier 66°35'S, 138°40'E

Channel glacier about 5 mi wide and 5 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to the coast close E of Cape Pépin. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Michel Barré, leader of the FrAE wintering party of

1951–52, whose party extended reconnaissance of the coastal features as far westward as this glacier.

Barren, Mount 54°10'S, 36°45'W

Mountain, 645 m, standing W of Husvik Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. Named descriptively, probably by DI in 1926–30.

Barren Bluff 73°04'S, 161°18'E

Prominent rock bluff in the S part of Sequence Hills along the W side of upper Rennick Glacier, Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of the extremely bare (of loose rock) and exposed nature of the surface. The party had difficulty collecting sufficient stones for construction of a survey beacon.

Barrett Buttress 72°13'S, 65°36'W

A nunatak rising to 1,600 m at the S margin of Goodenough Glacier, 9 mi SW of Blanchard Nunataks in W Palmer Land. The feature has a sheer NW face 150 m high; the SE side is level with the snow plateau. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Richard G. Barrett, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island and Adelaide Island stations, 1974–76.

Barrett Glacier 84°37'S, 174°10'W

A glacier draining from the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, about 15 mi long, flowing between Longhorn Spurs and Gabbro Hills to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for Peter J. Barrett, geologist with that party.

Barrett Island 72°09'S, 95°30'W

An ice-covered island about 2 mi long, lying just within the N part of the mouth of Morgan Inlet, Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Barry B. Barrett, pilot of Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights during USN OpDFrz 1964.

Barrett Nunataks 79°20'S, 81°24'W

A group of nunataks located on the E side of the Dott Ice Rise overlooking Constellation Inlet, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Peter J. Barrett, geologist with the party.

Barrier Bay 67°45'S, 81°15'E

An open bay in the coastal angle formed by the coast and the W end of the West Ice Shelf. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named by them *Barrierevika* (Barrier Bay). "Barrier" is an obsolete term for "ice shelf." Not: *Barrierevika*.

Barrierevika: see Barrier Bay 67°45'S, 81°15'E

Barrier Island 68°26'S, 78°23'E

An island, 0.5 mi long, at the N end of the Vestfold Hills, lying just N of the entrance to Tryne Fjord in Tryne Sound. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1957 by an ANARE party and so named because the island appeared to form a barrier to the passage of icebergs up Tryne Fjord.

Barrios, Islote: see Barrios Rocks 63°19'S, 57°57'W

Barrios Rocks 63°19'S, 57°57'W

A small group of rocks lying 1 mi W of Toro Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name "Islote Barrios" was given by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947-48) after Gen. Guillermo Barrios Tirado, minister of national defense who accompanied the Presidential Antarctic Expedition (1948) to this area in the *Presidente Pinto*. Air photographs of this feature appear to show three small rocks closely juxtaposed. Not: Islote Barrios.

Bar Rocks 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Group of low rocks which lie near the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1928 and so named by them, presumably because their presence obstructs or impedes vessels approaching the head of the harbor.

Barros, Iles de: see Barros Rocks 65°17'S, 64°12'W

Barros, Isla: see Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W

Barros Rocks 65°17'S, 64°12'W

Group of rocks between Berthelot Islands and Argentine Islands, lying 2 mi SW of Cape Tuxen off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, and named after Capt. Barros Cobra, Brazilian naval officer at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition. Not: Iles de Barros.

Barrow, Cape 63°42'S, 61°43'W

Steep cliff forming the N end of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The cape appears in rough outline on an 1828 chart published by Laurie and was presumably observed in 1824 by James Hoseason, mate of the British sealing expedition under Hughes. It was named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828-31, probably for Sir John Barrow, Sec. of the Admiralty, 1804-06 and 1807-45, and founder of the Royal Geographical Society. The cape was more accurately charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot.

Barrow, Cape 71°22'S, 169°17'E

The high, northern point of Flat Island in Victoria Land, marking the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. Capt. James Ross, in Jan. 1840, applied this name to a cape of the mainland, honoring Sir John Barrow, founder of the Royal Geographic Society, 1830, and Secretary of the Admiralty, 1807-45. The feature was mapped as a point on Flat Island by the BrAE, 1910-13, led by Scott.

Barrows Isle: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Barr Smith, Mount 67°10'S, 99°12'E

A striking rock peak, 1,310 m, the northernmost in a line of peaks along the W side of Denman Glacier. Discovered in December 1912 by members of the Western Base party of the AAE under Mawson, and named by him for Robert Barr Smith of Adelaide, patron of the expedition.

Barry Hill 85°10'S, 174°44'W

An ice-free hill just W of the mouth of LaPrade Valley and about 1 mi NNE of Mount Kenyon, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Richard P. Barry, CEC, USN, communications officer at McMurdo Station, winter 1957, who participated in USN OpDFrz I, II and III, 1955-58.

Barry Island 68°08'S, 67°07'W

Island lying in the center of the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, who used

this island for a base in 1936 and 1937. Named by Rymill for the eldest son of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Barsoum, Mount 82°04'S, 88°07'W

A pointed and partly snow-free peak on the W end of Martin Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Lt. Adib H. Barsoum, USN, Medical Officer at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Barter Bluff 75°10'S, 114°00'W

Prominent rock bluff 1.5 mi W of Leister Peak in the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. The bluff forms part of the steep wall along the E side of Kohler Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Leland L. Barter, Ship's Engineer on the *Eleanor Bolling* during the ByrdAE, 1928-30, and on both the *Bear of Oakland* and the *Jacob Ruppert* during the ByrdAE, 1933-35.

Bartholin Peak 67°17'S, 66°42'W

A conspicuous peak near the N end of the Boyle Mountains in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Erasmus Bartholin, of København, whose *De Figura Nivis Dissertatio*, 1661, includes the earliest known scientific description of snow crystals.

Bartlett, Mount 66°57'S, 51°07'E

Mountain 3 mi SE of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for A.J. Bartlett, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929-31.

Bartlett, Mount 84°56'S, 163°56'E

An ice-free mountain, 2,560 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Buckley at the head of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for H.H. Bartlett of London, a supporter of the expedition.

Bartlett Bench 86°24'S, 152°18'W

A bare, flat benchlike elevation which overlooks the Bartlett Glacier from the E, located 6 mi SSW of Mount Ruth in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by NZGSAE Scott Glacier Party, 1969-70, in association with the Bartlett Glacier.

Bartlett Glacier 86°15'S, 152°00'W

A tributary glacier, about 30 mi long and 5 mi wide at its terminus, flowing NE from Nilsen Plateau and joining Scott Glacier close N of Mount Gardiner. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Capt. Robert A. Bartlett of Brigus, Newfoundland, noted Arctic navigator and explorer who recommended that the expedition acquire the *Bear*, an ice-ship which was purchased and rechristened by Byrd as the *Bear of Oakland*. Not: Bob Bartlett Glacier.

Bartlett Inlet 77°13'S, 156°40'W

A largely ice-filled inlet, about 16 mi wide, indenting the N coast of Edward VII Peninsula just E of Cape Colbeck. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959-65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Eugene F. Bartlett, MC, USN, officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1960.

Bartley Glacier 77°32'S, 162°13'E

A hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, just west of Meserve Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for construction driver Ollie B. Bartley, USN, who was killed on Jan. 14, 1957, when the vehicle (weasel) he was driving dropped through the sea ice at Hut Point, McMurdo Sound.

Bartók Glacier 69°38'S, 71°00'W

Glacier, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, flowing SW from the S end of the Elgar Uplands in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. More accurately mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Béla Bartók (1881–1945), Hungarian composer.

Barton Mountains 85°02'S, 173°00'E

A group of mountains including Mount Usher, Graphite Peak, Tricorn Mountain, and Mount Clarke, located S of Commonwealth Range and Hughes Range and bounded by Keltie Glacier, Brandau Glacier, Leigh Hunt Glacier, and Snakeskin Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Walter H. Barton, USN, officer in charge of the Squadron VXE-6 detachment at Beardmore South Camp in the 1985–86 field season. Lt. Cdr. Barton developed, coordinated, and executed the logistical plan for this large and remote camp, which was in operation for 78 days and required over 800 flight hours in support of research in the Beardmore Glacier area.

Barton Peninsula 62°14'S, 58°46'W

Small peninsula separating Marian and Potter Coves at the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Colin M. Barton, FIDS geologist who worked in this part of King George Island, 1959–61.

Bartrum Glacier 79°44'S, 158°44'E

A small steeply crevassed glacier in the Brown Hills, flowing W between Bowling Green Plateau and Blank Peaks. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63). Named after J.A. Bartrum (1885–1949), Professor of Geology at the University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Bartrum Plateau 83°06'S, 160°06'E

An ice-covered plateau, 11 mi long and 6 mi wide, standing W of Mount Bonaparte in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for geologist, Prof. John Bartrum of Auckland University College.

Barwick Valley 77°21'S, 161°10'E

An ice-free valley N of Apocalypse Peaks, extending from Webb Glacier to Victoria Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for R.E. Barwick, summer biologist with the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) who worked in this area in 1957–58 and as a member of the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Bary Glacier 54°26'S, 36°47'W

A glacier flowing W into Jacobsen Bight, South Georgia, S of Christophersen Glacier. The glacier cuts through the longest sedimentary sequence on the island, from Christophersen Glacier to Cape Darnley. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after Thomas de Bary, one of the first directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca from 1904.

Basaltspitze: see Haslum Crag 64°22'S, 56°59'W

Båsbolken Spur 71°54'S, 5°17'E

A rocky spur near the head of Tvibåsen Valley which divides the upper valley into two equal parts, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Båsbolken.

Bascope, Punta: see Ash Point 62°28'S, 59°39'W

Basecamp Valley 73°30'S, 94°22'W

A small ice-filled valley at the W side of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who established a base camp, "Camp Minnesota," just N of the mouth of this valley.

Baseline Nunataks 70°46'S, 67°01'E

A small group of nunataks rising above the plateau ice 5 mi S of Mount McKenzie, along the S side of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in January 1957 by ANARE southern party of 1956–57 led by W.G. Bewsher. This was the eastern end of a photo baseline, with Mount Hollingshead as the western end, hence the name.

Baseline Rock 67°36'S, 62°44'E

An isolated rock lying between Nøst Island and the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the rock was used as one end of the baseline of a triangulation carried out by ANARE in 1959.

Basil Halls Island: see Snow Island 62°47'S, 61°23'W

Basilica Peak 70°02'S, 159°20'E

A granite peak (1,810 m) located 2.5 mi SE of Mount Gorton in the S part of Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS (1962–63) and NZGSAE (1963–64). Named by NZGSAE because of its shape.

Basilisk Peak 59°25'S, 27°05'W

The highest peak, 255 m, marking the crater rim of Bellingshausen Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name as applied by UK-APC in 1971 "marks the aura of this savage cliff which falls abruptly into a deep and steaming crater where the basilisk of legend might properly have his den."

Basissetta 72°17'S, 3°36'W

A small, gently sloping, ice-covered plain between Pyramidene Nunatak and Stammen Peak, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Basissetta (the base plain).

Basso Island 62°30'S, 59°44'W

Small island linked by a mainly submerged spit to the S shore of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947), under Capt. Federico Guesalaga Toro, and named for Juan Basso C., chief storekeeper on the ship *Iquique* of this expedition. Not: Isote Cabo Basso.

Bass Rock: see Baldred Rock 60°44'S, 44°26'W

Bass Rock: see Eden Rocks 63°29'S, 55°40'W

Bastei, Mount 71°22'S, 13°32'E

A prominent buttress-type mountain (2,460 m) rising 2 mi W of Mount Mentzel in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and named Bastei (bastion) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Bastionen.

Bastien Glacier: see Union Glacier 79°45'S, 82°30'W

Bastien Range 78°50'S, 86°00'W

A mountain range of moderate height which extends in a NW-SE direction for about 40 mi, flanking the SW side of Nimitz Glacier and the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas W. Bastien, geologist, leader of the helicopter supported University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64. Bastien was also a member of a party to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961–62.

Bastin, Mount 72°32'S, 31°15'E

Mountain, 2,000 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Perov in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Capt. Frank Bastin, who assisted in the scientific preparation of the expedition.

Bastion, Mount 77°19'S, 160°29'E

Mountain, 2,530 m, standing W of Webb Glacier and Gibson Spur, where the interior ice plateau meets the Willett Range in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for its buttress-like appearance.

Bastionen: see Bastei, Mount 71°22'S, 13°32'E

Bastion Hill 79°50'S, 158°19'E

A prominent ice-free feature in the Brown Hills, rising to 1,490 m and projecting southward into Darwin Glacier just E of Touch-down Glacier. The descriptive name was given by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Bastion Peak 66°10'S, 63°35'E

Ice-capped peak, 1,610 m, with rocky exposures on its S and E sides, which forms a buttress to the plateau escarpment W of Morrison Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 and given this descriptive name by the FIDS. It was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Bates Glacier 74°13'S, 163°51'E

A small tributary glacier flowing N from the W side of Mount Queensland, and entering the W side of Campbell Glacier just N of Mills Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1965–66, for D.R. Bates, field assistant with that party.

Bates Island 65°49'S, 65°38'W

Narrow island nearly 3 mi long lying 3 mi E of Jurva Point, Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Charles C. Bates, American oceanographer who has specialized in sea ice studies. Not: Isla Videla.

Bates Nunataks 80°15'S, 153°30'E

Three isolated nunataks in the névé of Byrd Glacier, 18 mi W of Vantage Hill, Britannia Range. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named by the NZ-APC for J. Bates, a member of CTAE who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

Bates Peak 69°35'S, 72°48'W

The westernmost peak (c. 600 m) on Rothschild Island, rising W of Fournier Ridge in the Desko Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Lawrence O. Bates, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Edisto*, USN OpDFrz, 1969.

Bates Point 70°43'S, 166°47'E

Ice-covered point forming the N side of the entrance to Yule Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Thomas R. Bates, USN, Flight Surgeon and Medical Officer at McMurdo Station, 1964.

Bathurst Island: see Ford Island 66°24'S, 110°31'E

Batterbee, Cape 65°51'S, 53°48'E

Ice-covered cape with prominent rock exposures protruding through the coastal ice cliffs, marking the most northerly projection of Enderby Land, just E of Proclamation Island. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee, then Asst. Sec. of the Dominions Office.

Batterbee Mountains 71°23'S, 67°15'W

Group of prominent mountains rising to 2,200 m, which forms part of the dissected edge of Dyer Plateau overlooking George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Charted from the ground in October 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named after Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee (1880–1976), Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, 1930–38, and Chairman of the Polar Committee in 1934, who gave help to the expedition. Not: Montes Avión Cruz del Sur.

Battlements Nunatak 76°32'S, 159°21'E

A large nunatak near the head of Mawson Glacier, about 6 mi NW of Allan Hills. It is mostly ice free and has a number of small peaks running in a line W from the main peak. Discovered and named by the N.Z. party (1957–58) of the CTAE. The name describes the steep rock peaks of the nunatak.

Battle Point 67°10'S, 64°45'W

A rocky and conspicuous coastal point lying just below and SE of Mount Dater on the E coast of Graham Land. This coastal area was photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE, 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by BAS, 1963–64. Named by UK-APC for Walter R.B. Battle (1919–53), British glaciologist who worked on problems of cirque erosion.

Battleship Promontory 76°55'S, 160°55'E

A sandstone promontory which rises from the floor of Alatna Valley near its head, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist who made stratigraphic studies in the valley in the 1960–61 season.

Battye Glacier 70°52'S, 67°54'E

A glacier flowing E into Radok Lake in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for A.C. Battye, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Baudin Peaks 68°49'S, 67°03'W

Group of peaks rising above 750 m, standing at the SE corner of Mikkelsen Bay, immediately SW of the mouth of Clarke Glacier,

and 9 mi ENE of Cape Berteaux, on the W coast of Graham Land. This general area was first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who gave the name "Cap Pierre Baudin" to a cape in this vicinity. The peaks previously described were roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, but no name was assigned to them. The peaks were resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who subsequently identified them as the feature named "Cap Pierre Baudin" by Charcot. Named by Charcot for Pierre Baudin, then port engineer at Pernambuco (now Recife), where the *Pourquoi-Pas?* put in on her return from the Antarctic. Not: Cap Pierre Baudin.

Baudissen Glacier: see Baudissin Glacier 53°02'S, 73°26'E

Baudissin Glacier 53°02'S, 73°26'E

A glacier, 1.5 mi wide, flowing into the W part of Corinthian Bay, 1 mi W of Challenger Glacier, on the N side of Heard Island. The glacier appears to have been first noted by a sketch in the narrative accompanying the scientific reports of the 1874 *Challenger* work along the N side of the island. The GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03, portrayed a single large glacier flowing into Corinthian Bay and named it after Admiral Count Friedrich Baudissin, a sponsor of the expedition. In 1948 the ANARE determined that more than one glacier discharges into Corinthian Bay. ANCA recommended in 1954 that Baudissin Glacier be adopted for the westernmost and largest of these glaciers. Not: Baudissen Glacier.

Bauer Buttress 67°23'S, 66°56'W

A projecting rock buttress on the NE side of Mount Rendu on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, Graham Land. Named by UK-APC following geological work by BAS, 1980–81. Named after Albert Bauer, French engineer and glaciologist who conducted research on glaciers in Îles Kerguelen, Adélie Coast, Greenland, and Iceland; formerly with *Expéditions Polaires Françaises*.

Bauhs Nunatak 84°12'S, 163°24'E

A prominent nunatak, 2,225 m, at the N side of Walcott Névé, about 3.5 mi SSE of Mount Sirius. Named by US-ACAN for Luvern R. Bauhs, USARP ionospheric scientist at South Pole Station, 1959.

Baulch Peak 83°21'S, 163°05'E

A peak 8 mi NE of Claydon Peak, marking the extremity of a spur descending N from Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for DeeWitt M. Baulch, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1958.

Baumann Crag 78°24'S, 161°05'E

A rock crag rising to 1,265 m and forming the S end of Halfway Nunatak, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Christopher C. Baumann, USGS cartographer; member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1984; leader of the USGS mapping control field team on Seymour Island, summer season, 1992–93.

Baume, Mount 54°39'S, 36°13'W

Mountain, 1,910 m, rising midway along the N flank of Novosilski Glacier near the SE end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named for Louis C. Baume, a member of the SGS in 1955–56.

Bauprés Rocks 64°54'S, 63°37'W

Two rocks lying in the middle of the southern entrance to Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. The descriptive name "Rocas Bauprés" (bowsprit rocks) was used on Argentine government charts as early as 1952; when viewed from a distance the feature is reported to resemble the bowsprit of a ship. Not: Advent Island.

Bautæen Peak 71°58'S, 25°57'E

Peak, 2,240 m, on the NE side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bautæen (the monolith).

Bawden Ice Rise 66°59'S, 60°50'W

An ice rise, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, near the edge of Larsen Ice Shelf, 41 mi ESE of Cape Alexander, Graham Land. The feature, which may consist of more than one ice rise, was mapped on a BAS radio echo sounding flight from Adelaide Island in February 1975. Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after John Bawden, with BAS from 1971; Finance Officer, 1973–78.

Baxter, Mount 74°22'S, 162°32'E

A large buttress-type mountain, 2,430 m, located just S of O'Kane Canyon where it forms a rounded projection of the E escarpment of Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named it for Sir George and Lady Baxter of Dundee, supporters of the expedition.

Baxter Glacier 76°40'S, 161°51'E

A glacier nurtured by icefalls from Flight Deck Névé, flowing NE between Flagship Mountain and Mount Davidson to enter Fry Glacier, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by a 1976–77 VUWAE field party after James K. Baxter (1926–72), New Zealand poet and social critic.

Bayard Islands 64°56'S, 63°14'W

Small group of islands lying 1 mile NE of Cape Willems, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hippolyte Bayard (1801–87), French civil servant who independently invented a photographic process for obtaining direct positives on paper, in 1839.

Bayet Peak 65°02'S, 63°01'W

Conspicuous peak, 1,400 m, overlooking the S shore of Briand Fjord in Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The SE entrance point of Briand Fjord was charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named "Pointe Bayet" for Charles Bayet, Director of Instruction and member of the Commission of Scientific Work of the expedition. As air photos show no well-defined point in this position the name has been applied to this conspicuous peak.

Bayet Point: see Pelletan Point 65°06'S, 63°02'W

Bayle, Cape 64°17'S, 63°10'W

Cape forming the NE end of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot and named after Vice Admiral Charles-Jessé Bayle (1842–1918), French Navy. Not: Pointe Bayle.

Bayle, Pointe: see Bayle, Cape 64°17'S, 63°10'W

Bayley, Isla: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W

Bayliss, Mount 73°32'S, 62°44'E

A relatively low mountain, extending 9 mi in an E-W direction, standing 6 mi E of Mount Menzies in the Prince Charles Mountains. Observed from ANARE aircraft in 1957 and seen in the same year by an ANARE ground party under K.B. Mather. Named by ANCA for E.P. Bayliss, Australian cartographer, who drew the map of Antarctica published in 1939 by the Property and Survey Branch, Dept. of Interior, Canberra.

Bayly Glacier 64°37'S, 61°50'W

Glacier flowing into the head of Bancroft Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Maurice B. Bayly, FIDS geologist at the Danco Island station in 1956 who, with L. Harris, pioneered the route from the Portal Point hut (on nearby Reclus Peninsula) to the plateau in February 1957.

Bayonne, Mount 68°56'S, 70°59'W

Mountain, 1,500 m, forming the N extremity of the Rouen Mountains in Alexander Island. First mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for the French city. Resighted from the air by the BGLE in 1936. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Bay Point 64°46'S, 63°26'W

Point which marks the E side of the entrance to Børgen Bay on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Punta Bahía.

Bazett Island 66°18'S, 67°06'W

A small island close S of the W end of Krogh Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Henry C. Bazett (1885–1950), American physiologist, pioneer of studies of temperature sensation and the physiology of temperature regulation of the human body.

Bazzano Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Small island lying off the S end of Petermann Island, between Lisboa and Boudet Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Beach Point 59°26'S, 27°19'W

The NE tip of Thule Island, made conspicuous by a bare rock ridge and a narrow beach of boulders and pebbles, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who made a landing there. Not: Punta Playa.

Beacon Dome 86°08'S, 146°25'W

A large dome-like mountain (3,010 m) standing at the head of Griffith Glacier along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE (1969–70) because the mountain is composed of a granite basement with horizontally layered rocks of the Beacon series above.

Beacon Head 67°49'S, 67°21'W

Small headland at the N side of the entrance to Lystad Bay on Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. So named by UK-APC

because a timber beacon built on the headland by Argentines was used during the survey on Horseshoe Island by the FIDS in 1955–57. Not: Punta Baliza.

Beacon Heights 77°50'S, 160°50'E

A small cluster of peaks between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land, rising to 2,345 m in West Beacon, and also including East Beacon and South Beacon. Named by Hartley J. Ferrar, geologist with the BrNAE (1901–04), after the beacon sandstone which caps these heights.

Beacon Hill 68°04'S, 66°23'W

An ice-covered, dome-shaped hill (1,810 m) which rises 120 m above the surrounding plateau ice surface, situated 2.5 mi NE of McLeod Hill in central Antarctic Peninsula. The hill surmounts the divide between Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Surveyed and named by the USAS, 1939–41; the hill may have been the site of a beacon at that time. The USAS operated a plateau weather station close southwestward (68°07'S, 66°30'W) of the hill throughout November and December 1940.

Beacon Valley 77°49'S, 160°39'E

An ice-free valley between Pyramid Mountain and Beacon Heights, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after Beacon Heights.

Beaglehole Glacier 66°33'S, 64°07'W

A glacier between Spur Point and Friederichsen Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC after John C. Beaglehole (1901–71), New Zealand historian of the Antarctic and biographer of Capt. James Cook.

Beagle Island 63°25'S, 54°40'W

Island lying NE of Darwin Island in the Danger Islands off the E end of Joinville Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 after HMS *Beagle* (Captain Fitzroy), due to its proximity to Darwin Island. Not: Islote Sarandí.

Beagle Peak 69°37'S, 71°36'W

A peak rising to c. 700 m in central Lassus Mountains, Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Clyde A. Beagle, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, USN OpDFrz, 1969 and 1970.

Beak Island 63°37'S, 57°18'W

Arc-shaped island, 4 mi long and 360 m high, lying 0.5 mi NE of Eagle Island in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel. Probably first seen in 1902–03 by members of the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld. The FIDS surveyed Beak Island in 1945 and so named it because of its shape and relative position to nearby Tail and Eagle Islands. Not: Isla Pico.

Beakley Glacier 73°51'S, 119°50'W

A glacier on the W side of Duncan Peninsula on Carney Island, flowing N into Amundsen Sea. Delineated by USGS from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for V. Admiral W.M. Beakley, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Ship Operations and Readiness during the IGY period, 1957–58.

Beale, Cape 66°35'S, 162°45'E

A steep bluff along the SE side of Borradaile Island in the Balleny Islands. The Balleny Islands were discovered by John Balleny in 1839. Cape Beale is named for W. Beale, one of the merchants

who joined with Charles Enderby in sending out the Balleny expedition.

Beale Pinnacle 66°36'S, 162°45'E

A boot-shaped rock pinnacle (60 m) lying close off Cape Beale, Borradaile Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named for W. Beale, one of the merchants who joined with Charles Enderby in sending out the John Balleny expedition of 1839.

Beall Island 66°18'S, 110°29'E

Rocky island, 1.1 mi long, with small coves indenting the E and W sides, lying 0.2 mi NW of Mitchell Peninsula in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for James M. Beall, U.S. Weather Bureau observer with USN OpWml who assisted staff aerology officers with forecasting duties. Not: Ostrov Bill.

Beall Reefs 66°18'S, 110°27'E

Submarine ridges with depths of less than 1 fathom, located 0.5 mi W of Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered from the launch at Wilkes Station in 1961. Named by ANCA after Beall Island.

Beaman Glacier 70°58'S, 164°38'E

A tributary to Ebbe Glacier lying close N of McLean Glacier in the SW part of Anare Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for First Lt. Charles W. Beaman, USA, helicopter pilot who flew missions in support of the USGS Topo West survey of this area in the 1962–63 season.

Bean Peaks 75°58'S, 70°00'W

A group of peaks including Carlson Peak and Novocin Peak, which form the SW part of the Hauberg Mountains in Ellsworth Land. First sighted from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence D. Bean, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Beardmore Glacier 83°45'S, 171°00'E

One of the largest known valley glaciers, over 100 mi long, descending the polar plateau and flowing N between the Queen Alexandra and Commonwealth Ranges, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir William Beardmore, a supporter of the expedition.

Beard Peak 86°40'S, 145°25'W

A peak, 2,360 m, along the N edge of the La Gorce Mountains, standing 4 mi S of the E tip of Mount Mooney. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Philip H. Beard, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Bearing Island 64°33'S, 62°02'W

Small island lying midway between Nansen and Enterprise Islands in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name Bearing or Direction Island was used for this feature by whalers in the area because the island and a rock patch on Nansen Island were used as leading marks when entering Foyn Harbor from the southeast. Not: Direction Island.

Bear Island 68°11'S, 67°04'W

Rocky island lying 1 mi W of Stonington Island in Marguerite Bay, off the coast of Graham Land. The island was presumably

known to the BGLE, 1934–37, and the USAS, 1939–41, both based in the Stonington Island area. It was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for the USS *Bear*, flagship of the USAS which visited this area in 1940. Not: Isla Teniente González.

Bear Island: see Bear Peninsula 74°35'S, 110°00'W

Bear Peninsula 74°35'S, 111°00'W

A peninsula about 50 mi long and 25 mi wide which is ice covered except for several isolated rock bluffs and outcrops along its margins, lying 30 mi E of Martin Peninsula on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after the ice-ship USS *Bear*, flagship of the USAS, from which three reconnaissance flights were made in late February 1940, resulting in the discovery of Walgreen Coast (with probable sighting of this feature) and the Thurston Island area. This ship, under the name *Bear of Oakland*, also served as flagship of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, which based at the Bay of Whales, Ross Ice Shelf. Launched in 1874 at Greenock, Scotland, for use in the sealing trade, she sank in 30-foot seas and high winds in the North Atlantic, March 19, 1963, at which time she was being towed from Nova Scotia to Philadelphia. Not: Bear Island.

Bearskin, Mount 78°20'S, 85°37'W

Mountain (2,850 m) located 5 mi NE of Mount Tyree, between Patton and Cornwell Glaciers, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Leland S. Bearskin, USAF, who participated in establishing the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Beascochea Bay 65°30'S, 64°00'W

Bay, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land S of Cape Pérez. Discovered but incompletely defined by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Resighted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Commander Beascochea, Argentine Navy. More accurately charted by the BGLE, 1934–37.

Beaudoin Peak 79°48'S, 81°00'W

A snow-free peak, 980 m, surmounting the SE part of Meyer Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas W. Beaudoin, USARP meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, 1961.

Beaufort, Mount: see Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W

Beaufort Island 76°56'S, 166°56'E

An island in the Ross Sea, the northernmost feature of the Ross Archipelago, lying 12 mi N of Cape Bird, Ross Island. Discovered and named in 1841 by Ross for Capt. Francis Beaufort, RN, Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Beaufoy Ridge 60°38'S, 45°33'W

Conspicuous black ridge, rising to 650 m at its NW end, standing at the W side of Sunshine Glacier and close N of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey in 1948–49. On Dec. 12, 1821, the cutter *Beaufoy* under Michael McLeod sailed to a position at least 60 mi W of the South Orkney Islands, where a chart annotation indicates that land was sighted, possibly Coronation Island.

Beaufort, Mount: see Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W

Beaumont Bay 81°31'S, 161°22'E

An ice-filled reentrant on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Young Head and Harris Point, into which Dickey Glacier flows. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, RN, Arctic explorer who took special interest in this expedition.

Beaumont Glacier 72°02'S, 62°00'W

Broad glacier flowing in a NE direction to the SW part of Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The USAS discovered and photographed it from the air in 1940. It was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who named it for the city of Beaumont, Texas, in recognition of the public support given his expedition by this city and the Tejas Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, at Beaumont. Not: Tejas Glacier.

Beaumont Hill 64°01'S, 61°59'W

Hill 4.5 mi NE of Chauveau Point on the W side of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for William Beaumont (1785–1853), American surgeon who made important researches on gastric function.

Beaumont Island 68°12'S, 66°57'W

Low, rocky island in Neny Bay, about 0.4 mi from the mouth of Centurion Glacier, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was presumably first sighted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was roughly charted by them and by the USAS, 1939–41. It was surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS, who named it for the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, ship of the RARE under Ronne, which wintered nearby in Back Bay during 1947.

Beaumont Skerries 64°46'S, 64°19'W

Two small islands and several rocks 1 mi E of Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Malcolm J. Beaumont, Electronics Technician in R.V. *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage, reaching nearby Palmer Station on Christmas Eve, 1968.

Beaupré Cove 64°42'S, 62°22'W

Cove 1 mi wide lying immediately NW of Piccard Cove in Wilhelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré (1766–1854), French hydrographer who, in 1825, prepared survey instructions for the officers of the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée*, laying down for the first time principles for making measurements from landscape drawings.

Beaver Glacier 67°02'S, 50°40'E

Glacier about 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing W into Amundsen Bay between Auster Glacier and Mount Gleadell. Visited by an ANARE party on Oct. 28, 1956. Named after the Beaver aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration.

Beaver Glacier 83°24'S, 169°30'E

A glacier, 15 mi long, draining the coastal mountains of Queen Alexandra Range just NW of Mount Fox and entering Ross Ice Shelf at McCann Point. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) after the Beaver aircraft *City of Auckland*, which crashed in this area in January 1960.

Beaver Island 67°07'S, 50°47'E

Island 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, on the S flank of Beaver Glacier in Amundsen Bay. First visited in 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and so named because of its proximity to Beaver Glacier.

Beaver Lake 70°48'S, 68°20'E

A lake of smooth ice, 7 mi long and 5 mi wide, enclosed on the S and E by Flagstone Bench and Jetty Peninsula. The lake is situated at the S end of an area of rough ice (a stagnant glacier), 17 mi ESE of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by ANARE personnel in 1956. An ANARE camp was established in the vicinity in September 1957 and the lake was used extensively as a landing area by Beaver aircraft.

Beaver Rocks 63°40'S, 59°21'W

A group of rocks lying 2 mi offshore at a point midway between Notter Point and Cape Kjellman, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after a type of aircraft used by the British Antarctic Survey.

Beazley, Mount 85°51'S, 142°51'W

Mountain, 2,410 m, surmounting the N extremity of the California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert M. Beazley, MC, USN, officer in charge of the South Pole Station winter party, 1965.

Beche Blade 80°43'S, 24°19'W

A sharp-crested ridge rising to 1,600 m between Murchison Cirque and Arkell Cirque on the S side of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche (1796–1855), English geologist, first Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain (later Institute of Geological Sciences), 1835–55.

Béchervaise, Mount 70°11'S, 64°48'E

A great massif of brown rock, 2,360 m, standing 1 mi E of Mount Lacey in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. It has a sheer N face and is bare except for an icecap on the flat summit. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by John M. Béchervaise, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1955, for whom it is named.

Béchervaise Island 67°35'S, 62°49'E

Largest of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. It is one of several plotted as a part of "Flatöy" (flat island) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Found to be a separate island by ANARE in 1954 and named for John M. Béchervaise, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1959.

Beck, Cape 78°18'S, 166°16'E

A rounded, bare rock cape that forms the S end of Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, for Mr. A.C. Beck, the leader of the sub-party of the expedition which explored the island. Beck examined the SE coastline and visited this cape.

Beck, Mount 71°02'S, 67°01'E

A partly snow-covered mountain 2 mi SW of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos

taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for J.W. Beck, assistant cook at Mawson Station in 1964 and storeman at Wilkes Station in 1966. Not: Mount Bent.

Beck, Mount: see Beck Peak 86°05'S, 158°58'W

Becker, Mount 75°06'S, 72°02'W

A prominent mountain 1 mi NE of Mount Boyer, in the Merrick Mountains, Ellsworth Land. These mountains were discovered from the air and photographed by the RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. The mountain was named by Ronne for Ralph A. Becker, legal counsel who assisted in the formation of RARE and in obtaining financial support for the expedition.

Beckett Nunatak 76°02'S, 160°11'E

A flattish, mostly bare rock nunatak lying 9 mi W of Mount Armitage and S of Harbord Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for W.T. Beckett, utilities man at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Beckman Fjord: see Beckmann Fjord 54°03'S, 37°12'W

Beckmann Fjord 54°03'S, 37°12'W

Small bay immediately E of Bellingshausen Point, on the E side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for Captain Beckmann, master gunner of the whaler *Don Ernesto*, who lost his life in a whaling accident in December 1912. Not: Beckman Fjord.

Beck Peak 86°05'S, 158°58'W

A peak, 2,650 m, on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Stubberud on the ridge descending from northern Nilsen Plateau, Queen Maud Mountains. This peak appears to have been first mapped from air and ground photos taken by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. It was mapped in greater detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for A. Beck, a crew member on the *Fram* on Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount A. Beck," a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount A. Beck, Mount Beck.

Beddie, Mount 64°29'S, 62°43'W

A rounded, snow-covered mountain rising to 435 m on Hulot Peninsula in the SW end of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The mountain was charted and named by the FrAE, 1903–05, led by Jean B. Charcot.

Bedford Island 66°28'S, 67°09'W

Island about 1 mi long, lying at the S end of Barcroft Islands in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Thomas Bedford, English physicist who has specialized on the measurement of the physical environment of man.

Bednarz Cove 66°21'S, 110°32'E

Cove in the S side of Mitchell Peninsula on Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Chief Electronics Technician Donald F. Bednarz, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Beehive Hill 68°16'S, 66°10'W

Ice-covered hill which rises to 2,030 m and projects 610 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated on the plateau of Graham Land 10 mi E of the head of Neny Fjord and close N of the head of Wyatt Glacier. First surveyed in 1940 by the USAS, on whose field charts the hill is labeled "Sphinx." Resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS who gave the present name because of the hill's resemblance to a wicker beehive. Not: Cerro Lanudo, Sphinx.

Beehive Mountain 77°39'S, 160°34'E

A mountain 5 mi N of Finger Mountain, standing at the N margin and near the head of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the BrNAE (1901–04), possibly at the suggestion of Armitage who discovered it.

Beehive Nunatak: see Teall Nunatak 74°50'S, 162°33'E

Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Island 1 mi long, lying immediately S of Jagged Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Isla Caleta Carnero, Isla Caleta Cordero, Mutton Cove Island.

Beethoven Peninsula 71°44'S, 73°41'W

A deeply indented, ice-covered peninsula, 60 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 60 mi wide at its broadest part, forming the SW part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air in 1940 by USAS, which compiled the first rough map of SW Alexander Island. Resighted and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and remapped from RARE photos by Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827), German composer.

Beetle Spur 84°10'S, 172°00'E

A rock spur 2 mi N of Mount Patrick in Commonwealth Range. It descends from a small summit peak on the range to the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Probably first seen by Shackleton's Southern Party in 1908. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the spur when viewed from the west. Name suggested by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, who collected geological samples at the spur.

Begg Point 54°03'S, 37°59'W

Point forming the NE side of the entrance to Johan Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Capt. Sinclair Begg, Master of the whaling transport *Coronda*, 1933–40; Master of the *Southern Opal*, 1945–46; Manager on *Southern Harvester*, 1946–47; and Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor, 1947–51.

Behaim Peak 68°47'S, 66°43'W

A conspicuous pyramid-shaped rock peak (1,150 m) at the S extremity of the mountains separating Meridian Glacier and Doggo Defile, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE in Nov. 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Martin Behaim (1459–1506), German cosmographer and navigator who is credited with the first adoption of the astronomer's astrolabe for navigation at sea, in 1480.

Behling, Mount 85°40'S, 161°04'W

An ice-covered, flat-topped mountain, 2,190 m, standing between the Steagall and Whitney Glaciers and 5 mi N of Mount Ellsworth

in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Behling, USARP glaciologist on the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II, summer 1965–66.

Behrendt Mountains 75°20'S, 72°30'W

A group of mountains, 20 mi long, aligned in the form of a horseshoe with the opening to the SW, standing 7 mi SW of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Behrendt, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Behrendt led the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to these mountains, summer 1961–62, and carried out investigations in Marie Byrd Land and the Pensacola Mountains in 1963–64 and 1965–66.

Behr Glacier 72°55'S, 168°05'E

Steep tributary glacier, 7 mi long, flowing E along the N side of Clapp Ridge to join Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land. The glacier first appears on a 1960 New Zealand map compiled from U.S. Navy aerial photographs. Named by US-ACAN for Col. Robert Behr, USAF, who was of assistance in the review of U.S. policy toward Antarctica in 1970–71 period.

Beiszer Nunatak 83°29'S, 51°57'W

Nunatak, 1,630 m, standing 1 mi S of Ray Nunatak at the SW end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Beiszer, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Beitzel Peak 80°17'S, 82°18'W

A peak rising 1.5 mi SE of Minaret Peak in the Marble Hills, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Beitzel, geophysicist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverses I and II, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Bejin, Islotes: see Puffball Islands 69°02'S, 68°30'W

Bekker Nunataks 64°42'S, 60°50'W

Three nunataks lying below Ruth Ridge on the N side of Drygalski Glacier in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Lt. Col. Mieczyslaw G. Bekker, Canadian engineer, author of *Theory of Land Locomotion*, 1956, a comprehensive source of information on the physical relationship between snow mechanics and track-laying vehicles, skis and sledges.

Belding Island 66°24'S, 67°13'W

An island 3 mi long, lying W of the S end of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Harwood S. Belding, American physiologist, Dir. of the Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory, Department of the Army, Lawrence, MA, who has initiated considerable research on cold climate clothing.

Belec, Mount 85°34'S, 163°27'W

An ice-covered, flat-topped mountain, 2,120 m, standing 6 mi NE of Mount Ruth Gade in the Quarles Range. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Dan M. Belec, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party in 1962.

Belemnite Point 70°40'S, 68°32'W

The E extremity of a mainly ice-free, hook-shaped ridge, midway between Lamina Peak and Ablation Point and 2 mi inland from George VI Sound on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because of belemnite fossils found there.

Belgen Valley 73°35'S, 4°00'W

A broad, ice-filled valley between Enden Point and Heksegryta Peaks in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Belgen (the shell).

Belgica, Détroit de la: see Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W

Belgica, Monts: see Belgica Mountains 72°35'S, 31°15'E

Belgica Glacier 65°23'S, 63°50'W

Glacier 8 mi long, flowing into Trooz Glacier to the E of Lancaster Hill, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after the *Belgica*, the ship of the BelgAE under Gerlache which explored this area in 1897–99.

Belgica Mountains 72°35'S, 31°15'E

An isolated chain of mountains c. 10 mi long, standing 60 mi ESE of the Sør Rondane Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, and named after the ship *Belgica*, commanded by his father, Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the BelgAE, 1897–99. Not: Monts Belgica.

Belgica Sea: see Bellingshausen Sea 71°00'S, 85°00'W

Belgica Subglacial Highlands 76°30'S, 129°00'E

A group of subglacial highlands to the SE of Dome Charlie in Wilkes Land, running N-S and separating Peacock Subglacial Trench and Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after *Belgica*, the ship of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99 (Lt. Adrien de Gerlache).

Belgrano, Isla: see Adelaide Island 67°15'S, 68°30'W

Belinda, Mount 58°25'S, 26°23'W

Mountain, 1,370 m, which marks the summit of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Probably first sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, and accurately sketched in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey in 1930, for Belinda Kemp, daughter of Stanley W. Kemp, Dir. of Research of the Discovery Committee, 1924–36.

Belknap Nunatak 72°26'S, 97°45'W

A nunatak about 6 mi WNW of Shelton Head, surmounting an ice-covered spur on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for William Belknap, field assistant at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Bell, Mount 84°04'S, 167°30'E

A bluff-type mountain, 4,305 m, forming a part of the NE edge of Grindley Plateau, 6 mi SE of Mount Mackellar in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for William Bell, a relative of Shackleton and supporter of the expedition.

Bell Bay 67°11'S, 58°25'E

Bay situated between Mount Saint Michael and the Kring Islands along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Indrefjord (inner fjord). Renamed by ANCA for Sgt. S. Bell, RAAF, wireless fitter at Mawson Station in 1959. Not: Indrefjord.

Bell Bluff 84°04'S, 170°00'E

A rock bluff on the W side of Beardmore Glacier, just N of the mouth of Garrard Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Charles A. Bell, Utilities Man, who wintered at Hallett Station, 1964.

Bell Glacier 66°42'S, 124°54'E

A glacier draining northward into Maury Bay immediately eastward of Blair Glacier. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Thomas G. Bell, boatswain on the sloop *Peacock* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Bell Glacier: see Mackellar Glacier 83°47'S, 167°15'E

Bellinghausen, Mount: see Bellingshausen, Mount 75°07'S, 162°06'E

Bellinghausen Sea: see Bellingshausen Sea 71°00'S, 85°00'W

Bellingshausen, Mount 75°07'S, 162°06'E

A conspicuous cone-shaped mountain, 1,380 m, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Priestley between Larsen and David Glaciers, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, led by Scott, and named by him after Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen, leader of the Russian expedition of 1819–21. Not: Mount Bellinghausen.

Bellingshausen Island 59°25'S, 27°03'W

Easternmost island of Southern Thule, in the South Sandwich Islands. Probably sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. The island was described by Bellingshausen, whose Russian expedition visited the area in 1819–20. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* under Kemp, who named it for Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen.

Bellingshausen Point 54°03'S, 37°14'W

Point marking the E side of the entrance to Sea Leopard Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen.

Bellingshausen Sea 71°00'S, 85°00'W

Marginal sea off the coast of Antarctica between Alexander Island and Thurston Island. Named for Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen. Not: Belgica Sea, Bellinghausen Sea.

Bell Island: see Guesalaga Island 64°16'S, 61°59'W

Bellows, Mount 84°50'S, 178°58'E

A mountain, 2,390 m, located 3 mi W of Layman Peak at the E side of Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick A. Bellows, USN, Radioman at McMurdo Station, 1964.

Bell Peak 85°22'S, 164°14'W

A peak, 1,620 m, surmounting a SE trending spur of the Herbert Range, just SW of Sargent Glacier. The peak was probably observed by Roald Amundsen's south polar party in 1911, and was later roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for G. Grant Bell who studied cosmic rays at McMurdo Station, winter party 1962.

Bell Point 62°07'S, 58°53'W

Rocky point lying 6 mi SW of Stigant Point near the W end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Rocky Point by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. In order to avoid duplication, the name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1960 and a new one substituted. Bell Point is named for Dennis R. Bell (1934–59), FIDS meteorological assistant at Admiralty Bay from 1958 to July 26, 1959, when he lost his life in a crevasse. Not: Punta Rocasa, Rocky Point.

Bell Rock 71°35'S, 66°26'W

A very conspicuous and isolated nunatak on Goodenough Glacier, located 12 mi E of Mount Ward in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for Charles M. Bell, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff, 1968–71.

Bellue, Cape 66°18'S, 65°53'W

Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Darbel Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Admiral Bellue, Superintendent of the Dockyard at Cherbourg, France.

Bellum Valley 79°54'S, 155°15'E

A small valley E of Banna Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. The valley entrance is adjacent to the head of Hatherton Glacier. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Bellum is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Bell Valley 79°51'S, 82°00'W

A small, mainly ice-free valley lying S of Urban Point in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party after the Bell helicopters used by the party in the exploration of the area in 1963–64.

Belolikov, Mount 70°29'S, 162°07'E

Mountain (1,120 m) along the W wall of Gannutz Glacier, about 8 mi WNW of Mount Bruce, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Surveyed by SovAE in 1958 and named after Soviet meteorologist A.M. Belolikov, who perished in a fire at Mirnyy Station on Aug. 3, 1960.

Belousov Point 69°51'S, 160°20'E

An ice-covered point forming the S tip of Anderson Peninsula, located just N of the terminus of Suvorov Glacier. The point was mapped by the SovAE of 1958 and named for the Soviet polar captain Mikhail P. Belousov, 1904–46.

Belsham, Cape 61°05'S, 54°53'W

Prominent cape 0.5 mi W of Point Wild on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1822 and is well established in international usage.

Belyy, Ostrov: see White Island 66°44'S, 48°35'E

Bender Mountains 85°31'S, 140°12'W

Small group of mountains 4 mi SW of Berry Peaks, between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Leslie C. Bender, USN, aircraft commander at McMurdo Station, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Beneden Head 64°46'S, 62°42'W

Steep-sided headland, 700 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named after Prof. Édouard Van Beneden, president of the *Belgica* Commission and author of several of the zoological reports of the expedition. Not: Cape Van Beneden, Punta Copihue.

Benedict Peak 75°17'S, 110°32'W

A sharp, mostly ice-covered subsidiary peak standing 6 mi NE of the summit of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Philip C. Benedict, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1966.

Benedict Point 66°09'S, 66°36'W

A point about 5 mi S of Cape Leblond on the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Francis G. Benedict, American physiologist who, with W.O. Atwater, perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism.

Benes Peak 76°02'S, 124°07'W

A peak (2,450 m) that is almost entirely snow covered, situated along the Usas Escarpment, 4 mi E of Mount Aldaz, in Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Norman S. Benes, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.

Beney, Mount 80°16'S, 27°45'W

The largest of the La Grange Nunataks, rising to 1,000 m in the N part of Shackleton Range. Roughly mapped by CTAE in 1957; photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by UK-APC for Sgt. Ivor C. Beney, RE, member of the Royal Society IGY Expedition at Shackleton station in 1957, who assisted with preparations for the CTAE, 1955–58.

Beney Nunataks: see La Grange Nunataks 80°18'S, 27°50'W

Bengaard Peak 83°19'S, 163°29'E

Prominent rock peak, 2,110 m, located 6 mi S of Fazekas Hills, on the E side of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Hans J. Bengaard, USARP ionospheric scientist at Little America V, 1957.

Benighted Pass 72°30'S, 166°15'E

A snow pass between Mount Watt and Mount Roy in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by New Zealand geologist M.G. Laird and derives from

the forced lay-over of his field party in an emergency tent due to bad weather on the pass during 1981–82.

Benjamin, Mount 85°48'S, 160°06'W

A prominent mountain, 1,750 m, rising sharply at the W side of Amundsen Glacier, 5 mi SE of Mount Ellsworth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First seen and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Benjamin F. Smith, meteorologist with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1963.

Benkert, Mount 73°38'S, 76°40'W

The easternmost member of the Snow Nunataks, standing 8 mi ESE of Mount Thornton on the coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. W.M. Benkert, USCG, commander of the *Eastwind* in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Benlein Point 66°29'S, 110°29'E

The southern point of Peterson Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Construction Man Franklin J. Benlein, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Bennet, Cape: see Bennett, Cape 60°37'S, 45°13'W

Bennett, Cape 60°37'S, 45°13'W

Bold promontory at the NE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*, in December 1821. Named after David Bennett of Wapping, London, Captain Powell's employer. Not: Cape Bennet.

Bennett, Mount 84°49'S, 178°55'W

A prominent mountain (3,090 m) about 3 mi E of Mount Boyd, surmounting the W part of Anderson Heights, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) led by A.P. Crary. Named by Crary for Hugh Bennett, seismologist with the party.

Bennett, Mount: see Stor Hånakken Mountain 66°32'S, 53°38'E

Bennett Bluff 75°10'S, 134°30'W

A bluff (810 m) between the upper reaches of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier, 7 mi SSW of Perry Range, in Marie Byrd Land. The bluff has prominent rock exposures on the N wall and was first observed and photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Dec. 18, 1940. Mapped in detail by USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence E. Bennett, AT1, USN, Aviation Electronics Technician with Squadron VX-6 and a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1963.

Bennett Dome 71°48'S, 73°03'W

A rounded snow-covered peninsula on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, rising to c. 460 m between Weber Inlet and Boccherini Inlet. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from the photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Mapped definitively by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken

1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph E. Bennett, Head, Polar Coordination and Information Section, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1976–86.

Bennett Escarpment 70°36'S, 64°19'E

A rock and ice escarpment curving in a general SW direction for 20 mi from Mount Pollard, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1956–65. Named by ANCA for J.M. Bennett, physicist at Mawson Station, 1965.

Bennett Islands 66°56'S, 67°40'W

A group of islands at the SW side of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, extending in a SW direction for 6 mi off the W coast of Graham Land. The islands were sighted and sketched from the air in February 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Arthur G. Bennett, British representative on whaling in the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands for many years between 1913 and 1927, and acting government naturalist in the Falkland Islands, 1924–38.

Bennett Nunataks 84°47'S, 116°25'W

Two rock nunataks 0.5 mi apart, lying 0.5 mi N of Lackey Ridge in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for John B. Bennett, geomagnetist-seismologist at Byrd Station, 1960.

Bennett Platform 85°13'S, 177°50'W

A high, nearly flat, snow-free mesa of dark rock, about 5 mi long and 2.5 mi wide, located immediately E of Mount Black, on the W side of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN Ophj (1946–47), on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Floyd Bennett, copilot on the Byrd North Pole Flight of May 1926.

Bennett Saddle 77°05'S, 126°26'W

The deep snow saddle between Mount Waesche and Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN for Gerard A. Bennett, Traverse Specialist at Byrd Station, a member of the Executive Committee Range Traverse (Feb. 1959) and Marie Byrd Land Traverse (1959–60) that carried out surveys in this area.

Bennett Spires 83°51'S, 56°10'W

Two sharp peaks overlooking the head of Jones Valley in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert E. Bennett, USAF, radio operator of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58.

Bennett Spur 82°26'S, 50°38'W

A rock spur between Wujek Ridge and Cox Nunatak in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after David W. Bennett who, with Robin Worcester, comprised the first of the annual USGS satellite surveying teams at the South Pole Station, winter party 1973.

Benninghoff, Mount 77°55'S, 161°19'E

A mainly ice-free mountain (1,965 m) standing 1.5 mi SE of Terra Cotta Mountain in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1993 after William S. Benninghoff (1918–93), Professor of Botany, University of Michigan, 1957–88, retiring as Professor Emeritus of Botany; seasonal visits to Antarctica in

1968, 1976, 1977 and 1989; member, SCAR Working Group on Biology, 1968–87; member, Polar Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, 1966–86.

Benn Skerries 54°27'S, 3°20'E

A small group of rocks which extend up to 0.25 mi westward from Norvegia Point, Bouvetøya. Charted and named in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the *Norvegia* under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Not: Benskjaer.

Benskjaer: see Benn Skerries 54°27'S, 3°20'E

Benoit Peak 72°06'S, 163°40'E

A peak 5 mi NNE of Mount Camelot in Alamein Range, Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Benoit, biologist at McMurdo Station, summers 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Bensley, Mount 70°19'S, 64°15'E

Mountain, 1,920 m, standing 8.5 mi SSW of Mount Starlight in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for P.A. Bensley, carpenter at Mawson Station, 1965.

Benson, Mount 78°37'S, 84°27'W

Mountain (2,270 m) standing at the NE side of Thomas Glacier, 4 mi E of Mount Osborne, in SE Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Robert F. Benson, seismologist at the IGY South Pole Station, 1957.

Benson Glacier 76°49'S, 162°12'E

A glacier c. 12 mi long, draining the E part of Flight Deck Névé and continuing E between the Fry and Mackay Glaciers into the N part of Granite Harbor where it forms a floating tongue. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), and indicated as a somewhat longer glacier including the present Midship Glacier (q.v.). Named by the party after W.N. Benson, formerly professor of geology at the University of Otago, N.Z., whose publications include a major contribution to the petrology of Victoria Land.

Benson Hills 70°28'S, 62°17'W

A cluster of coastal hills near the head of Smith Inlet, 3 mi E of Berry Massif on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Arthur K. Benson, USN, Medical Officer at Palmer Station in 1969.

Benson Knob 75°45'S, 159°17'E

A distinctive rock knob, 1,540 m, at the S extremity of Ricker Hills in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Anthony J. Benson, hospital corpsman with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Benson Point 62°39'S, 61°18'W

Point forming the SW end of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Elof Benson, first mate and keeper of the logbook of the American brig *Hersilia* from Stonington, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1819–20 and 1820–21.

Benson Ridge 82°46'S, 164°48'E

Rugged ridge between Robb and Bondeson Glaciers, standing 5 mi W of the N end of the Holland Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by the US-ACAN for Carl S. Benson, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961–62.

Bent, Mount: see Beck, Mount 71°02'S, 67°01'E

Benten Island 69°01'S, 39°13'E

Small island lying 5 mi W of Ongulkalven Island in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Benten-shima (goddess of fortune island).

Bentley, Mount 78°07'S, 86°14'W

Mountain (4,245 m) standing 2 mi N of Mount Anderson in the main western ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, and named for Dr. Charles R. Bentley, leader of the traverse party and chief traverse seismologist at Byrd Station, 1957–59.

Bentley Crag 67°17'S, 66°53'W

A rock crag rising to c. 1,000 m N of Seue Peaks on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC after Wilson A. Bentley (1865–1931), American meteorologist and specialist in microphotography of snow and ice crystals; joint author with W.J. Humphreys of *Snow Crystals*, New York, 1931.

Bentley Subglacial Trench 80°00'S, 105°00'W

A major subglacial trench of West Antarctica which lies S of Byrd Subglacial Basin and is separated from it by a ridge except for a juncture of the two features near their E termination. From that juncture near Ellsworth Mountains, the trench extends WSW along the N side of Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands to c. 81°S, 120°W. A maximum depth of –2,540 m is reported in the W part of the trench. Named by US-ACAN in 1961 for Charles R. Bentley, chief traverse seismologist at Byrd Station, 1957–59; leader of the 1957–58 seismic traverse that determined the existence of this trench and recorded its depth. This amended description follows further subglacial delineation by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79.

Benton Island 77°04'S, 147°53'W

An ice-covered island about 4 mi long, lying 5 mi NW of Nolan Island in Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William T. Benton, BM1, USN, Boatswain's Mate aboard *USS Glacier* along this coast, 1961–62.

Benz Pass 63°41'S, 58°22'W

A narrow pass between the S cliffs of Louis Philippe Plateau and a rock nunatak 2 mi NE of the head of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Karl Benz (1844–1929), German engineer who constructed the first practical gasoline motor car, in 1885. Not: Paso Capitán Farrel, Paso Farrel.

Beowulf, Mount 77°38'S, 161°48'E

A peak rising to c. 2,100 m at the SE side of Mime Glacier in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1962 from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1947–59. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after the hero of the Old English epic poem.

Beowulf Glacier 77°38'S, 161°49'E

A small north-flowing glacier located between Mime Glacier and the head of Rhone Glacier in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1983 by the NZ-APC from association with Mount Beowulf which stands at the head of this glacier.

Beresino Island: see Greenwich Island 62°31'S, 59°47'W

Bergan Castle 80°36'S, 21°21'W

A castlelike nunatak rising to 1,590 m to the SW of Mount Dewar in Shotton Snowfield, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Ole Ferdinand Bergan (1876–1956), Norwegian inventor who designed Bergan's "meis" (carrying frames) and rucksacks, patented in Norway in 1909.

Berg Bay 71°27'S, 169°27'E

Small bay between Birthday Point and Islands Point in the W side of Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party led by Victor Campbell of the BrAE, 1910–13, because icebergs appear to gravitate there. Haffner Glacier which flows into this bay may also contribute icebergs.

Bergel Rock 65°10'S, 64°58'W

Rock nearly 1 mi S of Quintana Island in southwestern Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC for Alexandra Bergel, granddaughter of Sir Ernest Shackleton, sponsor for HMS *Endurance* which made surveys in this area in February 1969.

Bergen, Mount 76°59'S, 160°48'E

Prominent rocky peak, 2,110 m, standing 2 mi W of Mount Gran on the N side of Mackay Glacier in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them after the birthplace in Norway of Trygve Gran, a member of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Bergen Nunataks 72°25'S, 64°53'W

A group of nunataks 14 mi N of Journal Peaks in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Michael Bergen, USARP engineer, Palmer Station, winter party 1970.

Berger, Mount 75°04'S, 71°57'W

A mountain with a steep northern rock face, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Becker in the Merrick Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Raymond E. Berger, USN, aircraft pilot who flew the University of Wisconsin Traverse Party to this area and flew support missions in its behalf in the 1965–66 season.

Bergersen, Mount 72°04'S, 25°48'E

Large mountain rising to 3,170 m, standing at the W side of Byrdreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for Ambassador Birger Bergersen, chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Board. Remapped in 1957 by the Norwegians from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Birger Bergersenfjellet.

Berg Ice Stream 73°42'S, 78°20'W

An ice stream c. 30 mi long flowing into Carroll Inlet between Rydberg Peninsula and Espenschied Nunatak, on the English Coast, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Harold Berg, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, 1964–65.

Bergin, Mount 67°42'S, 48°55'E

Mountain, 700 m, standing 4 mi W of Mount Maslen in the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.D. Bergin, radio officer at Mawson station in 1956.

Berg Mountains 69°13'S, 156°04'E

A mountain and two ridges 14 mi S of Cape Buromskiy, Krylov Peninsula. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and ANARE, 1959. The feature was visited by an airborne survey party from the Soviet expedition and called “Gory L’va Berga” after the Soviet geographer Lev Berg. Not: Gory L’va Berga, Mount Dwyer.

Bergnes: see Byrd Head 67°27'S, 61°01'E

Berg Peak 71°32'S, 161°47'E

A prominent peak (1,870 m) standing 3 mi S of El Pulgar in northern Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas E. Berg, geologist who wintered at McMurdo Sound in 1961, and spent three succeeding summer seasons making patterned ground studies in the area. Berg perished in the crash of a U.S. Navy helicopter near Mount McLennan, Nov. 19, 1969.

Bering Nunatak 74°55'S, 71°18'W

A nunatak lying ESE of Mount Carrara in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN after Edgar A. Bering, physicist, University of Houston, TX, who carried out upper atmosphere research at Siple Station in 1980–81.

Berkley Island 66°13'S, 110°39'E

Island, 0.5 mi long, which marks the NE end of the Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and included in a survey of Swain Islands in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Richard J. Berkley, geomagnetician with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Berkner Ice Rise: see Berkner Island 79°30'S, 47°30'W

Berkner Island 79°30'S, 47°30'W

A high and completely ice-covered island about 200 mi long and 85 mi wide. This large feature rises to 975 m and separates Ronne Ice Shelf from Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered by members of the US-IGY party at Ellsworth Station, under the leadership of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, during the 1957–58 season. Named by US-ACAN for American physicist Lloyd V. Berkner, engineer with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. Not: Berkner Ice Rise, Hubley Island.

Berlin, Mount 76°03'S, 135°52'W

Prominent, conical mountain, 3,500 m, standing 10 mi W of Mount Moulton at the W end of the Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on flights to the NE and E of Little America in November–December 1934. Named “Mount Hal

Flood” by Byrd, but the name Flood is now applied to the entire mountain range of which this is a part. Named by the US-SCAN for Leonard M. Berlin, leader of the USAS party which sledged to this mountain in December 1940. Not: Mount Hal Flood.

Berlin Crater 76°03'S, 135°52'W

A high and circular ice-filled crater near the summit of Mount Berlin in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Berlin.

Berlin Crevasse Field 76°03'S, 136°30'W

A crevasse field, 10 mi in extent, located immediately W of Mount Berlin in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Berlin.

Berlioz Point 72°12'S, 74°06'W

Snow-covered point on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, marking the NW entrance point to the embayment occupied by Bach Ice Shelf. The S part of Alexander Island was first roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940, but this point was not clearly identified. It was mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Hector Berlioz (1803–69), French composer.

Bermel Escarpment 85°17'S, 89°30'W

A snow and rock escarpment, 15 mi long, extending from the base of Ford Massif to King Peak, in the Thiel Mountains. The escarpment drops 300 to 400 m from the polar plateau to the ice surface N of these mountains. Named by US-ACAN after Peter F. Bermel, cartographer, USGS (Bermel Peninsula, q.v.); co-leader (with Arthur B. Ford) of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the mountains in 1960–61; leader of USGS Topo East and Topo West, 1962–63, in which geodetic control was extended from the area of Cape Hallett to the Wilson Hills (Topo West), and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East).

Bermel Peninsula 68°27'S, 65°22'W

A rugged, mountainous peninsula, c. 15 mi long and 7 mi wide, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet on the Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The feature rises to 1,670 m in Bowditch Crests and includes Yule Peak, Mount Wilson, Campbell Crest, Vesconte Point, Wilson Pass, Rock Pile Peaks, Miyoda Cliff, and Rock Pile Point. The peninsula lies along the route explored and photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins, 1928, and Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, and was first mapped from the Ellsworth photographs by W.L.G. Joerg in 1937. The USAS explored this area from the ground, 1939–41, roughly positioning the peninsula. The USAS also photographed the feature from the air in 1940, referring to it as “The Rock Pile” or “Rock Pile Point” from the appearance as a jumbled mass of peaks. The USBGN approved the name Rock Pile Point for the peninsula in 1947, but the decision was subsequently vacated. Although Rock Pile Peaks (q.v.) was approved for eastern summits and Rock Pile Point (q.v.) for the east extremity, the peninsula remained unnamed for about four decades. However, reference to a geographic feature of this magnitude is needed, and in 1993 the UK-APC recommended the peninsula be named after Peter F. Bermel (Bermel Escarpment, q.v.), cartographer, USGS, 1946–94; Assistant Director for Pro-

grams, USGS; Member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1979–94 (Chairman, 1993–94).

Bernacchi, Cape 77°29'S, 163°51'E

Rocky cape between Bernacchi Bay and New Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Louis C. Bernacchi, physicist with the expedition.

Bernacchi, Cape: see Bernacchi Head 76°08'S, 168°20'E

Bernacchi Bay 77°28'S, 163°27'E

Bay about 3 mi wide between Marble Point and Cape Bernacchi, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named after Cape Bernacchi by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Bernacchi Head 76°08'S, 168°20'E

A precipitous cliff forming the S extremity of Franklin Island in the Ross Sea. Named "Cape Bernacchi" by the BrAE (1898–1900) for Louis C. Bernacchi, a member of the expedition. The generic has been changed to "Head" by the US-ACAN to avoid duplication with Cape Bernacchi on the coast of Victoria Land. Not: Cape Bernacchi.

Bernal Islands 66°22'S, 66°28'W

A group of four mainly snow-covered islands and a number of rocks lying in Crystal Sound, about 10 mi E of the S end of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59) and air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48). Named by UK-APC for John D. Bernal, British physicist, joint author with Sir Ralph Fowler of a classic paper on the structure of ice which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms, in 1933.

Bernard, Pointe: see Barnard Point 62°46'S, 60°21'W

Bernard Horne, Mount: see Horne, Mount 75°46'S, 71°44'W

Bernard Island 66°40'S, 140°02'E

Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.05 mi E of Buffon Islands in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Claude Bernard (1813–78), noted French physiologist. Not: Ile Claude Bernard.

Bernard Rocks 64°08'S, 62°01'W

Small group of rocks between Davis Island and Spallanzani Point, off the NE side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Claude Bernard (1813–78), French physiologist who made important contributions to the understanding of digestion, function of the liver and the methods of experimental medicine.

Bernhardi Heights 80°20'S, 25°00'W

A line of heights (1,220 m), snow-covered to E but with a west-facing rock escarpment, rising E of Schimper Glacier in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Reinhard Bernhardt, German geologist, who in 1832 first recognized the moraines and erratics of north Germany as evidence of a former south extension of the Arctic ice sheet.

Bernstein, Mount 71°37'S, 163°07'E

A prominent mountain, 2,420 m, which forms a part of the northern wall of Linder Glacier in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the late Capt. Fred J. Bernstein, Asst. Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, USN Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Bernt Balchen Glacier: see Balchen Glacier 76°23'S, 145°10'W

Bernt Balchen Valley: see Balchen Glacier 76°23'S, 145°10'W

Berntsen Point 60°43'S, 45°36'W

Point which forms the S side of the entrance to Borge Bay on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Probably named for Capt. Søren Berntsen, master of the *Orwell*, who was of assistance in transporting DI personnel the following year.

Berntsen Ridge 54°09'S, 36°43'W

A ridge on the N coast of South Georgia, running W from Tønsberg Point and rising to c. 580 m at the W end. The ridge partly occupies the peninsula between Stromness Harbor and Husvik Harbor. Named in 1991 by the UK-APC after Capt. Søren Berntsen (1880–1940), Norwegian whaler who established Husvik whaling station for Tønsberg Hvalfangeri and became its first manager in 1910; later Master of SS *Orwell*, a whaling factory ship.

Berquist Ridge 83°31'S, 56°30'W

A curving ridge, 8 mi long, trending W from its juncture with Madey Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert M. Berquist, photographer at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Berrigan, Mount 66°40'S, 52°43'E

Mountain 1 mi E of Budd Peak in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for M.G. Berrigan, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Berrnabbane Crags 69°44'S, 37°58'E

Rocky crags along the SE shore of Djupvika, a bay on the SW side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Berrnabbane (the bare crags).

Berrodden: see Berr Point 69°46'S, 39°04'E

Berr Point 69°46'S, 39°04'E

A bare rock point along the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, lying 4 mi N of Rundvågs Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Berrodden (the bare point). Not: Berrodden.

Berry, Mount 64°26'S, 60°43'W

Mountain 3 mi SE of Baldwin Peak, near the head of Cayley Glacier in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Albert Berry, American aviator who

in 1912 made the first parachute descent from an airplane, using a pack-type parachute.

Berry Glacier 75°00'S, 134°00'W

Glacier, about 25 mi long and 5 mi wide, draining N between Perry Range and Demas Range into the Getz Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. This vicinity was first photographed and rudely charted from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. The glacier was mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William H. Berry, USN, Air Operations Officer for Task Force 43 during Deep Freeze operations 1969–72; Operations Officer, 1973.

Berry Head 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Point which forms the division between Tern Cove and Stygian Cove on the NE side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on the chart by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* resulting from their survey in 1933.

Berry Hill 63°48'S, 57°49'W

Hill rising to 370 m between Lachman Crags and Cape Lachman on James Ross Island. The hill is notable for an exposure of volcanic rocks and probable glacial beds of Pliocene age. Named by the UK-APC, 1987, after Alfred Thomas Berry, Chief Steward in *Discovery II*, 1929–39; in charge of stores on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy, 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Berry Massif 70°27'S, 62°30'W

A compact, roughly circular and mostly snow-covered massif located at the S side of the terminus of Clifford Glacier, where the latter enters Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Dale L. Berry, USARP biologist who was Station Scientific Leader at Palmer Station in 1971.

Berry Peaks 85°26'S, 138°32'W

Small group of peaks 10 mi S of the terminus of Reedy Glacier, between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William Berry, radioman, Byrd Station winter party of 1961.

Bertalan Peak 72°04'S, 167°08'E

A peak (2,320 m) standing at the NW side of the head of Montecchi Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Bertalan, USN, chief machinery repairman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Berteaux, Cape 68°51'S, 67°27'W

Cape surmounted by a high rock peak between Mikkelsen Bay and Wordie Ice Shelf on the W coast of Graham Land. The FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, originally applied the name Berteaux to an island in essentially this position. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, identified the feature sighted by Charcot as the cape described above. Named by Charcot for a Monsieur Berteaux who helped obtain funds for his expedition. Not: Berteaux Island, Ile Berteaux.

Berteaux, Ile: see Berteaux, Cape 68°51'S, 67°27'W

Berteaux Island: see Berteaux, Cape 68°51'S, 67°27'W

Bertha Island 67°23'S, 59°39'E

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1 mi S of Islay at the E side of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Not: Hamreneset.

Berthelot Islands 65°20'S, 64°09'W

Group of rocky islands, the largest 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Deliverance Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Marcelin Berthelot, prominent French chemist.

Bertil Frödin, Monte: see Frödin, Mount 64°50'S, 62°50'W

Bertodano Bay 64°15'S, 56°44'W

A bay between Bodman Point and Cape Wiman on the N side of Seymour Island. The name appears on Argentine navy charts from 1957 and recalls J. López de Bertodano, chief engineer in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* during the rescue of the shipwrecked SwedAE in 1903. Not: Bahía López de Bertodano.

Bertoglio Glacier 79°18'S, 160°20'E

Glacier 7 mi long, flowing from the Conway Range eastward between Cape Lankester and Hoffman Point to the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Lloyd W. Bertoglio, USN, commander of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Bertrab Glacier 54°37'S, 35°57'W

Small glacier at the head of Gold Harbor, at the E end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, and named by him for General von Bertrab, Chief Quartermaster in the German General Staff and Chief of the Land Survey, who was chairman of the expedition.

Bertrab Nunatak 77°55'S, 34°32'W

A nunatak located along the south side of Lerchenfeld Glacier and about 5 mi WSW of the Littlewood Nunataks. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for General von Bertrab.

Bertram Glacier 70°50'S, 67°28'W

Glacier, 15 mi long and 18 mi wide at its mouth, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound between Wade and Gurney Points. Discovered and first surveyed in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for George C.L. Bertram, biologist of the BGLE, 1934–37, and member of the discovery party, who in 1949 became Dir. of the Scott Polar Research Inst., Cambridge.

Bertrand Ice Piedmont 68°30'S, 67°00'W

An ice piedmont about 11 mi long and from 3 to 5 mi wide, lying between Rymill Bay and Mikkelsen Bay on the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. It is bounded on the SE side by Pavie Ridge and on the NE side by Black Thumb. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC after Kenneth J. Bertrand (1910–78), Professor of Geography, the Catholic University of America, Washington, DC. A geomorphologist and Antarctic historian, Bertrand was a member of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1947–73; chairman, 1962–73. His *Americans in Antarctica, 1775–1948*, published in 1971, is the most extensive and authoritative account of American involvement in the Antarctic.

Bertrand Island: see Stanley Island 66°32'S, 63°40'W

Berwick Glacier 84°36'S, 165°45'E

A tributary glacier, 14 mi long, flowing SE between Marshall Mountains and Adams Mountains to enter Beardmore Glacier at Willey Point. Named by BrAE (1907–09) after HMS *Berwick*, a vessel on which Lt. Jameson B. Adams of BrAE had served. The map of the BrAE (1910–13) and some subsequent maps transpose the positions of Berwick Glacier and Swinford Glacier. The latter lies 12 mi southwestward. The original application (BrAE, 1907–09) of Berwick Glacier is the one recommended. Not: Swinford Glacier.

Berwick Glacier: see Swinford Glacier 84°45'S, 164°10'E

Besch, Mount 78°11'S, 84°43'W

Mountain (1,210 m) forming the S end of Barnes Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Ellen Glacier, on the E side of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Marvin E. Besch, USAF, who participated in establishing the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Besnard Point 64°50'S, 63°29'W

Point which lies at the SE side of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, and marks the E side of the entrance to Alice Creek, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for A. Besnard, seaman on the expedition ship *Français*.

Bessinger Nunatak 85°05'S, 64°41'W

A mound-shaped nunatak, 1,640 m, standing at the SW end of Mackin Table, 3 mi E of Mount Tolchin, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. C.D. Bessinger, Jr. (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Best, Cape 54°05'S, 36°49'W

Cape which marks the W side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1912 and is well established. Not: Cabo Óptimo.

Best, Mount 66°49'S, 51°23'E

Mountain 1.5 mi SW of Mount Morrison, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for F. Best, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Best Peak 54°07'S, 36°49'W

Peak, 600 m, standing SW of Illusion Point, Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Besvikelsens Kap: see Disappointment, Cape 65°33'S, 61°43'W

Beta Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Small island which lies immediately N of Kappa Island and close SW of Alpha Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the second letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Rodeada.

Beta Peak 75°51'S, 160°06'E

A rock peak, 1,620 m, surmounting a small ice-free mesa 2 mi NE of Pudding Butte, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because they always referred to this feature throughout the season as Station B.

Betbeder, Cape 63°37'S, 56°41'W

Cape which marks the SW end of Andersson Island, lying in Antarctic Sound off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for R. Admiral Onofre Betbeder, Argentine Minister of Marine, upon whose orders the Argentine ship *Uruguay* was dispatched to rescue Nordenskjöld's expedition. Not: Punta Castro.

Betbeder Islands 65°15'S, 65°03'W

Group of small islands and rocks in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 22 mi W of Cape Tuxen. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for R. Admiral Onofre Betbeder, Argentine Navy.

Betekhtina, Khrebet: see Betekhtin Range 71°54'S, 11°32'E

Betekhtin Range 71°54'S, 11°32'E

A mountain range c. 14 mi long, forming the S arm of the Humboldt Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet Academician A.G. Betekhtin. Not: Khrebet Betekhtina.

Betsy Cove: see Horten 54°17'S, 37°07'W

Bettle Peak 77°47'S, 163°30'E

Peak, 1,490 m, standing W of Bowers Piedmont Glacier and 6 mi N of Granite Knolls in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for James F. Bettle, USARP meteorologist and scientific leader at McMurdo station in 1962.

Betty, Mount 85°11'S, 163°45'W

A small ridge overlooking Ross Ice Shelf, located on the N side of Bigend Saddle in the NE extremity of the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Betty Andersson, nurse and housekeeper in the Amundsen family for many years.

Bevin Glacier 66°17'S, 63°47'W

Glacier 5 mi long, which flows E from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Graham Land into the NW end of Cabinet Inlet between Attlee and Anderson Glaciers. During December 1947, it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., British Minister of Labor and National Service and member of the War Cabinet.

Bewsher, Mount 70°54'S, 65°28'E

A prominent flat-topped mountain about 6 mi E of Mount McMahon in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by the ANARE southern party (1956–57) led by W.G. Bewsher, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1956, for whom it is named.

Beyl Head 74°05'S, 116°31'W

An ice-covered headland midway on the E side of Wright Island, along Getz Ice Shelf, Bakutis Coast. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Cdr. David D. Beyl, USN, Operations Officer, OpDFrz 1976, with responsibility for planning the Dome Charlie (q.v.) aircraft recovery program which resulted in the successful recovery of two LC-130 aircraft damaged during OpDFrz 1975.

Bibby Point 63°48'S, 57°57'W

A steep rocky point with snow slopes falling away inland, at the NE corner of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC for John S. Bibby, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay, 1958–59.

Bibra Valley 79°57'S, 155°30'E

Ice-free valley bounded eastward by Danum Platform, lying 6 mi NE of Haven Mountain in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Bibra is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Bickerton, Cape 66°20'S, 136°56'E

Ice-covered point 5 mi ENE of Gravenoire Rock which marks the N extremity of the coastal area close E of Victor Bay. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and named by him for F. H. Bickerton, engineer of the expedition and leader of the Western Party which sighted the cape from its farthest west camp. Not: Cape Richardson.

Bidlingmaier, Cape 53°01'S, 73°32'E

A rocky cape at the E side of the entrance to Mechanics Bay, on the N side of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been known to American sealers as "Morgan's Point," as shown by Capt. H.C. Chester's 1860 sketch map of the island. The name "Negros Head" was also in use by American sealers during the 1860–70 period. The name Bidlingmaier was applied by the GerAE, under Drygalski, who made a running survey and landing along the N side of the island in 1902. Friedrich Bidlingmaier served as magnetician and meteorologist with the expedition. Not: Morgan's Point, Negros Head.

Bielecki Island 64°46'S, 64°29'W

An island 0.5 mi N of Trundy Island in the W part of Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Johannes N. Bielecki, Asst. Engineer in R.V. *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage to Palmer Station in 1968.

Bienvenido, Islas: see Welcome Islands 53°58'S, 37°29'W

Bienvenue, Cape 66°43'S, 140°31'E

Small rocky cape which is partially ice-covered, 44 m, forming the E side of the entrance to Piner Bay. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Barré, 1951–52, who established an astronomical control station on the cape. Bienvenue is a French word meaning welcome, and describes the pleasure of the French party at finding a cape not shown on previous charts where a landing could be made.

Bierle, Mount 71°30'S, 167°19'E

A mountain (2,360 m) rising 4.5 mi N of Mount Granholm in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Donald A. Bierle, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Bier Point 74°10'S, 164°09'E

A projecting point on the E side of Campbell Glacier, 7 mi NE of Mount Queensland, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Jeffrey W. Bier, biologist, McMurdo Station winter party, 1966.

Big Ben 53°06'S, 73°31'E

A massive ice-covered mountain, 2,745 m, which is the central and dominating feature on Heard Island, and toward which the relief of the island rises from all sides. The name was apparently applied by American sealers at Heard Island following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. The name was found to be already in common use when the British expedition under Nares visited the island in the *Challenger* in 1874 and made a survey of its salient features. Not: Big Ben Peak, Emperor William Peak, Kaiser Wilhelm-Berg, Old Ben Mountain.

Big Ben Peak: see Big Ben 53°06'S, 73°31'E

Big Brother Bluff 71°28'S, 159°48'E

A high, angular granite bluff (2,840 m) along the W wall of Daniels Range, 6 mi N of Mount Burnham, in the Usarp Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because it is visible from 50 mi N and from many points across Rennick Glacier. Hence the reminiscence from George Orwell's famous saying.

Big Diamonen Island: see Diamonen Island 64°02'S, 61°17'W

Bigelow Rock 66°10'S, 95°25'E

Low, ice-covered rock about 150 ft long, with numerous rock exposures close above sea level, lying immediately W of Shackleton Ice Shelf, about 25 mi NE of Junction Corner. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. An astronomical control station was established on the rock by USN OpWml, 1947–48. Named by the US-ACAN for Tech. Sgt. George H. Bigelow, USMC, tractor driver-mechanic with USN OpHjp and USN OpWml. Not: Burton Island Rock.

Bigend Saddle 85°12'S, 163°50'W

A snow-covered saddle at the SW side of Mount Betty in northern Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. The saddle was traversed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. It was named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, because one of the party's motor toboggans was abandoned here with a smashed big end bearing.

Biggs Island 67°48'S, 68°53'W

Small island forming the easternmost of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Thomas Biggs, a Falkland Islander, coxswain of the launch of RRS *John Biscoe* which was used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit to chart this island in 1963.

Bigler Nunataks 70°45'S, 159°55'E

A cluster of notable nunataks lying southeastward of Pomerantz Tableland between Keim Peak and Lovejoy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Bigler, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Bigo, Mount 65°46'S, 64°17'W

Mountain, 1,980 m, standing immediately SW of Mount Perchot at the head of Bigo Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, probably for Robert Bigo of Calais, a member of the Lique Maritime Française.

Bigo Bay 65°43'S, 64°30'W

Bay 8 mi long and 6 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Garcia and the peninsula surmounted by Magnier Peaks. The FrAE, 1908–10, first sighted this bay but charted it as the southern part of Leroux Bay. The BGLE, 1934–37, determined that the peninsula surmounted by Magnier Peaks separates this bay from Leroux Bay. Named by Rymill after Mount Bigo, a mountain at the head of the bay.

Bigourdan Fjord 67°33'S, 67°23'W

A sound, 12 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 2 mi wide, lying between Pourquoi Pas Island and the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Guillaume Bigourdan, noted French astronomer. It was roughly surveyed by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and resurveyed by the FIDS, 1948–50.

Big Razorback Island 77°41'S, 166°30'E

The southeasternmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying in Erebus Bay off the W side of Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. The name is descriptive. Not: Large Razorback Island, Razorback Island.

Bikjebugten: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

Bilbad Peak: see Bildad Peak 65°49'S, 62°36'W

Bildad Peak 65°49'S, 62°36'W

A conspicuous snow-capped peak 5 mi W of Spouter Peak on the S side of Flask Glacier, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC after the fictional Captain Bildad, part-owner of the whaling ship *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. Not: Bilbad Peak.

Bilgeri Glacier 66°01'S, 64°47'W

Glacier flowing into Barilari Bay S of Huitfeldt Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Georg Bilgeri (1873–1934), Austrian pioneer exponent of skiing, inventor of the first spring ski binding, and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals.

Bill, Ostrov: see Beall Island 66°18'S, 110°29'E

Billboard, The 77°04'S, 145°40'W

Massive granite monolith with vertical faces rising more than 300 m above the continental ice, standing just W of Mount Rea between Arthur and Boyd Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in November 1934 by the ByrdAE sledge party under Paul Siple, and so named because of its form and appearance.

Billey Bluff 75°32'S, 140°02'W

A rocky coastal bluff 4 mi SW of Mount Langway in the W part of Ickes Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by

US-ACAN for John P. Billey, ionospheric physicist, Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1971. Not: Landry Peak.

Billie Peak 64°45'S, 63°23'W

Peak, 725 m, which rises 1.5 mi ENE of Bay Point on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Billie Rocks 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Group of rocks 0.1 mi NE of Drying Point, lying in Borge Bay along the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Billie Rock, for the easternmost rock of the group, appeared on a chart based upon a 1927 sketch survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. The name has since been extended to include the entire group.

Billing, Mount 75°43'S, 160°54'E

A wedge-shaped mountain, 1,420 m, standing between Mount Mallis and Mount Bowen in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Graham Billing, public relations officer at Scott Base, 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons.

Billingane Peaks 68°21'S, 59°18'E

A cluster of four peaks, about 5 mi ESE of See Nunatak at the E end of the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Maruff Peaks.

Bill Inlet 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Small inlet lying immediately E of Undine Harbor, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Billis Islet: see Bills Island 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Bill Rock 54°09'S, 36°39'W

Rock which lies 0.3 mi E of the S end of Grass Island in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named in 1928 by DI personnel.

Bills Gulch 68°05'S, 65°50'W

The northern of two glaciers flowing E from the plateau upland into the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. This glacier was used by the sledge party under Paul H. Knowles which traversed Antarctic Peninsula from the East Base of the USAS on its way to Hilton Inlet in 1940. Named by the USAS for a lead dog that died at this point. The name has been approved because of its wide use on maps and in reports.

Bills Island 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Island which lies close NE of Goudier Island in the harbor of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Billis Islet.

Bills Point 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Point marking the S extremity of Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly charted Delta Island in 1927. The feature was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

Billycock Hill 68°10'S, 66°33'W

Rounded, ice-covered hill which rises to 1,630 m and projects 180 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated close N of the head of

Neny Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS and named by them for its resemblance to a billycock hat.

Binary Peaks 54°29'S, 36°05'W

A steep pinnacle covered with snow with two snow free and therefore conspicuous summits, situated 1.5 mi NW of Mount Krokisius and 2 mi NNW of Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. This feature was named "Doppelspitz" (double peaks) by a German expedition under Schrader, 1882–83, and was identified by the British Combined Services Expedition of 1964–65. An English form of the name, Binary Peaks, was recommended by UK-APC in 1971. Not: Doppelspitz.

Binder Beach 54°01'S, 37°43'W

A moraine beach at the head of Right Whale Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey by DI personnel in 1930.

Binder Rocks 74°14'S, 115°03'W

An isolated rock outcrop located 4 mi S of Siglin Rocks on the W side of Martin Peninsula, Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. R.A. Binder, USN, maintenance coordinator at the Williams Field air strip, McMurdo Sound, during Deep Freeze 1967.

Binders Nunataks 72°36'S, 62°58'E

Two small, light-colored nunataks standing 37 mi N of Mount Scherger in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos and surveys by ANARE, 1957–60. Named by ANCA after a fictional character in the novel *Ascent of Rumdoodle* by W.E. Bowman.

Bindschadler Glacier 77°58'S, 162°09'E

A glacier in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land, flowing N between Table Mountain and Platform Spur to join Emmanuel Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after glaciologist Robert A. Bindschadler of the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; from 1983 a principal investigator for USARP studies of the West Antarctic ice sheet including dynamics of ice streams in the Siple Coast area, their interaction with the Ross Ice Shelf, and the role of polar ice sheets in global climate change. Not: Bindshadler Glacier.

Bindshadler Glacier: see Bindschadler Glacier 77°56'S, 162°09'E

Bingen Cirque 72°41'S, 3°18'W

A conspicuous cirque in the steep, eastern rock cliffs of Jokulskarvet Ridge in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bingen (the bin).

Bingham Col: see Safety Col 68°20'S, 66°57'W

Bingham Glacier 69°23'S, 63°10'W

Glacier 15 mi long flowing eastward to the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula, with Cape Reichelderfer as its southern portal. The coast where Bingham Glacier reaches Larsen Ice Shelf was photographed by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and was mapped by the BGLE under Rymill, who with E.W. Bingham sledged across the peninsula to a point close S of this glacier in 1936. It was also mapped in 1940 by the

USAS. Named by the US-SCAN in 1947 for Surgeon Lt. Cdr. E.W. Bingham, RN, of the BGLE.

Bingham Peak 79°26'S, 84°47'W

A sharp peak (1,540 m.) located 2.5 mi SE of Springer Peak in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph P. Bingham, auroral scientist at Eight Station in 1965.

Bingley Glacier 84°29'S, 167°10'E

A glacier 8 mi long in Queen Alexandra Range, draining S from the slopes of Mount Kirkpatrick, Mount Dickerson and Barnes Peak and entering Beardmore Glacier just N of Adams Mountains. Named by E.H. Shackleton (BrAE, 1907–09) after Bingley, England, the ancestral home of the Shackleton family.

Binnie Peaks 54°03'S, 37°52'W

Twin peaks rising to 1,400 m to the N of Romerof Head in western South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Edward B. Binnie, second British resident Magistrate, South Georgia, 1915–26, succeeding James Innes Wilson.

Binn Peak 62°43'S, 60°26'W

A peak (400 m) surmounting Miers Bluff at the SW end of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. T. Binn, Master of the sealer *Minerva*, from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Bio Bio, Isla: see Rambler Island 66°28'S, 66°27'W

Birchall Peaks 76°29'S, 146°20'W

Group of peaks 3 mi W of Mount Iphigene, on the S side of Block Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE. Named by Byrd for Frederick T. Birchall, member of the staff of the *New York Times* which published the expedition's press dispatches.

Bird, Cape 77°10'S, 166°41'E

Cape which marks the N extremity of Ross Island. Discovered in 1841 by a British expedition under Ross, and named by him for Lt. Edward J. Bird of the ship *Erebus*.

Bird, Mount 77°17'S, 166°43'E

Mountain, 1,765 m, standing about 7 mi S of Cape Bird, the N extremity of Ross Island. Mapped by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. Apparently named by them after Cape Bird.

Bird Bluff 76°30'S, 144°36'W

A rock bluff on the N side of the Fosdick Mountains, 2.5 mi E of Mount Colombo, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles F. Bird, Meteorological Officer on the Staff of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1968.

Birdie Rocks 54°03'S, 37°58'W

Group of rocks lying S of Undine Harbor between Begg Point and Saluta Rocks, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Bird Island 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Island 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, separated from the W end of South Georgia by Bird Sound. Discovered in 1775 by a British

Bird Ridge

expedition under Cook, who so named it because he saw numerous birds on the island. Not: Isla Pájaro, Vogel Insel.

Bird Peak: see Roché Peak 54°00'S, 38°02'W

Bird Ridge 66°47'S, 55°04'E

Partially ice-covered ridge 7 mi long, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Storegutt, westward of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named for G. Bird, senior electronics technician at Mawson in 1961.

Bird Rocks: see Bryde Rocks 54°01'S, 38°16'W

Birdsend Bluff 64°45'S, 62°33'W

Rocky bluff at the S side of the mouth of Wheatstone Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name originated when two members of the FIDS were camped immediately below this bluff in May 1956 and a fall of rock from the bluff flattened a bird outside their tent. Not: Mesa Negra.

Bird Sound 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Hazardous but navigable sound, 1 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, separating Bird Island from the W end of South Georgia. The names La Roche Strait and Bird Sound were used interchangeably for this feature on charts for many years. Bird Sound, which takes its name from nearby Bird Island, is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Bird Strait, La Roche Strait.

Bird Strait: see Bird Sound 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Birdwell Point 74°18'S, 128°10'W

The NW point of Dean Island, lying within the Getz Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Keith W. Birdwell, ET1, USN, Electronics Technician at Byrd Station, 1969.

Biretta Peak 73°04'S, 163°12'E

A small peak (2,530 m) on the E side of Pain Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, from its resemblance to the square cap worn by Roman Catholic and some Anglican clerics.

Birger Bergersenfjellet: see Bergersen, Mount 72°04'S, 25°48'E

Birkenhauer Island 66°29'S, 110°37'E

A mainly ice-free island lying S of Boffa Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for the Reverend Henry F. Birkenhauer, S.J., seismologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958. Not: Ostrov Golyy.

Birks, Mount 65°18'S, 62°10'W

Conspicuous, pyramid-shaped mountain, 1,035 m, at the N side of the mouth of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. In 1928 Sir Hubert Wilkins gave the name Mount Napier Birks, after Napier Birks of Adelaide, Australia, to two conspicuous, black peaks which he observed and photographed from the air as lying close N of his Crane Channel. This coast was charted by the FIDS in 1947, but it has not been possible to identify Wilkins' Mount Napier Birks. Since Crane Channel was definitely identified as Crane Glacier, the UK-APC recommended in 1950 that the name, shortened to Mount Birks, be given to this conspicuous mountain

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lying close N of the mouth of the glacier. Not: Mount Napier Birks.

Birley Glacier 65°58'S, 64°21'W

Glacier, at least 10 mi long, flowing W into the E extremity of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill, and later named for Kenneth P. Birley, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Birthday Point 71°26'S, 169°24'E

A bold rock point between Pressure Bay and Berg Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted and named by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Bisco Bay: see Biscoe Bay 64°48'S, 63°50'W

Biscoe, Archipiélago: see Biscoe Islands 66°00'S, 66°30'W

Biscoe, Presqu'île de: see Biscoe Point 64°49'S, 63°49'W

Biscoe, Mount 66°13'S, 51°22'E

Distinctive sharp black peak, 700 m, surmounting Cape Ann, 3 mi N of Mount Hurley. Photographed from the air on Dec. 22, 1929 by a Norwegian expedition under Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the *Norvegia*, and on Jan. 14, 1930 photographed from the *Discovery* by the BANZARE under Mawson. The peak is thought to be the feature discovered on March 16, 1831 and named Cape Ann by John Biscoe. The name Cape Ann has been retained for the adjoining cape; Mawson named the peak for its apparent discoverer, John Biscoe, Master, RN, Ret., noted British Antarctic explorer. Its position was fixed by an ANARE survey party in 1957.

Biscoe Bay 64°48'S, 63°50'W

Bay which indents the SW coast of Anvers Island immediately N of Biscoe Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for John Biscoe, who may have landed there in February 1832. Not: Bisco Bay.

Biscoe Bay: see Sulzberger Bay 77°00'S, 152°00'W

Biscoe Islands 66°00'S, 66°30'W

Chain of islands, of which the principal ones are Renaud, Rabot, Lavoisier and Watkins, lying parallel to the W coast of Graham Land and extending 80 mi in a NE-SW direction. Named for John Biscoe, leader of a British expedition which explored the islands on Feb. 17 and 18, 1832. Not: Archipiélago Biscoe.

Biscoe Point 64°49'S, 63°49'W

Rocky point forming the SE side of Biscoe Bay, immediately N of Access Point on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The FrAE under Charcot roughly surveyed the SW coast of Anvers Island in 1904. They gave the name "Presqu'île de Biscoe" to a small peninsula on the SE side of Biscoe Bay, honoring John Biscoe who may have landed in the vicinity in 1832. When the coast was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1955, two rocky points were found in approximately that location; the name Biscoe Point has been applied to the more prominent of the two. Not: Presqu'île de Biscoe.

Biscuit Step 72°22'S, 168°30'E

A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier above its junction with Trafalgar Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its north half, but there is a good route of easy gradient through it toward its southern end. Biscuits were an important part of the expedition's rations (Australasian colloquialism "tucker"), and a small cache of them was left near the step for the return down the glacier by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which named the feature.

Bishop, Mount 83°43'S, 168°42'E

A prominent mountain, 3,020 m, standing 2 mi S of Ahmadjian Peak in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Barry Chapman Bishop (1932–94), USAF, an observer with the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1956–57); member of the Staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1958 and 1959; member of the American party which on May 22, 1962, succeeded in climbing Mount Everest.

Bishop Peak 78°10'S, 162°09'E

A sharp peak rising to 3,460 m near the center of Rampart Ridge, Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 after the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Bismarck Strait 64°51'S, 64°00'W

Strait between the S end of Anvers and Wiencke Islands and the Wilhelm Archipelago. Explored in 1874 by a German expedition under Dallmann, and named by him for the German statesman, Prince Otto von Bismarck.

Bistre, Mount 65°03'S, 62°03'W

A mountain on the N side of Evans Glacier on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and again in 1955. The name, by UK-APC, is descriptive of the dark brown color of the steep E and S rock faces of the feature.

Bitgood, Mount 76°29'S, 144°55'W

A mountain (1,150 m) between Mount Lockhart and Mount Colombo on the N side of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Charles D. Bitgood, geologist with the USARP party to the Fosdick Mountains, 1967–68.

Bizeux Rock 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Rocky island 0.1 mi long lying 0.1 mi E of Manchot Island and close NE of Cape Margerie. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for the island located in the center of the Rance estuary, France.

Bjaaland, Mount 86°33'S, 164°14'W

A rock peak (2,675 m), the southeasternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Olaf Bjaaland, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount

Bjaaland. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen's South Pole Party. Not: Mount Olaf Bjaaland.

Bjarne Aagaard Islands: see Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E

Bjelland Point 54°06'S, 36°44'W

Point on the N coast of South Georgia, immediately S of Second Milestone and 1.5 mi ENE of Robertson Point. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sigurd L. Bjelland, Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor for several years beginning in 1951.

Bjerke, Mount 71°58'S, 9°43'E

Large mountain, 2,840 m, forming the southern end of the Conrad Mountains in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Henry Bjerke, mechanic with NorAE, 1957–59. Not: Bjerkenuten.

Bjerkenuten: see Bjerke, Mount 71°58'S, 9°43'E

Bjerkö Head: see Darnley, Cape 67°43'S, 69°30'E

Bjerkö Headland: see Darnley, Cape 67°43'S, 69°30'E

Bjerkø Peninsula 67°50'S, 69°30'E

Broad ice-covered peninsula forming the W shore of MacKenzie Bay. Norwegian whalers explored this area in January and February 1931, naming the cape at the end of this peninsula for gunner Reidar Bjerkø of the whale catcher *Bouvet II*, from whose deck the coast was sketched January 19. Since Sir Douglas Mawson probably saw this cape from a great distance as early as Dec. 26, 1929, the Australian name of Cape Darnley has been retained for the cape, while the Norwegian name has been applied to the peninsula.

Björnert Cliffs 74°58'S, 135°09'W

A series of ice-covered cliffs which face seaward along the northern side of McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. The cliffs stand between Hanessian Foreland and Hagey Ridge and descend abruptly from about 800 m, the average summit elevation, to 400 m at the base. The feature was photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN (1974) for Rolf P. Björnert of the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, who served in the capacity of Station Projects Manager for Antarctica.

Bjørn Spur 71°55'S, 4°39'E

A rock spur which extends northeastward from Skigarden Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Bjørn Grytøyr, scientific assistant with NorAE (1956–58).

Bjornstadt Bay 54°35'S, 35°55'W

Small bay lying 1.5 mi NE of Gold Harbor, along the E coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1929.

Black, Arrecife: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Black, Cape: see Black Crag 71°46'S, 98°06'W

Black, Mount 85°14'S, 178°22'W

A prominent mountain (3,005 m) with a gentle snow-covered slope on its SW side and a steep rock face on its NW side, forming

a part of the polar escarpment just W of Bennett Platform and the upper reaches of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on his return flight from the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Van Lear Black, American financier and contributor to ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Black Beach: see Blacksand Beach 77°33'S, 166°08'E

Blackburn, Mount 86°17'S, 147°16'W

A massive, flat-topped mountain, 3,275 m, standing just E of Scott Glacier where it surmounts the SW end of California Plateau and the Watson Escarpment, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by and named for Quin A. Blackburn, geologist, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sledged the length of Scott Glacier in December 1934. Not: Mount Jessie O'Keefe.

Blackburn Nunatak 83°49'S, 66°13'W

A prominent nunatak, 965 m, marking the N extremity of Rambo Nunataks in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Archie B. Blackburn, (MC) USN, officer in charge at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Black Cap 79°00'S, 161°51'E

A prominent black rock peak which surmounts the NW end of Teall Island, just S of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Sighted and given this descriptive name in February 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Black Coast 71°45'S, 62°00'W

That portion of the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Boggs and Cape Mackintosh. This coast was discovered and photographed from the air by members of the East Base of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, on a flight of Dec. 30, 1940. The most southerly point reached was Wright Inlet in 74°S, but features as far S as Bowman Peninsula are identifiable in the aerial photographs taken on the flight. Named after Cdr. (later Admiral) Richard B. Black, USNR (1902–92), leader of the Dec. 30 flight and commanding officer of the East Base. Not: Richard Black Coast.

Black Crag 71°46'S, 98°06'W

A small steep cliff rock exposure at the NE end of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. The feature is just S of small Mulroy Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for George H. Black, supply officer of the ByrdAE in 1928–30. Not: Cape Black.

Black Face 77°51'S, 160°53'E

The S wall of an E-W ridge in Arena Valley, 1 mi S of East Beacon, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The feature is a prominent landmark and is formed by a dolerite dike which rises over 300 m above the floor of the valley. Named by NZ-APC from the color of the rock following geological work in the area by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby in 1980–81.

Blackface Point 67°57'S, 65°24'W

A rocky and precipitous point 3 mi NW of Cape Freeman on the E coast of Graham Land. The point was photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC in description of the extremely black rock exposed at the end of the point.

Black Glacier 71°40'S, 164°42'E

A broad tributary to the Lillie Glacier flowing NE, marking the SE extent of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert F. Black, geologist, University of Wisconsin, project leader for Antarctic patterned ground studies, who carried out research in the McMurdo Sound region during several summer seasons in the 1960's.

Black Head 54°04'S, 37°07'W

Dark, rugged promontory, 60 m high, separating Cook and Possession Bays on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by DI personnel who charted this area in 1929–30.

Black Head 66°06'S, 65°37'W

Dark headland marking the S side of the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped and given this descriptive name by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Cabo Black Head, Cabo Morro Negro.

Black Head, Cabo: see Black Head 66°06'S, 65°37'W

Blackhead Rock: see Blackrock Head 67°15'S, 58°59'E

Black Hill: see Clark Nunatak 62°40'S, 60°55'W

Black Island 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Island 0.2 mi long, lying close SW of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named descriptively in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Black Island 78°12'S, 166°25'E

An island in the Ross Archipelago, 12 mi long, projecting through the Ross Ice Shelf to a height of 1,040 meters. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named by them for its appearance. The island is largely ice free and principally composed of black volcanic rock. Not: Schwarze Insel, Svart Öya.

Black Island Channel 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Channel 0.1 mi wide between Black Island and Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Canal Isla Negra.

Black Nunataks 72°59'S, 74°28'E

A group of about nine nunataks located 10 mi WSW of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA after I. Black, geophysicist at Mawson Station, 1963.

Black Pass 67°40'S, 67°34'W

A pass trending NE-SW, 3 mi W of Mount Arronax, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC after Stanley E. Black (1933–58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy Island, 1957–58, and Horseshoe Island, 1958, who, with D. Statham and G. Stride, was lost between Dion Islands and Horseshoe Island in May 1958, in a break up of the sea ice.

Black Peak: see Greaves Peak 62°28'S, 59°59'W

Black Point 54°00'S, 37°42'W

Point on the W side of Right Whale Bay, 1.4 mi SSW of Nameless Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1930.

Black Point 62°29'S, 60°43'W

Point which lies 2.5 mi SE of Cape Shirreff on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was known to sealers as early as 1822. It was charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Punta Negra.

Black Prince, Mount 71°47'S, 168°15'E

Mountain (3,405 m) composed of dark colored rock, which tends to create an imposing appearance. Located 4 mi W of Mount Ajax in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its appearance and also for the New Zealand Cruiser HMNZS *Black Prince*.

Black Pudding Peak 76°50'S, 161°45'E

An isolated black mountain located 2 mi NW of Mount Brøgger in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named for its squat black appearance by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Black Reef: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Black Ridge 74°24'S, 163°36'E

A prominent rock ridge in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land, 7 mi long and rising to 1,500 m, forming a divide between the Priestley and Corner Glaciers. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because of its appearance.

Black Ridge: see Hanson Ridge 77°17'S, 163°19'E

Black Rock 53°39'S, 41°48'W

Low rock 10 mi SE of Shag Rocks and some 105 mi WNW of South Georgia. Black Rock may have been considered as part of the “Aurora Islands” reported in this vicinity by the ship *Aurora* in 1762. It was charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Not: Roca Negra.

Black Rock 53°01'S, 73°34'E

A small, dark rock lying immediately NW of Morgan Island and 0.2 mi N of Heard Island. The feature appears to be roughly shown on an 1860 sketch map prepared by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in this area during this period. The name, which is descriptive, appears to have been applied on charts about 1932, probably as a result of the 1929 BANZARE work under Mawson.

Black Rock: see Tomblin Rock 57°04'S, 26°39'W

Blackrock Head 67°15'S, 58°59'E

Conspicuous coastal rock outcrop on the eastern part of Law Promontory, 3 mi NW of Tryne Point. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* and so named by them for its black, rocky appearance. Not: Blackhead Rock.

Blackrock Ridge 64°17'S, 56°43'W

A ridge of exposed dark rock trending WSW-ESE, located 1.5 mi N of Penguin Point in central Seymour Island. The descriptive name “Filo Negro” (black ridge) was applied to this feature in Argentine geological reports on the island in 1978. The approved name, jointly recommended by US-ACAN and UK-APC in 1991, avoids duplication with Black Ridge (q.v.), Deep Freeze Range. Not: Filo Negro.

Black Rocks 54°08'S, 36°38'W

Small group of rocks 0.5 mi SE of Framnaes Point in the N part of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name Blenheim Rocks has

appeared for these rocks, but since about 1930 the name Black Rocks has been used more consistently. Not: Blenheim Rocks.

Blacksand Beach 77°33'S, 166°08'E

A beach formed of black volcanic sand at Cape Royds, Ross Island, about 0.5 mi northward of Flagstaff Point. The descriptive name was given by members of the BrAE, 1907–09, who found the beach within safe walking distance of their base hut near Flagstaff Point. Not: Black Beach, Sandy Beach.

Blackstone Plain 57°45'S, 26°28'E

A small plain just S of Harper Point at the N end of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. This lowland feature is made up of dark basaltic lavas and, in 1964, personnel from HMS *Protector* found it to be the only area of the island free from ice and snow. The descriptive name was given by UK-APC in 1971.

Black Stump 72°22'S, 163°48'E

A prominent but low mountain 4.5 mi SE of Monte Cassino in the Freyberg Mountains. The feature is a black peaked mass of andesite rock, possibly the stump of an old volcano. Descriptively named by NZARP geologist P.J. Oliver, who studied the mountain in the 1981–82 season.

Black Thumb 68°25'S, 66°53'W

Mountain, 1,190 m, with notched and precipitous sides, standing between Romulus Glacier and Bertrand Ice Piedmont on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Black Thumb Mountain, Monte Pulgar Negro.

Black Thumb Mountain: see Black Thumb 68°25'S, 66°53'W

Blackwall Glacier 86°10'S, 159°40'W

A tributary glacier, 8 mi long, which drains a portion of the W slope of Nilsen Plateau. It flows NW along the NE side of Hansen Spur to join Amundsen Glacier. The name was used by both the 1963–64 and 1970–71 Ohio State University field parties at Nilsen Plateau; all the rock walls surrounding this glacier are black in appearance.

Blackwall Mountains 68°22'S, 66°48'W

Mountains rising to 1,370 m, extending in a WNW-ESE direction for 5 mi and lying close S of Neny Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. They are bounded to the E by Remus Glacier, to the S by Romulus Glacier, and are separated from Red Rock Ridge to the W by Safety Col. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the black cliffs of the mountains facing Rymill Bay remain snow free throughout the year. Not: Climbing Range.

Blackwelder, Mount 77°59'S, 161°04'E

A sharp, mainly ice-free peak in N Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land, rising to 2,340 m W of Vernier Valley and 6 mi N of Pivot Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1947–59. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Lt. Cdr. Billy G. Blackwelder, USN, Senior Helicopter Pilot, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), USN OpDFrz, 1971–72 and 1975–77.

Blackwelder Glacier 77°56'S, 164°12'E

A pocket glacier, 1 mi wide and 2 mi long, between Salmon Hill and Hobbs Glacier in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied

during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58, by Troy L. Péwé and was named by him for Dr. Eliot Blackwelder, former head of the Geology Department at Stanford University. Not: Ricky Glacier.

Blade Ridge 63°25'S, 57°05'W

Sharp rock ridge marked by three peaks, the highest 575 m, forming the NW wall of Depot Glacier near the head of Hope Bay, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The descriptive name was given by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1945.

Blades, Mount 77°10'S, 145°15'W

A mountain 3 mi WNW of Bailey Ridge, on the N side of Boyd Glacier in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.L. Blades, USN, in charge of Antarctic support activities at McMurdo Station during the winter of 1965.

Blades Glacier 77°38'S, 153°00'W

A glacier flowing E from the snow-covered saddle just N of La Gorce Peak, Alexandra Mountains. It merges with Dalton Glacier on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William Robert Blades who served as navigator during USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and Operation Deep Freeze (1955–59).

Blaff, Ostrov: see Bluff Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E

Blaiklock Glacier 80°30'S, 29°51'W

Glacier 16 mi long, flowing N from Turnpike Bluff, then NW to Mounts Provender and Lowe in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Kenneth V. Blaiklock, leader of the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56 and surveyor with the transpolar party in 1956–58.

Blaiklock Island 67°33'S, 67°04'W

High and rugged, irregular-shaped island 9 mi long, lying between Bigourdan Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord. It is separated from Pourquoi Pas Island by The Narrows and from the W coast of Graham Land by Jones Channel. The feature was partially surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, at which time it was charted as a promontory. It was determined to be an island in 1949 by Kenneth V. Blaiklock, FIDS surveyor for whom it is named.

Blair, Mount 72°32'S, 160°49'E

A small but conspicuous mountain (2,120 m) standing 6 mi NW of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Terence T. Blair, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Blair Glacier 66°45'S, 124°32'E

A glacier draining northward to the western corner of Maury Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for James L. Blair, Midshipman on the sloop *Peacock* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Blair Islands 66°50'S, 143°10'E

A group of small islands lying 4 mi W of Cape Gray, at the E side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the group for J.H. Blair, Chief Officer on the *Aurora*.

Blair Peak 67°48'S, 62°53'E

Sharp peak, 960 m, situated 2 mi SE of Rumdoodle Peak in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957–60, and named for James Blair, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, 1958.

Blåisen Valley 72°32'S, 3°42'W

A small cirquelike valley on the W side of Borg Mountain just N of Borggarden Valley, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Blåisen (the blue ice).

Blake, Cape 68°26'S, 148°55'E

A rocky cape on the Organ Pipe Cliffs, 4 mi W of Cape Wild. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for L.R. Blake, geologist and cartographer with the Macquarie Island party of the expedition.

Blake Island 63°38'S, 59°01'W

A narrow ice-free island 1.5 mi long, lying in Bone Bay along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC after Patrick J. Blake, midshipman on the brig *Williams* used in exploring the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait in 1820.

Blake Island: see Koll Rock 67°24'S, 60°41'E

Blakeney Point 66°14'S, 110°35'E

The north point of Clark Peninsula on Budd Coast. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for A.A. Blakeney, Photographer's Mate on USN OpHjp flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164°, East longitude. The point was remapped from air photos taken by a Soviet expedition in 1956 and by ANARE in 1956 and 1962.

Blake Nunataks 74°10'S, 66°40'E

A group of three low, flat-topped nunataks running in a line NE-SW between Wilson Bluff and Mount Maguire, near the head of Lambert Glacier. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during a photographic flight in November 1956. Named by ANCA for J.R. Blake, auroral physicist at Mawson Station in 1958. Not: Blake Peaks.

Blake Peak 76°01'S, 143°44'W

An isolated peak on the SW side of Siemiatkowski Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Dale G. Blake, ionospheric scientist at Byrd Station, 1964.

Blake Peaks: see Blake Nunataks 74°10'S, 66°40'E

Blake Rock 85°11'S, 64°50'W

An isolated rock lying 5 mi S of the S end of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph A. Blake, Jr., construction electrician at South Pole Station, winter 1960.

Blåklettane Hills 72°26'S, 21°30'E

A small group of hills standing 18 mi SW of Bamse Mountain at the SW end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwe-

gian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHj, 1946–47, and named Blåklettane (the blue hills).

Blånabbane Nunataks 68°02'S, 63°01'E

A small group of nunataks about 15 mi E of Mount Twintop in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Anniversary Nunataks.

Blanchard, Sommet: see Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W

Blanchard Glacier 64°44'S, 62°05'W

Glacier flowing into Wilhelmina Bay between Garnerin and Sadler Points, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jean P. Blanchard (1753–1809), French aeronaut, the first professional balloon pilot, who, with John J. Jeffries, made the first balloon crossing of the English Channel in 1785.

Blanchard Hill 80°26'S, 21°56'W

A hill between Mount Kelsey and Whymper Spur in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), eastern Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Robert Blanchard, American inventor of a light-weight tent using a rigidly tensioned frame erected outside the tent.

Blanchard Nunataks 72°00'S, 64°50'W

An east-west trending group of nunataks, about 16 mi long, marking the south end of the Gutenko Mountains in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lloyd G. Blanchard, of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Assistant Editor, *Antarctic Journal of the United States*.

Blanchard Peak: see Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W

Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W

Rocky ridge, 520 m, at the N side of the mouth of Wiggins Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for a Monsieur Blanchard, then French Consul at Punta Arenas. Not: Blanchard Peak, Sommet Blanchard.

Blancmange Hill 64°00'S, 57°40'W

An outstanding ice-free coastal landmark located 3 mi NE of Stark Point on the E side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys taken 1958–61. The name is descriptive since the feature resembles a blancmange.

Blanco, Isla: see Bristol Island 59°02'S, 26°31'W

Blanco, Monte: see Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S, 55°14'W

Blanco Encalada, Grupo: see Henkes Islands 67°48'S, 68°56'W

Blankenship Glacier 77°59'S, 161°45'E

A steep glacier which descends N between La Count Mountain and Bubble Spur to enter upper Ferrar Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Donald D. Blankenship of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, University of Wisconsin; geophysical researcher at Dome Charlie in East Antarctica for several seasons, 1978–82; researcher of Siple Coast ice streams in

West Antarctica, 1983–88; at Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, from 1989.

Blank Peaks 79°45'S, 158°45'E

A cluster of ice-free peaks occupying the isolated ridge between Bartrum and Foggydog Glaciers in the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1960–61) and named for H. Richard Blank, geologist with the expedition. Not: Blank Peninsula.

Blank Peninsula: see Blank Peaks 79°45'S, 158°45'E

Blåskimen Island 70°25'S, 3°00'W

A high, ice covered island about 8 mi N of Novyy Island, at the juncture of the Jelbart and Fimbul Ice Shelves, Queen Maud Land. The island rises about 300 m above the general level of the ice shelf and is surrounded by this ice, except for the N side which borders the sea. The feature was roughly delineated by Norwegian cartographers working with air photos taken by NBSAE in 1951–52 and NorAE in 1958–59. They called the island Blåskimen and included the area now called Novyy Island. The SovAE mapped the feature in 1961 and showed it to be separated from Novyy Island. Not: Kupol Kruglyy.

Blechnum Peaks 54°12'S, 36°43'W

Three peaks, the highest 640 m, on the N-S ridge between Gulbrandsen Lake and Olsen Valley on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by UK-APC following BAS biological work in the area after the rare fern *Blechnum penna-marina*, whose occurrence in South Georgia is known only from the N and E slopes of these peaks and from adjacent Olsen Valley.

Bleclie Peaks 75°01'S, 134°14'W

Two peaks near the southern end of the N-S trending Perry Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Bleclie, AGC, USN, senior aerographer's mate on USS *Glacier* in these coastal waters, 1961–62.

Bleikskoltane Rocks 72°16'S, 27°22'E

Rocky outcrop 7 mi S of Balchen Mountain in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHj, 1946–47, and named Bleikskoltane (the pale knolls).

Blenheim Rocks: see Black Rocks 54°08'S, 36°38'W

Blériot Glacier 64°25'S, 61°10'W

Short, but wide, glacier lying E of Salvesen Cove on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis Blériot (1872–1936), French aviator who in 1907 flew the first full-size powered monoplane and made the first flight across the English Channel in July 1909.

Bleset Rock 73°39'S, 3°57'W

Rock lying 5 mi ESE of Enden Point, surmounting the ice divide between the Utrakket and Belgen Valleys in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Bleset.

Blessing Bluff 77°19'S, 163°03'E

Prominent rock bluff that marks the E end of Staeffler Ridge and overlooks Wilson Piedmont Glacier, located 6.5 mi W of Spike

Cape, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. George R. Blessing, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1973.

Bleue, Anse: see Blue Cove 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Blue Cove 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Cove lying immediately E of Cape Margerie. Charted and named in 1950 by the FrAE. The name is descriptive of the color of the water, "bleue" being French for blue. Not: Anse Bleue.

Blind Bay 67°31'S, 66°32'W

Small bay forming the NE extremity and head of Bourgeois Fjord and marking the junction of Fallières Coast and Loubet Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. So named by the FIDS, following a 1949 survey, because the bay proved a blind alley to sledging parties. Not: Bahía Ciega.

Blizzard Heights 84°37'S, 163°53'E

A high, elongate, flattish area in the Marshall Mountains, standing 2 mi NW of Blizzard Peak, from which it is separated by a broad snow col. The heights are about 2 mi long and rise 550 m above the surrounding snow surface. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67) because of proximity to Blizzard Peak.

Blizzard Peak 84°38'S, 164°08'E

The highest peak (3,375 m) in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Marshall. So named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because a blizzard prevented them from reaching it for several days.

Blob, The 73°24'S, 124°56'W

A fairly conspicuous, mound-shaped knoll that is almost completely snow covered, standing midway between Thurston Glacier and Armour Inlet on the N coast of Siple Island. This feature was first plotted by USGS from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump in January 1947. The descriptive name was suggested by a member of the US-ACAN staff on the basis of the appearance of the feature in the aerial photographs.

Bloch Peak 74°12'S, 163°15'E

A prominent peak in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land, between Priestley Glacier and the W part of Tourmaline Plateau. Named by US-ACAN in 1990 after Erich Bloch, Director, National Science Foundation, 1984–90. The Foundation, through its Office of Polar Programs, is responsible for the development of the U.S. Antarctic Program.

Block, Mount 85°46'S, 176°13'E

A nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains, standing 5 mi S of Block Peak. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Paul Block, Jr., son of Paul Block, a patron of the expedition. Not: Mount Paul Block.

Block Bay 76°15'S, 146°22'W

A long ice-filled bay lying E of Guest Peninsula along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE and named by Byrd for Paul Block, newspaper publisher and patron of the expedition. Not: Paul Block Bay.

Block Lake 54°10'S, 36°43'W

A lake in Karrakatta Valley, WNW of Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. The lake was dammed and served as a reservoir for the old Husvik whaling station. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after William C. Block, invertebrate zoologist; Head, BAS Terrestrial Zoology and Microbiology Section, since 1976, who worked many summers on South Georgia and on Signy Island.

Block Mountain 70°28'S, 68°52'W

Very prominent block-shaped mountain, 1,460 m, which juts E from the Douglas Range of Alexander Island immediately S of Transition Glacier. Its N, E, and S sides, which are demarked by sharply defined corners, are nearly vertical, and from its NE corner a low spur connects this mountain with Tilt Rock. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. The descriptive name was given by FIDS.

Block Peak 85°41'S, 176°13'E

A peak, 2,770 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mauger Nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for William Block, son of Paul Block who was a patron of the expedition. Not: Mount William Block.

Blodgett Iceberg Tongue 66°05'S, 130°00'E

A large iceberg tongue that extends seaward from the vicinity of Cape Morse and Cape Carr on the east side of Porpoise Bay. Named by US-ACAN for Gardner D. Blodgett, Office of Geography, Department of Interior, who, in 1955, prepared a sketch map of the coastal features of Antarctica between 84°E and 144°E from USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) aerial photographs. Since the iceberg tongue was partially delineated for the first time on the 1955 sketch map by Blodgett, use of his name for it is considered appropriate.

Blong Gully: see Crescent Stream 77°37'S, 163°10'E

Blood, Mount 85°01'S, 167°30'W

A mountain at the S side of the mouth of Somero Glacier, 2.5 mi NE of Mount Johnstone, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Richard H. Blood, USARP ionospheric physicist at the South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Bloomfield, Mount 72°59'S, 65°37'E

A low, domed, boulder-covered mountain 5 mi W of Mount Rymill in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer E. Bloomfield, RAAF, navigator with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1960.

Bloor Passage 65°14'S, 64°15'W

Passage leading northward from Meek Channel between Corner Island and Uruguay Island, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Able Seaman Vincent T. Bloor, RN, a member of the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area in 1957–58.

Bloor Reef 54°00'S, 37°41'W

A reef that dries, located off Binder Beach at the head of Right Whale Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Leading Seaman Vincent T. Bloor, who assisted in the survey of Right Whale Bay in April 1961.

Blount Nunatak 83°16'S, 51°19'W

A prominent nunatak, 1,630 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Lechner on the W side of Forrestal Range in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 during a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Hartford E. Blount, aviation machinists mate with USN Squadron VX during Operation Deep Freeze, 1956.

Blowaway, Mount 69°41'S, 158°09'E

A gneissic mountain (1,320 m) with extensive areas of exposed rock, located 12 mi WNW of Governor Mountain in the Wilson Hills. So named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, because three members of the party were forced by a blizzard to abandon their proposed survey and gravity station there.

Blow-me-down Bluff 68°03'S, 66°40'W

Prominent rock bluff, 1,820 m, standing at the N flank of Northeast Glacier on the W side of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and by the USAS in 1940. Resurveyed in 1946 and 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because the bluff stands in the windiest part of Northeast Glacier and many members of FIDS sledge parties have fallen in this area in high winds.

Blubaugh Nunatak 85°45'S, 134°06'W

A ridge-like nunatak located just S of the mouth of Kansas Glacier where it enters Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Donald D. Blubaugh, construction mechanic, Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Bludau, Gory: see Penck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W

Blue Glacier 77°50'S, 164°10'E

Large glacier which flows into Bowers Piedmont Glacier about 10 mi S of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, who gave it this name because of its clear blue ice at the time of discovery.

Blue Lake 77°32'S, 166°10'E

The largest of several small frozen lakes near Cape Royds, Ross Island, lying 0.5 mi NNE of Flagstaff Point. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) on account of the intensely vivid blue color of its ice.

Blue Whale Bay: see Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Small, sheltered anchorage entered 1 mi WSW of Cape Constance, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel. The blue whale is a commercially important species which is widely distributed in polar and subpolar waters; numbers are now very small. Not: Blue Whale Bay, Puerto Ballena Azul.

Blue Whale Mountain 54°04'S, 37°02'W

A mountain rising to 490 m at the W side of the head of Blue Whale Harbor, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1930 and named in association with the harbor.

Bluff Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E

An island lying 0.5 mi S of Magnetic Island and 2 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and so named because the S end of the island is marked by a steep cliff face. Not: Ostrov Blaff.

Bluff Island: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Bluff Point 54°01'S, 37°40'W

Point lying SW of Craigie Point in Right Whale Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based on a survey by DI personnel in 1930.

Bluff Point: see Lagoon Point 54°11'S, 36°35'W

Blumcke, Promontorio: see Blümcke Knoll 66°50'S, 68°00'W

Blümcke Knoll 66°50'S, 68°00'W

A small steep-sided feature protruding through the ice of northern Adelaide Island, about 11 mi SW of Mount Vélain. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after Adolf Blümcke (1854–1914), German glaciologist, professor in the Oberrealschule at Augsburg. Not: Promontorio Blumcke.

Blundell Peak 69°24'S, 76°06'E

A rock peak on Stornes Peninsula in Prydz Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A.A. Blundell, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1968, who assisted in the ANARE tellurometer traverse from this peak to Reinbolt Hills in 1968.

Blunt, Mount 68°48'S, 65°48'W

A rounded ice-covered mountain (1,500 m) rising from the W flank of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. The mountain was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. It was roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958, and resurveyed in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Edmund Blunt (1770–1862), American publisher of charts and sailing directions, whose establishment was acquired by U.S. Government to form the nucleus of the U.S. Hydrographic Office (since 1972, the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center).

Blunt Bay: see Blunt Cove 66°54'S, 108°48'E

Blunt Cove 66°54'S, 108°48'E

A cove in the southwest extremity of Vincennes Bay. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN after Simon F. Blunt, Passed Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes. Not: Blunt Bay.

Blustery Cliffs 71°25'S, 67°53'E

A line of rocky cliffs 3.5 mi long on the N part of Fisher Massif, Mac. Robertson Land. A point on the cliffs 1,135 m high was occupied as a survey station by J. Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in January 1969. So named because of the great amount of turbulence caused by updraft currents.

Blythe Bay 62°28'S, 60°20'W

Anchorage at the SE side of Desolation Island, lying N of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to American and British sealers as Blythe Bay as early as 1821. In the 1930's, however, the name was applied to a large bay between Williams Point and Cape Shirreff (now Hero Bay). This error has now been rectified and the name Blythe Bay is approved as originally used. The name is probably after Blythe (now Blyth), England, home of William Smith who reported the discovery of

the South Shetland Islands in 1819. Not: Desolation Harbor, Puerto Desolación.

Blythe Bay: see Hero Bay 62°31'S, 60°27'W

Blyth Spur 64°03'S, 57°51'W

A high spur trending ESE from Dobson Dome in James Ross Island. Following geological work by BAS, 1985–86, named by the UK-APC after John Blyth, cook on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy, 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Bo, Mont: see Boë, Mount 72°35'S, 31°19'E

Boat Harbor 54°12'S, 36°36'W

Small circular harbor lying S of Little Jason Lagoon in Jason Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Bob Bartlett Glacier: see Bartlett Glacier 86°15'S, 152°00'W

Bobby Rocks 75°49'S, 159°11'E

Ice-free rocks lying 4 mi S of Ricker Hills in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Bobby J. Davis, commissaryman with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W

Rocky island 1 mi long and 145 m high, lying 4 mi SE of Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. An island in this vicinity was surveyed and photographed by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. It was originally called "Ile Famine," but in the reports resulting from the expedition it was renamed "Ile Bob." In a survey of the area in 1955, the FIDS made a landing on this island. Although it differs somewhat in size and position from the BelgAE reports, the FIDS found it closely resembles the BelgAE photograph and consider it to be the island originally named. Not: Ile Famine, Isla Bayley, Isla Poisson.

Bobo Ridge 85°51'S, 150°48'W

An isolated rock ridge 2 mi long, extending W along the N side of Albanus Glacier and marking the SW extremity of the Tapley Mountains. First roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Bobo, meteorologist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1963.

Boccherini Inlet 71°50'S, 72°20'W

Ice-filled inlet, 18 mi long and 16 mi wide, which indents the S side of Beethoven Peninsula and forms the N extremity of the Bach Ice Shelf in Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Luigi Boccherini (1743–1805), Italian composer.

Boda, Mount 68°05'S, 48°52'E

A mountain just N of Amphitheatre Peaks at the western end of the Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. J. Boda, medical officer at Wilkes Station, 1959.

Bode Nunataks 72°30'S, 75°07'E

Two partly snow-covered nunataks lying 23 miles N of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for O. Bode, weather observer at Mawson Station, 1962.

Bodman, Cape: see Bodman Point 64°14'S, 56°48'W

Bodman Point 64°14'S, 56°48'W

Rocky point which is situated centrally on the NW coast of Seymour Island in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who named it Cape Bodman after Dr. Gösta Bodman, hydrographer and meteorologist with the expedition. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Bodman.

Bodys, Mount 67°09'S, 67°48'W

The easternmost mountain on Adelaide Island. It rises over 1,220 m and is ice covered except for small rock exposures on the S side. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and named by them for Sgt. William S. Bodys, mechanic for the expedition's Norseman airplane in 1950.

Bodziony, Mount 74°34'S, 111°54'W

A bluff-type mountain with a steep W rock face, rising to over 400 m at the N end of Hunt Bluff, Bear Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Maj. Ronald Bodziony, USA, Terminal Operations Officer, USN OpDFrz, 1973–76.

Boë, Mount 72°35'S, 31°19'E

Mountain, 2,520 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Victor in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Capt. Sigmund Boë, commander of the ship *Polarhav*, which transported the expedition. Not: Mont Bo.

Boeckella, Lake 63°24'S, 57°00'W

Small lake which lies 0.3 mi S of Hope Bay and drains by a small stream into Eagle Cove, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. *Boeckella* is a species of crustacean found in this area. Not: Boeckella-See.

Boeckella-See: see Boeckella, Lake 63°24'S, 57°00'W

Boeger Peak 75°49'S, 116°06'W

Snow-covered peak (3,070 m) situated 2 mi W of Richmond Peak on the Toney Mountain massif, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Alvin C. Boeger, Chief Aerographer's Mate, USN. As a member of the U.S. Naval Ice Reconnaissance Unit, Boeger made numerous ice reconnaissance flights between New Zealand and Antarctica from Oct. to Dec. 1972 which contributed to ship operations and routing.

Boennighausen, Mount 75°47'S, 132°18'W

Snow-covered mountain (2,970 m) located 4 mi SSW of Mount Kosciusko in the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Thomas L. Boennighausen, CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo Station, 1966. He served as Civil Engineer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969–70 and 1970–71.

Boerders Castex, Cabo: see Tay Head 63°21'S, 55°34'W

Boffa Island 66°28'S, 110°37'E

Rocky, ridge-like island, 0.8 mi long, lying 0.5 mi E of Browning Peninsula between Bosner and Birkenhauer Islands, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for W.C. Boffa, observer with the then Army Strategic Air Command, who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Bofill, Isla: see Midas Island 64°10'S, 61°07'W

Bogen Glacier 54°48'S, 35°56'W

A small glacier on the N side of Drygalski Fjord between Trendall Crag and Hamilton Bay, at the SE end of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1979 after Arne Bogen, Norwegian sealer working in South Georgia after 1950; Master of the sealing vessel *Albatross* and Station Foreman, Grytviken.

Boggs, Cape 70°33'S, 61°23'W

Bold, ice-covered headland marking the E extremity of Eielson Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for S.W. Boggs, Geographer, Dept. of State, whose political and geographical studies of Antarctica were used by the USAS. Not: Cape Eielson.

Boggs Strait: see Stefansson Strait 69°26'S, 62°25'W

Boggs Valley 71°55'S, 161°30'E

A valley, heavily strewn with morainal debris, which indents the E side of Helliwell Hills between Mount Van der Hoeven and Mount Alford. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Boggs, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Böhnecke Glacier 72°23'S, 61°25'W

Steep glacier 3 mi wide, which flows SE to the NW side of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Günther Böhnecke, German oceanographer and member of the German expedition in the *Meteor*, 1925–27.

Böhyō Heights 68°08'S, 42°42'E

A small, rocky elevation that overlooks the coast of Queen Maud Land 2 mi ESE of Cape Hinode. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Böhyō-dai” (ice view heights) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Boil, The 74°09'S, 161°32'E

A prominent snow eminence marked by rock exposures on the NE side of the Reeves Névé, in Victoria Land. It rises over 2,300 m and stands 4 mi E of Shepard Cliff. The descriptive name was apparently applied by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE during a visit to the feature in December 1962.

Boiler Bay: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Boiler Harbour: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Boker Rocks 72°25'S, 98°40'W

A rocky exposure located 5 mi NE of Von der Wall Point on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and

USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Helmut C. Boker, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Boland, Mount 65°18'S, 63°50'W

Mountain over 1,065 m, standing 6 mi E of Lumière Peak on the E-W ridge between Bussey and Trooz Glaciers, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for Monsieur Boland, seaman, and later lieutenant on the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, Charcot's ship. Not: Sommet Boland.

Boland, Sommet: see Boland, Mount 65°18'S, 63°50'W

Bold Cliff: see Williams Cliff 77°35'S, 166°47'E

Bol Glacier 77°52'S, 162°34'E

Glacier between Darkowski and Condit Glaciers, flowing N from the Cathedral Rocks into Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Cdr. Peter Bol, USN, chaplain with the winter party of 1956 at the Naval Air Facility on McMurdo Sound.

Bolinder Beach: see Bolinder Bluff 61°56'S, 57°58'W

Bolinder Bluff 61°56'S, 57°58'W

Prominent bluff crowned by three buttresses of dark grey and light brown rock, overlooking Venus Bay 3 mi SE of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to sealers using the anchorage at nearby Esther Harbor in the 1820's. It was charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937 when the breakdown of the “Bolinder” boat engine caused 6 men to be marooned for 9 days on the beach at the foot of the bluff. Not: Bolinder Beach, Pico Amarillo.

Bølingen Islands 69°28'S, 75°45'E

A group of small islands, 8 mi in extent, lying immediately off the N side of Publications Ice Shelf in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and roughly charted by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in February 1935. Charted in greater detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and given the name Bølingen (the herd).

Bolle, Mount 71°54'S, 6°50'E

A peak (2,685 m) which rises above Larsen Cliffs, 3 mi S of Kyrkjeskippet Peak, in the eastern Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name “Bolle-Berg” after Herbert Bolle, aviation supervisor of the expedition, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this peak may be arbitrary, but it is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Bolle Bay 54°27'S, 3°21'E

A cove indenting the western shore of Bouvetøya, entered on the southern side of Norvegia Point. Roughly charted in 1898 by the German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Not: Bollevika.

Bollene Rocks 72°15'S, 27°14'E

Group of rocks standing just W of Bleikskoltane Rocks at the head of Byrdreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bollene (the buns).

Bollevisa: see Bolle Bay 54°27'S, 3°21'E

Bolsón Cove 65°09'S, 63°05'W

Cove at the head of Flandres Bay, lying immediately E of Étienne Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954 and is probably descriptive; “bolsón” is Spanish for a large purse. Not: Bahía Cruz, Schulze Cove.

Bolt, Mount 71°05'S, 165°43'E

A mountain (2,010 m) rising on the N side of Ebbe Glacier and 5 mi NW of Peterson Bluff in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald L. Bolt, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft in the support of the USGS Topo West survey of this area in the 1962–63 season; he also worked the previous austral summer season in Antarctica.

Bolten Peak 71°49'S, 1°44'W

A small isolated peak 3 mi N of Litvillingane Rocks, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Bolten (the bolt).

Bolton, Mount 85°56'S, 129°43'W

A prominent mountain in western Wisconsin Range, 2,840 m, standing 6 mi SE of Mount Soyat along the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. James L. Bolton, USN, helicopter pilot on USN OpDFrz 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Bolton Glacier 65°01'S, 62°58'W

Glacier flowing into the head of Briand Fjord, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in 1959 by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for William B. Bolton (1848–89), English photographer who, with B.J. Sayce, invented the collodion emulsion process of dry-plate photography in 1864.

Boman, Mount 82°32'S, 162°00'E

Mountain, 1,630 m, between Tranter and Doss Glaciers in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William M. Boman, USARP traverse engineer at Roosevelt Island, 1962–63, and McMurdo Station, winter of 1965.

Bombardier Glacier 64°19'S, 59°59'W

A glacier flowing SE from the edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and through a deep trough to join Edgeworth Glacier. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for J.A. Bombardier, Canadian engineer who developed the “Snowmobile,” one of the earliest successful over-snow vehicles (1926–37).

Bombay Island: see D'Hainaut Island 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Bomb Peak 77°32'S, 169°15'E

Peak, 805 m, situated 2 mi W of Cape Crozier on Ross Island. Charted and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the bomb-like (pyroplastic) geological formations surrounding the summit of this peak.

Bomford Peak 54°08'S, 37°38'W

The highest peak, 1,140 m, located centrally on the peninsula between Wilson Harbor and Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named for Capt. Anthony G. Bomford, R.E., senior surveyor of the SGS, 1955–56.

Bommen Spur 72°37'S, 3°08'W

A spur, or small ridge, extending eastward from Jøkulskarvet Ridge to Flogstallen, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bommen (the bar).

Bonaparte, Mount 83°05'S, 160°50'E

A mountain, 3,430 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Lecoite in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, and named for Prince Roland Bonaparte, President of the Geographical Society of Paris.

Bonaparte Point 64°47'S, 64°05'W

Narrow point at the S side of Arthur Harbor on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Prince Roland Bonaparte, then President of the Paris Geographical Society. Not: Roland Bonaparte Point.

Bond, Mount 66°49'S, 51°07'E

Mountain just S of Mount Rhodes, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for E. Bond, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Bondeson Glacier 82°44'S, 165°00'E

Glacier about 7 mi long, flowing N along the E side of Benson Ridge into the lower portion of Robb Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for W. Bondeson, Master of the USNS *Pvt. John R. Towle* during USN OpDFrz 1964 and 1965.

Bond Glacier 66°58'S, 109°00'E

A steep, heavily crevassed glacier to the W of Ivanoff Head, flowing from the continental ice to Blunt Cove at the head of Vincennes Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Capt. Charles A. Bond, USN, commander of the expedition's Western Group.

Bond Nunatak 67°09'S, 68°10'W

Snow-capped nunatak with rock exposures on its W face, rising N of Mount Bouvier on Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Flight Lt. Peter R. Bond, RAF, pilot with the BAS Aviation Unit based at Adelaide station in 1962–63.

Bon Docteur Nunatak 65°40'S, 140°01'E

Small coastal nunatak, 28 m, standing at the W side of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, 0.2 mi S of Rostand Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1952–53, and named for Dr. Jean Cendron, medical officer and biologist with the FrAE, 1951–52.

Bond Peaks 72°11'S, 25°34'E

Group of peaks, 3,180 m, at the SW side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Capt. Charles A. Bond, USN, commander of the

western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, which made photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not: Bondtoppane.

Bond Point 62°41'S, 60°48'W

Point lying NE of Elephant Point on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Ralph Bond, Master of the sealer *Hetty* of London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, and provided George Powell with descriptions and sketches of their southern coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart.

Bond Ridge 70°16'S, 65°13'E

A rock ridge 1 mi NE of Moore Pyramid on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for D.W.G. Bond, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1968.

Bondtoppane: see Bond Peaks 72°11'S, 25°34'E

Bone Bay 63°38'S, 59°04'W

A rectangular bay which is nearly 10 mi wide at the entrance between Notter Point and Cape Roquemaurel, along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. The FIDS charted the bay in 1948. Named by UK-APC after Thomas M. Bone, midshipman on the brig *Williams* used in exploring the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait in 1820. Not: Bone Cove.

Bone Cove: see Bone Bay 63°38'S, 59°04'W

Bone Point 66°25'S, 110°40'E

Rock point forming the SE extremity of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Op Hjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Steven D. Bone, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1962.

Bonert, Islote: see Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W

A rock lying 0.5 mi SE of Canto Point, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. This feature was surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947), which gave the name "Islote Bonert" or "Islote Capitán Bonert" after Capitán de Corbeta Federico Bonert Holzappel, second in command of the transport ship *Angamos* on the expedition. The term rock is considered appropriate for this small feature. Not: Islote Bonert, Islote Capitán Bonert.

Bongrain, Cape: see Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W

Bongrain Ice Piedmont 69°00'S, 71°30'W

Ice piedmont, 27 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 12 mi wide in its widest part, occupying the NW coastal area of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Photographed from the air by the BGLE on Aug. 15, 1936, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Maurice Bongrain, surveyor of the FrAE, 1908–10, who was responsible for the first map of this coast.

Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W

Point which forms the S side of the entrance to Dalglish Bay on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed

in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the point for Maurice Bongrain, surveyor and First Officer of the *Pourquoi Pas?*, ship of the FrAE, 1908–10, who was responsible for the first surveys of the area. Not: Cabo Barracas, Cape Bongrain, Punta Yungay.

Bonita, Bahía: see Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W

Bonnabeau Dome 73°31'S, 94°10'W

A prominent ice-covered dome mountain rising on the W side of Gopher Glacier, 4 mi W of similar-appearing Anderson Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them for Dr. Raymond C. Bonnabeau, Jr., medical doctor with the party.

Bonne Glacier 77°53'S, 163°49'E

A steep glacier 1 mi WSW of Hobbs Peak, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named after the Bonne map projection, a derivative conical projection, in which the parallels are spaced at true distances along meridians which are plotted as curves.

Bonner Beach 54°50'S, 36°01'W

Small, flat beach on the S shore of Larsen Harbor in the SE part of South Georgia. It is the only place in South Georgia where Weddell seals breed. The area was mapped by DI-personnel in 1927 and by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1957 for William N. Bonner, FIDS biologist who worked in the Bay of Isles in 1953–55 and was sealing inspector in South Georgia in 1956–57.

Bonney, Lake 77°43'S, 162°25'E

Lake lying at the mouth of Taylor Glacier in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Visited by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, for T. Bonney, professor of geology at Cambridge University, England.

Bonney Bowl 80°21'S, 25°35'W

A cirque to the SE of Sumgin Buttress in the west-central part of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after the Reverend Thomas G. Bonney (1833–1923), English geologist who worked on the origin of cirques; Professor of Geology, University College, London, 1877–1901.

Bonney Riegel 77°43'S, 162°22'E

A riegel, or rock bar extending N from the Kukri Hills across Taylor Valley to Lake Bonney, in Victoria Land. Named in association with Lake Bonney by the Western Journey Party, led by Griffith Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Bonnier Point 64°28'S, 63°57'W

Point marking the N side of the entrance to Hamburg Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for J. Bonnier, assistant director of the Laboratory of Maritime Zoology at Wimereux, who installed a laboratory on the ship *Français*.

Boobyalla Islands 67°15'S, 46°34'E

Two small islands 2 mi NE of Kirkby Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956.

Named by ANCA after the Australian native willow, Boobyalla (*Acacia longifolia*, Willd.).

Bool, Mount 70°11'S, 64°57'E

A mountain between Mounts Peter and Dwyer in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE from air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for G.A. Bool, weather observer at Mawson Station, who assisted with the Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969.

Boomerang Glacier 74°33'S, 163°54'E

A gently curving glacier, 10 mi long, draining southward from Mount Dickason in the Deep Freeze Range to enter Browning Pass, at the N side of Nansen Ice Sheet in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because of its shape.

Boomerang Range 78°30'S, 158°45'E

Narrow mountain range, curved like a boomerang and extending generally N-S for about 16 mi, forming a part of the W limits of Skelton Névé. Mapped and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Boothby, Cape 66°34'S, 57°16'E

A rounded cape, along the E side of the coastal projection of Edward VIII Plateau, situated 4 mi N of Kloa Point, just N of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered on Feb. 28, 1936, by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* and named for the captain of the vessel, Lt. Cdr. C.R.U. Boothby, RNR.

Booth Island 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Y-shaped island, 5 mi long and rising to 980 m, in the NE part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by a German expedition under Dallmann 1873–74, probably for Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth, or both, members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time. The US-ACAN has rejected the name Wandel Island, applied by the BelgAE, 1897–99, in favor of the original naming. Not: Wandel Island.

Booth Peninsula 66°06'S, 101°13'E

Rocky peninsula, 4 mi long and 1 mi wide, which projects W from the coast 3 mi SW of Remenchus Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for George H. Booth, air crewman on the USN OpHjp seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which landed in this area and obtained aerial and ground photographs of this ice-free region. Not: Booth Ridge, Poluostrov Charnokitovyy.

Booth Ridge: see Booth Peninsula 66°06'S, 101°13'E

Booth Spur 75°37'S, 142°01'W

A small rock spur at the N side of El-Sayed Glacier and 1.5 mi SW of Mount Shirley, in coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert M. Booth, USN, Public Works Officer during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Boot Rock 57°03'S, 26°39'W

Rock, 30 m high, which lies 0.1 mi off the SE side of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Roca Bota.

Borceguí Island 61°03'S, 55°09'W

An ice-free island midway between Cape Yelcho and Gibbous Rocks, 1 mi off the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name was applied by the command of the Argentine sea-going tug *Chiriguano* in the 1954–55 cruise; Borceguí means half-boot and describes the shape of the island. Not: Buskin Rocks.

Borchgrevink, Mount 72°07'S, 23°08'E

Mountain, 2,390 m, standing 3 mi S of Tanngarden Peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Otto Borchgrevink, leader of the Norwegian whaling expedition 1930–31, which mapped the coast of Antarctica from 51° 30' to 59° East. Not: Otto Borchgrevinkfjellet.

Borchgrevink Coast 73°00'S, 169°30'E

That portion of the coast of Victoria Land between Cape Adare and Cape Washington. The name was recommended by NZ-APC in 1961 after Carstens E. Borchgrevink, a member of H.J. Bull's expedition to this area, 1894–95, and leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1898–1900, the first to winter on the continent, at Cape Adare.

Borchgrevink Glacier 73°04'S, 168°30'E

A large glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, draining S between Malta Plateau and Daniell Peninsula, and thence projecting into Glacier Strait, Ross Sea, as a floating glacier tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Carsten E. Borchgrevink, leader of the BrAE, 1898–1900. Borchgrevink visited the area in February 1900 and first observed the seaward portion of the glacier.

Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue 73°21'S, 168°50'E

The large seaward extension of the Borchgrevink Glacier in Victoria Land. It discharges into Glacier Strait, Ross Sea, just S of Cape Jones. Named in association with Borchgrevink Glacier.

Borchgrevinkisen 72°10'S, 21°30'E

Glacier flowing northward to the W of Taggen Nunatak, at the W end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Carsten E. Borchgrevink, Norwegian leader of the BrAE, 1898–1900. Not: Carsten Borchgrevinkisen.

Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03'S, 62°30'W

Nunatak 1.5 mi long which rises to 650 m, standing at the S side of the entrance to Richthofen Pass, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for C.E. Borchgrevink, leader of the BrAE to Victoria Land, 1898–1900. Not: Borchgrewink Nunatak, Borchgrewink Nunatak.

Borchgrewink Nunatak: see Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03'S, 62°30'W

Borchgrewink Nunatak: see Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03'S, 62°30'W

Borcik, Mount 86°12'S, 153°38'W

A prominent mountain, 2,780 m, standing 4.5 mi NNW of Mount Dietz in southern Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64.

Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Andrew J. Borcik, pilot on photographic flights during USN OpDFrz, 1965–67.

Bordal Rock 54°49'S, 36°14'W

Isolated rock 1.5 mi WSW of Trollhul, off the S coast of South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Harald Bordal, a gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, for several years beginning in 1948.

Bore 54°16'S, 37°10'W

Small cove indenting the mid part of Jossac Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Boreal Point 63°07'S, 55°48'W

Point forming the W side of Rockpepper Bay, along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The feature was so named by the UK-APC because of its position on the north coast of Joinville Island.

Boreas, Mount 77°29'S, 161°06'E

Prominent peak, 2,180 m, between Mounts Aeolus and Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Boreas Nunatak 71°18'S, 3°57'W

A nunatak (220 m) nearly 1 mi SW of Passat Nunatak at the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after *Boreas*, one of the Dornier flying boats of the expedition. The feature was surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

Boreas Peak 69°38'S, 68°20'W

A nunatak (670 m) at the N side of the terminus of Eureka Glacier, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land. The best ramp for the approach to Eureka Glacier from George VI Sound is normally found close to this nunatak. Named by UK-APC after Boreas, the north wind in Greek, in association with other wind names in the area.

Boree Islands 67°41'S, 45°20'E

Two small islands 2 mi W of Point Widdows, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after Boree, vernacular name for species of *Acacia* found in Australia.

Bores Dal: see Bore Valley 54°16'S, 36°31'W

Bore Tal: see Bore Valley 54°16'S, 36°31'W

Bore Valley 54°16'S, 36°31'W

Valley, 0.7 mi long in a N-S direction, extending from Lewis Pass (q.v.) to Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It was first surveyed and named “Bores Dal” by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, but the form Bore Valley has since become established. The discovery by J. Gunnar Andersson, of the SwedAE, of numerous traces of a former ice covering, proving that ice had once filled the entire valley, led to the name. Bore is the Swedish word for Boreas, the Greek god of the north wind. Maidalen, to the N of Lewis Pass, was originally considered to be a part of Bore Valley but has since been determined to be a separate valley. Not: Bores Dal, Bore Tal, Mai Viken Glen.

Borga: see Borg Mountain 72°32'S, 3°30'W

Borg Bastion 78°10'S, 162°29'E

Prominent summit (3,730 m) on Johns Hopkins Ridge, standing 1.7 mi NW of Mount Rücker in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Scott G. Borg, a geologist who conducted field investigations in Antarctica, 1978–1994; from 1992, Program Manager for Polar Earth Sciences, Office of Polar Programs, NSF.

Borge Bay 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Small bay between Balin and Berntsen Points on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1912 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørille. Named for Capt. Hans Borge, master of the *Polynesia*, who undertook additional mapping of the bay during the following year. Not: Borge Harbor, Queens Bay.

Borge Harbor: see Borge Bay 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Borgen: see Borg Mountain 72°32'S, 3°30'W

Börgen Bay 64°45'S, 63°30'W

Bay 4 mi wide, indenting the SE coast of Anvers Island close W of Bay Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Karl Börgen, German astronomer. Not: William Bay.

Borge Point 63°54'S, 60°45'W

Point forming the E side of Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was charted and this name used by the Norwegian whaling captain Hans Borge during his survey of Mikkelsen Harbor, probably in 1914–15. Not: Punta Fuenzalida.

Borgesen, Mount: see Borgeson, Mount 72°07'S, 99°10'W

Borgeson, Mount 72°07'S, 99°10'W

A peak 5 mi ESE of Smith Peak in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Warren T. Borgeson, topographic engineer with the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, who established geodetic control points in this area in February 1960. Not: Mount Borgeson.

Borggarden Valley 72°34'S, 3°48'W

A broad ice-filled valley about 10 mi long, lying between Borg Mountain and Veten Mountain in the NW part of Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borggarden (the castle courtyard).

Borghallet 72°25'S, 3°30'W

A gently-sloping plain of about 100 square miles, lying N of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borghallet (the castle slope).

Borg Island 66°58'S, 57°35'E

Island 1 mi long in the eastern part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Borgøy (castle island).

Borg Massif 72°45'S, 3°30'W

A spectacular mountain massif, about 30 mi long and with summits above 2,700 m, situated along the NW side of the Penck

Trough in Queen Maud Land. The parallel, ice-filled Raudberg Valley and Frostlandet Valley trend northeastward through the massif, dividing its summits into three rough groups. The feature was photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39), but was not correctly shown on the maps by the expedition. It was mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52). They named it Borgmassivet (the castle massif) in association with Borg Mountain, its most prominent feature. Not: Borgmassivet.

Borgmassivet: see Borg Massif 72°45'S, 3°30'W

Borg Mountain 72°32'S, 3°30'W

A large, flattish, ice-topped mountain with many exposed rock cliffs, standing at the N end of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borgia (the castle). Not: Borgia, Borgen.

Borgstrom, Mount 74°16'S, 162°53'E

A mountain, 2,610 m, rising 2 mi SE of Mount Meister on Nash Ridge of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles O. Borgstrom, air operations officer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Borland, Mount 74°25'S, 67°45'E

A large, gently-domed mountain, standing 5 mi S of Mount Twigg near the head of Lambert Glacier. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during an ANARE photographic flight in November 1956. Named by ANCA for R.A. Borland, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1958.

Borley, Cape 65°56'S, 55°10'E

An ice-covered cape protruding slightly from the coast midway between Cape Batterbee and Magnet Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for John Oliver Borley, a member of the Discovery Committee, who assisted BANZARE with arrangements to take over the *Discovery*.

Borley Point 58°23'S, 26°28'W

The NW tip of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for John O. Borley, member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Punta Pescadora.

Bornmann Glacier 72°20'S, 170°13'E

Glacier flowing from the W side of Hallett Peninsula 1 mi S of Seabee Hook and forming a short, floating ice tongue on the shore of Edisto Inlet. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Lt. Robert C. Bornmann, MC, USN, surgeon and leader of the USN OpDFrz party at Hallett station in 1958.

Borns Glacier 77°47'S, 162°01'E

Glacier immediately W of Mount Coates, flowing N from the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN for Harold W. Borns, Jr., USARP geologist who made investigations in the area during 1960–61.

Borodin, Mount 71°36'S, 72°38'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 695 m, with a rock outcrop on the E side, 7 mi NNE of Gluck Peak in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of peaks in this general vicinity first appear on

the maps of the RARE, 1947–48. This peak, apparently one of these, was mapped from the RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Alexander Borodin (1834–87), Russian composer.

Borodino Island: see Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W

Borradaile Island 66°35'S, 162°45'E

One of the Balleny Islands, about 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying 4 mi southeastward of Young Island. Discovered in February 1839 by John Balleny, who named it for W. Borradaile, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition. Not: Borradaile Island, Borradaile Öya.

Borradaile Island: see Borradaile Island 66°35'S, 162°45'E

Borradaile Öya: see Borradaile Island 66°35'S, 162°45'E

Borrascoso, Valle: see Windy Valley 68°37'S, 66°50'W

Borrello Island 66°19'S, 110°22'E

A small island lying off the W side of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Sebastian R. Borrello, geomagnetician at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Boschert Glacier 74°43'S, 111°30'W

A glacier to the SE of Hayden Peak, flowing SW from Bear Peninsula into Dotson Ice Shelf, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Ralph G. Boschert, USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Bosner Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Rocky island, 0.3 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NW of Boffa Island and 0.5 mi E of Browning Peninsula in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul Bosner, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained aerial and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Bosner Rock.

Bosner Rock: see Bosner Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Bosse Nunatak 72°08'S, 65°22'E

A small nunatak in an area of disturbed ice, about 20 mi W of Mount Izabelle in the Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted by J. Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named after H.E. Bosse, helicopter pilot with the survey party.

Boss Peak 71°52'S, 166°15'E

An isolated black peak (2,170 m) at the E side of the terminus of Jutland Glacier, 8 mi NNE of Thomson Peak, in the NW part of the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, partly for its resemblance to the boss on a shield, its aspect and also as a reminiscence of Sir Ernest Shackleton's nickname.

Bota, Roca: see Boot Rock 57°03'S, 26°39'W

Botánica, Bahía: see Botany Bay 63°41'S, 57°43'W

Botany Bay 63°41'S, 57°53'W

A small bay between Church Point and Camp Hill on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by FIDS, December 1946, and named by UK-APC from the fossil plants collected there. Not: Bahía Botánica.

Botany Bay 77°00'S, 162°35'E

Small bight between Cape Geology and Discovery Bluff in the S part of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE under Scott, who explored the Granite Harbor area in 1911–12. Named by T. Griffith Taylor and Frank Debenham, Australian members of the party, after Botany Bay, Australia.

Botany Peak: see Lichen Peak 76°56'S, 145°24'W

Bothy Bay 62°10'S, 58°58'W

A small bay on the NW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The entrance is 0.7 mi SE of Square End Island and the bay is backed by a wide beach, with low cliffs on the NE and SW sides. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1977, is suggested by a crude stone hut (bothy), evidently built by nineteenth-century sealers, on the shore of the bay.

Bothy Lake 60°44'S, 45°40'W

A small lake at the head of Cummings Cove, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the UK-APC, 1981, in reference to the BAS refuge hut SW of the lake.

Botnfjellet Mountain 71°45'S, 11°25'E

Mountain, 2,750 m, forming the NE and E walls of Livdebotnen Cirque in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Botnfjellet (the cirque mountain).

Botnfjorden: see Cirque Fjord 67°18'S, 58°39'E

Botnneset Peninsula 69°44'S, 37°35'E

A mainly ice-covered peninsula between Fletta Bay and Djupvika along the S side, or “bottom,” of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnneset (the bottom ness).

Botnnuten 70°24'S, 38°01'E

An isolated rock peak, 1,460 m, located S of Havsbotn and 22 mi SW of Shirase Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnnuten (the bottom peak), presumably in association with Havsbotn and because it is the farthest S peak in the immediate vicinity.

Botón, Punta: see Knob Point 57°04'S, 26°47'W

Botones, Islas: see Buttons, The 65°14'S, 64°16'W

Bottrill Head 67°42'S, 66°57'W

Rugged headland on the E side of Bourgeois Fjord which forms the N side of the entrance to Dogs Leg Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The headland was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Harold Bottrill, Chairman of the Board of Directors, later Gen. Mgr., of Maclean and Stapledon S.A., shipping agents at Montevideo, who gave great assistance to the BGLE, 1934–37, and to

FIDS, 1943–48. Not: Cabo Garay.

Bouchard, Estrecho: see Admiralty Sound 64°20'S, 57°10'W

Boucot Plateau 82°25'S, 155°40'E

A small ice-covered plateau which rises W of Wellman Cliffs and S of McKay Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur J. Boucot, USARP geologist at Byrd Station and to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65.

Boudet Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W

The largest of several small islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, probably for Monsieur Boudet, then French Consul in Brazil.

Boudette Peaks 76°50'S, 126°02'W

Twin peaks (2,810 m and 2,815 m) located 1 mi WSW of Lavris Peak in the northern portion of Mount Hartigan, Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Eugene L. Boudette, Geologist, USGS, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1959–60.

Boulder Point 68°11'S, 67°00'W

The S extremity of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1940 by the USAS. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of a prominent granite boulder on this point.

Boulder Rock 71°19'S, 170°13'E

A rock lying along the W side of Adare Peninsula, immediately S of Ridley Beach, in northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party led by Campbell of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Boulding Ridge 68°02'S, 66°55'W

The ridge separating Todd and McClary Glaciers on the W side of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Richard A. Boulding, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1965–68.

Boulier, Islotes: see Rho Islands 64°17'S, 63°00'W

Boulton Peak 64°06'S, 60°42'W

A peak at the SE side of Curtiss Bay, about 5 mi S of Cape Andreas, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC for Matthew P.W. Boulton, English inventor of ailerons for lateral control of aircraft, in 1868.

Bounty Nunatak 71°37'S, 159°59'E

A prominent, largely ice-free nunatak (2,350 m) located 4 mi SE of Mount Burnham in the S part of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. The name was applied by the NZGSAE, 1963–64, because the party was out of food upon arrival at a food and fuel cache established near this nunatak.

Bouquet Bay 64°03'S, 62°10'W

Bay, 7 mi wide, lying between Liège Island and the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Jean Bouquet de la Grye, French hydrographic engineer and a member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Bouquet de la Grye Bay.

Bouquet de la Grye Bay: see Bouquet Bay 64°03'S, 62°10'W

Bourgeois Fjord 67°40'S, 67°05'W

Inlet, 30 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 3 to 5 mi wide, lying between the E sides of Pourquoi Pas and Blaiklock Islands and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, and named by him for Col. Joseph E. Bourgeois, Dir. of the Geographic Service of the French Army. The outline of this inlet was more accurately delineated in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Bourgeois Nunataks 69°54'S, 158°22'E

A group of nunataks 12 mi SW of Governor Mountain in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Bourgeois, Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate, USN, flight engineer on LC-130 Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Bousquet Island 66°25'S, 110°41'E

Island, 0.3 mi long, lying immediately E of Herring Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named by C.R. Eklund, station scientific leader, for Utilities Man 2d Class Edward A. Bousquet, USN, a Navy Support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Boutan Rocks 64°54'S, 63°10'W

Small group of rocks lying 1.5 miles SW of Bruce Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The rocks appear on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis-Marie-Auguste Boutan (1859-1934), French naturalist and pioneer of submarine photography, 1893-98.

Bouvet Island: see Bouvetøya 54°26'S, 3°24'E

Bouvetøya 54°26'S, 3°24'E

An island 5 mi long and 3 wide which lies in extreme isolation, about 1,370 mi SE of Cape Agulhas, South Africa, in the SE part of the Atlantic Ocean. The island terminates in steep rock and ice cliffs on all sides and rises to an ice-covered volcanic cone 780 m high. Discovered on January 1, 1739 by the French explorer J.B.C. Bouvet de Lozier in the ships *Aigle* and *Marie*. Bouvet did not circle the island and heavy pack ice and fog prevented him from determining the nature of his discovery. Although evidence, recently uncovered, indicates that Bouvetøya was resighted in 1808 by the British ships *Snow Swan* and *Otter*, it was not until the visit of the German ship *Valdivia* in 1898 that the insular nature and accurate position of the feature were determined and made known. Not: Bouvet Island.

Bouvier, Mount 67°14'S, 68°09'W

Massive, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,070 m, immediately N of the head of Stonehouse Bay in the E part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly positioned by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Louis Bouvier, prominent French naturalist. Resurveyed by the FrAE, 1908-10, and by the FIDS in 1948-50. Not: Pic Bouvier.

Bouvier, Pic: see Bouvier, Mount 67°14'S, 68°09'W

Bóveda, Roca: see Cove Rock 61°54'S, 57°48'W

Bøving Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

A small island in the S part of Newcomb Bay, lying 0.1 mi E of McMullin Island in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from USN OpHjp air photos, 1946-47. Named by ANCA for F. Bøving, third officer on M.V. *Thala Dan* in 1965, who assisted in a hydrographic survey in the vicinity.

Bowden Névé 83°30'S, 165°00'E

A névé about 20 mi wide, lying southward of Mount Miller between Queen Elizabeth Range and Queen Alexandra Range. Observed in 1958 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named for Charles M. Bowden, Chairman of the Ross Sea Committee which organized the N.Z. party of the CTAE.

Bowditch Crests 68°30'S, 65°22'W

A line of precipitous cliffs surmounted by four summits on Bermel Peninsula in eastern Graham Land. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935 and was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC for Nathaniel Bowditch (1773-1838), American astronomer and mathematician, author of *The New American Practical Navigator* (1801) which firmly set out the practical results of theories established at that date and has since gone through more than 56 editions.

Bowen, Mount 75°45'S, 161°03'E

A mountain of stratified sandstone capped by a sharp black peak, 1,875 m, standing 6 mi SW of Mount Howard in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, which named it for the Honorable C.C. Bowen, one of the men who gave the expedition much assistance in New Zealand.

Bowen Cirque 80°42'S, 23°27'W

A cirque NNE of Mount Wegener in the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Norman Levi Bowen (1887-1956), American experimental petrologist who specialized in the phase equilibria of silicate melt systems.

Bower, Mount 72°37'S, 160°30'E

A prominent mountain (2,610 m) standing 6 mi ENE of Roberts Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-64. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Bower, ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Bowers, Mount 85°00'S, 164°05'E

A peak, 2,430 m, standing 2 mi SSE of Mount Buckley, at the head of the Beardmore Glacier. Named by the BrAE (1910-13) for Lt. Henry R. Bowers, who accompanied Scott to the South Pole and lost his life on the return journey.

Bowers Corner 79°01'S, 84°21'W

A peak located 9 mi SE of Lishness Peak in the extreme S end of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The feature stands at the E side of the terminus of Nimitz Glacier where it bends, or makes a corner, on joining Minnesota Glacier. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Richard A. Bowers, USNR, in charge of the construction crew which built the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Bowers Glacier 72°37'S, 169°03'E

Glacier at the W side of Mount Northhampton in the Victory Mountains, flowing N into Tucker Glacier, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Chester H. Bowers, meteorologist, senior U.S. representative at Hallett Station, 1962.

Bowers Hills: see Bowers Mountains 71°10'S, 163°15'E

Bowers Mountains 71°10'S, 163°15'E

A group of north-south trending mountains, about 90 mi long and 35 mi wide, bounded by the coast on the north and by the Rennick, Canham, Black and Lillie Glaciers in other quadrants. The seaward end was first sighted in February 1911 from the *Terra Nova*, under Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, and subsequently named "Bowers Hills." Lt. Henry R. Bowers perished with Capt. Robert F. Scott on the return from the South Pole in 1912. The feature was photographed from U.S. Navy aircraft in 1946–47 and 1960–62, and was surveyed and mapped by USGS in 1962–63. The name was amended to Bowers Mountains upon USGS mapping which showed the group to be a major one with peaks rising to nearly 2,600 meters. Not: Bowers Hills.

Bowers Peak 71°45'S, 163°20'E

A peak, 2,140 m, forming a part of the divide between the Hunter and Hoshko Glaciers in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Lt. John M. Bowers, Jr., of USN Squadron VX-6, who flew support flights for this New Zealand field party.

Bowers Piedmont Glacier 77°43'S, 164°18'E

Piedmont glacier on the coast of Victoria Land, covering about 40 square mi and lying just S of New Harbor. It merges at its S side with Blue Glacier. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), but not named until the BrAE (1910–13). Named by Taylor for Lt. Henry R. Bowers, who perished with Scott on the return journey from the South Pole. Not: Butter Point Piedmont Glacier.

Bowie Crevasse Field 79°03'S, 84°45'W

A large crevasse field at a break in slope on the Minnesota Glacier between the SE end of the Bastien Range and Anderson Massif in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Glenn E. Bowie, geophysicist with the party.

Bowin Glacier 84°53'S, 177°20'E

A tributary glacier, 5 mi long, flowing NE between Sullivan Ridge and Fulgham Ridge to enter Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Commissaryman C.F. Bowin, USN, OpDFrz, 1965 and 1966.

Bowler Rocks 62°21'S, 59°50'W

A group of rocks lying 0.5 mi SW of Table Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC for David M. Bowler, surveying recorder for the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit aboard *Nimrod* in these islands, 1967.

Bowles, Cape 61°19'S, 54°06'W

Cape forming the S extremity of Clarence Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1820 by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, while exploring the islands in the brig *Williams*.

Bowles, Mount 62°37'S, 60°12'W

An ice-covered mountain over 800 m, situated 3 mi N of Mount Friesland in eastern Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. The origin of the name is uncertain; it appears (poorly positioned and probably intended for some other peak on the island) on the 1829 chart of the British expedition (1828–31) under Capt. Henry Foster in the *Chanticleer*.

Bowles, Mount: see Irving, Mount 61°17'S, 54°08'W

Bowles Creek 77°37'S, 163°03'E

A glacial meltwater distributary stream, 0.25 mi long, which flows E from Maria Creek (q.v.) into the SW end of Lake Fryxell, close W of Green Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Elizabeth C. Bowles, a member of the field team in the 1987–88 summer season, who conducted a study of organic geochemistry of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

Bowlin, Mount 86°28'S, 147°18'W

A mountain, 2,230 m, standing between the mouths of Van Reeth and Robison Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for William H. Bowlin, airplane pilot with the expedition.

Bowling Green Plateau 79°42'S, 158°36'E

A small but prominent ice-covered plateau at the N side of the Brown Hills in the Cook Mountains. Named by the VUWAE (1962–63). Prof. Charles C. Rich, geologist and deputy leader of the VUWAE, was affiliated with Bowling Green State University of Ohio.

Bowl Island 67°09'S, 50°50'E

An island with a bowl-like depression in the center, lying just S of Crohn Island at the head of Amundsen Bay, Enderby Land. Sighted in 1956 by an ANARE field party and given this descriptive name.

Bowman Coast 68°10'S, 65°00'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in an aerial flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Named by Wilkins for Isaiah Bowman, then Dir. of the American Geographical Society.

Bowman Glacier 85°34'S, 162°00'W

A deeply entrenched glacier, 40 mi long, descending the polar plateau between Quarles Range and Rawson Plateau of the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just W of the flow of Amundsen Glacier. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd for Isaiah Bowman, eminent geographer and president of Johns Hopkins University, 1935–49; Director of the American Geographical Society, 1915–35. Not: Isaiah Bowman Glacier.

Bowman Inlet 68°42'S, 64°23'W

An ice-filled inlet between Kay Nunatak and Platt Point, Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The inlet was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, and its W shore was mapped from the photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was rephotographed by USAS, 1940, RARE,

1947, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by the US-ACAN after Lt. Bradley J. Bowman, USNR, officer in charge, Palmer Station Construction Unit, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969.

Bowman Island 65°17'S, 103°07'E

A high ice-covered island, about 24 mi long and from 2 to 6 mi wide, shaped like a figure eight. The feature rises above the NE part of Shackleton Ice Shelf, which partially encloses the island, 25 mi NE of Cape Elliott. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it for Isaiah Bowman, then Director of the American Geographical Society.

Bowman Peak 77°29'S, 153°13'W

Peak on the S side of Butler Glacier, in the Alexandra Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929 and named for John McEntee Bowman, president of the Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corporation, who donated headquarters for the preparation of the expedition. Not: John Bowman Peak.

Bowman Peninsula 74°47'S, 62°22'W

Peninsula, 25 mi long in a N-S direction and 15 mi wide in its N and central portions, lying between Nantucket and Gardner Inlets on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula is ice covered and narrows toward the S, terminating in Cape Adams. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named it for Isaiah Bowman.

Bowser, Mount 86°03'S, 155°36'W

A prominent peak, 3,655 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Astor at the N end of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Carl J. Bowser, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965-66 and 1966-67 seasons.

Bowsprit Moraine 76°37'S, 161°15'E

A medial moraine, 1.5 mi long, off the NE point of Elkhorn Ridge, where Towle Glacier and Northwind Glacier join Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range; the mapped form of the moraine protrudes like a bowsprit out from the end of Elkhorn Ridge. Named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party.

Bowsprit Point 56°40'S, 28°08'W

The NE point of Leskov Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 suggests the resemblance of this feature to the prow of a ship.

Bowyer Butte 74°59'S, 134°45'W

A steep-cliffed eminence with a nearly flat summit, 3 mi wide and 1,085 m high, located between the lower ends of the Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN for Donald W. Bowyer, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Boxing Island 64°35'S, 61°41'W

Small island lying in Charlotte Bay E of Harris Peak, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. So named by members of the FIDS because they first saw it on Boxing Day 1956.

Box Reef 67°45'S, 69°03'W

A line of drying rocks lying between Esplin Islands and League Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name, given by the

UK-APC in 1963 in association with nearby Cox Reef, derives from the well-known English literary allusion to a pair of individuals who occupied the same lodgings alternately day and night without knowledge of each other.

Boyd, Mount 84°48'S, 179°24'W

A pyramidal mountain (2,960 m) standing 3 mi W of Mount Bennett, in the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939-41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary, leader of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957-58), and named by him for Walter Boyd, Jr., glaciologist with the party.

Boydell Glacier 64°11'S, 59°04'W

A glacier about 9 mi long, flowing SE from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and merging on the S side with Sjögren Glacier. Mapped by FIDS from surveys (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for James Boydell, English inventor of a steam traction engine, the first practical track-laying vehicle (British Patents of 1846 and 1854).

Boyd Escarpment 82°26'S, 50°30'W

A rock and snow escarpment which extends NE for 10 mi from Wujek Ridge and includes Bennett Spur, Cox Nunatak and Rankine Rock, in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named in 1979 by US-ACAN after Walter W. Boyd, Jr., U.S. IGY glaciologist who wintered at Little America, 1957; geologist, USGS, for three summers in the Pensacola Mountains, 1962-66.

Boyd Glacier 77°14'S, 145°25'W

Heavily crevassed glacier flowing WNW for about 45 mi to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf between Bailey Ridge and Mount Douglass in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights of the ByrdAE in 1934, and named for Vernon D. Boyd, expedition machinist, and a member of West Base of the USAS (1939-41). Not: Ames Glacier.

Boyd Head 75°17'S, 110°01'W

Prominent headland close E of the mouth of Vane Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It rises over 1,000 m and has rock exposed to seaward. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Hugh F. Boyd III, USA, Construction Projects Officer during Operation Deep Freeze 1972 and 1973.

Boyd Nunatak 69°50'S, 74°44'E

A small nunatak 8 mi SE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the S side of Publications Ice Shelf. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for J.S. Boyd, physicist at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Boyd Ridge 76°57'S, 116°57'W

An ice-covered ridge, 22 mi long, which extends in an E-W direction and forms the S end of Crary Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. It is separated from the main peaks of the group by Campbell Valley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Boyd, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965-66 and 1966-67 seasons.

Boyd's Straits: see Boyd Strait 62°50'S, 62°00'W

Boyd Strait 62°50'S, 62°00'W

Strait lying between Snow and Smith Islands in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1823 by a British expedition under Weddell for Capt. David Boyd, RN. Not: Boyds Straits, Estrecho Larrea.

Boyer, Mount 75°07'S, 72°04'W

A mountain 1 mi SW of Mount Becker, in the Merrick Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Francis C. Boyer, hospital corpsman, USN, chief petty officer in charge of Eights Station in 1964.

Boyer Glacier 73°18'S, 167°21'E

Short tributary glacier situated 10 mi W of Index Point in the E part of Mountaineer Range. It flows N into lower Mariner Glacier, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jack W. Boyer, USN, radioman at Hallett Station, 1962.

Boyer Rocks 63°35'S, 59°00'W

A small group of rocks in the NE corner of Bone Bay, 3 mi SW of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Joseph Boyer, French naval officer on the *Astrolabe* during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Boyer Spur 71°51'S, 62°48'W

A mountainous spur from the base of Condor Peninsula on the E side of Palmer Land. The spur stands between the Kellogg and Gruening Glaciers, about 5 mi WNW of Malva Bluff and the NW head of Hilton Inlet. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen J. Boyer, geologist with the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast area in 1972–73.

Boyle Mountains 67°21'S, 66°38'W

A wall of mountains standing between the heads of Lallemand Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC for Robert Boyle (1627–91), English natural philosopher whose book *New Experiments and Observations Touching Cold* provided the first major scientific and practical approach to a philosophy of cold in all its aspects.

Boyles, Mount 75°34'S, 70°56'W

The highest peak (1,485 m) in the Thomas Mountains (q.v.), located S of Sweeney Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered and roughly mapped by the RARE, 1947–48, led by Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNR. Mapped in greater detail by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN following the visit of a USGS geological party, 1977–78, after Joseph M. Boyles, a geologist with the party.

Boyn Ridge 69°07'S, 71°48'W

The northernmost ridge of Havre Mountains, N Alexander Island. Following geological work by BAS, 1976–77, named by UK-APC in 1980 after Charles Boyn, Director, Agence Général Maritime, France, who superintended the building of the expedition ship *Pourquoi-Pas?* of FrAE, 1908–10.

Boy Point 62°10'S, 58°11'W

A point between Cinder Spur and Low Head on the S coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the Polish

Antarctic Expedition in 1980 after Wladyslaw Boy-Zelenski (1874–1941), Polish writer and essayist.

Bōzu Peak 69°25'S, 39°47'E

The central and highest (235 m) of the Byvågāsane Peaks on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Bōzu-san (treeless peak).

Braathen, Cape 71°48'S, 96°05'W

Ice-covered cape at the NW termination of Evans Peninsula on Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Christoffer Braathen, ski expert and dog driver with the ByrdAE of 1928–30.

Brabante, Isla: see Brabant Island 64°15'S, 62°20'W

Brabant Island 64°15'S, 62°20'W

Second largest island of the Palmer Archipelago, lying between Anvers and Liège Islands. It is 33 mi long in a N-S direction, 16 mi wide, and rises to 2,520 m in Mount Parry. Named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, for the province of Brabant, Belgium, in recognition of the support given to the BelgAE by its citizens. Not: Isla Brabante.

Brabazon Point 64°24'S, 61°16'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John T.C. Moore-Brabazon, First Baron Brabazon of Tara, pioneer British aviator, the first British subject to fly an airplane in the British Isles, in April 1909, and responsible for the R.F.C. Photographic Section during World War I and for the development of aerial photography.

Brabec, Mount 73°34'S, 165°24'E

A mountain (2,460 m) surmounting the E wall of Aviator Glacier 10 mi N of Mount Monteagle, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Richard C. Brabec, USN, Hercules aircraft commander on USN OpDFrz, 1966.

Braces Point 57°06'S, 26°46'W

The NE point of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The feature was named Low Point during the survey from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930, but the name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the bifid form of this point, reaching out to the nearby sea stack of Trousers Rock. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

Bracken Peak 77°51'S, 85°24'W

A peak (1,240 m) standing S of the terminus of Newcomer Glacier and 3 mi NE of Mount Malone, on the E side of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959. Named by US-ACAN for H.C. Bracken, plane captain of the airplane on these flights.

Braddock Nunataks 70°48'S, 65°55'W

A group of prominent nunataks located inland from Bertram Glacier and 9 mi SE of Perseus Crags on the W margin of the Dyer

Plateau, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert L. Braddock, Jr., CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the South Pole Station in 1974.

Braddock Peak 72°27'S, 166°28'E

A peak rising to 2,960 m immediately SE of Mount Aorangi in the S part of Millen Range in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC, on the proposal of geologist R.A. Cooper, after Peter Braddock, field leader of geological parties to the area in the 1974–75 and 1980–81 seasons.

Bradford Glacier 65°51'S, 64°18'W

Glacier flowing N from Mount Dewey into Comrie Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Samuel C. Bradford (1878–1948), English documentalist who was a pioneer advocate of scientific information services.

Bradford Rock 66°13'S, 110°34'E

Insular rock, mainly ice covered, which marks the NW end of the Swain Islands. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Radioman Donald L. Bradford, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Brading, Mount 64°17'S, 59°17'W

A mountain topped by a snow peak, 4 mi E of the NE corner of Larsen Inlet in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS (1960–61) and named after Christopher G. Brading, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay (1959–60), who, with I. Hampton, R. Harbour, and J. Winham, made the first ascent of this mountain. Not: Montaña González Albarracín.

Bradley, Mount 63°53'S, 58°37'W

A pyramidal peak (835 m) at the SE end of a ridge descending from Detroit Plateau. The peak is 4 mi SW of Mount Reece in southern Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1945 by FIDS, who named it for K.G. Bradley, Colonial Secretary in the Falkland Islands at the time. Not: Monte Director.

Bradley Nunatak 81°24'S, 85°58'W

A prominent nunatak standing 10 mi SW of Mount Tidd, Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958, and named for Rev. Edward A. Bradley, S.J., seismologist with the party.

Bradley Ridge 70°14'S, 65°15'E

A rock ridge about 7 mi SE of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for R.G. Bradley, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1964.

Bradley Rock 65°01'S, 64°42'W

An isolated rock which lies about 9 mi NW of the entrance to French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC (1973) for Lt. Cdr. Edgar M. Bradley, RN, who directed a hydrographic survey in the area in 1965.

Bradshaw, Mount 71°28'S, 163°52'E

A mountain peak (2,240 m) at the NE side of the névé of Leap Year Glacier, 4 mi NW of Ian Peak, in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after J.D. Bradshaw,

geologist, University of Canterbury, N.Z., a member of NZARP geological parties to the area, 1974–75 and 1981–82.

Bragg, Mount 84°06'S, 56°43'W

Mountain, 1,480 m, standing 6 mi SW of Gambacorta Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph L. Bragg, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station in 1964.

Bragg Islands 66°28'S, 66°26'W

A small group of islands in Crystal Sound, about 7 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59) and air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48). Named by UK-APC for Sir William H. Bragg (1862–1942), English physicist who interpreted X-ray measurements to give the location of oxygen atoms in the structure of ice.

Brahms Inlet 71°28'S, 73°41'W

Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long and 6 mi wide, indenting the N side of Beethoven Peninsula on Alexander Island between Harris Peninsula and Derocher Peninsula. Observed from the air and first mapped by the RARE, 1947–48. Remapped from the RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johannes Brahms (1833–97), German composer.

Braillard Point 62°13'S, 58°55'W

Point forming the NE end of Ardley Island, off the SW end of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, for Able Seaman A.T. Braillard, a member of the crew in 1931–33 and 1933–35.

Brain Island 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Island at the N side of Husvik Harbor, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1928.

Bramble Peak 72°22'S, 166°59'E

A peak (2,560 m) that surmounts the NE side of the head of Croll Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Bramble, USN, aviation machinist's mate with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Bramhall, Mount 72°10'S, 98°24'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, located 5 mi E of Mount Hawthorne on Thurston Island. First delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. E.H. Bramhall, physicist of the ByrdAE in 1933–35.

Branco, Mount: see Rio Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W

Brand, Bahía: see Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W

Brandau Glacier 84°54'S, 173°30'E

A wide tributary glacier, 15 mi long, flowing westward from an ice divide between Haynes Table and Husky Heights to enter Keltie Glacier just W of Ford Spur. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James F. Brandau, USN, pilot with Squadron VX-6, OpDFrz 1964 and 1965.

Brandau Rocks 76°53'S, 159°20'E

Rock exposures 0.5 mi west of Carapace Nunatak in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition

(1964), who named the rocks for Lt. Cdr. James F. Brandau, USN, helicopter pilot who made a difficult rescue flight to evacuate an injured member of the expedition.

Brandenberger Bluff 75°58'S, 136°05'W

A steep rock bluff (1,650 m) at the extreme N side of Mount Berlin in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur J. Brandenberger, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962–63.

Brand Peak 70°01'S, 63°55'W

A sharp snow-covered peak located 10 mi ESE of the Eternity Range and 4 mi NW of Mount Duemler, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Timothy Brand, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974.

Brandt, Mount 72°10'S, 1°07'E

A nunatak (1,540 m) which is the northernmost feature in Rømlingane Peaks, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Brandt-Berg" after Emil Brandt, sailor with the expedition, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this nunatak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Brandt Cove 54°49'S, 36°02'W

Cove on the S side of Drygalski Fjord, South Georgia, 1 mi N of the head of Larsen Harbor. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Karl Brandt, American economist and professor of agricultural economics at Stanford University, California; author of *Whale Oil: An Economic Analysis*.

Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W

A bay 2 mi wide on the NW coast of James Ross Island, entered W of Bibby Point. Probably first seen by Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. During a subsequent visit to this bay by a FIDS party in 1952, there was a discussion as to whether medicinal brandy should be used as treatment for a dog bite. The name arose naturally from this incident. Not: Bahía Aramburu, Bahía Bonita, Bahía Brand.

Branscomb Glacier 78°32'S, 86°05'W

A glacier, 6 mi long, flowing W from the NW side of Vinson Massif into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–60. Named by US-ACAN after Lewis M. Branscomb, Chairman, National Science Board, 1982–84.

Bransfield, Estrecho de: see Bransfield Strait 63°00'S, 59°00'W

Bransfield, Mount 63°17'S, 57°05'W

Prominent conical-topped, ice-covered mountain, 760 m, rising 2 mi SW of Cape Dubouzet at the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, who circumnavigated and charted the South Shetland Islands in 1820. Not: Mount Hope.

Bransfield, Point: see Bransfield Island 63°11'S, 56°36'W

Bransfield Island 63°11'S, 56°36'W

Island nearly 5 mi long, lying 3 mi SW of D'Urville Island off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Point Bransfield, after Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, was given in 1842 by a British expedition under Ross to the low western termination of what is now the Joinville Island group. A 1947 survey by the FIDS determined that this western termination is a separate island. Not: Point Bransfield.

Bransfield Strait 63°00'S, 59°00'W

Body of water about 60 mi wide extending for 200 mi in a general NE-SW direction between the South Shetland Islands and Antarctic Peninsula. Named in about 1825 by James Weddell, Master, RN, for Edward Bransfield, Master, RN. Not: Estrecho de Bransfield, Mar de Flota.

Branson Nunatak 67°55'S, 62°46'E

Nunatak between Mount Burnett and Price Nunatak in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Horntind (horn peak). Renamed by ANCA for J. Branson, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1962. Not: Horntind.

Branstetter Rocks 70°07'S, 72°40'E

A small group of rocks lying 1 mi ENE of Thil Island in the eastern part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for J.C. Branstetter, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

Bråpiggen Peak 72°54'S, 3°18'W

One of the ice-free peaks at the S side of Frostlandet Valley, situated 1 mi S of Friis-Baastad Peak in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bråpiggen (the abrupt peak).

Brash Island 63°24'S, 54°55'W

Isolated island lying 5 mi NW of Darwin Island, off the SE end of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. So named by the UK-APC because the island lies in an area where brash ice is frequently found. Not: Islote Escobros.

Bratholm: see Steepholm 60°47'S, 45°09'W

Bratina Island 78°01'S, 165°32'E

Small island lying at the N tip of Brown Peninsula in the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Chief Aviation Machinists Mate Joseph Bratina, U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, stationed at McMurdo Station in the 1958–59, 1960–61 and 1961–62 summer seasons.

Brattebotnen Cirque 71°43'S, 10°15'E

A steep-sided cirque in the W wall of Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Brattebotnen (the steep cirque).

Bratholmene: see Steepholm 60°47'S, 45°09'W

Brattnipane Peaks 71°54'S, 24°33'E

Group of peaks, the highest 2,660 m, standing 9 mi NW of Mefjell Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian

cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 in greater detail from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47. Named Brattnipane (the steep peaks) by the Norwegians.

Brattodden: see Abrupt Point 66°54'S, 56°42'E

Brattöy: see Abrupt Island 67°00'S, 57°46'E

Brattskarvbrekka Pass 72°10'S, 1°25'E

An E-W pass between Brattskarvet Mountain and Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brattskarvbrekka (the steep mountain slope).

Brattskarvet Mountain 72°06'S, 1°27'E

Mountain, 2,100 m, next north of Vendeholten Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brattskarvet (the steep mountain).

Brattstabben: see Jennings Bluff 66°42'S, 55°29'E

Brattstranda: see Brattstrand Bluffs 69°13'S, 77°00'E

Brattstrand Bluffs 69°13'S, 77°00'E

Rock bluffs on the coast of Antarctica, about 3 mi ENE of Hovde Island. First mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936), and named Brattstranda (the abrupt shore). Not: Brattstranda.

Brau, Punta: see Sappho Point 54°14'S, 36°28'W

Braun, Mount 69°26'S, 71°24'W

A mountain rising to c. 900 m, forming the NE extremity of Sofia Mountains, Alexander Island. The feature forms the NE part of a horseshoe-shaped ridge 3.5 mi ESE of Mount Holt. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William K. Braun, USN, C-121J (Super Constellation) aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, USN OpD-Frz, 1970 and 1971.

Braun Berg: see Brown Mountain 54°17'S, 36°31'W

Brauning, Poluostrov: see Browning Peninsula 66°28'S, 110°33'E

Braunsteffer Lake 68°32'S, 78°22'E

A lake 0.5 mi long located 1 mi W of the central part of Lake Zvezda in the Vestfold Hills. The lake was photographed from the air by USN OPHjp (1946–47) and was mapped from air photos by the SovAE (1956) and ANARE (1957–58). Named by ANCA for C. Braunsteffer, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on lakes in the Vestfold Hills.

Brautnuten Peak 71°46'S, 1°21'W

A low peak 5 mi SE of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brautnuten.

Bravo, Rocas: see Snag Rocks 65°08'S, 64°27'W

Bravo Hills 84°41'S, 171°00'W

A group of low peaks rising to 780 m, which borders the Ross Ice Shelf between Gough and Le Couteur Glaciers. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because their supply Depot B (Bravo) was located nearby.

Brawhm Pass 77°53'S, 160°41'E

A small pass on the E side of Farnell Valley in Victoria Land. The pass provides easy passage between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley. The name was recommended in 1968 by the NZ-APC. It is derived from the names of six party members of the University of New South Wales (Australia) expeditions of 1964–65 and 1966–67 who used this pass (e.g., Bryan, Rose, Anderson, Williams, Hobbs and McElroy).

Brawn Rocks 73°12'S, 160°45'E

Prominent isolated rocks extending over 3 mi, lying 12 mi SW of Sequence Hills in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Brawn, aviation machinist's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Bray, Mount 74°50'S, 114°04'W

A rounded mountain that is ice-capped but has a steep, bare rock SE face, situated E of Jenkins Heights and 1.5 mi NW of Klimov Bluff on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Thomas K. Bray, USGS topographic engineer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party, 1966–67.

Bray Nunatak: see Office Girls, The 72°20'S, 160°01'E

Brazil, Mount 72°03'S, 167°59'E

Mountain (2,090 m) at the S end of McGregor Range in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Warrant Officer John D. Brazil, USA, helicopter pilot supporting the USGS Topo North-South party that surveyed the area, 1961–62.

Brazitis Nunatak 84°58'S, 67°23'W

A nunatak, 1,625 m, along the edge of an ice escarpment 5 mi S of DesRoches Nunataks in southwestern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Peter F. Brazitis, cosmic ray scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Breakbones Plateau 57°04'S, 26°41'W

A small lava plateau just N of Chimaera Flats in Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The feature is an interesting biological area containing numerous small fumaroles with attendant vegetation. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the difficulty of travel and to the presence of a large breeding colony of Giant Petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*), sometimes known as Breakbones.

Breaker, Mount 67°53'S, 67°16'W

Mountain with double summits, the eastern summit (880 m) being the highest on Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. The name was given by UK-APC in 1958 and is descriptive; the two summits are separated by a shallow col and, when seen from the west, resemble a breaking wave. Not: Monte Rompiente.

Breaker Island 64°46'S, 64°07'W

Small rocky island lying close SW of Norsel Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. So named by the UK-APC because the island causes breakers when the sea is rough.

Breakwater, The: see Breakwater Rocks 54°12'S, 36°35'W

Breakwater Island 64°47'S, 63°13'W

Small island in the Palmer Archipelago with a line of rocks extending in a SW arc from it, lying opposite Nipple Peak, 0.3 mi off the E side of Wiencke Island. The descriptive name was given by the FIDS in 1944.

Breakwater Point 54°00'S, 37°25'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Koppervik, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Breakwater Rocks 54°12'S, 36°35'W

Group of rocks extending across the S part of the entrance to Boat Harbor in Jason Harbor, South Georgia. The name "The Breakwater" was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during his survey of Jason Harbor in 1929. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that the name is misleading; the rocks are not in a continuous straight line forming a natural breakwater, but are in a group. The name was therefore altered to Breakwater Rocks by the UK-APC in 1957. Not: The Breakwater.

Breakwind Range: see Breakwind Ridge 54°09'S, 36°50'W

Breakwind Ridge 54°09'S, 36°50'W

Prominent rocky ridge which is 2 mi long in a N-S direction and rises to 860 m, close SW of the head of Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Breakwind Range was probably applied by DI personnel who mapped Fortuna Bay in 1929–30. Following a resurvey by the SGS, 1951–52, the descriptive term was altered to ridge, which is more suitable for this relatively small feature. The name suggests a beneficial function of this ridge in protecting anchorages at Fortuna Bay from violent southwest and westerly winds. Not: Breakwind Range.

Brearley, Mount 77°48'S, 161°45'E

A sharp peak, 2,010 m, which is the westernmost summit of the Kukri Hills in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Griffith Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Breccia Crags 60°42'S, 45°13'W

Rock crags, 305 m, standing 1 mi W of Petter Bay in the SE end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC following the 1956–58 survey by the FIDS. The feature is of geological interest owing to the contact of brecciated schist and conglomerate.

Breccia Island 68°22'S, 67°01'W

A small low island lying 1 mi NW of Tiber Rocks in the N part of Rymill Bay, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). So named by RARE geologist Robert L. Nichols because the country rock is a plutonic breccia.

Brecher, Mount 85°24'S, 124°22'W

A jagged rock mountain, 2,100 m, standing immediately W of Mount LeSchack in northern Wisconsin Range, Horlick Moun-

tains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Henry H. Brecher, a member of the Byrd Station winter party, 1960, who returned to Antarctica to do glaciological work in several succeeding summer seasons.

Breckenridge, Mount: see Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Breckinridge, Mount 66°37'S, 53°41'E

Mountain, 2,050 m, standing 4 mi S of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Langnuten (the long peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for J.E. Breckinridge, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1961. Not: Langnuten.

Breckinridge, Mount: see Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Peak in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, standing 1 mi SW of Mount Nilsen on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named by Byrd for Col. and Mrs. Henry Breckinridge of New York. Not: Mount Breckenridge, Mount Breckinridge.

Breeding Nunatak 77°04'S, 142°28'W

An isolated nunatak 10 mi NE of the Allegheny Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for George H. Breeding, storekeeper, USN, of Byrd Station, 1967.

Breguet Glacier 64°10'S, 60°48'W

Glacier flowing into Cierva Cove S of Gregory Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis (1880–1955) and Jacques (1881–1939) Breguet, French aircraft designers who built and flew the first helicopter to carry a man, in vertical flight.

Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E

A bay about 20 mi wide, irregularly indenting, for as much as 12 mi, the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. This feature was charted and descriptively named "Breidvika" (broad bay) by H.E. Hansen, as a result of aerial photographs made on Feb. 6, 1937 by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936–37. Not: Breidvika, Broad Bay.

Breidhovde: see Law Promontory 67°15'S, 58°47'E

Breidneset: see Breidnes Peninsula 68°34'S, 78°10'E

Breidneskollen: see Gardner Island 68°35'S, 77°52'E

Breidnesmulen: see Mule Peninsula 68°39'S, 77°58'E

Breidnes Peninsula 68°34'S, 78°10'E

A rocky peninsula, 13 mi long and 5 mi wide, between Ellis Fjord and Langnes Fjord in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Breidneset (the broad ness). Not: Breidneset, Broad Peninsula.

Breidskaret Pass 72°44'S, 3°24'W

A mountain pass between Høgfonna Mountain and Jøkulskarvet Ridge in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by

Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Breidskaret (the wide gap).

Breidsvellet 72°39'S, 3°10'W

A steep ice slope on the E side of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Breidsvellet (the broad icesheet).

Breidvåg Bight 69°20'S, 39°44'E

A small bight along the E shore of Lützw-Holm Bay, just W of Breidvågnipa Peak. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvåg (broad bay).

Breidvågnipa Peak 69°21'S, 39°48'E

A peak (325 m) rising 0.5 mi SE of Mount Hiroe on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvågnipa (the broad bay peak) in association with nearby Breidvåg Bight.

Breidvika: see Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E

Breidvika: see Gwynn Bay 67°05'S, 57°57'E

Breiffuss Glacier 66°58'S, 64°52'W

Glacier 10 mi long, which flows SE from Avery Plateau into Mill Inlet to the W of Cape Chavanne, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Leonid Breiffuss, German polar explorer, historian, and author of many polar bibliographies. Not: Wilson Glacier.

Brekilen Bay 70°08'S, 25°48'E

An indentation in the ice shelf about 10 mi SW of Tangekilen Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Brekilen (the glacier bay).

Brekkerista Ridge 72°14'S, 0°18'W

A ridge 2 mi NE of the summit of Jutulrøra Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brekkerista (the slope ridge).

Bremotet Moraine 71°41'S, 12°05'E

A small moraine area on the NW side of Zwiesel Mountain, at the point where the glacial flow of the Humboldt Graben meets that of Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier, in the Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Bremotet (the glacier meeting).

Brennan, Mount 84°15'S, 175°54'E

A dome-shaped mountain, 2,540 m, which is the northernmost prominent summit in the Hughes Range, standing 7 mi NE of Mount Cartwright. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Matthew J. Brennan, scientific station leader at Ellsworth Station, 1958.

Brennan Inlet 74°28'S, 116°35'W

An ice-filled inlet in the SE part of Getz Ice Shelf, bounded to the W by Scott Peninsula and Nunn Island and to the E by Spaulding Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Lawrence A. Brennan, USNR, who helped plan and execute the recovery of three damaged LC-130 aircraft from Dome Charlie (q.v.) in East Antarctica, successfully accomplished in the 1975–76 and 1976–77 seasons.

Brennan Point 76°05'S, 146°31'W

An ice-covered point forming the E side of the entrance to Block Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the ByrdAE (1928–30) flight along this coast on Dec. 5, 1929. Named for Michael J. Brennan, who was advisory on the ByrdAE (1928–30) in the selection of personnel. Brennan was skipper of the *Chantier* on the trip to the Arctic when R. Admiral R.E. Byrd flew over the North Pole.

Brennecke Nunataks 72°14'S, 63°35'W

A group of large nunataks on the N side of the head of Beaumont Glacier, to the SW of Holmes Hills in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Carl Wilhelm A. Brennecke (1875–1924), German oceanographer; member of the staff of Deutsche Seewarte (German Naval Observatory), 1904–24; member of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12.

Breoddane: see Scoble Glacier 67°23'S, 60°27'E

Breplogen Mountain 71°55'S, 5°27'E

A broad mountain, 2,725 m, which is ice covered except on its N and E sides, standing W of Austreskorve Glacier in the Mühlighofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Breplogen (the glacier plough).

Bresnahan, Mount 71°48'S, 161°28'E

A flat-topped, mainly ice-free mountain (1,630 m) situated along the E side of the Helliwell Hills, 6 mi NNE of Mount Van der Hoeven. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after David M. Bresnahan, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68 and 1968–69; on staff of Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1970.

Breton Island 66°48'S, 141°23'E

Small rocky island lying 0.2 mi SW of Empereur Island. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for their largely Breton crew.

Brewer Peak 71°34'S, 168°28'E

A peak (2,110 m) along the W wall of Pitkevitch Glacier near the glacier's head, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas J. Brewer, CS1, USN, Commissaryman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Brewster, Cape: see Byewater Point 62°45'S, 61°30'W

Brewster, Mount 72°57'S, 169°23'E

A small peak (2,025 m) that rises above the general level of the central part of Daniell Peninsula and marks its greatest elevation,

in Victoria Land. Named in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross for Sir David Brewster, Scottish physicist.

Brewster Island 64°43'S, 62°34'W

Small island lying NE of Danco Island in Errera Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir David Brewster (1781–1868), Scottish natural philosopher who in 1844 improved the mirror stereoscope invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone by substituting prisms. Not: Islote Sorpresa.

Breyer Mesa 86°01'S, 161°12'W

An ice-covered mesa, 5 mi long and rising over 3,000 m, standing between Christy and Tate Glaciers on the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 1929, and named by him for Robert S. Breyer, West Coast representative and patron of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. The name “Mount Breyer” was previously recommended for this feature, but the US-ACAN has amended the terminology to the more suitable Breyer Mesa. Not: Mount Breyer.

Breyer, Mount: see Breyer Mesa 86°01'S, 161°12'W

Brialmont, Caleta: see Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W

Brialmont Bay: see Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Cove in Hughes Bay, lying between Charles and Spring Points along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it for Lieutenant-Général Brialmont, a member of the *Belgica* Commission. Not: Bahía Maldita, Brialmont Bay, Caleta Brialmont.

Briand, Baie: see Briand Fjord 65°01'S, 63°01'W

Briand Fjord 65°01'S, 63°01'W

Bay nearly 3 mi long in the NE part of Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE (1903–05) and named by Charcot for Aristide Briand (1862–1932), French statesman and Minister of Public Instruction in 1906. Not: Bahía Dedo, Baie Briand.

Brian Island 68°08'S, 67°07'W

The westernmost of the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, who named it for a son of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Brice, Mount 75°22'S, 72°37'W

A mountain 2.5 mi W of Mount Abrams in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Neil M. Brice, radioscience researcher in this area at Camp Sky-Hi, summer 1961–62.

Bridgeman, Mount: see Bridgeman, Mount 66°50'S, 67°23'W

Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W

An almost circular, volcanic island marked by steep sides, 0.5 mi long and 240 m high, lying 23 mi E of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Bridgeman Island is an established name dating back to about 1820. Not: *Bridgemans's Island*, *Bridgman Island*, *Helena Island*.

Bridgemans's Island: see *Bridgeman Island* 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Bridge Pass 81°46'S, 160°42'E

A high pass between the Surveyors and Nash Ranges, at the upper reaches of the Dickey and Algie Glaciers, affording a passage from the Nimrod Glacier region to Beaumont Bay. Named by NZGSAE (1960–61) for Capt. Lawrence D. Bridge, RNZE, leader at Scott Base from November 1960 to February 1961.

Bridger, Mount 72°17'S, 167°35'E

A mountain (2,295 m) along the S side of Pearl Harbor Glacier, situated 5 mi NNE of Conard Peak in the Cartographers Range, Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for William D. Bridger, USN, aviation machinist's mate and flight engineer on Hercules aircraft at Williams Field, Ross Island, on Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Bridger Bay 60°33'S, 45°51'W

Semi-circular bay 2.5 mi wide, lying W of Tickell Head along the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC for John F.D. Bridger, who participated in the survey of Coronation and Signy Islands.

Bridge Riegel 76°43'S, 161°00'E

A flat-topped rock ridge on the N side of Greenville Valley, immediately above Greenville Hole, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The feature provides a platform that overlooks the entire valley, similar to the bridge of a ship. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.

Bridgman, Mount 66°50'S, 67°23'W

A prominent mountain which surmounts the central part of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Percy W. Bridgman, American physicist who discovered the high-pressure forms of ice. Not: Mount Bridgeman.

Bridgman Glacier 72°23'S, 170°05'E

Steep glacier falling away from the W side of Hallett Peninsula and forming a floating ice tongue on the E shore of Edisto Inlet between Salmon and Roberts Cliffs. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Lt. Albert H. Bridgman, MC, USN, surgeon and USN OpDFrz leader at Hallett station in 1959.

Bridgman Island: see *Bridgeman Island* 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Bridwell Peak 71°56'S, 166°28'E

A peak (2,220 m) 6 mi SE of Boss Peak in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ray E. Bridwell, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1964–65.

Brien Rocks 73°13'S, 161°23'E

Prominent rock outcrops lying 6 mi W of Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert J. Brien, aviation electronics technician with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Briesemeister, Mount: see Martin, Mount 69°40'S, 62°59'W

Briesemeister, Mount: see Briesemeister Peak 69°28'S, 62°45'W

Briesemeister Peak 69°28'S, 62°45'W

Peak, 690 m, which stands 7 mi WNW of Cape Rymill on the E coast of Palmer Land. This peak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by the USAS in 1940. It was named by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, after William A. Briesemeister (d. 1967), Chief Cartographer, American Geographical Society, 1913–63, who by recognizing this peak on two photographs taken by Wilkins established their continuity, an important clue to the identity and correct position of Stefansson Strait (*Geographical Review*, July 1948, pp. 477, 484); he supervised the preparation of maps of Antarctica for use during the IGY (1957–58) and post-IGY programs of USARP, including continental maps published at a scale of 1:6 million (1956) and 1:5 million (1962). Not: Mount Briesemeister.

Briggs Glacier 54°10'S, 37°08'W

Glacier between Mount Worsley and The Trident in central South Georgia, flowing NW into Murray Snowfield. Charted as a glacier flowing into the head of Possession Bay by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, in 1929, and named for Able Seaman A.C. Briggs, one of the crew of the *Discovery* in 1925–27 and a member of Chaplin's survey party in 1928–30. During the SGS, 1955–56, the complicated area of glaciers and snowfields S of Possession Bay was for the first time surveyed in detail, and Briggs Glacier was located.

Briggs Hill 77°49'S, 163°00'E

Conspicuous ice-free hill, 1,210 m, standing on the S side of Ferrar Glacier between Descent and Overflow Glaciers in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN for Raymond S. Briggs, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo Station in 1962, and station scientific leader there in 1963.

Briggs Peak 68°59'S, 66°42'W

An isolated, conical mountain (1,120 m) on the NE side of Wordie Ice Shelf, Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37. Photographed by RARE, Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1949 and 1958. Named by UK-APC after Henry Briggs (1556–1630), English mathematician who, with John Napier, was responsible for the invention of logarithms, about 1614.

Briggs Peninsula 64°31'S, 63°01'W

Small peninsula forming the W side of Inverleith Harbor on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The NE point of the peninsula was charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, who named it Briggs Point for Able Seaman A.C. Briggs, a member of the survey party. As air photos show no distinct point in this location, the name was applied to the entire peninsula by the UK-APC in 1959. Not: Briggs Point.

Briggs Point 54°17'S, 36°17'W

Point on the E side of Godthul, close SW of Cape George on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel in 1929, and is probably for A.C. Briggs, a member of the survey party.

Briggs Point: see Briggs Peninsula 64°31'S, 63°01'W

Brighton Beach 54°07'S, 37°10'W

A beach lying between Zero and Adventure Points in Possession Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel in 1926–30, and derives from the beach being crowded with fauna as Brighton Beach in England.

Brimstone Bluff: see Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

Conspicuous peak surmounting the rocky headland between Venus Bay and Emerald Bay, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name North Foreland originally appeared for this feature on a chart by British sealer Capt. George Powell in 1822, but this name has since become firmly established for the NE cape of King George Island. The name Brimstone was applied in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, because of its yellow color. Not: Brimstone Bluff, Brimstone Point, North Foreland, Pico Amarillo.

Brimstone Peak 75°48'S, 158°33'E

A peak, 2,340 m, surmounting a small ice-free mesa between Outpost Nunataks and Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, which so named it because of coloring which suggested "hellfire and brimstone."

Brimstone Point: see Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

Brindle Cliffs 69°23'S, 68°33'W

Precipitous mass of ice-free rock rising to 610 m, standing 6 mi E of Cape Jeremy on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen from the air and photographed on Aug. 16, 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who so named the feature because of its color.

Brinton Nunatak 85°35'S, 132°24'W

A small nunatak marking the W extremity of Ford Nunataks, in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Curtis C. Brinton, utilitiesman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Bris, Mount 63°59'S, 59°50'W

A broad mountain rising 1 mi W of the head of Sabine Glacier and 11 mi S of Cape Kater, in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Jean Marle le Bris (1808–72), French naval officer who designed a glider and became the first glider pilot, in 1857.

Brisbane, Alturas: see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

Series of heights rising to 960 m and extending in an arc from Worswick Hill to High Stile in the central part of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature was named Brisbane Plateau following the FIDS survey of 1948–49, but resurvey in 1956 determined heights to be a more suitable descriptive term. Matthew Brisbane, master of the cutter *Beaufoy*, accompanied James Weddell, master of the brig *Jane*, to the South Orkney Islands in January 1823, and roughly charted the S coast of the group. Not: Alturas Brisbane, Brisbane Plateau.

Brisbane Plateau: see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

Bristly Peaks 69°23'S, 66°15'W

A series of sharp, rock peaks on a ridge separating the Seller and Fleming Glaciers in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE in 1937, and by RARE in 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958 and 1960. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of the sharp peaks which suggest the bristles of a brush.

Bristol Island 59°02'S, 26°31'W

Island 5 mi long, lying midway between Montagu Island and Southern Thule in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775 and named by him for the title name of the noble family of Hervey. Not: Isla Blanco.

Britannia, Mount 64°43'S, 62°41'W

Mountain, 1,160 m, rising in the center of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after H.M. Yacht *Britannia* in which Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Georgia, the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land in January 1957.

Britannia Range 80°05'S, 158°00'E

A range of mountains bounded by the Hatherton and Darwin Glaciers on the north and the Byrd Glacier on the south, westward of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. Named after HMS *Britannia*, a vessel utilized as a naval college in England, which had been attended by several officers of Scott's expedition. Not: Britannia Range.

Britannia Range: see Britannia Range 80°05'S, 158°00'E

Britten Inlet 72°36'S, 72°30'W

Ice-filled inlet on the SW side of Monteverdi Peninsula, S Alexander Island. The inlet was delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery of January 1973. In association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC, 1977, after Edward Benjamin Britten (1913–76), British composer.

Britt Peak 76°03'S, 135°07'W

A small peak (3,070 m) just SW of the summit of Mount Moulton, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dale R. Britt, BU2, USN, a builder who wintered-over at South Pole Station, 1969.

Broad Bay: see Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E

Broad Peninsula: see Breidnes Peninsula 68°34'S, 78°10'E

Broad Valley 63°22'S, 57°55'W

A descriptive name for the broad glacier-filled valley on the S side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The name was suggested by V.I. Russell of FIDS following his survey in 1946.

Brockelsby, Mount 67°34'S, 50°11'E

Mountain, 1,290 m, standing 7 mi N of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for W.K. Brockelsby, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Brocken 54°29'S, 36°04'W

Mountain rising over 610 m close SW of Calf Head on the N side of South Georgia. Named by the German group of the Inter-

national Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, after the highest mountain in central Germany.

Brock Gully 77°43'S, 159°44'E

A valley 1 mi S of Windwhistle Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after the dialect name for a badger because of the resemblance to badger country in parts of England.

Brockhamp Islands 67°17'S, 67°56'W

Two small islands in Laubeuf Fjord, lying 3 mi SW of Mothes Point, Adelaide Island. Mapped by the FIDS from RARE air photos, 1947–48, and FIDS surveys, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC for Bernhard Brockhamp, German glaciologist who, with H. Mothes, made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria in 1926.

Brocklehurst, Mount 76°08'S, 161°27'E

Dome-shaped mountain, 1,310 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 6 mi W of Mount Murray in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named it for Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst, who contributed to the expedition and was assistant geologist on it.

Brocklehurst Ridge 71°02'S, 67°06'E

A partly snow-covered rock ridge about 1 mi S of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for F.J. Brocklehurst, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1964.

Brocoum, Mount 70°12'S, 63°45'W

The dominant peak on the eastern ridge of the Columbia Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Stephan J. Brocoum and his wife, Alice V. Brocoum, Columbia University geologists who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area. He worked in 1968–69 and 1970–71; she, only the latter season.

Brøde Island 54°54'S, 36°07'W

Small, rounded tussock-covered island, 1 mi SW of Green Island, off the S tip of South Georgia. First charted in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. Roughly surveyed by a German expedition, 1928–29, under Kohl-Larsen, who appears to have used the name "Hauptinsel" (head island) for this feature. Following a survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the name Brøde (Norwegian word meaning loaf) is firmly established among whalers and sealers for this island and the name is approved on this basis.

Brodie Peak 69°25'S, 66°05'W

One of the Bristly Peaks (q.v.), rising to 1,410 m 5 mi SSE of Mount Castro, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Earl E. Brodie, USARP engineer, Palmer Station winter party, 1969.

Brodie Ponds 77°57'S, 163°40'E

A group of meltwater ponds lying W and SW of the base of Mount Kowalczyk on the surface of the Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Visited by a NZARP geological party led by R.H. Findlay, 1979–80, and named after Ken Brodie, a geologist with the party.

Brødrene Rocks 66°17'S, 56°06'E

Group of rocks lying in the entrance to Wheeler Bay, just NW of Magnet Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial

photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Brødrene (the brothers). Not: Wheeler Rocks.

Brøgger, Mount 76°52'S, 161°48'E

Mountain, 1,400 m, which forms part of the N wall of Cleveland Glacier about 4 mi N of Referring Peak, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1910–13) which named it for Prof. Waldemar C. Brøgger, Norwegian geologist and mineralogist.

Brøgger Glacier 54°32'S, 36°26'W

Glacier 7 mi long, flowing W into the S part of Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart by Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, Norwegian geologist who investigated South Georgia in 1928, and is probably for Prof. Waldemar Brøgger, Norwegian geologist and mineralogist, and member of the Norwegian Parliament, 1900–09.

Broka Island 67°07'S, 58°36'E

Rocky island, 4 mi long and rising to 140 m, with a prominent cove indenting the N side, situated 2 mi N of Law Promontory and 1 mi W of Havstein Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They applied the name Broka (the trousers) because the outline of the island resembles that of a pair of trousers.

Broken Island 67°49'S, 66°57'W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1.5 mi N of Centre Island in the N part of Square Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Isla Quebrada.

Broms, Cape 64°20'S, 58°18'W

Cape which marks the S side of the entrance to Röhss Bay on the W side of James Ross Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld, who named it for G.E. Broms, a patron of the expedition.

Bronk, Mount 84°24'S, 175°46'E

A snow-covered mountain, 3,530 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Waterman in Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Detlev W. Bronk, President of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, which actively supported Antarctic operations during the 1957–58 IGY period.

Brooke, Mount 76°49'S, 159°54'E

A large isolated mountain, 2,675 m, standing 17 mi NW of Mount Gran and dominating the area near the heads of Mackay and Mawson Glaciers. Named for Lt. Cdr. F.R. Brooke, RN, leader of the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Mountain, 1,880 m, standing at the head of Webb Glacier and forming the last major summit in the SE part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The feature was identified as "Pic" (meaning Peak) or "Pikstock" by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83. First climbed in 1955 by Ian M. Brooker, for whom it is named, and E.C. Webb, members of the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, led by George Sutton. Not: Mount Gregor, Mount Hopeful, Pikstock, Sunset Peak.

Brooklyn Island 64°39'S, 62°04'W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1 mi S of Nansen Island in the E part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named after the home of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, American member of the expedition who served as surgeon, anthropologist, and photographer.

Brookman Point 74°19'S, 131°51'W

The snow-covered NW point of Grant Island, lying off the coast of Marie Byrd Land and Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered and first charted from the USS *Glacier* (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) in February 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Peter J. Brookman, CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station, 1970.

Brooks, Cape 73°36'S, 60°46'W

Cape marked by steep, conspicuous walls which rise to 465 m, forming the S side of the entrance to New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Charles E.P. Brooks, English meteorologist on the staff of the Meteorological Office, 1907–49.

Brooks Island: see Ivanoff Head 66°53'S, 109°07'E

Brooks Nunatak 84°59'S, 66°18'W

An isolated nunatak, 1,615 m, standing 6 mi SW of Shurley Ridge on the S side of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Brooks, biologist at South Pole Station, summer 1966–67.

Brooks Point 66°45'S, 108°25'E

A small rock point on the W shore of Vincennes Bay, about 5 mi WNW of Mallory Point. This feature was first mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for John Brooks, seaman on the USEE flagship *Vincennes* under Wilkes, 1838–42. This 1972 naming resolves the problem raised by displacement of the name "Brooks Island" (now Ivanoff Head, q.v.).

Broome, Mount 73°35'S, 61°45'W

Mountain in the N part of the range which lies between the mouths of Douglas and Bryan Glaciers in the Werner Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Howard W. Broome, Jr., electrician with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Brörvika: see Wheeler Bay 66°18'S, 56°06'E

Brosnahan Island 79°28'S, 160°59'E

Island 1 mi long, rising above the western part of the Ross Ice Shelf 11 mi NE of Cape Murray. Mapped by the USGS from tellurimeter surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James J. Brosnahan, USN, commander of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1961.

Brothers, The: see Sørn and Bernt 53°59'S, 37°55'W

Brothers Hill: see Three Brothers Hill 62°15'S, 58°41'W

Brothers Rocks 57°46'S, 26°25'W

Group of rocks surrounded by foul ground lying 1 mi E of the N part of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted

and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Rocas Hermanos, The Brothers Rocks.

Brothers Rocks, The: see Brothers Rocks 57°46'S, 26°25'W

Brouardel Point 65°03'S, 63°59'W

Point N of Port Charcot along the W side of the Mount Lacroix peninsula, Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named for Doctor Brouardel, identified by Charcot as a member of the Institut de France.

Broune Insel: see Brown Peninsula 78°06'S, 165°25'E

Brounov, Mount 71°58'S, 14°20'E

Mountain, 2,370 m, standing 1.5 mi S of Mount Kibal'chich in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after P.I. Brounov, Soviet geographer. Not: Gora Brounova.

Brounova, Gora: see Brounov, Mount 71°58'S, 14°20'E

Brouwer, Mount 72°35'S, 31°26'E

Mountain, 2,460 m, between Mount Hoge and Mount Launoit in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Carl de Brouwer, a patron of the expedition.

Brown, Cape 69°16'S, 69°45'W

Prominent ice-covered cape 5.5 mi NNE of the summit of Mount Nicholas, marking the E side of the entrance to Schokalsky Bay on the NE coast of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance by the FrAE under Charcot in 1909, but charted as part of a small island. Photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill, and later roughly mapped from the photos. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by Colin C. Brown, FIDS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1948–49, for whom the cape is named. Not: Punta 8 de Octubre.

Brown, Mount 68°18'S, 86°25'E

An elongated rock peak protruding slightly above the continental ice, situated 160 mi E of the Vestfold Hills and 100 mi SSW of Cape Penck. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Eduardo P. Brown, USN, photographic officer for the Western Group of the expedition.

Brown Bay 66°17'S, 110°33'E

A cove just to the SE of Casey Station on Bailey Peninsula, Budd Coast. Photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, the SovAE, 1956, and the ANARE, 1956. Named by ANCA for A.M. Brown, senior engineer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the team which planned and supervised the construction of Casey Station.

Brown Bluff 63°32'S, 56°55'W

Ice-capped, flat-topped mountain, 745 m, with a prominent cliff of reddish-brown volcanic rock on the N face, 9 mi S of Hope Bay on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS following their survey in 1946. Not: Cerro Bardas Coloradas.

Brown-Cooper, Mount 70°42'S, 64°12'E

A partly ice-covered mountain 1 mi SW of Mount Forecast, surmounting the S end of Bennett Escarpment in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos,

1956–65. Named by ANCA for P.J. Brown-Cooper, geophysicist at Wilkes Station, 1965.

Brown Glacier 53°04'S, 73°39'E

A glacier just S of Round Hill on the E side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for K.G. Brown, ANARE biologist on Heard Island in 1951.

Brown Glacier 74°50'S, 65°08'W

A large glacier on the W side of Latady Mountains, flowing SSE to join Ketchum Glacier, W of Gardner Inlet, on Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after Lawrence Edward Brown, geologist; member of the USGS field party which crossed this glacier, 1969–70.

Brown Hills 79°46'S, 158°33'E

A group of mainly snow-free hills in the Cook Mountains, lying N of the lower reaches of Darwin Glacier. Named for their color by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Browning, Mount 74°37'S, 164°03'E

A mountain, 760 m, which rises opposite the terminus of Boomerang Glacier in the Northern Foothills, on the coast of Victoria Land. First roughly mapped by the BrAE, 1907–09. This area was explored and mapped in greater detail by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and the mountain named for Petty Officer Frank V. Browning, RN, a member of the Northern Party.

Browning Island: see Browning Peninsula 66°28'S, 110°33'E

Browning Pass 74°36'S, 163°59'E

An ice-covered pass, 10 mi long, lying between the main mass of Deep Freeze Range and Northern Foothills in Victoria Land. The pass facilitates movement between the lower ends of Priestley and Campbell Glaciers. The feature was first mapped as a part of Campbell Glacier by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. It was remapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, and named for Frank V. Browning, a member of the BrAE Northern Party, for whom nearby Mount Browning is also named.

Browning Peninsula 66°28'S, 110°33'E

Rocky peninsula, 4 mi long, separating Penney Bay and Eyres Bay at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles L. Browning, USN, chief staff officer with USN OpWml and later staff officer with Task Force 43, the logistic arm of USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1955–56. Not: Browning Island, Poluostrov Brauning.

Brown Island 64°58'S, 63°47'W

Small, brown, almost snow-free island in the SE part of the Wauwermans Islands, 2 mi SW of Wednesday Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and so named because its brown color distinguished it from adjacent snow-capped islands.

Brown Island: see Brown Peninsula 78°06'S, 165°25'E

Brown Mountain 54°17'S, 36°31'W

Rounded hill, 330 m, standing 0.75 mi S of the station at Grytviken, near the W shore of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. The descriptive name "Braun Berg" (Brown Mountain)

was given by A. Szielasko who mapped this area in 1906. The English form of the name recommended by the UK-APC in 1954 has been adopted. Not: Braun Berg.

Brown Nunataks 82°37'S, 53°30'W

Three nunataks lying 1 mi NW of Walker Peak at the SW extremity of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John B. Brown, ionospheric scientist, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Brown Peak 67°25'S, 164°35'E

A peak (1,705 m) in the northern part of Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, who named it for W. Brown, one of the merchants who helped Charles Enderby in sending the expedition. Resighted in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, who inadvertently applied the name Russell Peak. Not: Russell Peak.

Brown Peaks 85°35'S, 158°05'W

A series of low peaks surmounting a ridge 4 mi long, standing 7 mi E of Robinson Bluff at the E side of Amundsen Glacier. First roughly mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth R. Brown, biologist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1964.

Brown Peninsula 78°06'S, 165°25'E

A nearly ice-free peninsula, 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, which rises above the Ross Ice Shelf northward of Mount Discovery, to which it is connected by a low isthmus. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it "Brown Island" because of its color and islandlike character. Since it is a peninsula, the name has been altered accordingly. Not: Broune Insel, Brown Island, Brun Öya.

Brown Point 54°07'S, 37°07'W

Point lying between Steep Point and Glacier Point on the E side of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Brown Range: see Sjørtindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E

Brown Ridge 83°38'S, 55°06'W

A bare rock ridge, 3 mi long, extending NNW from Nelson Peak in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Brown, geologist with the Patuxent Range field party, 1962–63.

Browns Bay 60°43'S, 44°36'W

Bay 1.5 mi wide, entered between Thomson Point and Cape Geddes along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the expedition.

Browns Butte 85°15'S, 167°30'E

A bare rock butte at the N side of the mouth of Koski Glacier in the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN for Craig W. Brown, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Brown Scarp 78°04'S, 161°24'E

A narrow wedgelike massif which has a notable southern escarpment but moderate northern slopes. The feature is 1.5 mi long and rises to 2,410 m between Palais Glacier and Waddington Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Arthur J.

Brown, Deputy Program Director (1982–90), ITT Antarctic Services, Inc., corporate contractor to NSF in Antarctica; from 1994, Head of Safety, Environment, and Health Implementation Team, Office of Polar Programs, NSF.

Browns Glacier 68°56'S, 78°00'E

A small glacier 4 mi N of Chaos Glacier, flowing westward into the north extremity of Ranvik Bay. The glacier was charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and was further identified in John H. Roscoe's 1952 study of this area from USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) photography. Named by Roscoe for Lt. (j.g.) Eduardo P. Brown, USN, photographic officer with the western task group of Operation Highjump.

Brownson Islands 74°10'S, 103°36'W

Group of about 20 small islands which lie just outside the entrance to Cranton Bay, about 14 mi SW of the SW tip of Canisteo Peninsula. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS *Brownson*, a vessel of the eastern task group of this expedition.

Brown Valley 75°38'S, 132°12'W

A rectangular ice-covered valley between Mount Kauffman and Mount Kosciuszko in the NE end of Ames Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Thomas I. Brown, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1963.

Brownworth, Lake 77°26'S, 162°45'E

A meltwater lake immediately W of Wright Lower Glacier at the E end of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. The lake was mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos obtained in 1956–60. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick S. Brownworth, USGS topographic engineer who worked several seasons in Antarctica. In 1970–71 he supervised aerial photography of the dry valleys of Victoria Land, including this lake. Not: Wright Lake.

Brow Point 54°04'S, 37°02'W

The western entrance point of Blue Whale Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The descriptive name appeared on a British Admiralty chart of 1938 based upon DI surveys in 1930.

Bruce, Cape 67°25'S, 60°47'E

The N tip of a small island lying at the E side of Oom Bay, separated from the mainland rocks just W of Taylor Glacier. A landing was made there on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Rt. Hon. S.M. Bruce (later Lord Bruce) Prime Minister of Australia, 1923–29.

Bruce, Cape: see Bruce Point 76°08'S, 162°26'E

Bruce, Mount 70°32'S, 162°30'E

Prominent mountain (1,640 m) rising just S of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont and between the Gannutz and Barber Glaciers in the Bowers Mountains. Discovered by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, who explored along this coast in the *Terra Nova* in February 1911. Named for Lt. Wilfred M. Bruce, RNR, officer in charge of zoological work aboard the *Terra Nova*.

Bruce Glacier: see Hindle Glacier 54°34'S, 36°05'W

Bruce Harkness, Mount: see Harkness, Mount 86°04'S, 150°36'W

Bruce Island 64°54'S, 63°08'W

An island lying 0.5 mi off the SW corner of Bryde Island in Gerlache Strait. Discovered and mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache. The name was first used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who made a geological reconnaissance in this vicinity from the whalecatcher *Hanka* in 1913.

Bruce Islands 60°41'S, 44°54'W

Group of small islands and rocks 1.5 mi NW of Eillium Island and 3 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First roughly shown on Powell's chart resulting from the joint cruise of Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Remapped in 1912–13 by Capt. Petter Sørille, and in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named them for William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–04. Not: Islas Corbeta, Islotes Corbeta.

Bruce Nunatak 65°05'S, 60°15'W

Nunatak which lies 2 mi W of Donald Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Dr. William S. Bruce, leader of the ScotNAE, 1902–04.

Bruce Plateau 66°00'S, 64°00'W

Ice-covered plateau, at least 90 mi long and about 1,830 m high, extending NE from the heads of Gould and Erskine Glaciers to the vicinity of Flandres Bay, in Graham Land. The first sighting of this plateau has not been ascertained, but it was presumably seen in January 1909 by members of the FrAE under Charcot from their position in Pendleton Strait. The plateau was mapped from aerial photographs and FIDS surveys, 1946–62. Named by UK-APC after William S. Bruce, Scottish polar explorer and leader of the ScotNAE, 1902–04.

Bruce Point 76°08'S, 162°26'E

A point situated at the south side of Charcot Cove on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who named the feature for William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902–04). Not: Cape Bruce, Cape William Bruce.

Bruces Peak: see Summers Peak 69°42'S, 64°53'E

Brückner Glacier 67°18'S, 67°00'W

Glacier flowing NE on Arrowsmith Peninsula to Müller Ice Shelf in the SW part of Lallemand Fjord, Loubert Coast. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC after Eduard Brückner (1862–1927), German pioneer glaciologist.

Brugda Ridge 72°05'S, 2°50'E

A ridge extending ESE from the S side of Jutulsessen Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brugda (basking shark).

Bruggman Mountains: see Bruggmann Mountains 64°02'S, 61°55'W

Bruggmann Mountains 64°02'S, 61°55'W

Mountains rising to 850 m, which are steep and rugged on the E slopes but are icecapped and descend gently toward the W, extending in a NE-SW arc along the E side of Liège Island, in the

Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named by him for Georges Bruggmann, a patron of the expedition. Not: Bruggman Mountains.

Brundage, Mount 75°16'S, 65°28'W

Mountain located 12 mi WSW of Mount Terwileger in the S part of the Scaife Mountains. Discovered by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, who named it for Burr Brundage, U.S. Dept. of State, who assisted in making arrangements for the expedition. Not: Mount Burr Brundage.

Bruner Hill 75°39'S, 142°25'W

A hill (770 m) which is snow covered except for some exposed rock on the N face. It rises at the N side of El-Sayed Glacier, 8 mi SW of Mount Shirley, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Michael J. Bruner, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander during Operation Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

Brunhilde Peak 77°38'S, 161°27'E

A rock peak between the upper part of Donner Valley and Sykes Glacier in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC after Brunhilde, one in a group of names in the range derived from Norse mythology. In the *Nibelungenlied*, Brunhilde is a young and stalwart queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther.

Brunner Glacier 85°14'S, 175°38'W

A narrow steep-walled glacier 2 mi long, descending the W slope of the Cumulus Hills between Landry Bluff and Halfmoon Bluff to enter Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for S/Sgt. Donald R. Brunner, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Brunonia Glacier 54°03'S, 37°29'W

Glacier which flows E to the head of Sunset Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for his alma mater Brown University.

Brunow Bay 62°43'S, 60°09'W

Small bay indenting the SE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Benjamin J. Brunow, Master of the schooner *Henry*, one of James Byers' fleet of American sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from Yankee Harbor in nearby Greenwich Island.

Brun Öya: see Brown Peninsula 78°06'S, 165°25'E

Bruns, Mount 84°29'S, 64°23'W

Mountain, 910 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Lowry in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Bruns, glaciologist at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Bruns Nunataks 72°05'S, 1°10'E

A small group of nunataks, including Tua Hill, lying 2.5 mi WNW of Brattskarvet Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Bruns-Berge" after Herbert Bruns, electrical engineer with the expedition, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of

the name with these nunataks may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Brunt Icefalls 75°55'S, 25°00'W

A line of icefalls extending along Caird Coast for about 50 miles, where the steep ice-covered coast descends to Brunt Ice Shelf. The icefalls were discovered Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft, and was plotted by USGS from air photos obtained at that time. Named by US-ACAN in association with the Brunt Ice Shelf.

Brunt Ice Shelf 75°40'S, 25°00'W

An ice shelf that borders the coast of Coats Land between Dawson-Lambton Glacier and Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. The feature provided the site for the base of the Royal Society Expedition, 1955-59. Named by UK-APC after David Brunt, English meteorologist, Physical Secretary of the Royal Society, 1948-57, who was responsible for the initiation of the Royal Society Expedition to this ice shelf in 1955.

Brunvoll Glacier 67°48'S, 66°48'E

Broad glacier flowing N to the coast between Murray Monolith and Torlyn Mountain on the E and Scullin Monolith and Mikelsen Peak on the west. The name was suggested by Bjarne Aagaard for the brothers Arnold and Saebjørn Brunvoll, Norwegian whaling captains who explored along this coast in the *Seksern* in January 1931.

Brusen Nunatak 68°12'S, 58°13'E

A lone peak 3 mi W of Mount Gjeita in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Not: Foley Nunatak.

Brush Glacier 74°29'S, 111°36'W

A broad glacier in the NW part of Bear Peninsula, flowing W into Dotson Ice Shelf to the N of Jeffrey Head, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Bernard E. Brush, station engineer at the Byrd (very low frequency) Substation, 1966.

Brusilov Nunataks 66°42'S, 52°24'E

A group of nunataks lying 6 mi N of Mount Morrison in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The geology of the nunataks was investigated by the SovAE, 1961-62, which named them after the Russian polar explorer G.L. Brusilov.

Brutus Island 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Small island lying near the center of Prince Olav Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The descriptive name Saddle Island was given for this feature, probably by a British expedition under Shackleton, 1921-22, but the same name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. To avoid confusion a new name has been approved for this feature. The name Brutus Island, after the hulk *Brutus*, which was towed across with coal from South Africa by two small catchers and has for many years been moored alongside the whaling station in Prince Olav Harbor, was proposed by Sir Harold Salvesen. Not: Isla Montura, Saddle Island.

Bryan Coast 73°35'S, 84°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica along the S shore of the Bellingshausen Sea between Pfrogner Point and the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula. The eastern end of this coast was discovered

from the air during flights of the USAS (1939-41) and RARE (1947-48). The entire coast was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961-67. Originally named George Bryan Coast after R. Admiral George S. Bryan, Hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, 1938-46, under whose direction noteworthy contributions to polar geography were made. The name has been shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: George Bryan Coast.

Bryan Glacier 73°30'S, 61°33'W

Glacier that flows N along the E side of Werner Mountains and merges with Douglas Glacier on entering New Bedford Inlet in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Terry E. Bryan, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1966-67.

Bryant, Cape 71°12'S, 60°55'W

High, snow-covered cape forming the N side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named by the USAS for Herwil M. Bryant of the Smithsonian Inst., biologist with the East Base party.

Bryde, Mount: see O'Connor Peak 54°16'S, 36°19'W.

Bryde Channel: see Lientur Channel 64°50'S, 63°00'W

Bryde Island 64°52'S, 63°02'W

Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately SW of Lemaire Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99, and named for the representative of the BelgAE in Norway.

Bryde Rocks 54°01'S, 38°16'W

Small group of rocks 1 mi WSW of the S end of Main Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951-57. Named by the UK-APC for Thorleif Bryde, gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1952. Not: Bird Rocks.

Bryggeholmen: see Gibbney Island 67°33'S, 62°20'E

Bryse Peaks 72°43'S, 74°50'E

A small nunatak, with two peaks, located 4 mi NNE of Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos, 1956-60. Named by ANCA for R.A. Bryse, topographic draftsman, Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

Bubble Spur 77°59'S, 161°50'E

A flattish rock spur that separates the lower ends of Blankenship Glacier and Tedrow Glacier, to the W of Table Mountain, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; a bubble on a surveying instrument is used to indicate its directional tilt and to facilitate its leveling.

Bubier, Mount 71°51'S, 97°48'W

Mountain visible from seaward, its summit about 4 mi S of the N tip of Edwards Peninsula on Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Kennard F. Bubier, aviation mechanic on ByrdAE in 1928-30. Not: Bubier Head.

Bubier Head: see Bubier, Mount 71°51'S, 97°48'W.

Bucentaure Rock: see Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

The outermost of three rocks lying close NE of Busen Point, at the SE side of the entrance to Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name Low Rock was given for this feature by DI personnel during their survey in 1927, but this name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. Following the survey by SGS, 1951–52, the feature was remained Bucentaur Rock after the floating factory *Bucentaur*, which was anchored at Husvik in the early years of the whaling station after 1907, and from which the Husvik transport *Busen* and the catchers *Busen I, II, III*, etc., derive their names. Not: Bucentaure Rock, Low Rock, Roca Baja.

Buchanan, Cape: see Valavielle, Cape 60°41'S, 44°32'W

Buchanan Bay 67°05'S, 144°40'E

A sheltered bay formed by the junction of the western side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Cape De la Motte marks the western entrance point. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it after J.Y. Buchanan, a patron of the expedition and a former member of the *Challenger* expedition (1872–76).

Buchanan Channel: see Southwind Passage 65°18'S, 65°20'W

Buchanan Hills 79°39'S, 82°55'W

A cluster of rugged hills standing N of Union Glacier and between Collier Hills and Nimbus Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for Roger Buchanan, USARP biologist in Antarctica in the 1964–65 season.

Buchanan Passage 66°48'S, 67°42'W

A marine channel separating Liard Island from Adelaide Island at the north end of Hanusse Bay. Discovered and first charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Named by UK-APC for Capt. Peter W. Buchanan, RN, commanding officer of HMS *Endurance* in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1968–70.

Buchanan Point 60°43'S, 44°28'W

Point 2.5 mi NW of Cape Dundas and 1 mi SE of Mackintosh Cove, at the NE end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. In 1903 the ScotNAE under Bruce applied the name “Cape Buchanan,” after J.Y. Buchanan, a member of the *Challenger* cruise of 1872–76, to the prominent cape 3 mi northwestward, which had been named Cape Valavielle in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville. At the same time, the French name (in English form but misspelled “Cape Vallavielle”) was transferred to the point now described. The name Cape Valavielle has been retained for the prominent cape, as applied by d’Urville, on the basis of priority and wide usage. For the sake of historical continuity, the UK-APC in 1954 recommended that the name Buchanan Point be applied to the point now described. Not: Cape Vallavielle.

Buchan Bay 60°47'S, 44°42'W

Small bay between Cape Hartree and Cape Murdoch, near the SW end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Alexander Buchan, noted Scottish meteorologist.

Bucher Glacier 67°39'S, 66°50'W

Small glacier flowing to Bourgeois Fjord just N of Bottrill Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Edwin Bucher, Swiss glaciologist and author of many publications on snow and avalanches.

Bucher Peak 75°20'S, 110°52'W

One of the highest peaks (2,445 m) in the west-central summit area of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for noted American geologist Walter H. Bucher, Professor of Geology at Columbia University, 1940–56.

Bucher Rim 76°19'S, 112°09'W

A rocky eminence on the S portion of the rim of the extinct volcano Mount Takahe, in eastern Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Peter Bucher (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Buchia Buttress 67°17'S, 68°13'W

A rock buttress at the SW end of Mount Bouvier (q.v.), eastern Adelaide Island. A geological locality investigated by BAS, 1980–81, found to contain marine fossils, including a bivalve species of the genus *Buchia*. So named by UK-APC in 1982.

Buckeye Table 84°49'S, 114°45'W

A plateau, 12 mi long and 2 to 5 mi wide, occupying the central part of Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. The feature is a high level snow surface with precipitous northern cliffs; the plateau surface merges gradually with the inland ice to the south. The name, a nickname of the state of Ohio and Ohio State University, was proposed by William H. Chapman, USGS surveyor in these mountains in the 1958–59 season. Ohio State University and its Institute of Polar Studies initiated a program of geological investigation in the Ohio Range and the Horlick Mountains beginning in the 1960–61 season.

Buckle Island 66°50'S, 163°12'E

One of the Balleny Islands, 13 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying about midway between Sturge and Young Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner *Eliza Scott*. He named it for J.W. Buckle, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Buckley, Mount 84°58'S, 163°56'E

An ice-free peak, 2,645 m, which is the central and highest summit of Buckley Island, a mountain massif at the head of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for George Buckley of New Zealand, a supporter of the expedition.

Buckley Bay 68°22'S, 148°20'E

An embayment formed between the east side of the Ninnis Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for George Buckley of New Zealand, a patron of the expedition.

Buckley Island 84°57'S, 164°00'E

An island-like mountain massif, surmounted by the peaks of Mount Bartlett, Mount Buckley and Mount Bowers, rising above the ice at the middle of the head of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered

by the BrAE (1907–09) and named in association with Mount Buckley, 2,645 m, its highest peak.

Bucknell Ridge 79°58'S, 158°38'E

A mountainous ridge just above the Cranfield Icefalls, extending east-west along the southern side of Darwin Glacier near its mouth. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for E.S. Bucknell, a member of the party.

Buda, Roca: see Buddha Rock 57°04'S, 26°47'W

Buddah Rock: see Buddha Rock 57°04'S, 26°47'W

Budd Coast 66°30'S, 112°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Hatch Islands, in 109°16'E, and Cape Waldron, in 115°33'E. Discovered in February 1840 by the U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–42) under the leadership of Lt. Charles Wilkes. Named by Wilkes for Thomas A. Budd, Acting Master of the sloop *Peacock*, one of the ships used on the expedition. Not: Budd Land, Budd's High Land.

Buddenbrock Range 71°52'S, 5°24'E

A group of scattered mountains and nunataks between Austreskorve Glacier and Vestreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Buddenbrock-Kette" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, for the director of the Atlantic division of the former German Lufthansa Corporation. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Buddha, Lake 78°03'S, 163°45'E

A large proglacial lake on the S margin of Joyce Glacier in the small valley known as Shangri-la. Named in association with Shangri-la by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Buddha Rock 57°04'S, 26°47'W

Rock, 35 m high, lying 0.3 mi W of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Buddah Rock, Roca Buda.

Buddington Peak 62°12'S, 58°49'W

Peak rising between Collins Harbor and Marian Cove in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for James W. Buddington of New London, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1876–77, 1888–89 and 1889–90, in search of fur seals. Buddington was a leading figure during the revival of United States southern sealing which began in 1871. Not: Cerro Agudo, Monte Gómez.

Budd Land: see Budd Coast 66°30'S, 112°00'E

Budd Pass 53°08'S, 73°32'E

A pass in the ridge that extends SW from Budd Peak on Heard Island. The pass is 1 mi SW of Budd Peak. Surveyed by ANARE, 1948–63. Named by ANCA for G.M. Budd, ANARE officer-in-charge on Heard Island in 1954 and leader of the 1963 ANARE Heard Island expedition.

Budd Peak 53°07'S, 73°33'E

A peak (2,315 m) 1.7 mi SE of Mawson Peak on Heard Island. The peak was mapped by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for G.M. Budd, ANARE officer-in-charge on Heard Island in 1954, and leader of the 1963 ANARE Heard Island expedition.

Budd Peak 66°40'S, 52°40'E

Peak 1 mi W of Mount Berrigan and 23 mi WSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for W. Budd, glaciologist at Wilkes station in 1961.

Budd's High Land: see Budd Coast 66°30'S, 112°00'E

Büdel Islands 65°47'S, 65°38'W

Group of islands lying between Laktionov Island and Schule Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Bischoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Julius Büdel, German sea ice specialist. Not: Islas Aldea.

Budnick Hill 66°17'S, 110°32'E

A small, rounded hill on the S side of Newcomb Bay on Budd Coast. The hill rises between Crane Cove and Geoffrey Bay and is joined by a narrow strip of land to the N part of Bailey Peninsula. First mapped from USN Operation Highjump air photos of 1946–47. Named by ANCA for K. Budnick, ANARE surveyor in 1964 at Wilkes Station, who set up a trigonometrical station on the hill.

Buell Peninsula 70°36'S, 164°24'E

An ice-covered peninsula terminating in Cape Williams, located between the lower ends of Lillie, George and Zykov Glaciers, at the NW end of the Anare Mountains. The peninsula is 15 mi long and 8 mi at its greatest width. Photographed from U.S. Navy aircraft during Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and again in 1960–62. Mapped by USGS in 1962–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Kenneth R. Buell, USN, navigator on aircraft with Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica in 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Buen Camino, Roca: see Fairway Rock 54°50'S, 36°01'W

Buennagel Peak 77°30'S, 146°46'W

A rock peak 1 mi E of Alexander Peak in the N part of Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence A. Buennagel, geomagnetist/seismologist at Byrd Station, 1968.

Buenos Aires, Glacier: see Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08'S, 26°45'W

Buen Tiempo, Cabo: see Fairweather, Cape 65°00'S, 61°01'W

Buen Tiempo, Islotes: see Symington Islands 65°27'S, 64°58'W

Buettner Peak 75°17'S, 110°55'W

A sharp peak rising midway along the N wall of Roos Glacier in the NW part of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert J. Buettner (1914–75), manager of contract logistics support provided to the U.S. Antarctic program by Holmes and Narver, Inc. This work took him to Antarctica at least five times between 1969–74.

Buffer Ice Rise 69°10'S, 67°19'W

An ice rise on the Wordie Ice Shelf, 9 mi N of Mount Balfour, in southern Graham Land. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. So named by

UK-APC because it obstructs the westward flow of ice which is rifted and crevassed in this vicinity.

Buff Island 64°51'S, 64°35'W

Island which lies 3 mi SW of Joubin Islands and 10.5 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. The island appears to be first shown and named on a 1936 chart by the BGLE under Rymill.

Buffon Islands 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Group of 3 adjoining, rocky islands, together about 0.25 mi in extent, lying 0.1 mi E of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Georges Buffon (1707–88), noted French naturalist.

Bugge Islands 69°12'S, 68°25'W

Small group of ice-covered islands lying close off the front of Wordie Ice Shelf and between 4 and 11 mi NW of Mount Guernsey, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen from the air and photographed by the BGLE in 1936, and later roughly mapped from the photographs. Observed in 1947 from the *Port of Beaumont, Texas* by the RARE under Ronne, who named these islands for his niece, Ruth Bugge, who supplied woolen clothing from Norway for the RARE. Not: Ruth Bugge Islands.

Buggisch Peak 79°50'S, 83°46'W

A peak rising to 1,445 m, 1 mi SW of Lester Peak, Edson Hills, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Werner Buggisch, a German member of the field party (stratigrapher, paleontologist) with the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80, led by Gerald F. Webers.

Bulcke, Mount 64°29'S, 62°37'W

Bold summit, 1,030 m, at the end of an ice-covered spur which extends S from the Solvay Mountains, in the S extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named by him for a supporter of the expedition.

Bulcke Finger 64°28'S, 62°37'W

Prominent finger-like pinnacle, projecting from the western slopes of Mount Bulcke in the S part of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen and photographed by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. The name derives from association with Mount Bulcke and came into use among members of the FIDS.

Bulken Hill 71°51'S, 26°58'E

Hill, 2,220 m, standing 3 mi N of Balchen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bulken (the lump).

Bulkington Pass 65°49'S, 62°43'W

A pass on the S side of Flask Glacier and W of Bildad Peak on the E side of Graham Land. The pass trends NE-SW for 4 mi and provides a route from the ice piedmont N of Adit Nunatak to Flask Glacier. The toponym is one in a group applied by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, Bulkington being a crewman on the vessel *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Bulkisen 71°48'S, 26°47'E

A blue icefield between Austhamaren Peak and Bulken Hill in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bulkisen because of association with Bulken Hill.

Bull, Bay of: see Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W

Bull, Lake 77°32'S, 161°42'E

Small lake 0.5 mi E of Lake Vanda in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. The name appears to have been applied in the 1960's, probably in association with nearby Bull Pass, or for physicist Colin Bull, for whom the pass is named.

Buller, Caleta: see Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

Buller, Cape 53°59'S, 37°22'W

Rugged cape forming the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook.

Buller Bay: see Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

Bull Island 71°59'S, 171°06'E

Rocky island between Kemp Rock and Heftye Island in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for H.J. Bull who, with Capt. Leonard Kristensen, explored this area in 1895 in the ship *Antarctic* and landed on the Possession Islands.

Bull Nunatak 65°05'S, 60°23'W

Nunatak which lies 3 mi W of Bruce Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for H.J. Bull, leader with Capt. Leonard Kristensen of a Norwegian expedition to the Antarctic, 1894–95.

Bull Pass 77°28'S, 161°42'E

A low pass through the Olympus Range, between Mount Jason and Mount Orestes, joining McKelvey and Wright Valleys in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for C. Bull, who led this expedition.

Bull Ridge 64°41'S, 63°28'W

Ridge lying S of Mount Français, from which it is separated by a distinct col, in the SE part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57 and named by the UK-APC for George J. Bull, diesel mechanic at Signy Island station in 1955 and general assistant and mountaineer at Arthur Harbor in 1956, who took part in the survey.

Bullseye Lake 77°25'S, 161°15'E

A very small pond lying near the center of an elliptical depression in the Insel Range, 4.5 mi NE of Mount Boreas, in Victoria Land. The name was applied in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin and is apparently descriptive of its position and small size.

Bullseye Mountain 83°55'S, 160°05'E

A rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain rising above Peletier Plateau 4 mi NW of Mount Ropar, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. The name given by US-ACAN is descriptive of the semicircular bands of snow on the S side of the mountain.

Bulnes Island 63°18'S, 57°58'W

A small island lying 2 mi NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947–48 under Capitán de Fragata Ernesto González Navarrete. Named by him for Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes, Minister of National Defense during the preceding Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947.

Buls Bay 64°23'S, 62°19'W

Bay 2 mi wide, which indents the E side of Brabant Island just N of D'Ursel Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named by him for Ch. Buls, a supporter of the expedition.

Buls Island: see Maipo Island 64°25'S, 62°17'W

Bulwark, The 78°17'S, 163°33'E

A steep-walled granite bastion on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, around which the glacier follows on its descent to Walcott Bay. First mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by the VUWAE (1960–61) because of its shape.

Bump, The 54°06'S, 36°46'W

A knoll on Robertson Point, the E entrance point of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively.

Bumstead, Mount 85°39'S, 174°10'E

A large, isolated mountain, 2,990 m, standing 10 mi SE of Otway Massif in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929 and named by him for Albert H. Bumstead, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society at that time, and inventor of the sun compass, a device utilizing shadows of the sun to determine directions in areas where magnetic compasses are unreliable. Not: Windy Nunatak.

Bundermann Range 72°01'S, 2°42'E

A small range located immediately north of Nupskammen Ridge and Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Bundermann-Ketten" was applied to a range of mountains in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary, but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity. Named for Max Bundermann, aerial photographer on the *Passat*, one of the flying boats used by the German expedition.

Bunger Hills 66°17'S, 100°47'E

Group of moderately low, rounded coastal hills, overlain by morainic drift and notably ice free in the summer months, lying S of the Highjump Archipelago. The hills are marked by numerous meltwater ponds and are nearly bisected by E-W trending Algae Lake. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. David E. Bunger, USN, plane commander of one of the three USN OpHjp aircraft which engaged in photographic missions along most of the coastal area between 14° E and 164° E. Bunger and members of his crew landed their airplane on an unfrozen lake here in February 1947. Not: Bunger Lakes, Bunger Oasis.

Bunger Lakes: see Bunger Hills 66°17'S, 100°47'E

Bunger Oasis: see Bunger Hills 66°17'S, 100°47'E

Bunker Bluff 73°04'S, 166°40'E

A notable bluff that stands just S of the mouth of Gair Glacier and forms a part of the W wall of Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Bunker, meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1962.

Bunner Glacier 74°28'S, 110°40'W

A glacier in the NE part of Bear Peninsula, flowing to the sea along the SE side of Gurnon Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Sgt. Donald R. Bunner, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica during USN OpDFrz 1965 and 1966.

Bunt, Mount 70°46'S, 66°22'E

A sharp, conical peak, 2,315 m, which appears slightly truncated when viewed from NW, situated at the SW end of a group of low peaks about 7 mi SE of Mount Hollingshead in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in January 1957 by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named by ANCA for J.S. Bunt, biologist at Mawson Station in 1956.

Bunt Island 67°09'S, 50°57'E

Island just E of Bowl Island at the head of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Sighted in 1956 by an ANARE airborne field party. Named by ANCA for J. Bunt, biologist at Mawson station in 1956.

Buntley Bluff 79°12'S, 160°24'E

Prominent rock cliff 2 mi long, just northward of Cape Lankester at the mouth of Mulock Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ensign Ronald E. Buntley, CEC, USN, in charge of personnel at the air strip, Williams Field, McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Burch, Mount 70°49'S, 164°25'E

A peak (1,400 m) about 3 mi SE of Mount Kelly on the S side of George Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for W.M. Burch, geophysicist with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.

Burch Peaks 66°52'S, 53°02'E

Group of peaks 6 mi E of Mount Torckler in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for W.M. Burch, geophysicist at Wilkes station in 1961.

Burd, Cape 63°39'S, 57°09'W

Low rock cliff forming the SW extremity of Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1946 and named for Oliver Burd, FIDS meteorologist who lost his life when the base hut at Hope Bay burned in November 1948.

Burden Passage 63°08'S, 56°32'W

A marine passage between D'Urville Island and Bransfield Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS and named after Eugene Burden (1892–1979), who, as master of the *Trepassey*, first navigated the passage in January 1947.

Burdick Channel: see Pendleton Strait 66°00'S, 66°30'W

Burdick Peak 62°38'S, 60°15'W

Peak rising SW of Mount Bowles on Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Christopher Burdick, Master of the American schooner *Huntress* of Nantucket, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Burevestnik, Ozero: see Petrel Lake 62°13'S, 58°58'W

Burgess Glacier 85°26'S, 171°55'E

A glacier, 7 mi long, flowing NW through Otway Massif to enter Mill Stream Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Burgess, USARP ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Burgess Ice Rise 70°23'S, 73°21'W

A small ice rise in Wilkins Ice Shelf, off the W coast of Alexander Island. Mapped from the air on a radio echo sounding flight by BAS on Feb. 11, 1967, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 1979. Named by the UK-APC in 1980 after Flight Lt. Robert William Burgess, RAF pilot in command of the Twin Otter aircraft on the flight.

Burke Island 73°08'S, 105°06'W

An ice-covered island about 16 mi long and 6 mi wide, lying 37 mi SW of Cape Waite, King Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN, Chief of Naval Operations during USN Deep Freeze operations of 1956–61.

Burkett Islands 66°56'S, 50°19'E

Group of small islands lying just W of Mount Gleadell in the E part of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Mapped from air photos taken in ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.E.L. Burkett, radio officer at Wilkes station in 1960.

Burkett Nunatak 72°42'S, 162°14'E

A nunatak, 2,180 m, standing 1 mi E of Minaret Nunatak, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Willis A. Burkett, aviation electronics technician of USN Squadron VX-6. Burkett made six deployments with Deep Freeze expeditions and participated in over 100 flights to McMurdo Sound.

Burkitt Nunatak 69°42'S, 66°53'W

A small nunatak (1,200 m) located in the NW part of Dyer Plateau, Palmer Land, 9 mi WSW of Crescent Scarp. Following glaciological work by BAS, 1980–81, the feature was named by UK-APC after David M. Burkitt, BAS general assistant who assisted in the work that season; member of Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71.

Burks, Cape 74°45'S, 136°50'W

Prominent rock cape, the NW seaward extension of McDonald Heights, marking the E side of the entrance of Hull Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The cape was sighted and mapped from the USS *Glacier*, Jan. 31, 1962, and was named for Lt. Cdr. Ernest Burks, USN, senior helicopter pilot on the *Glacier* and first person to set foot on the cape.

Burley, Mount 54°29'S, 36°09'W

A peak (895 m) located 2 mi SW of Doris Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Lt. Cdr. Malcolm K. Burley, RN, leader of the British Combined Services Expedition which surveyed this vicinity in 1964–65.

Burlock Peak 86°03'S, 132°20'W

A peak, 2,070 m, on the spur descending from Mount Simsarian, along the E face of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James U. Burlock, builder at Byrd Station in 1962.

Burmester Dome 83°22'S, 50°56'W

An ice-capped dome rising to 2,095 m in west-central Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. At the suggestion of USGS party leader Arthur B. Ford, named by US-ACAN after Russell F. Burmester, geologist, Western Washington State University, Bellingham, WA, who worked in the Forrestal Range, 1978–79.

Burn Cliffs 70°06'S, 69°47'W

Two rock outlier ridges (455 m) westward of Mount Ethelwulf, Douglas Range, at the head of Haydn Inlet, Alexander Island. The feature was mapped by DOS from aerial photographs taken by U.S. Navy in 1966 and U.S. Landsat imagery taken Jan. 1974. Named by UK-APC, 1977, after Richard W. Burn, BAS geologist, Adelaide Island and N Alexander Island, 1975–76 and 1976–77.

Burnet Cove 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Cove 0.5 mi SW of Mai Point, on the E side of Maiviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, and in 1951 by the FIDS. The name Burnet, given by the UK-APC, is the English name of a plant (genus *Acaena*) which is common in this vicinity.

Burnett, Mount 67°53'S, 62°45'E

Peak, 1,050 m, standing 1.5 mi SW of Trost Peak in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957–60, and named for Eric Burnett, radiophysicist at Mawson Station, 1958.

Burnette Glacier 72°01'S, 170°03'E

Steep glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, flowing SE between Honeycomb Ridge and Quartermain Point into Moubray Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Airman 2nd Class Robert L. Burnette, USAF, who perished in a crash of a C-124 Globemaster in this vicinity in 1958.

Burnette Rock 75°23'S, 143°13'W

A rock 45 m high, lying 0.7 mi NW of Groves Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named for Chief Warrant Officer Desmond Burnette, USA, helicopter pilot on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse, 1966–67. He was pilot of the first helicopter to land on this rock during the mapping control traverse with USGS topographic engineers. The name was suggested to US-ACAN by Charles E. Morrison, Jr., USGS who, with Burnette, Thomas Bray, USGS, and Sgt. Donald Bunner, USA, occupied and positioned this rock on Dec. 4, 1966.

Burnett Island 66°13'S, 110°36'E

Rocky island, 1 mi long in an E-W direction, which lies N of Honkala Island and is the central feature in the Swain Islands. First photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. It was included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Lt. (j.g.)

Donald R. Burnett, USN, Military Support Unit Commander of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Burney Peak 62°19'S, 58°52'W

Peak rising W of Duthoit Point in the E part of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain Burney, Master of the British sealing vessel *Nelson*, probably from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–23.

Burnham, Mount 71°34'S, 159°50'E

A projecting, bluff-type mountain (2,810 m) along the W wall of Daniels Range, 6 mi S of Big Brother Bluff, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James B. Burnham, ionospheric physicist who wintered at South Pole Station in 1958 and 1961.

Burnham, Mount 77°16'S, 142°05'W

Mountain, 1,170 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Van Valkenburg in the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS in 1940 and named for Guy Burnham, Cartographer in the School of Geography of Clark University.

Burn Murdoch, Cape: see Murdoch, Cape 60°48'S, 44°41'W

Burn Murdoch Nunatak: see Murdoch Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°02'W

Burn Murdock, Cape: see Murdoch, Cape 60°48'S, 44°41'W

Burns Bluff 70°22'S, 67°56'W

A bluff on the W coast of Palmer Land, immediately to the S of Naess Glacier. Named by UK-APC for Frederick M. Burns, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1967–69.

Burns Glacier 73°57'S, 164°15'E

A tributary glacier, 12 mi long, flowing N along the E side of Pinckard Table to enter the SW side of Tinker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Burns, radioman with the McMurdo Station winter parties of 1963 and 1967.

Burnside Ridges 69°12'S, 157°10'E

Three roughly parallel ridges running approximately NE-SW with their NE extremities terminating at Matusевич Glacier. This area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. The feature was sketched and photographed on Feb. 20, 1959 by Phillip Law, leader of the ANARE (*Magga Dan*) expedition. Named by ANCA after Lt. Cdr. I.M. Burnside, RAN, hydrographic surveyor on the *Magga Dan* during the voyage.

Buromskiy, Cape 69°00'S, 156°05'E

The northern point of Krylov Peninsula. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Mapped from air photos taken by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition of 1958. Named by the latter after a member of the Soviet expedition, hydrographer N.I. Buromskiy, who died in Antarctica in 1957.

Buromskiy Island 66°32'S, 93°00'E

Small island lying 0.3 mi S of Haswell Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Photographed by the Soviet expedition of 1958 and

named for N.I. Buromskiy, expedition hydrographer who lost his life in the Antarctic in 1957.

Burrage Dome 75°33'S, 161°05'E

A mainly ice-covered dome, 840 m, standing 4 mi NE of the summit of Mount Joyce, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Roy E. Burrage, Jr., construction mechanic with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Burr Brundage, Mount: see Brundage, Mount 75°16'S, 65°28'W

Burrill, Mount 72°50'S, 167°29'E

A mountain (2,310 m) on the east edge of Malta Plateau, situated 4 mi S of Mount Hussey at the head of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1943–73. His leadership in the development of Antarctic names policy and principles has been instrumental in establishing greater international uniformity in the geographic nomenclature of the continent.

Burris Nunatak 71°47'S, 160°27'E

A nunatak near the N extremity of Emlen Peaks, 2 mi NW of Mount Cox, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Burris, assistant to the USARP representative at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Burro Peaks 62°26'S, 59°47'W

Twin rock peaks forming the summit (190 m) of Dee Island, English Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was descriptively named "Picos Orejas de Burro" (burro's ears peaks) by a Chilean Antarctic Expedition (c. 1963), but a shorter English form of the name has been approved. Not: Picos Orejas de Burro

Burrows, Mount 74°18'S, 163°39'E

A peak (2,260 m) located 5 mi WSW of Mount Queensland in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. The feature towers high above the lower, east side of Priestley Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC for A.L. Burrows, Scientific Leader at Scott Base, 1964–65.

Bursey, Mount 76°01'S, 132°38'W

A broad, ice-covered mountain, 2,780 m, which forms the E end of Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of the USAS on aerial flights in 1940. Named for Jacob Bursey, member of the ByrdAE (1928–30) and dog-driver with the USAS party which sledged to the W end of the Flood Range in December 1940.

Bursey Icefalls 75°59'S, 132°48'W

The icefalls draining the N slope of Mount Bursey in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Bursey.

Bursik, Mount 79°43'S, 84°23'W

Central peak (2,500 m) of the Soholt Peaks, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Vlada D. Bursik, USN, Deputy Commander, USN Support Force, Antarctica, during Deep Freeze 1966.

Burtis Island 73°04'S, 125°29'W

A small island lying 10 mi east of Cape Dart, Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1962–65. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Burtis, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Burton, Mount 72°33'S, 166°44'E

A graywacke peak (2,740 m) standing at the W side of the mouth of Osuga Glacier in the Barker Range, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after William Burton, crew member on the *Terra Nova* during the BrAE, 1910–13. Burton, who lived in New Zealand, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962–63 Antarctic season when he visited the continent again with two others of Scott's veterans.

Burton Cove 54°01'S, 38°04'W

A small cove just E of Pearson Point, the SW tip of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Robert W. Burton, BAS assistant in fur seal investigations on Bird Island, 1971–72.

Burton Island Glacier 66°49'S, 90°20'E

Channel glacier, about 9 mi wide and 7 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to Posadowsky Bay just W of Cape Torson. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for the USS *Burton Island*, one of the two icebreakers of USN OpWml, 1947–48, which assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Burton Island Rock: see Bigelow Rock 66°10'S, 95°25'E

Burton Point 66°16'S, 66°56'W

The northeastern point of Krogh Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Alan C. Burton, Canadian physiologist who has specialized in cold climate physiology and the problems of clothing for cold environments.

Burton Rocks 68°14'S, 67°02'W

Small group of three rocks lying in Marguerite Bay, 1 mi S of Neny Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named by them for the USS *Burton Island*, icebreaker with USN OpWml, which visited Marguerite Bay in 1948 and assisted in the relief of the RARE and FIDS parties on Stonington Island. Not: Roca Grumete Sánchez.

Burt Rocks 69°35'S, 159°09'E

A cluster of rocks at the W margin of Noll Glacier, 1.5 mi S of Axthelm Ridge, in Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–64. Named by US-ACAN for DeVere E. Burt, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1968–69.

Busen Fjord: see Husvik Harbor 54°10'S, 36°40'W

Busen Point 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Point forming the SE side of the entrance to Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The point was known at a much earlier date, but the name was first used on the charts based upon the 1927–29 survey by DI personnel. Named for the *Busen*, a Norwegian whaling transport vessel which was often stationed at the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay.

Bush, Mount: see Wade, Mount 84°51'S, 174°19'W

Bushell Bluff 71°28'S, 67°36'W

A bluff on the W coast of Palmer Land, immediately S of Norman Glacier. Named by UK-APC for Anthony N. Bushell, BAS general assistant at Fossil Bluff, 1969–70.

Bush Mountains 84°57'S, 179°30'E

A series of rugged elevations at the heads of Ramsey and Kosco Glaciers, extending from Mount Weir in the west to Anderson Heights overlooking Shackleton Glacier in the east. Photographed at a distance by the ByrdAE on several flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. The mountains were further defined from aerial photographs taken by the USAS (1939–41), USN OpHjp (1946–47), and USN OpDFrz (1956–63). Named by US-SCAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, after James I. Bush, American financier and patron of the ByrdAE, 1928–30.

Bushnell, Mount 85°36'S, 150°48'W

Mountain, 840 m, between Mount Durham and Pincer Point in the NW part of Tapley Mountains. First roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Remapped by USGS, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Vivian C. Bushnell of the American Geographical Society, editor of the Society's *Antarctic Map Folio Series*.

Buskin Rocks: see Borceguí Island 61°03'S, 55°09'W

Buskirk Bluffs 70°47'S, 165°39'E

A sheer rock bluff on the W side of McMahon Glacier in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Maj. H. Buskirk, USAF, official American observer with ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, which explored this area.

Bussey Glacier 65°16'S, 64°01'W

Glacier flowing W from Mount Peary to the head of Waddington Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Group Captain J. Bussey of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

Butcher Nunatak 76°32'S, 146°30'W

A nunatak at the S end of the Birchall Peaks, 4 mi SW of Swarm Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Robert S. Butcher, builder, USN, at Byrd Station in 1967.

Butcher Ridge 79°12'S, 155°48'E

A large, mainly ice-free ridge near the polar plateau in the W part of the Cook Mountains. The ridge is in the form of an arc, extending NW from Mount Ayres. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. H.K. Butcher, USN, air operations officer on the Staff of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz 1963 and 1964.

Butcher's Shoulder: see Butchers Spur 85°34'S, 166°30'W

Butchers Spur 85°34'S, 166°30'W

A high ice-covered spur which descends southwestward from Mount Don Pedro Christophersen to the polar plateau. This feature on the south margin of the Queen Maud Mountains is the location of Roald Amundsen's "Butcher Shop." It was here in November 1911 that his party slaughtered their excess sledge dogs, consuming portions themselves and permitting the remaining sledge dogs a feast, prior to making the final dash to the South Pole, which was reached December 14. Not: Butcher's Shoulder.

Butler, Mount 78°10'S, 155°17'W

The southernmost peak of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight over this area. Named for Raymond Butler, member of the USAS party which occupied the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station during November and December 1940. Not: Mount Navy.

Butler Glacier 77°24'S, 152°42'W

A broad glacier draining the N side of Edward VII Peninsula in the vicinity of Clark Peak, and flowing generally northeastward through the Alexandra Mountains to its terminus in Sulzberger Bay. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. F.M. Butler, USN, expedition navigator in charge of all navigation watch sections on the USS *Glacier* during the exploration of this area in January 1962.

Butler Island 72°13'S, 60°08'W

Circular, ice-covered island 6 mi wide which rises to 185 m, lying 7 mi E of Merz Peninsula, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for K.S.P. Butler, FIDS commander in 1947–48.

Butler Nunataks 68°03'S, 62°24'E

A small group of nunataks immediately N of Mount Twintop in the Framnes Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys of 1954–62. Named by ANCA for W.J. Butler, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1967.

Butler Passage 64°58'S, 63°44'W

Passage between the Wauwermans Islands and Puzzle Islands, connecting Peltier and Lemaire Channels, off the W coast of Graham Land. The route was probably first used by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, on their trips between Port Lockroy and Booth Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Capt. Adrian R.L. Butler, RN, captain of the British naval guardship HMS *Protector* which was in this area in 1957–58 and 1958–59.

Butler Peaks 71°31'S, 67°10'W

A group of peaks at the S end of the Batterbee Mountains, located about 4 mi S of Mount Bagshawe between the Armstrong and Conchie Glaciers. Named by UK-APC after Peter F. Butler, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1969–70 and 1973.

Butler Rocks 82°35'S, 47°57'W

Two rock nunataks, 910 m, standing 2.5 mi SW of Vanguard Nunatak in northern Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for William A. Butler, aerographer, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Butson Ridge 68°05'S, 66°53'W

Rocky ridge with a number of ice-covered summits, the highest 1,305 m, forming the N wall of Northeast Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1946–48 by the FIDS and named for Dr. Arthur R.C. Butson, FIDS medical officer at Stonington Island,

who in July 1947 rescued a member of the RARE from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier. Not: Cordón Molinero.

Butterfly Knoll 80°20'S, 28°09'W

One of the La Grange Nunataks, located 4.5 mi SW of Mount Beney in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC from its resemblance in plan view to a butterfly.

Butter Point 77°39'S, 164°14'E

Low point forming the S side of the entrance to New Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. So named by them because the Ferrar Glacier party left a tin of butter here, in anticipation of obtaining fresh seal meat at this point on the return journey.

Butter Point Piedmont Glacier: see Bowers Piedmont Glacier 77°43'S, 164°18'E

Butters, Mount 84°53'S, 177°28'W

The snowcapped summit (2,440 m) of a buttress-type escarpment at the extreme SE end of Anderson Heights, between Mincey Glacier on the south and Shackleton Glacier on the east. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Capt. Raymond J. Butters, USMC, navigator of Flight 8A.

Butterworth, Mount 70°42'S, 66°45'E

A mountain consisting of four peaks and a long, low ridge extending in an E-W direction, situated 5 mi S of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for G. Butterworth, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1963 and at Mawson Station in 1966.

Buttons, The 65°14'S, 64°16'W

Two small islands lying 0.2 mi NW of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Islas Botones.

Buttress Hill 63°34'S, 57°03'W

Flat-topped hill, 690 m, with steep rock cliffs on the W side, standing 2 mi E of the most northern of the Seven Buttresses on Tabarin Peninsula in the NE extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS and so named because of its proximity to the Seven Buttresses. Not: Cerro El Fuelle.

Buttress Nunataks 72°22'S, 66°47'W

Group of prominent coastal rock exposures, the highest 635 m, lying close inland from George VI Sound and 10 mi WNW of the Seward Mountains, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Visited and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who gave this descriptive name.

Buttress Peak 72°26'S, 163°45'E

A peak at the E end of the central ridge of Gallipoli Heights in the Freyberg Mountains. The descriptive name was suggested by P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the peak, 1981–82.

Buttress Peak 84°27'S, 164°16'E

A conical rock peak, 2,950 m, the eastern part of which projects as a rock buttress into the head of Berwick Glacier, standing 3 mi S of Mount Stonehouse in Queen Alexandra Range. The descriptive name was given by NZGSAE, 1961–62.

Buxton Glacier 54°26'S, 36°12'W

A glacier flowing NE between Heaney Glacier and Cook Glacier into St. Andrews Bay, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after the Buxton family: Aubrey Leland Oakes and Pamela Mary Oakes (Baron Buxton of Alsa and Lady Buxton), who visited South Georgia in HMS *Endurance* in March 1982, and their daughter the Hon. Lucinda Catherine Buxton, who led a filming expedition in this area in February-April 1982.

Buzfuz Rock 65°28'S, 65°53'W

A rock 1.5 mi W of Snubbin Island in the Pitt Islands, northern Biscoe Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Sergeant Buzfuz, a character in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Byarne-Ogor, Ostrova: see Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E

Byerly, Mount 81°53'S, 89°23'W

A major peak in the eastern part of the Nash Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Perry Byerly, chairman of the Technical Panel for Seismology and Gravity of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, as set up by the National Academy of Sciences.

Byers, Cabo: see Page, Cape 63°55'S, 60°18'W

Byers Peninsula 62°38'S, 61°05'W

Mainly ice-free peninsula forming the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for James Byers, a New York shipowner who tried unsuccessfully in August 1820 to induce the United States Government to found a settlement in and take possession of the South Shetland Islands. Byers organized and sent out a fleet of American sealers from New York to the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Byewater Point 62°45'S, 61°30'W

Point on the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Cape Byewater by the British expedition under Foster in 1829. Not: Cape Brewster.

Bynon Hill 62°55'S, 60°36'W

Ice-covered, dome-shaped hill with two rounded summits, 340 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1953. Not: Goddard Hill.

Bynum Peak 85°03'S, 173°41'W

A rock peak 3 mi SE of Mount Finley, overlooking the N side of McGregor Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Gaither D. Bynum, USARP satellite geodesist at McMurdo Station, winter 1965.

Byöbu Rock 68°22'S, 42°00'E

A large rock whose seaward face presents a crenulate or irregular shoreline, standing 1 mi E of Gobamme Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Byöbu-iwa (folding screen rock).

Bypass Hill 72°28'S, 168°28'E

Hill, 660 m, situated on the ridge at the junction of Tucker and Trafalgar Glaciers in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, who established a survey station at this point.

Bypass Nunatak 68°01'S, 62°28'E

A nunatak about 2 mi S of Mount Tritoppen in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called Steinen (the stone). It was renamed by ANARE because the feature marked the turning point in the route taken by the 1958 ANARE seismic party in order to bypass dangerous terrain to the southwest. Not: Steinen.

Byrd, Cape 69°38'S, 76°07'W

Low, ice-covered cape forming the NW extremity of Charcot Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 29, 1929, in a flight from the *William Scoresby*. Named by Wilkins for R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN, (1888–1957) noted American explorer and leader of five expeditions to Antarctica, 1928–57. Remapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in 1947 by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Byrd, Mount 77°10'S, 144°38'W

A mountain (810 m) located 1 mi N of the E end of Asman Ridge in the Sarnoff Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Byrd, Jr., son of Admiral Byrd and a member of Operation Highjump (1946–47), who was of assistance to US-ACAN in clarifying a large number of name suggestions put forth by his father.

Byrdreen 71°45'S, 26°00'E

The largest glacier, about 40 mi long and 11 mi wide, flowing NW between Mount Bergersen and Balchen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN, commander of USN Operation Highjump. Not: Byrd Glacier.

Byrd Glacier 80°20'S, 159°00'E

A major glacier, about 85 mi long and 15 mi wide, draining an extensive area of the polar plateau and flowing eastward between the Britannia Range and Churchill Mountains to discharge into Ross Ice Shelf at Barne Inlet. Named by the NZ-APC after R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN, American Antarctic explorer.

Byrd Glacier: see Byrdreen 71°45'S, 26°00'E

Byrd Head 67°27'S, 61°01'E

Conspicuous, rocky headland on the coast 1 mi SE of Colbeck Archipelago, just W of Howard Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN. Not: Bergnes.

Byrd Land: see Marie Byrd Land 80°00'S, 120°00'W

Byrd Mountains: see Harold Byrd Mountains 85°26'S, 146°30'W

Byrd Névé 81°00'S, 154°00'E

An immense névé at the head of Byrd Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Byrd Glacier.

Byrd Subglacial Basin 80°00'S, 115°00'W

A major subglacial basin of West Antarctica, extending E-W between Crary Mountains and Ellsworth Mountains. It is bounded to the S by a low subglacial ridge which separates this feature from Bentley Subglacial Trench. A rude delineation of this subglacial

basin was determined by several U.S. seismic parties operating from Byrd, Little America V, and Ellsworth Stations during the 1950's and 1960's. Named by US-ACAN (1961) for its locus relative to Marie Byrd Land and Byrd Station. This revised description, excluding Bentley Subglacial Trench and smaller basins to the S of Flood Range and Ford Ranges, follow delineation of the region by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79.

Bystander Nunatak 71°20'S, 159°40'E

A nunatak (2,435 m) lying 5 mi SW of Forsythe Bluff, on the W side of Daniels Range in the Usarp Mountains. The name applied by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, is suggestive of the aspect of this relatively isolated feature.

Bystrova, Skala: see Bystrov Rock 71°47'S, 12°35'E

Bystrov Rock 71°47'S, 12°35'E

Prominent rock lying 1 mi SSE of Isdalsegga Ridge in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Soviet paleontologist A.P. Bystrov. Not: Skala Bystrova.

Byvågåsane Peaks 69°25'S, 39°48'E

Three low aligned rock peaks which surmount the E shore of Byvågen Bay on the E-side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37 and named Byvågåsane (the town bay peaks) in association with Byvågen Bay.

Byvågen Bay 69°25'S, 39°43'E

A small bay indenting the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay between Skarvsnes Foreland and Byvågåsane Peaks. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Byvågen (the town bay).

Byway Glacier 66°30'S, 65°12'W

Northern tributary of Erskine Glacier, flowing W from Slessor Peak in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955-57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the sledging route up this glacier is not as good as that along the main route up Erskine Glacier.

C

C, Dome: see Charlie, Dome 75°00'S, 125°00'E

Caballero, Rocas: see Knight Rocks 62°50'S, 61°35'W

Caballete, Isla: see Ridge Island 67°42'S, 67°06'W

Cabeza, Isla: see Head Island 64°31'S, 62°55'W

Cabeza, Mount 64°08'S, 62°11'W

A mountain on the SE side of Paré Glacier, 1 mi SW of Hales Peak, in the NE portion of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name "Monte Cabeza" was used on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. Not: Mount Morgagni.

Cabinet Inlet 66°35'S, 63°10'W

Ice-filled inlet, 36 mi long in a NW-SE direction, and some 27 mi wide at its entrance between Capes Alexander and Robinson, along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for the British War Cabinet which authorized the FIDS in 1943. Not: Ensenada Gabinete, Ensenada Reales Cédulas.

Cabo Basso, Islote: see Basso Island 62°30'S, 59°44'W

Cabo Paredes, Isla: see Jingle Island 65°23'S, 65°18'W

Cabrales, Islas: see Hennessy Islands 65°53'S, 65°43'W

Cabrera Nunatak 75°46'S, 128°12'W

A nunatak 6.5 mi NE of Putzke Peak in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Quirino Cabrera, CM1, USN, Construction Mechanic at Byrd Station, 1966 and 1969.

Cabrial Rock 54°19'S, 36°14'W

Rock lying at the N side of the entrance to Ocean Harbor, South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Frank Cabrial, steward on the American brig *Frances Alan* of New London, who was drowned on Oct. 14, 1820; there is a grave marked by a wooden cross recording this in Ocean Harbor.

Cacapon Inlet 66°10'S, 101°00'E

An inlet about 2 mi wide and 9 mi long, lying between Thomas Island and Fuller Island in the Highjump Archipelago. The inlet is bounded on the west by Edisto Ice Tongue and on the east by the coast of Antarctica. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump in February 1947. Named by US-ACAN after USS *Cacapon*, a tanker in the Western Task Group of Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Cachalot Peak 65°38'S, 62°16'W

A peak (1,040 m) between Stubb and Starbuck Glaciers, about 3.5 mi W of Mount Queequeg, near the E coast of Graham Land. The toponym is one in a group by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, cachalot being the sperm whale.

Cache Heights 73°27'S, 94°06'W

Broad snow-covered heights about 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, located just NE of Bonnabeau Dome in the Jones Mountains. Much lower than Bonnabeau Dome, the heights rise considerably

above the adjacent ice surface. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. A food cache placed here by the party during a blizzard was never recovered.

Cachiyuyo, Banco: see Kelp Bank 54°00'S, 37°06'W.

Cachiyuyo, Punta: see Kelp Point 54°10'S, 36°38'W

Cadbury, Mount 71°21'S, 66°38'W

Easternmost of the Batterbee Mountains, 1,800 m, standing ESE of Mount Ness and 18 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The coast in this vicinity was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, but this mountain seems to have been obscured from Ellsworth's line of sight by clouds or intervening summits. Mount Cadbury was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Mrs. Henry Tyler Cadbury, who raised a special fund to defray the cost of refitting the *Penola*, the ship of the BGLE, at South Georgia in 1936.

Cadenazzi Rock 76°18'S, 112°39'W

A rock outcrop 1.5 mi E of Roper Point on the W slope of Mount Takake in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Michael P. Cadenazzi, USN, LH-34 helicopter commander. He flew close support missions for USARP scientists during the 1969–70 and 1970–71 seasons.

Cadle Monolith 71°40'S, 60°58'W

A conspicuous, somewhat isolated, bare rock monolith or headland, standing at the E end of Condor Peninsula, 9 mi SE of Cape MacDonald, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Gary L. Cadle, CE2, USN, electrician at Palmer Station in 1973.

Cadman Glacier 65°37'S, 63°47'W

A glacier, 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and about 7 mi long, flowing northwestward into the head of the southern arm of Beascochea Bay on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Jean B. Charcot. Surveyed in 1935 by the BGLE, led by John Rymill, and later named for John Cadman, 1st Baron Cadman of Silverdale, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Cadwalader Beach 76°58'S, 166°53'E

A beach nearly a mile long at the S end of Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. The beach is occupied by a large Adélie penguin rookery and there is easy access from the sea when the coast is ice free. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for Capt. John Cadwalader, USN, who encouraged and assisted the expedition in its Antarctic program, and also rendered valuable assistance to the N.Z. parties of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Cadwalader Inlet 72°04'S, 96°18'W

Ice-filled inlet about 22 mi long, indenting the NE coast of Thurston Island between Evans and Lofgren Peninsulas. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS *Burton Island* and *Glacier* by personnel of USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. John Cadwalader, USN, chief of staff to U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer and representative

of Task Unit Commander aboard the *Burton Island* in February 1960.

Cady Nunatak 77°13'S, 142°51'W

A nunatak 3 mi E of Mount Zeigler in the NE part of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick M. Cady, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1968.

Café Point 64°39'S, 61°59'W

Point lying 2 mi S of Zapato Point and 2 mi E of Nansen Island on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954.

Caffin Valley 77°19'S, 160°36'E

A cirque-type valley between Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur in the Willett Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in 1985 after James M. Caffin, New Zealand Antarctic historian who, from 1973–84, was editor of *Antarctic*, the popular news bulletin published by the New Zealand Antarctic Society.

Cagle Peaks 79°33'S, 85°28'W

A group of sharp peaks that surmount the S end of White Escarpment in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party, 1963–64, for Maj. Paul M. Cagle, commanding officer and pilot of the helicopter detachment that assisted the party in the field.

Cahill, Mount 74°53'S, 71°14'W

One of the Sky-Hi Nunataks in Ellsworth Land, rising to 1,755 m ENE of Mount Carrara. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Laurence J. Cahill, Jr., physicist, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Principal Investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1973.

Cain Nunatak 63°34'S, 57°42'W

The westernmost of two isolated nunataks on the S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula. The name arose at the time of the FIDS geological survey in 1960–61 and is in association with nearby Abel Nunatak.

Caird Coast 76°00'S, 24°00'W

That portion of the coast of Coats Land lying between the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W, and the vicinity of the Hayes Glacier, in 27°54'W. Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed along the coast in the *Endurance* during January 1915, naming it for Sir James Caird, patron of the expedition.

Cairn Hill 63°30'S, 57°04'W

Hill with two summits, the higher 475 m, standing 2 mi E of Duse Bay and 1 mi SW of Mineral Hill on Tabarin Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in 1946, who so named it because a cairn was erected on the eastern of the two summits. Not: Cerro Don Bosco.

Cairn Ridge 82°35'S, 52°50'W

A rock ridge adjoining the N side of Dufek Massif, 2 mi NE of Hannah Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. A cairn was erected on this ridge during a visit in December 1957 by the US-IGY traverse party from Ellsworth Station.

Cairns Cove 54°00'S, 37°42'W

A small cove on the W side of Right Whale Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named "Haste Cove" by DI in 1930 but, following acceptance of the name, it was withdrawn by the UK-APC in 1959. Following hydrographic survey from HMS *Owen*, 1960–61, the cove was named after Petty Officer Peter T. Cairns, RN, a member of the survey group. Not: Haste Cove.

Cairns Shoal 54°00'S, 37°40'W

Small area of shoal lying 0.6 mi W of Craigie Point in the E part of Right Whale Bay, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Petty Officer Peter T. Cairns of HMS *Owen*, which first located this shoal in 1961. Not: Smith Shoal.

Calais, Massif: see Calais, Mount 69°11'S, 70°15'W

Calais, Mount 69°11'S, 70°15'W

Massive mountain, 2,345 m, at the NW side of Schokalsky Bay in the NE part of Alexander Island. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charot, who named it for the French city. The mountain was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. Not: Massif Calais.

C. A. Larsen: see Larsen Islands 60°36'S, 46°04'W

Caldwell, Mount 72°04'S, 101°46'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, located 3 mi SE of Mount Lopez, near the W end of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Henry Howard Caldwell, USN, captain of the seaplane tender *Pine Island* which explored the area during this expedition. Caldwell and five others survived a Dec. 30, 1946 crash of a seaplane at Thurston Island.

Caleta Carnero, Isla: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Caleta Cordero, Isla: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Calfee Nunatak 74°19'S, 161°40'E

An isolated nunatak at the E side of Reeves Névé, 4 mi W of Mount Fenton, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for David W. Calfee, field assistant at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Calf Head 54°28'S, 36°03'W

Rocky headland on the N coast of South Georgia, 3 mi NW of Cape Harcourt. The name "Kalber-Berg" (calf mountain) was given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, but was limited to the summit of the headland. The feature was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, who reported that a name is more essential for its seaward extremity in order to distinguish it from Cape Harcourt, with which it is easily confused when viewed from N and NW. The English form of the name, Calf Head, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Kalber-Berg.

Calf Point 71°30'S, 169°45'E

A point between the terminus of Nielsen Glacier and Penelope Point on the W shore of Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE 1910–13. Named because of the great number of young seals seen here.

Calf Rock 70°31'S, 68°38'W

Rock mass on the E coast of Alexander Island, which rises to 500 m, 2 mi NE of Lamina Peak and 2 mi inland from George VI Sound. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of its offlying position; it is separated from the Lamina Peak ridge by faulting.

California Plateau 86°04'S, 145°10'W

An undulating ice-covered plateau, 30 mi long and from 2 to 12 mi wide, which rises to 3,000 m at the eastern side of Scott Glacier. The plateau reaches a maximum height in Mount Blackburn (3,275 m) at the southern end. The northwestern side of the plateau is marked by the steep rock cliffs of Watson Escarpment; the southeastern side grades gradually to the elevation of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the several branches of the University of California which have sent numerous researchers to work in Antarctica.

Caliper Cove 73°34'S, 166°56'E

A rounded, ice-filled cove in Lady Newnes Bay, situated between the mouths of Wyld and Suter Glaciers along the coast of Victoria Land. The shape of the cove and the points that encompass it are nearly symmetrical suggesting calipers; hence the name applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

Calkin Glacier 77°46'S, 162°17'E

Glacier just W of Sentinel Peak, flowing N from the Kukri Hills toward the terminus of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN for Parker Calkin, USARP geologist who made investigations in the area during 1960–61 and 1961–62.

Callender Peak 75°18'S, 110°18'W

Precipitous, mainly ice-covered subsidiary peak on the Mount Murphy massif, located 9 mi ENE of the summit of Mount Murphy, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained in January 1947 by U.S. Navy Operation Highjump. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Gordon W. Callender (CEC), USN, officer in charge of Byrd Station in 1966.

Callisto Cliffs 71°03'S, 68°20'W

This feature, rising to 550 m, comprises two cliffs, one forming the southern margins of Jupiter Glacier, the other the eastern margin of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with Jupiter Glacier after Callisto, one of the moons of the planet Jupiter.

Calmette, Cape 68°04'S, 67°13'W

Cape marking the W extremity of a rocky peninsula which rises more than 625 m and projects from the W coast of Graham Land for 3 mi to form the S shore of Calmette Bay. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who from a distance mistook this cape for an island. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, determined the true nature of the feature. Named by Charcot for Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro*, who furnished the FrAE with copies of this newspaper for the two years preceding the expedition. Not: Ile Calmette.

Calmette, Ile: see Calmette, Cape 68°04'S, 67°13'W

Calmette Bay 68°03'S, 67°10'W

Small bay between Camp Point and Cape Calmette, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named the bay for its S entrance point, Cape Calmette.

Caloplaca Cove 60°43'S, 45°35'W

A cove between Rethval Point and Pantomime Point on the east coast of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after the abundant orange lichens of the genus *Caloplaca*, which encrust the sea cliffs around the cove.

Caloplaca Hills 86°07'S, 131°00'W

A distinctive group of rock hills including Mount Carmer and Heathcock Peak, lying E of the Watson Escarpment on the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–64. The name was suggested by J.H. Mercer of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, and denotes the type of lichen found here.

Calvin, Mount 71°17'S, 165°06'E

A mountain over 1,600 m, standing 4 mi SE of Pilon Peak in the S part of Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named for Lt. Calvin Luther Larsen, USN, navigator and photographic officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1969; as a chief photographer's mate, he wintered at Little America V in 1957. Lieutenant Larsen's first name was applied by US-ACAN to avoid a further overuse of the surname Larsen in Antarctic geographic names.

Calypso Cliffs 68°48'S, 64°13'W

Two prominent rocky cliffs rising to 850 m on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet immediately W of the mouth of Cronus Glacier, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by USAS, Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography), Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Calypso, daughter of Atlas, goddess in Greek mythology.

Camana Rock 54°10'S, 36°37'W

Rock midway between Kelp and Harrison Points in the S part of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Mapped by DI personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin in 1927 and 1929. Named in 1957 by the UK-APC for the sailing vessel *Camana*, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, located at the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay.

Camber, Mount 64°41'S, 63°16'W

Mainly snow-covered mountain, 1,400 m, 1 mi NE of Molar Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name High Peak was probably given to the feature by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during a sketch survey in 1927 on the *Discovery*. A resurvey in 1955 by the FIDS found this descriptive name to be unsuitable. The new name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the summit, which is long and gently sloping like a cambered road surface. Not: High Peak, Pico Elevado.

Cambrian Bluff 82°52'S, 160°33'E

Prominent bluff jutting into the N side of Nimrod Glacier and forming the S end of the Holyoake Range. Named by the southern

named it after the Candlemas Islands group. Not: Candlemis Island, Isla Candelaria.

Candlemas Islands 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Small group, consisting of two islands and numerous rocks, lying 23 mi SE of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered on Feb. 2, 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named them to commemorate the day of their discovery. Not: Islas Candelaria.

Candlemis Island: see Candlemas Island 57°03'S, 26°40'W

Canelo, Punta: see Duthiers Point 64°48'S, 62°49'W

Cangrejo Cove 65°04'S, 63°39'W

Cove 1.5 miles long lying immediately W of Azure Cove in Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name “Bahía Cangrejo” (crayfish cove or crayfish bay) was given by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1951–52. The name is descriptive and derives from the small peninsula forming the west side of the cove which, when viewed from the air, resembles the pincers of a crayfish. Not: Bahía Chavez, Crab Cove.

Canham, Mount 70°29'S, 64°35'E

A mountain at the N end of Bennett Escarpment, about 2 mi S of Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. The feature was plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J.R. Canham, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1967.

Canham Glacier 71°49'S, 163°00'E

A tributary glacier about 30 mi long which drains the NW part of Evans Névé. The glacier drains NW between the Alamein and Salamander Ranges of the Freyberg Mountains and enters the Rennick Glacier westward of Bowers Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. David W. Canham, Jr., officer in charge of the winter party at the U.S. Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, 1956.

Canicula, Mount 63°43'S, 58°30'W

A mountain formed of two rock peaks, 890 and 825 m high. It stands 3 mi E of Sirius Knoll on the divide separating Russell East Glacier and Russell West Glacier in central Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by FIDS, and named by them because of the association with Sirius Knoll. Canicula is a synonym of Sirius, the dog star.

Canine Hills 71°37'S, 163°50'E

A line of mostly snow-covered hills and ridges trending NW-SE for 11 mi and forming the eastern half of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 from a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird, in association with the names Molar Massif and Incisor Ridge.

Caninus Nunatak 71°06'S, 70°10'W

A nunatak (c. 700 m) located E of Palindrome Buttress and the N part of Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. In the 1974–75 field season, the BAS reduced its number of dog teams. The name derives from the burial of nine dogs near the nunatak.

Canis Heights 70°26'S, 66°19'W

A mainly snow-covered ridge located between the two upper tributaries of Millett Glacier on the western edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellations of Canis Major and Canis Minor.

Canisteo Peninsula 73°48'S, 102°20'W

An ice-covered peninsula, about 30 mi long and 20 mi wide, which projects between Ferrero and Cranton Bays into the E extremity of Amundsen Sea. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS *Canisteo*, a tanker with the eastern task group of this expedition.

Cannonball Cliffs 71°47'S, 68°15'W

Cliffs at the S side of the terminus of Neptune Glacier on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature consists of two east-west ridges about 500 m high, joined by a narrow north-south ridge. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. The name was applied by the UK-APC for the sandstone in the area, which contains numerous spherical, brown concretions known as “cannon-ball” concretions.

Canoe Nunatak 77°59'S, 161°16'E

A nunatak, 1 mi long and 0.2 mi wide, located 2.2 mi ESE of Mount Blackwelder, Wilkniss Mountains, in Victoria Land. The distinctive shape resembles an upturned canoe. Named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88.

Cañón Point 64°34'S, 61°55'W

Point marking the SW side of the entrance to Bancroft Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Not: Icarus Point.

Canopus, Lake 77°33'S, 161°31'E

A small lake 65 m above the southern shore of Lake Vanda in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the Eighth VUWAE, 1963–64, after Canopus, pilot of Menelaus, the king of Sparta.

Canopus, Mount 81°50'S, 161°00'E

A prominent ice-free peak, 1,710 m, surmounting the W edge of the Nash Range, 4.5 mi E of Centaur Bluff. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) after the brightest of the stars, Canopus, used for survey fixes.

Canopus Crags 71°10'S, 66°38'W

A cluster of peaks of 3 mi extent, located between Vela Bluff and Carina Heights along the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Canopus in the constellation of Carina.

Canopus Island 67°32'S, 62°59'E

The southern of the two largest islands of the Canopus Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. The two islands were mapped as one by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Spjøtøy. The island was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959, and named after the star Canopus. Not: Spjøtøy.

Canopus Islands 67°32'S, 62°59'E

Group of small islands just N of Klung Islands in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian car-

tographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANARE after the star Canopus.

Canopus Rocks 67°31'S, 62°56'E

Two small, low rocks lying 1 mi NW of Canopus Island in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958. Named by ANCA after Canopus Island.

Canopy Cliffs 84°00'S, 160°00'E

Steep cliffs extending from Mount Allsup to Mount Ropar on the SE side of Peletier Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. A descriptive name applied by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62), suggesting the precipitous nature of the cliffs.

Canso Rocks 63°39'S, 59°18'W

Two rocks lying W of Bone Bay, 2 mi NW of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after one of the types of aircraft used by FIDASE (1955–57).

Cantello, Mount 70°52'S, 163°07'E

Mountain (1,820 m) on the N side of Crawford Glacier, 4 mi NW of Mount Keith, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Dominic Cantello, Jr., USN, electrician with the South Pole Station party, 1965.

Canterbury Spur 84°43'S, 113°45'W

A flat-topped ridge leading N from the N face of Mount Glossop-teris, 1.3 mi E of Discovery Ridge, Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–59. The spur is named after the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z., home of the National Antarctic Exhibition, Research and Reference Center. Geologists Jane Newman and Margaret Bradshaw of the Canterbury Museum worked on this ridge during the 1984–85 field season.

Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

Point forming the NW side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947 which named it for Capitán de Corbeta Raúl Del Canto, engineer on the ship *Iquique* during the expedition. The name Fort William (q.v.) was incorrectly applied to this feature by DI personnel of the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Fort William, Punta Del Canto, Punta Fort William, Spark Point.

Cantrell Peak 71°12'S, 165°14'E

A peak (1,895 m) standing 6 mi NNE of Mount Calvin and overlooking Ebbe Glacier from the S, in the N part of Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Major Robert L. Cantrell, USMC, pilot on photographic flights in C-130 aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Canty Point 64°45'S, 63°32'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Børgen Bay on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for John Canty of FIDS, radio operator/mechanic at the Arthur Harbor Station in 1955 and a member of the sledging party which visited the point. Not: Punta Rocosa.

Canwe, Cape 74°43'S, 163°41'E

A high rock bluff 3 mi N of Vegetation Island, forming the W extremity of the Northern Foothills, Victoria Land. First explored and named by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. The name arose from seeing this feature a long way off and wondering whether they could reach it. Not: Cape Mossyface.

Canyon Glacier 83°57'S, 175°25'E

A narrow glacier, 35 mi long, flowing to the Ross Ice Shelf. It drains the NW slopes of Mount Wexler and moves northward between steep canyon walls of the Separation Range and Hughes Range to join the ice shelf immediately W of Giovinco Ice Piedmont. The glacier was observed from nearby Mount Patrick by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) who gave the descriptive name.

Cape Adare Peninsula: see Adare Peninsula 71°40'S, 170°30'E

Cape Armitage Promontory: see Hut Point Peninsula 77°46'S, 166°51'E

Cape Barne Glacier: see Barne Glacier 77°36'S, 166°26'E

Cape George Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Capella Rocks 70°39'S, 66°32'W

A low, rocky ridge composed of several nunataks, located near the head of Bertram Glacier, 2 mi NE of Auriga Nunataks, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Capella in the constellation of Auriga.

Cape-Pigeon Rocks 66°59'S, 143°47'E

Twin rocky promontories on the western side of Watt Bay, 3 mi south of Garnet Point. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who gave the name because of the large Cape pigeon rookery here. The US-ACAN has added a hyphen between the first and second words in the specific part of the name to reduce ambiguity and emphasize the generic term “Rocks.”

Capitán, Monte: see Doumer Hill 64°51'S, 63°34'W

Capitán Bonert, Islote: see Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Capitán Farrel, Paso: see Benz Pass 63°41'S, 58°22'W

Capitán Martínez Canaveri, Islote: see Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W

Capitán Mendioroz, Monte: see William, Mount 64°47'S, 63°41'W

Capitán Turrado, Islas: see Omicron Islands 64°21'S, 62°55'W

Capitán Vago, Caleta: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Capitán Yalour, Estrecho: see Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W

Capley, Mount 79°32'S, 83°13'W

A peak, 1,810 m, in the Nimbus Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joe H. Capley, USN, pilot on photographic flights over Marie Byrd and Ellsworth Lands in Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Capling Peak 72°26'S, 167°08'E

A peak (2,730 m) on the N side of Croll Glacier, 5 mi SE of Bramble Peak, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Capling, USN, aviation machinist's mate and flight engineer on Hercules aircraft at McMurdo Station during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Cappellari Glacier 85°52'S, 158°40'W

A glacier 11 mi long in the Hays Mountains, flowing W from the NW shoulder of Mount Vaughan to enter Amundsen Glacier just N of Mount Dort. First roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Remapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lewis K. Cappellari who made ionospheric studies at McMurdo Station in 1965.

Capsize Glacier 74°02'S, 163°20'E

A tributary glacier in Deep Freeze Range, draining the slopes between Mount Cavaney and Mount Levick and flowing NE to enter the Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, because of the spectacular spill which the party had there.

Capstan Rocks 64°57'S, 63°26'W

Small group of rocks, sometimes awash at high water and in strong winds, lying 1 mi S of Bob Island in the S entrance to Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC.

Cara, Mount 82°45'S, 161°06'E

Peak, 3,145 m, standing 4 mi NNW of Mount Lysaght in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the BrAE, 1907–09. Not: Mount Gara.

Carapace Nunatak 76°53'S, 159°24'E

A prominent isolated nunatak, the most westerly near the head of Mackay Glacier, standing 8 mi SW of Mount Brooke where it is visible for a considerable distance from many directions. So named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of the carapaces of small crustaceans found in the rocks.

Caraquet Rock 62°07'S, 59°02'W

Rock lying nearly 4 mi WSW of Bell Point, off the W part of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Caraquet* (Capt. J. Usher) from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Carbón, Puerto: see Coal Harbor 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Carbone, Mount 76°22'S, 144°30'W

A mountain 3 mi E of Mount Paige in the Phillips Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for Al Carbone, cook with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Carbon Point 57°06'S, 26°42'W

A point just NW of Clapmatch Point, near the SW corner of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name derives from "Punta Carbon" used in Argentine hydrographic publications as early as 1953.

Carbutt Glacier 65°09'S, 62°49'W

Glacier entering Goodwin Glacier to the E of Maddox Peak, close E of Flandres Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John Carbutt (1832–1905), American (formerly English) photographer who introduced the first emulsion-coated celluloid photographic cut films, in 1888.

Carcelles, Punta: see Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Carcelles Peak 54°22'S, 36°30'W

Peak rising above 1,065 m immediately S of the head of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alberto Carcelles, who made biological collections at South Georgia in 1926–27 and 1929–30 for the Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.

Cardell, Mount 70°12'S, 65°11'E

An elongated mountain 2 mi NW of Bradley Ridge in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for N. Cardell, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson Station in 1964.

Cardell Glacier 66°25'S, 65°32'W

Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay between Shanty Point and Panther Cliff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John D.M. Cardell, English ophthalmic surgeon, who evolved the first satisfactory snow goggle design combining adequate protection and ventilation with safety and sufficient visual field.

Cardinal, Mount 63°27'S, 57°10'W

Conical mountain, 675 m, lying close SW of Mount Taylor and overlooking the NE head of Duse Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS, who named it for Sir Allan Cardinal, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Cardno Point 54°00'S, 38°00'W

High flat-topped, tussock-covered point forming the E extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. Cdr. Peter G.N. Cardno, RN, navigating officer of HMS *Owen*, which made a hydrographic survey of the area in 1960–61. Not: Dixon Point.

Cardozo Cove 62°10'S, 58°37'W

The northern of two coves at the head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909.

Care Heights 69°25'S, 70°45'W

A group of mostly ice-covered peaks and ridges, rising to c. 1,500 m N of Tufts Pass and forming the S end of Rouen Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Further delineation was made from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–67 and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken Jan. 1974. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after Bernard W. Care, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1973–75; Adelaide Island and N Alexander Island, 1975–76 and 1976–77.

Carey Glacier 78°53'S, 83°55'W

A glacier on the E side of Miller Peak in the S end of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, flowing SE to Minnesota Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. David W. Carey, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who was killed in the crash of a P2V Neptune airplane at McMurdo Sound in October 1956.

Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W

Rocky point marking the W extremity of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Rocky Point by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication with Rocky Point on Vindication Island. Carey Point was recommended by the UK-APC in 1953 and is named for Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, captain of the *Discovery II* at the time of the survey. Not: Punta Rocosa, Rocky Point.

Carey Range 72°53'S, 62°37'W

A mountain range, c. 35 mi long and 5 mi wide with peaks rising to 1,700 m, between Mosby Glacier and Fenton Glacier in SE Palmer Land. The range was mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1966–69. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after Samuel W. Carey, Australian geologist; Professor of Geology, University of Tasmania, 1946–70.

Cargo Pond 76°55'S, 161°05'E

A pond in a moraine enclosed basin at the foot of the cliffs to the S end of Alatna Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. This frozen pond was the site of a 1960–61 USARP field party (Parker Calkin, Roger Hart, and Ellory Schempp) which had to be evacuated in a hurry. Equipment and provisions stockpiled on the pond ice were eventually redistributed by the wind and lodged among the surrounding morainic boulders. A 1989–90 NZARP party (Trevor Chinn) camped nearby made frequent visits to the site to clean up the area, but also to acquire various 30-year old exotic foods to supplement their standard camp fare.

Carina Heights 71°09'S, 66°08'W

A large sprawling elevation, bounded by crags to the SW and by an icefall to the NW, located near the head of Ryder Glacier at the W edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Carina.

Carleton Glacier 78°01'S, 162°30'E

Glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Lister in the Royal Society Range and flows N into the Emmanuel Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 after Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, which has sent researchers to Antarctica, and in association with nearby Rutgers Glacier.

Carlita Bay 54°14'S, 36°38'W

Small bay in the W side of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia, just W of Islet Point. The feature was named "Horseshoe Bay," probably during the survey of Cumberland West Bay by HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920, but this name has been accepted for a bay close S of Cape George, less than 15 mi away. A new name, proposed by the UK-APC in 1957, has been substituted for the feature now described; Carlita Bay is for the *Carlita* (or *Lille Carl*), a whale catcher built in 1907, owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca and used for sealing and for general transport work. Not: Ganse Bukta, Horseshoe Bay.

Carlos, Pasaje: see Carl Passage 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Carlota, Bahía: see Carlota Cove 62°22'S, 59°42'W

Carlota, Cabo: see Charlotte, Cape 54°32'S, 35°54'W

Carlota Cove 62°22'S, 59°42'W

Cove between Coppermine Peninsula and Misnomer Point on the W coast of Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the Chilean name "Bahía Carlota" appearing on a 1961 Chilean hydrographic chart of the area. Not: Bahía Carlota.

Carlotta, Bahía: see Charlotte Bay 64°33'S, 61°39'W

Carl Passage 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Narrow channel 0.2 mi long, joining Elephant Lagoon to Cook Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon 1929–30 surveys by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Pasaje Carlos.

Carlson Bay: see Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W

Carlson Buttress 82°35'S, 52°27'W

A rock buttress to the NW of Worcester Summit, rising to c. 1,800 m on the N side of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Christine Carlson, USGS geologist who worked in the Dufek Massif area, summer 1976–77.

Carlson Glacier 69°25'S, 68°03'W

A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing northward from between Mount Edgell and Relay Hills into Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Burford A. Carlson, USN, Staff Meteorologist, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, Operation Deep Freeze, 1970 and 1971.

Carlson Inlet 78°00'S, 78°30'W

An ice-filled inlet, 100 mi long and 25 mi wide, lying between Fletcher Ice Rise and Fowler Ice Rise in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, pilot of R4D-8 and C-130 aircraft with Squadron VX-6, who made innumerable flights in support of IGY and USARP field parties in the 1950's and 1960's. On Dec. 14, 1961, he commanded a C-130 Hercules flight from McMurdo Station across the Ellsworth Mountains, during which he observed, photographed and roughly sketched this inlet.

Carlson Island 63°53'S, 58°16'W

Rocky island 1 mi long and 300 m high, lying in Prince Gustav Channel 3 mi SE of Pitt Point, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Wilhelm Carlson, one of the chief patrons of the expedition. Not: Wilh. Carlson Island, Wilh. Carlsons Ö.

Carlson Peak 75°57'S, 70°33'W

One of the Bean Peaks in the Hauberg Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Paul R. Carlson, meteorologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W

Square bay, 2.5 mi in extent, entered 3 mi NW of Cape Foster on the SW side of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for J. Carlsson

of Sweden who contributed toward the cost of the expedition. The bay was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952–53. Not: Carlson Bay, J. Carlson Bay, John Carlson Bucht.

Carlyon Glacier 79°34'S, 159°50'E

A large glacier which flows ESE from the névé E of Mill Mountain to the Ross Ice Shelf at Cape Murray. Mapped in 1958 by the Darwin Glacier party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named by the NZ-APC for R.A. Carlyon, who with H.H. Ayres, made up the party.

Carmer, Mount 86°06'S, 131°11'W

A mountain on the E side of Wotkyns Glacier, standing 2 mi WNW of Heathcock Peak in the Caloplaca Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John L. Carmer, electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1962.

Carminatti, Bahía: see Ambush Bay 63°10'S, 55°26'W

Carnebreen: see Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38'E

Carnein Glacier 74°41'S, 162°54'E

A glacier draining the SE corner of Eisenhower Range, flowing S along the W side of McCarthy Ridge to merge with lower Reeves Glacier at the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Carl R. Carnein, glaciologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1965–66.

Carnell Peak 79°28'S, 85°17'W

A peak (1,730 m) in Watlack Hills, situated 2.5 mi from the SE end of the group, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. D.L. Carnell, CEC, USN, maintenance officer at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, in the 1965–66 season, who was responsible for the first piercing of the Ross Ice Shelf at 50 meters.

Carnes, Mount 77°39'S, 161°21'E

A peak 2 mi E of Saint Pauls Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Philip A. Carnes, engineering and construction manager for Antarctic Support Services, who supervised construction and maintenance performed at the USARP South Pole, Siple and McMurdo Stations for three seasons, 1973–76.

Carnes Crag 71°28'S, 162°41'E

A rock crag, 1,310 m, in the NW extremity of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains, overlooking the junction of Sledgers Glacier and the Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for James J. Carnes USN, chief electrician's mate with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Carney Island 73°57'S, 121°00'W

An ice-covered island, 70 mi long, with all but its N coast lying within Getz Ice Shelf, located between Siple Island and Wright Island along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First delineated (except for its S part) from aerial photographs taken by USN OPHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral R.B. Carney, USN (Ret.), Chief of Naval Operations during organization of Operation Deep Freeze support for the IGY of 1957–58.

Caroline Bluff 61°55'S, 57°42'W

Bluff lying 1 mi SE of North Foreland, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The bluff was charted and named North Foreland Head by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1921. To avoid confusion with North Foreland, the UK-APC rejected this name in 1960 and substituted a new one. The Hobart sealing vessel *Caroline* (Capt. D. Taylor) visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: North Foreland Head.

Caroline Mikkelsen, Mount 69°45'S, 74°24'E

A small coastal mountain (235 m) between Hargreaves Glacier and Polar Times Glacier on Ingrid Christensen Coast. The mountain overlooks the S extremity of Prydz Bay, 4 mi NNW of Swarthaussen Nunatak, and is the highest summit in the vicinity. Discovered February 20, 1935 by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*, Norwegian whaling ship sent out by Lars Christensen. Named for the wife of Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, who accompanied her husband on this voyage.

Carpenter Island 72°39'S, 98°03'W

An oval-shaped island, 7 mi long, within the Abbot Ice Shelf of Peacock Sound. It lies 17 mi due E of Sherman Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Donald L. Carpenter, radio scientist at Byrd Station, 1966–67.

Carpenter Nunatak 73°37'S, 61°15'E

An isolated nunatak between Mount Mather and the Mount Menzies massif in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from the summit of Mount Menzies by an ANARE dog-sledge party in 1961. Named by ANCA for G.D.P. Smith, the carpenter at Mawson Station, 1961.

Carr, Cape 66°09'S, 130°42'E

A prominent, ice-covered cape, lying 15 mi NE of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes gave the name Cape Carr to an ice cape in about 65°05'S, 131°30'E, naming it for Lt. Overton Carr of the flagship *Vincennes*. Identification of Cape Carr is based on the correlation of Wilkes' chart of 1840 with G.D. Blodgett's reconnaissance map of 1955, compiled from air photos, taking into account the relative SW shift of Porpoise Bay from the 1840 to the 1955 map positions.

Carrara, Mount 74°53'S, 71°27'W

Mountain rising to 1,700 m near the center of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN after Paul E. Carrara, USGS geologist, a member of the USGS field party, 1977–78, which carried out geological reconnaissance mapping of the area between Sky-Hi Nunataks and the Orville Coast. Carrara and two party members climbed the mountain in January 1978.

Carrel, Mount: see Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W

Carrel Inlet: see Carroll Inlet 73°18'S, 78°30'W

Carrel Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.1 mi S of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for Alexis Carrel (1873–1944), noted French surgeon and physiologist. Not: Ile Alexis Carrel.

Carrera, Isla: see Piñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W

Carrera Pinto, Punta: see Rock Pile Point 68°25'S, 64°58'W

Carrera Pinto, Punta: see Vesconte Point 68°31'S, 65°12'W

Carrol, Mount: see Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W

Carrol Kettering, Mount: see Giles, Mount 75°09'S, 137°37'W

Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W

A horseshoe-shaped mountain rising to 650 m, S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04. Surveyed by FIDS, 1945–47, and named in error “Mount Carrel” after Tom Carroll (b. 1864), Newfoundland boatswain of the ship *Eagle*, which participated in establishing the FIDS Hope Bay base in February 1945. The spelling has been amended to correct the original error. Not: Mount Carrel, Mount Carrol.

Carroll Inlet 73°18'S, 78°30'W

An inlet, 40 mi long and 6 mi wide, trending SE along the coast of Ellsworth Land between Rydberg Peninsula and Smyley Island. The head of the inlet is divided into two arms by the presence of Case Island and is bounded to the E by Stange Ice Shelf. Discovered on an airplane flight, Dec. 22, 1940, by members of the USAS (1939–41), and named after Arthur J. Carroll, chief aerial photographer on USAS flights from the East Base. Not: Carrel Inlet.

Carro Pass 63°57'S, 58°07'W

A gently sloping snow pass linking Holluschickie Bay and the bay between Rink Point and Stoneley Point on the NW coast of James Ross Island. Named for Capitán Ignacio Carro of the Argentine Army, who first traversed the pass in 1959.

Carryer Glacier 71°17'S, 162°38'E

A heavily crevassed tributary glacier, 12 mi long, which drains westward from the central part of the Bowers Mountains and enters Rennick Glacier between Mounts Soza and Gow. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for S.J. Carryer, geologist with this party.

Carse, Mount 54°43'S, 36°05'W

Mountain having several peaks, the highest 2,330 m, standing 2 mi N of the head of Drygalski Fjord in the S part of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Survey between 1951 and 1957 and named for V. Duncan Carse, leader of the four SGS expeditions during that period.

Carse Point 70°13'S, 68°13'W

The W extremity of a rock massif with four peaks, the highest 1,250 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Riley Glacier, Palmer Land, and fronting on George VI Sound. It lies separated from Mount Dixey to the NE by a low ice-filled col, and from Mount Flower to the E by a small glacier. It appears that the massif of which this is the W extremity, was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. The point was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and was named in 1954 for Verner D. Carse, member of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Carson, Mount 73°27'S, 163°11'E

A mountain 2 mi W of Chisholm Hills in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and

U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Gene A. Carson, USN, construction electrician at McMurdo Station in 1963 and 1967.

Carsten Borchgrevinkisen: see Borchgrevinkisen 72°10'S, 21°30'E

Carstens Shoal 67°34'S, 62°51'E

An almost circular shoal (least depth 11.89 m) lying just N of East Budd Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted in February 1961 by d'A.T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*). Named by ANCA for D.R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962, who assisted the hydrographic survey in 1961.

Carter Island 73°59'S, 114°57'W

A small, ice-covered island in Glade Bay, off the W side of Martin Peninsula, Bakutis Coast. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. G.W. Carter, USN, maintenance coordinator at the Williams Field air strip on McMurdo Sound during Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Carter Peak 70°19'S, 64°12'E

Peak standing 1 mi W of Mount Bensley and 9 mi SW of Mount Starlight, in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for D.B. Carter, electronics technician at Mawson Station, 1965.

Carter Ridge 72°37'S, 167°37'E

A high and mountainous ridge, 11 mi long, located between Coral Sea Glacier and Elder Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, and the USGS, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for American chemist Herbert E. Carter, member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, 1964–72; chairman, 1970–72.

Cartledge, Mount 70°17'S, 65°43'E

A mountain just E of Mount Albion in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for W.J. Cartledge, plumber at Wilkes Station in 1962, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1966.

Cartographers Range 72°21'S, 167°50'E

A rugged range about 25 mi long in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by Pearl Harbor Glacier, on the E by Tucker Glacier, and on the S by Hearfield and Trafalgar Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the cartographers and cartographic technicians of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey. Their skills and labor have produced excellent maps of Antarctica.

Cartwright, Cape: see Laurens, Cape 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Cartwright, Mount 84°21'S, 175°08'E

A sharp peak, 3,325 m, surmounting a N-S trending ridge 7 mi NNW of Mount Waterman in Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Gordon Cartwright, first of the U.S. exchange IGY scientists, who wintered at the Soviet Mirnyy Station, 1957.

Casabianca Island 64°49'S, 63°31'W

Low, rocky island lying in Neumayer Channel 0.5 mi NE of Damoy Point, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, who named it for Monsieur Casabianca, then French Administrator of Naval Enlistment.

Cascade Bluff 84°57'S, 178°10'W

A low, mainly ice-covered bluff that forms the SW wall of Mincey Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was so named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Party, 1962–63, because water cascades over the bluff during warm periods.

Cascade Glacier: see Delta Glacier 78°42'S, 161°20'E

Case Island 73°19'S, 77°48'W

A roughly circular ice-covered island, 12 mi in diameter, lying off the coast of Ellsworth Land. The island lies in Carroll Inlet between the mainland and Smyley Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1961–66. The name was suggested by Finn Ronne for Senator Francis H. Case (1896–1962), who assisted in obtaining Government support to provide a ship for the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48.

Casey, Cape 66°22'S, 63°35'W

Conspicuous cape surmounted by a peak 755 m, marking the E end of the peninsula projecting into Cabinet Inlet immediately S of Bevin Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey, Minister of State and Australian member of the British War Cabinet.

Casey, Mount 73°43'S, 165°47'E

A mountain (2,100 m) at the N side of the head of Oakley Glacier, 5 mi ENE of Mount Monteagle in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Dennis Casey, USNR, Catholic chaplain with the winter party at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

A large bay indenting the coast of Enderby Land between Tange Promontory and Dingle Dome. The feature was observed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for the Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey (later Lord Casey), Australian Minister for External Affairs, 1951–60. Not: Lena Bay, Zaliv Lena.

Casey Channel: see Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W

Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W

Glacier 6 mi wide, flowing E into Casey Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on an aerial flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins believed the feature to be a channel cutting completely across Antarctic Peninsula, naming it Casey Channel after Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the BGLE, 1934–37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this glacier to be what Wilkins named Casey Channel. This interpretation is borne out by the results of subsequent exploration by members of the East Base of the USAS in 1940. Not: Casey Channel, Casey Strait.

Casey Inlet 69°00'S, 63°35'W

An ice-filled inlet at the terminus of Casey Glacier, between Miller Point and Cape Walcott, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928, Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and the USAS in 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1947. The inlet takes its name from Casey Glacier.

Casey Islands 64°44'S, 64°16'W

A group of small islands in the W part of Wylie Bay, S of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Fringing islands in this position were charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, led by Jean B. Charcot. Named by US-ACAN after Casey A. Jones, Jr., cook with the winter party at the nearby U.S. Palmer Station in 1979. He died in an accident, January 9, 1980, while serving at the U.S. South Pole Station.

Casey Range 67°47'S, 62°12'E

A jagged, razor-backed ridge and a few nunataks in a line extending N-S, standing 8 mi W of David Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Discovered by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, who named it for Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey.

Casey Strait: see Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W

Cassandra Nunatak 64°27'S, 63°24'W

Nunatak, 425 m, marking the E side of the mouth of Iliad Glacier in northern Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57, and mapped from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Priam's daughter in Homer's *Iliad*.

Cassidy Glacier 77°46'S, 160°09'E

A glacier 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing NE into upper Taylor Glacier between Depot Nunatak and the NW end of Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. The descriptive names "South-West Arm" and "South Arm" were applied to this glacier and to the part of Ferrar Glacier S of Knobhead, respectively, by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Subsequent mapping has shown that the glacier described here is part of the Taylor Glacier system. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after William A. Cassidy, Department of Geology and Planetary Science, University of Pittsburgh, who in 13 field seasons, 1976–90, led USARP teams in the investigation and collection of Antarctic meteorites from diverse sites through Victoria Land and southward to Lewis Cliff, adjacent to Queen Alexandra Range.

Cassini Glacier 77°53'S, 163°48'E

A steep glacier between Goat Mountain and Bonne Glacier, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from the Cassini map projection, a cylindrical projection in which the cylinder is at right angles to the axis of the globe.

Cassino, Monte 72°19'S, 163°40'E

A peak, 2,270 m, at the SE side of Moawhango Névé, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the association with Lord Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Castex, Cabo: see Tay Head 63°21'S, 55°34'W

Castillo, Roca: see Castle Rock 62°48'S, 61°34'W

Castillo Point 75°30'S, 141°18'W

An ice-covered point which marks the east side of the terminus of Land Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Rudy Castillo, aerographer, USN, with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party and at Hallett Station, respectively, during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Castillo Scarborough, Roca: see Scarborough Castle 62°28'S, 60°48'W

Castle, The: see Macey, Mount 69°52'S, 65°18'E

Castle Crags 82°01'S, 159°12'E

Prominent jagged peaks 4 mi N of Hunt Mountain, on the ridge extending N from the Holyoake Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1964–65) for their castellated appearance.

Castle Peak 67°00'S, 65°53'W

Prominent ice-covered peak, 2,380 m, standing immediately S of Murphy Glacier and close off the W side of Avery Plateau in Graham Land. It is shaped like a truncated cone with a rounded summit and rises more than 610 m above the surrounding ice. First surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of its resemblance to a ruined medieval castle.

Castle Rock 62°48'S, 61°34'W

Conspicuous rock, 175 m high, lying 2 mi off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This descriptive name dates back to 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: Roca Castillo.

Castle Rock 77°48'S, 166°46'E

Bold rock crag, 415 m, standing 3 mi NE of Hut Point on the central ridge of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who so named it because of its shape.

Castle Rock: see Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Castor Insel: see Castor Nunatak 65°10'S, 59°55'W

Castor Nunatak 65°10'S, 59°55'W

Nunatak 3 mi SW of Oceana Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen and mapped as an island in December 1893 by a Norwegian Sealing expedition under C.A. Larsen, who named it after the *Castor* a ship which combined sealing and exploring activities along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula under Capt. Morten Pedersen in 1893–94. The feature was determined to be a nunatak in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. Not: Castor Insel, Kastor Nunatak.

Castor Rock 57°07'S, 26°47'W

The northern of a pair of large off-lying rocks south of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. This rock, with its neighbor Pollux Rock, was named "Castor and Pollux" during the survey of these islands from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930. In 1971 UK-APC recommended that they be assigned unambiguous names making each individually identifiable, and this has been done by naming the northern one Castor Rock and the southern one Pollux Rock.

Castro, Mount 69°20'S, 66°04'W

A mountain (1,630 m) on the N side of Seller Glacier, 5 mi SE of Mount Gilbert, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE in 1937, and by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from

the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC for Joao de Castro (1500–48), Portuguese navigator who made pioneer experimental investigations of the variation of the magnetic compass.

Castro, Punta: see Betbeder, Cape 63°37'S, 56°41'W

Casy Island 63°14'S, 57°30'W

The largest feature in a group of small islands lying 2 mi SE of Lafarge Rocks and 3 mi NE of Coupvent Point, off the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and named by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40. Not: Casy Rock.

Casy Rock: see Casy Island 63°14'S, 57°30'W

Catacomb Hill 78°04'S, 163°25'E

A prominent rock peak, 1,430 m, on the ridge that borders the E side of the head of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit in December 1957. They gave it this descriptive name from the spectacular cavernous weathering occurring in the granite of the peak.

Catcher Icefall 54°09'S, 37°40'W

An icefall between Elephant Cove and Bomford Peak on the S side of South Georgia. The UK-APC name was chosen for its association with the whaling industry.

Catenary Nunatak 77°59'S, 160°31'E

A nunatak 1 mi SW of Monastery Nunatak on the S side of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; catenary being the curve in which a survey chain hangs when it is suspended between two points at the same level.

Cathedral Crags 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Rocky, ice-free hill with steeply cliffed sides, 140 m, surmounting the peninsula between Neptunes Window and Fildes Point on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Although the feature was called The Convent or Weathercock Hill by the whalers operating from Deception Island in the period before 1930, these names have not been used recently. The name Cathedral Crags was reported in 1953 to have become well established in local use at the nearby FIDS station. Not: The Convent, Weathercock Hill.

Cathedral Peaks 84°44'S, 175°40'W

A rugged mountain mass surmounted by several conspicuous peaks, located N of Lubbock Ridge and extending for about 8 mi along the E margin of Shackleton Glacier. From the glacier the peaks resemble the spires and turrets of a cathedral. Named by F. Alton Wade, who worked in this area as leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party, 1962–63.

Cathedral Rocks 77°51'S, 162°30'E

A series of four abrupt cliffs interspersed by short glaciers and surmounted by sharp peaks. The cliffs extend for 8 mi along the south side of Ferrar Glacier and form part of the north shoulder of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named on Dec. 7, 1902 by Lt. A.B. Armitage, leader of a party of the BrNAE (1901–04) that explored this area. The name is descriptive of the feature.

Catherine, Mount: see Kathleen, Mount 83°46'S, 172°48'E

Catherine Sweeney Mountains: see Sweeney Mountains
75°06'S, 69°15'W

Cat Island 65°47'S, 65°13'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying midway between Duchaylard and Larrouy Islands at the S end of Grandidier Channel. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Gato.

Catodon Rocks 63°30'S, 60°00'W

Small group of rocks just NE of Ohlin Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*.

Cato Point 54°28'S, 3°22'E

A point forming the southwest extremity of Bouvetøya. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. The Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt made a landing here from the *Norvegia* in December 1927. They applied the name.

Cat Ridge 71°10'S, 61°50'W

A ridge in the middle of Gain Glacier in eastern Palmer Land. A descriptive name applied by US-ACAN. When viewed from northeastward, the limbs of the ridge are suggestive of a sprawling cat.

Catspaw Glacier 77°43'S, 161°42'E

Small alpine glacier just W of Stocking Glacier, flowing S from the slopes N of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) because of its resemblance to a cat's paw.

Catwalk, The 64°31'S, 60°56'W

The very narrow neck of land between Herbert and Detroit Plateaus, in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960.

Caudal Hills 73°10'S, 161°50'E

The hills lying between Sequence Hills and Lichen Hills on the W margin of upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. A series of spurs "tail" out to the north, hence the name Caudal. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Caughley Beach 77°14'S, 166°25'E

The northernmost beach on the ice-free coast SW of Cape Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named for Graeme Caughley, biologist with the party that visited Cape Bird.

Cauldron Pool 57°04'S, 26°43'W

A hot, brackish steaming pond located E of Tow Bay and below the W slopes of volcanically active Lucifer Hill, in NW Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1971.

Caulfeild Glacier 66°11'S, 65°00'W

The northern of two glaciers flowing into Hugi Glacier near its mouth, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Vivian Caulfeild (1874–1958), English pioneer ski instructor, one of the greatest authorities on technique. Not: Caulfield Glacier.

Caulfeild Glacier: see Caulfeild Glacier 66°11'S, 65°00'W

Caupolicán, Punta: see Entrance Point 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Caution Point 65°16'S, 62°01'W

Point 4 mi NE of Mount Birks, marking the E end of a rocky range which forms the N wall of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Named by the FIDS who charted it in 1947. Not: Punta Atención.

Cavalier Rock 67°50'S, 69°28'W

Isolated rock lying 13 mi SW of Cape Adriasola, off the S part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Sub. Lt. Geoffrey A. Cavalier, RN, helicopter pilot of HMS *Protector* who flew the reconnaissances which located this feature.

Cavaney, Mount 74°03'S, 163°03'E

A peak, 2,820 m, rising just N of the head of Capsize Glacier in Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1965–66, for R.J. Cavaney, geologist with that party.

Cave Bay 53°02'S, 73°22'E

A cove, 0.3 mi wide, which has been formed by the erosion of an extinct volcanic crater of which Mount Andrée forms the N side, indenting the W side of Heard Island between West Bay and South West Bay. The cove is roughly charted on an American sealer's sketch map prepared during the 1860–70 period. It was more accurately charted and first named on a geological sketch map illustrating the 1929 work of the BANZARE under Mawson.

Cave Bay Hill: see Andrée, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E

Cave Island 62°27'S, 60°04'W

Island marked by a large cavern in its S side, which is the second largest of the Meade Islands lying in the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cave Rock appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the feature in 1935. Not: Cave Rock, Cove Rock.

Cave Landing 66°23'S, 110°27'E

An ice foot near Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, which affords a boat landing in spring and summer, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA after Cave Ravine.

Cavelier de Cuverville, Ile de: see Cuverville Island 64°41'S, 62°38'W

Cavendish Falls: see Cavendish Icefalls 77°49'S, 161°20'E

Cavendish Icefalls 77°49'S, 161°20'E

An icefall in the Taylor Glacier between Solitary Rocks and Cavendish Rocks, in Victoria Land. Named by C.S. Wright, of the BrAE (1910–13), after the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge, England, where Wright did much of his research work. Not: Cavendish Falls.

Cavendish Rocks 77°50'S, 161°24'E

Conspicuous bare rocks just S of Cavendish Icefalls in the middle of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 after Cavendish Icefalls.

Cave Point 54°15'S, 36°24'W

Point lying 0.5 mi SW of Barff Point on the E side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart. Not: Punta Cueva.

Cave Ravine 66°23'S, 110°27'E

A ravine in the W part of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. It was visited in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station. So named by ANCA due to the presence of a cave in the W wall of the ravine.

Cave Rock: see Cave Island 62°27'S, 60°04'W

Cayley Glacier 64°20'S, 60°58'W

Glacier flowing NW into the S side of Brialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir George Cayley (1773–1857), English engineer, the “father of aeronautica,” who first defined the main principles of mechanical flight, 1796–1857, and designed the first caterpillar tractor in 1826.

Caywood, Mount 75°18'S, 72°25'W

A conspicuous mountain rising midway between Mounts Chandler and Huffman, in the interior icefilled valley of the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lindsay P. Caywood, Jr., geomagnetist at Camp Sky-Hi in this vicinity, summer 1961–62.

Cecil Cave 68°46'S, 90°42'W

A sea cave which indents the southern part of Cape Ingrid on the west coast of Peter I Island. Discovered and named by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in the *Odd I* in January 1927. Tofte and the second mate rowed into the cave in an unsuccessful attempt to land on the island.

Cecilia Island 62°25'S, 59°43'W

The southernmost of the Aitcho Islands, lying in English Strait in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cecilia Straits was applied to English Strait by Captain Davis of the American sealer *Huron* of New Haven, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–22, after the shallow *Cecilia* tender to the *Huron*. Since English Strait is firmly established, the UK-APC in 1961 applied the name Cecilia to this conspicuous feature in order to preserve the American name in the area. Not: Isla Torre.

Cecily, Mount 85°52'S, 174°15'E

Prominent peak, 2,870 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Raymond, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Shackleton's daughter. The position agrees with that shown on Shackleton's map but the peak does not lie in the Dominion Range as he thought, being separated from that range by the Mill Glacier.

Celebration Pass 83°59'S, 172°30'E

A low pass through Commonwealth Range just north of Mount Cyril permitting passage between Beardmore Glacier and Hood Glacier. The pass was crossed on Christmas Day, 1959, by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) and was named by them because of the festivities held to mark the day. Not: Ancestor Pass.

Celestial Peak 69°33'S, 158°03'E

A granite peak (1,280 m) 8 mi N of Mount Blowaway in Wilson Hills. First mapped by the USGS Topo West survey party, 1962–63. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, which occupied the peak as a survey and gravity station. So named by NZGSAE because the party's first observations of stars were made nearby.

Celsius Peak 64°25'S, 62°26'W

Peak 2 mi W of D'Ursel Point in the southern part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Aulus Cornelius Celsius, Roman who lived in the first century A.D., a great Latin classical medical writer.

Cemetery Bay 60°42'S, 45°37'W

A shallow southwest arm of Borge Bay, lying immediately below Orwell Glacier along the east coast of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC in association with the whalers' graves on the east side of the feature.

Ceniza, Punta: see Ash Point 62°28'S, 59°39'W

Cenobite Rocks 67°35'S, 69°18'W

Small isolated group of rocks lying 5 mi NW of Cape Adriasola, off the SW coast of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1963 because of its isolated position.

Cenotaph Hill 85°13'S, 167°12'W

A rock peak (2,070 m) on the ridge separating the heads of Strom Glacier and Liv Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak is 8 mi NNE of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen. It was visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) who gave this name because the unusual knob of rock forming the summit resembles a monument.

Centaur Bluff 81°50'S, 160°30'E

A steep bluff on the E side of Surveyors Range, 4.5 mi W of Mount Canopus. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) after the star Centauri, which was frequently used to fix survey stations.

Centennial Peak 84°57'S, 174°00'W

A peak (4,070 m) situated 6.5 mi SSE of Mount Wade in Prince Olav Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the Centennial of the Ohio State University in 1970, the same year the University's Institute of Polar Studies celebrated its Decennial. The University and the Institute have been very active in Antarctic investigations since 1960.

Center Island: see Centre Island 67°52'S, 66°57'W

Centinel, Cadena: see Sentinel Range 78°10'S, 85°30'W

Central Masson Range 67°50'S, 62°52'E

The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this segment is the central, rising to 1,120 m and extending 4 mi in a N-S direction. The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. This central range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Mekammen (the middle comb or crest). The approved name, suggested by ANCA in 1960, more clearly identifies the feature as a part of

Masson Range. Not: Mekammen, Mekammen Crest, Middle Crest.

Centre Island 67°52'S, 66°57'W

Island 4 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying 1 mi S of Broken Island in the S part of Square Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Center Island, Isla del Centro.

Centro, Isla del: see Centre Island 67°52'S, 66°57'W

Centro, Monte: see Pavlov Peak 64°03'S, 61°58'W

Centropleura Spur 71°17'S, 163°11'E

The SW spur of a small massif enclosing a cirque, located at the head of Carryer Glacier, 3 mi NE of Mount Jamroga, in the Bowers Mountains. The spur includes a sedimentary sequence which contains the Middle Cambrian fossil *Centropleura*. Named by R.A. Cooper, leader of NZARP geological field parties to this area, 1974–75 and 1981–82.

Centurion Glacier 68°12'S, 66°56'W

Small steep glacier flowing NW to Neny Bay between Mount Nemesis and Roman Four Promontory, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by FIDS, derives from association with Roman Four Promontory.

Cerberus, Mount 77°26'S, 161°53'E

Prominent peak over 1,600 m, with many side peaks, between Lake Vida and Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after Cerberus, a three-headed dog of Greek mythology.

Cerberus Peak 82°01'S, 158°46'E

A prominent peak (2,765 m) at the head of Prince Philip Glacier, 6 mi NW of Hunt Mountain, in the Churchill Mountains. The name was suggested by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE, 1964–65. Named after Cerberus, three-headed canine guardian of the gate to Hades in Greek mythology.

Ceres Nunataks 72°03'S, 70°25'W

A group of three nunataks located immediately east of the base of Shostakovich Peninsula in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

Cerf, Roca le: see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W

Cerreti, Roca: see Grindle Rock 59°03'S, 26°37'W

Cerrito, Isla: see Killingbeck Island 67°34'S, 68°05'W

Cerro Nevado, Isla: see Snow Hill Island 64°28'S, 57°12'W

Cervin, Mount 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Small rocky hill, 30 m, on the E side of Pétrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the Matterhorn (Mont Cervin in French), which it resembles in form.

Cesney, Cape 66°06'S, 133°54'E

A broad ice-covered cape marking the W side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for A.M. Cesney, master's mate on the *Flying Fish* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Cetacea Rocks 63°43'S, 61°37'W

Small group of rocks off the NE side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the zoological order *Cetacea* (whales and porpoises); these rocks lie in one of the chief Antarctic whaling areas.

Cetus Hill 70°56'S, 66°10'W

A large ice-covered mound which comes to a point with three jagged rock peaks at its W end. Located at the head of Ryder Glacier in western Palmer Land, about 27 mi ENE of Gurney Point. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Cetus.

Cézembre Point 66°48'S, 141°26'E

Rocky point 0.5 mi NE of Cape Margerie. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named for an island in the Golfe de Saint-Malo, France.

Chabrier Rock 62°11'S, 58°18'W

Rock which lies 0.5 mi SW of Vauréal Peak in the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot.

Chacabuco, Islas: see Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W

Chaco, Islote: see Låvebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

Chad, Lake 77°38'S, 162°46'E

Small lake lying E of the mouth of Suess Glacier in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, after the African lake of the same name.

Chadwick, Mount 72°30'S, 160°26'E

A small, bare rock mountain (2,440 m) situated 2.5 mi ESE of Mount Walton in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Dan M. Chadwick, meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Chaigneau Peak 65°13'S, 64°01'W

Sharp peak, 760 m, standing immediately SE of Blanchard Ridge on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for Señor Chaigneau, then Gov. of Provincia de Magallanes, Chile.

Chain Nunataks 77°50'S, 163°24'E

A linear series of nunataks to the W of Blue Glacier, running WNW-ESE for 3.5 mi between Briggs Hill and Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB. Named with reference to a surveyor's chain.

Chair Peak 64°43'S, 62°43'W

Peak rising W of Mount Britannia on Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. This descriptive name was given by M.C. Lester and T.W. Bagshawe, who wintered at nearby Waterboat

Point in 1921–22 and used this peak as a prominent landmark during their survey.

Challenger, Passe du: see Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Challenger Glacier 53°02'S, 73°28'E

A glacier, 0.8 mi wide, flowing into the E part of Corinthian Bay, 1 mi E of Baudissin Glacier, on the N side of Heard Island. The glacier appears to have been first charted by the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03, who portrayed a single large glacier flowing into Corinthian Bay. In 1948 the ANARE determined that more than one glacier discharges into Corinthian Bay. The ANARE applied the name Challenger Glacier to the easternmost of these glacier's to commemorate the work of the British *Challenger* expedition, 1873–76.

Challenger Island 64°21'S, 61°35'W

Island lying just N of Murray Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was used in 1906 by J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Not: Isla Chica, Isla Kahn.

Chalmers, Mount 79°20'S, 159°29'E

A mountain along the E escarpment of the Conway Range, about 5 mi S of the summit of Mount Keltie. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Robert Chalmers (later Baron of Northiam), Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1903–07.

Chamberlin Glacier 67°34'S, 65°33'W

Glacier which flows NE into Whirlwind Inlet about 4 mi SE of Matthes Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and in 1940 was photographed from the air by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for American glaciologist and geomorphologist Thomas C. Chamberlin, educator and professor of geology at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago.

Chambers Glacier 83°17'S, 49°25'W

A glacier in the Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains, draining E from Mount Lechner and Kent Gap, at the juncture of the Saratoga and Lexington Tables, to enter Support Force Glacier. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental patrol plane flight of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return. Named by the US-ACAN after Capt. Washington I. Chambers, USN, one of the pioneers in the development of the airplane catapult for ships.

Chambers Hill 77°55'S, 164°08'E

A ridgelike elevation (1,105 m) on the divide between the Hobbs Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1 mi W of Hofman Hill, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after James L. Chambers of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who served as the Holmes and Narver Resident Manager at McMurdo Station during the austral summers from 1976 to 1980 and as the Senior Site Manager from 1989 to 1994. With a staff of approximately 650 contractor personnel, he had on-site responsibility for all contractor activities at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station and Siple Station, as well as numerous summer camps spread over the continent.

Chameau Island 66°46'S, 141°36'E

Rocky island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.8 mi E of Cape Découverte in the Curzon Islands. Charted and named in 1951 by the FrAE. The

name is suggestive of the island's form which resembles the two humps on a camel, "chameau" being French for camel.

Champness Glacier 71°25'S, 164°22'E

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, draining NE from the vicinity of Ian Peak in the Bowers Mountains and entering Lillie Glacier at Griffith Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, for G.R. Champness, field assistant with that party.

Chancellor Lakes: see Chancellor Lakes 78°13'S, 163°18'E

Chancellor Lakes 78°13'S, 163°18'E

Small twin lakes near the crest of the ridge north of the Walcott Glacier. Named by the New Zealand University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition, 1960–61, in honor of the chancellor of that university. Not: Chancellor Lakes.

Chance Rock 64°00'S, 61°13'W

Isolated rock, which is awash, lying in the center of Gerlache Strait near its junction with Orléans Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the rock is a danger to shipping.

Chanchito, Punta: see Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Chanchito, Rocas: see Pig Rock 62°19'S, 58°48'W

Chancho, Punta: see Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Chandler, Mount 75°17'S, 72°33'W

A mountain 2.5 mi NW of Mount Caywood in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. J.L. Chandler, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft in support of the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to this area, 1961–62.

Chandler Island 77°21'S, 153°10'W

An island 4 mi long which is the southernmost of the ice-covered White Islands, located at the head of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Alan Chandler, electrical engineer with the Byrd Station winter party in 1969.

Changing Lake 60°42'S, 45°37'W

The central of three lakes in Paternoster Valley in northeastern Signy Island. This proglacial lake was so named by UK-APC because the lake slowly changes shape and size as the retreating land ice gradually retreats.

Chang Peak 77°04'S, 126°38'W

A snow-covered subsidiary peak (2,920 m) on the northeastern slope of Mount Waesche, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Feng-Keng (Frank) Chang, Traverse Seismologist at Byrd Station, 1959, and a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party that explored this area, 1959–60.

Channel, Islote: see Passage Rock 62°23'S, 59°45'W

Channel Glacier 64°47'S, 63°19'W

A through glacier, 1.5 mi long, extending in an E-W direction across Wiencke Island, between Nipple Peak and Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under

Cheetham, Cape 70°18'S, 162°42'E

An ice-covered cape forming the NE extremity of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. First charted by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, who explored this coast in the *Terra Nova* in February 1911. Named for Alfred B. Cheetham, boatswain on the *Terra Nova*. This identification of Cape Cheetham is in accord with the location assigned on maps of the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962.

Cheetham Glacier Tongue: see Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue: see Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

A small ice tongue on the E coast of Victoria Land between Lamplugh Island and Whitmer Peninsula. It projects eastward into Ross Sea. The tongue appears to be nourished in part by Davis Glacier and partly by ice draining from Lamplugh Island and Whitmer Peninsula. First charted by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, and named by him for Alfred B. Cheetham, third officer on the *Nimrod*. Not: Cheetham Glacier Tongue, Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue.

Cheney Bluff 79°39'S, 159°48'E

A steep rock bluff at the S side of the mouth of Carlyon Glacier, 5 mi SW of Cape Murray. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. D.J. Cheney, RNZN, commander of HMNZS *Rotoiti* on ocean station duty between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound, 1963–64.

Cheops, Mount 65°52'S, 64°38'W

Mountain, over 610 m, standing 8 mi SSE of Cape Garcia on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC after the Great Pyramid at Giza because of its distinctive shape.

Cherchill, Poluostrov: see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Chernushka Nunatak 71°35'S, 12°01'E

Nunatak, 1,640 m, lying 2 mi SW of Sandseten Mountain on the W side of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named in commemoration of the Soviet scientists' achievements in the study of space.

Chërnyy Island 66°08'S, 101°04'E

A small island lying 0.5 mi S of the eastern tip of Thomas Island in the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Rephotographed by the Soviet expedition (1956) and named Ostrov Chërnyy (black island).

Cherry-Garrard, Mount 71°18'S, 168°41'E

A peak at the seaward end of the divide between Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. They named the feature for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, Asst. Zoologist on the expedition.

Cherry Glacier: see Cherry Icefall 84°27'S, 167°40'E

Cherry Icefall 84°27'S, 167°40'E

A small, steep icefall on the S side of Barnes Peak in Queen Alexandra Range, descending toward Beardmore Glacier. Originally named "Cherry Glacier" by the BrAE (1910–13), for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, zoologist with the expedition. The name has been amended on the recommendation of the NZGSAE (1961–62) to be more descriptive of the feature. Not: Cherry Glacier.

Cherry Island 73°45'S, 123°32'W

An ice-covered island, 3 mi long, lying between Siple and Carney Islands and just within the Getz Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Warrant Officer J.M. Cherry, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Cherry Spur 72°52'S, 162°00'E

A prominent rock spur that forms the SW portion of Sculpture Mountain at the S end of Monument Nunataks. The feature was geologically studied by Ohio State University field parties in the 1981–82 and 1982–83 seasons. Named by the US-ACAN after Eric M. Cherry, geologist with those parties who worked on the spur.

Chervova, Gora: see Chervov Peak 71°50'S, 10°33'E

Chervov Peak 71°50'S, 10°33'E

Peak, 2,550 m, rising 1 mi N of Mørkenatten Peak in the Shcherbakov Range, Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Roughly plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geologist Ye. I. Chervov. Not: Gora Chervova.

Cheshire Rock 62°22'S, 59°45'W

A rock about 1 m above mean higher high water, lying 0.1 mi SE of Passage Rock in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC for Lt. Cdr. Peter J.E. Cheshire, leader of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area in 1967.

Chester Cone 62°38'S, 61°05'W

Cone-shaped elevation in the middle of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Captain Chester, Master of the *Essex*, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Chester Mountains 76°40'S, 145°35'W

Group of mountains just N of the mouth of Crevasse Valley Glacier and 10 mi N of Saunders Mountain in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and named for Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, who gave generous support to the Byrd expeditions.

Chetwynd, Mount 76°20'S, 162°02'E

Mountain, over 1,400 m, immediately S of Mount Gauss in the Kirkwood Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Peter Chetwynd, a naval friend of Scott's, who was later Superintendent of Compasses at the Admiralty.

Cheu Valley 85°11'S, 173°54'W

A narrow, N-S trending valley in the Cumulus Hills, about 3 mi long, with its N end opening at the S side of McGregor Glacier,

just W of the mouth of Gatlin Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for Specialist 5th Class Daniel T.L. Cheu, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Chevreur Cliffs 80°32'S, 20°36'W

Cliffs rising to c. 1,500 m to the E of Mount Dewar in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Michel Eugène Chevreul (1786–1889), French chemist whose research on the nature of fats in 1823 led to the invention of stearine candles, used subsequently by polar explorers.

Chevreur, Mount 65°46'S, 64°00'W

Mountain, 1,615 m, standing 5 mi SE of Leroux Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for Édouard Chevreux, French zoologist.

Chevron Rocks 84°07'S, 173°10'E

A distinctive rock outcrop at the N end of Retrospect Spur, near the head of Hood Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. A New Zealand party climbed Retrospect Spur during the 1959–60 season. They gave the name Chevron Rocks because of their appearance, resembling the stripes worn by non-commissioned officers.

Chiang, Mount 77°58'S, 162°39'E

A distinctive mountain, 2,900 m, having the appearance of a gablelike projection from the N part of Chaplains Tableland, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Erick Chiang, Manager, Polar Operations Section, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1991.

Chica, Isla: see Challenger Island 64°21'S, 61°35'W

Chick Island 66°47'S, 121°00'E

An isolated rock island lying off the eastern end of Sabrina Coast, approximately 10 mi NE of Henry Islands. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Amos Chick, carpenter on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Chider, Mount 72°06'S, 169°10'E

A notable mountain, 3,110 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Hart in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Thomas J. Chider, helicopter pilot with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station in Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Chijire Glacier 68°03'S, 43°23'E

Glacier flowing to the coast just E of Chijire Rocks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Tizire Glacier.

Chijire Rocks 68°02'S, 43°18'E

Group of exposed rocks standing on the coast just W of the mouth of Chijire Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Tizire Rocks.

Child Rocks 67°26'S, 63°16'E

Group of rocks at the W end of the Robinson Group off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Vestskjera (the west skerries). Renamed by ANCA for J.B. Child, Third Officer of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31. Not: Vestskjera.

Childs Glacier 83°24'S, 58°40'W

A glacier in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, draining westward from Roderick Valley to enter Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John H. Childs, builder at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Chile, Bahía: see Discovery Bay 62°29'S, 59°43'W

Chileno, Ventana del: see Neptunes Window 62°59'S, 60°33'W

Chimaera Flats 57°04'S, 26°40'W

A broad stretch of flat sand with a smooth surface only a few meters above sea level, between Medusa Pool and Gorgon Pool on Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to a mythical fire-eating monster.

Chinook Pass 69°29'S, 68°33'W

A pass running N-S between Föhn Bastion and Wright Spires on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land. The pass is part of a convenient overland sledging route, southward from Brindle Cliffs. Named by UK-APC after the warm, dry wind descending the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. One of several features in the area named after winds.

Chinstrap Cove 61°14'S, 54°11'W

A cove 3 mi NE of Escarpada Point on the NW coast of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The name refers to the large colony of Chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) observed in the cove by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71.

Chinstrap Point 57°07'S, 26°46'W

The SE point of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named Rocky Point during survey of the island from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930, but the name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the enormous colony of Chinstrap Penguins on the point. Not: Punta Roquedal, Rocky Point.

Chionis Island 63°52'S, 60°38'W

Island lying S of Awl Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name Snow Island was used for this feature by whalers in the area in the 1920's, but has not been used on any published map. Since Snow Island in the South Shetland Islands lies just across Bransfield Strait, a new name has been substituted for this feature. Chionis Island was so named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sheathbill (*Chionis alba*), a common bird in this region.

Chiriguano, Bahía: see Chiriguano Bay 64°28'S, 62°31'W

Chiriguano Bay 64°28'S, 62°31'W

A bay NE of Strath Point, indenting the S end of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The bay was surveyed and named "Bahía Chiriguano" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1948–49.

Christensen Peak: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W

Christensens Bre: see Christensen Glacier 54°28'S, 3°24'E

Christensen Volcano: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W

Christi, Mount 62°55'S, 62°24'W

Mountain, 1,280 m, standing nearly 3 mi NE of Mount Pisgah in the NE part of Smith Island, South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Christi was given for the N cape of Smith Island by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, but that feature had already been named Cape Smith. Since the latter name is approved for the cape, the UK-APC recommended in 1953 that for the sake of historical continuity the name Christi be approved for the mountain now described.

Christiaensen Glacier 71°32'S, 35°37'E

A glacier that drains westward between Mount Eyskens and Mount Derom, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, who named it for Leo Christiaensen, captain of the polar vessel *Erika Dan* which brought the Belgian expedition to Antarctica.

Christiania Islands 63°57'S, 61°27'W

Group of islands and rocks between Liège and Trinity Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named the group for Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, where he obtained assistance and equipment for the expedition. Not: Kristiania Island.

Christie, Cape 72°18'S, 170°01'E

A cape situated 5 mi WNW of Cape Hallett, marking the W side of the entrance to Edisto Inlet on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered, Jan. 15, 1841, by Sir James Clark Ross and named for Prof. Samuel Hunter Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Christie Peaks 71°15'S, 67°25'W

A conspicuous group of sharp peaks located immediately S of the terminus of Ryder Glacier on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by the UK-APC for Timothy J.C. Christie, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1970–71.

Christine Island 64°48'S, 64°02'W

Island 0.5 mi long which lies 1 mi off the S coast of Anvers Island and 1.5 mi SE of Bonaparte Point. The name was proposed by USARP biologist Dietland Müller-Schwarze after his wife Christine Müller-Schwarze, who studied Adélie Penguins with him on the island in 1971–72.

Christmas, Cape 72°20'S, 60°41'W

Abrupt rock cape which rises to 320 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. So named by the FIDS because the joint party in 1947 spent Christmas Day in this vicinity.

Christmas, Mount 81°54'S, 161°56'E

A uniform sharp peak, 1,745 m, standing 9 mi WSW of Cape May, in the Nash Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04)

and so named because it was the most salient feature in view when the polar party was abreast of it on Christmas Day, 1902.

Christmas Cliffs 73°33'S, 94°17'W

South-facing cliffs with two prominent rock outcrops, located 2 mi SSE of Pillsbury Tower in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and so named by the party because the cliffs were visited on Christmas Day, 1960.

Christmas Island: see Rosamel Island 63°34'S, 56°17'W

Christoffersen Heights 73°36'S, 93°54'W

Broad snow-covered heights which form the south-central portion of the Jones Mountains, southward of Bonnabeau and Anderson Domes. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ernest H. Christoffersen, USNR, co-pilot of ski-equipped LC-47 Dakota aircraft on pioneering flights from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961. Not: Christoffersen Heights.

Christoffersen Island 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Small island immediately W of the S end of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørllø, who made a running survey of these islands in 1912–13. Not: Christophersen Island.

Christoffersen Heights: see Christoffersen Heights 73°36'S, 93°54'W

Christophersen Glacier 54°25'S, 36°47'W

Glacier 8 mi long, flowing W into Jacobsen Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Pedro Christophersen, one of the first Directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which operated the Grytviken whaling station for more than 50 years beginning in 1904.

Christophersen Island: see Christoffersen Island 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Christoph Nunatak 74°49'S, 73°47'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,300 m, 2.5 mi ENE of Holtet Nunatak in the Lyon Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1965–68 and Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Klaus J. Christoph, upper atmospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1970–71.

Christy Glacier 86°06'S, 161°30'W

A steep tributary glacier draining SE along the SW side of Breyer Mesa to enter Amundsen Glacier, in Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence C. Christy, maintenance shop supervisor at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, on USN OpDFrz 1967.

Chugunov Glacier 70°43'S, 163°09'E

Glacier about 15 mi long located just N of Astakhov Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. It is one of several glaciers which drain the E slopes of the Explorers Range and flow to Ob' Bay. Plotted from photographs taken by the SovAE in 1958. Named for N.A. Chugunov, Soviet aerologist who died while taking part in this expedition.

Chugunov Island 65°54'S, 99°29'E

Small ice-covered island, lying at the seaward extremity of Shackleton Ice Shelf, between the projections of Denman and Scott Glaciers. Mapped from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Rephotographed by the Soviet expedition of 1956 and later named for N.A. Chugunov, aerologist who lost his life in the Antarctic in 1958.

Church, Cape 67°51'S, 65°35'W

Rocky bluff which projects into the head of Seligman Inlet immediately N of Ahlmann Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Prof. James E. Church of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada, who developed techniques of snow surveying and meltwater run-off forecasts now widely used. Not: Punta Zenteno.

Church Bay 54°00'S, 37°47'W

Bay 4.5 mi wide, indenting the N coast of South Georgia between Low Rock Point and Cape North. Roughly charted by DI personnel in the period 1925–30 and surveyed by the SGS, 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Church Glacier 71°51'S, 167°34'E

Tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing southward along the west side of Church Ridge to enter Leander Glacier northwest of Shadow Bluff, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Brooks D. Church, laboratory management technician at McMurdo Station, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Churchill Mountains 81°30'S, 158°30'E

The major range of mountains and associated elevations bordering the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Byrd Glacier and Nimrod Glacier. Several of its highest summits, including Mounts Eger-ton, Field, Wharton, Albert Markham and Nares, were first seen and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04. The mountains were mapped in detail by the USGS from tellurometer surveys, 1960–61, and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960. Named by the US-ACAN for Sir Winston Churchill.

Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Ice-covered peninsula between Cabinet and Adie Inlets, extending some 30 mi in a SE direction from the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air by the RARE and charted from the ground by the FIDS during 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. (later Sir) Winston S. Churchill, M.P., British Prime Minister and leader of the War Cabinet which authorized the FIDS in 1943. Not: Flint Peninsula, Península Ameghino, Península Suecia, Poluoströv Cherrhill.

Churchill Point 66°24'S, 110°23'E

The northwestern point of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Radioman Robert W. Churchill, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Church Mountain: see Kjerka, Mount 68°03'S, 66°04'E

Church Nunataks 66°48'S, 52°39'E

A line of small nunataks 1 mi NE of Mount Smethurst and 28 mi SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air

photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for S.W. Church, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Church Point 63°41'S, 57°55'W

A point 2 mi W of Camp Hill on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. The feature was sighted by SwedAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and so named because the point rises to a rock peak (355 m), the sides of which resemble a church steeple. Not: Punta Iglesias.

Church Ridge 71°49'S, 167°45'E

A southwest-trending ridge, 10 mi long, with several peaks over 2,000 m high. The ridge separates the flow of the Church and Leander Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. A.E. Church, USN, assistant chief of staff for civil engineering with the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Church Rock 53°02'S, 73°26'E

A dark, steeple-like rock, 16 m high, lying at the head of Corinthian Bay opposite the terminus of Baudissin Glacier, off the N side of Heard Island. Probably named after Captain Church of the schooner *Mechanic*, a tender to the *Corinthian* in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers' sealing fleet that landed at Heard Island in 1855. The name appears in the reports of the British *Challenger* expedition that visited Heard Island in 1874 and utilized many of the names then in use. Several members of the Church family of Montville, CT are recorded as working in the area during this period.

Ciega, Bahía: see Blind Bay 67°31'S, 66°32'W

Cielo, Roca: see Sky Rock 53°59'S, 37°30'W

Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W

Cove lying 6 mi SE of Cape Sterneck in Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Juan de la Cierva (1895–1936), Spanish designer of the autogiro, the first successful rotating wing aircraft in 1923. Not: Caleta Brialmont, Caleta Fontaine.

Cinder Hill 77°17'S, 166°26'E

Prominent dissected volcano, 305 m, consisting of layers of red basalt scoria and cinders and abundant olivine nodules, standing between Harrison and Wilson Streams on the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Cinder Spur 62°09'S, 58°11'W

Small spur extending into Legru Bay, 1.5 mi W of Low Head on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by the UK-APC in 1963 because the feature is composed mainly of volcanic cinders.

Circe, Dome: see Charlie, Dome 75°00'S, 125°00'E

Circe, Mount 77°28'S, 160°58'E

Prominent peak over 2,000 m, standing just N of Mount Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a figure in Greek mythology.

Circle Icefall 79°38'S, 156°30'E

An almost impenetrable icefall near Tentacle Ridge, 45 m high and 15 mi long, extending in an arc for almost the whole width

across the Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for its similarity to the circle of an opera house.

Circoncision, Cape 54°25'S, 3°21'E

A prominent cape which forms the NW extremity of Bouvetøya. The name was given on Jan. 1, 1739 by J.B.C. Bouvet de Lozier, discoverer of Bouvetøya on that date, in memory of the holy day of the church calendar. Bouvet approached the island from a NW direction and was uncertain whether his discovery was an island or part of a continent. The cape was roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Cartographic correlation of the name with this cape appears to be first evidenced on the chart of the *Norvegia* expedition of 1927–28 under Capt. Harald Hornthvedt. Not: Cape Circumcision.

Circoncision, Port: see Circumcision, Port 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Circular, Cabo: see Bald Head 63°38'S, 57°36'W

Circumcision, Cape: see Circoncision, Cape 54°25'S, 3°21'E

Circumcision, Port 65°11'S, 64°10'W

A cove indenting the SE side of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered on Jan. 1, 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who named it for the holy day on which it was first sighted. The cove served as a base for the ship *Pourquoi-Pas?* during the 1909 winter season. Not: Port Circoncision.

Cirque Fjord 67°18'S, 58°39'E

Ice-filled inlet on the S side of Law Promontory opening into Stefansson Bay in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnfjorden (the cirque fjord). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Botnfjorden.

Cirque Peak 72°11'S, 165°58'E

A peak 1 mi S of Le Couteur Peak, in the Millen Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, due to the peak's position at the head of a large cirque containing a section of the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé.

Citadel Bastion 72°00'S, 68°32'W

A rocky, flat-topped elevation at the S side of the terminus of Saturn Glacier, on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. The name applied by UK-APC refers to the resemblance of the feature to a fortified structure.

Citadel Peak 85°57'S, 154°27'W

A peak of volcanic rock along the S side of Vaughan Glacier, 6 mi E of Mount Vaughan, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70; the summit is composed of vertical rock slabs, its strange appearance being reminiscent of a castle or citadel.

Clague Ridge 71°14'S, 65°40'E

A partially snow-covered rock ridge about 5 mi SW of Armonini Nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for E.L. Clague, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Clapmatch Point 57°06'S, 26°39'W

A low, lava point penetrated by narrow clefts, forming the SW point of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 is a traditional sealers name for a female Fur Seal. There is a breeding colony of this animal on the point. Not: Punta Baja.

Clapp Ridge 72°54'S, 167°54'E

A narrow, steep-sided ridge about 9 mi long, forming the N wall of Hand Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James L. Clapp, member of the USARP glaciological party to Roosevelt Island, 1967–68.

Claquebue Island 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Rocky island 0.25 mi long, lying 0.05 mi E of Dru Rock in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the village in *La Jument Verte*, a novel much read and appreciated by members of the French expedition.

Clara, Mount 54°51'S, 36°02'W

A peak rising to c. 790 m to the E of Mount Normann and S of Larsen Harbor, in SE South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1927.

Clarence Island 61°12'S, 54°05'W

Island 12 mi long, which is the easternmost of the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Clarences Isle, Shishkoffs Island.

Clarence Mackay, Mount: see Mackay Mountains 77°30'S, 143°20'W

Clarences Isle: see Clarence Island 61°12'S, 54°05'W

Clare Range 77°10'S, 161°10'E

The range extending WSW from Sperm Bluff to the Willett Range on the S side of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Circumnavigated in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named by them after Clare College of Cambridge, England.

Clarie Coast 66°30'S, 133°00'E

That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land lying between Cape Morse, in 130°10'E, and Pourquoi Pas Point, in 136°11'E. Discovered in January 1840 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who recognized the existence of land lying S of the ice cliffs to which he applied the name "Côte Clarie," after Madame Jacquinet, wife of the captain of his second ship, the *Zélée*. Not: Clarie Land, Wilkes Coast.

Clarie Land: see Clarie Coast 66°30'S, 133°00'E

Clarity Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

A point on the E side of Blue Whale Harbor, South Georgia. The feature was charted and named "Clear Point" by DI in 1930. The name was amended by UK-APC in 1991 to avoid duplication of Clear Point at Leith Harbor in Stromness Bay. Not: Clear Point, Punta Limpia.

Clarke, Mount 85°05'S, 172°18'E

A mountain (3,210 m) located 13 mi due east of Mount Iveagh in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature rises along the east margin of the Snakeskin Glacier, near the edge of the interior ice

plateau. Discovered and named by the Southern Journey Party of the BrAE (1907–09) under Ernest Shackleton.

Clarke Barrier: see Clarke Glacier 75°34'S, 162°05'E

Clarke Bluff 69°39'S, 159°13'E

A steep bluff (840 m) at the E end of Feeney Ridge in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Jon B. Clarke, USN, Navigator on aerial photographic missions in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Clarke Glacier 68°48'S, 66°56'W

Glacier, 2 mi wide and 20 mi long, flowing W to Mikkelsen Bay along the N side of Sickle Mountain and Baudin Peaks, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The glacier was traversed near its head by a USAS sledge party in January 1941. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and the glacier was named by them for Louis C.G. Clarke, Dir. of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1937–46, who greatly assisted the BGLE, 1934–37.

Clarke Glacier 75°34'S, 162°05'E

A glacier, 5 mi long, draining E to the coast of Victoria Land immediately N of Lewandowski Point. The seaward extremity of this glacier merges with the flow of Davis Glacier and other glaciers from the south and contributes to the floating tongue of ice between Cape Reynolds and Lamplugh Island. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. Not: Clarke Barrier.

Clark Glacier 77°25'S, 162°25'E

Glacier between Mount Theseus and Mount Allen, occupying a low pass in the E part of the Olympus Range in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, for Prof. R.H. Clark, head of the Geology Dept., Victoria University of Wellington, who was immediately responsible for the sponsoring of the expedition.

Clark Hills 70°43'S, 63°25'W

A cluster of low, mainly snow-covered hills of about 4 mi extent, located 5 mi SW of the Eland Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Kerry B. Clark, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition in 1968 and 1969.

Clark Island 74°05'S, 105°17'W

An island 2 mi long in eastern Amundsen Sea. It is the largest island of a small group lying 38 mi WSW of Canisteo Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for F. Jerry Clark who participated in USARP glaciological-geophysical work at Roosevelt Island, 1961–62, and on traverses from Byrd Station, 1963–64.

Clark Island: see Clark Peninsula 66°15'S, 110°33'E

Clark Knoll 76°53'S, 146°59'W

An ice-covered knoll 4 mi SW of Mount Dane in the W part of Radford Island, Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Elton G. Clark, utilitiesman, USN, at Byrd Station in 1967.

Clark Mountains 77°16'S, 142°00'W

Group of low mountains rising above 1,200 m, standing 10 mi E of the Allegheny Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed on aerial flights in 1940 by the USAS and named for Clark University, Worcester, MA.

Clark Nunatak 62°40'S, 60°55'W

Nunatak lying on the southern side of Rotch Dome in the W part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Daniel W. Clark, first mate of the brig *Hersilia* in 1820–21, who was in charge of a sealing gang on the South Beaches, Livingston Island. Clark was responsible for one of the surviving descriptions of the activities of early American sealers in the South Shetland Islands. Not: Black Hill, Cerro Negro, Morro Negro.

Clark Peak 77°31'S, 154°12'W

A rock peak (645 m) surmounting a bluff on the west side of Larson Glacier in northern Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1964–67. Named by US-ACAN for Leroy Clark, member of the winter party of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35.

Clark Peninsula 66°15'S, 110°33'E

Rocky peninsula, 2 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying at the N side of Newcomb Bay on Budd Coast. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947 and thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying Budd Coast. The term peninsula was considered more appropriate by the Wilkes Station party of 1957 whose headquarters were on this peninsula. Named by the US-ACAN for Capt. John E. Clark, USN, captain of the USS *Currituck*, seaplane tender and flagship of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47. Not: Clark Island.

Clark Point 66°33'S, 123°55'E

An ice-covered point at the E side of the entrance to Paulding Bay. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George W. Clark, Midshipman on the sloop *Peacock* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Clark Ridge 84°32'S, 64°50'W

A prominent rock ridge, 4 mi long, located 4 mi W of Mount Lowry in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Larry Clark, cook at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Clarkson Cliffs 80°28'S, 27°04'W

Ice-covered cliffs marked by rock exposures, rising to 1,400 m at the NE edge of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Peter D. Clarkson, BAS geologist, Halley Station, 1968–70, who worked in the area for four seasons, 1968–71, 1977–78; Head, BAS Mineralogy, Geology and Geochemistry Section, 1976–89; at SPRI from 1989.

Clarkson Peak 83°19'S, 164°34'E

A prominent conical peak, 2,825 m, at the head of Robb Glacier, on the spur running W from Mount Miller. Sighted in January 1958 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58), and

named for Mr. T.R. Clarkson, a member of the Ross Sea Committee.

Clarkson Point: see Pylon Point 68°06'S, 65°05'W

Clark Spur 84°47'S, 169°12'W

A narrow, rocky spur about 3 mi long, extending from the foothills of Prince Olav Mountains to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. The spur forms the E side of the mouth of Morris Glacier, about 6 mi NW of Mount Henson. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named for Arnold H. Clark, asst. physicist who wintered with the expedition.

Clarsach Glacier 69°57'S, 70°17'W

A glacier flowing S between Prague Spur and Finlandia Foothills in N Alexander Island. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Further delineation was made from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–67 and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken Jan. 1974. So named by UK-APC, 1977; in plan view the outline of the glacier resembles a clarsach, or Irish harp.

Claude, Cape: see Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W

Claude Bernard, Ile: see Bernard Island 66°40'S, 140°02'E

Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W

Point which forms the S side of the entrance to Guyou Bay on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Claude, an associate member of the Bureau des Longitudes. Not: Cape Claude, Punta Claudio.

Claude Swanson Mountains: see Swanson Mountains 77°00'S, 145°00'W

Claudio, Punta: see Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W

Clausen Glacier 76°10'S, 112°03'W

A narrow glacier draining northward from the summit of Mount Takahe in Marie Byrd Land. The terminus of the glacier is just west of Knezevich Rock. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Henrik B. Clausen (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Clausnitzer Glacier 74°02'S, 164°41'E

A tributary glacier flowing E from Random Hills to enter Tinker Glacier just N of Harrow Peaks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Frazer W. Clausnitzer, ionospheric physics scientist at McMurdo Station, winter 1966.

Clavo, Islote: see Huemul Island 63°40'S, 60°50'W

Claydon Peak 83°25'S, 162°03'E

A peak in the Queen Elizabeth Range, 3,040 m, which presents a rocky face to the NE, standing just S of January Col. Visited by the N.Z. Southern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) in early 1958. Named by them for Squadron-Leader J.R. Claydon, commanding officer of the Antarctic Flight of the RNZAF, who assisted the survey team operating in this vicinity.

Claymore Peak: see Ulla, Mount 77°32'S, 162°24'E

Clayton Glacier 54°04'S, 37°26'W

A small glacier flowing N along Murphy Wall into Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Roger A.S. Clayton, BAS geologist who worked in the area, 1972–74.

Clayton Hill 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Hill, 125 m, in the north-central part of Petermann Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Clayton Ramparts 80°44'S, 27°25'W

A line of E-W cliffs rising to over 1,600 m at the S margin of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range. Surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Charles A. Clayton, BAS surveyor, Halley Station, 1969–71, who worked in the area.

Clear Island 64°55'S, 63°44'W

Small snow-capped island lying immediately N of Wednesday Island and forming the northeasternmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the island is conspicuous from all directions except the SW and is of great value as a reference point for mariners. Not: Isla Coy.

Clear Lake 77°32'S, 166°09'E

A small lake just WNW of Blue Lake at Cape Royds, Ross Island. A descriptive name given by the BrAE (1907–09). It is the deepest lake in this vicinity.

Clear Point 54°08'S, 36°40'W

Point forming the NE side of the entrance to Leith Harbor, Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart. Not: Punta Limpia.

Clear Point: see Clarity Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Cleaves Glacier 82°57'S, 165°00'E

A glacier in the Holland Range, flowing NW from Mount Reid into the E side of Robb Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for Harold H. Cleaves, Master of the USNS *Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell* during OpDFrz 1964–65.

Cleft Island 69°21'S, 75°38'E

A small island to the N of Bølingen Islands, lying 2.5 mi SE of Lichen Island in southern Prydz Bay. The island is split by a deep channel about 6 m wide. The island was plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Lorten by Norwegian cartographers. The feature was visited by an ANARE party from the *Nella Dan* in February 1966 and renamed with reference to the deep channel. Not: Lorten.

Cleft Peak 83°55'S, 173°34'E

A prominent coastal peak (1,245 m) whose eastern side is cleft from summit to base by a huge fissure. The feature rises from the W part of the Separation Range and overlooks the terminus of Hood Glacier. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) whose four members were landed in the vicinity by aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6.

Cleft Point 60°37'S, 45°46'W

Point on the E side of Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The point marks the W extremity of an island which is separated from Coronation Island by a narrow channel, but it was mapped by DI in 1933 as a point on Coronation Island. The descriptive name alludes to the narrow separation from the main island and was given by the FIDS following their survey of 1950. Not: Islote Grieta.

Clemence Massif 72°11'S, 68°43'E

An elongated, mostly ice-free massif, 15 mi long and rising to 1,400 m, standing 30 mi SE of Shaw Massif on the E side of Lambert Glacier. Discovered by ANARE personnel from Beaver aircraft piloted by Flying Officer D.M. Johnston, RAAF, in 1957. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader P.H. Clemence, who commanded the RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1957.

Clement Hill 62°13'S, 58°58'W

Hill rising to 135 m, the highest elevation in southern Fildes Peninsula, 1 mi NW of Halfthree Point, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. The UK-APC named the hill in 1977 after Colin C. Clement, FIDS base leader and diesel mechanic at Admiralty Bay, 1956–57.

Clements Island 65°56'S, 66°00'W

An island 1 mi long lying immediately S of Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. The FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, gave the name "Ile Clements Markham" for Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1893–1905. Charcot applied this name to an incompletely defined island NE of Renaud Island, in what is now the Pitt Islands. The recommended application, however, is based upon the map of the BGLE, 1934–37, which provided a more reliable chart of the area. The first part of the name rather than the last, has been retained to distinguish this feature from Markham Island in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Not: Clements Markham Island, Markham Island.

Clements Markham Bay: see Markham Bay 64°17'S, 57°18'W

Clements Markham Island: see Clements Island 65°56'S, 66°00'W

Clem Nunatak 78°31'S, 160°40'E

Isolated rock nunatak, 1,260 m, standing at the W side of Skelton Glacier, 7 mi SW of Halfway Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Willis R. Clem, a construction mechanic at McMurdo Station in 1959.

Clemons Spur 82°31'S, 51°13'W

A bare rock spur next S of Forlidas Ridge in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named at the suggestion of party leader Arthur B. Ford, USGS, after Samuel D. Clemons, steward, USN Squadron VXE-6, with the USGS Pensacola Mountains survey, 1965–66.

Clerke Rocks 55°01'S, 34°41'W

Group of rocks extending 5 mi in an E-W direction, lying some 35 mi ESE of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named them for Charles Clerke, officer on the *Resolution* who first saw the rocks. Not: Clerkes Rocks.

Clerkes Rocks: see Clerke Rocks 55°01'S, 34°41'W

Cléry Peak 65°03'S, 63°58'W

Peak, 640 m, on the N side of Mount Lacroix, a conspicuous massif at the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for his father-in-law L. Cléry, an eminent French lawyer.

Cletrac Peak 64°20'S, 59°38'W

A conspicuous steep-sided peak at the NW corner of Larsen Inlet, immediately N of Muskeg Gap, in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after Cletrac tractors made by the Cleveland Tractor Co., Ohio, the first to be used successfully in the Antarctic, by Admiral Byrd's second expedition (1933–35).

Cleveland Glacier 76°55'S, 162°01'E

Glacier about 2 mi wide which flows ESE from Mounts Morrison and Brøgger to enter Mackay Glacier just W of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1910–13) and named by Frank Debenham, a member of the expedition, after his mother's maiden name.

Cleveland Mesa 86°19'S, 130°00'W

A high, ice-covered mesa, 5 mi long and 3 mi wide, situated at the SE end of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Harlan Cleveland, Asst. Sec. of State for International Organization Affairs, 1961–65, who was Chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group in 1965.

Cleveland Rock 53°59'S, 37°22'W

Rock lying just off Cape Buller on the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Benjamin D. Cleveland of New Bedford, MA, captain of the brig *Daisy* which visited South Georgia in 1912–13.

Cliff Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W

Narrow cliffed island at the S side of Mutton Cove, lying immediately S of Upper Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Islote Acantilado.

Clifford Ashley Mountains: see Ashley, Mount 54°07'S, 37°21'W

Clifford Glacier 70°23'S, 62°30'W

Broad glacier, about 40 mi long, flowing in an ENE direction to the gap between Mount Tenniel and the Eland Mountains, and then E to Smith Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The upper part of this glacier was charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill; the seaward side by the USAS survey party which explored along this coast in 1940. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named in 1952 by the FIDS for Sir G. Miles Clifford, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Clifford Peak 64°34'S, 62°53'W

Peak, 1,160 m, at the NE end of the Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The peak was named by members of HMS *Snipe* following an Antarctic cruise in January 1948, for Sir G. Miles Clifford.

Cliff Point: see Gony Point 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Climbing Range: see Blackwall Mountains 68°22'S, 66°48'W

Cline Glacier 71°40'S, 62°00'W

A large glacier that drains the vicinity at the E side of Mount Jackson and flows generally SE between Schirmacher Massif and Rowley Massif into the head of Odom Inlet, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for David R. Cline, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions in 1968 and 1969.

Clingman Peak 73°50'S, 161°12'E

The final peak (2,150 m) along the S wall at the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Otis Clingman, Jr., biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Clinker Bluff 78°31'S, 161°35'E

A detached bluff within the Skelton Glacier, due W of Mount Tricouni. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because it resembles the shape of a clinker, a rectangular nail used in alpine boots, and because of its association with nearby Mount Tricouni.

Clinker Gulch 57°03'S, 26°42'W

A gulch extending from Lucifer Hill to the N shore of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 reflects the actively volcanic, sulphurous nature of the area, and the loose piles of lava debris, resembling furnace clinkers, which wall the gulch.

Clinton Spur 82°39'S, 52°45'W

A rock spur on the S side of Dufek Massif, 1.5 mi SE of Neuburg Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Clinton R. Smith, (MC) USN, of the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Cloos, Cape 65°07'S, 64°00'W

High rock cape fronting on Lemaire Channel and marking the N side of the entrance to Girard Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named after M. Cloos, sometime Honorary Consul in Denmark.

Cloos, Massif: see Cloos, Mount 65°07'S, 63°57'W

Cloos, Mount 65°07'S, 63°57'W

Dome-shaped mountain probably over 915 m, standing at the N side of Girard Bay and 2 mi NE of Cape Cloos, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Named in association with Cape Cloos by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Not: Massif Cloos.

Close, Cape 65°55'S, 52°29'E

Cape on the coast of Enderby Land, 30 mi W of Cape Batterbee. Discovered by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, who named it for Sir Charles Close, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1927–30.

Close Islands 67°01'S, 144°27'E

A cluster of about three small islands lying in the western part of the entrance to Buchanan Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the group for John H. Close, a member of the expedition.

Clothier, Punta: see Hammer Point 62°20'S, 59°39'W

Clothier Harbor 62°22'S, 59°40'W

Small harbor on the NW side of Robert Island, 1.5 mi NE of the W end of the island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel *Clothier*, under Capt. Alexander Clark, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at this harbor during the 1820–21 season. The *Clothier* went aground here and sank on Dec. 9, 1820. Not: *Clothier's Harbour*.

Clothier's Harbour: see Clothier Harbor 62°22'S, 59°40'W

Cloudmaker, The 84°17'S, 169°25'E

A massive mountain, 2,680 m, standing at the W side of Beardmore Glacier, just S of Hewson Glacier. Easily identified by its high, ice-free slope facing Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09), and so named because of a cloud which usually appeared near the summit, providing a useful landmark during their journey up the Beardmore Glacier.

Clough, Mount 85°54'S, 158°26'W

An ice-free mountain, 2,230 m, standing 2 mi E of Mount Dort, at the S side of Cappellari Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and first mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for John W. Clough, geophysicist who participated in the South Pole–Queen Maud Land Traverse II, summer 1965–66.

Clowes Bay 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Bay 1 mi wide, entered between Confusion Point and the Oliphant Islands, along the S side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Archibald J. Clowes, English oceanographer on the staff of the Discovery Committee, 1924–46.

Clowes Glacier 72°56'S, 60°41'W

Glacier 2 mi wide, which flows E to enter Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Archibald J. Clowes.

Cloyd Island 66°25'S, 110°33'E

Rocky island, 0.6 mi long, between Ford and Herring Islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for J.R. Cloyd, Army Transport Service observer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948. Not: Ostrov Kloyd.

Club Lake 68°33'S, 78°14'E

A salt-water lake in the central part of Breidnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. The lake is 1.5 mi long and its irregular shape resembles a club which is elongated NE–SW. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) who gave the name.

Coal Harbor 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Small bay 0.5 mi E of Undine Harbor along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Coaling Harbor, given in about 1912, suggests a possible early use of the bay by sealers and whalers. The name was shortened to Coal Harbor by DI personnel

who charted the area during the period 1926–30. Not: Coaling Harbor, Puerto Carbón.

Coaling Harbor: see Coal Harbor 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Coal Island 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Small tussock-covered island with off-lying rocks marking the W side of the entrance to Coal Harbor, near the W end of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* during the period 1926–30, and by HMS *Owen* in 1960–61. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 in association with Coal Harbor.

Coal Nunatak 72°07'S, 68°32'W

Flat-topped rock mass with steep cliffs facing S, standing 2 mi SW of Corner Cliffs on the SE coast of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Observed from the NW (the direction from which Ellsworth photographed this nunatak), only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice, and it was uncertain whether this was a peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound. Its true nature was determined by the FIDS who visited and surveyed this nunatak in 1949. So named by FIDS because thin lenses of coal occur there.

Coal Rock 83°29'S, 50°38'W

A prominent nunatak lying 4 mi SE of Fierle Peak at the S end of Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist to these mountains, for the Permian coal that is well exposed on the nunatak.

Coalsack Bluff 84°14'S, 162°25'E

A small rock bluff standing at the northern limits of Walcott Névé, 6 mi WSW of Bauhs Nunatak. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the coal seams found running through the bluff.

Coalseam Cliffs 79°10'S, 28°50'W

Rock cliffs forming the NW part of Mount Faraway in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE. So named because a coal seam was found when members of the CTAE made an aircraft landing there in 1957.

Coast Lake 77°32'S, 166°08'E

A small lake at Cape Royds, Ross Island, lying close to the coast, about 0.75 mi N of Flagstaff Point. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) because of its position.

Coates, Mount 67°52'S, 62°31'E

Peak, 1,280 m, just S of Mount Lawrence in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Discovered and named in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson.

Coates, Mount 77°48'S, 162°05'E

Peak, 2060 m, just E of Borns Glacier in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Coates Rocks 72°32'S, 164°20'E

A small group of rocks in the NW part of Evans Névé, at the S side of Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Donald A. Coates, USARP geologist at Hallett Station, summer 1964–65, and McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Coats Land 77°00'S, 27°30'W

That part of Antarctica which lies westward of Queen Maud Land and forms the eastern shore of Weddell Sea, extending in a general northeast-southwest direction between 20°00'W and 36°00'W. The northeast part was discovered from the *Scotia* by William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–04. He gave the name Coats Land for James Coats, Jr., and Maj. Andrew Coats, the two chief supporters of the expedition. In December 1914 and January 1915, Ernest Shackleton in the *Endurance* continued the exploration southward, joining Bruce's discovery to land which Wilhelm Filchner had discovered from the *Deutschland* in 1912.

Cobalescou Island 64°11'S, 61°39'W

Small snow-free island with two rounded summits, lying 1 mile SE of Two Hummock Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The established name appears to be a corrupted spelling. The toponym was suggested to Gerlache by Emile Racovitza, Romanian zoologist and botanist of the BelgAE, for Romanian scholar Grigore Cobălcescu(?), a geologist of European repute.

Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Small cove which provides an anchorage 0.5 mi W of the entrance to Godthul, along the N coast of South Georgia. It was charted and named Pleasant Cove by DI personnel in 1929, but that name is not known locally. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known to whalers and sealers as "Skomaker Hullet" (cobble's cove), because it was first entered in thick fog by a Norwegian gunner who had once been a cobbler. An English form of this name has been approved. Not: Caleta Agradable, Pleasant Cove, Skomaker Hullet.

Cobham Range 82°18'S, 159°00'E

Range trending in a NW-SE direction for about 20 mi, standing W of Prince Philip Glacier in the S part of the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1961–62. Named by the NZ-APC for a former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham.

Coblentz Peak 66°07'S, 65°08'W

Peak rising at the N side of the head of Høltedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William W. Coblentz of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, whose work on the transmissive properties of tinted glass has contributed to the design of satisfactory snow goggles.

Cobre, Glaciar del: see Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W

Cochran Peak 79°39'S, 84°39'W

A sharp peak rising in the S part of Gifford Peaks, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Henry B. Cochran, IGY weather central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Cocinero Honores, Islote: see Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

Cockburn, Cape 64°01'S, 62°18'W

Cape marking the NE extremity of Pasteur Peninsula on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart

based upon a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, who perhaps gave the name to George Cockburn, British naval officer and Admiral of the Fleet in 1851. The cape was charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05.

Cockburn Island 64°12'S, 56°51'W

Circular island 1 mi in diameter, consisting of a high plateau with steep slopes surmounted on the NW side by a pyramidal peak 450 m high, lying in the NE entrance to Admiralty Sound, S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, who named it for Admiral George Cockburn, RN, then Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

Cockerell Peninsula 63°24'S, 58°08'W

An ice-covered, bulb-shaped peninsula between Lafond Bay and Huon Bay on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the French Antarctic Expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Sir Christopher (Sydney) Cockerell, British pioneer of the hovercraft.

Cocks, Mount 78°31'S, 162°30'E

Mountain, 2,440 m, in the S part of the Royal Society Range, standing at the head of Koettlitz Glacier and forming a part of the divide between the Koettlitz and the lower Skelton Glacier. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for E.L. Somers Cocks, then Treasurer of the Royal Geographical Society.

Cockscomb Buttress 60°37'S, 45°42'W

Prominent, isolated rock buttress rising to 465 m, standing 1 mi NW of Echo Mountain and overlooking the E side of Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name, which is descriptive, was given by the FIDS following their survey of 1950.

Cockscomb Hill 62°05'S, 58°30'W

Conspicuous hill shaped like a cockscomb, 140 m high, which rises through the glacier at the head of Mackellar Inlet in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First surveyed by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Named by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, following his survey in 1951–52. Not: Cerro Cono.

Cocks Glacier 78°41'S, 162°00'E

The glacier draining the SW face of Mount Cocks and a considerable area S of the mountain, and entering the Skelton Glacier opposite the Delta Glacier. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. reconnaissance party to the CTAE (1956–58), and named after Mount Cocks.

Codrington, Mount 66°18'S, 52°52'E

Prominent mountain, 1,520 m, standing 24 mi SSE of Cape Close and 17 mi E of Johnston Peak. Charted in 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson as being the prominent peak sighted and so named by John Biscoe in March 1831. Not: Gora Kodrington.

Coffer Island 60°45'S, 45°08'W

Small island lying in the entrance to the bay on the E side of Matthews Island in the Robertson Islands group of the South Orkney Islands. The names "Koffer" and "Kotter" are used for this feature on two manuscript charts based on surveys by Capt. Petter Sørllle during 1912–15. The recommended spelling, the anglicized form of the first of the two names, was used by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted these islands in 1933. Not: Isla Cofre, Koffer, Kotter.

Coffin Rock 56°41'S, 27°11'W

Rock which lies 1 mi ESE of Finger Point and 0.25 mi off the N side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Roca Ataúd.

Coffin Top 54°30'S, 36°06'W

A mountain with a flattened summit (745 m) located 1.4 mi ENE of Mount Fagan and 1.6 mi NW of Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. The feature was named "Sarg-Berg" (coffin mountain) by the German group of the International Polar Year Expedition, 1882–83. An English form of the name, Coffin Top, was recommended by UK-APC in 1954. Not: Sarg-Berg.

Cofre, Isla: see Coffer Island 60°45'S, 45°08'W

Cohen, Mount 85°16'S, 164°27'W

A peak, 1,765 m, standing 6 mi SW of Mount Betty in the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on several ByrdAE plane flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929, and named by him for Emanuel Cohen of Paramount Pictures, who assisted in assembling the motion-picture records of the expedition.

Cohen Glacier 85°12'S, 164°15'W

A small glacier draining northward from Mount Cohen of the Herbert Range to enter Strom Glacier near the head of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, in association with Mount Cohen.

Cohen Islands 63°18'S, 57°52'W

A cluster of small islands between Ponce Island and Pebbly Mudstone Island in the SE part of Duroch Islands. The group lies 0.5 mi WSW of Halpern Point. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore J. Cohen, field assistant with the University of Wisconsin (USARP) party during geological mapping of this area, 1961–62.

Cohen Nunatak 85°24'S, 136°12'W

A nunatak lying 1 mi W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier and 7 mi E of Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (jg) Harvey A. Cohen, USNR, public affairs officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Coker Ice Rise 69°04'S, 67°08'W

A small ice rise in Wordie Ice Shelf, 6 mi WNW of Triune Peaks, Fallières Coast. Photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Walter B. Coker, USN, radioman, Palmer Station winter party, 1969.

Cola, Isla: see Tail Island 63°40'S, 57°37'W

Colbeck, Cape 77°07'S, 157°54'W

Prominent ice-covered cape which forms the NW extremity of Edward VII Peninsula and Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in January 1902 by the BrNAE and named for Lt. William Colbeck, RNR, who commanded Scott's relief ship, the *Morning*.

Colbeck Archipelago 67°26'S, 60°58'E

Numerous small rocky islands centered 1 mi NW of Byrd Head, just E of Taylor Glacier. Discovered in January 1930 and charted

in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. Named by Mawson for W.R. Colbeck, second officer of the expedition ship, *Discovery*. Norwegian whalers who explored this same area in January 1931 named the group 4 mi to the N the Thorfinn Islands. The name Colbeck has sometimes appeared on charts for this latter group.

Colbeck Bay 71°38'S, 170°05'E

A cove between Duke of York Island and Cape Klövstad in the S part of Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Lt. William Colbeck, RNR, magnetic observer of the expedition.

Colbert, Mount 86°12'S, 153°13'W

A mountain rising to 2,580 m, 1.5 mi E of Mount Borcik and 1 mi SSW of Mount Stump in SE Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Stump (q.v.) after Philip V. Colbert, geologist, Arizona State University, logistic coordinator and field associate with Edmund Stump on six USARP expeditions to the Transantarctic Mountains, 1970–71 through 1981–82, including the area of this mountain.

Colbert Hills 84°12'S, 162°35'E

A line of hills and bluffs, including Coalsack Bluff, lying E of the Lewis Cliffs, between Law Glacier and Walcott Névé. The hills trend SW for 16 mi from Mount Sirius. Named for Edwin H. Colbert, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, leader of the paleontology team with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, which discovered *Lystrosaurus* fossils in these hills. The discovery is one of the truly significant fossil finds, with great implications on calculations concerning Gondwanaland.

Colbert Mountains 70°35'S, 70°35'W

Isolated mountain mass with several rounded snow-covered summits, the highest 1,500 m, overlooking Handel Ice Piedmont between Haydn and Schubert Inlets in the W central part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from a distance by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and partially mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Resighted and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and by the RARE 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for R. Admiral Leo O. Colbert, head of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which furnished equipment for the expedition. Remapped in detail from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Colbert Range, Navy Range, United States Navy Range.

Colbert Range: see Colbert Mountains 70°35'S, 70°35'W

Colburn, Mount 74°25'S, 132°33'W

A mountain, 520 m, rising above the east-central part of Shepard Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from the *USS Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Richard E. Colburn, USN, Communications Officer on the *Glacier*.

Coldblow Col 60°37'S, 45°41'W

Snow-covered col at 300 m elevation, between Echo Mountain and Cragsman Peaks on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1950 by the FIDS. The name derives from the fact that a FIDS party had their tent blown down in a gale when camped on this col in September 1948.

Cole, Mount 84°40'S, 177°08'W

A mountain over 1,400 m on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, between the mouths of Forman and Gerasimou Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Nelson R. Cole, Aviation Machinist's Mate with USN Squadron VX-6, who lost his life in a helicopter crash in the McMurdo Sound area in July 1957.

Cole Channel 67°22'S, 67°50'W

A marine channel running N-S between Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, and Wyatt Island, Laubeuf Fjord, off Loubet Coast. Named by UK-APC in 1984 after Capt. Maurice John Cole, Senior Master of the BAS ship *Bransfield* from 1975; previous Antarctic service as officer on *John Biscoe* and *Shackleton*, several seasons, 1960–72.

Cole Glacier 68°42'S, 66°06'W

A glacier on the E side of Godfrey Upland, 11 mi long, flowing NNE into the Traffic Circle, in southern Graham Land. First seen by USAS in 1940, but not named. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Humphrey Cole (c. 1530–91), the most famous English instrument maker of Elizabethan times, who pioneered the design of portable navigation instruments and equipped Martin Frobisher's expeditions.

Coleman, Mount 77°32'S, 163°24'E

Rounded mountain, 1,110 m, standing immediately E of Commonwealth Glacier at the head of New Harbor in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by C.S. Wright, a member of the expedition, for Professor Coleman, geologist, of Toronto University, Canada.

Coleman Bluffs 72°28'S, 160°37'E

A loose chain of rock and ice bluffs that trend generally N-S for 5 mi, situated near the center of the Outback Nunataks, about 10 mi NW of Mount Weihaupt. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Harold L. Coleman, meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Coleman Glacier 75°47'S, 132°33'W

A steep, heavily-crevassed glacier draining westward from Mount Andrus in the S part of Ames Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by the US-ACAN for Master Sergeant Clarence N. Coleman, USA, member of the Army-Navy Trail Party that traversed eastward to establish Byrd Station in 1956.

Coleman Nunatak 75°19'S, 133°39'W

A nunatak located near the head of Berry Glacier, 2 mi S of Patton Bluff in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Richard I. Coleman, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Cole Peak 85°45'S, 136°38'W

Peak, 2,140 m, located 6 mi NE of Mount Doumani at the N side of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry D. Cole, airman with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Sound, 1957 and 1960.

Cole Peninsula 66°50'S, 64°00'W

Peninsula, 15 mi long in an E-W direction and 8 mi wide, lying between Cabinet and Mill Inlets on the E coast of Graham Land.

It is ice covered except for several rocky spurs which radiate from Mount Hayes. First sighted and photographed from the air in 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. During 1947 it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Rep. W. Sterling Cole of New York, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which assisted in obtaining Congressional support resulting in procurement of a ship for use by the Ronne expedition.

Cole Point 74°39'S, 127°30'W

Point at the S end of Dean Island, which lies within the Getz Ice Shelf just off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence M. Cole, BU2, USN, Builder at Byrd Station, 1969.

Coley, Mount 81°15'S, 158°13'E

A mountain, 2,570 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Frost, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Vernon J. Coley, commanding officer of USN Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica, 1957–58.

Coley Glacier 69°09'S, 57°14'W

A glacier, 5 mi long, on the E side of James Ross Island. It flows into Erebus and Terror Gulf just N of Cape Gage. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and 1953. Named by UK-APC for John A. Coley of FIDS, meteorological assistant at Hope Bay in 1952 and 1953.

Colina, Isla de la: see Heywood Island 62°20'S, 59°41'W

Collard, Mount 72°38'S, 31°07'E

Mountain rising to 2,350 m, standing 3.5 mi S of Mount Perov at the southern extremity of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache and named by him for Leo Collard, Belgian Minister of Public Instruction.

Colleen Lake 78°02'S, 163°52'E

Small meltwater lake between the lower parts of Joyce and Garwood Glaciers in Victoria Land. It was first seen on the ground by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé on Jan. 14, 1958. He gave it the name Colleen because the feature is similar to many of the clear, reflecting lakes in Ireland.

Collerson Lake 68°35'S, 78°11'E

A small, kidney-shaped lake 1.5 mi SW of Club Lake in the Vestfold Hills. A camp was established on the shores of this lake during geological investigations by K. Collerson, geologist at Davis Station in Jan. 1970, for whom it was named by ANCA.

Collier, Cape 70°10'S, 61°54'W

Broad ice-covered cape on the E coast of Palmer Land, about midway between the S end of Hearst Island and Cape Boggs. Discovered in 1940 by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air from East Base. Named for Zadick Collier, machinist at the East Base.

Collier Hills 79°42'S, 83°24'W

A group of mainly ice free hills located between the mouths of Schanz and Driscoll Glaciers where the two join Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Robert M. Collier, USGS topographic engineer with the party.

Collins, Mount 71°30'S, 66°41'E

A flattish, dark-colored rock exposure standing 13 mi W of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in November 1956 by Flying Officer John Seaton, RAAF. Named by ANCA for P.J. Collins, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1957.

Collins Bay 65°21'S, 64°04'W

Bay lying between Deliverance Point and Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for R. Admiral Kenneth St.B. Collins, RN, Hydrographer of the Navy for a number of years beginning in 1955.

Collins Glacier 73°41'S, 65°55'E

A glacier about 11 mi wide at its confluence with the Mellor Glacier, which it feeds from the SW, located N of Mount Newton in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for N.J. Collins, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, 1960.

Collins Harbor 62°11'S, 58°51'W

Bay indenting the S coast of King George Island immediately E of Fildes Peninsula, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a chart by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who roughly charted the bay in 1913–14, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Collinson Ridge 85°13'S, 175°21'W

A bare rock spur next N of Halfmoon Bluff in the NW part of Cumulus Hills, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Prof. James W. Collinson, Ohio State University, a member of the Institute of Polar Studies geological expedition who worked at this spur in 1970–71.

Collins Peak 72°58'S, 167°49'E

A small but noteworthy peak (1,810 m) at the E side of Malta Plateau, on the end of the ridge overlooking the confluence of the Hand and Line Glaciers, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Eric J. Collins, biologist at Hallett Station, 1965–66.

Collins Point 63°00'S, 60°35'W

Small but prominent point 0.75 mi WSW of Fildes Point, on the S side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. Named by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his survey of the island in 1948–49, for Capt. K. St.B. Collins, RN, Superintendent of Charts in the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty. Not: Punta Fontana.

Collins Ridge 85°35'S, 160°48'W

A rugged, ice-covered ridge which extends N from Mount Behling to the Bowman Glacier, where it trends NE between the confluence of the Bowman and Amundsen Glaciers. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Henry C. Collins, Asst. Chief, Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey.

Collins Rock 66°17'S, 110°33'E

Low rock at the S side of the entrance to McGrady Cove, Newcomb Bay, on Budd Coast. First mapped from USN OpHjp aerial photographs taken in February 1947. Surveyed in February 1957 by a party from the USS *Glacier*. The name was suggested

by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier*, for Engineman 3d Class Frederick A. Collins, USN, a member of the survey party.

Colombo, Mount 76°31'S, 144°44'W

Mountainous projection in the NE part of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, standing 3 mi N of Mount Richardson in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Named for Louis P. Colombo, a member of the biological party of the USAS which visited this area in December 1940.

Colorado Glacier 85°53'S, 133°05'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, draining NE from Michigan Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier between the Quartz Hills and Eblen Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, which has sent a number of research personnel to Antarctica.

Colosseum Cliff 77°36'S, 161°27'E

An impressive banded cliff located between Sykes Glacier and the doleritic rock of Plane Table in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the NZ-APC.

Colosseum Ridge 79°47'S, 156°20'E

A ridge between Haskell Ridge and Richardson Hill in the Darwin Mountains. The ridge contains pyramidal peaks and five large cirques, the appearance of the latter bearing a resemblance to the Colosseum in Rome. Mapped and named by the VUWAE (1962–63).

Coloured Peak 85°30'S, 156°20'W

A peak (660 m) near the head of Ross Ice Shelf in the coastal foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains, about 2 mi SE of O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The peak was examined by members of NZGSAE, 1969–70, and so named because of the colorful yellow, pink and brown banded strata that mark the feature.

Columbia Mountains 70°14'S, 63°51'W

A striking group of largely bare rock peaks, ridges and nunataks located near the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, 20 mi SE of the Eternity Range, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after Columbia University, New York City, which for several seasons in the 1960's and 1970's has sent geologists to study the structure of the Scotia Ridge.

Columnar Valley 77°58'S, 161°57'E

A valley trending NW between The Handle and Table Mountain in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS field party leader in the area, 1987–88, after the columnar-jointed dolerite that forms the valley walls.

Column Rock 63°11'S, 57°19'W

A conspicuous rock pinnacle 1 mi N of Gourdin Island, Trinity Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by the UK-APC. Not: Roca Faro.

Colvocoresses Bay 66°21'S, 114°38'E

A bay formed by the right angle of the Budd Coast at Williamson Glacier. The bay is over 30 mi wide at the entrance and is occupied by glacier tongues and icebergs from Williamson and Whittle

Glaciers. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George W. Colvocoresses, Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Charles Wilkes. Colvocoresses, later promoted to Captain, USN, published (1852–55) his own account of the voyage in *Four Years in the Government Exploring Expedition Commanded by Captain Wilkes*.

Colwell Massif 78°02'S, 161°33'E

A rugged rock massif, about 4 mi long, rising to 2,635 m between Palais Glacier, Ferrar Glacier, and Rotunda Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Rita R. Colwell, marine microbiologist who has conducted field research in Antarctica; member of National Science Board (1983–90) who chaired Presidential committee on NSF roles in the polar regions; from 1991, President, Maryland Biotechnology Institute, University of Maryland.

Coman, Mount 73°49'S, 64°18'W

Prominent isolated mountain which rises above the ice-covered plateau of Palmer Land, located just westward of the Playfair Mountains. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this mountain for Dr. F. Dana Coman, physician with the ByrdAE of 1928–30. Not: Mount Dana Coman.

Comandante Escuadrilla González Rojas, Isla: see Gándara Island 63°19'S, 57°56'W

Comb Island: see Peine Island 63°24'S, 54°42'W

Comb Ridge 63°55'S, 57°28'W

Ridge which rises to 105 m and forms the E and major part of the hill at the extremity of The Naze, a peninsula of northern James Ross Island, lying S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first sighted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld. It was charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS in 1946. Not: Cabo Morro, Punta Morro.

Combs, Mount 73°29'S, 79°09'W

An isolated mountain rising above the ice surface at the base of Rydberg Peninsula, Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named it for Representative J.M. Combs of Beaumont, Texas, who did much to gain support for the expedition.

Comdte. Byers, Cabo: see Page, Cape 63°55'S, 60°18'W

Comdte. Cordovez, Paso: see Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Comer Crag 54°01'S, 37°38'W

Crag, 635 m, standing 1 mi N of the head of Ice Fjord in the W part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Capt. George Comer of East Haddam, CT, who made his first sealing visit to South Georgia in the topsail schooner *Era* in 1885.

Commandant Charcot Glacier 66°25'S, 136°35'E

Prominent glacier about 3 mi wide and 12 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice to its terminus at the head of Victor Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The FrAE under Marret sledged W along the coast to Victor Bay, close E of this glacier, in December 1952. Named by

the FrAE for the polar ship *Commandant Charcot* which transported French expeditions to this area, 1948–52. Not: Commandant Drovcot Glacier.

Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue 66°22'S, 136°35'E

Broad glacier tongue about 2 mi long extending seaward from Commandant Charcot Glacier. Charted by the FrAE, 1950–52, and named by them for the French polar ship *Commandant Charcot*.

Commandant Drovcot Glacier: see Commandant Charcot Glacier 66°25'S, 136°35'E

Committee Bay 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Small, bay-like body of water near the center of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, whose limits are formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Crescent Island, Invisible Island, Hogs Mouth Rocks and Albatross Island. Its entrance, between Crescent Island and Albatross Island, faces northwest. The arrangement of the islands was first mapped in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. The bay was surveyed by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1929–30, and presumably named by them for the Discovery Committee, sponsors of Discovery Investigations.

Commonwealth Bay 66°54'S, 142°40'E

An open bay about 30 mi wide at the entrance between Point Alden and Cape Gray. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who established the main base of the expedition at Cape Denison at the head of the bay. Named by AAE after the Commonwealth of Australia.

Commonwealth Creek: see Commonwealth Stream 77°35'S, 163°30'E

Commonwealth Glacier 77°35'S, 163°19'E

Glacier which flows in a SE direction and enters the N side of Taylor Valley immediately W of Mount Coleman, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named for the Commonwealth of Australia, which made a financial grant to the BrAE and contributed two members to the Western Geological Party which explored this area.

Commonwealth Range 84°15'S, 172°20'E

A N-S trending range of rugged mountains, 60 mi long, bordering the E side of Beardmore Glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf to Keltie Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by them for the Commonwealth of Australia, which gave much assistance to the expedition.

Commonwealth Stream 77°35'S, 163°30'E

A meltwater stream in Taylor Valley which flows E from Commonwealth Glacier into New Harbor of McMurdo Sound. Studied on the ground during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58, by Troy L. Péwé, who suggested the name in association with Commonwealth Glacier. Not: Commonwealth Creek.

Comodor de Quito, Isla: see Nupkins Island 65°26'S, 65°41'W

Compañía Blanca, Montañas: see White Company, The 61°06'S, 55°09'W

Compás, Islote: see Compass Island 68°38'S, 67°48'W

Compass Island 68°38'S, 67°48'W

Small rocky island 15 m high, lying in Marguerite Bay 7 mi NW of Terra Firma Islands. First seen and photographed from the air on Feb. 1, 1937 by the BGLE. First visited by the FIDS in 1948, and surveyed by them in 1949. So named by FIDS because of difficulties experienced here with compass bearings, eventually proved to be due to substitution of iron for copper wire in an anorak hood. Not: Islote Compás.

Compton Glacier 53°03'S, 73°37'E

A glacier, 3 mi long, flowing NE from the lower slopes of Big Ben to the NE side of Heard Island between Gilchrist and Fairchild Beaches. The lower reaches of this glacier were charted and named "Morgan's Iceberg" on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The feature was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who applied the name Compton Glacier for G.S. Compton, assistant surveyor with the expedition. Not: Morgan's Iceberg.

Compton Valley 85°01'S, 91°20'W

An ice-filled valley indenting the N side of Ford Massif between Reed Ridge and Walker Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Romuald P. Compton, USN, who lost his life in the crash of a P2V Neptune aircraft soon after take-off from Wilkes Station, Nov. 9, 1961.

Comrie Glacier 65°48'S, 64°20'W

Glacier 13 mi long, flowing W to enter the head of Bigo Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed by the FrAE in 1909. Resurveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE, and later named for Leslie J. Comrie, founder and first Dir. of the Scientific Computing Service Ltd., London, who, as Supt. of the Nautical Almanac Office in 1934, greatly assisted the BGLE, 1934–37, by providing advance copies of the *Nautical Almanac* up to 1937.

Conard Peak 72°22'S, 167°26'E

A peak (2,230 m) along the N side of Hearfield Glacier, about 5 mi N of Aldridge Peak, in the Cartographers Range, Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph W. Conard, a member of the aircraft ground handling crew with USN Squadron VX-6 at Williams Field, Ross Island, during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Concepcion, Pointe: see Conception Point 60°31'S, 45°41'W

Conception Point 60°31'S, 45°41'W

Northernmost point on Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on Dec. 8, 1821, in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer. Named by Captain Powell. Not: Pointe Conception.

Conchie Glacier 71°36'S, 67°15'W

Glacier on the W coast of Palmer Land which flows SW into George VI Sound between the Batterbee Mountains and Steeple Peaks. Named by UK-APC for Flight-Lt. Bertie J. Conchie, RAF, pilot with the BAS, 1969–75.

Concord Mountains 71°35'S, 165°10'E

A group name applied to a complex system of ranges in northwest Victoria Land comprising Everett Range, Mirabito Range, King

Range, Leitch Massif, East Quartzite Range and West Quartzite Range. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE which explored this area, 1963–64, for the international harmony existing in Antarctica and in particular for the fact that five nations participated in exploration of this region.

Condell, Islotes: see Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W

Cóndilo, Punta: see Condyle Point 63°35'S, 59°48'W

Condit Glacier 77°52'S, 162°48'E

Glacier at the E side of Cathedral Rocks, flowing N into the Ferrar Glacier of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. (j.g.) John C. Condit, USN, chaplain with the winter party of 1956 at the Naval Air Facility on McMurdo Sound.

Condon Hills 67°53'S, 48°38'E

Group of hills rising to 840 m along the E side of Rayner Glacier, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for M.A. Condon, Asst. Dir., Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, Australia.

Condor, Punta: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Condor Peninsula 71°46'S, 61°30'W

A mountainous, ice-covered peninsula, 30 mi long and 10 to 15 mi wide, between Odom Inlet and Hilton Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula was first observed and photographed from the air in the course of the USAS "Condor" flight of Dec. 30, 1940 from the East Base with Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll and Dyer aboard. Named by US-ACAN after the twin-motored Curtiss-Wright "Condor" biplane in which personnel of the USAS, 1939–41, made numerous photographic flights and flights of discovery over Antarctic Peninsula, George VI Sound, Alexander and Charcot Islands and the Bellingshausen Sea between latitudes 67°30'S and 74°00'S. The peninsula was mapped in detail by USGS in 1974.

Condyle Point 63°35'S, 59°48'W

The SE point of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago. Named by UK-APC. The name is descriptive of the shape of this feature; a condyle being the rounded prominence at the end of a bone. Not: Punta Cóndilo.

Cone Hill 77°47'S, 166°51'E

Hill 2 mi NE of Castle Rock on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The descriptive name "Cone Hill I" was used by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, but the form Cone Hill has come into general use.

Cone Hill II: see Ford Rock 77°46'S, 166°53'E

Cone Island: see Cono Island 67°41'S, 69°10'W

Cone Nunatak 63°36'S, 57°02'W

Nunatak, 350 m, which appears conical on its N side but has brown rock cliffs on its S face, lying 3 mi SSE of Buttress Hill on Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1946.

Cone Point 54°03'S, 37°01'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Blue Whale Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on

a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Punta Cono, Punta Este.

Cone Rock 62°26'S, 60°06'W

Small insular rock lying 1.5 mi NE of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name "Conical Rock" was applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the rock in 1935; amended to Cone Rock on charts from c. 1948. Not: Conical Rock, Roca Cono.

Cone Rock: see Cove Rock 61°54'S, 57°48'W

Confin, Costa: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Confluence Cone 68°56'S, 66°40'W

A small but conspicuous nunatak 4 mi SE of Sickle Mountain, near the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. So named by UK-APC because of its position at the confluence of several glaciers which merge with Harriot Glacier to flow into Wordie Ice Shelf.

Confusión, Cadena: see Perplex Ridge 67°39'S, 67°43'W

Confusion, Cape 74°50'S, 163°50'E

A rocky point which projects from the SW part of the Northern Foothills, 4 mi NW of Cape Russell, on the coast of Victoria Land. Visited by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, which gave the name because of the complex geological structure of the area.

Confusión, Roca: see Baffle Rock 68°12'S, 67°05'W

Confusion Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W

An island 0.2 mi long at the west side of the entrance to Clowes Bay, off the south side of Signy Island. The southern point of this island was charted and named "Confusion Point" by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933. The UK-APC altered the name in 1974, extending the application to the whole island. Not: Confusion Point.

Confusion Point: see Confusion Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Confuso, Islote: see Query Island 68°48'S, 67°12'W

Conger Glacier 66°02'S, 103°33'E

A glacier 5 mi E of Glenzer Glacier, flowing N into the E part of Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Richard R. Conger, Chief Photographer's Mate with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along the coast from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Conglomerate Ridge 79°45'S, 84°06'W

A ridge, 1 mi long, located 4 mi ESE of Mount Bursik in Soholt Peaks, Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The ridge trends NW-SE and rises to c. 1,650 meters. So named from the conglomerate composition of the ridge by Gerald F. Webers, leader of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

Conical Hill 77°39'S, 168°34'E

A small but distinctive rock hill (655 m) on the S slopes of Mount Terror, above Cape MacKay, on Ross Island. Given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Conical Rock 62°43'S, 61°11'W

Rock lying in the E part of Morton Strait, 2 mi S of the SW tip of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who charted the area in 1930–31. Not: Rocas Cónicas, Rocher Conique.

Conical Rock: see Cone Rock 62°26'S, 60°06'W

Cónicas, Rocas: see Conical Rock 62°43'S, 61°11'W

Conique, Rocher: see Conical Rock 62°43'S, 61°11'W

Connell Canyon 79°51'S, 83°01'W

A scenic ice-filled canyon in the NW part of Enterprise Hills, extending from Linder Peak to Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Davis B. Connell, USN, supply officer at McMurdo Station in OpDFrz 1965 and 1966.

Connors Point 66°18'S, 110°29'E

The northwest point of Beall Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Aerographer's Mate William J. Connors, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Cono, Cerro: see Cockscomb Hill 62°05'S, 58°30'W.

Cono, Punta: see Cone Point 54°03'S, 37°01'W

Cono, Roca: see Cone Rock 62°26'S, 60°06'W

Cono Island 67°41'S, 69°10'W

Conspicuous conical island lying S of Chatos Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. The feature was descriptively named "Islote Cono" (cone islet) by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1952–53. Not: Cone Island.

Conrad, Mount 69°25'S, 158°46'E

A somewhat subdued peak that rises to about 600 m 6 mi S of Cape Kinsey, in central Goodman Hills in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for American aviation figure Max Conrad, who, in January 1970, became the first person to fly an aircraft solo to the South Pole.

Conradi Peak 66°08'S, 54°34'E

An isolated peak, 1,040 m, rising northward of Napier Mountains and inland from the coast, some 19 mi SW of Cape Borley. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after a prominent member of the South African government who, in 1929, rendered much help to BANZARE during the stay of the *Discovery* at Cape Town.

Conrad Mountains 71°50'S, 9°40'E

A narrow chain of mountains, 19 mi long, between Gagarin Mountains and Mount Dallmann in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher 1938–39 and named for Admiral Conrad, director of the meteorological division of the former Marineleitung (German Admiralty). Surveyed by the NorAE, 1956–60.

Conrow Glacier 77°34'S, 162°07'E

A small glacier, next westward of Bartley Glacier, that drains north from Asgard Range partway down the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a

USARP biological party to the area in 1966–67, for Howard P. Conrow, a member of that party.

Conroy Point 60°44'S, 45°41'W

A point midway along the northwest side of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC after James W.H. Conroy, ornithologist on Signy Island, 1967–68.

Conseil Hill 67°36'S, 67°28'W

A hill midway along the N shore of Pourquoi Pas Island. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC after a character in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

Consort Islands 67°52'S, 68°42'W

Two small islands in Marguerite Bay, lying 0.5 mi NE of Emperor Island in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. Consort Islands were surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC because of their association with Emperor Island.

Constance, Cape 54°03'S, 36°59'W

Cape that marks the N tip of the peninsula between Antarctic Bay and Possession Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Cape Constance was named in about 1912, after Constance Greene Allardyce, wife of Sir William L. Allardyce, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1904–15. Not: Cabo Constanca.

Constance, Cape: see Jones, Cape 73°17'S, 169°13'E

Constance, Mount 54°04'S, 37°00'W

Mountain, 475 m, rising immediately S of Cape Constance on the N coast of South Georgia. The toponym dates back to at least 1931 and was applied in association with nearby Cape Constance.

Constancia, Cabo: see Constance, Cape 54°03'S, 36°59'W

Constellation Dome 81°06'S, 160°13'E

An ice-covered prominence, 1,330 m, the highest feature in the Darley Hills, standing 5 mi W of Gentile Point, between the Ross Ice Shelf and Nursery Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) because it was here that the party carried out the first astro fix of the journey.

Constellation Inlet 78°30'S, 80°30'W

An ice-filled inlet, 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, between the Dott and Skytrain Ice Rises at the SW margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for the Lockheed Super Constellation aircraft, C-121J. Equipped only with wheeled tricycle landing gear, it was for many years the principal carrier of personnel from the U.S. to N.Z. and thence to the ice runway near McMurdo Station. In addition to its role of hauling men and supplies, the "Connie" flew many hours of aerial photography over Antarctica.

Construction Point 72°19'S, 170°13'E

Point marking the W side of the entrance to Willett Cove and the S end of Seabee Hook, a low recurved spit 1.5 mi WSW of Cape Hallett, on the coast of Victoria Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the icebreaker USS *Edisto*, and so named by the US-ACAN because of its close association with Seabee Hook.

Consulens Hat: see Whalers Bluff 60°42'S, 45°39'W

Consul Reef 67°54'S, 68°42'W

A line of drying and submerged rocks forming the S end of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1963; the name extends those in the neighboring islands associated with an emperor's court.

Contact Peak 67°46'S, 67°29'W

Prominent rock peak, 1,005 m, which is the southeasternmost peak on Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the peak marks the granite-volcanic contact in the cliffs which is visible at a considerable distance.

Contact Point 63°23'S, 56°59'W

Small rock point close W of Sheppard Point on the N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. The feature was first charted as an island by the SwedAE, 1901–04, but was surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and proved to be a point. So named by FIDS because greywacke, tuff and diorite were found to be exposed on or very close to this point. Such contacts had not previously been recorded and they were important for the interpretation of the geology of Tabarin Peninsula.

Contramaestre Rivera, Isla: see Sawyer Island 65°26'S, 65°32'W

Contraste, Rocas: see Contrast Rocks 54°04'S, 36°57'W

Contrast Rocks 54°04'S, 36°57'W

Small group of rocks 0.5 mi E of Antarctic Point, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel. Not: Rocas Contraste.

Contreras, Monte: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Convent, The: see Cathedral Crags 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Convoy Range 76°47'S, 160°45'E

A broad range, much of it with an almost flat, plateau-like summit, extending S from the Fry Saddle and ending at Mackay Glacier. The range is steeply cliffed on its E side, but on the W it slopes gently into the Cambridge Glacier. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) worked in this area in 1957. Named by them after the main convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season, the names of the various vessels being used for features in the range.

Conway, Cape 62°51'S, 61°24'W

Cape which forms the S extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, for the *Conway*, a vessel on which Foster had previously served.

Conway Island 66°08'S, 65°28'W

Island lying in Holtedahl Bay to the W of Lens Peak, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William M. Conway, First Baron of Allington (1856–1937), English mountaineer and pioneer of polar skiing during his crossing of Vestspitsbergen in 1896.

Conway Range 79°16'S, 159°30'E

A range in the Cook Mountains between Mulock and Carlyon Glaciers. The range was discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), but the name appears to be first used in the reports of the BrAE (1907–09).

Cook, Mount 67°55'S, 56°28'E

Mountain, 1,900 m, the highest point of the main massif of the Leckie Range. Approximately mapped by Norwegian cartographers on Norwegian whalers chart No. 3. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and first visited by G.A. Knuckey of ANARE in December 1956, when its position was fixed. Named by ANCA for B.G. Cook, geophysicist at Mawson station in 1958.

Cook Bay 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Irregular bay, 1.3 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Crewe and Black Head, narrowing into two western arms, Lighthouse Bay and Prince Olav Harbor, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel during the period 1926–30, and named by them for Capt. James Cook, who explored South Georgia and landed in this general vicinity in 1775.

Cook Bay: see Cook Ice Shelf 68°40'S, 152°30'E

Cooke Bluff 78°13'S, 161°45'E

A bold ice-covered bluff between Ruecroft Glacier and Rutgers Glacier, to the S of Rampart Ridge in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after William B. Cooke, USGS cartographer in the Branch of Special Maps, 1951–87, who made significant contributions to the mapping of Antarctica.

Cooke Crags 83°10'S, 50°43'W

Rock crags on the ice slope between Henderson Bluff and Mount Lechner on the W side of Lexington Table, Forrestral Range, Pensacola Mountains. The area was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after James E. Cooke, USGS geophysicist who worked in Forrestral Range and Dufek Massif, 1978–79.

Cooke Peak 72°27'S, 74°46'E

A somewhat elongated mountain surmounted by a central peak, standing 6 mi NW of Bode Nunataks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for D.J. Cooke, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station, 1963.

Cook Glacier 54°27'S, 36°11'W

Glacier which flows in a NNE direction to Saint Andrews Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at nearby Moltke Harbor in 1882–83, for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Ice Shelf 68°40'S, 152°30'E

An ice shelf about 55 mi wide, occupying a deep recession of the coastline between Capes Freshfield and Hudson. This ice shelf was called a bay by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Joseph Cook, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1914. The generic term has been amended, as the bay is permanently filled by an ice shelf. Not: Cook Bay, Joseph Cook Bay.

Cook Island 59°27'S, 27°10'W

Central island of Southern Thule, in the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule was discovered by a British expedition under

Capt. James Cook in 1775. The island was named for Cook by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, which explored the South Sandwich Islands in 1819–20.

Cook Mountains 79°25'S, 158°00'E

The group of mountains bounded by the Mulock and Darwin Glaciers. Parts of the group were first viewed from the Ross Ice Shelf by the BrNAE (1901–04). Additional portions of these mountains were mapped by a N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58), and they were completely mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by the NZ-APC for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Nunataks 67°05'S, 55°50'E

Group of four nunataks at the NE end of the Schwartz Range, in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66. Named by ANCA for P.J. Cook, geologist who visited the area with ANARE (*Nella Dan*), 1965.

Cook Peak 85°36'S, 156°50'W

A rock peak 4.5 mi W of Feeney Peak, surmounting the W wall of Goodale Glacier in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Cook, logistics assistant with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1965.

Cook Peninsula: see Riiser-Larsen Peninsula 68°55'S, 34°00'E

Cook Ridge 69°24'S, 158°35'E

A northeast trending ridge, mostly ice covered, which parallels the west side of Paternostro Glacier and extends into the southeast corner of Davies Bay. First visited in March 1961 by an ANARE airborne survey party led by Phillip Law. Named for surveyor David Cook of the ANARE expedition.

Cook Rock 57°04'S, 26°45'W

Arched rock, 45 m high, lying close E of Trousers Rock and 0.3 mi NE of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Summit 64°24'S, 62°24'W

The highest peak in the Solvay Mountains, Brabant Island, rising to 1,590 m between Galen Peak and Celsius Peak. Named by the UK-APC in 1986 after Dr. Frederick A. Cook (1865–1940), American polar explorer and surgeon with the BelgAE, 1897–99, led by Lt. Adrien de Gerlache.

Coombes Ridge 69°08'S, 157°05'E

A rocky coastal ridge 2 mi W of Magga Peak. The ridge, which runs roughly N-S, forms the E extremity of Lauritzen Bay. This area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. The ridge was mapped on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (*Magga Dan*), led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for Bruce Coombes, airport engineer, Australian Dept. of Civil Aviation, who accompanied the expedition to investigate potential airfield sites at Wilkes Station and elsewhere.

Coombs Hills 76°47'S, 160°00'E

An area of broken and largely snow-free hills and valleys between the Odell and Cambridge Glaciers in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them for D.S. Coombs, professor of geology at the

University of Otago, New Zealand, who assisted the expedition in obtaining essential petrological equipment.

Cooper, Mount 77°08'S, 145°22'W

A large mountain standing 4 mi W of Asman Ridge on the S side of Arthur Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for Merian C. Cooper, motion picture producer of Hollywood.

Cooper Bay 54°47'S, 35°48'W

Small bay 1.3 mi SW of Cape Vahsel and 1 mi NW of Cooper Island, indenting the SE end of South Georgia. The bay derives its name from nearby Cooper Island.

Cooper Bluffs 70°39'S, 164°56'E

High, ice-covered coastal bluffs on the E side of Zykov Glacier, near the mouth of the glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for Flying Officer G. Cooper, RAAF, a member of the Antarctic Flight with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, which explored the area. Not: Cooper Ridge.

Cooper Glacier 85°30'S, 164°30'W

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, flowing NE between Butchers Spur and Quarles Range to enter the S side of Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on several plane flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929, and named by him for Kent Cooper, an official of the Associated Press. Not: Kent Cooper Glacier.

Cooper Icefalls 82°31'S, 160°00'E

The main icefalls of the Nimrod Glacier, in the vicinity of Kon-Tiki Nunatak. Named by the southern party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Christopher Neville Cooper, a member of the expedition, and also a member of the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Cooper Island 54°48'S, 35°47'W

Island 2 mi long which lies at the N side of the entrance to Drygalski Fjord, off the SE end of South Georgia. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, and named for Lt. Robert P. Cooper, an officer aboard the *Resolution*. Not: Coopers Island.

Cooper Nunatak 79°45'S, 159°11'E

A large rocky nunatak 5 mi N of Diamond Hill, protruding through the ice E of the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE, 1962–63. Named for R.A. Cooper, geologist with the VUWAE, 1960–61.

Cooper Ridge: see Cooper Bluffs 70°39'S, 164°56'E

Coopers Island: see Cooper Island 54°48'S, 35°47'W

Cooper Sound 54°48'S, 35°47'W

Navigable channel nearly 1 mi wide, which separates Cooper Island from the SE coast of South Georgia. The existence of this channel was first noted in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The name, derived from nearby Cooper Island, is well established in use among the sealers in South Georgia.

Cooper Spur 70°38'S, 165°03'E

A narrow spur extending N from the E end of Cooper Bluffs, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald

R. Cooper, BUC, USN, Chief Builder with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Coor Crags 74°29'S, 136°36'W

Several rock crags standing 3.5 mi SE of Cox Point in the N part of Erickson Bluffs, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was first observed and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Lawrence W. Coor, USN, pilot of LC-130 Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

Cope, Mount 84°01'S, 174°33'E

A bluff-type mountain on the east side of Separation Range, Queen Maud Mountains. It overlooks the west side of Canyon Glacier 4 mi northwest of Nadeau Bluff. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald P. Cope, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Cope Hill 75°07'S, 114°47'W

A hill 1 mi W of Manfull Ridge on the N side of the Kohler Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Winston Cope, MC, USNR, Medical Officer at the South Pole Station, 1974.

Copetake Peak 54°15'S, 36°46'W

A peak rising to 655 m on the S side of Neumayer Glacier, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Paul Goodall-Copetake, BAS biological assistant, Grytviken, 1980–82, Station Commander, Bird Island, 1982–83.

Copihue, Punta: see Beneden Head 64°46'S, 62°42'W

Co-pilot Glacier 73°11'S, 164°22'E

A short, steep tributary glacier, flowing from the W and S slopes of Mount Overlord to the upper part of Aviator Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in recognition of services rendered by pilots of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, and in association with nearby Pilot Glacier.

Copland Pass 78°06'S, 162°57'E

A pass at c. 1,600 m over Frostbite Spine, the ridge between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named after Copland Pass, New Zealand, by R.H. Findlay, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82.

Copland Peak 71°27'S, 73°16'W

A peak 3 mi NE of Mussorgsky Peaks on Derocher Peninsula, SW Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. In association with names of composers in the area, named by US-ACAN after Aaron Copland (1900–90), American composer.

Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W

A col at 305 m, between Copper Peak and Billie Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name "Copper Glacier" appears in this position on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. The feature was resurveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who reported that col would be

a better descriptive term. Not: Copper Glacier, Glaciar del Cobre.

Copper Cove 72°09'S, 170°00'E

Small cove 2 mi N of Helm Point, indenting the E side of Honeycomb Ridge at the W margin of Moubray Bay. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because its cliffs are in places stained green by the weathering products of copper ores.

Copper Glacier: see Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W

Coppermine Cove 62°23'S, 59°42'W

Cove immediately SE of Fort William, the W tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, derived from the reported existence of copper ore in the cove, was applied by sealers in about 1821 to a much larger cove farther SE along the W side of Robert Island, but in recent years the name has become established for the cove described. Not: Caleta Mina de Cobre.

Coppermine Peninsula 62°22'S, 59°43'W

Rugged peninsula 1 mi long, located between Carlota Cove and Coppermine Cove at the W end of Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. The name was proposed by UK-APC in 1971. It derives from Coppermine Cove to the S, a name in use since the 1820's.

Copper Nunataks 74°22'S, 64°55'W

A cluster of nunataks 4 mi across, situated at the head of Wetmore Glacier, 11 mi WSW of Mount Crowell, in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photography, 1961–67. The name was given by Peter D. Rowley, USGS geologist to this area (1970–71; 1972–73), who reported that the nunataks contain the largest known copper deposits in Antarctica.

Copper Peak 64°43'S, 63°21'W

Peak, 1,125 m and vivid green in color, standing 2 mi NNE of Billie Peak on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The descriptive name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Not: Pico Verde.

Copperstain Ridge 71°27'S, 164°22'E

A ridge about 3 mi long which descends NNE from Mount Freed, in the Bowers Mountains. The feature was so named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, because of the extensive copper staining found here.

Cora Cove 62°28'S, 60°21'W

Small cove in the NW part of Blythe Bay, indenting the SE side of Desolation Island in the South Shetland Islands. A British sealing expedition under Powell visited the cove in 1821, reporting that the brig *Cora*, of Liverpool, had been lost at this location during the preceding year. Not: Cora's Cove.

Coral Ridge 77°35'S, 163°25'E

A ridge trending N-S, transverse to the axis of Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, forming a divide 100 m above sea level between Lake Fryxell and Explorers Cove, McMurdo Sound. A large number of solitary fossil corals have been found here by NZARP-USARP teams in the course of joint geological studies of the area. The name was suggested by Donald P. Elston, USGS, a research team member who worked at the ridge in the 1979–80 and 1980–81 seasons.

Coral Sea Glacier 72°33'S, 168°27'E

A southern tributary of Trafalgar Glacier, which in turn is a tributary of Tucker Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for the Coral Sea naval victory won by the United States and her allies in 1943, and because of the coralline appearance of the glacier due to an extremely broken icefall in its lower part.

Cora's Cove: see Cora Cove 62°28'S, 60°21'W

Corbató, Mount 85°04'S, 165°42'W

A peak (1,730 m) located 4.5 mi E of Mount Fairweather in the Duncan Mountains. The peak was geologically mapped on Jan. 13, 1975 by the USARP Ohio State University field party. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. Corbató, geologist with the party.

Corbeta, Islas: see Bruce Islands 60°41'S, 44°54'W

Corbeta, Islotes: see Bruce Islands 60°41'S, 44°54'W

Corcho, Punta: see Gaudin Point 65°05'S, 63°22'W

Cordall Stacks 54°00'S, 38°04'W

Two conspicuous rock stacks, the eastern one joined to *Bird Island* by a low isthmus, lying on the NW side of the island 0.3 mi NW of Jordan Cove. Named by the UK-APC for Peter A. Cordall, member of the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1958–59, who made a plane-table survey of *Bird Island*.

Cordelia Bay 57°47'S, 26°24'W

Small bight along the E side of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Named for Cordelia A. Carey, daughter of Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, then captain of the *Discovery II*.

Cordell Hull Bay: see Hull Bay 74°55'S, 137°40'W

Cordell Hull Glacier: see Hull Glacier 75°05'S, 137°15'W

Cordero, Caleta: see Mutton Cove 66°00'S, 65°39'W

Cordiner Peaks 82°48'S, 53°30'W

A group of peaks extending over an area of 6 mi, standing 8 mi SW of Dufek Massif in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Douglas L. Cordiner, USN, an observer on the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making this flight. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by the USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken 1964.

Cordini Glacier 70°01'S, 62°30'W

A broad glacier that drains the Mount Bailey vicinity and flows between Lewis Point and James Nunatak to the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN after Argentine scientist I. Rafael Cordini, author of reports on the geology and ice of the Antarctic Peninsula and Weddell Sea region.

Cordovez, Islote: see Lobodon Island 64°05'S, 61°35'W

Cordwell, Mount 66°52'S, 53°09'E

Mountain 2 mi E of Burch Peaks and 21 mi SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from

ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for T.S. Cordwell, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Corelli Horn 70°42'S, 69°49'W

Prominent rocky pinnacle with a distinctive pointed summit, 1,000 m, standing 4 mi W of the N end of LeMay Range in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Arcangelo Corelli (1653–1713), Italian composer.

Corey, Mount 76°40'S, 145°08'W

Mountain 3 mi E of the Chester Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a ByrdAE sledging party which visited the area in November 1934, and named for Stevenson Corey, a member of the sledge party. Not: Corey Mountains.

Corey Mountains: see Corey, Mount 76°40'S, 145°08'W

Coria, Islote: see Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W

Corinth Head 53°01'S, 73°25'E

A rocky headland 0.5 mi SE of Rogers Head, overlooking the W side of Corinthian Bay, on the N side of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted by the GerAE under Drygalski, who made a running survey of the N side of the island in 1902. Resurveyed by the ANARE in 1948, and so named by them because of its close association with Corinthian Bay.

Corinthian Bay 53°01'S, 73°27'E

A bay, which is 3 mi wide and recedes 1.5 mi, entered between Rogers Head and Saddle Point on the N coast of Heard Island. The name appears on an early chart compiled by American sealers. It was probably given by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers, American whaler and sealer, after his vessel *Corinthian* in which he made the first landing on Heard Island in March 1855. Not: Corinthien Harbor, Whiskey Bay.

Corinthien Harbor: see Corinthian Bay 53°01'S, 73°27'E

Cormorán, Rocas: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Cormorant Island 64°48'S, 63°58'W

Island lying off the S side of Anvers Island, 2.5 mi ESE of Bonaparte Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954, but not named. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because of the large number of cormorants on the island.

Corneliussen, Mount 54°17'S, 36°58'W

Mountain, 1,540 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Globus at the W end of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Carl and Erling Corneliussen, Norwegian engineers, who between 1923 and 1938 were responsible for improvements in whaling equipment, especially devices in connection with explosive harpoons.

Cornely, Cape 76°14'S, 162°45'E

A cape on the coast of Victoria Land 3 mi north of Cape Day. The cape is marked by a rock exposure and is situated at the south side of the terminus of Mawson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1957–61. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph R. Cornely, USN, radioman with the wintering parties at Little America V, South Pole Station, and McMurdo Station in three years, 1958, 1961 and 1963.

Corner Cliffs 72°04'S, 68°25'W

Rocky mass surmounted by two flat-topped summits 1.5 mi apart, immediately S of Saturn Glacier in the SE part of Alexander Island. The rocks of these cliffs were hidden from the line of sight by intervening ice slopes to the W, but the two rock ridges forming the NW shoulder of this feature were first seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. The cliffs were first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who gave this name to mark the point where the exposed rock of eastern Alexander Island turns from a N-S direction toward the southwest.

Corner Glacier 74°27'S, 163°40'E

A steep glacier descending Deep Freeze Range between Black Ridge and Mount Dickason to merge with the confluent ice of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because of its location with respect to the Nansen Ice Sheet.

Corner Island 65°15'S, 64°14'W

A small island in the form of a crude right angle, lying 0.1 mi NE of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Not: Corner Islands, Islas del Rincón.

Corner Islands: see Corner Island 65°15'S, 64°14'W

Corner Nunatak 82°52'S, 157°39'E

A nunatak at the extreme NE corner of the Miller Range, between Nimrod Glacier and Marsh Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62). Not: Corner Peak.

Corner Peak 63°35'S, 58°39'W

A pyramidal peak (930 m) with considerable rock exposed on its N face. Located 8 mi ESE of Cape Roquemaurel, it marks a corner in the broad glacial valley which rises immediately to the SE and fans out NW to form a piedmont ice sheet on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula. Named by FIDS following a 1946 survey.

Corner Peak: see Corner Nunatak 82°52'S, 157°39'E

Cornerpost Peak 71°57'S, 164°40'E

A peak, 2,160 m, at the SE end of Leitch Massif in the Concord Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because they established their most northerly survey station here on the turning point of their traverse.

Corner Rock 65°15'S, 64°14'W

Rock lying about midway between Galindez Island and Corner Island at the SE entrance to Meek Channel, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Not: Roca del Rincon.

Cornet, The 61°07'S, 54°47'W

A peak on the S side of Pardo Ridge between Muckle Bluff and The Stadium, in Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. A descriptive name for this cone-shaped feature applied by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. Not: Cerro Corneta.

Corneta, Cerro: see Cornet, The 61°07'S, 54°47'W

Cornet Island 65°34'S, 64°58'W

Island lying 1.5 mi NE of Milnes Island along the W side of Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, given by the UK-APC

in 1959, is descriptive of the island's shape when seen from the air.

Cornice Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W

Narrow channel separating Galindez Island from the E part of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. First surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill. So named in 1954 by the UK-APC because a prominent cornice overhangs the ice cliff on the Galindez Island side of the channel. Not: Canal Cornisa.

Cornisa, Canal: see Cornice Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W

Cornish, Cape 66°43'S, 163°05'E

A cape which forms the N tip of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named by personnel on the RRS *Discovery II* in 1938 for A.W. Cornish, meteorologist with the Australian Central Bureau, an observer aboard the *Discovery II* during 1937–38.

Cornish Islands 66°59'S, 67°28'W

Two small, snowcapped islands with a rock between them, lying 4 mi S of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Vaughan Cornish (1863–1948), English geographer who made pioneer investigations of snow drift forms, 1901–14.

Cornu, Mount 64°09'S, 60°35'W

Mountain standing at the head of Gregory Glacier and N of Breguet Glacier, in northern Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Paul Cornu, French engineer who, in a machine of his own construction, was the first man to leave the ground successfully, although not vertically, in a helicopter.

Cornwall Glacier 80°47'S, 26°16'W

Glacier 9 mi long, flowing S from Crossover Pass in the Shackleton Range to join Recovery Glacier E of Ram Bow Bluff. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Gen. Sir James H. Marshall-Cornwall, member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Cornwall Glacier 83°04'S, 162°20'E

A glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, draining eastward, to the south of Crowell Buttresses, to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) after the English County and Dukedom of Cornwall.

Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W

Island 1 mi long, which lies 5 mi NE of the E end of Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Cornwallis Islands, Michailoff's Island.

Cornwallis Islands: see Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W

Cornwall Island 62°21'S, 59°42'W

Island nearly 0.5 mi long, lying midway between Heywood Island and the W extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was first described as an island in the approaches to Clothier Harbor, but was not named, by Robert Fildes in 1820–22. It was seen from a distance and named Cornwall Point by DI personnel in 1934–35. Air photos now confirm that the feature is an island. Not: Cornwall Point.

Cornwall Peak: see Cornwall Peaks 54°11'S, 36°52'W

Cornwall Peaks 54°11'S, 36°52'W

Two conspicuous rock peaks, the highest 960 m, standing at the W side of König Glacier, 2.5 mi SW of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name Cornwall Peak was probably given by DI personnel during their survey of Fortuna Bay in 1929. During the SGS, 1951–52, this peak could not be re-identified. At the same time it was reported that the features now described, although lying farther south, together form a conspicuous landmark requiring a name. The name Cornwall Peaks was recommended for these peaks by the UK-APC in 1954; the name Cornwall Peak has been eliminated. Not: Cornwall Peak.

Cornwall Point: see Misnomer Point 62°22'S, 59°42'W

Cornwall Point: see Cornwall Island 62°21'S, 59°42'W

Cornwell, Mount 77°40'S, 86°09'W

Mountain, 2,460 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Washburn along the NE side of Newcomer Glacier in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. James W. Cornwell of USN Squadron VX-6, co-pilot on photographic flights over the range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Coronation Island 60°37'S, 45°35'W

The largest of the South Orkney Islands, 25 mi long and from 3 to 8 mi wide. The island extends in a general E-W direction, is mainly ice covered and comprises numerous bays, glaciers and peaks, the highest rising to 1,265 meters. Discovered in December 1821, in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, a British sealer. Named by Powell in honor of the coronation of George IV, who had become King of Great Britain in 1820. Not: Mainland, Pomona.

Coronda Peak 54°07'S, 36°41'W

Peak over 610 m, standing N of Leith Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of surveys by DI personnel in 1927 and 1929, and is probably after the S.S. *Coronda* whose captain was of assistance to the survey party.

Coronel Zelaya, Punta: see King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Coronet Peak 71°39'S, 164°21'E

A peak, 2,175 m, standing at the E side of the terminus of Leap Year Glacier in the SE extremity of the Bowers Mountains. So named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, because it is a fine peak. It was climbed by two members of the expedition.

Corral Point 60°45'S, 45°43'W

Rocky point forming the SW extremity of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1947. The Corral Whaling Co. of Bergen, a subsidiary of Messrs. Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile, operated the floating factory *Tioga*, with its steam whalers *Corral* and *Fyr*, in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Correa, Pasaje: see Graham Passage 64°24'S, 61°31'W

Correll Nunatak 67°35'S, 144°14'E

A nunatak lying within the western part of Mertz Glacier, about 13 mi S of Aurora Peak. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Percy E. Correll, mechanic with the expedition.

Corrientes, Bahía: see Trepassey Bay 63°28'S, 56°58'W

Corry, Cape: see Corry Island 63°43'S, 57°31'W

Corry, Mount: see Purka Mountain 68°15'S, 58°35'E

Corry Island 63°43'S, 57°31'W

Island 2 mi long and 510 m high, lying off the S coast of Trinity Peninsula between Vega and Eagle Islands. This is believed to be the feature sighted by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and named Cape Corry for Thomas L. Corry, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. In 1945, the FIDS charted an archipelago in this area. The present application of this name is in accord with the FIDS "that the name of Corry should be perpetuated on the most conspicuous of these islands as seen from eastward (the direction from which it was seen by Ross)." Not: Cape Corry.

Corry Massif 70°27'S, 64°36'E

A large massif marked by an unusual moraine pattern on the N side, standing 3 mi WNW of Crohn Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for M.J. Corry, surveyor at Mawson Station, 1965.

Corry Rocks 70°20'S, 71°41'E

A cluster of rocks at the N extremity of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. One of these rocks was occupied as an ANARE survey station in 1968. Named by ANCA for M.J. Corry, leader and glaciologist of the Amery Ice Shelf party in 1968, who took part in the survey.

Corsario, Rocas: see Cruiser Rocks 61°13'S, 55°28'W

Cortés, Mount 68°29'S, 66°06'W

A mainly ice-covered mountain (1,490 m) on the SW side of Gibbs Glacier in southern Graham Land. It is separated from Hadley Upland by a col 1,300 m high. Photographed by RARE, Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed from the ground by FIDS, Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC for Martín Cortés, Spanish author of *Arte de Navegar* (Sevilla, 1551), an important manual of navigation.

Cosgrove Glacier 67°29'S, 59°10'E

Small glacier entering the S part of Stefansson Bay just W of Mulebreen. Seen from an ANARE aircraft in 1956 and later mapped. Named by ANCA for M. Cosgrove, radio supervisor at Mawson Station, 1959.

Cosgrove Ice Shelf 73°32'S, 100°45'W

An ice shelf 35 mi long and 25 mi wide, occupying the inner (east) part of the embayment between King and Canisteo Peninsulas. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Jerome R. Cosgrove, USNR, asst. communications officer on the staff of the Commander, USN Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz, 1967 and 1968.

Cosmonaut Glacier 73°26'S, 164°30'E

A tributary glacier 15 mi long in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the S side of Arrowhead Range to enter Aviator

Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with Aviator, Aeronaut, and Astronaut Glaciers.

Cosmonette Glacier 73°37'S, 164°51'E

A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the N side of Daley Hills to Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with Cosmonaut and Aeronaut Glaciers and to commemorate the first woman astronaut.

Costa Lázara, Cabo: see Lázara, Cape 64°20'S, 56°55'W

Cotter, Cape: see Cotter Cliffs 72°28'S, 170°18'E

Cotter Cliffs 72°28'S, 170°18'E

A line of spectacular bare rock cliffs rising 1,500 m above the Ross Sea and forming the seaward (east) face of Hallett Peninsula, in Victoria Land. A cape in this vicinity was named "Cape Cotter" in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, after Pownall R. Cotter, master on the *Terror*. No prominent cape exists along the east side of Hallett Peninsula, but the name Cotter has been retained for the cliffs in the same general area. Not: Cape Cotter.

Cotton Glacier 77°07'S, 161°40'E

A glacier about 10 mi long on the S side of Clare Range, flowing eastward between Sperm Bluff and Queer Mountain, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Western Geological Party, led by G. Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Taylor for Prof. Leslie A. Cotton, of the geology department of Sydney University. Cotton had earlier been a Summer Party member of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Cotton Plateau 82°54'S, 159°40'E

A snow-covered plateau just E of the mouth of Marsh Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Sir Charles Cotton, noted N.Z. geomorphologist and authority on glacial landforms.

Coughtrey Island: see Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

Small hook-shaped peninsula at the N side of the entrance to Skontorp Cove, Paradise Harbor, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped as an island in 1913–14 by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who named it Coughtrey Island. The feature is, however, a peninsula and the site of the Almirante Brown Station, established by Argentina in 1949–50. Not: Coughtrey Island, Peninsula Sanaviron.

Couling Island 67°19'S, 59°39'E

Island 1 mi long, lying 1 mi N of Islay in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936. Not: Froa.

Coulman Island 73°28'S, 169°45'E

An island 18 mi long and 8 mi wide, lying 9 mi SE of Cape Jones, Victoria Land, in the western Ross Sea. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for his father-in-law, Thomas Coulman.

Couloir Cliffs 77°01'S, 162°48'E

Granite cliffs, 3 mi long and from 30 to 60 m high, at the E side of Avalanche Bay in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Named by the Granite Harbor Geological Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE

(1910–13), because these cliffs have numerous chimneys and couloirs.

Coulston Glacier 72°25'S, 167°58'E

A small tributary glacier flowing S from Cartographers Range into Trafalgar Glacier, 10 mi W of Bypass Hill, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Peter W. Coulston, aviation electronics technician with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Coulter, Mount 83°17'S, 58°02'W

A mountain 3 mi NW of Mount Gorecki in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for LeRoy G. Coulter, cook at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Coulter Glacier 69°20'S, 71°47'W

A steeply inclined glacier, 5 mi long, flowing S from the Havre Mountains, Alexander Island, into Lazarev Bay. The glacier was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from the photographs by FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN for R.W. Coulter, Master of USNS *Alatna*, USN OpDFrz, 1969.

Coulter Heights 75°21'S, 138°15'W

Snow-covered heights that rise between Strauss Glacier and Frostman Glacier near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The rock outcrops of Kuberry Rocks, Matikonis Peak and Lambert Nunatak protrude above the snow surface of the heights. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Neil M. Coulter, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Countess Peninsula 66°09'S, 101°14'E

Rocky peninsula, 1.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which projects W from the coast between Booth Peninsula and the base of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Julian Countess, air crewman on the USN OpHjp seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which obtained aerial and ground photographs of this ice-free area. Not: Countess Ridge, Poluostrov Skalisty.

Countess Ridge: see Countess Peninsula 66°09'S, 101°14'E

Counts, Mount 83°11'S, 160°26'E

A sharply pointed peak on the E side of Marsh Glacier marking the termination of the spur running W from Mount Rabot. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Lt. Cdr. William D. Counts, USN, pilot on reconnaissance flights, killed in a Neptune plane crash at Wilkes Station in November 1961.

Counts Icefall 85°13'S, 90°48'W

A steep, heavily-crevassed icefall at the juncture of the Ford Massif and the W end of Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William D. Counts, USN, who lost his life in the crash of a P2V Neptune aircraft soon after take-off from Wilkes Station on Nov. 9, 1961.

Couperin Bay 72°08'S, 74°22'W

A bay on the S coast of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, between Perce Point and Berlioz Point. The bay was photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from the

photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, after François Couperin (1668–1733), French composer.

Coupvent Point 63°16'S, 57°36'W

A point, with several off-lying rocks, projecting N from Trinity Peninsula, 5 mi SW of Lafarge Rocks. The name "Roche Coupvent" (Coupvent Rock) was given by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville to a feature in the vicinity. The present name revives the d'Urville naming, given for August Coupvent-Desbois, officer on the *Zélée* and later the *Astrolabe*.

Courtauld, Mount 70°21'S, 67°28'W

Rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,105 m, standing 9 mi E of George VI Sound and the rocky ridge marking the N side of the mouth of Naess Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Augustine Courtauld, British Arctic explorer who was of assistance during the organization of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Courtier Islands 67°52'S, 68°44'W

Group of about 24 small islands and rocks in Marguerite Bay, the highest 30 m, lying close SW of Emperor Island in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly mapped in 1909 by the FrAE. The Courtier Islands were visited and surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC because of their association with Emperor Island.

Courtney Peak 79°14'S, 83°35'W

A peak, 1,060 m, in the N part of the Gross Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for electronics technician Kenneth N. Courtney, USN, who through Deep Freeze 1966 contributed to efficient communications during six austral summer seasons.

Court Nunatak 73°22'S, 61°36'W

Nunatak 3 mi long which rises to 685 m, standing close E of the mouth of Meinardus Glacier on the W side of New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Arnold Court, American meteorologist and member of the West Base unit of the USAS, 1939–41.

Court Ridge 77°20'S, 146°52'W

Low, ice-drowned ridge extending to Sulzberger Ice Shelf from the NW extremity of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of the ByrdAE on the Northeast Flight of Dec. 15–16, 1934. Named for Arnold Court, meteorologist at the West Base of the USAS (1939–41).

Cousins Rock 75°16'S, 133°31'W

An isolated rock located eastward of the upper part of Berry Glacier and Patton Bluff, about 3.5 mi NE of Coleman Nunatak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Michael D. Cousins, ionospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1969–70.

Couzens Bay 80°35'S, 160°30'E

An ice-filled bay about 10 mi long, entered between Senia Point and Cape Goldschmidt on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named

by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Lt. Thomas Couzens, RNZAF, who lost his life in a crevasse accident near Cape Selborne on Nov. 19, 1959.

Covadonga, Paso: see Rodman Passage 65°52'S, 66°00'W

Covadonga, Puerto: see Covadonga Harbor 63°19'S, 57°55'W

Covadonga Harbor 63°19'S, 57°55'W

A small extension of the NE corner of Huon Bay immediately S of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition after their ship *Covadonga*, which first used this anchorage in 1947–48. Not: Puerto Covadonga.

Cove Rock 61°54'S, 57°48'W

Low offshore rock 3 mi W of North Foreland, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1937 and called descriptively Cone Rock; the spelling Cove Rock, probably through error in transcription, appeared in a Hydrographic Office publication, 1942, and became established. Not: Cone Rock, Roca Bóveda.

Cove Rock: see Cave Island 62°27'S, 60°04'W

Covert Glacier 77°54'S, 163°04'E

A glacier flowing from the NE part of Royal Society Range between Pearsall Ridge and Stoner Peak, joining the Blue Glacier drainage in the vicinity of Granite Knolls, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Kathy L. Covert, cartographer, USGS; leader of the two person (satellite surveying, seismology) team at South Pole Station, winter party 1982; senior member of geodetic control party at Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, White Island, and Beaufort Island, 1986–87 season.

Covey Rocks 67°33'S, 67°43'W

Small group of rocks in Laubeuf Fjord, lying midway between Piñero Island and Cape Sáenz, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who gave the name because of the resemblance of these rocks to a covey of partridges sitting in a field. Not: Rocas Gorriti.

Cowan, Lake 68°32'S, 78°25'E

A lake 0.5 mi S of Lake Vereteno in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. The lake, which resembles a seal in plan, has been visited by ANARE parties several seasons following 1957. Named by ANCA for D. Cowan, weather observer at Davis Station in 1969, a member of an ANARE party which passed the lake in March 1969.

Cowart, Mount 83°42'S, 56°09'W

A peak, 1,245 m, midway along Gale Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for M. Sgt. Ray J. Cowart, USAF, flight engineer and member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58.

Cowell Island 69°16'S, 76°43'E

A small island, partly contained in a glacier tongue from the coast of Antarctica, lying 3 mi WSW of Hovde Island. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited by an ANARE survey party led by M.J. Corry in Feb. 1969. Named by ANCA for W.D. Cowell, cook at

Mawson Station in 1969 and a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Cowie Dome 86°25'S, 152°00'W

A dome-shaped summit at the E side of Bartlett Glacier, located 2 mi directly W of Lee Peak in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZ-APC for George Donald (Don) Cowie, leader of the NZGSAE which visited the region in 1969–70.

Cox, Cape 75°20'S, 63°08'W

Cape which forms the NE extremity of Dodson Peninsula at the W side of Ronne Ice Shelf. First sighted from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Larry E. Cox, radioman with the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

Cox, Mount 71°50'S, 160°32'E

A mountain (1,960 m) in the north-central part of Emlen Peaks, 5 mi N of Killer Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Allen N. Cox, ADJ2, USN, crew chief in R4D (Skytrain) aircraft during 1962–63 in support of the USGS Topo East-West survey. Cox returned to the Antarctic in the 1963–64 and 1964–65 seasons.

Cox Bluff 75°49'S, 115°07'W

A rock and ice bluff just W of Spitz Ridge on the N side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Tony L. Cox, geomagnetist-seismologist with the Byrd Station winter party, 1966.

Coxcomb Peak 76°38'S, 159°49'E

A dolerite elevation which overlooks the south end of Plumstead Valley in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name because of the jaunty appearance of the feature in profile.

Cox Cove: see Fur Seal Cove 60°44'S, 45°36'W

Cox Glacier 72°11'S, 101°15'W

Small glacier immediately E of Rochray Glacier on Thurston Island, flowing S to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Jerry G. Cox, USN, helicopter pilot aboard the USS *Burton Island*, who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in February 1960.

Cox Nunatak 82°26'S, 50°34'W

A nunatak, 795 m, standing 1 mi S of Rankine Rock in northeastern Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Walter M. Cox, photographer, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Cox Peaks 86°03'S, 153°30'W

A series of peaks on a ridge, located 5 mi SE of Mount Crockett, extending eastward from Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains and terminating at Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Allan V. Cox, USGS geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Cox Point 74°56'S, 136°43'W

A rock point at the SW side of the terminus of Garfield Glacier where the latter discharges into Hull Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The point was first observed and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, led by Admiral Richard Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for E.F. Cox, carpenter of ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Cox Reef 67°45'S, 69°05'W

A group of drying rocks lying NW of Box Reef off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Able Seaman Edward F. Cox, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which first charted this feature in 1963.

Coy, Isla: see Midas Island 64°10'S, 61°07'W

Coy, Isla: see Clear Island 64°55'S, 63°44'W

Coyer Point 74°24'S, 113°13'W

An ice-covered point on the SE side of Martin Peninsula. It is the N end of an ice-covered peninsula that extends into Dotson Ice Shelf, 23 mi SSE of Jacobsen Head, Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67, and Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Lt. Ann E. Coyer, USN, first U.S. Navy woman to participate in Antarctic operations, OpDFrz, 1974.

Crab Cove: see Cangrejo Cove 65°04'S, 63°39'W

Crabeater Point 68°46'S, 64°10'W

A point at the SE extremity of Mobiloil Inlet, 4 mi E of Victory Nunatak, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The point, the NW extremity of a prominent ridge, was photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE (Trimetrogon air photos), Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by FIDS who gave the descriptive name. The ridge of which this point is the extremity resembles a recumbent Crabeater Seal when seen from the air.

Crab Stack: see Fortín Rock 62°28'S, 60°44'W

Crabtree, Mount 77°00'S, 144°58'W

A mountain (820 m) 4 mi ESE of Mount Fonda in the north-central part of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) under R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. E. Granville Crabtree, biologist, who was a consultant in the preparation stages of "Operation Highjump II" (which was cancelled) and for Operation Deep Freeze I (1955–56), for which Admiral Byrd was Officer in Charge, U.S. Antarctic Programs.

Crack Bluff 86°33'S, 158°38'W

A bluff 8 mi SE of Kutschin Peak on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, Queen Maud Mountains. The bluff rises to 2,810 m and has an extensive area of exposed rock. The name was proposed by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University field party which geologically mapped the bluff on Dec. 27, 1970. It is descriptive of the peculiar subhorizontal crack containing breccia fragments exposed on the steep SW face.

Cracktrack Glacier 71°40'S, 166°30'E

A glacier flowing W from central Homerun Range into upper Tucker Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The glacier provided an access route to Field Névé for R.H. Findlay's NZARP geological party during the 1981–82 season. So named

because one of the motor toboggan tracks was torn badly here, requiring makeshift field repair.

Craddock, Mount 78°38'S, 85°12'W

A large, bold mountain (4,650 m) that marks the highest point on the southern end of Vinson Massif in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for J. Campbell Craddock, leader of a University of Minnesota expedition (1962–63) that made geological investigations and cartographic surveys in the Sentinel and Heritage Ranges of the Ellsworth Mountains. During 1960–61, Craddock led a Minnesota geological expedition in examining the Jones Mountains.

Craddock Nunatak: see Menzel, Cape 72°00'S, 95°43'W

Craft Glacier 72°11'S, 101°33'W

Valley glacier about 5 mi long, lying W of Hendersin Knob on Thurston Island and flowing S to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Charles Craft, USN, helicopter pilot on USS *Glacier* who made exploratory flights at Thurston Island in February 1960.

Craggy Island 62°28'S, 60°19'W

Narrow island marked by crags, lying close off the E side of Desolation Island and forming the NE side of Blythe Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who gave this descriptive name. Not: Isote Escarpado.

Craggy Point: see Escarpada Point 61°17'S, 54°14'W

Cragman Peaks 60°38'S, 45°40'W

Peaks on the W side of Marshall Bay, extending from Cape Vik NW to Coldblow Col on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and so named by the UK-APC because the peaks provide a “climbers’ paradise.”

Craigie Point 54°00'S, 37°39'W

Point at the SE side of the entrance to Right Whale Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Craigie Point is an established name dating back to about 1912. Not: Graicie Point.

Craig Ridge 77°31'S, 86°04'W

A small rock ridge located close NE of Polarstar Peak in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for James A. Craig, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party. The geological party found a fossil leaf of the plant *Glossopteris* on the ridge.

Crain Ridge 74°45'S, 63°50'W

A ridge along the N flank of Strange Glacier in the Latady Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Harold D.K. Crain, utilitiesman with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Crame Col 63°49'S, 57°53'W

A col at c. 175 m near the N tip of James Ross Island, trending NE-SW between the Bibby Point massif and Lachman Crags. Following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, named by the

UK-APC after James A. Crame, BAS geologist from 1976, who worked in the area, 1981–82.

Crámer, Isla: see Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W

Crandall Peak 71°27'S, 168°41'E

A mostly snow-covered peak (1,840 m) located mid-way along the W wall of Pitkevitch Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Eugene D. Crandall, USNR, Aircraft Commander (LC-130F) with Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Crane Channel: see Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W

Crane Cove 66°17'S, 110°31'E

Shallow cove 0.1 mi in extent, entered from the W between the N side of Bailey Peninsula and an unnamed island northward, on Budd Coast. Numerous low rocks almost join Bailey Peninsula and the unnamed island, forming the head of the cove and separating it from a similar cove just eastward. First charted in February 1957 by a party from USS *Glacier*. The name was suggested by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier*, after Electronics Technician 3d Class Robert I. Crane, USN, a member of the survey party.

Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W

Narrow glacier which flows 30 mi in an ENE direction through a deep trough into Exasperation Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Sir Hubert Wilkins photographed this feature from the air in 1928 and gave it the name Crane Channel, after C.K. Crane of Los Angeles, reporting that it appeared to be a channel cutting in an E-W direction across the peninsula. The name was altered to Crane Inlet following explorations along the W coast of the peninsula in 1936 by the BGLE, which proved that no through channel from the E coast existed as indicated by Wilkins. Comparison of Wilkins' photograph of this feature with those taken in 1947 by the FIDS shows that Wilkins' “Crane Channel” is this glacier, although it lies about 75 mi NE of the position originally reported by Wilkins. Not: Crane Channel, Crane Inlet.

Crane Inlet: see Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W

Cranfield Icefalls 79°56'S, 158°40'E

A series of about eight spectacular icefalls, in an east-west line, falling steeply from Bucknell Ridge into the narrowest portion of Darwin Glacier near its mouth. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for W.J. Cranfield, a member of the party.

Cranfield Peak 83°38'S, 160°54'E

A peak, 2,850 m, standing 6 mi S of Mount Weeks in Queen Elizabeth Range. Tentatively named Sentinel Peak by the N.Z. Southern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), who visited it in 1958. Renamed for Flying Officer W.J. Cranfield who, as one of the pilots operating with the CTAE, gave considerable assistance to the surveying party in this area.

Cranton Bay 74°10'S, 102°10'W

A bay about 20 mi long and wide, lying S of Canisteo Peninsula at the E end of Amundsen Sea. The S limit of the bay is formed by the Backer Islands and an ice shelf which separates this bay from Pine Island Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp,

1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Elmer M. Cranton, USN, medical officer and officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1967.

Crary Ice Rise 82°56'S, 172°30'W

An ice rise in the south-central part of the Ross Ice Shelf. The feature was investigated by the USARP Ross Ice Shelf Project in the 1970's. The name came into use among USARP workers and honors Albert P. Crary (1911–87), American geophysicist; Deputy Leader of the U.S. Scientific Program and Scientific Leader at Little America V during the IGY, 1957; leader of the U.S. seismic traverse of Ross Ice Shelf, 1957–58; leader, geophysical traverse W from Little America V, up Skelton Glacier to the Victoria Land plateau and W along the 78° parallel to c. 131°30'E, 1958–59; leader, geophysical traverse from McMurdo Station via Skelton Glacier to the South Pole, 1960–61; Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, NSF, 1959–65; Deputy Director, Division of Environmental Sciences, NSF 1965–69 (Director, 1970–75); Director, Division of Earth Sciences, 1975–76; member of ACAN, 1961–76 (Chairman, 1974–76).

Crary Knoll 78°16'S, 161°37'E

A symmetrical ice-covered knoll rising to 1,520 m, 2 mi SSE of Holmes Block in the Skelton Glacier area, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994. The toponym provides a historical footnote that U.S. scientist Albert P. Crary (Crary Ice Rise, q.v.) led geophysical traverses past this feature to the Polar Plateau en route to the South Pole and other destinations.

Crary Mountains 76°48'S, 117°40'W

A group of ice-covered mountains, 35 mi long, rising to 3,655 m in Mount Frakes and including Mount Rees, Mount Steere and Boyd Ridge. The mountains are located 50 mi SW of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land and were probably among those viewed by Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in plane flights from the ship *Bear* on Feb. 24 and 25, 1940. They were mapped in the course of the 1957–58 oversnow traverse from Byrd Station to the Sentinel Range led by C.R. Bentley, and named after Albert P. Crary (Crary Ice Rise, q.v.), who was then Deputy Chief Scientist for the US-IGY Antarctic Program.

Crary Trough: see Thiel Trough 81°30'S, 57°00'W

Crash Nunatak 75°47'S, 160°38'E

An isolated nunatak between Beta Peak and Mount Bowen in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the nunatak lies close to the scene of the U.S. Navy R4D plane crash of Nov. 25, 1962.

Crater Bay 56°40'S, 28°10'W

Small bay at the NE side of Leskov Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Mapped by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, who so named it because of its apparent formation as a result of volcanic eruption. Not: Kraterbucht.

Crater Cirque 72°38'S, 169°22'E

A cirque on the S wall of Tucker Glacier, immediately W of its junction with Whitehall Glacier. In its floor is an attractive lake containing red and green algae, and in the surrounding rock walls there are nests of Wilson's petrels, skuas, and snow petrels, as well as running streams and growths of moss and lichens. Given this descriptive came by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Crater Hill 77°50'S, 166°43'E

Hill, 300 m, marked by a volcanic crater at its summit, about 1 mi N of Observation Hill in the S part of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04.

Crater Lake 62°59'S, 60°40'W

A volcanic crater, now filled with water, lying NW of Mount Kirkwood on the S side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1959.

Craven, Mount 71°08'S, 165°15'E

A projecting type mountain (1,500 m) in the N part of Everett Range. The feature stands 4 mi N of Cantrell Peak and overlooks Ebbe Glacier from the south. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Alexander T. Craven, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft in support of the USGS Topo West survey of this area in 1962–63. He returned to Antarctica, 1963–64.

Crawford, Mount 77°43'S, 86°28'W

Mountain with two summits, 2,360 and 2,255 m, standing 3.5 mi NW of Mount Dawson in the N part of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for William B. Crawford, Jr., of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey, which prepared the 1962 map of this range.

Crawford Glacier 70°53'S, 163°13'E

A tributary glacier which drains the E slopes of Explorers Range between Mount Hager and Mount Ford. It descends E to join Lillie Glacier S of Platypus Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN after Douglas I. Crawford, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Craw Ridge 78°00'S, 163°00'E

A prominent ridge that trends NE from Mount Lister along the S side of Lister Glacier, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after D. Craw, a member of a 1980–81 NZARP geological party that reached 3,700 m on Mount Lister by way of this ridge. Not: Henderson Ridge.

Creagh Glacier 78°01'S, 161°10'E

Glacier, 4 mi long, flowing NE from Creagh Icefall to the vicinity of Canoe Nunatak, Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Father Gerry Creagh (d. 1994), a New Zealand citizen, who served as honorary U.S. Navy chaplain for over 25 summer seasons at the Chapel of the Snows, McMurdo Station. He was unofficially known as the "Chaplain of Antarctica."

Creagh Icefall 78°02'S, 161°08'E

Icefall at the head of Creagh Glacier (q.v.) in the Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 in association with Creagh Glacier.

Creak, Mount 76°36'S, 162°09'E

A sharp peak, 1,240 m, just N of Shoulder Mountain in the S end of the Kirkwood Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named this peak for Capt. E.W. Creak, Director of Compasses at the Admiralty.

Crean, Mount 77°53'S, 159°30'E

Massive, rocky mountain, 2,550 m, forming the central and highest summit of the Lashly Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Petty Officer Thomas Crean, RN, companion of Lashly with Scott's BrNAE of 1901–04, and BrAE, 1910–13.

Creaney Nunataks 83°14'S, 51°43'W

Low nunataks lying SW of Herring Nunataks and 5.5 mi W of Mount Lechner in western Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for David B. Creaney, aviation electrician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Crean Glacier 54°08'S, 37°01'W

Glacier 4 mi long, flowing NW from Wilckens Peaks to the head of Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the USGS in the period 1951–57 and named by the UK-APC for Tom Crean, Second Officer of the *Endurance* during the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. Crean accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness; this glacier lies on the route.

Creehan Cliff 75°47'S, 115°26'W

A cliff about 6 mi ENE of Richmond Peak on the N side of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Patrick E. Creehan, MC, USNR, Flight Surgeon of Squadron VXE-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1971 and 1972.

Creighton, Mount 70°25'S, 65°39'E

A mountain about 3 mi ENE of Mount Gavaghan in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for D.F. Creighton, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1963.

Crépin, Cape: see Crépin Point 62°06'S, 58°29'W

Crépin Point 62°06'S, 58°29'W

Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named "Cap Crépin" in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Not: Cape Crépin.

Crescent Bay 71°37'S, 170°04'E

A cove in the NE side of Duke of York Island in Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. Charted and so named because of its shape by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. The feature is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery.

Crescent Glacier 77°40'S, 163°14'E

Small alpine glacier just E of Howard Glacier in the Kukri Hills, flowing N into Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé in December 1957, and was so named by him because of its crescent shape when viewed from the floor of Taylor Valley.

Crescent Island 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Small, roughly crescent-shaped island lying close S of Mollyhawk Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Roughly charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy. Surveyed and named in 1929–30 by DI personnel.

Crescent Scarp 69°39'S, 66°20'W

A conspicuous, north-facing escarpment of rock and ice cliffs, rising to 1,400 m on the S side of Fleming Glacier in northern Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936–37. Photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, and RARE, 1947. Resurveyed by FIDS, 1958, and named descriptively.

Crescent Stream 77°37'S, 163°11'E

A glacial meltwater stream, 2.6 mi long, flowing N from Crescent Glacier to the south-central shore of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named in association with Crescent Glacier. The name was suggested by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight and was approved by the US-ACAN and the NZGB in 1994. Not: Blong Gully.

Cressey Peak 85°29'S, 143°10'W

Peak, 870 m, located 7 mi E of Harold Byrd Mountains between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Richard N. Cressey, storekeeper with the Byrd Station winter party in 1958.

Cresswell, Mount 72°47'S, 64°20'E

A domed, elongated mountain with a small conical peak at the W end, standing 25 mi NNE of Mount Dummett in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for G. Cresswell, auroral physicist at Mawson Station, 1960. Not: Mount Creswell.

Crest, The 63°25'S, 56°59'W

The summit, 125 m, of a moraine just E of Lake Boeckella and 0.5 mi S of Hut Cove, Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1945 and 1948 by the FIDS. The feature marks the summit of the initial steep slope up from the FIDS station at Hope Bay. The name originated locally in about 1945.

Cresswell, Mount: see Cresswell, Mount 72°47'S, 64°20'E

Creswick Gap 70°23'S, 67°44'W

A gap between Creswick Peaks and Campbell Ridges on the W side of Palmer Land. The gap extends from Chapman Glacier to Meiklejohn Glacier and provides a safe sledging route from George VI Sound via the Naess and Meiklejohn Glaciers to the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC in association with Creswick Peaks at the S end of the gap.

Creswick Peaks 70°28'S, 67°43'W

An impressive mountain massif with several peaks, the highest 1,465 m, standing at the NE side of Moore Point between Naess and Meiklejohn Glaciers, and 3 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 after Frances E. Creswick (now Mrs. James I. Moore—see Moore Point), Asst. to the Dir. of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, 1931–38, who helped to organize the BGLE, 1934–37.

Crevasse Valley: see Crevasse Valley Glacier 76°46'S, 145°30'W

Crevasse Valley Glacier 76°46'S, 145°30'W

A broad glacier about 30 mi long, flowing WSW between Chester Mountains and Saunders Mountain to Sulzberger Ice Shelf in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledging party of the ByrdAE,

which visited this area in November-December 1934, and so named because of its extensively crevassed surface. Not: Crevassed Valley.

Crewe, Cape 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Cape Crewe is an established name, dating back to about 1912.

Crewe Rock 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Rock, 3 m high, which lies 0.1 mi E of Cape Crewe, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named for nearby Cape Crewe.

Crilly Hill 85°06'S, 174°29'W

The central of three ice-free hills at the N side of McGregor Glacier, 6 mi SSW of Mount Finley, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964-65) for Specialist 6th Class Clifford L. Crilly, medic with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Crimson Hill 62°57'S, 60°36'W

Prominent, ice-free hill, 95 m, on the S side of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named in 1829 by the British expedition under Foster, because there was a prominent strata of brickstone in the hill. Not: Morro Varela.

Crisp Glacier 77°12'S, 162°12'E

Glacier between Killer Ridge and Second Facet, flowing SE into Debenham Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for Kelton W. Crisp, USN, who was in charge of the electric shop at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Crisscross Crags 64°06'S, 58°21'W

An irregularly shaped system of crags with arms extending in four directions, rising to 650 m E of Rum Cove in James Ross Island. Named descriptively by the UK-APC in 1987.

Cristal, Cerro: see Crystal Hill 63°39'S, 57°44'W

Crockett, Mount 86°01'S, 155°04'W

A prominent peak, 3,470 m, standing 2 mi E of Mount Astor in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by members of the geological party under Laurence Gould during the ByrdAE, 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Frederick E. Crockett, a member of that party. The application of this name has been shifted in accord with the position assigned on the maps resulting from the second ByrdAE of 1933-35.

Croft Bay 64°00'S, 57°45'W

Bay which indents the north-central side of James Ross Island and forms the S part of Herbert Sound, S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS, who named it for W.N. Croft, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay in 1946.

Crohn Island 67°07'S, 50°52'E

Island 0.5 mi E of Beaver Island at the head of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Sighted in 1956 by an ANARE airborne field party led by P.W. Crohn, geologist at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1956, for whom it is named.

Crohn Massif 70°27'S, 64°57'E

A large, domed massif 3 mi W of Mount Kirkby in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by an ANARE south-

ern party led by W.G. Bewsher (1956-57) and named for Peter W. Crohn, geologist at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1956.

Croker Inlet: see Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Passage lying between Christiania Islands and Two Hummock Island to the E and Hoseason Island and Liège Island to the W, in the Palmer Archipelago. The northern entrance of this passage was very roughly charted and named "Croker Inlet" by Henry Foster in 1829 for John W. Croker (1780-1857), Sec. to the Admiralty at that time. The name has since been applied to the whole of this deep water passage, which provides an alternative entrance to the N end of Gerlache Strait. Not: Croker Inlet, Paso Comdte. Cordovez, Paso Federico Puga Borne.

Croll Glacier 72°29'S, 167°18'E

A tributary glacier flowing SE along the N side of Handler Ridge into Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962-63, for W.G. Croll, a member of the survey party attached to this expedition.

Cromie, Mount 84°50'S, 179°14'W

A snow-covered mountain (2,950 m) rising 1.5 mi SE of Mount Boyd in the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939-41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary, leader of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957-58), and named by him for William Cromie, assistant glaciologist with the party.

Cronenwett Island 77°00'S, 150°00'W

A high, ice-covered island about 20 mi long. It lies between Vollmer Island and Steventon Island in the Marshall Archipelago, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was first observed and roughly delineated from aerial photographs taken by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. W.R. Cronenwett, USN, Photographic Officer for Deep Freeze II, 1956-57, and Public Information Officer for Task Group 43.1 during Deep Freeze 1962.

Cronk Islands 66°19'S, 110°25'E

A group of islands lying NE of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named by the US-ACAN for Caspar Cronk, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Cronus, Mount 67°18'S, 50°03'E

A majestic, conical, partially snow-covered peak, 900 m, rising 8 mi S of Amundsen Bay and 9 mi WSW of Reference Peak. Sighted by an ANARE party in October 1956 and named for Cronus, the father of the gods in classical mythology.

Cronus Glacier 68°51'S, 64°04'W

A glacier 6 mi long and 3 mi wide flowing NW into Bowman Inlet between Calypso Cliffs and Crabeater Point on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) on Dec. 22, 1947, and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Cronus, the god of agriculture in Greek mythology.

Crooked Fjord: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Crooked Island: see Krok Island 67°02'S, 57°46'E

Crooked Lake: see Krok Lake 68°37'S, 78°24'E

Crooker, Mount 71°03'S, 67°15'W

A gable-shaped mountain with much exposed rock, located on the N side of Ryder Glacier and at the S end of the Pegasus Mountains, in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Allen R. Crooker, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972.

Crookes Peak 66°14'S, 65°18'W

Peak at the E side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, midway between Stair Hill and Rugg Peak on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Sir William Crookes (1832–1919), English chemist and physicist whose pioneer work on the optical properties of tinted glass in 1909–13 led to the design of the first satisfactory snow goggles and the prevention of snow blindness.

Croom Glacier 70°18'S, 62°25'W

A steep, broad glacier flowing to the head of Smith Inlet between Moe Point and Hughes Ice Piedmont, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for John M. Croom, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1968–69; he was U.S. Exchange Scientist at the Soviet's Bellingshausen Station in 1970.

Crosby Nunataks 66°46'S, 51°33'E

Three nunataks 2 mi NE of Mount Morrison, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for W.E. Crosby, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Cross, Cape: see Hinks, Cape 69°10'S, 63°10'W

Cross, Mount 84°37'S, 63°38'W

Mountain, 1,005 m, standing 2.5 mi NE of King Ridge in Anderson Hills in central Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. Dr. Allan S. Cross assisted in planning the medical supplies, in providing instruction in first aid, and in selecting trail rations for the RARE, 1947–48.

Crosscut, Mount: see Crosscut Peak 72°22'S, 166°19'E

Crosscut Peak 72°22'S, 166°19'E

A peak, 3,120 m, just N of Joice Icefall in the Millen Range. So named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, due to its jagged northern ridge and summit. Not: Mount Crosscut.

Crosscut Point 57°04'S, 26°46'W

Series of jagged rocks forming the N end of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and so named because numerous crosscutting dikes have withstood weathering and produced this irregular formation. Not: Punta Intersección, Punta Perfil.

Crosse Passage 67°47'S, 68°55'W

Small passage leading SE from Adelaide Anchorage between Henkes Islands and Skeen Rocks, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Anthony G. Crosse, RN, First Lieutenant of HMS *Protector* used by the Hydrographic Survey Unit in charting this area in 1961–63.

Crossfire, Cape 73°10'S, 168°21'E

A promontory at the SE extremity of Malta Plateau, marking the point of convergence of the Mariner Glacier from the west and Borchgrevink Glacier from the north, in Victoria Land. The name alludes to the converging flow of ice at this feature from different directions, and was given by NZ-APC in 1966.

Cross Hill: see Laguna Hill 62°56'S, 60°42'W

Crosson Ice Shelf 74°57'S, 109°30'W

An ice shelf about 35 mi wide, located N and NE of Mount Murphy along the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. The ice shelf is nurtured by Smith, Pope, Vane, and Haynes Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. W.E. Crosson, USN, Commanding Officer of the Antarctic Construction Group during Operation Deep Freeze 1973.

Crossover Pass 80°38'S, 26°30'W

Pass between Gordon and Cornwall Glaciers in the central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because this pass, together with Gordon and Cornwall Glaciers, provides a sledging route across the Shackleton Range from north to south.

Cross Valley 64°16'S, 56°42'W

Valley 2 mi long in a NW-SE direction, cutting through the mid-part of Seymour Island, which lies S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld, 1901–04, and named Querthal (cross valley) because of the transverse alignment of the valley. Not: Cañadón Díaz, Querthal.

Crosswell Glacier 78°17'S, 85°24'W

Glacier 10 mi long, flowing NNE from Mount Shinn to enter Ellen Glacier, in the central part of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Col. Horace A. Crosswell, USAF, leader of C-124 Globemaster air drops in establishing the scientific station at the South Pole in the 1956–57 season.

Crouch Island 67°49'S, 68°58'W

The second largest island of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1962–63. Named by the UK-APC for Alan Crouch, BAS general assistant at Adelaide station, 1961–62, and member of the first party to winter on Adelaide Island.

Crouse Spur 82°53'S, 48°35'W

A partly snow and rock spur descending from the E side of Forrestal Range, 3 mi S of Kester Peaks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Carl L. Crouse, construction man with the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Crow, Mount 77°11'S, 144°04'W

A mountain just E of Mount McClung in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. J.L. Crow, MC, USN, officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1963.

Crowder, Mount 72°03'S, 166°23'E

A prominent mountain, 2,485 m, located 6 mi NE of Mount Tararua in Monteath Hills, Victory Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN

for Dwight F. Crowder, geologist at Hallett Station, summer 1964–65.

Crowell, Mount 74°20'S, 64°05'W

Mountain in the N part of Rare Range in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Crowell, geologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1966–67.

Crowell Buttresses 83°03'S, 162°30'E

A series of high snow and rock buttresses, 10 mi long, forming the N wall of Cornwall Glacier for a distance of 5 mi and then trending NE an equal distance along the W side of Lowery Glacier, in Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN after John T. Crowell (d. 1986), who served with the National Science Foundation as Antarctic Vessel Project Officer, 1960–63, and Special Projects Officer, 1963–69. He led a reconnaissance party to the Antarctic Peninsula in January 1963 to investigate the location for a U.S. station in the peninsula area.

Crown Head 60°37'S, 45°19'W

Headland forming the E side of Palmer Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, in December 1821. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58. The name derives from an association with Coronation Island and was given by the UK-APC in 1959.

Crown Hills 71°48'S, 163°57'E

A group of peaks and hills between Zenith Glacier and Gambone Peak, including All Black Peak, rising to 2,000 m and forming the SE part of Lanterman Range in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983, at the suggestion of geologist M.G. Laird, in association with nearby Coronet Peak.

Crown Mountain 86°18'S, 158°45'W

A mountain, 3,830 m, surmounting the W side of Nilsen Plateau, 4 mi ENE of Mount Kristensen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN to describe the appearance of the summit, a somewhat circular rock band contrasting with the ice surface of Nilsen Plateau.

Crown Peak 63°34'S, 58°33'W

An ice-covered peak (1,185 m) topped by a conspicuous crown-shaped ice formation. It forms the highest summit and the S end of Marescot Ridge and lies 10 mi E of Cape Roquemaurel on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1946.

Crown Prince Gustav Channel: see Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W

Crown Prince Olaf Mountains: see Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W

Crown Prince Olav Coast: see Prince Olav Coast 68°30'S, 42°30'E

Crown Prince Olav Land: see Prince Olav Coast 68°30'S, 42°30'E

Crown Princess Martha Land: see Princess Martha Coast 72°00'S, 7°30'W

Crozier, Cape 77°31'S, 169°24'E

Cape which forms the E extremity of Ross Island. Discovered in 1841 by a British expedition under Ross, and named for Cdr. Francis R.M. Crozier, captain of the *Terror*, one of the two ships of Ross' expedition.

Cruchley Ice Piedmont 60°41'S, 45°01'W

An ice piedmont between the east margins of Powell Island and its north-south range of hills, extending 2.5 mi northward from John Peaks, in the South Orkney Islands. A new name applied by UK-APC in 1987. Historically it derives from James Weddell's map of 1825 on which Powell Island is charted as two islands, the southern one being "Cruchley's Island."

Cruchleys Island: see Powell Island 60°41'S, 45°03'W

Cruiser Rocks 61°13'S, 55°28'W

A group of rocks 7 mi S of Cape Lindsey, Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The rocks were known to sealers as early as 1822, and appeared on charts of that period by the name Cruisers. Not: Cruisers, Cruiser Rocks, Rocas Corsario.

Cruisers: see Cruiser Rocks 61°13'S, 55°28'W

Cruizer Rocks: see Cruiser Rocks 61°13'S, 55°28'W

Crulls Island: see Crulls Islands 65°11'S, 64°32'W

Crulls Islands 65°11'S, 64°32'W

Group of small islands lying 1 mi W of Roca Islands in the S part of Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Luis Crulls, Belgian astronomer and later Dir. of the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro. Not: Crulls Island.

Crume Glacier 71°33'S, 169°21'E

A tributary glacier, 5 mi long, flowing E to enter Ommanney Glacier near the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Crume, AS1, USN, Support Equipment Maintenance Supervisor with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Crummer, Mount 75°03'S, 162°34'E

A massive, brown granite mountain, 895 m, immediately S of Backstairs Passage Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted and named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton.

Crummey Nunatak 76°48'S, 143°36'W

A linear rock nunatak, 1.5 mi long, at the NE end of Gutenko Nunataks in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Glen T. Crummey, CE1, USN, Construction Electrician at Byrd Station, 1967.

Crutch, The 54°11'S, 36°32'W

A saddle-shaped col on a ridge, located 1.5 mi NW of Larsen Point at the W side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in the period 1925–29. The name alludes to the shape of the feature. Not: Colina Muleta.

Crutcher Rock 74°21'S, 72°48'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,375 m, 6 mi SSW of Staack Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Mont C. Crutcher, USGS cartographer who worked in

the field at Ross Ice Shelf, South Pole Station, Byrd Glacier, and Dome Charlie in 1974–75.

Crutch Peak: see Crutch Peaks 62°28'S, 59°56'W

Crutch Peaks 62°28'S, 59°56'W

Dark, rocky peaks, the highest 275 m, lying 1.5 mi E of Greaves Peak and 2.5 mi E of the NW tip of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named Crutch Peak by DI personnel of the *Discovery II* in 1934–35. Air photos show that there are two pairs of high peaks and a number of lower peaks. Not: Crutch Peak, Pico Muleta.

Cruyt Spur 64°37'S, 60°42'W

A rocky spur 4 mi NE of Ruth Ridge, extending 2 mi SE from the S wall of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for William Cruyt, Belgian army engineer who designed the first “auto-polaire” in 1907.

Cruz, Bahía: see Bolsón Cove 65°09'S, 63°05'W

Cruzen Island 74°47'S, 140°42'W

Rocky, but mostly snow-covered island about 50 mi NNE of the mouth of Land Glacier off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS, and named for Cdr. Richard H. Cruzen, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Bear* and second in command of the expedition.

Cryptogam Ridge 60°43'S, 45°40'W

An E-W ridge lying S of Cummings Cove in Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The north-facing slope of the ridge supports a diversity of lichens and mosses, collectively referred to as cryptogams (spore-producing plants). Named by the UK-APC in 1991. Not: Tremolite Ridge.

Crystal Hill 63°39'S, 57°44'W

Ice-free hill, 150 m, forming the summit of a headland between Bald Head and Camp Hill on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. So named by the FIDS because crystals were collected at the foot of the hill in 1945 and 1946. Not: Cerro Cristal.

Crystal Sound 66°23'S, 66°30'W

A sound between the southern part of the Biscoe Islands and the coast of Graham Land; northern limit Cape Evensen to Cape Leblond, southern limit Holdfast Point, Roux Island, Liard Island and Sillard Islands. So named by UK-APC in 1960 because many features in the sound are named for men who have undertaken research on the structure of ice crystals.

Csejtey, Mount 82°30'S, 155°50'E

Mountain 1.5 mi S of Mount Macpherson in the central part of Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Bela Csejtey, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1962–63.

Cuadrada, Bahía: see Square Bay 67°51'S, 67°00'W

Cuadrada, Isla: see Square End Island 62°10'S, 58°59'W

Cuadrado Negro, Morro: see Elephant Point 62°41'S, 60°52'W

Cuatro Romano, Punta: see Roman Four Promontory 68°13'S, 66°56'W

Cube, The: see Kubus Mountain 71°59'S, 7°21'E

Cube Rock 63°37'S, 56°22'W

A small rock lying in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, 3 mi SE of Cape Scrymgeour, Andersson Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name is a translation of “Roca Cubo,” a descriptive name appearing on an Argentine chart of 1960. Not: Roca Cubo.

Cubo, Roca: see Cube Rock 63°37'S, 56°22'W

Cuencas, Punta: see Shrove Point 57°04'S, 26°39'W

Cueva, Punta: see Cave Point 54°15'S, 36°24'W

Cuff Cape 76°59'S, 162°21'E

A dark rock point emerging from the icy coast of Victoria Land, immediately S of Mackay Glacier. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and so named because the dark rock resembles a hand extending from a snowy cuff.

Cugnot Ice Piedmont 63°38'S, 58°10'W

An ice piedmont in Trinity Peninsula, about 15 mi long and between 3 and 6 mi wide, extending from Russell East Glacier to Eyrie Bay and bounded on the landward side by Louis Philippe Plateau. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Nicolas J. Cugnot (1725–1804), French military engineer who designed and built the first full-sized vehicle propelled by its own engine (steam), in 1769.

Cuis, Roca: see Tooth Rock 62°52'S, 61°24'W

Cumberland Bay 54°14'S, 36°28'W

Bay, 4 mi wide at its entrance between Larsen and Barff Points, which separates into two extensive arms that recede inland 9 mi along the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook.

Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

Bay forming the eastern arm of Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It is entered between Sappho Point and Barff Point, where it is nearly 3 mi wide, and extends 8 mi in a SE direction. This feature was surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, who named it South Bay. It was remapped during 1926–29 by DI personnel and renamed East Cumberland Bay, which is more descriptive of its geographic position. The shortened form East Bay was simultaneously used. Following the SGS, 1951–52, the UK-APC proposed that the name be altered to Cumberland East Bay and that all other names be rejected. This change brings together information about the whole of Cumberland Bay in one place in indexes, and will avoid confusion with East Bay in Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. Not: Bahía Guardia Nacional, East Bay, East Cumberland Bay, Saco Este, South Bay.

Cumberland West Bay 54°14'S, 36°35'W

Bay forming the western arm of Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It is entered southward of Larsen Point, where it is 2.5 mi wide, and extends 7 mi in a SW direction. This feature was surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, who named it West Bay. It was remapped during 1926–29 by DI personnel and renamed West Cumberland Bay. The shortened form West Bay was simultaneously used. Following the SGS, 1951–52, the UK-APC proposed that the name be altered to Cumberland West Bay and that all other names be rejected. This change brings together information about the whole of Cumberland Bay in one place in indexes. Not: Bahía Grande, Saco Oeste, West Bay, West Cumberland Bay.

Cumbers Reef 67°35'S, 69°40'W

A group of rocks aligned in an arc forming the N and W parts of the Amiot Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Roger N. Cumbers, 3rd officer of RRS *John Biscoe* 1961–62, the ship which assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the charting of this area in 1963.

Cumbie Glacier 77°13'S, 154°12'W

A short, steep glacier just E of Scott Nunataks, flowing N into Swinburne Ice Shelf along the SW side of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William A. Cumbie, Jr., AT2, USN. An aviation electronics technician, Cumbie was radioman on the ski-equipped R4D aircraft carrying R. Admiral George Dufek, USN, that was first to land at the geographic South Pole, Oct. 31, 1956.

Cumming, Mount 76°40'S, 125°48'W

A low, mostly snow-covered mountain, volcanic in origin, located midway between Mount Hampton and Mount Hartigan in the Executive Committee Range. A circular snow-covered crater occupies the summit area. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., State Department member of the USAS Executive Committee. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Not: Mount Winifred Cumming.

Cummings, Mount 73°14'S, 61°37'W

Mountain at the E end of Galan Ridge in the Dana Mountains, Palmer Land. First mapped by the joint RARE-FIDS party, 1947–48. Mapped in greater detail by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Jack W. Cummings, radioman with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

Cummings Cove 60°44'S, 45°41'W

Cove between Jebesen Point and Porteous Point on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for E.T. Cummings of the FIDS, radio operator at Cape Geddes in 1946 and at Deception Island in 1947.

Cumpston Glacier 66°59'S, 65°02'W

Small glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, draining between Breiffuss and Quartermain Glaciers into the head of Mill Inlet. Named by UK-APC for J.S. Cumpston, Australian historian of the Antarctic.

Cumpston Massif 73°33'S, 66°53'E

A prominent, flat-topped rock massif, 2,070 m, trending N-S for 9 mi at the junction of Lambert and Mellor Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Nov. 1956 during an ANARE flight. Named by ANCA for J.S. Cumpston of the Australian Dept. of External Affairs, who, with E.P. Bayliss, was responsible for the 1939 map of Antarctica by the Property and Survey Branch, Dept. of Interior, Canberra.

Cumulo, Isla: see Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Cumulufjellet: see Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E

Cumulus Hills 85°20'S, 175°00'W

Several groups of largely barren hills, divided by the Logie Glacier. They are bounded by Shackleton Glacier on the west,

McGregor Glacier on the north and Zaneveld Glacier on the south. The exposed rock in this area was observed on a number of occasions to give rise to the formation of cumulus clouds, considered to be very rare at this elevation. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) because of these clouds.

Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E

A mountain, 2,335 m, immediately N of Høgsenga Crags in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Cumulufjellet (Cumulus Mountain). Not: Cumulufjellet, Gora Gaydara.

Cuneiform Cliffs 73°06'S, 167°38'E

Steep, irregular cliffs at the S end of Malta Plateau, along the N side of the lower Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The name applied by NZ-APC in 1966 is descriptive of wedgelike spurs that project from the face of the cliffs.

Cunningham, Mount 54°12'S, 37°18'W

Mountain, 1,220 m, rising immediately NE of the head of Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named for John C. Cunningham, a member of the SGS in 1955–56.

Cunningham Glacier 84°16'S, 173°45'E

A tributary glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains, flowing NE to enter Canyon Glacier 5 mi N of Gray Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Willard E. Cunningham, Jr., cook at McMurdo Station, winter 1960; at South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Cunningham Peak 79°16'S, 86°12'W

A mainly ice-covered peak, 2,170 m, at the head of Gowan Glacier along the Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ship's Serviceman John B. Cunningham, USN, in charge of the McMurdo Station ship's store and laundry during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Cupola, Mount 69°21'S, 70°27'W

Dome-shaped mountain, 2,500 m, marking the SE limit of Rouen Mountains in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air by the BGLE in 1937. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1960.

Curanilahue, Isla: see Andresen Island 66°53'S, 66°40'W

Curie Island 66°39'S, 140°03'E

Small rocky island near the E end of Géologie Archipelago, lying 1 mi SW of Derby Island, close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and named by them for the noted French family of physicians and chemists: Pierre Curie (1859–1906) and Marie Curie (1867–1934).

Curie Point 64°50'S, 63°29'W

Point which forms the NE extremity of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Pierre Curie, famous French chemist. Not: Pointe P. Curie.

Curl, Mount 70°48'S, 63°07'W

The snow-covered summit of a ridge located 4 mi ENE of Mount Gatlin, just NE of the Welch Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped

by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Curl, USARP glaciologist in the South Shetland Islands, 1971–72, 1972–73 and 1973–74.

Curphey Peaks 71°18'S, 163°23'E

Two snow-covered peaks of approximately similar height (western peak, 1,760 m), the two peaks bounding the east side of Helix Pass in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Ian Curphey, field leader of M.G. Laird's NZARP geological party to the area, 1974–75.

Curran Bluff 68°13'S, 65°02'W

A bluff, 2 mi long, forming a part of the S coast of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, S of Reichle Mesa. The bluff rises to 910 m at the W end and is the most prominent feature on the N side of Solberg Inlet. It was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 21, 1935, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by US-ACAN for Martin P. Curran, a member of the Pine Island Bay reconnaissance survey in USCGC *Burton Island*, 1974–75, and Project Manager, RV *Hero*-Palmer Station Research System, 1976.

Currie, Mount 67°42'S, 49°12'E

Mountain, 1,110 m, between Mount Maslen and Mount Merrick in the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for G.J. Currie, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1960.

Currituck Island 66°05'S, 100°40'E

Island 7 mi long marked by numerous small coves, lying on the NW side of Edisto Channel in the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in February, 1947. Named by the US-ACAN in 1956 after the USS *Currituck*, seaplane tender and flagship of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47. At that time, the northern portion was thought to be a separate feature and was named "Mohaupt Island," but subsequent Soviet Expeditions (1956–57) found that only one large island exists.

Curry, Mount 56°18'S, 27°34'W

Prominent volcanic cone, 550 m, forming the summit of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name is used in Argentine hydrographic publications as early as 1958. It honors an Argentine sailor who lost his life in naval combat at Colonia, Uruguay, 1826. Not: Mount Asphyxia.

Curtis Island 65°56'S, 65°38'W

Island over 1 mi long, lying 2 mi NE of Jagged Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Robin Curtis, FIDS geologist at Prospect Point in 1957, who was attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area, 1957–58.

Curtis Peaks 84°56'S, 169°36'W

A small cluster of peaks surmounting the end of the ridge which extends E from Mount Hall of the Lillie Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) led by A.P. Crary, and named for Lt. Cdr. Roy E. Curtis, USN, pilot with U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze Operations.

Curtiss Bay 64°02'S, 60°47'W

A bay about 4 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Sterneck and Cape Andreas. The name Bahía Inútil (useless bay) appearing on a 1957 Argentine chart is considered misleading; the bay has been used as an anchorage. The bay was renamed by UK-APC in 1960 for Glenn Curtiss (1878–1930), American aeronautical engineer who pioneered seaplanes from 1911 onward. Not: Bahía Guesalaga, Bahía Inútil.

Curville, Isla: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

Curzon Archipelago: see Curzon Islands 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Curzon Islands 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Small group of rocky islands lying close off Cape Découverte, Adélie Coast. Probably sighted in January 1840 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville though not identified as islands on d'Urville's maps. The islands were roughly charted in 1912 by Capt. J.K. Davis of the AAE ship *Aurora*, and were named by Mawson for Lord Curzon, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1911–14. The islands were mapped in detail by the FrAE, 1950–52. Not: Curzon Archipelago.

Cushing Peak 64°06'S, 62°25'W

Peak in the N part of Brabant Island, standing 1.5 mi SE of Guyou Bay at the head of Lister Glacier, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Harvey Cushing (1869–1939), American pioneer of neurosurgery.

Cut, The 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Shallow, rock-strewn channel between Babe Island and the W side of the entrance to Cobblers Cove, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named in 1929 by DI personnel.

Cutcliffe Peak 70°32'S, 65°17'E

A peak just S of Mount Mervyn in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for M.A. Cutcliffe, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1966, who assisted with the ANARE survey program.

Cuthbertson Snowfield 60°42'S, 44°30'W

A snowfield rising to 340 m and covering the high ground of eastern Laurie Island (eastward of Watson Peninsula), in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after William Cuthbertson, artist on the ScotNAE, led by W.S. Bruce, which wintered on Laurie Island in 1903. Not: Eastern Ice Sheet.

Cutler Stack 62°36'S, 60°59'W

Sea stack lying NE of Lair Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for American sealer Benjamin S. Cutler, part owner of the brig *Frederick*, which visited the area, 1820–21, and Master of the schooner *Free Gift*, which visited the area, 1821–22.

Cuverville Island 64°41'S, 62°38'W

Dark, rocky island lying in Errera Channel between Arctowski Peninsula and the N part of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, who named it for J.M.A. Cavelier de Cuverville (1834–1912), a vice admiral of the French Navy. Not: Ile de Cavelier de Cuverville.

Cuverville Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

Cuvier Island 66°39'S, 140°01'E

Rocky island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.2 mi N of the W part of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), French naturalist.

Cuyou Bucht: see Guyou Bay 64°05'S, 62°35'W

Cyclops Peak 68°00'S, 55°40'E

A triangular peak marked by a round patch of light colored rock, standing at the NE end of Dismal Mountains in Enderby Land. Mapped by ANARE from surveys and air photos, 1956–58, and so named because the light colored patch of rock brings to mind the mythical one-eyed giant Cyclops.

Cyril, Mount 84°02'S, 172°35'E

An ice-covered mountain, 1,190 m, standing 2 mi S of Celebration Pass in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton. Named for Cyril Longhurst,

Secretary of the BrNAE (1901–04), who was best man at Shackleton's wedding.

Cytadela: see Platt Cliffs 62°11'S, 58°35'W

Czajkowski Needle: see Pawson Peak 62°11'S, 58°28'W

Czamanske Ridge 82°35'S, 52°42'W

A ridge between Jaeger Table and Welcome Pass in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN after Gerald K. Czamanske, USGS geologist, a member of the USGS Pensacola Mountains party, 1976–77.

Czegka, Mount 86°21'S, 148°41'W

A mountain, 2,270 m, on the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the terminus of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd after Victor H. Czegka (1880–1973), CWO, USMC, who served as a member with the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and also as member and supply manager with the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

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D'Abnour Bay 64°16'S, 63°14'W

A small bay 3 mi ESE of Cape Grönland in northern Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE (1903–05) under J.B. Charcot, who named the bay for French naval officer Contre-amiral Richard d'Abnour. Not: Baie Richard d'Abnour.

Daedalus Point: see Zapato Point 64°36'S, 61°58'W

Dagger Peak 63°55'S, 57°29'W

Rock peak rising steeply from sea level to about 90 m at the W end of Comb Ridge, located near the extremity of The Naze on James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. This area was first explored in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. The peak was charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS in 1945.

Daggoo Peak 65°45'S, 62°20'W

Rocky peak, 905 m, at the N side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, 5 mi WSW of Tashtego Point on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after Flask's harpooner on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick or The White Whale*.

Daguerre Glacier 65°07'S, 63°25'W

Glacier which joins with Niépce Glacier and flows into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis J.M. Daguerre (1787–1851), French painter and physicist who, with J.N. Niépce, invented the daguerreotype process of photography perfected in 1839.

Dahl Reef 66°15'S, 110°29'E

A narrow rock reef which uncovers at low water, lying 1.4 mi NW of Stonehocker Point, Clark Peninsula. First charted in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and approaches by d'A.T. Gale of ANARE. Named for Egil Dahl, third mate on the *Thala Dan*, the ship used by ANARE in 1962.

Daiichi Rock: see Tensoku Rock 68°48'S, 40°11'E

Dailey Archipelago: see Dailey Islands 77°53'S, 165°06'E

Dailey Islands 77°53'S, 165°06'E

Group of small volcanic islands lying off the coast of Victoria Land, 5 mi NE of Cape Chocolate, in the N part of the ice shelf bordering McMurdo Sound. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, and named for Fred E. Dailey, expedition carpenter. Not: Dailey Archipelago.

Daimler, Mount 63°45'S, 58°29'W

The highest point of a rock massif between Russell East Glacier and Victory Glacier, 3 mi S of Mount Canicula, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Gottlieb Daimler (1834–1900), German engineer who developed the light-oil medium speed internal combustion engine which made possible the first commercial production of light mechanical land transport, 1883–85.

Dais 77°33'S, 161°16'E

An elongated mesa between Labyrinth and Lake Vanda in the western part of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Descriptively named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Daisy Point 54°03'S, 37°11'W

Point extending seaward from the high rocky shore on the E side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. It lies 0.5 mi W of Cape Wilson, near the entrance to Beckmann Fjord. The name Low Point was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who charted this area in 1929. Following its survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this part of the coast is high and rugged, and the point, though relatively low by comparison, does not merit the description "low." The new name, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is after the sealing brig *Daisy* of New Bedford, MA, which under Capt. Benjamin D. Cleveland visited the Bay of Isles in 1912–13. Not: Low Point.

Dakers Island 64°46'S, 64°23'W

Island between Hartshorne Island and McGuire Island in eastern Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh B. Dakers, cook in R.V. *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage to Palmer Station in 1968.

Dakota Pass 83°50'S, 160°35'E

A low pass in the Queen Elizabeth Range, to the E of Peletier Plateau. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) because the pass was used by a Dakota R4D (new designation Skytrain C-47) plane on a reconnaissance flight into the area.

Dale Glacier 78°17'S, 162°02'E

A trenchlike glacier which drains the SW slopes of Mount Huggins in the Royal Society Range and flows W into Skelton Glacier. First visited by Brooke and Gunn of the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Robert L. Dale, USN, officer in charge of the Squadron VX-6 wintering-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1960.

Dales Island 67°11'S, 59°44'E

Small island lying 1 mi N of Warnock Islands, to the N of the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Daley Hills 73°42'S, 164°45'E

A group of high, ice-covered hills along the W side of Aviator Glacier between the mouths of Cosmonette and Shoemaker Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Daley, USN, flight engineer on Hercules aircraft during USN OpDFrz, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Dalgliesh Bay 67°42'S, 67°45'W

Bay, 1 mi wide and indenting 3 mi, lying between Lainez Point and Bongrain Point on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for David G. Dalgliesh, FIDS medical officer at Stonington Island in 1948–49, who accompanied the 1948 sledge survey party to this area.

Dålk Glacier 69°26'S, 76°27'E

A glacier, 8 mi long, draining into the SE part of Prydz Bay between Larsemann Hills and Steinnes. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). Named by John H. Roscoe in his 1952 study of features in the area as identified in air photos taken by

USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named after Dalk Island lying at the terminus of the glacier.

Dalk Island 69°23'S, 76°30'E

A small coastal island lying at the terminus of Dalk Glacier, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Dalköy. Not: Dalköy.

Dalköy: see Dalk Island 69°23'S, 76°30'E

Dallman, Roca: see Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Dallman Bay: see Dallmann Bay 64°20'S, 62°55'W

Dallmann, Mount 71°45'S, 10°18'E

A bold mountain (2,485 m) 11 mi E of the northern portion of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Eduard Dallmann, German whaling captain who explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1873–74. He was the first person to navigate under the German flag in Antarctic waters.

Dallmann Bay 64°20'S, 62°55'W

Bay lying between Brabant and Anvers Islands, connected to Gerlache Strait by Schollaert Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and first roughly charted in 1874 by the German whaler Capt. Eduard Dallmann. Named for Dallmann by the Society for Polar Navigation, Hamburg, which sponsored Dallmann's Antarctic exploration. Later charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Not: Dallman Bay.

Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Nunatak Island 5 mi N of Bruce Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordensköld, and named by him for Capt. Eduard Dallmann. Not: Dallman Nunatak, Roca Dallman.

Dallman Nunatak: see Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Dallmeyer Peak 64°53'S, 62°45'W

Peak, 1,105 m, standing 2 mi SW of Steinheil Point on the S side of Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The peak appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John H. Dallmeyer (1830–83), English (formerly German) optician who independently developed the "rectilinear" photographic lens.

Dalmeny, Mount 71°07'S, 166°55'E

A peak (1,610 m) 6 mi ESE of Drabek Peak and 3 mi W of Redmond Bluff in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for the Right Honorable Lord Dalmeny, then a junior lord of the Admiralty.

Dalmor Bank 62°10'S, 58°32'W

A submarine bank with a least depth of c. 80 m, lying off the E end of Dufayel Island in Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after the expedition ship *Dalmor*, which first used the bank in 1977 as the best anchorage in the inlet.

Dalrymple, Mount 77°56'S, 86°03'W

Mountain, 3,600 m, between Mount Alf and Mount Goldthwait in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul C.

Dalrymple, meteorologist, member of the wintering party at Little America V in 1957 and the South Pole Station in 1958.

Dalsnatten Crag 72°31'S, 0°30'E

A rock crag on the E side of Skarsdalen Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dalsnatten (the valley crag).

Dalsnuten Peak 72°36'S, 3°11'W

A peak rising above the ice in the NE part of Raudberg Valley just N of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Dalsnuten (the valley peak).

Dalten Nunatak 72°23'S, 3°42'W

An isolated nunatak about 1.5 mi ESE of Dilten Nunatak and 7 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Dalten.

Dalton, Cape 66°53'S, 56°44'E

Point marking the SE end of a snow-covered island, located 1 mi N of Abrupt Point on the western side of Edward VIII Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and, though not specifically named on the map, the point appears to have been included as part of two larger features called "Skutenes" and "Skutenesmulen." "Skutenes" (barge point) was subsequently mapped by ANARE as two snow-covered islands, making this descriptive name and "Skutenesmulen," a derivative, inappropriate. ANARE named the point Cape Dalton for R.F.M. Dalton, officer in charge of ANARE work at Macquarie Island, 1953. Not: Mys Dolton.

Dalton, Mount 69°29'S, 157°54'E

A peak (1,175 m) on the E side of Matushevich Glacier, 6 mi SE of Thompson Peak, in the NW part of Wilson Hills. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law on Feb. 20, 1959, during the ANARE (*Magga Dan*) expedition. Named by ANCA for R.F.M. Dalton, Technical Officer (aircraft) of the Antarctic Division and second-in-charge of this expedition.

Dalton Glacier 77°33'S, 152°25'W

A broad glacier on the E side of the Alexandra Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula, flowing northward into Butler Glacier just S of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Brian C. Dalton, MC, USN, officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1957.

Dalton Iceberg Tongue 66°15'S, 121°30'E

A large iceberg tongue that extends seaward from the eastern part of Moscow University Ice Shelf. The feature was partly delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). It was mapped on the basis of observation by Phillip Law from ANARE aircraft in 1958. Visited in Feb. 1960 by the ANARE (*Magga Dan*) led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for R.F.M. Dalton, second-in-command of the latter expedition.

Daly, Cape 67°31'S, 63°47'E

Ice-covered promontory on the coast, 3 mi W of Safety Island and close SE of the Robinson Group. Discovered in February 1931 by

the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Senator Daly of the Australian Commonwealth Senate.

Dalziel Ridge 70°15'S, 63°55'W

The primary, western ridge of the Columbia Mountains in Palmer Land. There is considerable exposure of bare rock along the W slopes of the feature. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Ian W.D. Dalziel, British geologist now at Columbia University, in several recent seasons (late 1960's to 1976) the principal USARP investigator of the structure and petrology of the Scotia Ridge area.

Damm, Mount 82°36'S, 162°37'E

Snow-covered mountain, 1,130 m, between Heidemann and Nottarp Glaciers in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Damm, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64.

Damocles Point 69°39'S, 69°21'W

Point on the E coast of Alexander Island, 3 mi ESE of the S summit of Mount Tyrrell. A small rock exposure near sea level is surmounted by a 60 m ice cliff. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the ice cliff overhanging the spot where geological specimens were collected seemed like the sword of Damocles.

Damoy Point 64°49'S, 63°32'W

Point 0.5 mi WNW of Flag Point, the N entrance point to the harbor of Point Lockroy, on the W side of Wiencke Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot.

Damschroder Rock 85°38'S, 69°14'W

A conspicuous rock outlier, 1,595 m, at the end of a snow-covered spur extending westward for 2.5 mi from central Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald H. Damschroder, construction mechanic at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Dana Coman, Mount: see Coman, Mount 73°49'S, 64°18'W

Dana Glacier 70°55'S, 62°23'W

Glacier about 30 mi long on the E side of Palmer Land. It drains the slopes at the SE side of the Welch Mountains and flows E then NE to discharge into the head of Lehrke Inlet just N of Parmelee Massif. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. John B. Dana, USN, Commanding Officer of USN Squadron VXE-6 in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze, 1973; he was squadron Executive Officer, 1972, and Operations Officer, 1971.

Dana Mountains 73°12'S, 62°25'W

A group of mountains just NW of New Bedford Inlet, bounded by Mosby Glacier on the N and the Haines and Meinardus Glaciers on the S, in Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after James Dwight Dana (1813–95) American geologist.

Danco Coast 64°42'S, 62°00'W

That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Sterneck and Cape Renard. This coast was explored in Jan.

and Feb. of 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it for Lt. Émile Danco who died on the expedition.

Danco Island 64°44'S, 62°37'W

Island 1 mi long lying in the S part of Errera Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Surveyed by the FIDS from the *Norsel* in 1955, and named by the UK-APC for Émile Danco (1869–98), Belgian geophysicist and member of the BelgAE, who died on board the *Belgica* in the Antarctic. Not: Isla Dedo.

Dane, Mount 76°51'S, 146°40'W

A mountain 3 mi WNW of Eilefsen Peak in the N part of Radford Island, lying in Sulzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably first seen on aerial flights by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for F.S. Dane, dog driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Danebrog, Iles: see Dannebrog Islands 65°03'S, 64°08'W

Danforth, Mount 85°56'S, 150°01'W

An ice-free, pyramidal mountain over 2,000 m, standing immediately E of Mount Zanuck on the S side of Albanus Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for William H. Danforth of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, contributor to the expedition.

D'Angelo Bluff 87°18'S, 154°00'W

A prominent north-facing rock bluff, 6 mi long, trending westward from Mount McIntyre. The bluff stands at the W side of Scott Glacier, near the head, 13 mi S of Mount Early. Discovered by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn, in Dec. 1934. The bluff was visited Dec. 5, 1962 by a geological party of the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies, led by George Doumani. Named by Doumani for CWO John D'Angelo, USA, helicopter pilot who landed the party on this bluff.

Danger, Cape 62°27'S, 60°23'W

Cape which forms the NW extremity of Desolation Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. So named because a group of sunken rocks extends about 0.4 mi N from the cape. Not: Cabo Peligroso.

Danger Islands 63°25'S, 54°40'W

Group of islands lying 13 mi ESE of Joinville Island. Discovered Dec. 28, 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, who so named them because, appearing among heavy fragments of ice, they were almost completely concealed until the ship was nearly upon them. Not: Islotes Peligro, Islotes Peligrosos.

Danger Slopes 77°49'S, 166°40'E

An ice slope just S of Knob Point on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The initial slope is very steep and it terminates W in a sheer drop to Erebus Bay. So named by BrNAE (1901–04) because Seaman Vince of BrNAE lost his life here in a blizzard when he slipped and fell into the sea.

Daniel, Mount 84°54'S, 170°17'W

A prominent peak (2,440 m) standing 1 mi N of Mount Hall, in the Lillie Range of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30), and named by Byrd for Robert W. Daniel of Lower Brandon, VA, a contributor to the expedition.

Daniel Island 66°14'S, 110°36'E

Small, rocky island which lies S of Honkala Island and marks the S end of Swain Islands. First roughly mapped as part of the Swain Islands from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Commissaryman 2d Class David Daniel, USN, cook and Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Daniell, Cape 72°43'S, 169°55'E

Cape at the NE extremity of Daniell Peninsula which marks the S side of the entrance to Tucker Inlet, in Victoria Land. Discovered, Jan. 15, 1841, by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Professor Daniell, chemist of King's College, Cambridge University, and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society.

Daniell Peninsula 72°50'S, 169°35'E

The large peninsula between Cape Daniell and Cape Jones on the coast of Victoria Land. It is an elongated basalt dome similar to Adare and Hallett Peninsulas and rises to 2,000 meters. It is partly separated from the Victory Mountains by Whitehall Glacier, which is afloat in its lower reaches, but is joined to these mountains by the higher land in the vicinity of Mount Prior. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, after Cape Daniell, and by analogy with Adare and Hallett Peninsulas.

Daniel Rex, Mount: see Rex, Mount 74°54'S, 75°57'W

Daniels Hill 70°34'S, 64°36'W

A prominent solitary nunatak that rises above the ice in the eastern part of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, approximately 15 mi W of the head of Clifford Glacier. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Daniels, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1975.

Daniels Range 71°15'S, 160°00'E

A principal mountain range of the Usarp Mountains, about 50 mi long and 10 mi wide, bounded to the N by Harlin Glacier and to the S by Gressitt Glacier. The range was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after Ambassador Paul C. Daniels (1903–86), a leading American figure in the formulation of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959.

Dannebrog, Iles: see Wilhelm Archipelago 65°08'S, 64°20'W

Dannebrog Islands 65°03'S, 64°08'W

Group of islands and rocks lying between the Wauwermans Islands and Vedel Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The Wilhelm Archipelago was first sighted and named by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. It was resighted and named Dannebrog Islands by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, in appreciation of support given to Gerlache by Denmark. Dallmann's original naming has been retained for the archipelago, and the name Dannebrog restricted to the smaller group here described. Not: Iles Danebrog.

Danum Platform 79°59'S, 155°27'E

A mesa-like rock eminence 4 mi NE of Haven Mountain, forming the divide between Bibra Valley and Dubris Valley in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Danum is a historical name used in Roman Britain for present-day Doncaster.

Darbel Bay 66°30'S, 65°55'W

Bay 25 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Capes Bellue and Rey. Discovered and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, who gave it the name "Baie Marin Darbel." The bay was further charted in 1931 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Marin Darbel Bay, Marin-Darbel Fiord.

Darbel Islands 66°23'S, 65°58'W

Group of islands and rocks extending SW from Cape Bellue for 5 mi across the entrance to Darbel Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named Marin Darbel Islands after the bay in which they were found. Both names have since been shortened by the UK-APC. Not: Islas Quirihue, Marin Darbel Islands.

Darboux Island 65°25'S, 64°15'W

Island 1 mi long rising to 270 m, lying 3 mi W of Cape Pérez off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Jean Gaston Darboux, noted French mathematician.

Darbyshire, Mount 78°28'S, 158°05'E

A prominent bare rock mountain (2,100 m) which stands close west of Warren Range in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–61. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Leslie L. Darbyshire, USMC, pilot with U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, 1960–61 and 1961–62.

Darkowski Glacier 77°52'S, 162°25'E

Glacier in the Cathedral Rocks, flowing N between Zoller and Bol Glaciers into the Ferrar Glacier of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Leon S. Darkowski, USN, chaplain in 1957 at the Naval Air Facility on McMurdo Sound.

Darley Hills 81°06'S, 160°10'E

A range of high, ice-covered coastal hills overlooking Ross Ice Shelf, trending N-S for about 20 mi between Capes Douglas and Parr. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Darley, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society, 1940–63, under whose direction many important maps of Antarctica were published.

Darling, Mount 77°15'S, 143°20'W

Highest peak of the Allegheny Mountains, standing 1 mi W of Mount Swartley in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of USAS in 1940, and named for Prof. Chester A. Darling of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Darling Ridge 84°46'S, 115°54'W

A snow-covered, flat-topped ridge (2,350 m) with precipitous rock sides. The ridge is 2.5 mi long and forms a notable landmark at the NW corner of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Fredric L. Darling, glaciological assistant with the party.

Darlington, Cape 72°00'S, 60°43'W

Ice-covered headland which rises to 305 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1940 by the USAS, but at that time it was thought to be an island. Its true nature was determined in an aerial flight by the RARE under Ronne, in November 1947. Named by the USAS

for Harry Darlington III, member of the East Base sledging party that explored this coast as far S as Hilton Inlet. Darlington was also a member of the RARE. Not: Darlington Island.

Darlington Island: see Darlington, Cape 72°00'S, 60°43'W

Darnell Nunatak 80°27'S, 155°54'E

A prominent nunatak, 1,405 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Rummage in the SW part of Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate Shepard L. Darnell, a member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6. During the period December 27, 1962-January 4, 1963, Chief Darnell and six mechanics replaced in the field the engine of a helicopter downed on Emmanuel Glacier.

Darnley, Cape 54°27'S, 36°49'W

Cape at the SE side of Jacobsen Bight on the south-central coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1920 and was given for E.R. Darnley of the Colonial Office, Chairman of the Discovery Committee, 1923–33.

Darnley, Cape 67°43'S, 69°30'E

Ice-covered cape forming the N extremity of Bjerkø Peninsula at the W side of MacKenzie Bay. On Dec. 26, 1929 Sir Douglas Mawson, from the masthead of the *Discovery* while in 66°57'S, 71°57'E, saw land miraged up on the SW horizon. On Feb. 10, 1931 he returned in the *Discovery* and was able to approach close enough to see the headland, naming it for E.R. Darnley, Chairman of the Discovery Committee of the Colonial Office, London, 1923 to 1933. Not: Bjerkø Head, Bjerkø Headland.

Darnley, Mount 59°03'S, 26°30'W

Mountain, 1,100 m, in the south-central portion of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for E.R. Darnley.

Darryl Zanuck Mountain: see Zanuck, Mount 85°58'S, 151°10'W

Dart, Cape 73°07'S, 126°09'W

A cape at the foot of Mount Siple on the N coast of Siple Island, just southward of Lauff Island. Discovered in December 1940 by members of the USAS in a flight from West Base. Named for Justin W. Dart who, as an executive of the Walgreen Drug Co., supported the expedition.

Dart, Mount 70°12'S, 65°07'E

A mountain 1.5 mi SE of Mount Dwyer in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for J.R. Dart, radio operator at Mawson Station who took part in the Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969.

Dart Island 62°14'S, 59°01'W

The largest of several small islands lying in the W entrance to Fildes Strait in the South Shetland Islands. This island and the two islands to the E and S of it were first surveyed and named collectively "70 Islets" by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934–35, because at least two of them were reported to be 70 ft high. The name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1961 and a new name substituted for the largest island in the group. Dart Island is named for the British sealing vessel *Dart* from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in about 1823.

Dart Moraine 70°54'S, 68°00'E

An area of brown moraine, extending for 7 mi S of Radok Lake and Pagodroma Gorge and W of Flagstone Bench, at the E end of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed by ANARE in 1956. This moraine was crossed many times in Jan.-Feb. 1969 by J. Dart, radio officer with the ANARE party camped at Radok Lake on his way to the aircraft landing strip used to supply the camp.

Dartmouth Point 54°18'S, 36°27'W

Point which marks the N end of the rugged promontory separating Moraine Fjord and the E head of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04. Named after HMS *Dartmouth*, a vessel used in surveying Cumberland Bay in 1920. Not: Punta Sierra.

Daruma Rock 68°32'S, 41°11'E

A rock on the coast at the W side of Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Daruma-iwa (tumbler rock).

Darwin, Mount 85°02'S, 163°08'E

A prominent but low-lying, ice free mountain at the head of Beardmore Glacier, about 5 mi WSW of Mount Bowers. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named after Maj. Leonard Darwin, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1908–11.

Darwin Glacier 79°53'S, 159°00'E

A large glacier flowing from the polar plateau eastward between the Darwin and Cook Mountains to the Ross Ice Shelf. The lower part of the glacier was mapped by the BrNAE (1901–04), and the whole area traversed by N.Z. parties of the CTAE (1956–58). Named in association with the Darwin Mountains.

Darwin Island 63°26'S, 54°46'W

Largest of the Danger Islands lying 11 mi ESE of the E tip of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, and named by him for Charles Darwin, noted naturalist.

Darwin Mountains 79°51'S, 156°15'E

A group of mountains between the Darwin and Hatherton Glaciers. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Maj. Leonard Darwin, at that time Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Darwin Névé 79°30'S, 155°00'E

A large névé on the W side of the Cook and Darwin Mountains which feeds the Darwin and Hatherton Glaciers. Named for its association with Darwin Glacier by the N.Z. Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Dasinger, Mount 83°13'S, 55°03'W

A mountain, 1,360 m, standing 6 mi NE of Neith Nunatak in northern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) James R. Dasinger, USN, of the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1958.

Daspit Glacier 68°10'S, 65°45'W

Glacier 6 mi long, flowing ENE along the S side of Mount Shelby to the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne,

and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Capt. Lawrence R. Daspit, USN, who assisted in obtaining Navy support for the Ronne expedition.

Dater, Mount 67°08'S, 64°49'W

A prominent flat-topped coastal mountain which is marked by distinctive rock spurs and steep cliffs, rising to 1,200 m S of Mill Inlet on Foyen Coast, Graham Land. The feature was roughly surveyed by FIDS, 1947, and was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, and the U.S. Navy, 1963. Following surveys by BAS, 1963–64, and in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, it was named by UK-APC after Henry M. Dater (1909–74), U.S. Navy Historian; member of U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1962–72 (Chairman, 1973–74); co-author (with E. Schulthess and G.J. Dufek) of *Anarctica*, Zurich, 1959.

Dater Glacier 78°17'S, 84°35'W

A steep valley glacier, 24 mi long and from 1 to 3 mi wide, flowing NE in a sinuous course from the E slopes of Vinson Massif to Rufford Ice Stream which borders the E flank of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. At the lower end the Dater Glacier coalesces with the terminus of the Ellen Glacier, the two emerging from the Sentinel Range as one stream just N of Flowers Hills. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped from these photographs by USGS. Named by US-ACAN after Henry M. Dater, (Mount Dater, q.v.), historian on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer and the U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica.

Datum Peak 77°58'S, 163°48'E

A peak (1,575 m) near the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, rising above the S side of Gauss Glacier, 1.6 mi W of Williams Peak, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from datum (a practical representation of a reference system), a geodesy and surveying term defined by fixed coordinates.

Daughtery Peaks 73°29'S, 164°20'E

A small cluster of bare rock peaks (2,680 m) that surmount the S wall of Cosmonaut Glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin J. Daughtery, aviation structural mechanic with USN Squadron VX-6, a participant in six Deep Freeze operations.

Dauphin Island 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Rocky island 0.15 mi long with small summits at its N and S ends, between Claquebue Island and Chameau Island in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Dauphiné, an ancient province of France. Not: Iles des Dauphins.

Dauphins, Iles des: see Dauphin Island 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Dausay Island: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Daussy Island: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Davern Nunatak 70°54'S, 69°20'E

A nunatak 1.5 mi W of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for E.V. Davern, radio operator at Wilkes Station in 1963 and senior weather observer (radio) there in 1967.

Davey Nunataks 72°58'S, 74°52'E

A group of seven nunataks lying 3 mi SW of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for S.L. Davey, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

Davey Peak 75°53'S, 115°45'W

Small rock peak (1,855 m) 8 mi W of Scudder Peak on the S side of Toney Mountain, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Gary R. Davey, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1966.

Davey Point 61°58'S, 58°34'W

Conspicuous rocky point 3 mi SW of Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This feature was charted and named Round Island by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, but air photos now show that it is not an island but a rocky point. Since there is already a Round Point on King George Island, a new name was substituted by the UK-APC in 1960. Davey Point is named for Graham J. Davey, FIDS assistant surveyor at Admiralty Bay in 1957 and 1958, who triangulated King George Island and extended this triangulation to Nelson, Robert and Greenwich Islands. Not: Punta Agnese, Round Island.

David, Mount: see Kirkwood, Mount 63°00'S, 60°39'W

David Cauldron 75°20'S, 160°50'E

An icefall of turbulent iceblocks on the David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with David Glacier.

David Glacier 75°19'S, 162°00'E

A glacier over 60 mi long, flowing E from the polar plateau through the Prince Albert Mountains to the coast of Victoria Land. It enters Ross Sea between Cape Philippi and Cape Reynolds to form the floating Drygalski Ice Tongue. Discovered by Ernest Shackleton's "Northern Party," November 1908, under the leadership of Prof. T.W. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, for whom the feature was named.

David Island 66°25'S, 98°46'E

Ice-covered island, 10 mi long and 6 mi wide, marked by rock exposures along its N and E sides, lying off Davis Peninsula in the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, and named by him for Prof. Sir. T.W. Edgeworth David, member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

David Lee Glacier: see Rivard Glacier 78°04'S, 163°55'E

David Range 67°54'S, 62°30'E

Range 5 mi W of Masson Range, which it parallels, in the Framnes Mountains. It extends 16 mi in a NNE-SSW direction, with peaks rising to 1,500 meters. Discovered on Feb. 14, 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Prof. Sir T.W. Edgeworth David.

Davidson, Cape 60°46'S, 44°46'W

Cape which marks the southernmost part of Mackenzie Peninsula and the W side of the entrance to Wilton Bay, in the W part of

Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Davidson, first mate of the expedition ship *Scotia*. Not: Cabo Díaz.

Davidson, Mount 76°43'S, 161°58'E

Mountain, 1,560 m, standing at the head of Albrecht Penck Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for a member of the ship's company of the *Morning*, relief ship to the expedition.

Davidson Glacier 82°49'S, 166°07'E

A glacier in the Holland Range, flowing N along the E side of Longstaff Peaks into the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. E.A. Davidson, USN, Commanding Officer of the USS *Edisto* during USN OpDFrz 1963.

Davidson Island 66°26'S, 66°37'W

A small, dome-shaped ice-covered island between Wollan Island and Shull Rocks in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1958–59) and from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for William L. Davidson, American physicist who used neutron diffraction to determine the position of the hydrogen atoms in ice.

David Valley 77°37'S, 162°08'E

A small partially ice-free valley lying above the Conrow Glacier and E of Horowitz Ridge in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party to the valley in 1967–68, for Charles N. David, a member of that party.

Davies, Cape 71°46'S, 100°23'W

Ice-covered cape at the NE end of Hughes Peninsula, Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Frank Davies, physicist with the ByrdAE in 1928–30.

Davies, Cape: see Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E

Davies Bay 69°18'S, 158°34'E

A bay on the coast, 10 mi wide, between Drake Head and Cape Kinsey. Discovered in February 1911 from the *Terra Nova* (Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN) of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for Francis E.C. Davies, shipwright on the *Terra Nova*. Not: Davis Bay.

Davies Dome 63°53'S, 58°03'W

A small ice dome with rock walls at the margins, rising to 400 m southeast of Stoneley Point on James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Gwion ("Taff") Davies, general assistant on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy, 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Davies Escarpment 85°32'S, 89°48'W

An east-facing ice escarpment over 10 mi long, located southward of Bermel Escarpment in the southern part of the Thiel Mountains. The feature appears to be devoid of rock outcroppings. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party of 1960–61. Named after William E. Davies, USGS geologist aboard the icebreaker *Atka* in the Antarctic reconnaissance cruise of 1954–55 in search of station sites for use during the International Geophysical Year.

Davies Gilbert Strait: see Gilbert Strait 63°38'S, 60°16'W

Davies Heights 62°11'S, 58°56'W

An elevated area, roughly elliptical in form and 1 mi long, rising to 150 m in north-central Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The feature has steep sides and an undulating top which rise 60 m above the surrounding plain. Named by the UK-APC for Robert E.S. Davies, BAS geologist who worked in this area, 1975–76.

Davies Top 69°24'S, 64°56'W

A conspicuous isolated peak (2,360 m) on the E side of Wakefield Highland, near the head of Lurabee Glacier in northern Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Anthony G. Davies of FIDS, Medical Officer at Horseshoe Island and Stonington Island, 1960.

Davis, Cape 66°24'S, 56°50'E

A rounded ice-covered cape along the N coast of Edward VIII Plateau, 9 mi E of Magnet Bay. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930, by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Capt. John King Davis, Director of Navigation under the Commonwealth Government and ship's captain and second in command of the BANZARE.

Davis, Cape: see Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E

Davis, Mount 78°06'S, 86°15'W

Mountain over 3,800 m located 1 mi N of Mount Bentley in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, and named for Leo E. Davis, geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Davis, Point 60°46'S, 44°39'W

Point 1.2 mi WNW of Point Rae on the N side of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for W.G. Davis, Director of the Argentine Meteorological Office.

Davis Anchorage 68°34'S, 77°55'E

An anchorage about 1 mi in extent with general depths of 10 to 13 fathoms, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. It is bounded on the west by Krat Rocks and Hobby Rocks, and on the east by the rocks and shoal water extending 0.5 mi offshore from Davis Station. The anchorage has been used by ANARE ships to Davis Station, for which it is named, since 1957.

Davis Bay 66°08'S, 134°05'E

A bay about 12 mi wide at the entrance between Cape Cesney and Lewis Island. Discovered from the *Aurora* by the AAE (1910–14) under Douglas Mawson. Named by Mawson for Capt. John King Davis, master of the *Aurora* and second-in-command of the expedition.

Davis Bay: see Salmon Bay 77°56'S, 164°33'E

Davis Bay: see Davies Bay 69°18'S, 158°34'E

Davis Coast 64°00'S, 60°00'W

That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Kjellman and Cape Sterneck. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. John Davis, American sealer who made the first recorded landing on the continent of Antarctica at Hughes Bay on this coast in the *Cecilia*, Feb. 7, 1821. Not: Costa del Presidente González Videla, Palmer Coast.

Davis Creek: see Salmon Stream 77°56'S, 164°30'E

Davis Gilbert Strait: see Gilbert Strait 63°38'S, 60°16'W

Davis Glacier 75°45'S, 162°10'E

A heavily crevassed glacier, 15 mi long, draining the NW slopes of Mount George Murray and flowing to the coast of Victoria Land opposite the S end of Lamplugh Island. The glacier contributes to ice that flows N along the W side of Lamplugh Island and to the Cheetham Ice Tongue. First charted by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, who named it for John King Davis, first officer and later captain of the expedition ship *Nimrod*.

Davis Glacier: see Salmon Glacier 77°58'S, 164°05'E

Davis Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Davis Hills 86°52'S, 150°00'W

A small group of hills lying at the S side of Klein Glacier where the latter enters Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Parker Davis, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 in Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E

An ice piedmont about 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, located along the N side of Missen Ridge on the N coast of Victoria Land. The name "Cape Davis," after John E. Davis, Second Master of the *Terror*, was given to a cape in the immediate area by Capt. James C. Ross in 1841. Since no significant cape exists here, the US-ACAN and NZ-APC have reapplied the name Davis to this ice piedmont. Not: Cape Davies, Cape Davis.

Davis Ice Rise 74°56'S, 110°18'W

An ice rise, 4 mi long, near the terminus of Smith Glacier, 8 mi SE of Mayo Peak, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966 and Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Arthur R. Davis, USN, Supply Officer, OpDFrz, 1975–76 and 1976–77.

Davis Island 64°06'S, 62°04'W

An island about 2 mi long, situated in a position which blocks much of the channel between Brabant Island and Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was photographed and roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. The naming, by J.B. Charcot, leader of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903–05, honors Walter G. Davis, director of the Argentine government meteorological office at the time of the French exploration.

Davis Islands 66°40'S, 108°25'E

A small group of rocky islands lying in the west part of the entrance to Vincennes Bay. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Malcolm Davis, bird curator of the zoo, Washington, DC, who served as biologist aboard the ship *North Star* during the U.S. Antarctic Service (1939–41) and as ornithologist during USN Operation Windmill (1947–48).

Davis Knoll 82°10'S, 155°01'E

A partly ice-covered knoll, standing 6 mi N of Mount Ester at the head of Lucy Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for

Thomas C. Davis, Jr., USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62.

Davis Nunataks 85°37'S, 166°36'E

A small cluster of rock nunataks 3 mi NW of Mount Ward, the feature being a southern outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald N. Davis, USARP geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Davis Peninsula 66°35'S, 98°47'E

Elongated ice-covered peninsula, 3 mi wide, between Reid Glacier and Northcliffe Glacier. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Capt. John King Davis.

Davis Promontory 84°41'S, 96°30'W

A low promontory, completely snow covered, near the NE end of Havola Escarpment. This promontory which faces southward was occupied by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Walter L. Davis, Chief Construction Mechanic, USN, who wintered over at Ellsworth Station, 1957, and Byrd Station, 1960. Davis was a member of the 11 man tractor party, led by Maj. Antero Havola, that journeyed from Byrd Station to South Pole Station, 1960–61. On Dec. 25, 1960, the party passed a few miles northward of this promontory.

Davis Ridge 71°24'S, 63°00'W

A ridge of irregular shape, apparently an outlier of the Mount Jackson massif. It rises above the ice surface 6 mi ESE of the summit of Mount Jackson in the E part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Brent L. Davis, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1971, and in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1974–75 season.

Davis Saddle 76°23'S, 147°09'W

An ice saddle just eastward of Mitchell Peak on Guest Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Clinton S. Davis, BM2, USN, Boatswain's Mate aboard USS *Glacier* along this coast, 1961–62.

Davis Sea 66°00'S, 92°00'E

An area of the sea along the coast of Antarctica between West Ice Shelf and the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered by AAE (1911–14) from the *Aurora*. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson for Capt. J.K. Davis, master of the *Aurora* and second in command of the expedition.

Davis Valley 82°28'S, 51°09'W

An ice-free valley just E of Forlidas Ridge in northeast Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward H. Davis, construction mechanic with the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Davisville Glacier 85°17'S, 128°30'W

A glacier about 30 mi long which drains the north slopes of the Wisconsin Range, between Lentz and Moran Buttresses, and trends northwestward to merge with the lower portion of the Horlick Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Davisville, Rhode Island, location of the Construction Battalion Center responsible for cargo matters for USN Operation Deep Freeze on the east coast.

Dawson, Mount 77°46'S, 86°21'W

Sharp, pyramidal mountain (2,695 m) located 2.5 mi NW of Mount Reimer in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, and named after Maj. Merle R. Dawson (d.1986), USA, leader of the Army-Navy Trail Party which established an oversnow route from Little America V to the site of Byrd Station in November–December 1956; Project Manager for Ship Operations in the Office of Polar Programs, NSF, 1965–70.

Dawson and Lambton, Mount: see Dawson-Lambton, Mount 78°54'S, 160°37'E

Dawson Head 70°43'S, 61°57'W

A high coastal point, or headland, along the NW side of Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Opie L. Dawson, USCG (Ret.), Commanding Officer of the USCGC *Glacier* during the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968.

Dawson-Lambton, Mount 78°54'S, 160°37'E

A mountain, 2,295 m, standing 3 mi SW of the summit of Mount Speyer in the Worcester Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named after the Misses Dawson-Lambton, contributors to the expedition. Not: Mount Dawson and Lambton.

Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08'S, 26°45'W

A heavily-crevassed glacier entering southeastern Weddell Sea immediately west of Brunt Ice Shelf. Discovered in January 1915 by a British expedition led by Shackleton. He named it for Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, benefactress of the Shackleton expeditions. Not: Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Glaciari Buenos Aires.

Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream: see Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08'S, 26°45'W

Dawson Nunatak 70°13'S, 65°02'E

A nunatak about 3 mi SSE of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for P.L. Dawson, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1964.

Dawson Peak 83°50'S, 162°33'E

A prominent ice-free peak, 2,070 m, 5 mi SW of Mount Picciotto in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN after John A. Dawson, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1958.

Day, Cape 76°18'S, 162°46'E

A cape on the coast of Victoria Land 11 mi E of Mount Gauss. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named this cape after Bernard C. Day, electrician and motor expert with the expedition.

Day Island 67°15'S, 67°42'W

Island, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately S of The Gullet and 2 mi N of Wyatt Island in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, who used the provisional name Middle Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and renamed by them for V. Admiral Sir Archibald Day, Hydrographer to the Navy. Not: Isla Tinguiririca, Middle Island.

Daykovaya Peak 71°28'S, 12°11'E

Prominent peak, 1,995 m, rising between Mount Hansen and Kåre Bench in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Daykovaya (dike mountain).

Dayman, Cape 70°46'S, 167°24'E

A cape on the N side of Tapsell Foreland that forms the S side of the entrance to Yule Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it after Joseph Dayman, mate on the ship *Erebus*.

Dayné, Mount: see Dayné Peak 64°54'S, 63°36'W

Dayné Peak 64°54'S, 63°36'W

Distinctive pyramidal peak, 730 m, immediately NE of Cape Errera, the SW tip of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Pierre Dayné, mountain guide and member of the expedition. Not: Mount Dayné.

Dayton, Mount 85°44'S, 158°41'W

A mainly ice-free mountain, 1,420 m, at the E side of Amundsen Glacier, standing 5 mi W of Mount Goodale in the Hays Mountains. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Paul K. Dayton III, biologist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1964.

Deacock Glacier 53°11'S, 73°31'E

A glacier close W of Lavett Bluff on the S side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE, 1948–63. Named by ANCA for W. Deacock, a member of ANARE on Heard Island in 1963.

Deacon, Cape 73°14'S, 59°50'W

Ice-covered cape forming the SE tip of Kemp Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably first seen by members of the USAS who photographed a portion of Kemp Peninsula while exploring this coast from the air in December 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by UK-APC after George E.R. Deacon (1906–84), English oceanographer and member of the Discovery Investigations staff, 1927–39; Director of the National Institute of Oceanography, 1949–71. Not: Punta Alborno.

Deacon Hill 60°34'S, 45°48'W

Conspicuous ice-covered peak, 330 m, on the divide between Bridger Bay and Norway Bight in the W part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in 1821 by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell on the occasion of their joint cruise, and roughly charted on Powell's map published in 1822. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for George E.R. Deacon, member of the hydrological staff of the Discovery Committee. Not: Cerro Diácono.

Deacon Peak 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Peak, 170 m, marking the summit of Penguin Island, at the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for George E.R. Deacon.

Dead End Glacier 54°47'S, 35°56'W

Glacier flowing E from the S end of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia into the W side of Salomon Glacier. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and so named by the UK-APC because there is no route for sledging parties from the head of this glacier to the N shore of Drygalski Fjord.

Dead Glacier: see König Glacier 54°10'S, 36°48'W

Deadmond Glacier 71°58'S, 96°20'W

Glacier about 6 mi long, flowing from the E side of Evans Peninsula on Thurston Island into Cadwalader Inlet. Discovered by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert B. Deadmond, executive officer of the USS *Burton Island*, forming part of this expedition.

Deakin, Mount 84°40'S, 170°40'E

A prominent mountain, 2,810 m, at the E side of Beardmore Glacier, just N of the mouth of Osicki Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by Shackleton for Sir Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, who had supported the expedition.

Deakin Bay 68°23'S, 150°10'E

A wide, open bay on the coast between Horn Bluff and Cape Freshfield. The bay was roughly delineated by the Far Eastern Party of AAE (1911–14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia in 1910. In certain historical accounts and charts this feature has been correlated with "Peacocks Bay" of the U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN. Not: Peacocks Bay.

De Alencar, Mount: see Alencar Peak 65°24'S, 63°53'W

De Alencar, Sommet: see Alencar Peak 65°24'S, 63°53'W

Dean, Mount 85°32'S, 163°00'W

A mountain, 1,620 m, standing at the NE end of the Quarles Range, 2 mi NE of Mount Belez. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen's polar party in 1911. First mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Jesse D. Dean, meteorologist with the South Pole Station party of 1962.

DeAngelo Glacier 71°54'S, 170°10'E

Tributary glacier which drains the slopes of Mount Robinson in the Admiralty Mountains. It flows SE to enter Moubray Glacier southward of Mount Ruegg. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. DeAngelo, Airman First-Class, USAF, who perished in the C-124 Globemaster crash in this vicinity in 1958.

Dean Island 74°30'S, 127°35'W

An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying within the Getz Ice Shelf and midway between Grant Island and Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First sighted from a distance of 20 mi from the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 5, 1962. Named for Chief Warrant Officer S.L. Dean, USN, Electrical Officer on the *Glacier* at the time of discovery.

Dean Nunataks 74°31'S, 98°48'W

Two nunataks lying about 6 mi ENE of Mount Moses in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for William S. Dean of Pleasanton, Texas, who served as ham radio contact in the U.S. for the Ellsworth Land Survey party of

1968–69, and for other USARP field parties over a three year period.

Dean Rocks 67°48'S, 68°56'W

Group of four rocks lying between Preston and Biggs Islands in Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Engineer Mechanic Thomas Dean of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which first charted this feature in 1963.

Dearborn, Mount 77°14'S, 160°08'E

Mountain, 2,300 m, between Mount Littlepage and the N part of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964, for John Dearborn, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1959 and 1961.

Deardorff, Mount 85°48'S, 162°34'W

Prominent peak, 2,380 m, surmounting the massive ridge dividing the heads of Moffett and Steagall Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for J. Evan Deardorff who made cosmic ray studies at McMurdo Station in 1964.

DeAtley Island 73°18'S, 73°54'W

A large ice-covered island lying 10 mi E of Spaatz Island at the S side of Ronne Entrance. The island was sighted and roughly mapped from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Later named by Finn Ronne for Col. Ellsworth DeAtley, USA, and his wife Thelma DeAtley, who contributed clothing and food in support of RARE.

Débarquement Rock 66°36'S, 140°04'E

Ice-free rock 0.1 mi long marking the N end of the Dumoulin Islands and the NE end of Géologie Archipelago. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville landed on a rocky islet in this vicinity in January 1840 and gave the name "Rocher du Débarquement." Positive identification of this feature has not been made, but on the basis of air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and surveys and geological studies made by the FrAE during the 1950–52 period, the seaward position of Débarquement Rock is believed to correlate with the feature so named by d'Urville.

Debenham, Mount: see Debenham Peak 67°21'S, 50°26'E

Debenham Glacier 77°10'S, 162°38'E

Glacier flowing into the northern part of Wilson Piedmont Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrNAE (1901–04). It was named by the BrAE (1910–13) for Frank Debenham, geologist with the expedition and Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1925–48.

Debenham Islands 68°08'S, 67°07'W

Group of islands and rocks lying between Millerand Island and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill; the BGLE base was on Barry Island, in the center of the group, during part of this time. Named for Frank Debenham, who served as member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Debenham Peak 67°21'S, 50°26'E

Peak, 1,140 m, lying S of Amundsen Bay in the Scott Mountains, about 7 mi E of Mount Cronus. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Frank Debenham. The peak was more accurately positioned by ANARE, 1954–58. Not: Mount Debenham.

DeBreuck, Mount 71°16'S, 35°40'E

The northernmost massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. The feature is mainly ice free, linear in plan, and rises to about 2,000 meters. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, who named it for William DeBreuck, glaciologist and observer aboard Belgian aircraft during reconnoitering flights in this area.

DeBreuck Glacier 82°53'S, 162°50'E

Glacier, 8 mi long, which is a southern tributary to Kent Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by the US-ACAN for William DeBreuck, USARP glaciologist at the South Pole Station, 1962–63.

DeBusk, Mount: see DeBusk Scarp 69°23'S, 62°57'W

DeBusk Scarp 69°23'S, 62°57'W

Nearly vertical rock cliff, 2 mi long and rising to 300 m, at the S side of the mouth of Bingham Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This feature was photographed from the air in 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and again in 1940 by members of the USAS who also sledge surveyed along this coast. It was resighted by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it after Clarence DeBusk, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Texas, who was of assistance to the RARE in the preparation for the voyage south. Not: Mount DeBusk.

Debussy Heights 69°53'S, 71°23'W

Heights which rise to 1,300 m (at Ravel Peak) E of Mozart Ice Piedmont in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Claude Debussy (1862–1918), French composer.

Debutante Island 69°34'S, 75°30'E

A narrow island which is the southernmost of the Søstrene Islands. The island is ice covered except for a small rock outcrop and barely protrudes above the general level of the Publications Ice Shelf. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named Debutante in 1952 by John H. Roscoe because the island is just beginning to “come out” from under its ice cover.

De Camp Nunatak 72°16'S, 160°22'E

A lone nunatak standing 3 mi SE of Welcome Mountain in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Michael A. de Camp, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Decazes, Point: see Decazes Island 66°26'S, 67°20'W

Decazes Island 66°26'S, 67°20'W

An island 0.5 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Belding Island at the SW extremity of the Biscoe Islands. The island is one of the largest of many small islets and rocks that fringe the northern side of Matha Strait. The vicinity was charted by the FrAE (1908–10) under Jean B. Charcot, who applied the name “Pointe Decazes” to the south end of an island in this approximate position. The original application has been altered in recent years, and the name Decazes is now established in usage for the entire island described. Not: Point Decazes.

Decennial Peak 84°22'S, 166°02'E

A peak (4,020 m) situated 3 mi SW of Mount Kirkpatrick in Queen Alexandra Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–65. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the Decennial of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, in 1970, the same year the University celebrated its Centennial. The University and the Institute have been very active in Antarctic investigations since 1960.

Decepción, Isla: see Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

Deception Glacier 78°33'S, 158°33'E

Glacier between the Warren and Boomerang Ranges, flowing S into upper Mulock Glacier. So named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) because it appears to lead directly into Skelton Névé but instead drains southward.

Deception Harbor: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

Ring-shaped island 8 mi in diameter, with a narrow entrance into a central landlocked harbor (a drowned breached crater), lying nearly 10 mi S of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Isla Decepción, Teil Island, Yaroslav Island.

Deception Plateau 73°15'S, 164°50'E

High, ice-covered plateau, 11 mi long and 6 mi wide, which is bounded by Aviator Glacier, Pilot Glacier and Mount Overlord, in Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because of its deceptively small appearance when viewed from a distance.

Decker Glacier 77°28'S, 162°47'E

A steep, narrow glacier that drains the NE slopes of Mount Newall in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate William D. Decker, USN, of Squadron VXE-6, who died at McMurdo Station on Oct. 11, 1971.

Découverte, Cape 66°46'S, 141°33'E

The point of rocks which marks the northwest extremity of Curzon Islands along Adélie Coast. Discovered on January 21, 1840 by the French Antarctic Expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville who gave the name “Cap de la Découverte” (cape of the discovery). It was the first rocky point of the coast seen by members of the expedition. Not: Cape Discovery.

De Dion Islets: see Dion Islands 67°52'S, 68°43'W

Dedo, Bahía: see Briand Fjord 65°01'S, 63°01'W

Dedo, Isla: see Danco Island 64°44'S, 62°37'W

Dedo, Mount 64°39'S, 62°33'W

Conspicuous needle-like peak, 695 m, standing S of Orne Harbor on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954 and is descriptive, “dedo” meaning finger in Spanish. Not: Zeiss Needle.

Dedo, Punta: see Toe, The 62°20'S, 59°11'W

Dedo, Punta: see Finger Point 56°41'S, 27°13'W

Dee Ice Piedmont 68°40'S, 66°58'W

An ice piedmont between Pavie Ridge and the mouth of Clarke Glacier on the E side of Mikkelsen Bay, W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936–37, and by FIDS, 1948–50. Photographed by RARE, Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Named by UK-APC after John Dee (1527–1608), English mathematician and pioneer teacher of navigation methods for 30 years during a period of great maritime expansion and exploration.

Dee Island 62°26'S, 59°47'W

Island with a conspicuous sharp peak at its S end, lying 2.5 mi E of Ongley Island, close off the N side of Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Deeley, Mount 67°01'S, 66°13'W

A mountain 2,150 m, standing 6 mi NE of Salmon Cove in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Richard M. Deeley, British geologist who made important investigations of the structure and flow of glaciers.

Dee Nunatak 74°28'S, 136°31'W

A rock nunatak which appears to be within the flow of Garfield Glacier, in the W part of McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. The feature lies 1 mi W of Rhodes Icefall. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Thomas H. Dee, USN, Medical Officer at Byrd Station, 1970.

Deep Freeze Range 74°15'S, 163°45'E

A rugged mountain range, over 80 mi long and about 10 mi wide, rising between Priestley and Campbell Glaciers in Victoria Land and extending from the edge of the polar plateau to Terra Nova Bay. Peaks in the low and mid portions of the range were observed by early British expeditions to the Ross Sea. The range was mapped in detail by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the splendid support to research provided by the U.S. Navy's Operation Deep Freeze expeditions to Antarctica for many years beginning in 1954.

Deep Inlet: see Greene Inlet 54°03'S, 38°01'W

Deep Lake 77°34'S, 166°13'E

A small elongate lake 0.5 mi N of Cape Barne, Ross Island. The descriptive name was applied by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Defant Glacier 72°32'S, 61°35'W

Glacier 2 mi wide at its mouth, which flows ESE to the W side of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Prof. Albert Defant, German oceanographer (Austrian born) who was director of the Inst. für Meereskunde (German Hydrographic Office), 1927–46.

Defence Bay: see Table Bay 61°09'S, 55°24'W

Defile, The 77°39'S, 162°43'E

Narrow ice-free passageway between the terminus of Sues Glacier and the talus-covered slope of Nussbaum Riegel in Taylor

Valley, Victoria Land. Charted and descriptively named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

DeGanahl Glacier 85°13'S, 170°35'W

A narrow, steep-walled glacier about 10 mi long, flowing SE from Jones Peak into the W side of Liv Glacier, opposite June Nunatak. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole Flight in November 1929 and named for Joe DeGanahl, navigator and dog driver and member of the Supporting Party, ByrdAE, 1928–30.

De Geer Glacier: see Harker Glacier 54°22'S, 36°32'W

Degerfeldt, Mount 66°58'S, 51°01'E

Mountain 3.5 mi S of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for C. Degerfeldt, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

De Gerlache, Cape: see Gerlache, Cape 66°30'S, 99°02'E

De Gerlache, Mount: see Gerlache, Mount 74°59'S, 162°26'E

De Gerlache Point: see Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W

De Gerlache Strait: see Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W

DeGoes Cliff 71°44'S, 161°54'E

A steep rock cliff on the W side of Morozumi Range. The cliff is over 6 mi long, its northern end being 6 mi SW of Mount Van Veen. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Louis DeGoes of the National Academy of Sciences, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Polar Research, National Research Council.

De Guebriant Islets: see Guébriant Islands 67°48'S, 68°25'W

De Haven Glacier 67°03'S, 127°32'E

A broad glacier flowing to the SW corner of Porpoise Bay. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Edmund H. De Haven, Acting Master on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Deildedalen Valley 71°24'S, 12°43'E

Small valley partly filled with ice and opening to the north, lying between Mount Deildenapen and a similar mountain mass just westward in the Östliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Deildedalen (the dividing valley).

Deildegasten Ridge 71°29'S, 12°42'E

A ridge about 5 mi long which rises just S of Deildedalen Valley in Östliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Deildegasten.

Deildenapen, Mount 71°24'S, 12°46'E

A broad mountain mass rising to 2,050 m and forming the E wall of Deildedalen Valley in the Östliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Deildenapen (the dividing mountain).

Deimos Ridge 71°56'S, 68°36'W

Prominent, narrow rocky spur of sandstone and shales, 3 mi SW of Phobos Ridge and Mars Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for its association with Mars Glacier, Deimos being the outer of two satellites of Mars.

Dekefjellet Mountain 71°58'S, 13°25'E

An elongated mountain, about 3 mi long and surmounted by Kamskaya Peak, standing 1.5 mi W of Skavlrime Ridge in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. The feature is partly rock and partly covered with snow. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. The mountain was replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Dekefjellet.

Dekefjellrantane Hills 72°02'S, 13°23'E

Group of rock hills at the S end of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Dekefjellrantane in association with nearby Dekefjellet Mountain.

DeLaca Island 64°47'S, 64°07'W

A small U-shaped island 0.8 mi W of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The island is one of two main investigation areas in a USARP study of terrestrial arthropods. Named by US-ACAN for Ted E. DeLaca, a member of the University of California, Davis, biological team working this area, 1971–74.

Delaite Island 64°33'S, 62°12'W

Island 1 mi long, lying 3 mi NE of Emma Island in the north-central portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for J. Delaite, a supporter of the expedition.

De la Motte, Cape 67°00'S, 144°25'E

A prominent cape separating Watt and Buchanan Bays. Just southward the continental ice surface rises 520 m at Mount Hunt. Charted by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for C.P. de la Motte, third officer on the expedition ship *Aurora*. It has been conjectured that the high land behind this cape is "Point Case," which the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes saw from what was called "Disappointment Bay" on Jan. 23, 1840.

Delay Point 66°27'S, 98°15'E

Rocky bluff rising to 185 m on the W side of Melba Peninsula, about 6 mi W of Cape Charcot. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and so named by the Eastern Sledge Party of the Western Base because bad weather delayed the party near here for several days in November 1912.

Delbridge Islands: see Dellbridge Islands 77°40'S, 166°25'E

Del Canto, Punta: see Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

Deleon, Mount 80°51'S, 159°57'E

A mainly ice-free mountain, 780 m, located along the S side of Entrikin Glacier, 9 mi WNW of Cape Douglas. Named by

US-ACAN for Emilio A. Deleon, hauling equipment operator, USN, a member of the Byrd Station party, 1963.

Delius Glacier 69°37'S, 71°03'W

Glacier, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing W from Elgar Uplands into Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. More accurately mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of February 1975. Named by UK-APC after Frederick Delius (1862–1934), British composer.

Deliverance Point 65°18'S, 64°07'W

Rocky point 2.5 mi S of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. So named because Charcot and two companions were rescued here after being separated from the ship *Pourquoi-Pas?* for several days, while on an exploration of the area in a small boat. Not: Cap de la Délivrance.

Délivrance, Cap de la: see Deliverance Point 65°18'S, 64°07'W

Dellbridge Islands 77°40'S, 166°25'E

Group of small volcanic islands lying in McMurdo Sound, just S of Cape Evans, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named them for James H. Dellbridge, second engineer with the expedition. Not: Delbridge Islands.

Deloncle Bay 65°05'S, 63°56'W

Bay, 1.5 mi long, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Loubat and Glandaz Points and opening on Lemaire Channel opposite Booth Island. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Recharted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for François Deloncle, French diplomat.

De Loubat, Cape: see Loubat Point 65°04'S, 63°56'W

Delta Bluff 78°41'S, 161°22'E

Steep triangular rock bluff immediately N of the mouth of Delta Glacier, on the W side of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and climbed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because of the shape of the bluff.

Delta Creek: see Delta Stream 77°38'S, 163°07'E

Delta Glacier 78°42'S, 161°20'E

A glacier descending steeply from the Worcester Range between Northcliffe Peak and Delta Bluff to enter the W side of Skelton Glacier. It was provisionally named "Cascade Glacier" because of its broken lower icefalls by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. As this name is a duplication, they renamed the glacier after nearby Delta Bluff. Not: Cascade Glacier.

Delta Island 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying close SE of Lambda Island and E of Alpha Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Hermelo.

Delta Island: see Acuña Island 60°46'S, 44°37'W

Delta Peak 86°35'S, 147°30'W

A very sharp peak marking a pronounced corner point on Ackerman Ridge, 6 mi NE of Mount Gjertsen, in La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, because as seen from the south the colorful rock strata present a well visible form that is suggestive of the Greek letter “Delta.”

Delta Stream 77°38'S, 163°07'E

Small meltwater stream flowing from Howard Glacier into Lake Fryxell in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. First studied on the ground by Troy L. Péwé during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58, and so named by him because the stream has a series of deltas along its length which have been cut through as the stream was rejuvenated, the rejuvenation being caused by the lowering of the former glacial lake. Not: Delta Creek.

Delusión, Punta: see Delusion Point 65°23'S, 62°00'W

Delusion Point 65°23'S, 62°00'W

Point which marks the E end of a rocky range which forms the S wall of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Named by the FIDS, who charted it in 1947. Not: Punta Delusión.

de Margerie, Cape: see Margerie, Cape 66°49'S, 141°23'E

Demaria, Mount 65°17'S, 64°06'W

Mountain with precipitous sides, 635 m, rising immediately SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for the Demaria brothers, French developers of an anastigmatic lens used by the expedition's photographic section. Not: Demaria Peak, Sommet Demaria.

Demaria, Sommet: see Demaria, Mount 65°17'S, 64°06'W

Demaria Peak: see Demaria, Mount 65°17'S, 64°06'W

Demas Bluff 76°34'S, 144°50'W

A rock bluff on the S side of the Fosdick Mountains, 2 mi W of Mount Richardson, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) under R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. Charles J. Demas who provided medical assistance and supplies for the ByrdAE (1933–35) and USAS (1939–41).

Demas Ice Tongue 72°22'S, 103°20'W

Conspicuous ice tongue, about 20 mi long, extending W from Abbot Ice Shelf of Peacock Sound into Amundsen Sea. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the *Bear*, February 1940, and named after E.J. Demas (d. 1979), member of the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Demas Mountains: see Walker Mountains 72°07'S, 99°00'W

Demas Range 75°00'S, 133°45'W

A range about 8 mi long that forms the lower east margin of the Berry Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. The range trends N-S culminating in Mount Goorhigian (1,115 m). Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41, led by Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for E.J. “Pete” Demas, a member of the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Demas Rocks 63°21'S, 58°02'W

A group of rocks off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula in the approach to Huon Bay, 3 mi NE of Cape Ducorps. Discovered in March 1838 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named the rocks for Lt. François Barlatier Demas of the expedition ship *Astrolabe*. The rocks were surveyed by FIDS in 1946.

Demay Point 62°13'S, 58°26'W

Point which forms the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point was known to sealers as early as 1822. It was named almost 100 years later by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Demetri's Peak: see Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Demidov, Cape 54°08'S, 37°44'W

Cape which forms the S side of the entrance to Wilson Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819, and named for Lt. Dimitri Demidov of the *Vostok*. Not: Cape Demidov.

Demidov Island 67°29'S, 48°21'E

Small island 5 mi N of the mouth of Rayner Glacier and 9 mi SW of Hydrographer Islands along the coast of Enderby Land. It appears that the island was mapped by both ANARE and the Soviet expedition in 1957. Named by the Soviet expedition for Lt. Dimitri Demidov of the Russian expedition of 1819–21 under Bellingshausen.

Demidov, Cape: see Demidov, Cape 54°08'S, 37°44'W

Deming Glacier 72°00'S, 168°30'E

Tributary glacier flowing along the N side of Novasio Ridge to enter Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph A. Deming, AE1, USN, Squadron VX-6 Aviation Electrician at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Demon Point 57°03'S, 26°40'W

A spit of coarse boulders which forms the NE tip of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. It was charted and named Spit Point by personnel on RRS *Discovery II* in 1930, but that name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 continues a theme of features named after mythical monsters on this island. Not: Punta Lengua, Spit Point.

Demorest Glacier 67°22'S, 65°35'W

Glacier which flows SE into Whirlwind Inlet between Flint and Matthes Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Max H. Demorest, American glaciologist.

Denais Stack 62°08'S, 58°30'W

Conspicuous rock stack lying 1.5 mi N of Point Thomas on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Anse Denais,” for one of the seamen on the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, was given in 1908–10 by the FrAE under Charcot to a cove on the N side of Ezcurra Inlet. Recent air photos show no cove in this position and the name Denais has been transferred to the feature now described in order to preserve Charcot's naming in the area.

Denauro, Mount 86°27'S, 151°30'W

Mountain, 2,340 m, standing on the W side of Scott Glacier, 3 mi S of Lee Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph Denauro, aviation mechanic with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Dentler Island 72°58'S, 89°57'W

An ice-covered island, 14 mi long, lying in the E part of Abbot Ice Shelf between Farwell Island and Fletcher Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Robert Dentler, USA, coordinating officer on the staff of the Commander, USN Support Force, Antarctica, during Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Denfeld Mountains 76°55'S, 144°45'W

A group of scattered mountains between Crevasse Valley Glacier and Arthur Glacier in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The mountains were explored by the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions (1928–30 and 1933–35) and by the USAS (1939–41) all led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the joint Chiefs of Staff (1947–49), who helped in the planning and organization of Operation Highjump (1946–47) for which Byrd was leader.

Denham, Mount 66°55'S, 52°19'E

Mountain 1 mi NW of Mount Keyser, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for W.M. Denham, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Den Hartog Peak 84°20'S, 178°52'E

A small peak at the W side of the mouth of Ramsey Glacier, 3 mi SE of Woodall Peak. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Stephen Den Hartog, who was glaciologist on the Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59), and wintered at Little America V, 1958.

Denholm, Mount 68°12'S, 49°07'E

A mountain 1 mi SE of Mount Marriner in the Nye Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Denholm, physicist at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Deniau Island 65°27'S, 64°19'W

Small island lying midway between Darboux Island and Lippmann Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Deniau, a donor of numerous gifts to the expedition.

Denise, Bahía: see Larvik Harbor 64°29'S, 62°27'W

Denison, Cape 67°00'S, 142°40'E

A rocky point at the head of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Hugh Denison of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. The feature was the site of the AAE Main Base.

Denison Island 66°18'S, 110°27'E

Island lying 0.25 mi W of Beall Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Dean R. Denison, auroral scientist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Denman Glacier 66°45'S, 99°30'E

Glacier 7 to 10 mi wide, descending N some 70 mi, and debouching into Shackleton Ice Shelf E of David Island. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia in 1911, a patron of the expedition.

Dennes Point 76°41'S, 159°45'E

A dolerite point projecting into Shimmering Icefield from the western side of Shipton Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after a similar dolerite feature on Bruny Island, Tasmania.

Dennison Reef 66°29'S, 66°50'W

A reef between Shull Rocks and Pauling Islands, lying E of the S end of the Biscoe Islands in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE (1947–48) and surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for David M. Dennison, British physicist who took x-ray diffraction pictures which were used to interpret the crystal structure of ice.

Dennistoun Glacier 71°11'S, 168°00'E

A glacier, 50 mi long, draining the N slopes of Mounts Black Prince, Royalist and Adam in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. It flows NW between Lyttelton Range and Dunedin Range, turning E on rounding the latter range to enter the sea S of Cape Scott. The coastal extremity of the glacier was charted in 1911–12 by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. It is named for James R. Dennistoun, New Zealand alpinist who was in charge of the mules on board the *Terra Nova* on her way to Antarctica. The entire extent of the glacier was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. The name Fowlie Glacier (q.v.), a tributary glacier, has been inadvertently misapplied to this feature. Not: Fowlie Glacier.

Dentada, Isla: see Jagged Island 61°54'S, 58°29'W

Denticulada, Isla: see Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W

Denticuladas, Rocas: see Jagged Rocks 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Dentine Peak 71°35'S, 163°44'E

The highest peak (2,210 m) in the NE portion of Molar Massif, Bowers Mountains. Named from association with Molar Massif by geologist R.A. Cooper, leader of NZARP paleontological parties to this area, 1974–75 and 1981–82.

Denton Glacier 77°29'S, 162°36'E

A small hanging glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Newall and terminates on the S wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for George Denton, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1958–59 field season.

Denucé, Mount 66°43'S, 64°12'W

Rounded mountain, 1,535 m, between Mounts Hulth and Haskell on the SW side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Jean Denucé, Belgian polar bibliographer.

Departure Rocks 67°37'S, 62°49'E

Group of 4 steep-sided rocks lying 1 mi N of Peake-Jones Rock in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because ANARE parties going W from Mawson Station on the sea ice always pass through or close to these rocks.

Depeaux Point 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Point forming the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Depósito, Punta: see Store Point 68°12'S, 67°02'W

Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W

Well-defined valley glacier, flanked by lateral moraines, which terminates in a high vertical ice cliff at the head of Hope Bay, in the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and so named by him because, as seen from Antarctic Sound, it appeared to be a possible site for a depot. Not: Glaciér Esperanza.

Depot Island 66°56'S, 57°19'E

Small island in the Øygarden Group, lying 1 mi N of the W end of Shaula Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because a depot was established there by the ANARE during 1956.

Depot Island 76°42'S, 162°58'E

A small granite island lying 2 mi NW of Cape Ross, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party of the BrAE (1907–09) and so named by them because they put a depot of rock specimens on this island.

Dépôt Island 66°37'S, 140°05'E

Small rocky island 0.1 mi long, 0.6 mi NW of Pasteur Island, near the center of the Dumoulin Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1950–51, and so named because personnel on the expedition ship *Commandant Charcot* established a depot there to support the party which surveyed the area.

Depot Mountains: see Depot Peak 69°02'S, 64°36'E

Depot Nunatak 77°45'S, 160°04'E

Nunatak, 1,980 m, standing at the W side of Cassidy Glacier and Quartermain Mountains in Victoria Land. Nearly vertical cliffs of columnar dolerite rise 150 m above glacier level at the E end. So named by the BrNAE (1901–04), on their western journey in 1903, because they made a food depot there, for use on their return.

Depot Peak 69°02'S, 64°36'E

A solitary nunatak, with a single needle-shaped peak, lying about 37 mi N of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers during a southern journey in December 1954, and so named because a depot was established in the vicinity. Not: Depot Mountains.

Derby Island 66°38'S, 140°05'E

Small rocky island close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, lying 0.5 mi SW of Pasteur Island at the S end of the Dumoulin Islands.

Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named because French field parties competed against each other for the honor of being first to reach the island area.

Derbyshire Peak 72°31'S, 161°06'E

A small rock peak 5 mi NNE of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward Derbyshire, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

DeRemer Nunataks 69°45'S, 158°09'E

A group of nunataks centered about 4 mi SE of Mount Blowaway in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Yoeman First Class Dennis L. DeRemer, USN, who served with the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, February 1967 to July 1970.

Dergach, Mount 70°36'S, 163°01'E

A flat-topped, ice-covered mountain located just W of Ob' Bay and S of Lunik Point, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Surveyed by SovAE in 1958 and named after meteorologist A.P. Dergach, a member of SovAE, 1959–61, who perished in a fire at Mirnyy Station on Aug. 3, 1960.

Derocher Peninsula 71°25'S, 73°20'W

Snow-covered peninsula between Brahm's Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Paul J. Derocher, USN, Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), May 1985 to May 1986.

Derom, Mount 71°34'S, 35°38'E

A massif (2,400 m) standing 2 mi S of Mount Eyskens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under the leadership of Guido Derom. Named for Derom by the Centre National de Recherches Polaires de Belgique.

De Rongé Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

De Rothschild Islets: see Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W

Derrick Peak 80°04'S, 156°23'E

A prominent ice-free peak, 2,070 m, overlooking the S side of Hatherton Glacier, 3 mi W of the N end of Johnstone Ridge. Named by US-ACAN for Robert O. Derrick of the U.S. Weather Bureau, who served as assistant to the USARP Representative at Christchurch from 1960 until his death in 1966.

Deryugin, Mount 71°51'S, 11°20'E

Mountain, 2,635 m, on Vindegga Spur in the Liebknecht Range, Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet zoologist K.M. Deryugin. Not: Gora Deryugina.

Deryugina, Gora: see Deryugin, Mount 71°51'S, 11°20'E

Descartes Island 66°47'S, 141°29'E

Rocky island 0.1 mi long, midway between Lagrange Island and La Conchée and 0.9 mi NNE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named after René Descartes (1596–1650), French mathematician and philosopher.

Descent Cliff 77°43'S, 166°53'E

Cliff on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, between Hutton Cliffs and Erebus Glacier Tongue, on Ross Island. Charted and so named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, because it was here that a descent to the sea ice was made.

Descent Glacier 77°51'S, 162°52'E

Short, steep glacier between Briggs Hill and Condit Glacier, flowing NW from Descent Pass into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named because of the adventurous descent made here by the party led by Armitage of the BrNAE, 1901–04. The name seems to have been first used on maps of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Descent Pass 77°52'S, 163°05'E

A pass leading from Blue Glacier to Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the party led by Armitage of the BrNAE (1901–04) because of the adventurous descent to Ferrar Glacier made here via Descent Glacier in 1902.

Deschampsia Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W

A point on the NW side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, 0.3 mi NE of Spindrift Rocks. Descriptively named following BAS ecological research after the Antarctic hair grass *Deschampsia antarctica*, which grows on the slopes near the point. Named by the UK-APC in 1991. Not: Grass Point.

Deschanel Peak 68°55'S, 67°14'W

The summit of an isolated, partly ice-covered mountain, 750 m, rising from the S part of the glacier close SE of Cape Berteaux on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The approved name derives from “Sommet Deschanel” given by J.B. Charcot, leader of the French Antarctic Expedition, in Jan. 1909.

Descubrimiento, Bahía: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Descubrimiento, Isla: see Guépratte Island 64°30'S, 63°00'W

Desembarco, Punta: see Haulaway Point 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Desengaño, Cabo: see Disappointment, Cape 65°33'S, 61°43'W

Desengaño, Cabo: see Disappointment, Cape 54°53'S, 36°07'W

Deseo, Cabo: see Longing, Cape 64°33'S, 58°50'W

Desesperación, Rocas: see Despair Rocks 60°33'S, 46°10'W

Desko Mountains 69°37'S, 72°23'W

A WNW-ESE mountain range on Rothschild Island (q.v.), off NW Alexander Island. The range spans 20 mi from Bates Peak to Overton Peak and rises to c. 1,000 m at Enigma Peak, Fournier Ridge. Seen (in part) from a distance by Bellingshausen, 1821, and Charcot, 1909, but the nature of the feature remained obscure. The range was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp and RARE in 1947 and mapped from these air photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. The range is further defined in U.S. Navy air photographs, 1966, and Landsat imagery, 1975. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Daniel A. Desko, USN, Commanding

Officer, Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1977; LC-130 aircraft commander, 1976.

Desolacion, Puerto: see Blythe Bay 62°28'S, 60°20'W

Desolation, Island of: see Desolation Island 62°28'S, 60°22'W

Desolation Harbor: see Blythe Bay 62°28'S, 60°20'W

Desolation Island 62°28'S, 60°22'W

V-shaped island lying in the entrance to Hero Bay, 5 mi W of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Discovered in January 1820 by a British expedition under Bransfield, and so named by him because of its desolate appearance. Not: Island of Desolation.

Despair, Rocks of: see Despair Rocks 60°33'S, 46°10'W

Despair Rocks 60°33'S, 46°10'W

Group of rocks 2 mi S of Melsom Rocks and 7.5 mi WSW of Penguin Point, the NW tip of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and named by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*, and Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, in the course of their joint cruise in December 1821. Not: Rocas Desesperación, Rocks of Despair.

DesRoches Nunataks 84°53'S, 67°08'W

Two nunataks standing 3 mi E of Postel Nunatak in southwestern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph DesRoches, meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Dessent Ridge 73°25'S, 166°37'E

A mountainous, ice-covered ridge situated 5 mi E of Mount Murchison in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. The ridge trends N-S for 10 miles. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph E. Dessent, meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1961.

Destination Nunataks 72°15'S, 165°28'E

A group of peaks and nunataks, 9 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising to 2,565 m at Pyramid Peak and including Sphinx Peak, Andrews Peak, Mummy Ridge, and unnamed nunataks to the NW, located in NE Evans Névé, 7 mi NW of Barker Range, Victoria Land. This group was visited in 1970–71 by a VUWAE geological party led by M.G. Laird. The name “Destination Rocks” was originally used for the feature because these nunataks were near the northern limits of Laird’s expedition. The name Destination Nunataks, as approved by the NZ-APC and US-ACAN in 1985, applies to the entire group described rather than to two nunataks at the SE end as indicated on some maps. Not: Destination Rocks.

Destination Rocks: see Destination Nunataks 72°17'S, 165°30'E

Destruction Bay 61°59'S, 57°39'W

Bay 5.5 mi wide, lying between Taylor Point and Cape Melville on the E side of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Bay of Destruction in 1821 by Richard Sherratt, Master of the *Lady Trowbridge* from Liverpool, probably because it was in this vicinity that his vessel was wrecked on Christmas Day, 1820. Not: Liverpool Bay.

Detaille Island 66°52'S, 66°48'W

Small island lying 2 mi NW of Andresen Island in the entrance of Lallemand Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Detaille of Punta Arenas, shareholder in the Magellan Whaling Co., who assisted Charcot in obtaining supplies at the company's whaling base at Deception Island.

Detling Peak 75°14'S, 114°52'W

A cone-shaped, ice-covered peak located 12 mi SW of Morrison Bluff in the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for James K. Detling, USARP biologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1966–67.

Detour Island 65°01'S, 63°55'W

Island lying 2.5 mi W of False Cape Renard, on the W side of Lemaire Channel in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the island lies near the entrance to the ships' passage W of Booth Island which provides an alternative route to Lemaire Channel when the latter is blocked by ice.

Detour Nunatak 77°08'S, 160°55'E

A broad nunatak between Frazier Glacier and the upper part of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) because it was necessary to make a detour on the way up the Mackay Glacier, passing S of this nunatak.

Detroit Aviation Society Plateau: see Detroit Plateau 64°10'S, 60°00'W

Detroit Plateau 64°10'S, 60°00'W

A major interior plateau of Graham Land, with heights between 1,500 and 1,800 m. Its NE limit is marked by the S wall of Russell West Glacier, from which it extends some 90 mi in a general SW direction to Herbert Plateau. The plateau was observed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins named it Detroit Aviation Society Plateau after the society which aided in the organizing of his expedition but the shortened form of the original name is approved. The N and E sides of the plateau were charted by the FIDS in 1946–47. Not: Detroit Aviation Society Plateau.

Deux Hummocks, Ile des: see Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Deverall Island 81°28'S, 161°54'E

A small ice-covered island, rising above the Ross Ice Shelf just NE of Beaumont Bay. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for William H. Deverall, radio operator at Scott Base, 1961.

DeVicq Glacier 75°00'S, 131°00'W

A large glacier that drains the area between Ames Range and McCuddin Mountains in Marie Byrd Land and flows N to enter Getz Ice Shelf to the SE of Grant Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. David C. deVicq, USN, engineering officer in charge of building new Byrd Station, 1960–61.

Devil Island 63°48'S, 57°17'W

Narrow island 1 mi long with a low summit on each end, lying in the center of a small bay 1 mi SE of Cape Well-met, northern Vega

Island, S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Not: Djäfvulsön, Isla del Diablo, Teufelsinsel.

Deville Glacier 64°48'S, 62°35'W

Glacier flowing along the S side of Laussedat Heights into Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier is shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Edouard G. Deville (1849–1924), Surveyor-General of Canada, 1885–1924, who introduced and developed photogrammetric methods of survey in Canada from 1888 onward.

Devils Ballroom: see Devils Glacier 86°23'S, 165°00'W

Devils Corrie 60°39'S, 45°25'W

Large and very spectacular cirque, or corrie, midway between Olivine Point and Amphibolite Point on the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49.

Devils Glacier 86°23'S, 165°00'W

A heavily crevassed glacier at the edge of the polar plateau, about 20 mi long and 8 mi wide, draining the S part of the Mohn Basin and flowing NE to enter the upper part of Amundsen Glacier just N of the mountain group consisting of Mounts Wisting, Hassel, Bjaaland and Prestrud. The glacier was encountered by Roald Amundsen's South Pole Party in 1911 and was named by them to describe the extremely rough sledging in the area. Amundsen's route southward, between 168° and 169°W, took the party across the upper or western portion of the glacier. Not: Devils Ballroom, Fandens Brae.

Devils Peak 60°39'S, 45°27'W

Conspicuous rocky peak, 735 m, between Sunshine Glacier and Devils Corrie on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its proximity to Devils Corrie.

Devils Point 62°40'S, 61°11'W

Point forming the SW extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by James Weddell, RN, Master of the brig *Jane*, during the period 1820–23. Not: Punta del Diablo.

Devils Punchbowl 77°01'S, 162°24'E

Bowl-shaped cove (an empty cirque, the floor of which is below sea level) in the SW corner of Granite Harbor, between Devils Ridge and the S side of The Flatiron, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott. Not: Punch Bowl.

Devils Ridge 77°01'S, 162°22'E

Rocky, sickle-shaped ridge extending from the S end of The Flatiron and forming the N wall of New Glacier, close W of Granite Harbor in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Devils Thumb 77°01'S, 162°22'E

Rocky knob, 245 m, marking the central part of Devils Ridge, just W of Granite Harbor in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Devold Peak 72°15'S, 26°44'E

Peak, 3,280 m, between Kjelbotn Peak and Pukkelen Rocks near the head of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1937 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Hallvard Devold, who with H. Riiser-Larsen and O. Kjelbotn attempted the exploration of Princess Ragnhild Coast by dog sledge in 1933.

DeVries Glacier 80°20'S, 157°30'E

A steep tributary glacier just E of Peckham Glacier, flowing from the S slopes of Britannia Range into Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur L. DeVries, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in the 1961–62 and 1963–64 summer seasons.

DeWald Glacier 72°19'S, 167°00'E

A glacier 5 mi long draining the NE slopes of Bramble Peak in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. The glacier flows NW to merge with the terminus of Lensen Glacier where both glaciers join the larger Pearl Harbor Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Bruce F. DeWald, USN, aerographer with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1963 and 1966; forecast duty officer at McMurdo Station during the summer seasons of 1972–73 and 1973–74.

Dewar, Mount 80°32'S, 21°11'W

A mountain rising to c. 1,600 m to the SW of Aronson Corner in the Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Sir James Dewar (1842–1923), Scottish chemist and physicist who invented the thermos flask, c. 1892.

Dewar Nunatak 67°20'S, 68°15'W

Mainly snow-covered nunatak rising to 520 m in the middle of Shambles Glacier, on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Graham J.A. Dewar, BAS geologist at Adelaide station, 1961–63.

Dewart Island 66°13'S, 110°10'E

The central island in the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay. The island was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and its position fixed by ANARE (1956). Named by C.R. Eklund for Gilbert Dewart, seismologist at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Dewdrop Glacier 77°01'S, 162°22'E

Small hanging glacier at the head of Devils Punchbowl between The Flatiron and Devils Ridge, at the SW side of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott, and named for its suggestive appearance, hanging on the edge of Devils Punchbowl.

Dewe, Mount 75°58'S, 68°39'W

Mountain in the SE part of the Hauberg Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Michael B. Dewe, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Dewey, Mount 65°54'S, 64°19'W

Mountain, 1,830 m, standing 8 mi SE of Mount Cheops on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Melvil Dewey (1851–1932), American originator of the Dewey Decimal Classi-

fication, from which the Universal Decimal Classification is derived.

DeWitt, Mount 77°12'S, 159°50'E

Mountain, 2,190 m, rising above the ice plateau just W of Mount Littlepage and Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Hugh H. DeWitt, scientific leader on the *Eltanin*, 1962–63, who also served on the *Glacier*, 1958–59.

DeWitt Nunatak 84°49'S, 67°42'W

A nunatak, 1,295 m, along the face of an ice escarpment 7 mi W of Snake Ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Steven R. DeWitt, meteorologist at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

D'Hainaut Island 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Small island lying in Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the sixth Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1952) for Lt. Ladislao D'Hainaut. Not: Bombay Island, Hainaut Island, Islote Norte.

Diablo, Isla del: see Devil Island 63°48'S, 57°17'W

Diablo, Punta del: see Devils Point 62°40'S, 61°11'W

Diácono, Cerro: see Deacon Hill 60°34'S, 45°48'W

Diamante, Cordillera: see Forrestal Range 83°00'S, 49°30'W

Diamond Glacier 79°51'S, 159°00'E

A small distributary glacier of the Darwin Glacier, flowing ENE into the narrow valley on the N side of Diamond Hill. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and named after Diamond Hill.

Diamond Hill 79°52'S, 159°09'E

A conspicuous snow-free hill which is diamond shape in plan, standing 10 mi E of Bastion Hill at the N side of the lower Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) which surveyed this area.

Diamond Peak 54°12'S, 36°39'W

A peak rising to 610 m W of Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI between 1925–29.

Diamonen Island 64°02'S, 61°17'W

Island lying N of Moreno Rock in Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The island was called Big Diamonen Island by Captain Skidsmo of the *Graham* in 1921–22. The name was shortened by the UK-APC in 1960. Not: Big Diamonen Island, Islote Madariaga, Islote Moreno.

Diana Reef 63°26'S, 56°11'W

Isolated reef lying 3 mi E of D'Urville Monument, Joinville Island, in Active Sound. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1954. Named in 1956 by UK-APC after *Diana* (Robert Davidson, master), one of the ships of the Dundee whaling expedition which visited the Joinville Island area in 1892–93.

Díaz, Cabo: see Davidson, Cape 60°46'S, 44°46'W

Díaz, Cañadón: see Cross Valley 64°16'S, 56°42'W

Díaz, Islote: see Diaz Rock 63°18'S, 58°45'W

Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Cove with the Kupriyanov Islands at the mouth, 10 mi NW of Cape Disappointment, near the E end of the S coast of South Georgia. The cove was known to early sealers as shown by the remains of a sealing vessel found there. It was rediscovered in 1929 by Captain Johannessen and named for his ship *Diaz*. Not: Five Islands Harbour, Johannesson-Hafen, Sealer Cove.

Diaz Rock 63°18'S, 58°45'W

The largest of several rocks close N of the W end of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name was given by the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) for sub-lieutenant Joaquín Díaz Martínez. Not: Islote Diaz.

Dibble Glacier 66°17'S, 134°36'E

A prominent channel glacier flowing from the continental ice and terminating in a prominent tongue at the E side of Davis Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by the US-ACAN for Jonas Dibble, ship's carpenter on the sloop *Peacock* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Dibble is credited with leaving his sick bed and working 24 hours without relief with other carpenters to repair a broken rudder on the *Peacock*, when the ship was partially crushed in an ice bay in 151°19'E and forced to retire northward.

Dibble Glacier Tongue 65°50'S, 135°00'E

A large glacier tongue extending seaward from Dibble Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by the US-ACAN for Jonas Dibble and the unsung crew members of the USEE squadron under Lt. Charles Wilkes, 1838–42.

Dibble Iceberg Tongue 65°30'S, 135°00'E

An iceberg tongue at the seaward end of Dibble Glacier Tongue. The names Dibble Glacier and Dibble Glacier Tongue were applied by US-ACAN in 1955, concurrent with G.D. Blodgett's delineation of the features from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The offshore segment of these two related features was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and 1959, and ANCA subsequently recommended that it be named Dibble Iceberg Tongue. US-ACAN has approved the latter name only for the portion lying seaward of Dibble Glacier Tongue.

Dibdins Island: see Powell Island 60°41'S, 45°03'W

Dick, Mount 80°49'S, 159°32'E

A prominent peak, 2,410 m, standing 6 mi E of Mount Egerton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for R.G. Dick, Surveyor General of New Zealand.

Dickason, Mount 74°24'S, 163°58'E

A prominent mountain, 2,030 m, at the head of Boomerang Glacier in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. First mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Seaman Harry Dickason, RN, a member of the Northern Party.

Dickens Rocks 65°19'S, 65°23'W

Two rocks lying at the N end of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Charles Dickens (1812–70), English novelist. A number of other features in the Pitt Islands are named after characters in his *Pickwick Papers*.

Dickerson, Mount 84°20'S, 167°08'E

A prominent mountain, 4,120 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Kirkpatrick in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Richard G. Dickerson, USN, VX-6 aircraft commander during USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Dickey Glacier 81°35'S, 161°00'E

A glacier 12 mi long, flowing N along the E side of the Surveyors Range to enter Beaumont Bay, Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Willie M. Dickey, USN, commander, Naval Support Units, Antarctica, at Little America V, winter 1957.

Dickey Peak 78°19'S, 84°26'W

A peak in the NW part of Flowers Hills in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford R. Dickey, Jr., electronics technician at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Dick Glacier 84°53'S, 175°50'W

A tributary glacier, 7 mi long, flowing W from Mount Campbell to enter Shackleton Glacier just N of Taylor Nunatak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Alan L. Dick, a member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1964.

Dickinson Rocks 77°33'S, 147°55'W

Isolated rock outcrops near the N end of Hershey Ridge, 9 mi NW of Linwood Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for David N. Dickinson, construction mechanic, USN, at Brockton Station (80°S, 178°W) on the Ross Ice Shelf for two seasons, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Dick Peaks 67°40'S, 49°36'E

Group of peaks 1 mi E of Mount Humble at the E end of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after W. Dick, weather observer at Mawson station in 1960.

Dickson Icefalls 76°02'S, 133°25'W

A north-draining icefalls of moderate slope at an elevation of 1,800 to 2,000 m, located between Mount Moulton and Mount Bursey in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald T. Dickson, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962–63.

Dickson Pillar 71°54'S, 171°11'E

A pillar rock lying close S of Possession Island in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN for Paul B. Dickson, PHC, USN, Photographer of Squadron VX-6 on the flight of Jan. 18, 1958, at the time this feature was photographed.

Dido, Mount 77°29'S, 160°57'E

Prominent peak, 2,070 m, between Mounts Electra and Boreas in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Dieglman Island 66°00'S, 100°46'E

Island about 4 mi long that is largely ice covered but has numerous rock outcrops, lying on the NW side of Edisto Channel in the Highjump Archipelago. First mapped from air photos taken by

USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Dieglman Islets. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956–57) mapped the feature as one island with numerous outcrops. The name has been altered by US-ACAN to apply to the single island. Named by US-ACAN for E.D. Dieglman, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area in 1946–47.

Diego Portales, Punta: see Pylon Point 68°06'S, 65°05'W

Dientes de Dragón, Punta: see Dragons Teeth 63°15'S, 58°39'W

Die Pyramide: see Pyramid Peak 54°00'S, 37°23'W

Dietz, Mount 86°16'S, 153°10'W

A mountain, 2,250 m, just N of the confluence of Souchez and Bartlett Glaciers where it marks the S limit of Hays Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. D.L. Dietz, USN, pilot on photographic flights during Operation Deep Freeze 1964 and 1965.

Dietz Bluff 72°02'S, 62°08'W

A prominent bluff at the head of Hilton Inlet on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The bluff was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, and by RARE, 1947; mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN, in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, after Robert S. Dietz, American marine geologist with Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, Miami, Florida, from 1967.

Dike Cirque 83°14'S, 157°57'E

A semi-circular glacial cirque 1 mi wide in the Miller Range. It is carved into Macdonald Bluffs at the SE base of Kreiling Mesa. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because the granite cliffs surrounding the cirque are cut by numerous black dikes.

Dilemma Glacier 78°45'S, 161°25'E

A steep, broken glacier descending from the Worcester Range into the W side of Skelton Glacier to the N of Ant Hill. Mapped and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named because of difficulties encountered by the geological party in an attempted descent of this glacier.

Dillon Peak 73°17'S, 62°40'W

Peak in the Dana Mountains surmounting the N side of the terminus of Haines Glacier, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond D. Dillon, biologist at McMurdo Station and Palmer Station during the 1966–67 and 1967–68 seasons.

Dilten Nunatak 72°22'S, 3°47'W

An isolated nunatak about 1.5 mi WNW of Dalten Nunatak and 8 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Dilten.

Dimaryp Peak 63°26'S, 57°02'W

The prominent northeastern peak of Mount Carroll, rising to 500 m 1 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Surveyed in 1945 and 1955 by FIDS, who applied the name. This peak is very

similar to and has been frequently misidentified in bad weather as The Pyramid, a peak 0.8 mi to the east. The name is an anagram of pyramid.

Dimick Peaks 78°18'S, 161°56'E

Two peaks, the highest rising to 1,495 m, at the S side of the mouth of Dale Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Dorothy Dimick, USGS cartographer, an Antarctic specialist in the Branch of Special Maps, 1944–76.

Dimitri Peak: see Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Dinamita, Islote: see Dynamite Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Dinghy Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

A point on the S side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named "Pram Point" by DI in 1929. The name Dinghy Point was approved for this feature by UK-APC in 1991 to avoid duplication with Pram Point at Leith Harbor in Stromness Bay. Not: Pram Point.

Dingle Dome 67°03'S, 48°54'E

Ice-covered dome rising above 400 m and surmounting the N end of Sakellari Peninsula, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered in 1956 during flights by ANARE aircraft. Named by ANCA for Robert Dingle, officer in charge at Davis station in 1957.

Dingle Lake 68°34'S, 78°04'E

A salt-water lake lying just W of Stinear Lake, on the Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for Robert Dingle, Officer in Charge at Davis Station in 1957. Not: Remnant Lake.

Dingsør Dome 68°01'S, 67°43'E

A small, distinct ice-covered elevation rising inland from the coast, 11 mi S of Point Williams, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1931 by the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson. Named by Mawson after Captain Dingsør, a Norwegian whale fishery inspector who was aboard the *Kosmos* (Capt. Hans Andresen) in Antarctica that season. The *Kosmos* had supplied coal to Mawson's ship, the *Discovery*, on Dec. 29, 1930. Not: Dingzor Dome.

Dingzor Dome: see Dingsør Dome 68°01'S, 67°43'E

Dinsmoor Glacier 64°22'S, 59°59'W

A glacier flowing E from the S edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, joining Edgeworth Glacier to the NE of Mount Elliott. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Charles Dinsmoor of Warren, PA, who invented the "endless tracking machine," a forerunner of modern tracked vehicles, in 1886; first manufactured commercially by Holt Manufacturing Co. of Stockton, CA, in 1906.

Dint Island 69°17'S, 71°49'W

Rocky island, 1.5 mi long, lying 2 mi off the W side of Alexander Island in Lazarev Bay. Probably first seen from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because a distinctive cirque makes a dent, or dint, on the S side of the island.

Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Small island lying in Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The SovAE called the feature "Ostrov Al'batros" or "Albatross Island" in 1968, but the English form duplicates a name in the Bay of Isles. To avoid confusion, the UK-APC recommended a new name in 1979; *Diomedea* is the generic name for several species of albatross. Not: Albatross Island, Isla Torta, Ostrov Al'batros.

Dione Nunataks 71°56'S, 69°06'W

Rock exposures at the head of Saturn Glacier, 9 mi W of Deimos Ridge in the SE part of Alexander Island. The nunataks appear to have been first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier, Dione being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Dion Islands 67°52'S, 68°43'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying in the N part of Marguerite Bay, 6 mi SW of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for the Marquis de Dion, who donated three motor sledges and whose De Dion-Bouton works produced equipment for the expedition. Not: De Dion Islets.

Diplock Glacier 64°03'S, 58°50'W

A narrow straight glacier, 10 mi long, flowing eastward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, into Prince Gustav Channel 5 mi S of Alectoria Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Bramah J. Diplock, British engineer who made considerable advances in the design of chain-track tractors (1885–1913).

Direction Island: see Bearing Island 64°33'S, 62°02'W

Director, Monte: see Bradley, Mount 63°53'S, 58°37'W

Director Nunatak 66°49'S, 65°06'W

Conspicuous nunatak standing between the heads of Balch and Breiffuss Glaciers, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because this nunatak was used as a landmark by a FIDS sledge party from Dettail Island in 1957 when traveling on Avery Plateau.

Dirtbag Nunatak 85°32'S, 144°52'W

A ridge-like nunatak rising to 940 m, 3.5 mi SSW of Mount Manke, Harold Byrd Mountains. The feature was mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–63. It was visited in 1977–78 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, led by Edmund Stump, and named in the spirit of Coalsack Bluff (q.v.); thin lenses of disintegrating mica and schist form a type of light soil on the slopes of the nunatak.

Disappointment, Cape 54°53'S, 36°07'W

Cape which forms the S extremity of South Georgia. First charted and so named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who upon reaching this position was greatly disappointed in realizing that South Georgia was an island rather than a continent. Not: Cabo Desengaño.

Disappointment, Cape 60°42'S, 45°05'W

Cape midway along the W side of Powell Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name was originally applied to the S end of Powell Island by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821, reflecting their reluctance to terminate their eastward cruise, necessitated by exhausted provisions and unfavorable winds. In recent years the name has been consistently used for the cape on the W side of the island.

Disappointment, Cape 65°33'S, 61°43'W

Cape which marks the tip of the ice-covered peninsula lying between Exasperation Inlet and Scar Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE, under Nordenskjöld, and so named by him because he encountered many difficult crevasses in approaching the cape. Not: Besvikelsens Kap, Cabo Desengaño.

Disch Promontory 83°34'S, 162°52'E

A high, ice-covered promontory, 6 mi long, extending from the E side of Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Carl R. Disch, USARP ionospheric physicist, who was lost at Byrd Station, May 8, 1965.

Discovery, Cape: see Découverte, Cape 66°46'S, 141°33'E

Discovery, Mount 78°22'S, 165°01'E

A conspicuous, isolated volcanic cone, 2,680 m, lying at the head of McMurdo Sound and E of Koettlitz Glacier, overlooking the NW portion of the Ross Ice Shelf. It forms the center of a three-armed mass of which Brown Peninsula is one extension to the N.; Minna Bluff is a second to the E.; the third is Mount Morning to the west. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for their expedition ship *Discovery*.

Discovery Bay 62°29'S, 59°43'W

Bay 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, indenting the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay has been known to sealers in the area since about 1821. It was charted and named during 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Bahía Chile.

Discovery Bay: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Discovery Bluff 77°01'S, 162°37'E

Conspicuous headland forming the W side of the entrance to Avalanche Bay in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901) under Scott, who referred to the feature as Rendezvous Bluff. It was renamed for the ship *Discovery* by Scott's second expedition, the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: Rendezvous Bluff.

Discovery Island: see Guépratte Island 64°30'S, 63°00'W

Discovery Point 54°18'S, 36°29'W

Point formed of glacial moraine, marking the W side of the entrance to Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Probably named by Discovery Investigations personnel in the period following their surveys of 1926–31, presumably for their organization or their ships, the *Discovery* or *Discovery II*, which were utilized in the surveys of South Georgia.

Discovery Point: see Fie, Cape 54°27'S, 3°28'E

Discovery Ridge 84°44'S, 114°06'W

A broad rock ridge with a rather flat summit area. It projects NW from Buckeye Table, Ohio Range, 2 mi NW of Mount Glossop-teris. The name was suggested by William E. Long, geologist of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61 and 1961–62. The first tillite and the first Devonian brachiopods were discovered by the expedition on this ridge, hence the name.

Discovery Rock 54°09'S, 36°35'W

Submerged rock in Stromness Bay, South Georgia, lying 0.7 mi NNE of Ems Rock. The rock was positioned by Discovery Investigations personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, who made surveys of Stromness Bay in 1927 and 1929. They probably applied the name, which is now well established in local use.

Discovery Sound 64°31'S, 63°01'W

An E-W trending channel 0.5 mi wide, between Guépratte Island and Briggs Peninsula, on the NE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The channel was discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, and in 1903–05 was charted by the FrAE under Charcot. During 1927 it was explored by DI personnel on the *Discovery* who applied the name.

Dismal Buttress 85°27'S, 178°42'W

A mainly ice-free rock bluff, overlooking the W side of the head of Shackleton Glacier about 3 mi NW of Roberts Massif. So named because of several depressing incidents experienced here by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62), including the loss of Dismal, the party's only lead dog, which had to be destroyed.

Dismal Island 68°06'S, 68°50'W

Island, 1 mi long and 60 m high, which is mainly ice covered and is the largest of the Faure Islands, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. The Faure Islands were discovered and first charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. The group was visited and surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named this island for its appearance of extreme desolation and lifelessness.

Dismal Mountains 68°05'S, 55°25'E

Group of nunataks about 35 mi SW of Rayner Peak. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956, and surveyed by G.A. Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station in December 1958. So named because the mountains are frequently shrouded in clouds.

Dismal Ridge 78°17'S, 162°48'E

A forked ridge leading N and E from the Mount Kempe-Mount Huggins saddle. It is bounded on the N and W by the Radian and Glimpse Glaciers, and on the S by Kempe Glacier. The two forks enclose the Glee Glacier and descend to Roaring Valley. The ridge was so named by the VUWAE, 1960–61, because of the persistently dismal weather conditions encountered while they were mapping in January 1961, and also because of difficulties encountered in establishing a high food camp on this ridge by helicopter, again owing to the weather.

Ditte, Mount 67°43'S, 68°37'W

Mountain, 1,400 m, surmounting Cape Alexandra in the SE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Alfred Ditte, noted French chemist. Not: Mount A. Ditte.

Diver Point 54°00'S, 38°03'W

A point midway along the N shore of Bird Island, South Georgia. A UK-APC name that derives from the South Georgia Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*) which nests nearby.

Diversion Hills 73°09'S, 163°30'E

Small group of low rock outcrops at the E extremity of Pain Mesa, in Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because the party diverted eastward from their route here to visit Navigator Nunatak.

Divide, The 60°44'S, 45°10'W

A narrow channel between Matthews Island and the SE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted as an isthmus in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørllie; recharted as an isthmus and named descriptively by DI in 1933. The feature was surveyed by FIDS in 1957 and found to be a channel. Not: La División.

Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W

Series of ice-topped peaks, the highest 640 m, rising from the SE end of Coronation Island and extending for 2 mi in a NW direction, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, 1956–58, and named Divide Peaks in association with The Divide (q.v.). Not: Divide Ridge, Picos Divisor.

Divide Ridge: see Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W

Divisor, Picos: see Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W

Dixey, Mount 72°10'S, 68°04'W

Mountain, 1,250 m, standing at the S side of Riley Glacier and 3 mi NE of Carse Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named in 1954 by members of the expedition for Neville Dixey, Chairman of Lloyd's in 1934, who raised a special fund at Lloyd's as a contribution towards the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Dixey Rock 63°28'S, 54°40'W

A rock rising 25 m above sea level, 1.5 mi SE of Darwin Island in the Danger Islands, q.v. Mapped by FIDS in 1953–54 and 1956–58, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC in 1980 after David J. Dixey, Head, Nautical Branch 5, Hydrographic Department.

Dixon, Mount 53°00'S, 73°17'E

A snow-covered peak (705 m) standing 0.7 mi W of Anzac Peak on Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Lt. Cdr. George M. Dixon, RANVR, commanding officer of HMS *Labuan* which landed and relieved the 1948 and 1949 ANARE parties.

Dixon Peak 54°03'S, 38°01'W

Steep-sided peak rising to 420 m at the southern end of Paryadin Ridge, 1 mi N of Cape Paryadin, South Georgia. Roughly charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Lt. John B. Dixon, RN, surveying officer on HMS *Owen*, which surveyed the area in 1960–61. Not: Paryadin Peak.

Dixon Point: see Cardno Point 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Dixson Island 68°08'S, 146°43'E

A high ice-covered island, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, at the W side of the mouth of Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Hugh Dixson of Sydney, a patron of the expedition.

Djävulsön: see Devil Island 63°48'S, 57°17'W

Djupedalen Valley 71°58'S, 7°06'E

A glacier filled valley separating the Mühlig-Hofmann and Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Djupedalen (the deep valley).

Djupedalshausane Peaks 72°05'S, 6°59'E

A group of peaks between the heads of Lunde Glacier and Djupedalen Valley in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Djupedalshausane (the deep valley peaks).

Djupedalsleitet Saddle 72°05'S, 7°22'E

An ice saddle between the head of Djupedalen Valley and Snuggerud Glacier, S of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Djupedalsleitet.

Djupvika 69°44'S, 37°54'E

A bay between Botneset and Djupvikneset Peninsulas in the SW part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvika (the deep bay) because of its deep indentation of the coast.

Djupvikneset Peninsula 69°47'S, 38°06'E

A high, ice-covered peninsula between Djupvika and Havsbøt along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvikneset (the deep bay ness, or promontory) in association with nearby Djupvika.

Djupvikodden: see Djupvik Point 69°43'S, 38°02'E

Djupvik Point 69°43'S, 38°02'E

A point marking the E limit of Djupvika, a bay along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvikodden (the deep bay point) in association with Djupvika. Not: Djupvikodden.

Dlinnoye, Ozero: see Long Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Dlinnoye Lake 70°44'S, 11°39'E

A narrow, serpentine lake, 0.5 mi long, lying close NW of Tsentral'naya Hill in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Dlinnoye (long lake).

Doake Ice Rumples 79°45'S, 67°00'W

An area of disturbed ice in the Ronne Ice Shelf, extending for c. 55 mi in a NW-SE direction between Korff Ice Rise and Henry Ice Rise. First visited and mapped in part by the US-IGY geophysical traverse party from Ellsworth Station 1957–58, led by Edward

Thiel. Further delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1974 and from radio echo sounding by BAS in 1981. Named by the UK-APC after Christopher S.M. Doake, senior BAS glaciologist from 1973, who has contributed to an understanding of the morphology and dynamics of the Ronne Ice Shelf.

Dobbratz Glacier 79°24'S, 85°05'W

A broad tributary glacier which drains the S part of the White Escarpment and flows NE between Watlack Hills and Weber Peaks into Spletstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Maj. Joseph Dobbratz, USMC, pilot who supported the party.

Doble, Monte: see Noire Rock 64°40'S, 62°35'W

Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W

Small island which lies close to the E coast of Anvers Island, 3 mi SW of Ryswyck Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, who gave the name Astrolabe Island. To avoid duplication, the name was changed in 1958 by the UK-APC; Dobrowolski Island is named after Antoni B. Dobrowolski (1872–1954), assistant meteorologist of the BelgAE which explored this area in 1898. Not: Astrolabe Island, Isla Astrolabio, Islote Capitán Martínez Canaveri, Islote Coria.

Dobrynin, Mount 71°42'S, 11°46'E

Mountain, 1,970 m, standing 1 mi ESE of Eidsgvæn Cliff on the E side of the Humboldt Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geographer B.F. Dobrynin. Not: Gora Dobrynina.

Dobrynina, Gora: see Dobrynin, Mount 71°42'S, 11°46'E

Dobson Dome 64°02'S, 57°55'W

A prominent snow-covered, dome-shaped mountain (950 m) between Röhss Bay and Croft Bay, in the N portion of James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS, 1958–61. Named by UK-APC for Alban T.A. Dobson (1885–1962), British civil servant, Secretary of the International Whaling Commission, 1949–59, and President of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 1952–55.

Dockery, Mount 71°13'S, 164°33'E

A mountain, 1,095 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Matthias in the W part of Everett Range, Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Olan L. Dockery, USN Squadron VX-6, pilot who flew photographic flights in northern Victoria Land, Queen Maud Mountains, Britannia Range and the McMurdo Sound area in the 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons.

Doctor Rusch Glacier: see Reusch Glacier 71°29'S, 169°29'E

Dodd Island 69°42'S, 75°38'E

A small island in the SE part of the Publications Ice Shelf about 10 mi S of the Søstre Islands. First mapped by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) from air photos. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for D.M. Dodd, weather observer at Davis Station in 1963.

Dodd Nunatak 71°50'S, 160°24'E

A nunatak 2.5 mi W of Mount Cox in the NW portion of Emlen Peaks in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Walter H. Dodd of the Public Information Office, National Science Foundation, who worked at McMurdo Station in the 1966–67 and 1967–68 austral summers.

Dodge, Mount 84°52'S, 172°22'W

A mainly ice-free peak (1,760 m) on a mountain spur descending northward from the Prince Olav Mountains, at the confluence of Holzrichter and Gough Glaciers. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named for Prof. Carroll W. Dodge, who analyzed and reported upon lichens and lichen parasites for the ByrdAE. 1933–35.

Dodge Rocks: see Afuera Islands 64°20'S, 61°36'W

Dodman Island 65°58'S, 65°46'W

Island 3.5 mi long, lying 4 mi SE of Rabot Island and 10 mi W of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Dodson Island: see Dodson Peninsula 75°32'S, 64°12'W

Dodson Peninsula 75°32'S, 64°12'W

An ice-covered peninsula, 40 mi long, located S of Hansen Inlet on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and named by him after Capt. Harry L. Dodson, USN, a director of the American Antarctic Society (the organizing body of RARE), and for his son, Robert H.T. Dodson, assistant geologist, surveyor, and chief dog team driver with RARE. Not: Dodson Island, Harry Dodson Island.

Dodson Rocks 69°55'S, 68°25'E

Two small, dark rock exposures on the S side of Single Island, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered from an ANARE aircraft in 1969. Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1971. Named for R. Dodson, senior geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971.

Doe Nunatak 72°22'S, 160°47'E

A somewhat isolated nunatak, situated 3 mi WNW of Doescher Nunatak and 15 mi NNW of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN after Wilfred I. Doe, USN, hospital corpsman with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Doescher Nunatak 72°23'S, 160°59'E

A somewhat isolated nunatak situated 13 mi N of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Roger L. Doescher, glaciologist, McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Doggers Bay 69°07'S, 69°09'E

An ice-filled bay about 16 mi long and 5 mi wide on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, between Foley Promontory and Landon Promontory. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. First visited in November 1962 by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by I. Landon-Smith. Named by ANCA after the dog-sledge party.

Doggers Nunataks 67°46'S, 54°51'E

Group of peaks 30 mi SW of Rayner Peak, to the SW of Edward VIII Bay. Photographed in October 1956 by ANARE aircraft and surveyed in December 1958 by G.A. Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station. Named by ANCA for the members of the 1958 ANARE dog sledging party who were always referred to as the “Doggers.”

Doggo Defile 68°44'S, 66°47'W

A narrow, steep-sided defile, in parts less than 1 mi wide, cutting through the coastal mountains E of Dee Ice Piedmont, W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948–50, and 1958. The UK-APC name is descriptive; the NW entrance is only partly visible to sledge parties traveling along the coast, and the true nature of the feature is completely hidden by the surrounding mountains.

Dog Island 65°49'S, 65°05'W

The northernmost of the Llanquihue Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the island faces Cat Island across the navigable channel. Not: Isla Perro.

Dogs Leg Fjord 67°43'S, 66°52'W

Inlet 6 mi long in an E-W direction and 1.5 mi wide, lying directly E of Ridge Island and opening on Bourgeois Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and so named because of its shape. Not: Fiordo Pata de Perro, Seno Pata de Perro.

Dogwatch Saddle 76°53'S, 161°41'E

A snow saddle between Mount Brøgger and Mount Morrison, separating the glacial catchments of the Benson Glacier and Cleveland Glacier in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. A NZARP field party made a late night temporary camp on the saddle in January 1990. The name commemorates the midnight hours kept at this location.

Dohle Nunatak 71°17'S, 66°06'E

A rock feature, consisting of two small peaks and a connecting ridge, between Mount Gleeson and Mount Gibson in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named after C. Dohle, helicopter pilot with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971.

Dokkene Coves 69°14'S, 39°38'E

Two coves just NW of Hamna Bay on the W side of Langhovde Hills, along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and given the descriptive name Dokkene (the docks).

Doktor Nachtigal Gletscher: see Nachtigal Glacier 54°29'S, 36°09'W

Dolan Peak 85°56'S, 133°15'W

A rock peak, 2,070 m, standing 2 mi WNW of Hendrickson Peak in the NW part of the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore G. Dolan, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1959–60.

Dolber, Mount 77°07'S, 145°31'W

A prominent mountain (865 m) with a large snow-free summit, located between Mount Rea and Mount Cooper in the Sarnoff

Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Sumner R. Dolber, USCG, captain of the icebreaker *Southwind* in the Antarctic Peninsula Ship Group (1967–68) and the Ross Sea Ship Group (1968–69).

Dolence, Mount 79°51'S, 83°13'W

A remarkably spired bare rock mountain, 1,950 m, located in the NW extremity of the Enterprise Hills and separated from Edson Hills by the upper part of Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Jerry D. Dolence, geologist and member of the party.

Dolleman Island 70°37'S, 60°45'W

Rounded, ice-covered island, 13 mi long, lying 8 mi E of Cape Boggs, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. Named for Heinrich Dolleman, tractor driver for the East Base.

Dolphin Spur 84°12'S, 172°48'E

A broad ice-covered spur just E of Mount Patrick in the Commonwealth Range, descending N into the upper reaches of Hood Glacier. Its several rock outcrops when seen from lower levels of the glacier resemble a school of dolphins diving through the sea. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Dolton, Mys: see Dalton, Cape 66°53'S, 56°44'E

Domashnyaya Bank 67°39'S, 45°50'E

A shoal, covered by only 0.6 m of water, near Molodezhnaya Station in Enderby Land. It lies close to shore, about 0.5 mi SW of Cape Granat. First charted by the SovAE, 1961–62, which called it “Banka Domashnyaya” (domestic bank), presumably for the nearness of the feature to their station.

Dome 53°05'S, 73°30'E

A rounded, snow-covered peak, 2,410 m, standing 1.1 mi NW of Mawson Peak, near the summit of Heard Island. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by the ANARE in 1948.

Dome, The: see McLeod Hill 68°05'S, 66°30'W

Dome Mountain: see Fusilier Mountain 54°25'S, 36°15'W

Domen Butte 72°43'S, 3°50'W

A snow-topped butte with steep rock sides, just SW of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Domen (the dome).

Dome Nunatak 77°01'S, 161°27'E

Dome-shaped nunatak, 990 m, protruding above the Mackay Glacier, about 4 mi NW of Mount Suess, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Dominion Range 85°20'S, 166°30'E

A broad mountain range, about 30 mi long, forming a prominent salient at the juncture of the Beardmore and Mill Glaciers. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by Shackleton for the Dominion of New Zealand, which generously aided the expedition.

Donald Nunatak 65°05'S, 60°06'W

Nunatak 1.5 mi N of Gray Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for Dr. C.W. Donald, ship's doctor and naturalist on the *Active*, one of the vessels of the Dundee whaling expedition, 1892–93.

Donald Ridge 79°37'S, 83°10'W

A narrow ridge extending S from Mount Capley in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Donald L. Willson, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Donaldson, Mount 84°37'S, 172°12'E

A mountain, 3,930 m, standing 5 mi NNE of Flat Top and W of the head of Ludeman Glacier in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

Donald Woodward, Mount: see Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W

Donald Woodward Mountains: see Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W

Donati, Isla: see Kappa Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Don Bosco, Cerro: see Cairn Hill 63°30'S, 57°04'W

Don Ernesto Glacier: see Ernesto Pass 54°01'S, 37°44'W

Don Juan, Lake: see Don Juan Pond 77°34'S, 161°11'E

Don Juan Pond 77°34'S, 161°11'E

A shallow saline pond located south of the Dais in the South Fork of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. The pond was sighted on Oct. 11, 1961 in a field reconnaissance by U.S. Navy helicopter. In the next three months, a USARP party with George H. Meyer and others made several trips to study the pond. They named it Don Juan Pond for Lieutenants Donald Roe and John Hickey, U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, who were of assistance to the field party. A new mineral, calcium chloride hexahydrate, was discovered in the pond. The name Antarcticite was proposed for the new mineral. Not: Lake Don Juan.

Donnachie Cliff 64°01'S, 58°04'W

A cliff on Ulu Peninsula, James Ross Island, rising to c. 500 m northeast of Back Mesa. Following geological work by BAS, 1985–86, named by the UK-APC after Thomas Donnachie, radio operator on Operation Tabarin at Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Donnally Glacier 81°37'S, 159°18'E

A glacier about 12 mi long in the Churchill Mountains, flowing E along the N side of Swithinbank Range to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Edward W. Donnally, USN, officer in charge of Naval support personnel at McMurdo Station, winter 1962.

Donner Valley 77°37'S, 161°27'E

A small, mainly ice-free valley located NNE of Mount Thundergut in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC, presumably in association with nearby Mount Thundergut, “donner” being a German word for “thunder.”

Donovan Islands 66°11'S, 110°24'E

A chain of about 8 islands lying well offshore, about 5 mi NW of Clark Peninsula in the E part of Vincennes Bay. First mapped from

air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. They were photographed from the air by ANARE in January, 1956. Named after J. Donovan, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and leader of a number of relief expeditions to Heard and Macquarie Islands. Not: Chappel Islets.

Don Pedro Christophersen, Mount 85°32'S, 165°47'W

A massive, largely ice-covered, gabled mountain (3,765 m), surmounting the divide between the heads of Axel Heiberg and Cooper Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen, who named it for one of the expedition's chief supporters who lived in Buenos Aires. Not: Mount Don Pedro Christophersen.

Don Pedro Christopherson, Mount: see Don Pedro Christophersen, Mount 85°32'S, 165°47'W

Don Samuel, Bahía: see Edgell Bay 62°16'S, 58°59'W

Doolette Bay 67°55'S, 147°00'E

A bay lying at the junction of the western side of the Ninnis Glacier Tongue with the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it after G.P. Doolette of Perth, a patron of the expedition.

Doorly, Mount 77°23'S, 162°54'E

A summit surmounting the E part of the rocky ridge between Greenwood Valley and Wright Lower Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named after Lt. Gerald S. Doorly, RN, of the *Morning*, relief ship to the expedition.

Doppelspitz: see Binary Peaks 54°29'S, 36°05'W

Doppler Nunatak 74°51'S, 71°41'W

A nunatak lying SW of Mount Mende in the Sky-Hi Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Christian Johann Doppler (1803–53), Austrian scientist who discovered the Doppler effect in physics.

Dorchuck Glacier 74°44'S, 113°56'W

A narrow glacier, 9 mi long, flowing NE from Jenkins Heights between Klinger Ridge and Ellis Ridge into Dotson Ice Shelf, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67, and Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN after Robert E. Dorchuck, USN, nuclear power plant operator with the Naval Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo Station, summer and winter seasons, OpDFrz, 1965 and 1969.

Dorian, Anse: see Dorian Bay 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Dorian Bay 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Cove on the NW side of Wiencke Island, 0.5 mi ENE of Damoy Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him after Monsieur Dorian, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Not: Anse Dorian.

Doris Bay 54°27'S, 36°08'W

Small bay immediately SE of Saint Andrews Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1929 and is now well established. Not: Little Bucht.

Dorrel Rock 75°26'S, 111°22'W

A rock outcrop 11 mi SW of the summit of Mount Murphy, protruding through the ice near the head of Pope Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Leo E. Dorrel, USN, hospital corpsman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1966.

Dorrer Glacier 82°41'S, 163°05'E

Glacier just S of Mount Heiser, flowing E into Lowery Glacier from the NE slopes of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Egon Dorrer, USARP glaciologist on the Ross Ice Shelf 1962–63 and 1965–66.

Dorsey Island 70°22'S, 71°33'W

Mainly ice-covered island, 12 mi long, lying in Wilkins Sound off the W coast of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly mapped from aircraft by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, and named after Herbert G. Dorsey, Jr., of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist at East Base who devised a method of predicting with exceptional accuracy the periods in which weather would be suitable for flying. Remapped from air photos taken by RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The position of the island and its outline were corrected from U.S. Landsat imagery of 1973–75 and 1979.

Dorsey Mountains 67°04'S, 67°04'W

Mountains just E of Somigliana Glacier in the N part of Arrow-smith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Noah E. Dorsey (1873–1959), American physicist, author of *Properties of Ordinary Water-Substance* (New York, 1940), a comprehensive study of ice.

Dort, Mount 85°54'S, 158°53'W

Conspicuous ice-free mountain, 2,250 m, projecting into the E side of Amundsen Glacier just S of the mouth of Cappellari Glacier. Discovered and first mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Wakefield Dort, Jr., geologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1965–66, and exchange scientist at the Japanese Shōwa Station, winter 1967.

Dory Nunatak 76°47'S, 161°18'E

An isolated sandstone nunatak, 1.2 mi long, rising above the SW part of Flight Deck Névé, 1.5 mi SW of Dotson Ridge, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP party because the feature appears to be sailing in the midst of the glacier névé like a small boat.

Dos Colinas, Isla: see Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Dos Lomos, Islote: see Pyrox Island 68°12'S, 66°41'W

Dos Lomos, Islotes: see Eden Rocks 63°29'S, 55°40'W

Dos Mogotes, Isla: see Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Dos Morros, Isla: see Two Summit Island 62°15'S, 58°57'W

Doss Glacier 82°30'S, 162°21'E

Small glacier just E of Mount Boman, flowing into Nimrod Glacier from the N slopes of Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Edgar L. Doss, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1962–63.

Dot Island 54°03'S, 37°21'W

Tiny island lying 0.6 mi W of Tern Island in the S part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912–13. Surveyed in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who probably so named it because of its size and minute appearance when represented on charts.

Dot Peak 79°46'S, 159°10'E

A small eminence, 1,450 m, marking the highest point of Cooper Nunatak, at the E side of the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because of its small size.

Dotson Ice Shelf 74°24'S, 112°22'W

An ice shelf about 30 mi wide between Martin and Bear Peninsulas on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William A. Dotson, USN, formerly Officer in Charge of the Ice Reconnaissance Unit of the Naval Oceanographic Office, killed in a plane crash in Alaska in November 1964 while on an ice reconnaissance mission.

Dotson Ridge 76°46'S, 161°25'E

A ridgelike nunatak, 1.5 mi long, rising to 1,640 m in the NW part of Flight Deck Névé, Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Morris F. Dotson, electrician at McMurdo Station, 1962. Not: Dotsun Ridge.

Dotsun Ridge: see Dotson Ridge 76°46'S, 161°25'E

Dotten Nunatak 71°57'S, 24°05'E

Nunatak 2 mi N of Smalegga Ridge, near the mouth of Gillock Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Dotten (the lump).

Dott Ice Rise 79°18'S, 81°48'W

A peninsula-like feature that is ice-drowned except for the Barrett Nunataks, about 20 mi long, extending eastward from the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains and terminating at Constellation Inlet at the SW edge of Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Dott, USARP geologist and senior U.S. representative at Bernardo O'Higgins Base, summer 1961–62.

Douanier Rock 66°49'S, 142°04'E

A small rocky island lying close to the coast and just east of Point Alden, the point which separates Adélie Coast and George V Coast. Discovered and named "Rocher du Douanier" by the 1949 French expedition under André Liotard. The name is whimsical. It alludes to the coastal division and the proximity of this island.

Double Curtain Glacier 77°39'S, 163°31'E

Small glacier on the S slope of the Kukri Hills, just SW of Mount Barnes, flowing toward the mouth of Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and so named by them because of its shape.

Doublefinger Peak 76°53'S, 162°15'E

A peak about 4 mi inland from Granite Harbor, just NE of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910–13). A snow filled cleft along the E face of the peak separates two dark rock exposures, suggesting the origin of the name.

Double Islands 66°45'S, 141°11'E

Two small rocky islands lying close E of the tip of Zélée Glacier Tongue and 0.4 mi NNW of Triple Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE, 1949–51.

Doublets, The 66°25'S, 98°40'E

Rock outcrops located centrally on the western side of David Island. Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.

Doubtful Bay 54°52'S, 36°01'W

Small, deeply indented bay, which lies 1 mi ENE of Smaaland Cove and immediately W of Rumbolds Point on the SE coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, who named it for Walter Slossarczyk, third officer of the expedition ship *Deutschland*. Later the names Doubtful Bay and Smaaland Bay (now Smaaland Cove, q.v.) were erroneously transposed on charts of this area. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the name Slossarczyk Bay is not known locally and that this feature is best known as Doubtful Bay. Despite the undoubted priority of Filchner's naming, the name Doubtful Bay is approved in order to conform with local usage. The name Slossarczyk Crag has been approved for the elevation at the E side of the Bay. Not: Bahía Dudosa, Bai Slosarczyk, Green Bay, Slosarczyk Bai, Slosarczyk Harbour, Slosarczyk Bay, Slossarczyk Bay, Smedland Bay.

Doubtful Bay: see Smaaland Cove 54°52'S, 36°03'W

Doubtful Point 54°13'S, 36°36'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Enten Bay, Cumberland West Bay, in South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Dougherty, Mount 82°43'S, 161°05'E

Mountain, 2,790 m, between Mount Sandved and Mount Cara on the main N-S ridge in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Ellsworth C. Dougherty, USARP biologist at McMurdo Sound, 1959–60 and 1961–62.

Douglas, Cape 80°55'S, 160°52'E

An ice-covered cape marking the S side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet, on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of the Admiralty, who persuaded the Admiralty to assign naval seamen to the expedition.

Douglas, Mount 76°31'S, 161°18'E

A striking pyramidal peak, 1,750 m, near the head of Fry Glacier, on the divide between the Fry and Mawson Glaciers. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit in December 1957. Named for Murray H. Douglas, a member of the party.

Douglas Crag 54°46'S, 36°00'W

Crag, 1,670 m, standing 1 mi SE of Mount Macklin at the S end of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for George V. Douglas, geologist with the British expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22.

Douglas Gap 71°05'S, 167°44'E

A glacier-filled gap, 1.5 mi wide, between Hedgpeth Heights and Quam Heights in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Donald S. Douglas, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1959–60 and 1960–61.

Douglas Glacier 73°31'S, 61°45'W

Glacier that flows ENE through the central Werner Mountains in Palmer Land. The glacier merges with Bryan Glacier just N of Mount Broome where it enters New Bedford Inlet. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Everett L. Douglas, biologist at Palmer Station, summer 1967–68.

Douglas Inlet: see New Bedford Inlet 73°22'S, 61°15'W

Douglas Islands 67°23'S, 63°22'E

Two small islands 12 mi NW of Cape Daly. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and named for V. Admiral (later Sir Percy) Douglas, then Hydrographer of the British Navy. The islands were first sighted during an aircraft flight from the *Discovery* on Dec. 31, 1929, and reported to lie in about 66°40'S, 64°30'E, but after the 1931 voyage they were placed at 67°20'S, 63°32'E. In 1956, an ANARE sledge party led by P.W. Crohn was unable to find them in this position, but found two uncharted islands farther south to which the name has now been applied.

Douglas Peak 66°24'S, 52°28'E

Peak, 1,525 m, lying 11 mi SW of Mount Codrington and 8 mi E of Mount Marr. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Flight Lt. E. Douglas, RAAF, pilot with the expedition. Not: Gora Duglas.

Douglas Peaks 80°00'S, 81°25'W

The group of peaks standing S of Plummer Glacier in the SE extremity of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Lt. Cdr. John Douglas, USN, LC-47 pilot who flew to the area to evacuate one of the party for emergency appendectomy.

Douglas Range 70°00'S, 69°35'W

Sharp-crested range, with peaks rising to 3,000 m, extending 75 mi in a NW-SE direction from Mount Nicholas to Mount Edred and forming a steep E escarpment of Alexander Island, overlooking the N part of George VI Sound. Mount Nicholas was seen in 1909 from a distance by the FrAE under Charcot. The full extent of the range was observed by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and its E escarpment first roughly mapped from air photos taken on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The E face of the range was roughly surveyed from George VI Sound by the BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–50. The entire range, including the W slopes, was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the BGLE, 1934–37, for V. Admiral Sir Percy Douglas, chairman of the BGLE Advisory

Committee, member of the Discovery Committee from 1928 until his death in 1939, formerly Hydrographer of the British Navy.

Douglass, Mount 77°20'S, 145°20'W

Ice-covered mountain 8 mi ESE of Mount Woodward on the S side of Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 on aerial flights of the ByrdAE. Named for Malcolm C. Douglass, dog driver at West Base of the USAS (1939–41).

Douglas Strait 59°27'S, 27°14'W

Strait 2 mi wide between Thule and Cook Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. The existence of this strait was first noted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. It was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for V. Admiral Sir Percy Douglas, member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Estrecho San Lesmes.

Doumani, Mount 85°49'S, 137°38'W

Prominent mountain, 3,240 m, standing between Johns and Kansas Glaciers at the N side of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for George A. Doumani, geologist with the Byrd Station winter party in 1959. Doumani explored the Horlick Mountains area that year and in 1960–61, 1961–62 and 1964–65. He visited the Mount Weaver area in 1962–63.

Doumani Peak 77°07'S, 126°03'W

A subsidiary peak (2,675 m) on the southern slopes of Mount Sidley in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN for George A. Doumani, Traverse Seismologist at Byrd Station, a member of the Executive Committee Range Traverse (Feb. 1959) and Marie Byrd Land Traverse (1959–60) that carried out surveys of this area.

Doumer Hill 64°51'S, 63°34'W

Snow-covered pyramid, 515 m, forming the summit of Doumer Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Named in 1958 by the UK-APC, in association with Doumer Island. Not: Monte Capitán, Monte López.

Doumer Island 64°51'S, 63°35'W

Island 4.5 mi long and 2 mi wide, surmounted by a snow-covered pyramidal peak, 515 m, lying between the S portions of Anvers Island and Wiencke Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Resighted and charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Paul Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies and later President of France.

Dove Channel 60°45'S, 45°36'W

Narrow channel bisecting the Oliphant Islands, trending in an E-W. direction between the two larger islands on the N and the main group of smaller islands and rocks on the S, lying 0.4 mi S of Gourlay Peninsula, the SE tip of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name Dove Strait dates back to about 1930, but the generic term channel is approved because of the small size of this feature. Not: Dove Strait.

Dover, Mount 83°46'S, 55°50'W

A mountain, 1,645 m, surmounting the SE end of Gale Ridge where the ridge abuts the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and

USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James H. Dover, geologist with the Patuxent Range field party, 1962–63.

Dovers, Cape 66°29'S, 97°08'E

Cape fronting on Shackleton Ice Shelf, 5 mi S of Henderson Island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for G. Dovers, cartographer with the expedition.

Dovers, Mount 70°08'S, 64°59'E

A high, brown rock ridge 2 mi NW of Mount Dwyer in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It was observed from Stinear Nunataks in 1954 by an ANARE party led by Robert G. Dovers, officer in charge at Mawson Station, and its position plotted in December 1955 by a party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Robert G. Dovers.

Dovers Glacier: see Mulebreen 67°28'S, 59°21'E

Dovers Moraine 53°07'S, 73°42'E

A band of coarse glacial moraine, extending in a N-S direction for 1.5 mi, deposited at the E end of the main mass of Heard Island immediately E of Stephenson Glacier. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Robert G. Dovers, geologist and chief surveyor with the party. Small settlements were occupied near both ends of this morainal belt by American sealers engaged in the extraction of sea-elephant oil during the 1858–82 period.

Dovers Nunatak: see Dovers Peak 69°42'S, 64°26'E

Dovers Peak 69°42'S, 64°26'E

A peak in the W part of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in 1954 by an ANARE party led by Robert G. Dovers, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1954, for whom it is named. Not: Dovers Nunatak.

Dove Strait: see Dove Channel 60°45'S, 45°36'W

Dow, Mount 54°42'S, 36°10'W

Mountain, 1,680 m, standing at the S side of Novosilski Glacier, 1 mi W of the N end of Mount Carse in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for George F. Dow (1868–1936), American whaling historian and author of *Whale Ships and Whaling: A Pictorial History of Whaling During Three Centuries*.

Dowie, Mount 70°42'S, 66°00'E

A ridgelike mountain which rises to a central crest, about 4 mi W of Mount Hollingshead in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in January 1957, and named for Dr. Donald A. Dowie, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1956.

Dowling, Mount 72°27'S, 98°08'W

Small mountain overlooking the S coast of Thurston Island, about 13 mi E of Von der Wall Point. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Forrest L. Dowling, geophysicist at Byrd Station, 1960–61.

Downer Glacier 66°58'S, 56°25'E

Glacier 15 mi long, flowing eastward into Edward VIII Ice Shelf just north of Wilma Glacier. Part of the glacier was mapped by ANARE in 1954 during a sledging journey to Edward VIII Bay led by R. Dovers. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and

named by ANCA for Sgt. G.K. Downer, RAAF, electrical and instrument fitter at Mawson Station in 1958.

Downes Glacier 53°02'S, 73°31'E

A broad glacier flowing N on both sides of Cape Bidlingmaier to the N coast of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for M.C. Downes, ANARE biologist at Heard Island in 1951 and 1963.

Downfall, The 64°48'S, 62°23'W

A mountain (c. 1,500 m) between the heads of Arago and Woodbury Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the feature marked the end of the route from Ore Ice Fringe by which members of the FIDS at Danco Island station had hoped in 1956 to reach Forbidden Plateau. A very steep drop on the E side of the summit precludes further progress.

Downham Peak 64°17'S, 58°54'W

A rock pyramid at the S side of the mouth of Sjögren Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Noel Y. Downham, FIDS meteorological assistant at Hope Bay, who assisted in the triangulation of this area in 1961.

Downs Cone 75°50'S, 116°16'W

One of several small cones or cone remnants along the SW side of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Located 3 mi WSW of Boeger Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bill S. Downs, AC1, USN, Air Controlman at Williams Field near McMurdo Station in the 1969–70 and 1970–71 austral summers. He wintered at Little America V on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1958.

Downshire, Cape: see Downshire Cliffs 71°37'S, 170°36'E

Downshire Cliffs 71°37'S, 170°36'E

A line of precipitous basalt cliffs rising to 2,000 m above the Ross Sea and forming much of the E side of Adare Peninsula along the coast of Victoria Land. In 1841 Capt. James Ross applied the name "Cape Downshire" to a part of these cliffs. He did so at the request of Cdr. Francis R.M. Crozier of the *Terror*, after the latter's friend, the late Marquis Downshire. No prominent cape exists here and, for the sake of historical continuity, the name has been reapplied to these cliffs. Not: Cape Downshire.

Downs Nunatak 69°36'S, 66°40'W

A nunatak rising to 1,000 m between Garcie Peaks and Webb Peak, Crescent Scarp, in NW Palmer Land. The nunatak was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by US-ACAN for Bobby G. Downs, USN, cook, Palmer Station, winter party 1968.

Dow Nunatak 75°01'S, 136°14'W

A small, relatively isolated nunatak 3.5 mi NW of Mount Sinha in the SW part of McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Dow, who participated in glaciological research at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Dow Peak 71°03'S, 163°04'E

A peak located 2 mi ESE of Mount Sturm in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, for its senior geologist, J.A.S. Dow.

Doyle Glacier 66°00'S, 65°18'W

Glacier flowing to the W coast of Graham Land on both sides of Prospect Point. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930), the first Englishman to make a full day's journey on skis, in March 1893.

Doyle Point 65°53'S, 54°52'E

Point between Cape Batterbee and Cape Borley on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Stuart Doyle, who assisted the expedition photographer with the film record. Not: Stuart Doyle Point.

Drabanten Nunatak 73°54'S, 5°55'W

An isolated nunatak about 10 mi W of Tunga Spur, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Drabanten (the satellite).

Drabek Peak 71°05'S, 166°37'E

A peak (2,090 m) 6 mi N of Anare Pass and 9 mi W of Redmond Bluff in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Charles M. Drabek, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65 and 1967–68.

Draeger, Mount 71°09'S, 163°54'E

A mountain, 1,690 m, in the NW part of Posey Range, Bowers Mountains. The mountain overlooks from the E the junction of Smithson Glacier with the Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for chief radioman Ernest J. Draeger, USN, a member of the winter party at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Dragon Cove 62°28'S, 60°08'W

Cove lying SE of Williams Point on the NE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the brig *Dragon* (Captain McFarlane) of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Dragons Back, The 80°23'S, 28°33'W

A mostly ice-free ridge rising to 1,315 m in the W part of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Descriptively named by the UK-APC, 1971, from the spikes on the ridge crest giving an allusion of a dragon.

Dragons Lair Névé 85°51'S, 154°00'W

A névé of about 25 square miles in the Hays Mountains, bounded by Mount Griffith, Mount Pulitzer, Taylor Ridge, and Vaughan Glacier. The feature was mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. During November 1987, the névé was the camp site of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party, which suggested the name. The name derives from the setting, surrounded by peaks, and from the appearance of Mount Pulitzer, the profile of which is remindful of a dragon.

Dragons Teeth 63°15'S, 58°39'W

A small group of rocks off the NE part of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of these black tooth-shaped rocks. Not: Punta Dientes de Dragón.

Drake Head 69°13'S, 158°15'E

A headland forming the W side of the entrance to Davies Bay. Discovered from the *Terra Nova* under Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, in February 1911. Named for Francis R.H. Drake, meteorologist on board the *Terra Nova*.

Drake Icefall 79°46'S, 83°50'W

An icefall 2 mi wide between Soholt Peaks and Edson Hills, draining eastward from the plateau to join the general flow of Union Glacier through the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Benjamin Drake IV, geologist and member of the party.

Drake Nunatak 85°17'S, 89°20'W

A nunatak (1,935 m) at the base of Bermel Escarpment and 1 mi E of Elliott Nunatak, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Arthur Ford and Peter Bermel, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party of 1960–61. Named for Avery A. Drake, Jr., USGS geologist aboard the USS *Glacier* to the Thurston Island and Bellingshausen Sea area, 1960–61.

Drápene Nunataks 73°46'S, 5°03'W

Nunataks close N of Urmosa Spur, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Drápene (the drops).

Draves Island: see Draves Point 66°04'S, 101°04'E

Draves Point 66°04'S, 101°04'E

The westernmost point of Booth Peninsula, lying 0.3 mi N of the eastern portion of Thomas Island. The name "Draves Island" was given by US-ACAN in 1956 to the western portion of Booth Peninsula, then thought to be a separate feature. Subsequent Soviet Expeditions (1956–57) found that feature to be part of Booth Peninsula and US-ACAN has reapplied the name to the point described. Named for Dale Draves, air crewman on the USN OpHjp seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which landed in this area and obtained aerial and ground photographs in February 1947. Not: Draves Island.

Dreadnought Point 64°00'S, 57°48'W

A prominent rocky point on the W side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1953. The UK-APC name is descriptive; the appearance of the feature is reminiscent of the bows of the early ironclads (battleships).

Dream Island 64°44'S, 64°14'W

Island lying 1 mi SE of Cape Monaco, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because among the island's natural features are a cave and, in summer, a small waterfall, with mossy patches and grass.

Drei Brüder: see Three Brothers 54°16'S, 36°48'W

Dreikanter Head 76°53'S, 162°30'E

A dark triangular headland between the mouths of Hunt and Marston Glaciers, on the W side of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. The triangular appearance of the feature when viewed from the SE suggests the name; "Dreikantig" is a German word meaning three-edged.

Drew Cove 66°20'S, 110°30'E

Cove indenting the W side of Mitchell Peninsula on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Chief Construction Electrician John W. Drew, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Drewry, Mount 84°27'S, 167°21'E

A prominent blocklike mountain on the W side of Beardmore Glacier, rising to 2,910 m between Bingley Glacier and Cherry Icefall in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and roughly mapped by the Southern Journey Party of the BrAE, led by Ernest Shackleton, which was abreast of this mountain on December 13, 1908. Named by US-ACAN in 1986 after David J. Drewry, British glaciologist; a leader of the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79; Director, Scott Polar Research Institute, 1984–87; Director, British Antarctic Survey, from 1987.

Dreyfus, Cape: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Dreyfuss, Kap: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Driencourt, Cabo: see Driencourt Point 64°12'S, 62°31'W

Driencourt Point 64°12'S, 62°31'W

Point 6 mi SE of Claude Point on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot after Joseph F.L. Driencourt, a French engineer who advised on the hydrographic equipment for the expedition. Not: Cabo Driencourt.

Driscoll Glacier 79°42'S, 83°00'W

A glacier 13 mi long in the Heritage Range, draining SE between the Collier and Buchanan Hills to enter Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Jerome M. Driscoll, administration officer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1965.

Driscoll Island 76°12'S, 146°55'W

A narrow, ice-covered island 16 mi long, lying in Block Bay along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was partially delineated from air photos taken by the ByrdAE (1928–30) on the flight of Dec. 5, 1929. The island was completely mapped by USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Lawrence J. Driscoll, BMI, USN, Boatswain's Mate aboard USS *Glacier* along this coast, 1961–62.

Driscoll Point 82°59'S, 168°00'E

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Wise Bay, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by the US-ACAN after C.E. Driscoll, Master of the USNS *Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell* during USN OpDFrz 1963.

Dromedary, Mount 78°19'S, 163°02'E

Hump-shaped mountain, over 2,400 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Kempe in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. First mapped

by the BrNAE, 1901–04, but named by the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for the appearance of the mountain which resembles a dromedary's hump.

Dromedary Glacier 78°18'S, 163°10'E

A small alpine glacier occupying a high cirque on the E side of Mount Dromedary in the Royal Society Range. Named by the VUWAE (1960–61) for its proximity to Mount Dromedary.

Dronning Fabiolaffjella: see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

Dronning Mary Land: see Queen Mary Coast 66°45'S, 96°00'E

Dronning Maud Land: see Queen Maud Land 72°30'S, 12°00'E

Dronning Mauds Fjell: see Queen Maud Mountains 86°00'S, 160°00'W

Drummond Glacier 66°40'S, 65°43'W

Glacier 10 mi long and 2 mi wide, on the W coast of Graham Land, flowing WNW into Darbel Bay to the S of Hopkins Glacier. First roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1946–47, and named West Balch Glacier. With East Balch Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but a further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Balch has been limited to the east glacier and an entirely new name approved for this glacier. Sir Jack C. Drummond (1891–1952), professor of biochemistry at the University of London, helped in the selection and calculation of the sledging rations of many British polar expeditions between World War I and II. Not: West Balch Glacier.

Drummond Peak 77°51'S, 153°58'W

A low, isolated rock peak 19 mi SW of La Gorce Peak, rising above the ice surface of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1955–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Glenn N. Drummond, Jr., USN, Assistant Aerologist on the staff, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1959–62.

Drum Rock 65°14'S, 64°16'W

An insular rock in the Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, rising 6 m above sea level on the eastern edge of Forge Islands, between Smooth Island and Grotto Island. The name is descriptive of the shape of the rock and became established through local usage at the BAS Faraday station during the 1980's.

Dru Rock 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Rocky island 0.15 mi long between Retour Island and Claquebue Island in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them "Rocher des Drus" in memory of the scaling of the needle-shaped peaks of Chamonix, France, "dru" being French for strong. Not: Rocher des Drus.

Drury Nunatak 69°14'S, 156°58'E

A bare, black, isolated nunatak standing up boldly from the ice at the head of Lauritzen Bay, 1.5 mi NW of Reynolds Peak. The feature was observed and charted on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (*Magga Dan*) led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for Alan Campbell-Drury, Photographic Officer of the Antarctic Division who accompanied this expedition.

Drury Ridge 83°39'S, 55°45'W

A mainly snow-covered ridge, 9 mi long, extending W from Nelson Peak in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Drury, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station summer 1959–60, winter 1961.

Drury Rock 52°56'S, 73°35'E

A rock, about 37 m high, lying 0.3 mi SSE of Shag Island and 6 mi N of Heard Island. This rock, though positioned several miles too far westward, appears to have been first shown on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was more accurately charted on an 1874 chart by a British expedition under Nares in the *Challenger*. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who named it for Alan Campbell-Drury, radio operator and photographer with the party.

Drus, Rocher des: see Dru Rock 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Dryfoose, Mount 84°52'S, 169°56'W

A ridge-type mountain about 2 mi long, with peaks rising above 1,600 m, located 3 mi NE of Mount Daniel astride the ridge descending NE from the S part of Lillie Range. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named after Lt. Earl D. Dryfoose, Jr., USNR, pilot of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze operations.

Drygalski, Mount 53°02'S, 73°23'E

Ice-free hill, 210 m, standing 0.7 mi SE of Atlas Cove, near the NW end of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1882 sketch map compiled by Ens. Washington I. Chambers aboard the USS *Marion* during the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the American sealing bark *Trinity*. It was more accurately charted and named by the GerAE in 1902. Prof. Erich von Drygalski, GerAE leader, was a member of the landing party which investigated the area between Rogers Head and the summit of this feature. Not: Drygalski-Fels.

Drygalski Barrier: see Drygalski Ice Tongue 75°24'S, 163°30'E

Drygalski Bay: see Drygalski Glacier 64°43'S, 60°44'W

Drygalski-Fels: see Drygalski, Mount 53°02'S, 73°23'E

Drygalski Fjord 54°49'S, 36°00'W

Bay 1 mi wide which recedes NW 7 mi, entered immediately N of Natriss Head along the SE coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, and named for Prof. Erich von Drygalski, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1901–03.

Drygalski Glacier 64°43'S, 60°44'W

Broad glacier, 18 mi long, which flows SE from Herbert Plateau through a rectangular re-entrant to a point immediately N of Sentinel Nunatak on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE, under Nordenskjöld, and named Drygalski Bay after Prof. Erich von Drygalski. The feature was determined to be a glacier by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Drygalski Bay, V. Drygalski Bay.

Drygalski Glacier: see Jenkins Glacier 54°46'S, 36°07'W

Drygalski Glacier Tongue: see Drygalski Ice Tongue 75°24'S, 163°30'E

Drygalski Ice Tongue 75°24'S, 163°30'E

A glacier tongue that is the prominent seaward extension of the David Glacier into the Ross Sea. It ranges from 9 to 15 mi wide and is over 30 mi long. Capt. R.F. Scott, leader of the BrNAE, discovered this feature in January 1902 and named it for Prof. Erich von Drygalski, a contemporary German explorer then in Antarctica. This feature became well established by the name Drygalski Ice Tongue prior to initiation of systematic application of common specific names to a glacier and its glacier tongue. Although this feature is a glacier tongue, the generic term ice tongue has been retained in the name to reduce ambiguity. Not: Drygalski Barrier, Drygalski Glacier Tongue.

Drygalski Island 65°45'S, 92°30'E

A domed, ice-capped island that is 11 mi long and rises to 325 m, lying 45 mi NNE of Cape Filchner. Viewed from the continental coast in November 1912 by members of the Western Base Party of the AAE, and observed more closely from the *Aurora* on the homeward journey in January 1914. Thought to be "Drygalski's High Land," charted by Prof. Erich von Drygalski of the GerAE in 1902, his name was given to the island.

Drygalski Mountains 71°45'S, 8°15'E

A group of scattered mountains and nunataks lying between the Filchner Mountains and Kurze Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Prof. Erich von Drygalski, leader of the GerAE of 1901–03. Remapped from air photos and survey by NorAE, 1956–60.

Drying Point 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Point on the SW side of Borge Bay, lying 0.2 mi NW of Mooring Point on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the *Discovery*.

Dry Valley: see Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E

Dry Valleys: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

Dry Valleys Region: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

DuBeau Glacier 66°23'S, 106°27'E

A channel glacier flowing to the Antarctic coast 18 mi W of Merritt Island. Mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Earl P. DuBeau, photo interpreter with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Dublitskiy Bay 70°05'S, 7°45'E

A bay 12 mi wide indenting the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay lies 70 mi N of Sigurd Knolls. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by the SovAE and named for K.A. Dublitskiy, former captain of the icebreaker *Litke*. Not: Zaliv Dublitskogo.

Dublitskogo, Zaliv: see Dublitskiy Bay 70°05'S, 7°45'E

DuBois Island 66°16'S, 67°10'W

One of the Biscoe Islands, lying 1 mi W of Krogh Island near the S end of the chain. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE

(1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Eugene F. DuBois, American physiologist who has specialized in the measurement of basic metabolism and studies in the regulation of body temperature in man.

Dubouzet, Cape 63°16'S, 57°03'W

Cape which marks the NE extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Lt. Joseph Dubouzet of the expedition ship *Zélée*.

DuBridge Range 71°30'S, 168°53'E

A mountain range over 20 mi long in the Admiralty Mountains. The range trends SW-NE. between Pitkevitch Glacier and Shipley Glacier and terminates at the N coast of Victoria Land just W of Flat Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lee DuBridge, member of the National Science Board for several years, Science Advisor to the President of the United States, 1969–70.

Dubris Valley 80°00'S, 155°28'E

A narrow ice-free valley just E of Danum Platform in northern Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Dubris is a historical name used in Roman Britain for a stream at Dover.

Duce Bay: see Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Duchaylard Island 65°42'S, 65°07'W

Island 3 mi long at the W side of Grandidier Channel, lying 1 mi SE of Vieugué Island and 10 mi W of Cape Garcia, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Monsieur du Chaylard, French Minister Plenipotentiary at Montevideo, Uruguay. The recommended spelling follows the form used in Bongrain's report of 1914 and is now firmly established. Not: Ile du Chaylard.

Duclaux Point 64°04'S, 62°15'W

Point extending into Bouquet Bay from the E side of Pasteur Peninsula, 3 mi SE of Cape Cockburn on Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Pierre E. Duclaux, French biochemist, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris (1895).

Ducloy Head: see Ducloz Head 54°31'S, 36°39'W

Ducloz Head 54°31'S, 36°39'W

Headland which forms the NW side of the entrance to Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. First charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951–52, for Le Sieur Ducloz Guyot, a passenger in the Spanish vessel *Leon*, which sighted South Georgia in 1756. Not: Ducloy Head.

Ducorps, Cape 63°23'S, 58°09'W

A point marking the N end of Cockerell Peninsula on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for Louis Ducorps, a member of the expedition.

Dudley, Mount 68°16'S, 66°30'W

Mountain over 1,375 m, standing at the head of Neny Fjord and bounded on the N and E sides by Neny Glacier, on the W coast of

Graham Land. The W side of this mountain was first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was surveyed in entirety in 1940 by the USAS. The feature was photographed from the air and ground by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Harold M. Dudley, executive secretary of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Washington, DC, who procured various types of equipment and arranged financial aid for RARE.

Dudley, Mount: see Dudley Head 84°18'S, 172°15'E

Dudley Head 84°18'S, 172°15'E

A snow-covered, prominent ridge projecting into the E side of Beardmore Glacier, surmounted by several domes rising to 2,540 m, about 5 mi S of Mount Patrick. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09), and called "Mount Dudley" by Shackleton. The name was amended by US-ACAN in keeping with the appearance of the feature. Not: Mount Dudley.

Dudosa, Bahía: see Doubtful Bay 54°52'S, 36°01'W

Duemler, Cape: see Robinson, Cape 66°52'S, 63°43'W

Duemler, Mount 70°01'S, 63°45'W

Mountain, 2,225 m, rising SW of the head of Anthony Glacier and 11 mi W of Mount Bailey, inland from the E coast of Palmer Land. This feature was first charted by the BGLE under Rymill in 1936–37. It was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940, and the RARE under Ronne in 1947, and recharted in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. Named by Ronne for R.F. Duemler, vice president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co., New York, which contributed coal to the expedition.

Dufaure, Islas: see Lajarte Islands 64°14'S, 63°24'W

Dufaure de Lajarte Islands: see Lajarte Islands 64°14'S, 63°24'W

Dufayel Island 62°10'S, 58°34'W

Island lying near the center of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Not: Haakon Island.

Dufek Coast 84°30'S, 179°00'W

That portion of the coast along the SW margin of the Ross Ice Shelf between Airdrop Peak on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier and Morris Peak on the E side of Liv Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after R. Admiral George J. Dufek (1903–77), USN, who served under R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd during USAS, 1939–41, and as commander of the Eastern Task Force of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. He was Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1954–59, a period in which the following American science stations were established: McMurdo, Little America V, Byrd, South Pole, Wilkes, Hallett and Ellsworth. U.S. Navy ships, aircraft, and personnel under his command provided broad logistical support to research and survey operations, including aerial photographic missions to virtually all sectors of Antarctica. On Oct. 31, 1956, Dufek in the ski-equipped R4D Skytrain aircraft *Que Sera Sera* (pilot Lt. Cdr. Conrad Shinn), flew from McMurdo Sound via Beardmore Glacier to make the first plane landing at the South Pole.

Dufekfjellet: see Dufek Mountain 72°10'S, 24°45'E

Dufek Massif 82°36'S, 52°30'W

A rugged, largely snow-covered massif 27 mi long, standing W of the Forrestal Range in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental patrol plane flight of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return, and named by the US-ACAN for R. Admiral George J. Dufek, USN (Dufek Coast, q.v.), in direct operational command of U.S. Navy Task Force 43 during that operation. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken in 1964. Not: Macizo Santa Teresita, Santa Teresita Range.

Dufek Mountain 72°10'S, 24°45'E

Large mountain rising to 3,150 m, standing 2 mi SW of Mefjell Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for R. Admiral George J. Dufek, USN (Dufek Coast, Dufek Massif, q.v.), who had been commander of the Eastern Group of USN Operation Highjump. Not: Dufekfjellet.

Duff Peak 77°47'S, 162°27'E

A peak 1 mi ESE of Sentinel Peak, rising to 1,945 m at the head of Hughes Glacier in Kukri Hills, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Roger S. Duff (d. 1978), for 30 years director of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand. To celebrate the Museum's centenary in 1970, a Hundredth Anniversary Wing was planned which would incorporate a National Antarctic Exhibition, Research and Reference Center. A landmark of Dr. Duff's administration, the Antarctic wing was opened on March 4, 1977.

Duff Point 62°27'S, 60°02'W

Point forming the W extremity of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Duffs Straits was applied to McFarlane Strait by James Weddell in 1820–23, after Capt. Norwich Duff under whom Weddell served in HMS *Espoir* in 1814. The name Duff Point was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell's name in the area; this point forms the NE entrance to McFarlane Strait.

Duffs Straits: see McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

Duffy Peak 71°45'S, 70°40'W

A peak SE of Hageman Peak in the Staccato Peaks, Alexander Island. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joseph A. Duffy, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE-6, OpDFrz, 1969 and 1970.

DuFief, Sierra 64°52'S, 63°28'W

A mountain range 4 mi long with numerous sharp peaks, the highest 1,415 m, extending in a NE-SW direction in the S part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Jean DuFief, then general secretary of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. Not: Fief Mountains.

Dugdale Glacier 71°38'S, 169°50'E

A glacier about 25 mi long, draining NE from the Admiralty Mountains into Robertson Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. It flows along the W side of Geikie Ridge before coalescing with

Murray Glacier just W of Duke of York Island. Charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Frank Dugdale, Esq., of Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.

Douglas, Gora: see Douglas Peak 66°24'S, 52°28'E

Dugurdspiggen Peak 72°26'S, 2°46'W

An isolated peak about 4 mi N of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dugurdspiggen (the second breakfast peak).

Duke Ernst Bay: see Vahsel Bay 77°49'S, 35°07'W

Duken Flat 73°48'S, 5°10'W

A small, flat, ice-covered area between Urnosa Spur and Framranten Point, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Duken.

Duke of York Island 71°38'S, 170°04'E

A mountainous ice-free island, 2.5 mi long, lying in the S part of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted in 1899 by the BrAE under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for the Duke of York.

Dumais, Mount 85°02'S, 64°28'W

A bluff-type mountain, 1,830 m, standing on the SW edge of Mackin Table, 2 mi N of Lekander Nunatak, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Clarence C. Dumais (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1960.

Dumbbell Island 68°43'S, 67°35'W

Low rocky island lying 1 mi W of Alamode Island in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its shape.

Dummett, Mount 73°11'S, 64°01'E

An elongated mountain 11 mi E of Mount McCauley in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.B. Dummett, formerly Managing Director, B.P. Australia Ltd., in recognition of the valuable assistance given to ANARE by the company.

Dumoulin, Iles: see Dumoulin Rocks 63°29'S, 59°46'W

Dumoulin, Islote: see Jurien Island 63°32'S, 59°49'W

Dumoulin Islands 66°37'S, 140°04'E

Small group of rocky islands at the NE end of the Géologie Archipelago, 2.5 mi N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. A French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville landed on one of these islands in 1840. The islands were roughly charted by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named them after C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin of the French expedition who conducted observations on terrestrial magnetism in this locality. The group was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and recharted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51.

Dumoulin Rocks 63°29'S, 59°46'W

Group of rocks 4 mi NE of Cape Leguillou, the N tip of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, applied the name Iles Dumoulin, for C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin, hydrographer with the expedition, to a group of small islands in this area. A study of air photos has shown that there are two groups of rocks. The SW group has been named Kendall Rocks and the NE group Dumoulin Rocks. Not: Iles Dumoulin.

Dumoutier, Cape 63°33'S, 59°46'W

Point which forms the E tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Named by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, for Pierre Dumoutier, a surgeon with the expedition.

Dunbar Islands 62°29'S, 60°12'W

Group of islands lying SW of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Thomas Dunbar, Master of the schooner *Free Gift*, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Dunbar Ridge 79°33'S, 84°16'W

A narrow ridge, 10 mi long, which separates the upper reaches of the Balish and Schneider Glaciers in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Warrant Officer William Dunbar, maintenance officer of the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who aided the party.

Duncan Mountains 85°02'S, 166°00'W

A group of rugged coastal foothills, about 18 mi long, extending from the mouth of Liv Glacier to the mouth of Strom Glacier at the head of Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ByrdAE in November 1929 and named for James Duncan, Manager of Tapley, Ltd., shipping agents for the Byrd expeditions at Dunedin, New Zealand. Not: James Duncan Mountains.

Duncan Peninsula 73°56'S, 119°30'W

An ice-covered peninsula, 30 mi long, which forms the E part of Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Donald B. Duncan, USN (Ret.), Vice Chief of Naval Operations under Admiral Carney during the IGY period of 1957–58.

Dundas, Cape 60°44'S, 44°24'W

Easternmost point of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Sighted by Capt. James Weddell on Jan. 12, 1823, and named by him in honor of the illustrious Dundas family.

Dundee Island 63°30'S, 55°55'W

Ice-covered island lying E of the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula and S of Joinville Island. Discovered on Jan. 8, 1893 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the *Active* and named for the home port, Dundee, Scotland, from whence the ship sailed in company with three other vessels in search of whales.

Dunedin Range 71°24'S, 167°54'E

A northwest-trending mountain range, 23 mi long and 2 to 4 mi wide, located 5 mi E of Lyttelton Range in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for the city of Dunedin, New Zealand which over the years has had a close association with

Antarctic expeditions; also in recognition of the friendship and cooperation of its citizens with American participation in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Dungane Peaks 72°11'S, 24°09'E

Two peaks, 2,870 m, standing 9 mi W of Dufek Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Dungane (the heaps).

Dungey, Mount 67°00'S, 51°15'E

Mountain 1 mi W of Pythagoras Peak in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for F.G. Dungey, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Dun Glacier 77°48'S, 162°14'E

A short, steep tributary to the Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. It descends the southern side of Kukri Hills midway between Mount Coates and Sentinel Peak. Named by the Western Journey Party led by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott.

Dunikowski Ridge 62°09'S, 58°11'W

A ridge trending NW-SE and rising to c. 315 m NE of Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named following geological work by the Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1977–79, after Xawery Dunikowski (1875–1964), Polish sculptor.

Dunlop, Cape 77°14'S, 163°27'E

Rocky point just W of Dunlop Island on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, who named this feature Rocky Point. It has since taken its name from Dunlop Island. Not: Dunlop Point, Rocky Point.

Dunlop Island 77°14'S, 163°30'E

Rocky island, 1 mi long, lying just off the Wilson Piedmont Glacier and the coast of Victoria Land, close NE of Cape Dunlop. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, who named it for H.J.L. Dunlop, chief engineer of the ship *Nimrod*. Not: Terrace Island.

Dunlop Peak 67°57'S, 62°28'E

One of the Smith Peaks, 1,330 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Hordern in the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for R. Dunlop, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson station in 1959.

Dunlop Point: see Dunlop, Cape 77°14'S, 163°27'E

Dunn Glacier 73°36'S, 165°46'E

Steep tributary glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Casey and flows N to Icebreaker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Dunn, USN, commissaryman, McMurdo Station, 1967.

Dunn Spur 86°21'S, 147°22'W

A prominent rock spur which descends from Mount Blackburn and extends for 5 mi along the N side of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas H. Dunn of USN Squadron VX-6, aircrewman on photographic

aircraft over Antarctica on Operation Deep Freeze 1964, 1966 and 1967.

Duparc Rocks 63°31'S, 58°50'W

A group of rocks between 1 and 2 mi off the coast, 3 mi NE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Louis Duparc, French naval officer on the *Astrolabe* during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Duperré Bay 64°27'S, 62°41'W

Bay 3 mi long, lying immediately NE of Hulot Peninsula at the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for V. Admiral Charles Duperré, French Navy. Not: Bahía Santa Marta, Baie Ch. Duperré, Shackleton Harbour.

Durham, Mount 85°33'S, 151°12'W

A mainly ice-free mountain, 860 m, standing at the E side of the mouth of Scott Glacier and marking the NW limit of the Tapley Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. The mountain was climbed in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and was named by Byrd after Durham, NH, seat of the University of New Hampshire and home of Stuart D.L. Paine, a member of the latter party.

Durham Point 85°32'S, 151°12'W

A small rock spur extending N from Mount Durham at the NW end of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named in association with Mount Durham.

Durnford, Mount 80°58'S, 158°15'E

A mountain, 2,715 m, standing 5 mi SE of Mount Field in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named "Durnford Bluff" by the BrNAE (1901–04), for Admiral Sir John Durnford, a Junior Naval Lord who was of assistance to the expedition. The NZGSAE (1960–61) remapped the feature and amended the name to Mount Durnford. Not: Durnford Bluff.

Durnford Bluff: see Durnford, Mount 80°58'S, 158°15'E

Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Group of islands and rocks which extend over an area of about 3 mi, centering about 1 mi NW of Cape Legoupil, off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, who gave the name "Rocher Duroch" to one of the largest islands in the group. The FIDS, which charted the islands in 1946, recommended that the name Duroch be extended to include the entire group of islands. Named for Ensign Joseph Duroch of d'Urville's expedition ship, the *Astrolabe*. Not: Duroch Rock, Durock Rock.

Duroch Rock: see Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Durock Rock: see Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Durrance Inlet 73°50'S, 16°30'W

An ice-filled inlet 10 mi N of Veststraumen Glacier along Princess Martha Coast. The inlet is 5 mi wide, recedes 12 mi, and opens to Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. It was plotted by USGS from aerial

photographs obtained by USN Squadron VXE-6 in a Nov. 5, 1967 reconnaissance flight over this coast. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Frank M. Durrance, Jr., USNR, navigator on that flight.

D'Ursel, Cape: see D'Ursel Point 64°25'S, 62°20'W

D'Ursel Point 64°25'S, 62°20'W

Point which marks the S side of the entrance to Buls Bay on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Cape D'Ursel.

D'Urville, Monte: see D'Urville Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

D'Urville, Mount 63°31'S, 58°11'W

Mountain, 1,085 m, standing close N of the E end of Louis Philippe Plateau on Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, and named for the expedition leader, Capt. (later Admiral) Jules Dumont d'Urville. Not: D'Urville Berg.

D'Urville Berg: see D'Urville, Mount 63°31'S, 58°11'W

D'Urville Island 63°05'S, 56°20'W

Northernmost island of the Joinville Island group, 17 mi long, lying immediately N of Joinville Island, from which it is separated by Larsen Channel. Charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, French explorer who discovered land in the Joinville Island group.

D'Urville Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

Conspicuous conical summit, 575 m, at the SW end of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition, 1839–43, under Ross, and named by him for Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. Not: D'Urville's Monument, Monte D'Urville.

D'Urville's Monument: see D'Urville Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

D'Urville Wall 75°16'S, 162°13'E

A great glacier-cut wall of granite which rises to 720 m and forms the N wall of David Glacier near its terminus, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. He named this feature for Admiral Jules Dumont d'Urville.

Duse, Mount 54°16'S, 36°29'W

Conspicuous mountain, 505 m, surmounting King Edward Point on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1902 by Lt. S.A. Duse, cartographer of the SwedAE, 1901–04, for whom it is named. Not: Duseberg.

Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Bay indenting the S side of Trinity Peninsula between View Point and the W side of Tabarin Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson, of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Named by Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, for Lt. S.A. Duse. Not: Bay of the Thousand Icebergs, Duce Bay, Duses Bukt.

Duseberg, Cap: see Duseberg Buttress 65°10'S, 64°06'W

Duseberg: see Duse, Mount 54°16'S, 36°29'W

Duseberg Buttress 65°10'S, 64°06'W

Conspicuous rocky cone, 500 m, standing at the SW side of Mount Scott on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE 1897–99 and named “Cap Duseberg” by Gerlache. Aerial photos show no cape, only a rock buttress, evidently the feature Gerlache intended to name. Not: Cap Duseberg.

Duses Bukt: see Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Dusky Mountains: see Dusky Ridge 80°05'S, 157°02'E

Dusky Ridge 80°05'S, 157°02'E

An ice-free rock ridge, 9 mi long and 2 mi wide, between Lieske and Hinton Glaciers in the Britannia Range. Named “Dusky Mountains” by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of the lack of snow on its slopes. The name was amended to Dusky Ridge following remapping of the feature by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Not: Dusky Mountains.

Dustin Island 72°34'S, 94°50'W

An island about 18 mi long, lying 15 mi SE of Cape Annawan, Thurston Island. The feature forms the SE limit of Seraph Bay. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in a flight from the *Bear* on Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for Frederick G. Dustin, member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and mechanic with the USAS, 1939–41.

Duthiers Head: see Duthiers Point 64°48'S, 62°49'W

Duthiers Point 64°48'S, 62°49'W

Point forming the S side of the entrance to Andvord Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named it “Cap Lacaze-Duthiers” for Félix Henri de Lacaze-Duthiers (1821–1901), French naturalist and authority on the anatomy of mollusks. Not: Cape Lacaze-Duthiers, Duthiers Head, Punta Canelo.

Duthoit Point 62°19'S, 58°50'W

Point which forms the E tip of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point appears on charts dating back to 1822. It was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named after Arthur Duthoit, a draftsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time. Not: Punta Duthon.

Duthon, Punta: see Duthoit Point 62°19'S, 58°50'W

Du Toit Mountains 72°28'S, 62°11'W

A group of mountains about 35 mi long and 10 mi wide, to the SW of Wilson Mountains in SE Palmer Land. The mountains have peaks rising to 1,700 m and are bounded by Beaumont Glacier, Maury Glacier and Defant Glacier. First photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940; rephotographed by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69, and mapped from the photographs by the USGS. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after Alexander Logie Du Toit (1878–1948), South African geologist, an early proponent of the theory of continental drift.

Du Toit Nunataks 80°43'S, 25°50'W

A group of nunataks between Cornwall Glacier and Glen Glacier, marking the W end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists

grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Alexander Logie Du Toit, South African geologist.

Duyvis Point 65°55'S, 64°35'W

Point on the E side of Barilari Bay 11 mi SSE of Cape Garcia, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Mapped more accurately by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for F. Donker Duyvis, Dutch documentalist, secretary of the International Federation for Documentation.

Dvergen Hill 72°13'S, 0°47'E

Small, isolated rock hill about 4 mi N of Fuglefjellet in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dvergen (the dwarf).

Dvořák Ice Rise 71°21'S, 72°46'W

An ice rise 1.5 mi in extent, rising above the ice of Mendelssohn Inlet in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904), Bohemian composer.

Dwyer, Mount 70°11'S, 65°04'E

A mountain 2 mi SE of Mount Dovers in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for V.J. Dwyer, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1964.

Dwyer, Mount: see Berg Mountains 69°13'S, 156°04'E

Dwyer Escarpment 70°38'S, 165°24'E

Ice-covered escarpment that overlooks the N coast of Victoria Land between Cooper Spur and Cape North. Mapped by ANARE, 1962, which gave the name after L.J. Dwyer, former Director of the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

Dwyer Nunataks 68°13'S, 58°27'E

A scattered group of low peaks and ridges about 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying 2 mi SE of Mount Gjeita in the Hansen Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA after V. Dwyer, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Hansen Mountains in 1965.

Dybvadskog Peak 79°19'S, 86°21'W

A sharp, somewhat isolated peak, 2,180 m, the westernmost of those rising above the ice surface just W of the S part of Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Olav Dybvadskog, Norwegian glaciologist, a member of the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse of 1964–65.

Dyer Island 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Small island between Lee Island and Entrance Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after R. Dyer, cook at nearby Mawson station in 1960.

Dyer Plateau 70°30'S, 65°00'W

A broad ice-covered upland of north-central Palmer Land, bounded to the N by Fleming Glacier and Bingham Glacier, and to the S by the Gutenko Mountains. The plateau was first explored on land and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Named after J. Glenn Dyer, surveyor with the then General Land Office, Dept. of the Interior; leader of the USAS surface party which sledged from Fleming Glacier SE across the plateau to the Welch Mountains; U.S. observer with the ANARE during the 1956–57 season.

Dyer Point 71°52'S, 100°55'W

Ice-covered point just W of Hughes Peninsula on the N coast of Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for J.N. Dyer, radio engineer with the ByrdAE in 1933–35.

Dyke, Mount 67°35'S, 49°25'E

Mountain, 1,100 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Humble in the NE part of the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer G. Dyke, RAAF, pilot at Mawson station in 1960.

Dykeman Point 71°33'S, 75°08'W

Snow-covered point between Rameau Inlet and Verdi Inlet, marking the NW extremity of Pesce Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Paul R. Dykeman, USN, Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), from May 1981 to May 1982.

Dykes Peak 77°13'S, 161°01'E

A peak (2,220 m) at the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, 4 mi east of Skew Peak, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1947–62. Named by US-ACAN (1974) for Leonard H. Dykes who was associated for nearly 20 years with the successive Antarctic co-ordinating committees within the U.S. Government.

Dyment Island 74°08'S, 102°02'W

A small island lying 5 mi SW of McKinzie Islands in the inner-central part of Cranton Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN after Donald I. Dyment, USN, cook at Byrd Station, 1967.

Dyna Hill 72°22'S, 0°40'E

A hill 2 mi W of Kvithovden Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dyna (the dune).

Dynamite Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Small, low, rocky island in Back Bay, lying 0.1 mi E of Stonington Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, who referred to it as Petrel Island; a name not approved because it duplicates an existing name in the Antarctic. The name Dynamite Island was proposed by Finn Ronne, leader of RARE, 1947–48. In 1947 it was necessary to dynamite a passage for the *Port of Beaumont, Texas* through the ice to the E of this island. Not: Islote Dinamita, Petrel Island.

Dyrdal Peak 83°25'S, 51°23'W

A peak, 1,820 m, standing at the SW extremity of Saratoga Table, 2 mi WNW of Fierle Peak, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick F. Dyrdal, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Dzema Peak 85°45'S, 138°00'W

Peak, 2,570 m, standing 5 mi WSW of Mount Ratliff on the N side of Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (jg) John Dzema of USN Squadron VX-6 who was at McMurdo Station the 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons.

Dzhalil', Mount 72°01'S, 14°36'E

A small mountain, 2,510 m, in the Linnormen Hills of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Musa Dzhalil', Soviet poet. Not: Gora Musy Dzhalilya.

Dzhonston, Pik: see Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Dziura Nunatak 71°44'S, 161°15'E

An ice-free nunatak (1,480 m) located 2 mi NW of Mount Remington in the NW extremity of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Charles S. Dziura, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1967–68.

E

E, Monte: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Eadie Island 61°28'S, 55°57'W

Island 1 mi long which lies between Aspland and O'Brien Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The island was charted in February 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who gave the name "Ostrova Tri Brata" (three brothers islands) for the present Aspland, Eadie and O'Brien Islands. Eadie Island was named by Lt. L.C. Hill, RNR, captain of the *Discovery II*, which engaged in survey work in the area in 1936–37, for the dockyard manager of the Melbourne Harbour Trust of Williamstown, Australia.

Eady Ice Piedmont 78°31'S, 165°20'E

The ice piedmont lying S of Mount Discovery and Minna Bluff, merging at the S side with the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Capt. Jack A. Eady, USN, Chief of Staff to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from July 1959 to April 1962.

Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W

Small cove immediately W of Seal Point along the S side of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson's party of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named by the FIDS after the ship *Eagle*, which participated in the establishment of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1945. Not: Caleta Águila, Caleta Teniente Sabrido.

Eagle Island 63°40'S, 57°29'W

Island 5 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising to 560 m on the NE side. It is the largest island in the archipelago which lies between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Eagle Island was charted in 1945 by the FIDS and named after the ship *Eagle*, used by the FIDS. Not: Isla Águila.

Earle Island 63°29'S, 54°47'W

Small island 3 mi SW of Darwin Island and marking the SW end of Danger Islands, q.v. Following work in the area from HMS *Endurance*, 1977–78, was named after Augustus Earle (born c. 1790), artist in HMS *Beagle*, in association with Beagle Island (q.v.) and other names in the group.

Early, Mount 87°04'S, 153°46'W

A solitary volcanic cone (2,720 m) standing 13 mi N of D'Angelo Bluff, on the W side and near the head of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1934 from nearby Mount Weaver by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Visited by the Ohio State University geological party led by George Doumani on Nov. 21, 1962. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Neal E. Early, USA, a member of the aviation unit that supported the USGS Topo East survey of this area, 1962–63.

Early Bluff 75°13'S, 113°57'W

A high bluff on the S side of Kohler Range in Marie Byrd Land. It stands at the E side of Kohler Glacier at the point where this distributary drains northward from Smith Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named

by US-ACAN after Thomas O. Early, USARP geologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1966–67.

Early Islands 73°40'S, 101°40'W

Group of small islands lying just W of Cosgrove Ice Shelf in the SE corner of Ferrero Bay, Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Tommy Joe Early, biologist with the Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69.

Earnshaw Glacier 68°45'S, 65°11'W

A glacier 10 mi long, flowing northward to the east of Norwood Scarp and entering Maitland Glacier to the south of Werner Peak, in eastern Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in Jan. 1961. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Earnshaw (1749–1829), English watchmaker who made innovations leading to the modern marine chronometer.

Earp, Mount: see Wyatt Earp, Mount 77°34'S, 86°25'W

Easson, Cape: see Little, Cape 74°05'S, 61°04'W

East Antarctica 80°00'S, 80°00'E

One of the two major regions of Antarctica, lying on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains and comprising Coats Land, Queen Maud Land, Enderby Land, Mac. Robertson Land, Wilkes Land and Victoria Land. All but a small portion of this region lies within the Eastern Hemisphere, a fact that has suggested the name. The name has been in existence more than 90 years (Balch, 1902; Nordenskjöld, 1905), but its greatest use followed the International Geophysical Year (1957–58) and explorations disclosing that the Transantarctic Mountains provide a useful regional separation of East Antarctica and West Antarctica. The name was approved by US-ACAN in 1962. Not: Greater Antarctica.

East Arm 67°36'S, 62°53'E

Rock mass forming the eastern limit of Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. First visited by an ANARE party on Feb. 5, 1954. Named by ANARE.

East Balch Glacier: see Balch Glacier 66°50'S, 64°48'W

East Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Bay, 0.5 mi wide, indenting the east portion of Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name, which is descriptive of position, was given by a British expedition under Shackleton which visited South Georgia in 1921–22.

East Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

East Beacon 77°50'S, 160°52'E

The prominent eastern peak, rising to 2,265 m in Beacon Heights (q.v.), in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named East Beacon by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

East Budd Island 67°35'S, 62°51'E

The eastern of two larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, who named the northern islands Flatøy-nålane (the flat island needles). This island was named by ANCA for Dr. G.M. Budd, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1959.

East Cape 60°38'S, 45°11'W

Cape 1.4 mi SE of Cape Bennett on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the South Orkney Islands in 1933. It is the easternmost cape on the N coast of Coronation Island.

East Commonwealth Range: see Separation Range 84°05'S, 174°00'E

East Cumberland Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

East Egerton 80°50'S, 158°06'E

A prominent peak, 2,815 m, rising 2 mi east of Mount Egerton in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1960–61) and named in association with Mount Egerton.

Eastern Ice Sheet: see Cuthbertson Snowfield 60°42'S, 44°30'W

Eastern Plain: see Polar Subglacial Basin 85°00'S, 110°00'E

Eastface Nunatak 78°42'S, 163°38'E

A small nunatak about 11 mi S of Mount Morning in Victoria Land. It is ice covered with a conspicuous rock face on the east side. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Given this descriptive name by US-ACAN in 1963.

East Fork: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

East Gould Glacier: see Gould Glacier 66°47'S, 64°39'W

East Groin 77°39'S, 160°57'E

Narrow rock spur that forms the east wall of Flory Cirque on the south side of Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by US-ACAN in 1976 and is in association with the nearby West Groin, named by the BrAE (1910–13) under Capt. Robert F. Scott.

Eastman, Mount 65°10'S, 62°59'W

Mountain overlooking the head of Flandres Bay, 4 mi S of Pelletan Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for George Eastman (1854–1932), American inventor, manufacturer and philanthropist who, with W.H. Walker, produced the first practicable photographic rollfilm camera (Kodak) in 1888.

East Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°55'W

A group of small ice-covered islands and rocks which lie E of The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands W of The Sound are called West Melchior Islands. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly charted these islands in 1927. The islands were surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

East Ongul Island 69°01'S, 39°35'E

An island, 1 mi long, lying immediately E of the N part of Ongul Island at the E side of the entrance of Lützw-Holm Bay. This island was originally mapped as a part of Ongul Island by Norwegian cartographers who worked from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. A strait separating this island from Ongul Island was discovered in 1957 by the JARE. They named this small island for its position with relation to Ongul Island.

East Perrier Bay: see Perrier Bay 64°23'S, 63°45'W

East Point 54°11'S, 36°32'W

A point between Jason Harbor and Allen Bay in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The point was charted and probably named by DI between 1926–29.

East Quartzite Range 72°00'S, 165°05'E

A range, 12 mi long, forming a subordinate SW unit of King Range, in the Concord Mountains. It lies 5 mi E of West Quartzite Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after the distinctive geological formation of the feature.

East Russell Glacier: see Russell East Glacier 63°44'S, 58°20'W

East Skerry 54°15'S, 36°18'W

Small group of islands and rocks forming the E part of Skrap Skerries, lying 2 mi NW of Cape George, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name was applied in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel who charted these islands. Not: East Skrapskjar, Skerry Este.

East Skrapskjar: see East Skerry 54°15'S, 36°18'W

East Stack 67°05'S, 58°12'E

A coastal rock outcrop which rises to 60 m on the E side of Hoseason Glacier, 16 mi SE of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *Willam Scoresby*, and probably so named by them for its distinctive appearance and association with nearby West Stack. Not: Austskotet.

Eastwind Ridge 76°36'S, 160°47'W

A broad, partially ice-covered ridge about 10 mi long between the Chattahoochee and Towle Glaciers in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for the USCGC *Eastwind*, an icebreaker in several American convoys into McMurdo Sound since the 1958–59 season.

Eather, Mount 70°29'S, 65°50'E

A mountain about 2 mi S of Martin Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for R.H. Eather, auroral physicist at Mawson Station in 1963.

Eaton Nunatak 75°10'S, 72°00'W

A prominent nunatak marking the SE extremity of the Merrick Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John W. Eaton, aurora scientist at Eights Station in 1963.

Ebano, Muralla de: see Ebony Wall 63°55'S, 59°09'W

Ebba Glacier: see Liotard Glacier 66°37'S, 139°30'E

Ebbe Glacier 71°03'S, 164°45'E

A tributary glacier about 60 mi long, draining NW from the Homerun Range and Robinson Heights, and then WNW between Everett Range and Anare Mountains into Lillie Glacier. This feature saddles with Tucker Glacier, the latter draining SE to the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos by USN Squadron VX-6, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Gordon K. Ebbe, commanding officer of Squadron VX-6 from June 1955 to June 1956.

Eblen Hills 85°51'S, 133°28'W

A cluster of precipitous rock hills, 1,640 m, rising just N of the mouth of Colorado Glacier where the latter enters the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James C. Eblen, aviation machinist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1959, a participant in several USN Deep Freeze expeditions.

Ebon Pond 77°11'S, 165°11'E

A pond located in the SW extremity of Brown Peninsula in Victoria Land. First studied on the ground by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58. So named by him because of the black volcanic terrain which entirely surrounds the pond.

Ebony Ridge 83°46'S, 172°46'E

A coastal ridge 5 mi long between Airdrop Peak and Mount Robert Scott at the N end of the Commonwealth Range. It consists of dark metamorphosed greywacke contrasting sharply with the predominant brown ochre of the weathered surface of the granitic intrusions forming nearby Mounts Kyffin and Harcourt. Descriptively named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Ebony Wall 63°55'S, 59°09'W

A dark, nearly vertical rock wall which rises about 400 m at the head of Pettus Glacier. The wall is about 2 mi long and forms a part of the W escarpment of Detroit Plateau near the base of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by FIDS who applied the descriptive name. Not: Muralla de Ebano.

Echeverría, Puerto: see New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Echo Mountain 60°37'S, 45°41'W

Conspicuous mountain, 790 m, surmounting the W side of Laws Glacier close N of Cragman Peaks on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the remarkable echoing noted in this part of Laws Glacier.

Echo Pass 54°17'S, 36°33'W

Pass, 305 m in elevation, lying 1.5 mi SW of Grytviken, South Georgia, in the chain of mountains which extends SW from Mount Hodges. The pass provides a ski route from the station at Grytviken to the head of Cumberland West Bay. The name is used on the chart of a German expedition 1928–29, under Kohl-Larsen, who states that the name was already in use by whalers.

Eckener Point 64°26'S, 61°36'W

Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hugo Eckener (1868–1954), German pioneer of airship aviation, president of Aeroarctic, an international society for exploration of

the Arctic with airships, 1929–37, who piloted the *Graf Zeppelin* for more than 600 flights including a major Arctic flight in 1931.

Eckhörner Peaks 71°31'S, 11°27'E

A series of about six peaks that form the N wall of Schüssel Cirque, in the north-central Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Eck-Hörner (corner peaks) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Hjörnehorna.

Eckins Nunatak 85°07'S, 175°51'W

A small, isolated nunatak lying 5 mi NE of Matador Mountain, in the E part of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Henry J. Eckins, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1961.

Eckman Bluff 74°47'S, 110°22'W

An angular bluff, mostly ice covered but with a steep SE rock face, rising to c. 350 m in the S part of Jones Bluffs, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. James F. Eckman, USCG, Engineer Officer on USCGC *Burton Island*, 1970–71; (Executive Officer, 1975–76); Ship Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1977–78 and 1978–79.

Eclipse Glacier 54°23'S, 36°50'W

Glacier flowing SW into the N part of Jacobsen Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. So named by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, led by George A. Sutton.

Eclipse Point: see Aguda Point 65°02'S, 63°41'W

Eddy Col 63°26'S, 57°06'W

A steep-sided rocky col between Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, 1.5 mi SW of the head of Hope Bay on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who applied the descriptive name; the wind direction varies continually in this col.

Eddy Point 62°14'S, 58°59'W

Small point on the S side of Fildes Peninsula, 0.5 mi W of Halfthree Point on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. The feature is used as a reference point for locating the rocks which lie along the route of boats passing through Fildes Strait.

Eddystone Rocks 62°36'S, 61°23'W

Group of rocks lying 4.5 mi WSW of Start Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1822 and is now established in international usage.

Eden Glacier 66°12'S, 63°15'W

Glacier 5 mi long, which flows in a southerly direction into the head of Cabinet Inlet, NW of Lyttelton Ridge, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony Eden, M.P., then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and member of the War Cabinet.

Eden Island: see Eden Rocks 63°29'S, 55°40'W

Eden Rocks 63°29'S, 55°40'W

Two rocks lying just off the E end of Dundee Island, off the N end of Antarctic Peninsula. A small island was reported here by Capt.

James Ross, RN, on Dec. 30, 1842. He named it "Eden Island" for Capt. Charles Eden, RN. Following survey by FIDS in 1953, it was reported that the feature consists of two rocks lying close together. Not: Bass Rock, Eden Island, Islotes Dos Lomos.

E. de Rothschild Island: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Edge Glacier 82°29'S, 51°07'W

A small cliff-type glacier draining northward into Davis Valley in northeast Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph L. Edge, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1963 and 1964.

Edge Hill: see Tranchant, Mount 65°14'S, 64°05'W

Edgell, Mount 69°26'S, 68°16'W

Mountain, 1,675 m, rising eastward of Cape Jeremy, the E side of the N entrance to George VI Sound, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Seen from a great distance and thought to be an island, he named it "Ile Gordon Bennett" for James Gordon Bennett (1841–1918) of the *New York Herald*, who gave financial aid to the expedition. The BGLE under Rymill, surveying this area in 1936–37 and finding no island, applied the name Mount Edgell to the feature now recognized as Charcot's "Ile Gordon Bennett." The name Mount Edgell, after Sir John Augustine Edgell, Hydrographer of the British Navy, 1932–45, has since become established through international usage. Not: Ile Gordon Bennett, Monte Gordon Bennet.

Edgell Bay 62°16'S, 58°59'W

Bay 1.5 mi long and wide, indenting the NE side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay appears in rough outline on Powell's chart of the South Shetland Islands published in 1822. It was recharted during 1934–35 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named it for V. Admiral Sir John Augustine Edgell, RN. Not: Bahía Don Samuel.

Edge Rocks 83°59'S, 52°55'W

Two rock exposures at the SE margin of Iroquois Plateau, 11 mi E of Hill Nunatak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Given this name by US-ACAN because of their fringe position with relation to Iroquois Plateau.

Edgeworth Glacier 64°23'S, 59°55'W

A glacier 12 mi long, flowing SW from the edge of Detroit Plateau below Wolseley Buttress to the ice shelf W of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Richard L. Edgeworth (1744–1817), English inventor of the "portable railway," the first track-laying vehicle, in 1770.

Edholm Point 66°15'S, 67°04'W

The northwestern point of Krogh Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Otto G. Edholm, British physiologist, Head of the Division of Human Physiology of the National Institute for Medical Research since its foundation in 1949, who has specialized in studies of the effects of cold on man.

Edimburgo, Cerro: see Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W

Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W

Conspicuous volcanic knob forming the N side of the entrance to Moon Bay in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Photographed and named by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. The feature was renamed High Point in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* but the original name has been approved. Not: Cerro Edimburgo, High Point, Punta Alta.

Edisto Bay: see Edisto Inlet 72°20'S, 170°05'E

Edisto Channel 66°05'S, 100°50'E

Channel, whose S end is filled by Edisto Ice Tongue. It extends in a NE-SW direction between the Taylor Islands and the NW islands of the Highjump Archipelago on the W, and the Bunger Hills, Thomas Island, and the remaining islands in the Highjump Archipelago on the east. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for the USS *Edisto*, one of the two icebreakers of USN OpWml, 1947–48, which assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Edisto Glacier 72°27'S, 169°53'E

Glacier flowing NE between Felsite Island and Redcastle Ridge into the head of Edisto Inlet. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for the USS *Edisto*, first vessel to visit the Edisto Inlet area.

Edisto Ice Tongue 66°10'S, 100°40'E

An ice tongue along the northwest margin of Bunger Hills where it occupies the southwestern portion of Edisto Channel, in the Highjump Archipelago. The ice tongue is a seaward extension of the flow of Apfel Glacier as well as part of the main flow of Scott Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in association with Edisto Channel.

Edisto Inlet 72°20'S, 170°05'E

Rectangular arm of Moubray Bay, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, entered between Cape Hallett and Cape Christie. The USS *Edisto* (Cdr. Roger W. Luther) was the first ship to enter this branch of Moubray Bay in February 1956, and the name Edisto Bay was given at that time. Edisto Inlet has overtaken the earlier name in usage. Not: Edisto Bay.

Edisto Rock: see Edisto Rocks 68°13'S, 67°08'W

Edisto Rocks 68°13'S, 67°08'W

Low rocks 1.2 mi SW of the W tip of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named for the USS *Edisto*, icebreaker with USN OpWml, which visited Marguerite Bay in February 1948 and assisted in the relief of the RARE and FIDS parties on Stonington Island. Not: Edisto Rock.

Edith, Bahía: see Eyrie Bay 63°35'S, 57°38'W

Edith Ronne Ice Shelf: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Edith Ronne Land: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Edixon, Mount 71°49'S, 163°35'E

A mountain, 2,080 m, located 6 mi SE of Bowers Peak in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Lt. James R. Edixon, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who, with considerable willingness and skill, was responsible for the expedition's air support.

Edlin Névé 71°10'S, 163°06'E

A névé at the S side of Mount Sturm in the Bowers Mountains. Several glaciers, including the Carryer, Irwin, McLin and Grave-son, are nourished by this névé. Named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, for G. Edlin, who served as postmaster at Scott Base and assisted in the field during this expedition.

Edman Island 66°18'S, 110°32'E

Island near the center of O'Brien Bay, Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Donald H. Edman, ionospheric scientist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Edmonson Point 74°20'S, 165°08'E

A rounded, largely ice-free point lying below Mount Melbourne along the W side of Wood Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Larry D. Edmonson, satellite geodesy scientist at McMurdo Station, winter party 1966.

Edred, Mount 70°35'S, 69°00'W

Prominent ice-covered mountain, 2,195 m, which stands 10 mi inland from George VI Sound and marks the S limit of Douglas Range on Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Its E side was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by the FIDS for Edred, Saxon king of England, 946–955. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Edsel Ford Mountains: see Ford Ranges 77°00'S, 144°00'W

Edsel Ford Ranges: see Ford Ranges 77°00'S, 144°00'W

Edson Hills 79°50'S, 83°39'W

A group of mainly ice-free hills lying S of Drake Icefall and W of Union Glacier in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Dean T. Edson, USGS topographic engineer with the party.

Edvind Astrup, Cap: see Astrup, Cape 64°43'S, 63°11'W

Edward, Mount 75°12'S, 69°33'W

A prominent rock mountain (1,635 m) located centrally along the S margin of the Sweeney Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this summit for Cdr. Edward C. Sweeney, USNR, a contributor to the expedition.

Edward Cove: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Edward Point: see King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Edward Ridge 67°15'S, 55°34'E

Gently rising, snow-covered ridge standing 13 mi NW of Rayner Peak in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1959. Named by ANCA for Edward Nash, aircraft mechanic with the ANARE (*Nella Dan*), under Phillip Law in 1965.

Edwards, Mount 76°51'S, 144°07'W

A mountain 5 mi ESE of Morris Peak in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Leroy P.

Edwards who acted as financial advisor to Admiral Byrd with regard to funds for the early Byrd expeditions.

Edwards Gap 71°15'S, 70°20'W

A pass at c. 500 m through the Walton Mountains (q.v.), southward of Mount McArthur, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC for Christopher W. Edwards, BAS geologist at Stonington Island, 1973–75, who mapped this area.

Edwards Glacier 71°35'S, 160°30'E

A glacier draining the E slopes of Daniels Range between Thompson Spur and Schroeder Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lloyd N. Edwards, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Edwards Island 65°35'S, 64°19'W

The second largest and innermost of the group of islands lying in the entrance to Leroux Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by FIDS, 1955–57. Named by UK-APC for Lt. Cecil J.C. Wynne-Edwards, RN, leader of a hydrographic survey unit in the area, 1956–57 and 1957–58.

Edwards Islands 66°51'S, 50°29'E

A group of islands in the E side of Amundsen Bay, about 2.5 mi SW of Mount Oldfield in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for T. Edwards, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes station in 1960.

Edwards Islands 73°53'S, 103°08'W

Group of about 20 small islands, mostly ice free, lying off the SW tip of Canisteo Peninsula in Amundsen Sea. Plotted from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for "Z" "T" Edwards, chief quartermaster on the USS *Glacier* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition to this area in February 1960.

Edwards Nunatak 70°46'S, 65°42'E

A nunatak with two small rock outliers, lying 2 mi SW of Mount Kizaki in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for D.R. Edwards radio technician at Mawson Station in 1969, who took part in the Prince Charles Mountains Survey in 1969.

Edwards Peninsula 71°55'S, 97°46'W

Ice-covered peninsula about 20 mi long, between Murphy and Koether Inlets on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs made by USN OpHjp in December 1946 and by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald L. Edwards, navigator of USS *Burton Island* on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition to this area in February 1960.

Edwards Pillar 73°05'S, 66°20'E

A large rock pillar on the western face of Mount Stinear, Prince Charles Mountains. The feature is in the vicinity of a geodetic survey station established by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named for N.F. Edwards, a surveyor with the party.

Edwards Point 62°29'S, 59°30'W

Point which marks the S extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* but the name appears to be first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey. Not: Punta Prat.

Edwards Spur 75°59'S, 135°18'W

A spur with a small rock exposure along its crest, located on the lower NW slopes of Mount Moulton in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Alvah G. Edwards, CD1, USN, Construction Driver with the Army-Navy Trail Party that traversed eastward from Little America V to establish Byrd Station in 1956.

Edward VIII Bay 66°50'S, 57°00'E

Bay about 20 mi in extent, entered between Edward VIII Plateau and the Øygarden Group. Discovered in 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named for Edward VIII, then King of England. Not: Edward VIII Gulf, King Edward VIII Gulf.

Edward VIII Gulf: see Edward VIII Bay 66°50'S, 57°00'E

Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E

An ice shelf occupying the head of Edward VIII Bay. The northern part of this feature was called Innviksletta (the inner bay plain) by Norwegian cartographers, who mapped it from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The area was first visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledge party. The entire ice shelf was then mapped and named in association with Edward VIII Bay. Not: Innviksletta, King Edward Ice Shelf, King Edward VIII Ice Shelf.

Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E

A dome-shaped, ice-covered peninsula between Magnet Bay and Edward VIII Bay. Probably seen by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in 1936. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Gulfplataet (the gulf plateau). It was renamed King Edward Plateau by ANCA, but the form Edward VIII Plateau has been approved by the US-ACAN to be consistent with the names of nearby Edward VIII Bay and Ice Shelf. Not: Gulfplåtæt, King Edward Plateau.

Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

A large ice-covered peninsula which forms the NW extremity of Marie Byrd Land and projects into the Ross Sea between Sulzberger Bay and the NE corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1902, by the BrNAE under Scott, who named it King Edward VII Land for the King of England. Its peninsular character was determined by exploration conducted by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and the USAS (1939–41). Not: King Edward VII Land, King Edward VII Peninsula, Kong Edward VII Land, König Edward VII Land.

E. Fournier, Baie: see Fournier Bay 64°31'S, 63°06'W

Efrain, Monte: see Ephraim Bluff 62°34'S, 59°43'W

Egbert, Mount 69°57'S, 69°37'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,895 m, 8 mi SSE of Mount Stephenson in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Possibly first seen in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as a part of Alexander Island. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the mountain for Egbert, Saxon king of England, 802–839.

Ege, Mount 83°34'S, 55°53'W

Mountain, 1,350 m, between Berquist and Drury Ridges in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from

surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Ege, geologist with the Neptune Range field party, 1963–64.

Egeberg Glacier 71°34'S, 169°50'E

A small glacier between Scott Keltie Glacier and Dugdale Glacier, flowing into the W side of Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Consul Westye Egeberg of Christiania (now Oslo), Norway. Not: Westye Egeberg Glacier.

Egerton, Mount 80°50'S, 157°55'E

A mountain, 2,830 m, rising 3 mi NNW of Mount Field in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir George Le Clerc Egerton, a member of the Arctic Expedition of 1875–76, one of Scott's advisors for this expedition.

Egg Island 63°41'S, 57°42'W

Circular island 1.5 mi in diameter and 310 m high, lying 1 mi W of Tail Island in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. It was charted in 1945 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its relative position to Tail, Eagle and Beak Islands. Not: Isla Huevo.

Egilnuten: see Egil Peak 72°24'S, 1°18'E

Egil Peak 72°24'S, 1°18'E

A peak, 2,640 m, at the E side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Egil Rogstad, chief radio operator with the NBSAE. Not: Egilnuten.

E. Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Ehlers Knob 72°34'S, 95°04'W

A small but conspicuous ice-covered knob which surmounts the W part of the N coast of Dustin Island. The knob was photographed from helicopters of the *Burton Island* and *Glacier* on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. It was visited and surveyed by a party from the *Glacier* in February 1961. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Ehlers, field assistant at Byrd Station, 1966–67.

Ehrenspeck, Mount 84°46'S, 175°35'W

One of the Cathedral Peaks, a group of summits that form a portion of the wall on the east side of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. This peak (2,090 m) stands 2 mi SW of Mount Kenney. Named by US-ACAN for Helmut Ehrenspeck, geologist with the Ohio State University Party of 1970–71 which geologically mapped this vicinity.

Ehrlich, Mount: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Eichorst Island 64°47'S, 64°04'W

Small island whose W end is deeply cleft into three parts, giving the appearance of three separate rocks at high tide, lying between Shortcut Island and Surge Rocks off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Marvin H. (Ike) Eichorst of Glenview, IL, licensed operator of amateur radio station W9RUK

who handled radio traffic between points in the United States and Palmer Station during the period 1964–72.

Eidsgavlen Cliff 71°41'S, 11°42'E

A cliff 1 mi S of Eidshaugane Peaks in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Eidsgavlen (the isthmus gable).

Eidshaugane Peaks 71°40'S, 11°46'E

A group of peaks 1 mi N of Eidsgavlen Cliff in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Eidshaugane (the isthmus hills).

Eielson, Cape: see Boggs, Cape 70°33'S, 61°23'W

Eielson Peninsula 70°35'S, 61°45'W

Rugged, mainly snow-covered peninsula, 20 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 10 mi wide, lying between Smith Inlet and Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The rocky N wall of this peninsula is probably the feature which, on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, Sir Hubert Wilkins sighted and named "Cape Eielson" from a position above Stefansson Strait (Wilkins gave the name to the farthest S rock outcrop seen from this position). This rock wall is conspicuous in the aerial photographs of the peninsula taken by members of the USAS in 1940 from an aerial position at the N side of Stefansson Strait. The peninsula is named for Carl B. Eielson, pilot on Wilkins' flight of 1928.

Eigg Rock: see Nigg Rock 60°43'S, 44°51'W

Eights Coast 73°30'S, 96°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Waite and Phrogner Point. This coast is bordered by Thurston Island, Abbot Ice Shelf and some islands within the ice shelf. It was sighted by members of the USAS in flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-SCAN for James Eights of Albany, NY, geologist on the *Annawan* in 1830, who carried on geologic investigations in the South Shetland Islands, and who cruised westward on the *Annawan*, in company with the *Penguin*, to 103°W. Eights, the earliest American scientist in the Antarctic, discovered the first known fossils in the Antarctic region, a tree section, in the South Shetland Islands. As a result of these investigations Eights, in 1833, published in the *Transactions of the Albany Institute* (Vol. 2) what proved to be remarkably accurate observations and conclusions on the natural phenomena of the region.

Eights Peninsula: see Thurston Island 72°06'S, 99°00'W

Eijkman Point 65°37'S, 64°10'W

The extremity of a rocky spur projecting into Leroux Bay from the W coast of Graham Land, 4 mi SSE of Nuñez Point. First mapped by the BGLE under Rymill 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Christiaan Eijkman (1858–1930), Dutch biologist, who in 1890–97 first produced experimental beriberi and initiated work on its prevention.

Eilefsen Peak 76°52'S, 146°25'W

A peak in the NE part of Radford Island, lying in Sulzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The peak was probably seen on an aerial flight by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by

US-ACAN for Albert Eilefsen, driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Eillum Island 60°42'S, 44°51'W

Small island 1.2 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It was first seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in 1821. Recharted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Dr. William S. Bruce, who named it for his son Eillum. Not: Eillum Island.

Eillum Island: see Eillum Island 60°42'S, 44°51'W

Einstødingane: see Einstøding Islands 67°28'S, 61°41'E

Einstødingen Island 69°39'S, 38°50'E

A lone island lying 10 mi E of Padda Island in southern Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Einstødingen (the hermit) because of its isolated position.

Einstøding Islands 67°28'S, 61°41'E

A group of three small islands, 2 mi N of the Stanton Group off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Einstødingane. Not: Einstødingane.

Einthoven Hill 64°14'S, 62°09'W

Hill 3 mi SW of Mitchell Point on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Willem Einthoven (1860–1927), Dutch inventor of the electrocardiograph.

Eisberg Head 75°12'S, 110°27'W

A headland consisting of steep cliffs marked by rocky exposures, located just W of the mouth of Vane Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland is the N extremity of a mountainous ridge descending from the central part of the Mount Murphy massif Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. (later Capt.) Harry B. Eisberg, USN, Staff Medical Officer on Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Eisenhower Range 74°15'S, 162°15'E

A majestic mountain range, about 45 mi long and rising to 3,070 m, which rises between Reeves Névé on the west, Reeves Glacier on the south, and Priestley Glacier on the north and east, in Victoria Land. The range is flat topped and descends gradually to Reeves Névé, but is steep cliffed and marked by sharp spurs along the Priestley Glacier. The range was probably observed by most early expeditions due to its prominence as viewed from the Ross Sea. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was President of the United States in 1954, at the time when the U.S. Navy's Operation Deep Freeze expeditions to Antarctica were initiated.

Eisner Peak 68°50'S, 65°45'W

A peak rising to 1,525 m at the W side of the terminus of Sumner Glacier, 2 mi SSE of Mount Blunt, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The peak was photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947, and U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed from the ground by

FIDS, 1960–61. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN for Glen Eisner, USARP biologist, Palmer Station, 1975.

Eissinger, Mount 70°02'S, 67°44'W

A large ridge-like mountain at the N side of Riley Glacier on the W side of Palmer Land. The feature has a snow-topped upper surface, bare rock cliffs along the N side, and an impressive rectangular rock buttress rises in an unbroken, near-vertical sweep from the glacier to 500 m at the W end. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Karlheinz Eissinger, USGS topographic engineer with the Ellsworth Land Survey party, 1968–69.

Ekblad Glacier 83°04'S, 167°17'E

A glacier, 8 mi long, flowing from the E slopes of the Holland Range into Wise Bay, Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for A. Ekblad, Master of the USNS *Wyandot* during USN OpDFrz, 1964 and 1965.

Ekblaw, Mount 77°19'S, 141°48'W

Mountain, 1,235 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Van Valkenburg in the E part of the Clark Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of the USAS in 1940 and named for W.E. Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University and a member of the Crocker Land Expedition in the Arctic (1913–17).

Ekelöf, Kap: see Ekelöf Point 64°14'S, 57°12'W

Ekelöf Point 64°14'S, 57°12'W

High rocky point which lies 5 mi SW of Cape Gage and marks the N side of the entrance to Markham Bay on the E side of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who named it Kap Ekelöf after Dr. Eric Ekelöf, medical officer of the expedition. Resurveyed by FIDS in 1953. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Kap Ekelöf.

Ekesteinen Rock 71°46'S, 10°46'E

An isolated rock 3.5 mi SE of Smirnov Peak, Shcherbakov Range, at the E end of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ekesteinen (the spoke stone).

Ekho Mountain 71°28'S, 15°26'E

Mountain, 1,690 m, standing 3 mi SW of Vorposten Peak in the Lomonosov Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and roughly plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Ekho (Echo Mountain).

Eklund Islands 73°16'S, 71°50'W

Group of islands which rise through the ice near the SW end of George VI Sound. The largest island, 5 mi in extent and rising to 410 m, was discovered in December 1940 by Finn Ronne and Carl R. Eklund of the USAS during their 1,097-mile sledge journey S from Stonington Island to the SW part of George VI Sound and return. At that time this large island, named by Ronne for Eklund, ornithologist and assistant biologist of the expedition was the only land protruding above an area of hummocky ice. V.E. Fuchs and R.J. Adie of the FIDS sledged to the SW part of George VI Sound in 1949, at which time, because of a recession of the ice in the sound, they were able to determine that the island discovered by Ronne and Eklund is the largest of a group of mainly ice-covered

islands. On the basis of original discovery, the US-ACAN recommends that the name Eklund be applied to the island group rather than the single island discovered by Ronne and Eklund.

Ekspress Nunatak 71°48'S, 2°53'E

An isolated nunatak 10 mi N of Stabben Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittut from air photography of 1951–52 and 1958–59. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named Gora Ekspress (express hill).

Ekström Ice Shelf 71°00'S, 8°00'W

The ice shelf lying between Søråsen Ridge and Halvfarryggen Ridge, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE, 1949–52. Named for Bertil Ekström, Swedish mechanical engineer with NBSAE, who drowned when the weasel (track-driven vehicle) he was driving plunged over the edge of Quar Ice Shelf, Feb. 24, 1951. Not: Östre Shelf-Is, Ekströmisen.

Ekströmisen: see Ekström Ice Shelf 71°00'S, 8°00'W

Ekzoticheskiy, Mys: see Exotic Point 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Eland Mountains 70°35'S, 63°10'W

Range of mountains which rise above 2,440 m and extend about 20 mi in a NE-SW direction along the S side of Clifford Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The mountains were discovered in 1936 by the BGLE, and they appear in aerial photographs taken by the USAS in September 1940. During 1947 they were photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted them from the ground. The name Eland, Lady Clifford's maiden name, was given in 1952 by Sir Miles Clifford, Gov. of the Falkland Islands, at the request of members of the FIDS staff.

Elbow Peak 83°32'S, 56°37'W

A peak, 1,195 m, located at the southernmost bend of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. The name given by US-ACAN describes the peak's position along the ridge.

Elder, Mount 61°13'S, 55°12'W

A mountain between Endurance Glacier and Mount Pendragon in Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC for Capt. John P. Elder, RE, surveyor of the U.K. joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71. Not: Misty Mountain.

Elder Bluff 70°31'S, 61°44'W

A prominent and mostly bare rock bluff that forms a portion of the N side of Eielson Peninsula and overlooks Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Elder, Chief of the U.S. Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit on the first International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition on board USCGC *Glacier* in 1968.

Elder Glacier 72°35'S, 168°46'E

Tributary glacier entering the Tucker Glacier just W of Oread Spur, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William C. Elder, topographic engineer, a member of the USGS Topo North-South party that surveyed the area, 1961–62.

Eld Peak 69°20'S, 157°12'E

A prominent peak (800 m) rising 6 mi SE of Reynolds Peak on the W side of Matusевич Glacier. Two conical peaks were sighted in the area from the *Peacock* on Jan. 16, 1840 by Passed Midshipmen Henry Eld and William Reynolds of the USEE (1838 42). The southeastern peak was named for Eld by USEE leader Lt. Charles Wilkes. In 1959 Phillip Law of ANARE made investigations of features in this area. Reference to Wilkes' narrative showed that the recorded descriptions of the peaks sighted by Eld and Reynolds to be in accord with photographs of the peaks on the W side of Matusевич Glacier. The peak described was selected by Law to commemorate Wilkes' naming.

Eldred Glacier 61°58'S, 58°16'W

Glacier 2.5 mi long, flowing to the N coast of King George Island immediately E of Potts Peak, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Andrew J. Eldred, Master of the sealing vessel *Thomas Hunt* from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873–74, 1875–76, 1878–79 and 1879–80. During the latter season he took part in the unsuccessful search for the *Charles Shearer*.

Eldred Point 75°30'S, 141°58'W

An ice-covered point which marks the west side of the terminus of Land Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for David T. Eldred, a member of the U.S. Navy winter-over support unit at McMurdo Station in 1958, 1965 and 1969.

Eldridge Bluff 73°27'S, 164°48'E

A prominent rock bluff 5 mi long, comprising that part of the W wall of Aviator Glacier immediately S of Cosmonaut Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. David B. Eldridge, Jr., USN, officer in charge of the winter detachment of Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Eldridge Peak 84°51'S, 116°50'W

A small, mainly ice-free peak, or nunatak, marking the W extremity of the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Henry M. Eldridge, Antarctic cartographer, Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey.

Electra, Mount 77°30'S, 160°52'E

Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, immediately W of Mount Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Elefante, Isla: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Elefante, Punta: see Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W

Elefanten-Bucht: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W

Elefant Öya: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Elena, Isla: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Isla: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Elephant Bay: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W

Elephant Bay Islands: see Anvil Stacks 54°10'S, 37°42'W

Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W

Small circular cove lying 0.5 mi N of Klutschak Point along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Elephant Bay, probably applied by early sealers at South Georgia, was recorded on the chart of the German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, 1928–29, and the chart by DI personnel who mapped South Georgia in this period. Cove is considered a better descriptive term for the feature. Not: Bahía Aurora, Elefanten-Bucht, Elephant Bay.

Elephant Flats 60°42'S, 45°37'W

A mud flat along the shore between Cemetery Bay and Marble Knolls on the east side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after the elephant seals that frequent the flat.

Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Island 24 mi long and 12 mi wide in its widest part, lying in the E part of the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Barrows Isle, Elefant Öya, Isla Elefante, Isla Pardo, Isla Piloto Pardo, Mordrins Island.

Elephant Lagoon 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Lagoon, 0.3 mi long, situated close S of Cook Bay to which it is connected by Carl Passage, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted the area during the period 1926–30.

Elephant Moraine 76°17'S, 157°20'E

An isolated moraine, 3 mi long, located 27 mi W of Reckling Peak, to the W of the head of Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. The moraine, described in some reports as an ice core moraine, is situated along a long, narrow patch of bare ice that extends W from Reckling Peak for 60 miles. The feature was noted in U.S. satellite imagery of 1973, and in aerial photographs obtained subsequently, by William R. MacDonald of USGS, who originally described it to William A. Cassidy as "a possible nunatak having an outline similar to an elephant." Several USARP field parties led by Cassidy successfully searched for meteorites at this moraine from the 1979–80 season. The descriptive name was approved by US-ACAN in 1989.

Elephant Point 62°41'S, 60°52'W

Mainly ice-free promontory on which there is a square black rock, forming the southernmost point of the W half of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted and named by Robert Fildes in 1820–22. The name was incorrectly placed on the point between South and False Bays (now Miers Bluff) for many years. Not: Morro Cuadrado Negro.

Elephant Point: see Miers Bluff 62°43'S, 60°27'W

Elephant Rocks 64°46'S, 64°05'W

A group of three prominent rocks connected by shoals, located between Torgersen Island and the NW entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The name became established locally among USARP personnel at nearby Palmer Station in about 1971, as these rocks provide a favorite habitat for elephant seals.

Eleuterio Ramírez, Isla: see Ramírez Island 69°09'S, 68°28'W

Elevado, Pico: see Molar Peak 64°41'S, 63°19'W

Elevado, Pico: see Camber, Mount 64°41'S, 63°16'W

Elevation Point 77°48'S, 161°39'E

A bold rock point which forms the W end of Kukri Hills, overlooking Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied by NZGB in 1993.

Eley Peak 79°39'S, 84°20'W

Small rock peak in the N part of Soholt Peaks, over-looking the head of Balish Glacier in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN; for Richard G. Eley, USN, photographer on flights over Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth Land, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

El Fuelle, Cerro: see Buttress Hill 63°34'S, 57°03'W

Elgar Uplands 69°39'S, 70°43'W

Uplands rising to 1,900 m, between Tufts Pass to the N and Sullivan Glacier to the S, in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of February, 1975. Named by UK-APC after Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934), English composer.

Eliason Glacier 64°15'S, 59°25'W

A glacier 5 mi long close W of Mount Hornsby, flowing S from Detroit Plateau into the ice piedmont N of Larsen Inlet, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Eliason motor sledge, invented in 1942 in Sweden, now made in Canada, and used in Arctic Canada since 1950 and in the Antarctic since 1960.

Elizabeth, Mount 83°54'S, 168°23'E

A massive ice-free mountain, 4,480 m, standing 6 mi S of Mount Anne in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

Eliza Cone 66°55'S, 163°12'E

A rock with an archway through it standing 1 mi W of Cape McNab on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Located adjacent to Scott Cone, the two features appear to have been named after John Balleny's schooner, the *Eliza Scott*, in which he discovered the Balleny Islands in Feb. 1839.

Eliza Rocks 62°26'S, 60°14'W

Group of rocks lying W of Zed Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer *Eliza* from London, which was moored in nearby Blythe Bay, Desolation Island, during part of the 1821–22 season.

Elkhorn Ridge 76°40'S, 161°03'E

Rugged ridge, 10 mi long, between Towle and Northwind Glaciers in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for the USNS *Elkhorn*, a tanker in the American convoy into McMurdo Sound, 1961–62.

Elkins, Mount 66°39'S, 54°08'E

Steep-sided mountain with three major peaks, the highest 2,300 m, standing close N of Young Nunataks in the Napier Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Jökelen

(the glacier). Remapped by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956, and named for T.J. Elkins, ionosphere physicist at Mawson in 1960. Not: Jökelen.

Ellefsen Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Harbor lying at the S end of Powell Island between Christoffersen and Michelsen Islands, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, in December 1821. The name first appears on Powell's chart published in 1822. Not: Ellessen Harbour.

Ellen Glacier 78°13'S, 84°30'W

A large glacier in central Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, draining the E slopes of Mount Anderson and Long Gables and flowing generally SE for 22 mi to Barnes Ridge, where it leaves the range and enters S.-flowing Rutford Ice Stream. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Cicero J. Ellen, USAF, who was in command of many of the air operations when the South Pole Station was established by air drop in the 1956–57 season.

Ellerbeck Peak 54°23'S, 36°19'W

A peak rising to 685 m on the S side of Sörling Valley, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 for Lt. Cdr. John A. Ellerbeck, RN, pilot in command of the helicopter from HMS *Endurance*, who attacked and disabled the Argentine submarine *Santa Fe* during the retaking of Grytviken, Apr. 25, 1982.

Ellery, Mount 69°53'S, 159°38'E

A mountain (1,110 m) near the head of Suvorov Glacier, 2 mi NW of Hornblende Bluffs, in the Wilson Hills. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The position of the mountain was fixed on Feb. 21, 1962 by Syd L. Kirkby, surveyor with the ANARE *Thala Dan* cruise led by Phillip Law. Named for R.L.J. Ellery, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Ellessen Harbour: see Ellefsen Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Elliot, Mount 70°53'S, 166°32'E

A mountain (1,500 m) rising between Kirkby Glacier and O'Hara Glacier, about 5 mi S of Yule Bay, in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. A mountain in this approximate position was sighted by Capt. James C. Ross, RN, in Feb. 1841, who named it for R. Admiral George Elliot, Commander-in-Chief in the Cape of Good Hope Station. Not: Mount Elliott.

Elliot Peak 84°31'S, 164°04'E

The summit peak of a conspicuous NE trending basalt ridge, rising 1 mi NW of Tempest Peak, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67) for David H. Elliot, geologist with the party.

Elliott, Cape 65°52'S, 102°35'E

An ice-covered cape marking the N extremity of the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. It fronts on Shackleton Ice Shelf, 28 mi SW of Bowman Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and named by the US-ACAN after J.L. Elliott, chaplain on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Elliott, Mount 64°24'S, 60°02'W

Conspicuous mountain, 1,265 m, with a few small rock exposures and ice-free cliffs on the SE side, standing 16 mi NW of Cape Sobral, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS and named for F.K. Elliott, leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1947 and 1948.

Elliott, Mount: see Elliot, Mount 70°53'S, 166°32'E

Elliott Glacier 66°33'S, 115°14'E

A small channel glacier that drains northward to Budd Coast midway between Cape Hammersly and Cape Waldron. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN after Samuel Elliott, Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Elliott Hills 71°25'S, 65°25'W

A group of low hills and nunataks, 12 mi long, that mark the NW end of the Gutenko Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. David J. Elliott, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft in aerial photographic and ice-sensing flights over extensive areas of the Antarctic continent during Operation Deep Freeze, 1970 and 1971.

Elliott Nunatak 85°16'S, 89°43'W

A large nunatak (2,165 m) jutting out from the center of Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party that surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Raymond L. Elliott, geologist with the Thiel Mountains party.

Elliott Passage 67°44'S, 68°28'W

A marine channel running NE-SW between the SE coast of Adelaide Island and Jenny Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1984 after Capt. Christopher R. Elliott, Master of RRS *John Biscoe* from 1975; he served in other officer positions on *John Biscoe* and RRS *Bransfield* from 1967.

Elliott Ridge 83°57'S, 57°00'W

A hook-shaped ridge, 8 mi long, extending westward from Wiens Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James Elliott, captain of the icebreaker USS *Stalten Island* which assisted the cargo ship *Wyandot* through the Weddell Sea pack ice to establish Ellsworth Station on the Filchner Ice Shelf in January 1957.

Elliott Rock 54°00'S, 38°05'W

Rock lying in Stewart Strait, close W of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Positioned by DI personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin in the period 1926–30. Named in 1957 by the UK-APC for Henry W. Elliott (1846–1930), American naturalist; pioneer of fur seal studies in the North Pacific and life-long champion of fur seal protection. Fur seals breed on nearby Bird Island.

Ellipsoid Hill 77°48'S, 163°49'E

A rounded, partly ice-covered summit (1,130 m) to the N of Blue Glacier, between Geoid Glacier and Spheroid Hill, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from ellipsoid, in geodesy a mathematical figure formed by revolving an ellipse about its minor axis.

Ellis, Mount 79°52'S, 156°14'E

The highest point, 2,330 m, of the Darwin Mountains, surmounting the northern edge of Midnight Plateau. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named for M.R. Ellis, engineer with the CTAE, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

Ellis Bluff 85°20'S, 175°35'W

A rock bluff rising to 2,280 m at the S side of the mouth of Logie Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for W. Ellis, a chief air controlman, USN, during OpDFrz 1965 and 1966.

Ellisbreen: see Ellis Glacier 71°58'S, 24°17'E

Ellis Cone 75°49'S, 116°23'W

One of several small cones or cone remnants along the SW side of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Homer L. Ellis, ACC, USN, radar air traffic controller at McMurdo Station, winter party 1968, and chief in charge of the ground controlled approach unit at the Byrd Station skiway landing strip, summer season, 1969–70.

Ellis Fjord 68°36'S, 78°05'E

A long narrow fjord between Breidnes Peninsula and Mule Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and plotted by Norwegian cartographers as a bay and a remnant lake which were called Mulvik (snout bay) and Langevatnet (the long lake) respectively. Analysis by John Roscoe of air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) showed these two features to be connected. The feature was renamed Ellis Fjord by Roscoe after Edwin E. Ellis, aerial photographer on USN Operation Highjump flights over this area. Not: Langevatnet, Mulvik.

Ellis Glacier 71°58'S, 24°17'E

Glacier, 4 mi long, flowing N from Mount Walnum between Gillock and Jennings Glaciers in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Edwin E. Ellis, aerial photographer on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not: Ellisbreen.

Ellis Ridge 74°45'S, 113°54'W

An ice-covered ridge, 10 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, extending NE from Jenkins Heights between Dorchuck Glacier and Keys Glacier, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin Y. Ellis, USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1974.

Ellsworth, Cape 66°17'S, 162°18'E

A sheer rock bluff (290 m) forming the N end of Young Island in the Balleny Islands. Named by personnel of the *Discovery II* in 1936 for American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth. The vessel, after picking up Ellsworth at Little America on the Ross Ice Shelf made a running survey around the northern end of the Balleny Islands on the way back to Australia.

Ellsworth, Mount 85°45'S, 161°00'W

The highest peak, 2,925 m, on the elongated massif between Steagall and Amundsen Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains.

Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 28–29, 1929, and named by him for Lincoln Ellsworth, American Antarctic explorer. Not: Mount Lincoln Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Highland: see Ellsworth Land 75°30'S, 80°00'W

Ellsworth Land 75°30'S, 80°00'W

That portion of the Antarctic continent bounded on the west by Marie Byrd Land, on the north by Bellingshausen Sea, on the northeast by the base of Antarctic Peninsula, and on the east by the western margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. It is largely a high ice plateau, but includes the majestic Ellsworth Mountains and a number of scattered mountain groups as the Hudson, Jones, Behrendt, Merrick, Sweeney and Scaife Mountains. This land lies near the center of the area traversed by American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth on an airplane flight during November–December 1935. It was named for him by US-ACAN (1962) to commemorate that historic transcontinental flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Ice Shelf. Not: Ellsworth Highland, James W. Ellsworth Land.

Ellsworth Mountains 78°45'S, 85°00'W

A major group of mountains, 200 mi long and 30 mi wide, which trend NNW-SSE and rise from the relatively featureless snow plain that borders the western margin of the Ronne Ice Shelf. They are bisected by Minnesota Glacier to form the northern Sentinel Range and the southern Heritage Range. The former is by far the higher and more spectacular with Vinson Massif (5,140 m) constituting the highest point on the continent. The mountains were discovered on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Ice Shelf. He gave the descriptive name Sentinel Range. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1958–66. When it became evident that the mountains comprise two distinct ranges, the US-ACAN restricted the application of Sentinel Range to the high northern one and gave the name Heritage Range to the southern one; the Committee recommended the name of the discoverer for this entire group of mountains.

Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands 80°30'S, 94°00'W

A line of subglacial highlands in West Antarctica that extend WSW from central Ellsworth Mountains to the vicinity of Mount Moore and Mount Woollard. The existence of the feature was first indicated from seismic soundings by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, led by Charles R. Bentley. It was delineated in detail by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named in association with the Ellsworth Mountains.

Ellyard Nunatak 70°19'S, 64°54'E

A nunatak on the N side of Scylla Glacier, about 7 mi SSE of Mount Béchervaise, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for D.G. Ellyard, physicist at Mawson Station in 1966.

Elmers Nunatak 83°58'S, 55°25'W

A prominent nunatak 5 mi SE of Mount Hawkes in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer H. Smith, aerographer with the wintering parties at Ellsworth Station in 1958 and McMurdo Station in 1961.

El Monolito: see Petes Pillar 63°00'S, 60°33'W

El Pulgar 71°29'S, 161°46'E

A precipitous granite monolith (1,660 m) standing 3 mi N of Berg Peak in northern Morozumi Range. The feature was climbed by four members of NZGSAE, 1967–68, who gave the name El Pulgar (Spanish for “the thumb”).

Elsa Bay: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

El-Sayed Glacier 75°40'S, 141°52'W

A glacier about 15 mi long which drains the NE slopes of Zuncich Hill in Marie Byrd Land. It flows NE to enter Land Glacier at the S side of Mount Shirley. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Sayed Z. El-Sayed, USARP oceanographer on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1967–68 and 1969–70.

Else Bay: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Else Cove: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Bay 0.5 mi wide, entered close W of Cape Pride along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to the period 1905–12 and was probably applied by Norwegian sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Elsa Bay, Else Bay, Else Cove, Else's Hole, Elsie Bay, Paddocks Cove.

El Seno: see Sound, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W

Else Nunataks 67°21'S, 55°40'E

Group of low, partially snow-covered nunataks 3 mi N of Mount Øydeholmen, on the S, side of Wilma Glacier, Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66. Named by ANCA for H. Else, pilot with ANARE (*Nella Dan*), 1965.

Else Platform 70°22'S, 66°48'E

An elevated, flat-topped mass of rock at the N end of Jetty Peninsula, Mac. Robertson Land. The feature was the site of a survey station occupied by M.N. Rubeli, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named after H. Else, helicopter pilot with the survey.

Else's Hole: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Elsie Bay: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Elsner Ridge 71°47'S, 167°21'E

A narrow, southwest-trending ridge, or spur, 6 mi long, located 4 mi NE of the S end of Homerun Range in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy, aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Elsner, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Eltanin Bay 73°40'S, 82°00'W

A bay about 35 mi wide in southern Bellingshausen Sea. It indents the coast of Ellsworth Land west of Wirth Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for the USARP oceanographic research ship *Eltanin* which has made numerous research cruises in the South Pacific Ocean.

Elton Hill 68°50'S, 66°35'W

A prominent rocky hill (1,000 m) which marks the SE limit of Meridian Glacier at its junction with Clarke Glacier in southern Graham Land. First seen from the air and photographed by RARE,

Nov. 1947. Surveyed by FIDS, Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after John Elton, English inventor of the artificial horizon and its application to quadrants and sextants, in 1732.

Elvers Peak 79°52'S, 83°33'W

A peak, 1,615 m, at the SE end of Edson Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas J. Elvers, seismologist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II, in 1965–66.

Ely Nunatak 72°08'S, 66°30'E

A small, dark-colored nunatak 4 mi N of Mount Izabelle in the Prince Charles Mountains. The position of the nunatak was fixed by intersection from geodetic survey stations in 1971. Named by ANCA for J. Ely, Technical Officer (survey) with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971.

Em, Isla: see Emma Island 64°36'S, 62°20'W

Embassy Islands 67°53'S, 68°45'W

Two small islands, the westernmost of the Dion Islands, lying 7 mi S of Adelaide Island. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. This feature was surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named Embassy Rock by the UK-APC because of its detached position in association with Emperor Island. In 1963 the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey Unit found there were two islands, not one as previously supposed. Not: Embassy Rock.

Embassy Rock: see Embassy Islands 67°53'S, 68°45'W

Embree Glacier 77°59'S, 85°10'W

Glacier 20 mi long in the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, flowing NNE from the slopes of Mount Anderson and Mount Bentley and then E to its terminus opposite Mount Tegge on the E side of the range. Named by the US-ACAN for Maj. Henry Embree, USAF, who participated in the establishment of the South Pole Station in 1956.

Eme, Roca: see Emm Rock 62°16'S, 58°42'W

Emeline Island 62°24'S, 59°48'W

One of the Aitcho Islands, lying 2 mi NW of Cecilia Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the American sealing vessel *Emeline* (Capt. Jeremiah Holmes) from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and operated from nearby Clothier Harbor.

Emerald Cove 61°35'S, 57°46'W

Cove 2 mi wide, lying between North Foreland and Brimstone Peak on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Shireff's Cove (sic) was given by William Smith in 1819, after Capt. William H. Shirreff, RN, to whom he reported his discovery of the South Shetland Islands. In 1820, Smith's description of his landing on North Foreland was confused with his description of features on northern Livingston Island, and the name was applied to a feature on that island, where it has been officially accepted. Emerald Cove was applied by the UK-APC in 1960 and is for the brig *Emerald* (Capt. John G. Scott) from Boston, MA, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 in company with the *Esther*. These two vessels rescued the crew of the *Venus* from Esther Harbor in March 1821.

Emerald Lake 60°43'S, 45°39'W

A small lake in western Signy Island, about 0.6 mi SE of Jebesen Point. The name, applied by UK-APC, describes the unique (for Signy Island) color of the water.

Emerald Nunatak 69°39'S, 69°59'W

Nunatak (1,250 m) on the W side of Douglas Range near the head of Hampton Glacier, NE Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, because of the greenish rock of which the feature is composed.

Emerging Island 73°23'S, 168°02'E

An ice-covered island 2 mi long, lying 1.5 mi E of Index Point, Victoria Land, in the N part of Lady Newnes Bay. The feature appears to be barely emerging above the ice at the terminus of Mariner Glacier. Named in 1966 by the NZ-APC.

Emerson, Mount 71°35'S, 168°44'E

A mountain (2,190 m) 5 mi ESE of Brewer Peak in the S part of DuBridge Range, Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for George L. Emerson, SW1, USN, Steelworker at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Emily, Mount 85°50'S, 174°20'E

A rock peak 2 mi N of Mount Cecily, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Shown by the BrAE (1907–09) as being part of the Dominion Range, but it is separated from that range by the flow of the Mill Glacier. Named by Shackleton for his wife, Lady Emily Dorman Shackleton.

Em Island: see Grassholm 54°03'S, 37°56'W

Emison, Mount 74°12'S, 163°44'E

A prominent mountain, 2,050 m, rising on the W side of Campbell Glacier, just N of the mouth of Bates Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN after William B. Emison, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65 and 1965–66 seasons.

Emlen Peaks 71°54'S, 160°35'E

A group of scattered peaks and nunataks, 16 mi long and 7 mi wide, lying 6 mi S of Daniels Range in the S end of the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after John T. Emilen, biologist, University of Wisconsin, program leader who made penguin navigational studies on the Ross Ice Shelf, the interior of Victoria Land, and elsewhere in Antarctica, 1962–63.

Emma Cove: see Rodman Cove 61°07'S, 55°28'W

Emma Island 64°36'S, 62°20'W

Island 1.5 mi long, with bare jagged peaks projecting through an icecap, lying 4 mi W of Nansen Island in the SW half of the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, and named after his mother, Emma de Gerlache de Gomery. Not: Isla Ema.

Emmanuel Glacier 77°54'S, 162°05'E

Glacier in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, descending from Mount Lister northwestward between Table Mountain and

Cathedral Rocks to enter Ferrar Glacier. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) after Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

Emmons, Point: see Wild, Cape 68°23'S, 149°07'E

Emm Rock 62°16'S, 58°42'W

Conspicuous rock 30 m high, lying 0.5 mi off the S coast of King George Island at the E side of the entrance to Potter Cove, in the South Shetland Islands. This rock, presumably known to early sealers in the area, was sketched by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. The name derives from the shape of the rock, which resembles the letter M. Not: Roca Eme, Roca Ewens.

Emory Land Bay: see Land Bay 75°25'S, 141°45'W

Emory Land Glacier: see Land Glacier 75°40'S, 141°45'W

Empereur Island 66°48'S, 141°23'E

Rocky island 1 mi N of Cape Margerie, lying immediately N of Breton Island in the entrance to Port Martin. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51, and so named because the first emperor penguin captured by the expedition was taken on this island.

Emperor Bay 75°32'S, 26°52'W

A small bay which indents the Brunt Ice Shelf due W of Halley Station. So named by the Royal Society IGY expedition because of the Emperor penguin colony on the fast ice in the embayment during 1956. The expedition's base was a few miles eastward (1955–59) on the Brunt Ice Shelf.

Emperor Island 67°52'S, 68°43'W

Small island in Marguerite Bay, lying close NE of Courtier Islands in the Dion Islands. The islands in this group were discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. This island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC because a low rock and shingle isthmus at the SE end of the island is the winter breeding site of emperor penguins.

Emperor William Peak: see Big Ben 53°06'S, 73°31'E

Ems Rock 54°10'S, 36°35'W

Rock midway between Harrison and Busen Points in the S part of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin in 1927 and 1929. Named in 1957 by the UK-APC for the sailing vessel *Ems*, owned by the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, located at the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay.

Enceladus Nunataks 71°43'S, 69°27'W

A group of about eight nunataks scattered over a wide area at the head of the drainage basin of Saturn Glacier, in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier, Enceladus being one of the moons of the planet Saturn.

Enchanted Valley 82°37'S, 53°10'W

A small snow-filled valley between Walker Peak and Hannah Peak in the SW end of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. The name describes the scenic beauty of the valley and was applied by the US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station that visited the valley in December 1957.

Enchantress Rocks 62°42'S, 60°49'W

Group of rocks lying 1.5 mi SE of Elephant Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel *Enchantress* (Captain Bond) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Endeavour, Mount 76°33'S, 162°01'E

A huge flat-topped coastal mountain, 1,810 m, standing N of Fry Glacier and NW of Mount Creak and Shoulder Mountain and forming the southern block of the Kirkwood Range in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them for HMNZS *Endeavour*, supply ship for the N.Z. party.

Enden Point 73°37'S, 4°14'W

A rock point at the SW side of Belgen Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Enden (the end). Not: Gora Kleynshmidt.

Enderby Land 67°30'S, 53°00'E

A projecting land mass of Antarctica, extending from Shinnan Glacier in about 44°38'E to William Scoresby Bay in 59°34'E. Discovered in February 1831 by John Biscoe in the *Tula*. Named after Enderby Bros. of London, owners of the *Tula*, who encouraged their captains to combine exploration with sealing.

Endresen Islands 67°17'S, 60°00'E

Group of small islands, the highest rising to 60 m, lying just N of the Hobbs Islands. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Endurance, Glacier: see Français Glacier 66°33'S, 138°15'E

Endurance Cliffs 82°47'S, 155°05'E

A line of steep east-facing cliffs between Mount Summerson and Mount Albright in the S part of the Geologists Range. Mapped by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for the *Endurance*, ship of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16. Not: Endurance Nunatak.

Endurance Glacier 61°10'S, 55°08'W

Broad glacier N of Mount Elder, draining SE to the S coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. It is the main discharge glacier on the island. Named by UK-APC after HMS *Endurance* which took the joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, to Elephant Island and established several anchorages off this glacier. Not: Flog Glacier.

Endurance Glacier: see Veststraumen Glacier 74°15'S, 15°00'W

Endurance Nunatak: see Endurance Cliffs 82°47'S, 155°05'E

Endurance Reef 68°18'S, 67°32'W

A reef lying 8 mi W of Red Rock Ridge in Marguerite Bay. The name is after HMS *Endurance* which at this position in Feb. 1972 struck a rock in a depth of 2 meters. The area was surveyed by boats from the *Endurance* in 1973 when similar depths were found up to 1 mi SSW of the rock.

Engberg Bluff 73°13'S, 166°48'E

Bold ice-covered bluff between the mouths of the Argonaut and Meander Glaciers at the point where these tributaries enter the S part of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Larry W. Engberg, meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1961.

Engel, Cape: see Freeman, Cape 67°59'S, 65°20'W

Engel Peaks 69°32'S, 63°08'W

Three peaks, the highest 1,460 m, extending in a NW-SE direction for 4 mi, standing 15 mi W of Cape Rymill on the E side of Palmer Land. This feature was photographed from the air in 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and again in 1940 by members of the USAS who also sledge surveyed along this coast. The peaks were resighted by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named them for Bud Engel, president of the Albert Richard Division of the Osterman Co., Milwaukee, who contributed garments suitable for winter use to the expedition.

Engelstad, Mount 85°29'S, 167°24'W

A rounded snow-covered summit rising from the edge of the polar plateau at the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier, about midway between Helland-Hansen Shoulder and Mount Wilhelm Christophersen. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Capt. Ole Engelstad, of the Norwegian Navy, who had been selected as second in command of the *Fram* to carry the expedition to Antarctica, but who was killed in a scientific experiment preceding its departure. Not: Mount Englestat, Mount Ole Engelstad.

England, Mount 77°03'S, 162°27'E

Conical-topped mountain, 1,205 m, rising immediately S of New Glacier in the NE part of Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named it for Lt. Rupert England, RN, of the *Morning*, relief ship to the expedition.

England Peak 82°37'S, 52°49'W

A sharp peak c. 2,150 m, located 0.5 mi S of Aughenbaugh Peak and E of Neuburg Peak in the W part of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of USGS field party leader Arthur B. Ford after Anthony W. England, USGS geophysicist who worked in the Dufek Massif during the 1976–77 and 1978–79 seasons.

England Ridge 77°02'S, 162°29'E

The NE continuation of the glaciated steep NE crest of Mount England, forming a snow-free rock crest with steep NW-facing snow-free walls down to the frozen sea at the terminus of New Glacier, in Victoria Land. The feature was explored by F. Ugolini, K. Wise and H. Janetschek in Jan. 1962. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount England.

Englestat, Mount: see Engelstad, Mount 85°29'S, 167°24'W

English, Mount: see Mooney, Mount 86°34'S, 145°48'W

English Coast 73°30'S, 73°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula and Buttress Nunataks (west side of Palmer Land). This coast was discovered and explored in 1940, on land by F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund and from the air by other members of

the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was originally named Robert English Coast after Capt. Robert A.J. English, USN, Executive Secretary of the USAS, 1939–41, and formerly Captain of the *Bear of Oakland* on the ByrdAE, 1933–35. The name is shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: Robert English Coast.

English Rock 76°49'S, 118°00'W

A rock outcrop near the foot of the western slope of Mount Frakes, in the Crary Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Claude L. English, Jr., USN, helicopter crewman with Squadron VXE-6 during Deep Freeze 1970; he also deployed with the Squadron during Deep Freeze 1961, 1962 and 1965.

English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Strait lying between Greenwich and Robert Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: Détroit Anglais, Estrecho Espora, Estrecho Inglés, Spencers Straits.

Enigma Peak 69°34'S, 72°44'W

Peak, 1,000 m, surmounting Fournier Ridge, Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island. Probably seen from a distance by Bellingshausen in 1821, Charcot in 1909, and the BGLE in 1936. It was observed and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and mapped as the prominent NW peak of the island. Mapped in greater detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of February 1975. So named by UK-APC because of difficulty in identifying the peak during the map compilation.

Enrique, Isla: see Harry Island 64°08'S, 61°59'W

Enten Bay 54°13'S, 36°37'W

Small bay lying SW of Jason Harbor in the W side of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name "Entenbucht" (duck bay) seems to have been first used on a 1907 chart of Cumberland Bay by Dr. A. Szielasko, physician and ornithologist on the Norwegian whaler *Fridtjof Nansen*, who published an account of his natural history observations made at Cumberland Bay during the previous year. Not: Entenbucht.

Entenbucht: see Enten Bay 54°13'S, 36°37'W

Enterprise Hills 79°55'S, 82°00'W

A prominent group of largely ice-free hills and peaks in the form of an arc. The feature extends for about 30 mi to form the N and NE boundary of Horseshoe Valley in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Enterprise Hills were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Enterprise Island 64°32'S, 62°00'W

Island 1.5 mi long lying at the NE end of Nansen Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. This island and Nansen Island were first charted as one feature and named "Ile Nansen" by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. The islands became well known to whalers operating in the area in the early 1900's and the names North and South Nansen Islands were used to distinguish them. Since Nansen Island has now become established for the larger feature, a new name has been given to the smaller by the UK-APC, commemorating the enterprise of the whalers who made the anchorage at the S side of the island (Foyen

Harbor) a major center of summer industry during the period 1916–30. Not: Isla Lientur, Isla Nansen Norte, North Nansen Island.

Entrada, Punta: see Entrance Point 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Entrance Island 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Island just N of the entrance to Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and ANARE in 1956. So named by ANARE because of its position at the entrance to the harbor at Mawson Station.

Entrance Point 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Point marking the S side of Neptunes Bellows, the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Deception Island was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821. The point was named by the Hydrographic Dept. of the Admiralty following a survey by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948–49. Not: Punta Caupolicán, Punta Entrada.

Entrance Shoal 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Small shoal (least depth 7.9 m) just W of Entrance Island at the NW entrance to Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted in February 1961 by d'A.T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), and so named because of its location.

Entrikin Glacier 80°49'S, 160°00'E

A broad sweeping glacier flowing eastward from the Churchill Mountains into Matterson Inlet. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joseph W. Entrikin, USN, pilot with Squadron VX-6 during USN OpDFrz I, 1955–56.

Entuziastov, Lednik: see Entuziasty Glacier 70°30'S, 14°30'E

Entuziasty Glacier 70°30'S, 14°30'E

A broad outlet glacier of Queen Maud Land including its tributary, the Musketov Glacier. The glacier flows generally northward into Lazarev Ice Shelf and is nourished in its upper reaches by ice draining from the Hoel Mountains and the NE end of the Wohlthat Mountains. The lower part of the glacier, particularly the relationship with the Musketov Glacier, was first delineated by the SovAE in 1961. They named it Lednik Entuziastov (enthusiasts' glacier). Not: Lednik Entuziastov.

Enviada, Roca: see Envoy Rock 67°51'S, 68°42'W

Envoy Rock 67°51'S, 68°42'W

Rock marking N limit of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and so named in association with Emperor Island and names from an emperor's court. Not: Roca Enviada.

Eos, Mount 71°42'S, 168°38'E

A mountain with a bare summit rising to c. 2,600 m, 4.5 mi N of Mount Adam in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Visited in 1981–82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name because the area provided excellent views of dawns and sunsets. In Greek mythology, Eos is the goddess of dawn.

Eosin Hill 54°19'S, 36°26'W

Hill, 90 m, rising 0.5 mi SE of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE,

1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their sketch survey in 1951. The name is one of a group in the vicinity of Dartmouth Point derived from the chemical stains used in the preparation for histological examination of biological material collected there by FIDS.

E. Perrier, Baie: see Perrier Bay 64°23'S, 63°45'W

Ephraim, Mount: see Ephraim Bluff 62°34'S, 59°43'W

Ephraim Bluff 62°34'S, 59°43'W

High bluff at the S end of Greenwich Island, overlooking the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, 1.7 mi W of Sartorius Point, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Mount Ephraim was used for this feature by American sealers as early as 1820–22. Air photos show that bluff is the more suitable descriptive term. Not: Monte Efrain, Mount Ephraim.

Epidote Peak 84°46'S, 176°56'W

A prominent rock peak just N of the mouth of Held Glacier, overlooking the W side of Shackleton Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1964–65) because of the abundance of the mineral epidote which gives the peak a spotted appearance.

Epler Glacier 86°15'S, 161°00'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, draining W from Nilsen Plateau in Queen Maud Mountains to enter Amundsen Glacier just S of Olsen Crag. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Charles F. Epler, storekeeper with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Epperly, Mount 78°26'S, 85°53'W

Mountain over 4,600 m, located 2 mi S of Mount Tyree in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert M. Epperly, USNR, pilot on reconnaissance and traverse support flights in this area in the 1957–58 season.

Epsilon Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Small island lying between Alpha Island and the S extremity of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name, derived from the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Alberti.

Ercilla, Islote: see Heroína Island 63°24'S, 54°36'W

Erebus, Mount 77°32'S, 167°10'E

An active volcano, 3,795 m high, which forms the summit of Ross Island at the southwestern corner of Ross Sea. Named by Captain James Clark Ross in 1841 for his ship, the *Erebus*.

Erebus and Terror Gulf 63°55'S, 56°40'W

Gulf on the SE side of the tip of Antarctic Peninsula, bordered on the NE by the Joinville Island group and on the SW by the James Ross Island group. Named for HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, the vessels used by Sir James Clark Ross in exploring these waters in 1842–43.

Erebus Bay 77°44'S, 166°31'W

Bay about 13 mi wide between Cape Evans and Hut Point Peninsula, on the W side of Ross Island. The bay was explored by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. It was named by Scott's second expedition, the BrAE (1910–13), which built its headquarters on Cape Evans. The feature is surmounted by Mount Erebus.

Erebus Glacier 77°41'S, 167°00'W

A glacier draining the lower S slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island, and flowing W to Erebus Bay where it forms the floating Erebus Glacier Tongue. Named in association with Mount Erebus by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott.

Erebus Glacier Tongue 77°42'S, 166°40'E

The seaward extension of Erebus Glacier from Ross Island, projecting into Erebus Bay where part of it is floating. Charted and named by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04.

Ereby Point 62°38'S, 60°27'W

Point lying 4.5 mi ENE of Hannah Point along the N side of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Ereby's Bay was applied to South Bay on a chart of 1825 by James Weddell. Ereby Point was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell's name in the area.

Ereby's Bay: see South Bay 62°40'S, 60°28'W

Erehwon Nunatak 74°31'S, 76°41'W

A small nunatak (6 m high, 15 m long) at an elevation of 1,050 m, located 16 mi NW of Henkle Peak in Ellsworth Land. It was discovered in January 1985 by chance in a snowstorm and fog by the joint USGS-BAS geological party led by Peter D. Rowley. *Glossopteris*-bearing sandstone discovered here by the party is significantly older than the oldest previously dated rock from southern Antarctic Peninsula. The name is "nowhere" spelled backwards and was suggested by Rowley because the field party was uncertain of its location during the foul weather. Not: Erehwon Nunatak.

Eremitten Nunatak 72°11'S, 27°13'E

Nunatak 3 mi S of Balchen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjpp, 1946–47, and named Eremitten (the hermit).

Erehwon Basin 79°48'S, 158°34'E

An extensive ice-free area forming a basin in the Brown Hills separating the snouts of the Foggydog and Bartrum Glaciers from the northern edge of the Darwin Glacier. Explored by the VUWAE, 1962–63, and named from Samuel Butler's novel *Erehwon*.

Erehwon Nunatak: see Erehwon Nunatak 74°31'S, 76°41'W

Erickson Bluffs 75°02'S, 136°30'W

A series of conspicuous rock bluffs extending from Gilbert Bluff to Mount Sinha, forming the SW edge of McDonald Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. A portion of the bluffs were photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Albert W. Erickson, leader of a biology party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Erickson Glacier 84°25'S, 179°50'W

A glacier, 12 mi long, flowing N from the Queen Maud Mountains, between Mount Young and O'Leary Peak, to join Ramsey Glacier at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.L. Erickson, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Staten Island* during USN OpDFrz 1965.

Erizo, Roca: see Urchin Rock 65°19'S, 64°16'W

Erlanger Spur 83°16'S, 51°06'W

A rock spur from the SW extremity of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. The spur lies S of Abele Spur and extends W toward Blount Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of USGS geologist Arthur B. Ford, after George L. Erlanger, electronics specialist with Geophysical Survey Systems Inc., who worked with the USARP-CRREL survey in the Pensacola Mountains, 1973–74.

Ernest Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Ernesto Pass 54°01'S, 37°44'W

Pass between Morsa Bay and Right Whale Bay in the NW part of South Georgia. The name Don Ernesto Glacier, for the catcher *Don Ernesto* owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, was used for a glacier in the area on a British Admiralty chart in 1931. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that the glacier is now vestigial and no longer reaches the sea, but that the pass requires a name. The form Ernesto Pass was recommended by the UK-APC in 1957. Not: Don Ernesto Glacier.

Eroica Peninsula 71°11'S, 72°30'W

An ice-covered peninsula lying N of Beethoven Peninsula and Mendelssohn Inlet in W Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony (1804), in association with Beethoven Peninsula.

Eros Glacier 71°18'S, 68°20'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide at its mouth, flowing SE from Planet Heights into George VI Sound immediately N of Fossil Bluff. Probably first seen on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over the glacier and obtained photos of features N and S of it. The mouth of the glacier was observed and positioned by the BGLE in 1936 and the FIDS in 1948 and 1949. The glacier was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after the minor planet Eros in association with nearby Pluto and Uranus Glaciers.

E. Roux, Cap: see Roux, Cape 64°01'S, 62°28'W

Errant Glacier 82°21'S, 160°58'E

Glacier, 15 mi long, which lies on the E side of Holyoake Range and drains S into Nimrod Glacier. This glacier offered a route to the southern party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) when they journeyed north from Nimrod Glacier in December 1960. Named by them to describe the zigzag route of the party in traveling on the glacier in search for a route north.

Erratic Point 53°04'S, 73°22'E

A small, moss-covered point at the head of South West Bay, 1.3 mi NE of Cape Gazert, on the W side of Heard Island. The GerAE

in 1902 charted a cape in this vicinity, from the summit of Mount Drygaliski, and applied the name "Kap Lerche." In November 1929 the BANZARE under Mawson charted a small point in this position and applied the name Erractic Point because of the large number of massive erratic boulders encountered there. The ANARE was unable to find any significant feature in this immediate area during their 1948 survey of the island, hence the name Erratic Point was retained by them for this small point. Not: Kap Lerche.

Erratic Valley 70°47'S, 68°25'W

A short valley that joins Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, from the north. Named from the large number of erratic igneous blocks observed in the valley by a University of Aberdeen (Scotland) field party which mapped the area, 1978–79.

Errera, Cape 64°55'S, 63°37'W

Cape which forms the SW end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Leo Errera, Paul Errera, and Madame M. Errera, contributors to the expedition.

Errera Channel 64°42'S, 62°36'W

Channel between the W coast of Graham Land and Rongé Island. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named this feature for Léo Errera, professor at the University of Brussels and a member of the *Belgica* Commission.

Erskine Bay: see Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E

Erskine Glacier 66°29'S, 65°40'W

Glacier 16 mi long on the W coast of Graham Land, flowing W into Darbel Bay to the N of Hopkins Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named West Gould Glacier. With East Gould Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Gould has been limited to the east glacier and an entirely new name, for Angus B. Erskine, leader of the first FIDS party to travel down the glacier and to survey it in detail, has been approved for the west glacier. Not: West Gould Glacier.

Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E

An iceport, about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, which marks a more-or-less permanent indentation extending SE into the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing Queen Maud Land. The "General Erskine Bay" was applied by USN OpDFrz I personnel on the USS *Glacier* who made a running survey of this coast in March 1956. The term iceport was suggested by the US-ACAN in 1956 to denote an ice shelf indentation, subject to configuration changes, which may offer anchorage or possible access to the upper surface of an ice shelf via ice ramps along one or more sides of the feature. Named for Gen. Graves B. Erskine, USMC (Ret.), director of the Office of Special Operations, Dept. of the Navy, who assisted in formulating expedition plans and policy. Not: Erskine Bay, General Erskine Bay.

Erven Nunataks 75°45'S, 128°10'W

Small nunatak group 7.5 mi NE of Putzke Peak in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond D. Erven, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1964.

Esbensen Bay 54°52'S, 35°57'W

Small bay 1 mi SW of Nattriss Head, along the SE end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, and named for Capt. V. Esbensen, manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca whaling station at Grytviken. Not: Espensen Bucht.

Escalade Peak 78°38'S, 159°22'E

Prominent peak, 2,035 m, about 8 mi E of the S end of Boomerang Range, in Victoria Land. So named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1957–58) because its vertical pitches and platforms provide a ladder-like route to the summit.

Escarceo, Roca: see Channel Rock 62°28'S, 60°05'W

Escarpada Point 61°17'S, 54°14'W

The rocky, rugged SW point of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was applied in Argentine government cruises of 1953–54. Escarpada means craggy. Not: Craggy Point.

Escarpadas, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Escarpado, Islote: see Craggy Island 62°28'S, 60°19'W

Escombros, Islote: see Brash Island 63°24'S, 54°55'W

Escondida, Bahía: see Hidden Bay 65°02'S, 63°46'W

Escondido, Lago: see Hidden Lake 64°02'S, 58°18'W

Escribiente Rebolledo, Isla: see Webb Island 67°27'S, 67°56'W

Escritor Orrego Vicuña, Isla: see Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Esfinge, Isla: see Sphinx Island 65°54'S, 64°53'W

Esfinge, Roca: see Sphinx Rock 60°37'S, 46°05'W

Eskers: see Strand Moraines, The 77°45'S, 164°31'E

Eskimo Point 74°17'S, 162°33'E

A flat-topped, steep-sided promontory which protrudes from the E side of Eisenhower Range and forms the N wall of O'Kane Canyon, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, which camped on its upper surface and built an igloo while waiting for white-out conditions to lift.

Eskimo Ysbult: see Novvy Island 70°50'S, 2°50'W

Eskola Cirque 80°43'S, 23°49'W

A cirque 2 mi wide between Arkell Cirque and Bowen Cirque in central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Pentti Eskola (1883–1964), Finnish geologist, an authority on the Precambrian rocks of Finland and on silicate melt systems.

Esmark Glacier 54°13'S, 37°13'W

Glacier flowing into the W part of Jossac Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Named by the Norwegian expedition under Høltedahl, 1927–28, probably for Jens Esmark, professor of mineralogy at the University of Kristiania (Oslo), Norway.

Espenchied Nunatak: see Espenschied Nunatak 73°35'S, 77°52'W

Espensen Bucht: see Esbensen Bay 54°52'S, 35°57'W

Espenschied Nunatak 73°35'S, 77°52'W

The westernmost member of the Snow Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. This nunatak was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Peter C. Espenschied, USARP auroral scientist at the Byrd Auroral Sub-Station, 1960–61. Not: Espenschied Nunatak.

Esperanza, Bahía: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Esperanza, Glaciar: see Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W

Esperanza, Isla: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Esperanza, Lago: see Hope, Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Esperanza, Punta: see Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Espina, Islote: see Spine Island 60°36'S, 46°02'W

Espinosa, Arrecife: see Armstrong Reef 65°54'S, 66°18'W

Esplin Islands 67°45'S, 69°00'W

Group of two small islands and off-lying rocks lying NE of Box Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Sub. Lt. Christopher J. Esplin Jones, RN, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this group in 1962–63.

Espora, Estrecho: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Esser Hill 77°56'S, 164°05'E

A peak, 1,235 m, standing between the divergent flow of the Priddy Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1 mi SW of Chambers Hill, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Alan C. Esser of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who served as Project Manager of Antarctic Support Activities, 1976–80, and was responsible for contractor operations at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station and Siple Station, as well as field activities in support of the U.S. Antarctic Program.

Essex Point 62°35'S, 61°12'W

Point lying 1 mi NE of Start Point at the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the *Essex* (Captain Chester), one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22. Not: Punta Start.

Essinger, Mount 77°52'S, 162°38'E

A peak rising to 1,905 m, surmounting the most eastern massif of Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. Cdr. Jesse W. Essinger, USN, chaplain with the 1968 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Estadio, Glaciar: see Stadium, The 61°07'S, 54°42'W

Estanque, Monte: see Pond, Mount 62°57'S, 60°33'W

Estay, Islote: see Estay Rock 63°19'S, 57°59'W

Estay Rock 63°19'S, 57°59'W

A rock lying 1.8 mi WSW of Toro Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1948. Named for a minister of the Chilean government, Fidel Estay Cortéz. Not: Islote Estay, Islote Fidel Estay.

Este, Glaciar: see Shoemith Glacier 67°51'S, 67°12'W

Este, Punta: see Cone Point 54°03'S, 37°01'W

Este, Saco: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

Ester, Mount 82°18'S, 155°04'E

Mountain over 2,200 m, surmounting the western part of McKay Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Donald W. Ester, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1962–63.

Ester's Harbour: see Esther Harbor 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Esther Bay: see Venus Bay 61°55'S, 57°54'W

Esther Harbor 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Small harbor at the W side of Venus Bay, lying immediately W of Pyrites Island and S of Gam Point, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The harbor was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1821. The sealing vessel *Esther* (Captain Low) of Boston worked in this area in the 1820–21 season. Not: Ester's Harbour.

Esther Islands: see Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Esther Nunatak 61°57'S, 57°50'W

Nunatak lying 2 mi SW of Brimstone Peak in the NE part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, probably from association with nearby Esther Harbor.

Estrella, Punta: see Start Point 54°03'S, 37°21'W

Estrella del Norte, Islote: see Northstar Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W

Eta Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Island, 1.5 mi long, which lies immediately N of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the NE part of the Melchior Islands, is part of what was called "Ile Melchior" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but the name Melchior now applies to the whole island group. Eta Island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name Eta, derived from the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Piedrabuena, North Star Island.

Ethells, Mount 80°17'S, 28°20'W

One of the La Grange Nunataks in the Shackleton Range, rising to c. 900 m to the W of Mount Beney. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after William A. Ethells, diesel mechanic and Projects Officer (engineering) with BAS, 1962–88, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1968–69.

Eternidad, Cadena: see Eternity Range 69°46'S, 64°34'W

Eternity Mountains: see Welch Mountains 70°57'S, 63°30'W

Eternity Range 69°46'S, 64°34'W

A range of mountains 28 mi long, rising 2,860 m, and trending N-S approximately in the middle of the Antarctic Peninsula. Eternity Range is divided into three main mountain blocks, the major summits in each from N to S being Mounts Faith, Hope and

Charity. These four names were applied by Lincoln Ellsworth who discovered the range from the air during his flights of Nov. 21 and 23, 1935. In Nov. 1936, the range was surveyed by J.R. Rymill of BGLE who gave the name Mount Wakefield to the central mountain in the range. This complication by Rymill, and uncertainty as to the precise location or extent of Ellsworth's discovery, hindered for a time a resolution of its nomenclature (i.e., following the USAS, 1939–41, the name Eternity Range or Eternity Mountains was incorrectly applied to the present Welch Mountains 60 miles farther south). A careful study of the original reports, maps and photographs, and comparison with materials from subsequent expeditions such as RARE, 1947, and FIDS, 1960, has led to the conclusion that the range described comprises at least the core of Ellsworth's Eternity Range and appropriately commemorates his discovery. The name Wakefield, given by Rymill, has been transferred to nearby Wakefield Highland. Not: Cadena Eternidad.

Ethelred, Mount 70°04'S, 69°29'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,470 m, 3 mi SE of Mount Ethelwulf and 8 mi inland from George VI Sound, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Probably first observed by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the E side of the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Ethelred I, Saxon king of England, 865–871. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Ethelwulf, Mount 70°02'S, 69°34'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,590 m, standing between Mounts Egbert and Ethelred at the head of Tumble Glacier, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Probably first observed by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the E side of the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Ethelwulf, Saxon king of England, 839–858. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Étienne, Baie: see Étienne Fjord 65°09'S, 63°13'W

Étienne Fjord 65°09'S, 63°13'W

Bay 5 mi long, lying between Bolsón and Thomson Coves on the S side of Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Eugène Étienne (1844–1921), French politician, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1902–04, and Minister of War, 1905–06. Not: Baie Étienne.

Etna Island 63°05'S, 55°09'W

Island with a high summit, lying 6 mi N of the eastern end of Joinville Island, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, who so named it because of its resemblance to volcanic Mount Etna. Not: Aetna Insel.

Eubanks, Mount 70°02'S, 67°15'W

An isolated mountain that rises 600 m above the ice surface and provides a prominent landmark near the head of Riley Glacier in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Paul D. Eubanks, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft on long-range flights between McMurdo Station and Lassiter Coast, 1969–70. He also

carried out open field and resupply missions to various stations and camps elsewhere in Antarctica.

Eubanks Point 73°27'S, 93°38'W

A point with steep ice-covered slopes which is marked by a rock exposure on the NE face, located 2 mi WSW of the summit of Mount Loweth in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Leroy E. Eubanks, USMC, navigator with USN Squadron VX-6, who participated in pioneering flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961.

Eureka Glacier 69°44'S, 68°45'W

Broad, gently sloping glacier, 18 mi long and 17 mi wide at its mouth, which flows westward from the W side of Palmer Land into George VI Sound. It is bounded on its N side by the nunataks S of Mount Edgell, on its S side by the Traverse Mountains and Terminus Nunatak, and at its head Prospect Glacier provides a route to Wordie Ice Shelf. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name expresses triumph of discovery and arose because the BGLE sledge party found their way to George VI Sound via this glacier in 1936.

Eureka Spurs 72°42'S, 166°00'E

Several rock spurs exposed along the E side of the head of Mariner Glacier, 8 mi SW of Mount McCarthy, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE field party to Evans Névé, 1971–72, on the occasion of fossil discoveries made in the area.

Europa Cliffs 70°52'S, 68°45'W

A group of interconnected hills and rock ridges on the west side of Jupiter Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Jupiter Glacier after Europa, one of the satellites of Jupiter.

Eustnes, Mys: see Gotley, Cape 66°42'S, 57°19'E

Eustnes, Poluostrov: see Austnes Peninsula 66°42'S, 57°17'E

Eva, Cape 68°42'S, 90°37'W

A cape forming the north end of Peter I Island. Discovered and named in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the *Odd I* under Eyvind Tofte.

Evans, Cape 77°38'S, 166°24'E

Rocky cape on the W side of Ross Island, forming the N side of the entrance to Erebus Bay. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named it the Skuary. Scott's second expedition, the BrAE (1910–13), built its headquarters here, renaming the cape for Lt. Edward R.G.R. Evans, RN, second in command of the expedition. Not: Skuary.

Evans, Mount 77°15'S, 162°29'E

Mountain with a double summit rising to 1,420 m, dominating the central part of Saint Johns Range in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named it for Lt. Edward R.G.R. Evans (later Admiral Lord Mountevans) of the *Morning*, relief ship to the expedition. It was from this mountain that he took his "Mountevans."

Falkland Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Harbor along the SW side of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørllle in 1912–13. Named for the floating whale factory *Falkland* which was badly damaged while entering the harbor in the 1912–13 season.

Falla, Mount 84°22'S, 164°55'E

A prominent conical mountain, 3,825 m, standing 3.5 mi NE of Mount Stonehouse, between Berwick and Prebble Glaciers, in Queen Alexandra Range. Sighted in January 1958 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58), and named for R.A. Falla, a member of the Ross Sea Committee.

Falla Bluff 67°34'S, 61°29'E

Prominent rocky coastal bluff at the head of Utstikkar Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for R.A. Falla, ornithologist with the expedition. Not: Svarthovden.

Fallières Coast 68°30'S, 67°00'W

That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between the head of Bourgeois Fjord and Cape Jeremy. This coast was first explored in Jan. 1909 by the FrAE under J.B. Charcot, who named it for Clément Armand Fallières, then President of France. Not: Fallières Land.

Fallières Land: see Fallières Coast 68°30'S, 67°00'W

Fallone Nunataks 85°21'S, 142°54'W

A chain of nunataks 10 mi long, located 10 mi NE of Harold Byrd Mountains, between the edge of Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (jg) Paul R. Fallone, Jr., USN, aide to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962.

Falsa, Bahía: see False Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W

Falsa, Isla: see False Island 64°31'S, 62°53'W

Falsa Aguja, Pico: see Helmet Peak 62°39'S, 60°01'W

Falsa Isla, Punta: see False Island Point 63°55'S, 57°20'W

Falsa Punta Redonda, Punta: see False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W

Falsa Redonda, Punta: see False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W

False Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W

Bay 4 mi long, which lies between Barnard Point and Miers Bluff on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably first entered and charted by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in November 1820; so named because of the possibility in thick weather of confusion between this feature and nearby South Bay (q.v.), where Johnson Dock was frequented by the early sealers. Not: Bahía Falsa, Palmer Bay, Palmers Bay.

False Cape Renard 65°02'S, 63°50'W

Rocky cape 1.5 mi SW of Cape Renard, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. This feature and Cape Renard together were called “The Needles” by Henryk Arctowski, geologist, oceanographer and meteorologist with the Belgian expedition. Since the two capes are easily confused and need to be distinguished, a collective name is

considered unsuitable. False Cape Renard was applied by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10.

False Island 64°31'S, 62°53'W

The largest of three islands lying at the E side of Hackapike Bay, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Two islands were charted in this approximate position by the FrAE, under Charcot, 1903–05. False Island was named by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927. Not: Isla Falsa.

False Island Point 63°55'S, 57°20'W

Headland 1 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which is connected by a low, narrow, almost invisible isthmus to the S side of Vega Island, lying S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First sighted in February 1902 and charted as an island by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. It was determined to be a part of Vega Island in 1945 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name. Not: Punta Falsa Isla, Punta Isla Falsa.

False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W

Point 8.5 mi W of North Foreland and 2 mi S of Ridley Island, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. This point has appeared on charts since about 1822. Probably named for its similarity to Round Point, which lies 12 mi to the W, by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the N coast of this island in 1937. Not: Falsa Punta Redonda, Punta Falsa Punta Redonda.

Falucho, Glacier: see Recovery Glacier 81°10'S, 28°00'W

Famine, Ile: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W

Fandens Brae: see Devils Glacier 86°23'S, 165°00'W

Fanfare Island 65°13'S, 64°11'W

The northernmost of the Argentine Islands, lying 1.5 mi S of Herald Reef in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 from association with Herald Reef.

Fang, The: see Fang Ridge 77°29'S, 167°12'E

Fang Buttress 64°41'S, 63°21'W

Rock buttress immediately W of Molar Peak near the S end of the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The buttress has a small but prominent tooth-like rock in front of it and is a landmark for parties crossing William Glacier. Surveyed by the FIDS, 1955–57, and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1959.

Fang Glacier 77°29'S, 167°06'E

Glacier on the W side of Fang Ridge, separating the old and new craters of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. Charted by Frank Debenham of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named by him in association with Fang Ridge.

Fang Peak 67°48'S, 62°35'E

Prominent conical peak 1 mi S of Mount Parsons in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because of its resemblance to a tooth.

Fang Ridge 77°29'S, 167°12'E

A conspicuous ridge on the NE slope of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is a much denuded portion of the original caldera rim left

by a catastrophic eruption. So named, probably for its curved shape, by Frank Debenham of the BrAE, 1910–13, who made a plane table survey in 1912. Not: The Fang.

Fan Lake 54°30'S, 37°03'W

A small lake located in SE Annenkov Island, South Georgia. The lake is fed by meltwater and is bounded to the W by an alluvial fan, from which the name is derived. So named following a geological survey by BAS, 1972–73.

Fanning, Cape 72°24'S, 60°39'W

Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940. Named by the US-ACAN for Edmund Fanning, of Stonington, CT, and New York City, who in addition to actual Antarctic exploration in connection with his sealing and whaling business also vigorously promoted exploration by others under both private and public auspices. His book, *Voyages Round the World*, published in 1833, is an authoritative work on early American Antarctic exploration.

Fanning Ridge 54°20'S, 37°02'W

Prominent rock ridge, 5 mi long, paralleling the S coast of South Georgia between Aspasia Point and the W side of Newark Bay. The ridge was named by the UK-APC, following its mapping by the SGS in 1951–52, for Capt. Edmund Fanning (1770–1841) of Stonington, CT, who with the *Aspasia* took 57,000 fur seal skins at South Georgia in 1800–01, and published the earliest account of sealing there.

Fannings Harbor: see Yankee Harbor 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Fantasma, Punta: see Phantom Point 66°25'S, 65°41'W

Fantome Rock 54°00'S, 38°01'W

A dangerous rock in the middle of Bird Sound, South Georgia, lying 0.1 mi S of Gony Point, Bird Island. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for HMS *Owen's* motor cutter, used in a survey of this area in February–March 1961, and lost in heavy seas near this rock.

Faraday, Cape 60°38'S, 45°04'W

Cape which forms the N tip of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. The name first appears on Powell's chart published in 1822.

Faraway, Mount 79°12'S, 28°49'W

Prominent, snow-covered mountain, 1,175 m, marking the S extremity of the Theron Mountains. Discovered by the CTAE in 1956, and so named because during days of sledging toward this mountain they never seemed to be any nearer to it.

Farbo Glacier 75°50'S, 141°45'W

A tributary glacier which drains northeastward and enters the Land Glacier 8 mi west of Mount McCoy, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Richard R. Farbo, equipment operator, USN, who wintered-over in Antarctica on three expeditions of Operation Deep Freeze. He was at McMurdo Station in 1959 and 1965, and the South Pole Station in 1969.

Farewell Point 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Point which forms the NE extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926–30. Not: Punta del Adiós.

Farewell Rock 63°52'S, 61°01'W

Rock 0.5 mi long lying off the SW end of Spert Island and 6 mi NW of Skottsberg Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Although the origin of the name is unknown, it has appeared on maps for over one hundred years and its usage has become established internationally.

Farias, Punta: see Skottsberg Point 63°55'S, 60°49'W

Farley, Mount 86°35'S, 152°30'W

A conspicuous rock peak, 2,670 m, standing at the W side of Scott Glacier, 3 mi E of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by Byrd for the Hon. James M. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States.

Farley Massif 70°13'S, 65°48'E

A mountain 1 mi N of Mount Jacklyn in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for J.A. Farley, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1964.

Farman Highland 74°08'S, 61°30'W

A relatively smooth ice-covered upland, rising to c. 750 m and forming the E part of Hutton Mountains, between Wright Inlet and Keller Inlet, Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by UK-APC in 1991 after Joseph C. Farman, FIDS-BAS atmospheric physicist, 1957–90; scientific officer, Argentine Islands, 1957–59 (Base Leader, 1958–59).

Farman Nunatak 64°25'S, 61°07'W

Nunatak, 655 m, rising W of Mount Morton in Blériot Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Henry Farman (1874–1958), pioneer Anglo-French aviator and aircraft designer, who carried the first airplane passenger in 1908.

Farmer Island 76°38'S, 147°04'W

An ice-covered island 14 mi long, lying 6 mi N of Radford Island in Sulzberger Ice Shelf along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The island was first roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Floyd L. Farmer, SFCA, USN, senior shipfitter on the USS *Glacier* along this coast, 1961–62.

Farnell Valley 77°53'S, 160°39'E

An ice-free valley, 1 mi long, a tributary to Beacon Valley, descending to the latter from the SE side, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for James B.H. Farnell, who assisted in supplying field parties at McMurdo Station, 1960.

Faro, Caleta: see Lighthouse Bay 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Faro, Roca: see Column Rock 63°11'S, 57°19'W

Farquharson Nunatak 64°30'S, 59°42'W

A nunatak 1.3 mi NW of Mount Lombard on Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast. Named by the UK-APC after Geoffrey W.

Farquharson, BAS geologist who worked in this area in the 1979–80 and 1980–81 field seasons.

Farr Bay 66°35'S, 94°23'E

Bay on the coast of Antarctica, 7 mi wide, lying just E of Helen Glacier. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. In some early reports the feature was called Depot Bay. It was later named by Mawson for Dr. C.C. Farr of New Zealand, a member of the Expedition Advisory Committee.

Farrel, Paso: see Benz Pass 63°41'S, 58°22'W

Farrell, Mount 78°21'S, 85°03'W

Mountain over 2,600 m, rising just NW of Dater Glacier and about 13 mi E of Mount Shear, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Lawrence J. Farrell, USN, who died in the crash of a UB-1 Otter airplane at Marble Point on Jan. 4, 1959.

Farrington Island 67°15'S, 59°42'E

Small island lying 4 mi NNE of Couling Island and 1.5 mi W of Klakkane Islands, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Farrington Ridge 73°35'S, 94°20'W

An isolated linear ridge, 1.5 mi long, with continuous rock exposure along the crest, located 2 mi NNW of Forbidden Rocks in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who named it for Lt. Robert L. Farrington, USN, co-pilot of the LC-47 Dakota aircraft that made the first landing in the Jones Mountains, Dec. 9, 1960.

Farwell Island 72°49'S, 91°10'W

An ice-covered island, about 38 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying between McNamara and Dendler Islands in the E part of Abbot Ice Shelf. The feature was positioned by parties from the *USS Glacier* and *Staten Island* in February 1961, and was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. A.F. Farwell, Chief of Staff to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Fasettfjellet 72°33'S, 2°59'W

Mountain, 2,425 m, standing N of Flogstallen in the NE part of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fasettfjellet (the facet mountain).

Faulkender Ridge 75°02'S, 115°00'W

An ice-covered ridge about 12 mi long, located W of Horrall Glacier in the NW part of Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for DeWayne J. Faulkender, USGS topographic engineer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party, 1966–67.

Faulkner Escarpment 86°12'S, 156°00'W

An ice-covered escarpment, 30 mi long and over 3,000 m high, trending in a N-S direction and forming the E edge of Nilsen Plateau and Fram Mesa in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under

Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., chief counsel of Armour and Co. of Chicago, contributors to the expedition.

Faulkner Nunatak 69°36'S, 71°42'W

A distinctive nunatak (c. 200 m) just W of Beagle Peak, Lassus Mountains, in NW Alexander Island. The feature appears in USN aerial photographs obtained in 1966. Named by US-ACAN after Harold T. Faulkner, USN, Leading Chief of Squadron VXE-6 Photo Division on Operation Deep Freeze, 1969.

Fault Bluff 79°18'S, 157°40'E

A notable rock bluff (2,320 m) situated 9 mi NE of Mount Longhurst in the Cook Mountains. The feature was visited in the 1957–58 season by members of the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. They applied the name which presumably refers to a geological fault at the bluff.

Fauré Inlet 72°37'S, 70°48'W

Ice-filled inlet on the S side of Monteverdi Peninsula, S Alexander Island. Discovered and first charted by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of the USAS, 1939–41. Named by the UK-APC, 1977, in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, after Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924), French composer.

Faure Islands 68°06'S, 68°52'W

Group of rocky islands and reefs, 3 mi in extent, lying 21 mi SW of Cape Alexandra, the SE end of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named them for Maurice Faure, French scholar and statesman. Not: Maurice Faure Islands.

Faure Passage 68°14'S, 68°33'W

A marine channel or passage between the Faure Islands and Kirkwood Islands in Marguerite Bay. The name "Pasaje Faure" was applied by Argentine workers in the area in association with the Faure Islands.

Faure Peak 85°42'S, 128°35'W

A peak, 3,940 m, standing 3.5 mi E of Mount Minshew along the N side of Wisconsin Plateau in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Gunter Faure, leader of the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65.

Favela Rocks 76°12'S, 145°21'W

A group of rocks at the NW end of the Phillips Mountains, 4 mi NW of Mount June, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Rafael Favela, Jr., equipment operator, USN, Byrd Station winter party, 1967.

Favreau Pillar 71°57'S, 171°07'E

A pillar rock lying close E of Foyn Island in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Favreau, USMC, Navigator on the USN Squadron VX-6 flight of Jan. 18, 1958, at the time this feature was photographed.

Fazekas Hills 83°08'S, 163°10'E

Rugged, ice-free hills trending in a N-S direction for 9 mi just E of Mount Oona on the E side of Lowery Glacier, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen P. Fazekas, Sr., USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1958.

Fazio, Mount 73°23'S, 162°48'E

An ice-free mountain, 2,670 m, marking the SW end of Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for William Z. Fazio, USN, helicopter crewmember during USN OpDFrz, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Fearon, Mount 75°05'S, 161°42'E

A mountain, 1,140 m, rising at the E side of Woodberry Glacier, 6 mi NW of Mount Priestley, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Colin E. Fearon, biologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1962–63.

Feather, Mount 77°57'S, 160°21'E

A massive mountain, 3,010 m, with a broad flattish summit, standing at the S extremity of the Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named after Thomas A. Feather, RN, Boatswain on the *Discovery* during the BrNAE (1901–04), who accompanied Scott in his Western Journey to this area in 1903.

Fedallah, Mount 65°43'S, 62°52'W

A mountain (c. 1,250 m) situated E of Pip Cliffs on the N side of Flask Glacier in eastern Graham Land. Named after a crewman of *Pequod* in association with other names from *Moby Dick* in this area. Named by UK-APC in 1987.

Federico Puga Borne, Paso: see Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Feeley Peak 85°26'S, 126°26'W

A peak, 1,730 m, standing 3 mi NW of Sheets Peak, between Davisville and Quonset Glaciers on the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Keith E. Feeley, construction mechanic, Byrd Station winter party, 1959.

Feeney Col 85°37'S, 155°45'W

A col at the NE side of Feeney Peak, near the center of Medina Peaks in the Queen Maud Mountains. Though steep on both sides and high (970 m), the col provides a good route through Medina Peaks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The col was used by members of NZGSAE, 1969–70, who named it in association with Feeney Peak.

Feeney Peak 85°37'S, 155°50'W

A peak, 1,210 m, near the center of Medina Peaks, standing 7 mi N of Patterson Peak on the E side of Goodale Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Feeney, biologist at McMurdo Station for several summers, 1964–65 to 1968–69.

Feeney Ridge 69°40'S, 159°06'E

A ridge, 6 mi long, which is mainly ice free along the crest. It parallels the SE side of Fergusson Glacier in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Edward J. Feeney, USN, Aircraft Commander (LC-130F Hercules) during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Fegley Glacier 83°24'S, 167°25'E

A tributary glacier in the Holland Range, flowing E into Lennox-King Glacier, 5 mi NE of Mount Allen Young. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Charles E. Fegley, III, CEC, USN, officer in

charge of the nuclear power unit at McMurdo Station during OpDFrz, 1964.

Feistmantel Valley 76°43'S, 159°35'E

A fossiliferous valley lying south of Shimmering Icefield and west of Mount Watters in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964), who named it after Prof. O. Feistmantel, who made pioneering studies of Gondwana flora.

Feldkotter, Mount 84°06'S, 56°06'W

Mountain, 1,510 m, standing 4 mi S of Gambacorta Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Henry H.J. Feldkotter, aviation electrician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Félicie, Cape: see Félicie Point 64°42'S, 63°09'W

Félicie Point 64°42'S, 63°09'W

Point which forms the S end of Lion Island, lying immediately E of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Not: Cape Félicie.

Feliz Encuentro, Cabo: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Fell, Mount 73°26'S, 62°16'W

Mountain 8 mi W of Mount Hemmingsen in the N part of Werner Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Jack W. Fell, biologist on the *Eastwind* in the cruise along Antarctic Peninsula in the 1965–66 season.

Felsite Island 72°26'S, 169°49'E

A rock island 1 mi long and 300 m high, lying at the head of Edisto Inlet within the northward stream of Edisto Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, as descriptive of several prominent dikes of cream-colored igneous rocks (*felsite*) in its otherwise dark sedimentary rock formation.

Felt, Cape 73°52'S, 116°23'W

An ice-covered cape which marks the N end of Wright Island, on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Admiral Harry D. Felt, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations in the post 1957–58 IGY period.

Felton Head 67°17'S, 46°59'E

Flat-topped, dark brown headland with a sheer seaward side, standing 3.5 mi E of Harrop Island on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named for Sgt. K. Felton, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson in 1960.

Fender Buttress 64°34'S, 61°04'W

A rock buttress rising to more than 1,600 m, projecting from the S side of Herbert Plateau into the head of Drygalski Glacier, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Guillaume Fender of Buenos Aires, inventor of an early type of track-laying vehicle (British Patent of 1882, taken out by John C. Mewburn).

Fendley Glacier 71°18'S, 168°47'E

A glacier, 17 mi long, flowing NE from the Admiralty Mountains to enter the sea between Mount Cherry-Garrard and Atkinson

Cliffs, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Tech. Sgt. Iman A. Fendley, USAF, who perished in the crash of a C-124 Globemaster aircraft in this vicinity in 1958.

Fendorf Glacier 79°30'S, 84°49'W

A broad glacier draining from the E slopes of Gifford Peaks and flowing N to merge with Dobbratz Glacier, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James E. Fendorf, USN, pilot with Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1966.

Fénix, Pico: see Phoenix Peak 64°24'S, 59°39'W

Fenrir Valley 77°37'S, 161°56'E

A small, mainly ice-free valley between the upper reaches of the Heimdall and Rhone Glaciers in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, applied by NZ-APC and US-ACAN in consultation, is one in a group in the range derived from Norse mythology, wherein Fenrir is a wolf chained by Tiw.

Fenriskjeften Mountain 71°53'S, 8°18'E

A large bare rock mountain which in plan resembles a hairpin, forming the S portion of Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and because of its shape named Fenriskjeften (Fenrir's jaw), after the wolf in Norse mythology.

Fenristunga 71°52'S, 8°17'E

A sloping field of ice within the rock walls of hairpin-shaped Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Fenristunga (Fenrir's tongue) in association with Fenriskjeften Mountain.

Fenton, Mount 74°20'S, 161°55'E

A peak (2,480 m) rising from the northern part of Skinner Ridge, 2 mi NE of Mount Mackintosh, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Michael D. Fenton, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Fenton Glacier 73°03'S, 61°48'W

Glacier that drains S into Mosby Glacier just E of Mount Adkins in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Ernest R. Fenton, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1971.

Ferguslie Peninsula 60°43'S, 44°34'W

Peninsula 1.5 mi long, lying between Browns Bay and Macdougall Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for the residence of James Coats, chief patron of the expedition.

Ferguson, Mount 84°56'S, 168°35'W

An irregular, mound-shaped mass (1,190 m) which surmounts the S part of Mayer Crags on the W side of Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30), and named for Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, VA, which made repairs and alterations on ByrdAE ships.

Ferguson Bay 59°28'S, 27°16'W

Small bay which forms an excellent anchorage between Hewison and Herd Points at the SE end of Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Messrs. Ferguson Brothers of Port Glasgow, Scotland, builders of the *Discovery II*.

Ferguson Channel: see Argentino Channel 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Ferguson Nunataks 73°33'S, 63°48'W

A nunatak group lying between the heads of Meinardus and Swann Glaciers in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Charles L. Ferguson, electrician with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

Ferguson Peak 54°47'S, 35°50'W

Peak, 560 m, standing close W of the head of Cooper Bay in the E extremity of South Georgia. Photographed by Niall Rankin during his visit to South Georgia in 1947. Rankin did not disclose the locality because he wished to protect the fur seals found there and shown in his photo. The photo was identified as the feature now described by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, and the peak was unofficially named Fur Seal Peak. Since Bird Island, at the W end of South Georgia, is now the only place where fur seals breed, this name is misleading. A new name, Ferguson Peak was recommended by the UK-APC in 1957 for David Ferguson, a Scottish geologist, who carried out geological investigations in South Georgia in 1911–12 for Messrs. Chr. Salvesen and Company. Not: Fur Seal Peak.

Ferguson Ridge 64°23'S, 59°48'W

A ridge trending NNW-SSE and rising to 855 m SW of Nodwell Peaks, Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham Land. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC after Harry G. Ferguson (1884–1960), British pioneer of tractor design from 1911 onward.

Fergusson Glacier 69°38'S, 159°10'E

Tributary glacier that flows NE between Serba Peak and Feeny Ridge into Noll Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, after Sir Bernard Ferguson, Governor-General of New Zealand, who made a flight over the party during his visit to Antarctica.

Ferin, Ile: see Ferin Head 65°59'S, 65°20'W

Ferin Head 65°59'S, 65°20'W

Headland 4 mi N of the entrance to Holtedahll Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, who from a distant position in Pendleton Strait charted this feature as an island, which Charcot named for A. Ferin, French Vice-consul at Ponta Delgada, Azores. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, charted this coast and correlated their work with that of Charcot. Ferin Head, as here applied, is in accord with the BGLE interpretation. Not: Férin Island, Ile Ferin.

Férin Island: see Ferin Head 65°59'S, 65°20'W

Fernando, Isla: see Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W

Fernette Peak 85°35'S, 176°58'W

A peak (2,700 m) that rises above the south-central part of Roberts Massif in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by

US-ACAN for Gregory L. Fernette, USARP field assistant in Antarctica during the 1968–69 season.

Ferranto, Mount 76°32'S, 145°25'W

Mountain which forms the extreme SW projection of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledging party of the ByrdAE which visited this area in November–December 1934. Named for Felix Ferranto, radio and tractor operator with the USAS (1939–41).

Ferrara, Mount 82°15'S, 41°25'W

A mountain, 875 m, standing 2.5 mi NE of Vaca Nunatak in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed during a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight of Jan. 13, 1956 from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Machinists Mate Frederick J. Ferrara, USN, crew chief of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making the flight. Not: San Rafael Nunatak.

Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

Glacier about 35 mi long, flowing from the plateau of Victoria Land west of the Royal Society Range to New Harbor in McMurdo Sound. The glacier makes a right (east) turn northeast of Knobhead, where it is apposed, i.e., joined in Siamese-twin fashion, to Taylor Glacier. From there, it continues east along the south side of Kukri Hills to New Harbor. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, R.N., who named this feature for Hartley T. Ferrar, geologist of the expedition. The name Ferrar Glacier was originally applied both to the part of this glacier below its right turn and to the present Taylor Glacier. Griffith Taylor, geologist of the BrAE (1910–14) under Scott, found evidence that these are not two parts of a single glacier but are two glaciers apposed. With this discovery Scott gave the names Ferrar Glacier and Taylor Glacier essentially as now applied; the Taylor Glacier (q.v.) makes a left turn at Cavendish Rocks and drains east along the north side of Kukri Hills. Not: East Fork, Lower Ferrar Glacier, New Harbour Glacier, South Arm.

Ferrell Nunatak 83°54'S, 54°53'W

A nunatak protruding from the ice surface of Iroquois Plateau 5 mi NE of Elmers Nunatak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Ferrell, construction mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Ferrer, Bajos: see Ferrer Rocks 64°42'S, 62°48'W

Ferrer, Bancos: see Ferrer Rocks 64°42'S, 62°48'W

Ferrer, Monte: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Ferrero Bay 73°28'S, 102°30'W

A body of water about 15 mi wide, lying immediately W of Cosgrove Ice Shelf and occupying the outer (west) part of the embayment between King and Canisteo Peninsulas. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. H.H. Ferrero, communications officer on the staff of the Commander, USN Support Force, Antarctica, 1966–68.

Ferrer Point 62°30'S, 59°42'W

An ice-free point in the S part of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The point is 1.1 mi SW of Iquique Cove. Charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) and named for Lt. Fernando Ferrer Fougá, hydrographic officer on the transport ship *Angamos* during the expedition. Not: Punta Teniente Ferrer.

Ferrer Rocks 64°42'S, 62°48'W

A group of rocks in Gerlache Strait lying between Ketley Point, Ronge Island, and Useful Island. Charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) and named for Lt. Fernando Ferrer Fougá, hydrographic officer on the *Angamos*. Not: Bajos Ferrer, Bancos Ferrer.

Ferrier Peninsula 60°44'S, 44°26'W

Narrow peninsula, 1.5 mi long, forming the E end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1823 by a British sealing expedition under Weddell. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for his secretary J.G. Ferrier, also manager in Scotland of the expedition.

Ferrigno Glacier 78°08'S, 161°59'E

A broad glacier on the N side of Rampart Ridge, Victoria Land, flowing WNW from Mount Lynch and Bishop Peak to the vicinity of The Spire. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Jane G. Ferrigno, USGS geologist, specialist in the use of satellite imagery to study and map Antarctica, and other ice and snow areas throughout the world; co-editor (with Richard S. Williams, Jr.) of *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World*.

Ferri Ridge 75°01'S, 113°41'W

A gentle ridge forming the W wall of Simmons Glacier. It terminates in Mount Isherwood at the N side of the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Guy Ferri, U.S. Dept. of State, Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1969–70.

Fersmana, Gory: see Ormeryggen 72°04'S, 14°33'E

Festive Plateau 79°24'S, 157°30'E

An ice-covered plateau over 2,200 m, about 10 mi long and 3 mi wide, just N of Mount Longhurst in the Churchill Mountains. Named by two members of the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) who spent Christmas Day 1957 on the plateau.

Festninga Mountain 72°07'S, 3°43'E

A broad, ice-topped mountain, 2,535 m, standing W of Mount Hochlin at the W end of the Mühligh-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Festninga (the fortress).

Festningsporten Pass 72°05'S, 3°43'E

An ice-covered gap in the middle of the N face of Festninga Mountain leading to the mountain's flat summit, in the Mühligh-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Festningsporten (the fortress gate).

Feury, Mount 71°44'S, 98°26'W

Mountain between Sikorski and Frankenfield Glaciers on the NE side of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. First delineated from

air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for James Feury, mechanic and snowmobile driver of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Not: Feury Head.

Feury Head: see Feury, Mount 71°44'S, 98°26'W

Feyerharm Knoll 77°00'S, 125°46'W

An ice-covered knoll on the lower northeastern slope of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed by USGS during the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Feyerharm, Meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1960.

F. Gjertsen, Mount: see Gjertsen, Mount 86°40'S, 148°27'W

F. Gueguen, Sommet: see Guéguen, Mount 65°04'S, 64°00'W

Fid, The 68°39'S, 65°58'W

A sharp peak rising to 1,640 m at the E side of the mouth of Cole Glacier in southern Graham Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in Dec. 1958. The name derives from its shape, which suggests the conical wooden pin used in splicing, known as a fid. Named by UK-APC.

Fidase Peak 63°23'S, 57°33'W

A distinctive peak 9 mi E of Mount Jacquinet, rising to 915 m at the W end of Mott Snowfield, Trinity Peninsula. FIDASE represents the initial letters of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition (1955–57) led by P.G. Mott.

Fidel Estay, Islote: see Estay Rock 63°19'S, 57°59'W

Fidjeland, Mount 71°42'S, 25°36'E

Mountain, 1,630 m, standing close NE of Mehaugen Hill on the W side of the mouth of Byrdreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for one of the mechanics on the Lars Christensen Expedition to this area, 1936–37. Not: Fidjelandfjellet.

Fidjelandfjellet: see Fidjeland, Mount 71°42'S, 25°36'E

Fie, Cape 54°27'S, 3°28'E

A cape marking the SE extremity of Bouvetøya. First roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named by the Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt who explored the area from the *Norvegia* in December 1927. Not: Discovery Point.

Fiebelman Nunatak 74°57'S, 72°37'W

One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), lying 3.5 mi ENE of Cheeks Nunatak in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965–68. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Harold E. Fiebelman, USGS cartographer, who worked in the field at Byrd Station and South Pole Station, 1972–73.

Fiedler, Mount 85°33'S, 140°41'W

One of the Bender Mountains, 1,140 m, standing between the edge of Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Leonard G. Fiedler, electrician with the Byrd Station winter parties of 1960 and 1964.

Fief Mountains: see DuFief, Sierra 64°52'S, 63°28'W

Field, Déroit de: see Fildes Strait 62°14'S, 59°00'W

Field, Mount 80°53'S, 158°02'E

A mountain, 3,010 m, standing 3 mi SSE of Mount Egerton in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott.

Field Glacier 67°08'S, 66°24'W

A glacier S of Salmon Cove, flowing W into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. In association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named by UK-APC after William B.O. Field (b. 1904), American glaciologist and surveyor; sometime Research Fellow of the American Geographical Society, NY.

Fielding Col 68°52'S, 66°59'W

An east-west trending pass between Baudin Peaks and Hag Pike in southern Graham Land. It provides the best known route leading inland to Morgan Upland between Neny Fjord and Wordie Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC after Harold M. Fielding, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1967–69.

Field Islands: see Hydrographer Islands 67°23'S, 48°50'E

Field Névé 71°38'S, 167°00'E

A large névé between Homerun Range and Findlay Range in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The feature lies between the upper reaches of Ebbe Glacier, which flows northwest, and Tucker Glacier, which flows southeast. Named by the NZ-APC after Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, a member of a NZARP geological party to N Victoria Land, 1981–82.

Field Rock 67°36'S, 62°54'E

A rock outcrop 0.5 mi S of Teyssier Island, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–62. Named by ANCA for E.D. Field, cook at nearby Mawson Station, 1957.

Fields Peak 75°59'S, 135°56'W

A small but distinctive peak 2.5 mi SE of Brandenberger Bluff on the lower N slopes of Mount Berlin, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Master Sgt. Samuel J. Fields, USA, member of the 1956 Army-Navy Trail Party that blazed trail from Little America V to 80°S, 120°W, to establish Byrd Station.

Fields Strait: see Fildes Strait 62°14'S, 59°00'W

Fierle Bay: see McCarthy Inlet 78°50'S, 45°00'W

Fierle Peak 83°25'S, 50°58'W

A sharp peak, 1,960 m, standing 3 mi ESE of Dyrddal Peak at the S extremity of Saratoga Table in the Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Gerard R. Fierle, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Fiftyone Glacier 53°11'S, 73°34'E

A large glacier flowing S between Lavett Bluff and Lambeth Bluff on the S side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named "The 1951 Glacier" by an ANARE party that made a traverse of Heard Island in 1951. The form Fiftyone Glacier was recommended by ANCA in 1964.

Figaro Nunatak 70°07'S, 70°44'W

Isolated nunatak rising to c. 200 m near the E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped from air

photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC from association with ice piedmont after Mozart's opera *The Marriage of Figaro*. Not: Figaru Nunatak.

Figaru Nunatak: see Figaro Nunatak 70°07'S, 70°44'W

Figurnoye, Ozero: see Algae Lake 66°18'S, 100°48'E

Fikkan Peak 71°31'S, 159°50'E

A peak midway between Big Brother Bluff and Mount Burnham along the W wall of Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Philip R. Fikkan, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Filchner, Cape 66°27'S, 91°54'E

Ice-covered cape fronting on Davis Sea, 17 mi WNW of Adams Island. The cape is the division between Wilhelm II Coast and Queen Mary Coast. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition of 1911–12.

Filchner Group: see Filchner Mountains 72°03'S, 7°40'E

Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'S, 40°00'W

The ice shelf lying between Berkner Island and Luitpold Coast, at the head of Weddell Sea. Over 200 mi long and 100 mi wide, the feature is nourished primarily by the Slessor, Recovery, and Support Force Glaciers, all located E of Berkner Island. The E part of Filchner Ice Shelf was discovered in January–February 1912 by the GerAE under Wilhelm Filchner. Filchner named the feature for Kaiser Wilhelm, but the Emperor requested it be named for its discoverer. The ice shelf lying W of Berkner Island has now been found to be a distinct feature (see Ronne Ice Shelf). The latter was first seen and explored by the RARE, 1947–48, under Cdr. Finn Ronne. Not: Filchner Shelf Ice, Wilhelm Barrier, Wilhelm Shelf Ice.

Filchner Klippen: see Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44'W

Filchner Mountains 72°03'S, 7°40'E

A group of mountains 7 mi SW of Drygalski Mountains, at the W end of the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German expedition to the Weddell Sea area in 1911–12. Remapped from air photos taken by the NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Filchner Group.

Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44'W

Group of rocks, some of which are submerged, 4 mi NE of Cape Vahsel, off the E end of South Georgia. The existence of these rocks was reported in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. They were charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, and named for Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the expedition. Not: Filchner Klippen, Hvalsten.

Filchner Shelf Ice: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'S, 40°00'W

Fildes, Bahta: see Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

Fildes Peninsula 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Peninsula 4.5 mi long, forming the SW extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named from association with nearby Fildes Strait by the UK-APC in 1960.

Fildes Point 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Point which forms the N side of Neptunes Bellows, the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Deception Island was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821; the point was later named for Robert Fildes, a British sealer in these waters at that early time. Not: Punta Balcarce.

Fildes Strait 62°14'S, 59°00'W

Strait which extends in a general E-W direction between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This strait has been known to sealers in the area since about 1822, but at that time it appeared on the charts as Field's Strait. Probably named for Robert Fildes, a British sealer of that period. Not: Déroit de Field, Fields Strait.

Filer Haven 60°44'S, 45°35'W

A small cove between Pantomime Point and Pageant Point on the east side of Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after John Filer, BAS biologist who fell to his death from the cliffs here in 1961.

Filla Island 68°49'S, 77°50'E

A rocky island over 3 mi long, located in the N part of the Rauer Islands and being the largest island in the group. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name Filla (the tatters) to a larger island here, presumably for the ragged outline of the feature as shown on the Norwegian chart. In 1952, John Roscoe made a study of this area as revealed in aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). He found that what the Norwegians had named Filla was in fact a cluster of small islands. He applied the name Filla Island to the largest of these as described.

Filson Nunatak 67°52'S, 63°03'E

Small nunatak 6 mi E of Trost Peak in the E part of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and seen by an ANARE party in December 1962. Named by ANCA for R. Filson, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the party.

Filsponen Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°25'E

Nunatak rising NE of Steinfila Nunatak in the S part of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Filsponen (the filings).

Fimbul Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 0°10'W

An ice shelf about 120 mi long and 60 mi wide, nourished by Jutulstraumen Glacier, bordering the coast of Queen Maud Land, from 3°W to 3°E. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fimbulisen (the giant ice). Not: Fimbulisen.

Fimbulisen: see Fimbul Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 0°10'W

Final Island 65°05'S, 64°29'W

The westernmost of the Myriad Islands, lying 3.5 mi NW of Snag Rocks in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958. So named by the

UK-APC because it is the furthest W of the Myriad Islands and the westernmost of all the islands bordering French Passage.

Final Rock 84°09'S, 56°10'W

An isolated rock standing 3 mi S of Mount Feldkötter at the S extremity of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. So named by US-ACAN because it is the southernmost rock of the Neptune Range.

Finback Massif 65°41'S, 62°25'W

A massif rising to more than 1,000 m between Stubb and Flask Glaciers. It stands 6 mi WNW of Tashtego Point on the E side of Graham Land. The name is one of several applied by UK-APC in this vicinity that reflects a whaling theme, the finback being a species of baleen whale.

Finch, Mount 72°34'S, 167°23'E

A mountain (2,100 m) standing at the W side of the mouth of Trainer Glacier where the latter enters Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Jerry L. Finch, USN, Squadron VX-6 project officer for infrared ice sounding equipment and an aircraft commander in Operation Deep Freeze, 1968.

Findlay Point 60°35'S, 45°23'W

Point 2 mi NW of Palmer Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and roughly charted by Powell. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC for Alexander G. Findlay (1812–75), English geographer and hydrographer who compiled a long series of nautical directories and charts, including the South Orkney Islands.

Findlay Range 71°39'S, 167°22'E

A range lying parallel to and W of Lyttelton Range, extending between Grigg Peak and Sorensen Peak in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Robert H. Findlay, geologist, New Zealand Antarctic Division, DSIR; leader of a NZARP geological party to this area, 1981–82.

Fine Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

A point W of Sheer Point on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, in South Georgia. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel, 1929–30.

Fingeren Peak 72°38'S, 3°47'W

A peak immediately NW of Høgskavlpiggen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Fingeren (the finger).

Finger Mountain 77°45'S, 160°40'E

An elongated mountain rising to 1,920 m on the N side of Turnabout Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the BrNAE (1901–04) because a long tongue of dolerite between the sandstone strata has the appearance of a finger.

Finger Point 56°41'S, 27°13'W

Point marking the N tip of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Punta Dedo.

Finger Point 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Point which forms the SW end of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Finger Point 77°00'S, 162°26'E

Narrow rocky point forming the E extremity of The Flatiron, in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped and descriptively named by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott.

Finger Ridges 79°11'S, 157°00'E

Several mainly ice-free ridges and spurs extending over a distance of about 12 miles, east-west, in the NW part of the Cook Mountains. The individual ridges are 1 to 2 miles long and project northward from the higher main ridge. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. The descriptive name was given by the US-ACAN.

Finlandia Foothills 69°56'S, 70°09'W

A rock massif, 10 mi long and 3 mi wide, rising to c. 1,130 m at the W side of Sibelius Glacier, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. In association with the glacier, named after the symphonic poem *Finlandia* (1899) by Jean Sibelius.

Finley, Mount 85°01'S, 173°58'W

A prominent mountain (3,470 m) on the ridge which extends S from Mount Wade, located 5 mi SSW of Mount Oliver in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by R. Admiral Byrd for John H. Finley, President of the American Geographical Society at the time of the ByrdAE, 1928–30.

Finley Glacier 73°35'S, 165°38'E

A tributary glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Monteagle and flows N into the upper part of Icebreaker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Russell H. Finley, aviation boatswain's mate with Squadron VX-6 during USN OpDFrz, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W

Rugged coastal heights rising to 1,070 m between the mouths of Bingham and Lurabee Glaciers, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in an aerial flight on Dec. 20, 1928. He considered the heights to be islands lying in a great transverse channel across Antarctic Peninsula and named them Finley Islands for John H. Finley of *The New York Times*, then president of the American Geographical Society. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the findings of the BGLE, 1934–37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this to be joined to the mainland. In published reports, members of the BGLE have concurred in this interpretation which was also borne out by the results of subsequent flights and a sledge trip from East Base, in 1940, by members of the USAS. Not: Finley Islands, Finley Peninsula, Finley Ridge.

Finley Islands: see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W

Finley Peninsula: see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W

Finley Ridge: see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W

Fin Nunatak 69°03'S, 64°03'W

A nunatak (805 m) in the middle of Casey Glacier, near the E coast of Palmer Land. The nunatak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and was first mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1960. The name by UK-APC is suggested by the fin-like shape of the feature.

Finsterwalder Glacier 67°19'S, 66°20'W

Glacier, 2 mi wide and 10 mi long, flowing SW from the central plateau of Graham Land toward the head of Lallemand Fjord. Its mouth lies between the mouths of Haefeli and Klebelsberg Glaciers, the three glaciers merging with Sharp Glacier where the latter enters the fjord. First surveyed from the plateau in 1946–47 by the FIDS, and named by them for Sebastian Finsterwalder and his son, Richard Finsterwalder, German glaciologists.

Fireman Glacier 77°47'S, 160°16'E

A glacier in the W part of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land, flowing NW into Cassidy Glacier. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Edward L. Fireman (d. 1990), physicist, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA; authority on the analysis and dating of extraterrestrial materials and space debris; from 1979 conducted investigations on the dating and composition of Antarctic meteorites and Antarctic ice samples, including deep core ice obtained at Byrd Station.

Firlingane Nunataks 71°52'S, 27°07'E

Four nunataks standing between Bulken Hill and Hestekoen Nunatak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Firlingane (the quadruplets).

First Crater 77°50'S, 166°39'E

A crater on Arrival Heights, located 0.75 mi N of Hut Point on Ross Island. Named by Debenham in 1912 on his local survey of Hut Point Peninsula during the BrAE, 1910–13.

First Facet 77°09'S, 162°30'E

Steep ice-free bluff rising just eastward of Second Facet, forming a part of the N wall of Debenham Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and descriptively named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

First Milestone 54°06'S, 36°40'W

Rock marked by breakers, 2 mi NW of Cape Saunders, off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery* during the period 1926–30. Not: Primer Mojón.

First Point 54°28'S, 37°07'W

The NW point of Annenkov Island off the south-central coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery* during the period 1926–30. Not: Punta Primera.

First Rock 54°55'S, 36°07'W

Rock lying 1 mi SSE of Brøde Island and 2 mi S of Cape Disappointment, the S extremity of South Georgia. It is first (southernmost) in a line of three insular features S of Cape Disappointment discovered in 1775 by Capt. James Cook. So named because of its position by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926–30. Not: Roca Primera.

First View Point 77°01'S, 163°03'E

A small point between Cape Roberts and Avalanche Bay in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Named by the Granite Harbor Geological Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Fischer Nunatak 67°44'S, 63°03'E

Nunatak, 750 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Henderson in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sörnuten (the south peak). Renamed by ANARE for H.J.L. Fischer, cook at Mawson Station in 1958. Not: Fisher Nunatak, Sörnuten.

Fischer Ridge 71°58'S, 169°00'E

An ice-covered ridge trending NW-SE between Kirk Glacier and Ironside Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Fischer, Atmospheric Chemist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Fisher, Mount 85°06'S, 171°03'W

A domed, snow-capped summit (4,080 m) standing 2 mi NW of Mount Ray in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929, and named by him for the Fisher brothers, Detroit industrialists and contributors to the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Not: Fisher Mountains.

Fisher Bastion 78°21'S, 162°31'E

A high rectangular massif (2,650 m) between the upper reaches of Potter Glacier and Foster Glacier, 4.5 mi SE of Mount Huggins in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Cdr. Dwight David Fisher (Fisher Peak, q.v.), USN Commanding Officer of NSFA, 1987–89.

Fisher Bay 67°31'S, 145°45'E

An embayment about 14 mi wide between the eastern side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia in 1911.

Fisher Glacier 73°15'S, 66°00'E

Prominent western tributary to the Lambert Glacier, about 100 mi long, flowing E past the N sides of Mounts Menzies and Rubin and joining the main stream of the Lambert Glacier just E of Mount Stinear. Sighted from ANARE aircraft by K.B. Mather in 1957. Named by ANCA for N.H. Fisher, chief geologist, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Dept. of National Development, Australia.

Fisher Island 77°08'S, 154°00'W

An ice-covered island 7 mi long, lying just N of Edward VII Peninsula where it marks the W side of the entrance to Sulzberger Bay. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Wayne Fisher of the U.S. Department of State.

Fisher Massif 72°19'S, 67°40'E

A rock massif about 16 mi long and 5 mi wide, standing at the W side of Lambert Glacier about 42 mi S of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear in October 1957. Named by ANCA for Morris M. Fisher, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1957.

Fisher Mountains: see Fisher, Mount 85°06'S, 171°03'W

Fisher Nunatak 77°43'S, 87°27'W

A nunatak with rock exposure, standing 13 mi W of Mount Crawford of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley. Named for Diana D. Fisher, director, Glaciological Headquarters, US-IGY Program, 1956–59.

Fisher Nunatak: see Fischer Nunatak 67°44'S, 63°03'E

Fisher Peak 75°52'S, 68°23'W

A peak rising to c. 1,100 m, 5 mi SE of Mount Leek, Hauberg Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Climbed in December 1977 by members of a USGS field party. Named by US-ACAN in 1985 after Cdr. Dwight D. Fisher, USN, command pilot on the first landing by LC-130 Hercules aircraft on English Coast in December 1984; Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), from May 1984 to May 1985; Commanding Officer, NSFA, 1987–89; Naval Officer on detail to NSF, 1989–92; Deputy Manager, Polar Operations Section, Office of Polar Programs, NSF, from 1992.

Fisher Spur 71°09'S, 159°50'E

A rugged rock spur jutting northward from the W flank of Daniels Range immediately N of Mount Nero, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Dean F. Fisher, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Fishhook Ridge 64°27'S, 59°36'W

A ridge rising to c. 100 m on the E side of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast. So named by UK-APC in 1990 from the shape of the feature in plan view.

Fish Islands 66°02'S, 65°25'W

Group of small islands lying in the N part of the entrance to Høltedahl Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Islotes Peces.

Fishtail Point 78°57'S, 162°36'E

The southernmost point of Shults Peninsula, at the E side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Fishtrap Cove 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Small cove 0.1 mi NW of Boulder Point on the SW side of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS, who so named it because FIDS parties used this cove for setting fish traps.

Fiske, Cape 74°21'S, 60°27'W

Cape which forms the E tip of Smith Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This cape was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and in 1947 by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for C.O. Fiske climatologist with the Ronne expedition.

Fission Wall 85°52'S, 155°12'W

A 1,400 m high granite cliff on the N face of Mount Griffith, Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was climbed on Nov. 16, 1987, by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. The name derives from

granite samples collected on the wall at 100 m spacing for dating by the fission-track method.

Fist, The: see Wegger Peak 62°06'S, 58°31'W

Fitch Glacier 72°01'S, 168°07'E

Tributary glacier flowing south along the east side of McGregor Range to enter Man-o-War Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. E.E. Fitch, USN, medical officer at Hallett Station, 1963.

Fitchie Bay 60°45'S, 44°29'W

Bay lying between Cape Dundas and Cape Whitson on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for John Fitchie, second mate of the expedition ship *Scotia*.

Fitton Rock 67°46'S, 68°34'W

A flat-topped rock lying SE of Cape Alexandra, off the S end of Adelaide Island. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Gordon F. Fitton, BAS general assistant at Adelaide Station, 1961–62, and member of the first party to winter on Adelaide Island.

FitzGerald Bluffs 74°03'S, 77°20'W

Prominent north-facing bluffs, 9 mi long, located 30 mi S of Snow Nunataks in Ellsworth Land. Discovered by RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named the bluffs after Gerald FitzGerald, Chief Topographic Engineer, USGS, 1947–57.

Fitzgerald Glacier 73°33'S, 166°15'E

A prominent valley glacier draining to Lady Newnes Bay from the ice cascades on the S and W slopes of Mount Murchison, in Victoria Land. At the mouth it coalesces with the Icebreaker Glacier before debouching on Lady Newnes Bay. Explored by NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald, deputy leader of the expedition.

Fitzgerald Hill 77°16'S, 166°25'E

Hill, 230 m, standing W of Mount Bird between Fitzgerald Stream and Shell Glacier on Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald, deputy leader of the expedition.

Fitzgerald Nunataks 66°15'S, 52°49'E

Three isolated nunataks 2 mi N of Mount Codrington, at the NW end of the Napier Mountains in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Veslenutane (the little peaks). Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for Brigadier L. Fitzgerald, Director of Survey in the Australian Army, 1942–60. Not: Veslenutane.

Fitzgerald Stream 77°16'S, 166°21'E

Stream between Fitzgerald Hill and Inclusion Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island, flowing to McMurdo Sound across McDonald Beach. Explored by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald, deputy leader of the expedition.

Fitzmaurice Point 66°16'S, 63°43'W

A point on the NW side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, between Attlee Glacier and Bevin Glacier. Photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in December 1947.

Named in 1985 by UK-APC after Sir Gerald G. Fitzmaurice (1901–82), Legal Advisor, Foreign Office, 1953–60 (Second Legal Advisor, 1945–53), who served Cabinet Ministers commemorated in this area; Chairman, UK-APC, 1952–60.

Fitzpatrick Rock 66°16'S, 110°30'E

Low icecapped rock lying 0.5 mi NW of Kilby Island at the mouth of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS *Glacier*. The name was suggested by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier*, for Boatswain's Mate 2d Class John A. Fitzpatrick, USN, member of the survey party.

FitzRoy, Cape: see Fitzroy Point 63°11'S, 55°07'W

Fitzroy Island 68°11'S, 66°58'W

Island 0.5 mi E of the S tip of Stonington Island, lying in Neny Bay at the foot of Northeast Glacier, by which it is partially covered, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was presumably first sighted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was roughly charted by them and by the USAS, 1939–41. It was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS who named it for the RMS *Fitzroy*, FIDS ship which visited this area in 1947.

Fitzroy Point 63°11'S, 55°07'W

Low point at the E side of Fliess Bay forming the NE extremity of Joinville Island. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, who named it Cape Fitzroy for Capt. (later Vice Admiral) Robert Fitzroy, RN (1805–65), English hydrographer and meteorologist. Not: Cape FitzRoy.

Fitzsimmons, Mount 77°54'S, 154°55'W

Peak standing between Mounts Jackling and Shideler in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight to this area. Named for Roy G. Fitzsimmons, physicist in charge of the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station for the USAS during November–December 1940. Not: Mount Margaret Wade.

Fitzsimmons Nunataks 72°08'S, 161°42'E

A group of small nunataks about 27 mi ENE of Welcome Mountain of the Outback Nunataks and 8 mi SE of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for John M. Fitzsimmons, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Five Islands Harbour: see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Fivemile Rock 63°29'S, 57°03'W

Small nunatak, 375 m, rising just NW of Mineral Hill on Tabarin Peninsula. Mapped in 1946 and again in 1956 by the FIDS, and so named because the feature is located 5 miles from their station at Hope Bay on the route from there to Duse Bay.

Fizkin Island 65°31'S, 65°31'W

Island lying 2.5 mi SE of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Horatio Fizkin, Esquire, a character in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Fjellimellom Valley 72°05'S, 2°29'E

An ice-filled valley between Jutulsessen Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land.

Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fjellimellom (between the mountains).

Fjomet Nunatak 73°25'S, 2°55'W

An isolated nunatak about 8 mi ESE of Mount Hallgren, along the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fjomet.

Fladerer Bay 73°15'S, 80°20'W

A bay about 15 mi long and 6 mi wide between Wirth and Rydberg Peninsulas, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. George Fladerer, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises.

Flagon Point 72°14'S, 60°41'W

Point surmounted by two peaks, 295 and 395 m, marking the S side of the entrance to Schott Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. It was charted in 1947 by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the two peaks are suggestive of a flagon tilted on its side when viewed from north or south. Not: Punta Almonacid.

Flag Point 64°49'S, 63°31'W

Point which lies 0.3 mi ESE of Damoy Point and forms the N side of the entrance to Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Named by the FIDS in 1944. When the FIDS base at Port Lockroy was established in 1944, a metal Union Jack was erected on this point.

Flagpole Point 68°11'S, 67°01'W

Point 0.2 mi NW of Fishtrap Cove, forming the S part of the W extremity of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, whose East Base was located on this island. Resurveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the flag pole which was erected by the USAS on a rocky knoll close NE of this point.

Flagship Mountain 76°43'S, 161°30'E

Prominent, conical rock peak, 1,720 m, surmounting the S part of the large rock mass between Northwind and Atka Glaciers in the Convey Range, Victoria Land. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) after the USS *Glacier*, flagship of the American convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season, and closely associated with the area in other years.

Flagstaff Glacier 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Very small glacier lying immediately N of Flagstaff Hill on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose locally in about 1958 and derives from association with Flagstaff Hill.

Flagstaff Hill 62°05'S, 58°25'W

Hill 265 m, lying 0.5 mi N of Plaza Point on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name has been used at the FIDS station at Admiralty Bay since about 1952.

and arose because there was an iron flagstaff on the summit of the hill.

Flagstaff Point 77°33'S, 166°11'E

Point forming the S end of the Cape Royds headland on the W side of Ross Island. Charted and named by the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907–09, which established its winter headquarters and erected a flag near the point.

Flagstone Bench 70°51'S, 68°12'E

A large rock bench which is littered with flaggy slabs of sandstone, bordering the SE sides of Radok Lake and Beaver Lake in the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited by ANARE survey parties in 1957 and 1958. The descriptive name was applied by ANCA.

Flanagan Glacier 79°29'S, 82°42'W

A glacier in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range, draining E from Thompson Escarpment between Gross and Nimbus Hills to the confluent ice at the lower end of Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Walter B. Flanagan, assistant maintenance officer with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station in Deep Freeze 1963 and 1964.

Flanders Bay: see Flandres Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W

Flandes, Bahía: see Flandres Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W

Flandres Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W

Large bay lying between Capes Renard and Willems, along the W coast of Graham Land. Explored in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it, probably after the historical area of that name, now constituting part of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Not: Bahía Flandes, Flanders Bay.

Flank Island 65°07'S, 64°21'W

The southernmost of the Myriad Islands, lying 2 mi ENE of Snag Rocks in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because of its position.

Flannery, Cape 59°27'S, 27°21'W

Cape which forms the W end of Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named it for Sir Fortescue Flannery, a member of the Discovery Committee.

Flånuten, Mount 71°47'S, 11°17'E

A mountain (2,725 m) extending as a massif between Livdebotnen Cirque and Vindegghallet Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys of the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Flånuten (the flat summit).

Flårjuven Bluff 72°02'S, 3°24'W

A flat-topped, largely ice-free bluff about 1 mi N of Storkletten Peak, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Flårjuven.

Flårjuvnutane Peaks 72°01'S, 3°32'W

A group of small rock peaks about 1 mi W of Flårjuven Bluff, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian

cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Flårjuvnutane.

Flask Glacier 65°47'S, 62°25'W

A gently-sloping glacier 25 mi long, flowing E from Bruce Plateau to enter Scar Inlet between Daggoo and Spouter Peaks in Graham Land. The lower reaches of this glacier were surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. The entire glacier was photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–56, and mapped by the FIDS in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after the third mate on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick or The White Whale*.

Flatcap Point 64°07'S, 58°07'W

The most northerly of two relatively low flat-topped rock cliffs on the east side of the northern arm of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). The descriptive name was given by UK-APC. Not: Punta Ibanez.

Flatiron, The 77°01'S, 162°23'E

Rocky, triangular-shaped headland which overlooks the SW part of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, who so named it because of its distinctive shape.

Flatiron Valley 70°54'S, 68°29'W

A N-S valley including a lake, located in the S part of Ganymede Heights, marginal to Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island. The name derives from field work in 1978–79 by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, with BAS support. Named from the triangular slope facets between prominent gullies on the W side of the valley.

Flat Island 53°02'S, 72°36'E

An island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi N of McDonald Island, in the McDonald Islands. The feature appears to have been first shown on an 1874 chart by the British expedition under Nares in the *Challenger*. It was surveyed and given this descriptive name by the ANARE in 1948.

Flat Island 71°24'S, 169°18'E

High (480 m), flat-topped island, 3 mi long, lying at the terminus of Shipley Glacier off the N coast of Victoria Land. Its NE tip, Cape Barrow, marks the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. First charted and given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Flat Islands 67°36'S, 62°49'E

A small chain of islands which extends 2.5 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying 2 mi SW of Welch Island in the E part of Holme Bay. The islands were mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and the name Flatøyholmane (the flat island islets) was applied to the group at the S end of the chain. Following surveys by the ANARE, ANCA recommended in 1958 that the descriptive name Flat Islands be applied for the entire group. Not: Flatøyholmane.

Flat Isle: see Watchkeeper, The 62°18'S, 59°49'W

Flatnes: see Flatnes Ice Tongue 69°16'S, 76°44'E

Flatnes Ice Tongue 69°16'S, 76°44'E

An ice tongue forming the W limit of Hovde Cove in the SE part of Prydz Bay. The tongue is nourished by local drainage from Ingrid Christensen Coast and extends for 3 mi into the bay. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars

Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Flatnes (flat point). The generic ice tongue has been approved for this feature on the basis of John H. Roscoe's 1952 study of features in the area as identified in air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Not: Flatnes.

Flatøyholmane: see Flat Islands 67°36'S, 62°49'E

Flat Spur 77°36'S, 161°30'E

Rock spur that descends NE from Brunhilde Peak between the N and S branches of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by NZ-APC.

Flat Top 80°27'S, 28°16'W

Distinctive table mountain, 1,330 m, with steep rocky cliffs, 4 mi NE of Lister Heights in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First seen and given this descriptive name during the early reconnaissance flights of the CTAE, 1955–58. Visited and mapped by the CTAE in 1957.

Flat Top 84°42'S, 171°50'E

A prominent ice-covered mountain, over 4000 m, with a broad, flat summit area, standing just E of the head of Osicki Glacier. It is the highest point in the Commonwealth Range. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) as being descriptive.

Flat Top Peninsula 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Small, flat-topped peninsula 1 mi N of the SW extremity of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. The peninsula was named on a chart based upon a survey by DI personnel of the *Discovery II* during 1935. Not: Morro Plano, Peninsula Morro Chato, Peninsula Morro Plano.

Flattunga 68°51'S, 40°00'E

A small ice tongue protruding into the sea between Tottsuki Point and Tensoku Rock, at the western end of Prince Olav Coast in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Flattunga (the flat tongue).

Flatvaer Islands 69°01'S, 39°33'E

A group of small islands, of which Ongul Island is the largest, lying at the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Flatvaer (flat islands). Not: Ongul Islands.

Fleece Glacier 65°54'S, 63°10'W

A tributary glacier that enters Leppard Glacier on its N side about 1.5 mi E of Moider Peak, on the E side of Graham Land. The toponym is one in a group applied in the vicinity by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, Fleece being the cook aboard the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Fleet Point 67°37'S, 65°24'W

A rocky point 4 mi NW of Tent Nunatak on the E coast of Graham Land. The point has a rocky spine ranging from 260 m to 870 m in height. The point appears in the aerial photographs of several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE, 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by BAS 1963–64. Named by UK-APC for Michael Fleet, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64.

Flein Island 69°45'S, 39°05'E

Small island lying 0.4 mi N of Berr Point in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, mapped this feature as two islands, applying the name Fleinøya (the bare island) to the larger. The JARE, 1957–62, determined that only one island exists in this position and retained the name given earlier for the larger island. Not: Fleinøya, Fleinøyholmen.

Fleinøya: see Flein Island 69°45'S, 39°05'E

Fleinøyholmen: see Flein Island 69°45'S, 39°05'E

Fleming, Mount 77°33'S, 160°06'E

Mountain, over 2,200 m, standing at the SW side of Airdevronsix Icefalls and Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for Dr. C.A. Fleming, Senior Paleontologist of the N.Z. Geological Survey, and Chairman of the Royal Society's Antarctic Research Committee.

Fleming Glacier 69°25'S, 66°40'W

Broad glacier 25 mi long on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula, flowing WNW and terminating in Forster Ice Piedmont to the E of Wordie Ice Shelf. The glacier was charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 29, 1940. This hitherto unnamed feature was named by the US-SCAN in 1947 for Rev. W.L.S. Fleming, Dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University; also, chaplain, chief scientist, and geologist of the BGLE.

Fleming Head 75°10'S, 162°38'E

Prominent rock headland on the coast of Victoria Land, marking the S side of the terminus of Larsen Glacier where it enters Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Fleming, Senior Chief Construction Electrician, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1962 and 1966.

Fleming Peaks 77°15'S, 144°30'W

A small group of peaks 6 mi ESE of Bailey Ridge, on the N side of Boyd Glacier in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Bernard Fleming, an assistant to the scientific staff on the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Fleming Point 64°20'S, 62°35'W

Point 4.5 mi NE of Humann Point on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Sir Alexander Fleming (1881–1955), Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928.

Flenserne: see Flensing Islands 60°42'S, 45°41'W

Flensing Icefall 70°55'S, 163°44'E

A large icefall at the E side of the Bowers Mountains, situated S of Platypus Ridge at the junction of Graveson and Rastorguev Glaciers with the Lillie Glacier. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because the icefall's longitudinal system of parallel crevassing resembles the carcass of a whale when being flensed.

Flensing Islands 60°42'S, 45°41'W

Group of small islands lying 1 mi W of Foca Point on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The islands were named "Flenserne" on a chart of 1912-13 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørllø. The name Flensing Islands, suggested by the earlier Norwegian name, was used by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who surveyed the group in 1933. Flensing is the process of stripping skin and blubber from whales. Not: Flenserne.

Flesa Rock 72°29'S, 2°25'W

An isolated rock lying 7 mi E of the NE end of the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Flesa (the low-lying islet).

Fletcher, Cape 67°41'S, 65°35'E

A minor projection of the ice-covered coastline S of Martin Reef, midway between Strahan Glacier and Scullin Monolith. Discovered by the BANZARE, 1929-31, under Mawson, and named by him for H.O. Fletcher, asst. biologist with the expedition.

Fletcher Bluff 67°36'S, 68°42'W

A rock-faced, snow-backed bluff (c. 800 m) located 3 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Liotard on the E margin of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, Adelaide Island. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC after David D.W. Fletcher, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1972-73; Station Commander, Signy, 1973-74, and Rothera, 1976-81.

Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20'S, 81°00'W

A large ice rise, 100 mi long and 40 mi wide, at the southwest side of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature is completely ice covered and rises between Rutford Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet. The ice rise was observed, photographed and roughly sketched by Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, in the course of a C-130 aircraft flight of Dec. 14-15, 1961 from McMurdo Sound to this vicinity and return. Mapped in detail by USGS from Landsat imagery taken 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph O. Fletcher, director of the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1971-74. Not: Fletcher Peninsula, Fletcher Promontory.

Fletcher Island 66°53'S, 143°05'E

A rocky island, 0.25 mi in diameter, which is the largest of the Fletcher Islands. It lies in the E part of Commonwealth Bay, 6 mi WSW of Cape Gray. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Frank D. Fletcher, First Officer on the expedition ship *Aurora*.

Fletcher Islands 66°53'S, 143°05'E

A small group of islands lying 6 mi WSW of Cape Gray in the E part of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who gave the name Fletcher to the large island of the group. The US-ACAN recommends that the name Fletcher also be applied for the group in keeping with the interpretation shown on G.D. Blodgett's 1955 map compiled from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47).

Fletcher Nunataks 74°54'S, 72°47'W

Two nunataks lying 2.2 mi SW of Barker Nunatak in the Grossman Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965-68 and Landsat imagery taken

1973-74. Named by US-ACAN after James B. Fletcher, USGS cartographic technician who, with Kenneth Barker (Barker Nunatak, q.v.), formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1977.

Fletcher Peninsula 72°45'S, 88°50'W

A broad ice-covered peninsula which extends into the Bellingshausen Sea between the Abbot and the Venable Ice Shelves. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN for Fred C. Fletcher of Boston, a contributor to the USAS, 1939-41.

Fletcher Peninsula: see Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20'S, 81°00'W

Fletcher Promontory: see Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20'S, 81°00'W

Flett, Mount 68°09'S, 49°12'E

A mountain between Mount Marriner and Mount Underwood in the central Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for A. Flett, radio officer at Wilkes Station, 1959.

Fletta Bay 69°45'S, 37°12'E

A bay indenting the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay immediately W of Botneset Peninsula. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Fletta (the braid).

Flett Buttress 64°07'S, 57°49'W

A rock crag rising to 905 m northwest of Mount Haddington, James Ross Island. It provides the highest exposure of volcanic rock on the island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after William R. Flett, geologist on Operation Tabarin at Deception Island (Base Leader), 1943-44, and Hope Bay, 1944-45.

Flett Crags 80°39'S, 23°35'W

Rock crags on the N slope of Read Mountains, 5 mi N of Mount Wegener, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sir John Smith Flett (1869-1947), British geologist who worked on Scottish geology and volcanoes; Director, Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology (later British Geological Survey), 1920-35.

Fleurus Island 64°34'S, 62°13'W

Island lying 0.5 mi S of Delaite Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the British ship *Fleurus*, which visited the area in 1928.

Fliess Bay 63°12'S, 55°10'W

Bay lying immediately W of Fitzroy Point along the N coast of Joinville Island. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named "Caleta Almirante Fliess" after Admiral Felipe Fliess (1878-1952) who, as a lieutenant, was commander of the Argentine navy group detached for duty with the crew of the ship *Uruguay* in 1903, on the occasion of the rescue expedition to the members of the SwedAE (1901-04) led by Dr. Otto Norden skjöld. Not: Caleta Almirante Fliess.

Flight Deck Névé 76°47'S, 161°30'E

An elevated and unusually flat glacier névé, about 5 mi by 3 mi, between Flagship Mountain and Mount Razorback in the Convoy

Range, Victoria Land. The feature is the primary source of ice to the east-flowing Benson Glacier at Scuppers Icefalls. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range applied by NZGB in 1994. Not: Waterhouse Névé.

Flinders Peak 69°21'S, 66°40'W

A conspicuous triangular peak (960 m) on the W end of Bristly Peaks. The peak overlooks Forster Ice Piedmont near the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE (Feb. 1937) and RARE (Dec. 1947). Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Matthew Flinders (1774–1814), English navigator who discovered the cause of deviation in magnetic compasses, and pointed the way to a solution, 1805–14.

Flint, Mount 75°44'S, 129°06'W

Prominent rounded and mainly snow-covered mountain, 2,695 m, standing 10 mi NW of Mount Petras in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was observed from aircraft of the USAS in Flight G, Dec. 15, 1940, and was briefly referred to as "Mount Gray." It was mapped in detail by USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Flint, Jr., USARP scientist on high latitude geophysical and geomagnetic phenomena. Flint wintered over at Byrd Station, 1964, Plateau Station where he was scientific leader, 1966, and Vostok Station where he was U.S. Exchange Scientist, 1974. Not: Mount Gray.

Flint Glacier 67°20'S, 65°25'W

Glacier which flows S into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest Glacier and Cape Northrop, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Richard F. Flint, glaciologist and professor of geology at Yale University.

Flint Peninsula: see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Flint Ridge 77°31'S, 163°02'E

A N-S trending ridge with a summit elevation of 995 m, located immediately N of Commonwealth Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence A. Flint, manager of the USARP Berg Field Center at McMurdo Station in 1972. A standard USGS survey tablet stamped "Flint ET 1971–72" was fixed in a rock slab atop this ridge by the USGS Electronic Traverse, 1971–72.

Flogeken Glacier 72°04'S, 4°25'E

A deeply entrenched glacier, flowing NW between Mount Grytøy and Langfloget Cliff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Flogeken (the rock wall spoke).

Flog Glacier: see Endurance Glacier 61°10'S, 55°08'W

Flogstallen 72°36'S, 2°59'W

A flat, icecapped mountain with steep rock sides just NE of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Flogstallen (the rock wall stable).

Flood Range 76°03'S, 134°30'W

Range of large snow-covered mountains extending in an E-W direction for about 60 mi and forming a right angle with the S end of the Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934 from a great distance. Reconnaissance flights by the USAS (1939–41) explored the range. The principle mountain was named "Mount Hal Flood" by Byrd for his uncle, the Hon. Henry D. Flood, U.S. Senator from Virginia. The name was subsequently transferred by US-SCAN from the mountain to the entire range. Not: Hal Flood Range.

Flora, Mount 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Mountain, 520 m, containing a well-defined cirque which faces NE, standing 0.5 mi SE of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld, 1901–04, and named by J. Gunnar Andersson, second-in-command of the expedition who discovered flora fossils of the Jurassic period in certain strata of this mountain. Not: Flora-Berg, Florasberg.

Flora-Berg: see Flora, Mount 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Florasberg: see Flora, Mount 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Florence Island 66°38'S, 140°05'E

Small rocky island lying 0.4 mi S of Derby Island near the N extremity of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Charted by the FrAE in 1951 and named after Florence, Italy.

Florence Nunatak 62°13'S, 58°37'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 280 m, nearly 2 mi E of the head of Potter Cove in the SW part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Florence* (Capt. James W. Buddington) from New London, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1876–77 during the revival of United States southern fur sealing. Some of the crew of the *Florence* wintered at Potter Cove during 1877; only one survived. Not: Nunatak Yamana.

Florence Rock 60°47'S, 44°36'W

Rock 0.1 mi long with a smaller rock off its NE end, lying 0.8 mi SW of Cape Anderson, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by the ScotNAE, 1902–04, led by W.S. Bruce. Not: Roca Florencia.

Florencia, Roca: see Florence Rock 60°47'S, 44°36'W

Flory Cirque 77°39'S, 160°52'E

A cirque between West Groin and East Groin, two rock spurs on the north side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Robert F. Flory, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station for three seasons, 1968–71.

Flota, Mar de: see Bransfield Strait 63°00'S, 59°00'W

Flotsam Moraines 76°51'S, 161°40'E

The moraines trailing northeastward from Mount Morrison, trapped in the ice eddies between Midship Glacier and ice from local mountainside glaciers, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party from association with Jetsam Moraine and because all supraglacial moraines are "floating" on the glacier ice, and drift in a manner similar to marine flotsam and jetsam.

Flounder Island 66°01'S, 65°24'W

The largest of the Fish Islands at the N side of Holtedahll Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it lies in the Fish Islands.

Flower, Mount 70°12'S, 67°53'W

Mountain with two summits, the highest 1,465 m, standing 6.5 mi inland from Carse Point and George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. This mountain lies partially within the margin of area first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and its N extremity was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Geoffrey C. Flower, instructor in survey at the Royal Geographical Society, 1933–40, who helped with the organization and working out of the surveys made by the BGLE, 1934–37.

Flowers Hills 78°24'S, 84°10'W

A group of hills, 20 mi long and with peaks of 1,240 and 1,390 m, lying S of the terminus of Dater Glacier and extending along the E edge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Edwin C. Flowers, meteorologist at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Fløyemannun Nunatak 73°09'S, 2°14'W

A nunatak just N of the W end of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fløyemannun (the wing man).

F. L. Smith, Mount 83°38'S, 169°29'E

A mountain, 2,635 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Fox in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for F.L. Smith, London tobacconist, who was a supporter of the expedition. Not: Mount P.L. Smith.

Fluke Ridge 65°45'S, 62°28'W

A narrow rock ridge rising to c. 300 m on the N side of Flask Glacier near the terminus, on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1987. One of several names in the area from Melville's *Moby Dick* which reflect a whaling theme.

Fluted Peak 85°37'S, 176°40'W

A fluted snow peak rising at the SE extremity of Roberts Massif. The only snow peak on the massif, it is visible for many miles to the south as a distinctive landmark. Surveyed and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its appearance.

Fluted Rock 67°34'S, 46°21'E

Column-like rock standing on the NE side of Spooner Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The ANARE (*Thala Dan*) visited the rock in February, 1961 and so named it because of its fluted appearance when viewed from the sea.

Flutter Island 68°33'S, 77°58'E

An irregular-shaped island, almost cut in two, lying in Prydz Bay between Trigwell Island and Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) as two islands. Remapped as a single island

by ANARE (1957–58) and named for Maxwell J. Flutter, officer in charge at Davis Station in 1958.

Flying Fish, Cape 72°06'S, 102°29'W

An ice-covered cape which forms the W extremity of Thurston Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the *Bear*, February 1940. Named by US-SCAN for the USEE ship *Flying Fish*, commanded by Lt. William M. Walker, USN, which reached a point within 125 mi of this cape; the ship's position on the morning of Mar. 23, 1839 was 70°00'S, 100°16'W.

Flynn Glacier 81°31'S, 159°21'E

A glacier about 10 mi long, draining eastward from Mount Nares in the Churchill Mountains and entering Starshot Glacier S of Kelly Plateau. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William F. Flynn (CEC), USN, commanding officer Mobile Construction Battalion, Special Detachment Bravo, at McMurdo Sound, winter 1957.

Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

Rocks rising 35 m above sea level, lying 14 mi NW of Terra Firma Islands in Marguerite Bay. The rocks are ice covered on the S sides but mainly ice free on their N sides. Probably first sighted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot who, from a position slightly northwestward, charted a "doubtful" island in essentially this position. The group was roughly sketched from the air by the BGLE on a flight, Feb. 1, 1937. They were visited and surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. The name arose at an earlier date because of their indistinct appearance as represented on the BGLE map. Not: Islas Iquique, Islotes Patrignani, Islotes Teniente Patrignani.

Foale Nunatak 70°16'S, 65°20'E

A nunatak lying 4 mi ENE of Moore Pyramid on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for K.A. Foale, radio operator at Davis Station in 1963.

Foca, Islas: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Foca, Islotes: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Foca, Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Foca, Pointe: see Penguin Point 60°31'S, 45°56'W

Foca, Punta: see Seal Point 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Foca Cove 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A cove just south of Foca Point on the west side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC in association with Foca Point.

Foca Point 60°42'S, 45°40'W

Rocky point forming the S side of the entrance to Express Cove on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for the whale catcher *Foca*, belonging to the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which visited the South Orkney Islands in December 1926.

Focas, Farallones: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Fog Bay 77°40'S, 168°10'E

A small bay immediately WNW of Terror Point in Windless Bight, on the S side of Ross Island. So named by the Winter Journey Party, led by Wilson of the BrAE, 1910–13, in July 1911 because of the thick white fog they encountered in this locality.

Fogg Highland 72°45'S, 60°50'W

An ice-covered upland, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land, terminating on the NE in Cape Herdman and bounded on the N by Violante Inlet and on the S by Clowes Glacier. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940, the RARE in 1947, and the USN, 1965–67; surveyed by the joint RARE-FIDS sledge party in November 1947. Named in 1981 by the UK-APC after Gordon E. Fogg, Professor of Marine Biology, University College of North Wales, 1971–85, who conducted research in the Antarctic Peninsula area in conjunction with BAS in 1966, 1974, and 1979; Chairman, BAS Scientific Advisory Committee, 1970–86.

Foggydog Glacier 79°47'S, 158°40'E

A glacier between Blank Peaks and Mount Rich in the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because in plan the glacier is shaped like the head and neck of a dog, with a moraine suggesting a collar and a glacial lake in the position of the ears. Fog accumulated regularly over the glacier.

Foggy Pass 71°59'S, 164°50'E

A pass running NE-SW between the Leitch Massif on the north and West Quartzite Range and East Quartzite Range on the south, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on a proposal from geologist M.G. Laird. So named from the weather conditions encountered in the area.

Fogle Peak 77°57'S, 162°34'E

A distinctive pointed peak, 2,475 m, standing at the head of Kamb Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Benson Fogle, Program Manager for Upper Atmospheric Research, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1976–85.

Föhn Bastion 69°31'S, 68°36'W

A landmark mountain rising to 915 m about 8 mi SE of Cape Jeremy, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 in association with other wind names in this area. Föhn (foehn) is the descending warm wind common in the European Alps.

Fokker Rocks 78°04'S, 155°10'W

Rock outcrops just S of Mount Schlossbach in the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. The name, applied by US-ACAN, recalls the fact that a Fokker airplane of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, was damaged beyond repair by strong winds while it was on the ground on the S side of nearby Washington Ridge. The plane was visited by Charles Morrison of USGS on Dec. 31, 1966.

Fokknuten Nunatak 71°56'S, 23°15'E

Small nunatak standing 4 mi E of Perlebandet Nunataks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Fokknuten (the spray peak).

Fold Island 67°17'S, 59°23'E

An offshore island, 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, which with smaller islands close southward separate Stefansson Bay to the W from William Scoresby Bay to the east. This feature was seen by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936, who mapped it as part of the mainland. It was determined to be an island and named Foldöya by Norwegian cartographers who charted this area from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen expedition

in January-February 1937. Not: Foldöya.

Foldöya: see Fold Island 67°17'S, 59°23'E

Foley Nunatak: see Brusen Nunatak 68°12'S, 58°13'E

Foley Promontory 68°57'S, 69°24'E

An ice-covered promontory about 5 mi N of Landon Promontory on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by D.R. Carstens in November 1962. Named by ANCA for N.E. Foley, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the field party.

Folger, Cape 66°08'S, 110°44'E

An ice-covered cape forming the E side of the entrance to Vincennes Bay on Budd Coast. The position of Cape Folger correlates closely with the W end of Wilkes' "Budd's High Land," as charted as a coastal landfall by the USEE in 1840. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Edward C. Folger, Jr., USN, commander of the icebreaker *Edisto* which assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations in the Windmill Islands, close SW in Vincennes Bay.

Folger Rock 62°16'S, 59°15'W

Rock lying 2.5 mi N of Harmony Point, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Tristan Folger, Master of the American sealing vessel *William and Nancy* from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from nearby Harmony Cove.

Folk Ridge 73°09'S, 161°49'E

A ridge just SE of Moore Ridge and parallel to it in the Caudal Hills, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Folk, biolab technician at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Foltz Nunatak 74°08'S, 76°20'W

A nunatak rising to c. 800 m, 1 mi N of Schwartz Peak in Ellsworth Land. The feature is part of a nunatak group discovered and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Gary F. Foltz, USGS cartographic technician, a member of USGS satellite surveying teams at the South Pole Station during two winter periods, 1978 and 1984.

Fomalhaut Nunatak 70°58'S, 66°40'W

An isolated, flat-topped nunatak near the head of Ryder Glacier, 6.5 mi E of Mount Alpheratz of the Pegasus Mountains, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Fomalhaut in the constellation of Piscis Austrinus.

Fonda, Mount 76°59'S, 145°15'W

A mountain (695 m) in the NW part of the Swanson Mountains, 6 mi S of Greegor Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) under R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Howard B. Fonda who contributed medical supplies to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Fontaine, Caleta: see Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W

Fontaine Bluff 79°35'S, 159°42'E

Bluff 4 mi W of Cape Murray on the S side of Carlyon Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. R.K. Fontaine, USN, commander of USS *Hissem* on ocean station duty in support of aircraft flights between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound, 1963–64.

Fontaine Heights 65°48'S, 64°28'W

A line of heights that extend from Mount Dewey to Cape Garcia on the S side of Bigo Bay, W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from air photos and FIDS surveys, 1955–57. Named by UK-APC for Henri La Fontaine (1854–1943), Belgian documentalist, co-founder of Institut International de Bibliographie at Bruxelles, 1895, and of Office Central des Associations Internationales at Bruxelles, 1907; initiator of the Universal Decimal Classification.

Fontana, Punta: see Collins Point 63°00'S, 60°35'W

Foolsmate Glacier 74°01'S, 161°55'E

A small, heavily crevassed tributary glacier flowing NE to enter Priestley Glacier, 11 mi W of Shafer Peak, in Victoria Land. The name was applied by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Football, The 72°30'S, 169°42'E

Prominent bare rock scar of football shape on the N side of Football Mountain, on the ridge separating Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. The scar is surrounded by an unbroken snow slope and is said to be always visible, though occasionally lightly covered by snow for short periods, and is consequently a landmark for pilots and men at Hallett station. Given this descriptive name by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Football Mountain 72°31'S, 169°42'E

Mountain, 830 m, with a prominent and peculiar rock scar called The Football on its N side, on the ridge between Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. It was occupied as a survey station, and marked by a large rock cairn, by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, who named it for The Football.

Football Saddle 72°31'S, 169°46'E

Broad pass at 700 m, 2 mi ESE of Football Mountain on the ridge between Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. The pass is an all-snow route that can be crossed by sledge, but there are two other saddles close E and W of Football Mountain that are no higher and are more easily crossed on foot, though more difficult by sledge because they are steeper and have stretches of bare rock. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of its proximity to The Football.

Foote Islands 66°12'S, 66°12'W

A small group of snow-capped islands and several rocks, lying 12 mi SE of Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island, in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Brian L.H. Foote, FIDS radio mechanic at Arthur Harbor (1957) and surveyor at Detaille Island (1958), who made surveys of the Crystal Sound area.

Footscrew Nunatak 77°54'S, 160°57'E

A nunatak (1,865 m) to the SW of Windy Gully, standing 1.4 mi SE of Altar Mountain, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying

applied in 1993 by NZGB; footscrew being a leveling screw of a tripod as used with surveying instruments.

Fopay Peak 83°03'S, 161°47'E

A peak 5 mi NW of Mount Macbain, on the S side of Cornwall Glacier, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Charles F. Fopay, Weather Central Meteorologist at Little America V, 1958.

Foqueros, Pasaje: see Sealers Passage 61°02'S, 55°23'W

Forbes Glacier 67°48'S, 66°44'W

Glacier which flows W into the NE corner of Square Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is 10 mi long, 4 mi wide in its central part, and narrows to 2 mi at its mouth. The lower reaches of the glacier were first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The survey was completed in 1946–48 by the FIDS who named the glacier for James D. Forbes (1809–68), Scottish physicist who was noted for his pioneer works on glaciology.

Forbes Hill: see Forbes Point 64°53'S, 62°33'W

Forbes Point 64°53'S, 62°33'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name Forbes Hill was given by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14 to a corner or spur of the plateau escarpment which is not a definable feature. From it, however, a ridge runs down to a prominent point useful for reference purposes, to which the name Forbes has been applied. Not: Forbes Hill.

Forbes Ridge 80°09'S, 157°30'E

A ridge about 7 mi long in the Britannia Range, extending N from Mount McClintock along the E side of Hinton Glacier. Named by the US-ACAN for Robert B. Forbes of the University of Alaska, who made geological studies in the McMurdo Sound area with USN OpDFrz, 1955–56, and during the summer season, 1962–63.

Forbidden Plateau 64°47'S, 62°05'W

The long, narrow plateau extending southwestward from Charlotte Bay to Flandres Bay in Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because all attempts to reach the plateau failed until it was finally traversed by FIDS members in 1957.

Forbidden Rocks 73°36'S, 94°12'W

Linear rock outcrops, 1 mi long, located on the W edge of Christoffersen Heights and between Haskell and Walk Glaciers, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the rocks were inaccessible from their NW approach because of crevasse fields.

Forbidden Valley 85°59'S, 154°00'W

A valley to the S of Citadel Peak in Hays Mountains. The valley drains ENE from Mount Crockett to Scott Glacier and is partly covered by glacier and moraine. It was visited in December 1987 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. The mouth of the valley is blocked by a moraine which denies easy access, hence the name.

Ford, Mount 70°57'S, 162°52'E

A prominent mountain (2,580 m) located 2 mi N of Miller Peak and 4 mi WSW of Mount Ashworth in Explorers Range, Bowers

Mountains. Explored by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, and named for M.R.J. Ford who wintered at Scott Base and was deputy leader-surveyor of the northern party.

Forde, Mount 76°53'S, 162°05'E

Mountain over 1,200 m, standing at the head of Hunt Glacier, 2 mi NW of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and named for Petty Officer Robert Forde, RN, a member of the expedition's Western Geological Party.

Fordell, Mount 80°19'S, 82°09'W

A mountain, 1,670 m, marking the S end of the Marble Hills in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William D. Fordell, USN, co-pilot of LC-47 aircraft, who perished in a plane crash on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Ford Ice Piedmont 82°10'S, 50°00'W

The large ice piedmont lying northward of Dufek Massif and Forrester Range between the lower ends of Foundation Ice Stream and Support Force Glacier, in the Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN after Arthur B. Ford of the USGS, Menlo Park, CA, geologist and co-leader (with Peter F. Berml) of the USGS party in the Thiel Mountains, 1960–61 (leader 1961–62); field work at Lassiter Coast, 1970–71; leader of geological parties to the Pensacola Mountains in 1965–66, 1973–74, 1976–77, and 1978–79.

Ford Island 66°24'S, 110°31'E

Rocky island, 1.3 mi long, between O'Connor and Cloyd Islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Homer D. Ford, photographic officer with the eastern task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and assistant photographic officer with the USN OpWml parties which obtained air and ground photos of this area in January 1948. Not: Bathurst Island.

Ford Massif 85°05'S, 91°00'W

A broad, snow-topped massif 15 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the major topographic landmark of northern Thiel Mountains. The massif rises to 2,810 m, is essentially flat, and terminates in steep rock cliffs in all but the southern side. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Arthur B. Ford of USGS, co-leader of the 1960–61 USGS Thiel Mountains survey party and leader of the 1961–62 geologic party to these mountains. Ford led geological parties working in the Pensacola Mountains in several austral seasons, 1962–63 to 1978–79.

Ford Nunataks 85°35'S, 131°30'W

A cluster of nunataks and low peaks rising above a network of ice-drowned ridges about 9 mi in extent, lying 7 mi NW of Murtaugh Peak in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin E. Ford, construction mechanic with the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and South Pole Station in 1965.

Ford Peak 75°43'S, 160°27'E

A rock peak, 1,830 m, standing 6.5 mi W of Mount Billing in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for M.R.J. Ford, asst. surveyor with that party, who had wintered over at Scott Base in 1962.

Ford Range: see Ford Ranges 77°00'S, 144°00'W

Ford Ranges 77°00'S, 144°00'W

The mountain groups and ranges standing E of Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Co., who helped finance the expedition. Not: Edsel Ford Mountains, Edsel Ford Ranges, Ford Range.

Ford Rock 77°46'S, 166°53'E

Prominent rock 1 mi NE of Cone Hill on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Cone Hill and this rock were designated "Cone Hill I" and "Cone Hill II," respectively, by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Cone Hill has been approved for Scott's "Cone Hill I," but a new name suggested by A.J. Heine has been substituted for this prominent rock. M.R.J. Ford, New Zealand surveyor, established a survey beacon network for the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, 1962–63. A survey beacon was established earlier on this rock by a U.S. Hydrographic Office survey team, 1955–56. Not: Cone Hill II.

Ford Spur 84°51'S, 173°50'E

A prominent spur which marks the SW extremity of Haynes Table, and the confluence of Keltie Glacier and Brandau Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) for C. Reginald Ford, Stores Officer for Scott's BrNAE (1901–04).

Forecast, Mount 70°40'S, 64°18'E

A large mountain comprising several peaks, standing just NE of Mount Brown-Cooper and 12.5 mi SW of Mount Pollard in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1956–65. Named by ANCA for M.J. Forecast, weather observer at Wilkes Station, 1965.

Forecastle Summit 76°46'S, 161°08'E

The highest mountain summit (2,040 m) in the N part of Staten Island Heights, with a rounded top that gives a commanding view of Fry Glacier and Benson Glacier, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. One of the nautical names in Convoy Range. So named by a NZARP field party in the 1989–90 season.

Forefinger Point 67°37'S, 48°04'E

Prominent rock point between McKinnon Island and Rayner Glacier on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. So named by ANCA because in plan it resembles a pointing left hand.

Foreland Island 61°57'S, 57°39'W

Island 1 mi ESE of Taylor Point, off the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers as early as 1821 and takes its name from North Foreland, the prominent cape 3.5 mi to the northwest. Not: Islote Promontorio.

Forel Glacier 67°29'S, 66°30'W

Glacier 1.5 mi wide and 4 mi long, flowing SW into Blind Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and the glacier named by them for François A. Forel, noted Swiss glacier physicist and author, and first President of the International Commission of Glaciers in 1894.

Foreman Peak 85°45'S, 138°24'W

Peak, 2,050 m, standing 2 mi W of Dzema Peak on the N side of Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Donald L. Fore-

man, mechanic with USN Squadron VX-6 who wintered at Little America V in 1958 and McMurdo Station in 1960.

Forge Islands 65°14'S, 64°17'W

Group of small islands lying NE of The Barchans and 0.5 mi NW of Grotto Island, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named Horseshoe Islands by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name was changed by the UK-APC in 1959 to avoid confusion with Horseshoe Island in Marguerite Bay. This new name arises from association with the old name and with nearby Anvil Rock. Not: Horseshoe Islands, Islas Herradura.

Forgotten Hills 72°59'S, 164°00'E

A small group of hills 6 mi SE of Intention Nunataks, at the W side of the head of Astronaut Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because none of the three parties that had visited the area had time to examine these hills.

Forlidas Pond 82°27'S, 51°21'W

A round frozen pond, 100 m in diameter, lying in a morainal valley E of the N end of Forlidas Ridge, Dufek Massif. The only pond in the northern Pensacola Mountains, it is of much interest to biologists. The pond was discovered and briefly investigated in December 1957 by a US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station. The name is in association with Forlidas Ridge and was suggested by Arthur B. Ford of USGS following geological work in the area, 1978–79.

Forlidas Ridge 82°29'S, 51°16'W

A rock ridge that forms the W side of Davis Valley in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN after Charles W. Forlidas, radioman, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Forman Glacier 84°39'S, 177°10'W

A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, flowing E to enter Shackleton Glacier between Mount Franke and Mount Cole, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after John H. Forman, Construction Mechanic, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1959.

Forposten: see Vorposten Peak 71°25'S, 15°31'E

Forrestal Range 83°00'S, 49°30'W

A largely snow-covered mountain range, about 65 mi long, standing E of Dufek Massif and the Neptune Range in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental patrol plane flight of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of the Weddell Sea and return. Named by the US-ACAN after the USS *Forrestal*, first supercarrier of the U.S. Navy. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken in 1964. Not: Cordillera Diamante.

Forrester Island 74°09'S, 132°13'W

An ice-capped island 3.5 mi long that lies 13 mi NNE of Shepard Island, off the Getz Ice Shelf of Marie Byrd Land. The island was discovered and charted from the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 5, 1962. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. John J. Forrester, USN, Executive Officer aboard *Glacier* at the time of discovery.

Forrest Pass 75°53'S, 132°34'W

A broad ice-filled pass between Mount Bursey, in the Flood Range, and the southern elevations of the Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Forrest, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962–63.

Førstefjell 71°50'S, 5°43'W

An isolated nunatak about 5 mi N of Førstefjellsrabben, in the NW part of Giaevever Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Førstefjell (first mountain).

Førstefjellsrabben 71°55'S, 5°49'W

An isolated nunatak about 5 mi S of Førstefjell, in the NW part of Giaevever Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and named Førstefjellsrabben (the first mountain hill) in association with Førstefjell.

Førstefjellsryggen: see Giaevever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W

Förster Cliffs 64°01'S, 57°33'W

Cliffs located ENE of Stark Point, running E-W for 2 mi and rising to 550 m in northern James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Reinhard Förster (1935–87), West German geologist from the University of Munich, who was a member of the BAS field party to the area, 1985–86.

Forster Ice Piedmont 69°22'S, 67°00'W

An ice piedmont lying landward of Wordie Ice Shelf along the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is formed by the confluence of Airy, Seller, Fleming and Prospect Glaciers and is about 25 mi long from north to south and 12 mi wide. First surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936–37, and again in more detail by P. Forster and P. Gibbs of FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Peter D. Forster of FIDS, surveyor at Stonington Island in 1958 and at Horseshoe Island in 1960.

Forster's Bay: see Forsters Passage 59°15'S, 26°50'W

Forsters Passage 59°15'S, 26°50'W

Body of water between Bristol Island and Southern Thule in the South Sandwich Islands. In 1775, a British expedition under Cook gave the name Forster's Bay, after John R. Forster, naturalist with the expedition to what appeared to be a bay in essentially this position. The "bay" was determined to be a strait by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. Not: Forster's Bay.

Forsythe Bluff 71°16'S, 159°50'E

A bluff rising to more than 2,500 m along the W edge of Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. The bluff is 11 mi N of Big Brother Bluff Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after Warren L. Forsythe, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Fortenberry Glacier 70°48'S, 166°57'E

A glacier on the N side of Tapsell Foreland in Victoria Land. It flows N into Yule Bay 3 mi E of Ackroyd Point. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ralph M. Fortenberry, USN, Medical Officer at McMurdo Station, 1960.

Fortín Rock 62°28'S, 60°44'W

A conspicuous rock or sea stack lying off Black Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears in a 1953 volume of Argentine sailing directions for Antarctica and Argentine charts. In Spanish, *fortín* means small fort. This feature has sometimes been misidentified on charts as Scarborough Castle (q.v.). Not: Crab Stack.

Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Rocky point, 85 m high, forming the SE extremity of Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The highest rock at the seaward end of the point was named Castle Rock by DI personnel following their survey in 1935. The name Fort Rock, considered equally descriptive of the feature, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954 to avoid confusion with Castle Rock lying close westward of Snow Island, only 60 mi away. Air photos now show that the feature is not an isolated sea feature but is connected to Greenwich Island. Not: Castle Rock, Fort Rock, Punta Hardy, Roca Peñón.

Fortress, The 77°18'S, 160°55'E

A platform of Beacon Sandstone dissected to form four promontories bordered by cliffs over 300 m high. Situated on the shoulder to the NE of Webb Glacier, they form part of the divide between the Webb and Victoria Upper Glaciers. Named by the VUWAE, 1959–60, for its fortress-like appearance.

Fortress, The: see Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S, 55°14'W

Fortress Hill 63°56'S, 57°31'W

Hill, 120 m, which stands 2 mi N of Terrapin Hill in northern James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who gave this descriptive name.

Fortress Rocks 77°51'S, 166°41'E

A cluster of low rock summits 0.5 mi N of the summit of Observation Hill on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. A descriptive name given by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Fort Rock: see Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Fortuna Bay 54°07'S, 36°48'W

Bay 3 mi long and 1 mi wide, entered between Cape Best and Robertson Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Named after the *Fortuna*, one of the ships of the Norwegian-Argentine whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling base at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1904–05.

Fortuna Glacier 54°06'S, 36°51'W

Glacier flowing in a NE direction to its terminus just W of Cape Best, with an eastern distributary almost reaching the W side of Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named in about 1912, presumably for the whale catcher *Fortuna*.

Fortuna Peak 54°07'S, 36°47'W

Peak, 385 m, standing at the E side of Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart, and is probably in association with Fortuna Bay.

Fortuna Rocks 54°06'S, 36°47'W

Small group of rocks extending across the E side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. These rocks were indicated on a chart by the GerAE under Filchner, who examined

Fortuna Bay in 1911–12. The name Fortuna Rocks was in use prior to 1920 and derives from nearby Fortuna Bay.

Fort William 62°23'S, 59°43'W

A flat-topped headland (100 m) forming the western end of Robert Island in the South Shetland Islands. Robert Fildes described Fort William in 1820–22 as being the eastern side of the entrance (to English Strait). His subsequent report (1829) described Fort William in detail, but erroneously placed it on the western side of the entrance (on Greenwich Island), a position which was adopted for a period following a survey by DI personnel in 1934–35. The UK-APC has re-interpreted all known versions of Fildes' sailing directions in conjunction with photographs and has concluded that the feature named Fort William by Fildes is the one here described; the Greenwich Island feature for which the name Fort William was erroneously applied is now named Canto Point (q.v.). Not: Cape Morris.

Fort William, Punta: see Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

Fort William: see Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

Fosdick Mountains 76°32'S, 144°45'W

An E-W trending mountain range with marked serrate outlines, standing along the S side of Balchen Glacier at the head of Block Bay, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named by Byrd for Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. Not: Raymond Fosdick Mountains, Raymond Fosdick Range.

Fósil, Acantilado: see Fossil Bluff 71°20'S, 68°17'W

Fósil, Bahía: see Fossil Bight 64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fósiles, Bahía: see Fossil Bight 64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fósiles, Ensenada: see Fossil Bight 64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fossatti, Cabo: see Lookout, Cape 61°16'S, 55°12'W

Fossil Bay: see Fossil Bight 64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fossil Bight 64°18'S, 56°52'W

A shallow recession in the N coast of Seymour Island, 1 mi NNE of Cape Lamas. The feature was called "Fossil Bay" or "Bahía Fósiles" by USARP and Argentine researchers because of fossils found here in 1982. The generic term bight is considered appropriate to this feature. Not: Bahía Fósil, Bahía Fósiles, Ensenada Fósiles, Fossil Bay.

Fossil Bluff 71°20'S, 68°17'W

Prominent rock bluff on the E coast of Alexander Island marking the N side of the mouth of Uranus Glacier where it enters George VI Sound. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of the coast in this vicinity on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and so named by them because fossils were found in the rock strata there. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. Not: Acantilado Fósil.

Fossil Wood Point 70°50'S, 68°02'E

A point of land between Bainmedart Cove and Radok Lake in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The area was visited several times in Jan.-Feb. 1969 by A. Medvecký, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party. So named because deposits of fossil wood were found on the point.

Foster, Cape 64°27'S, 57°59'W

Cape lying 2 mi SE of Carlsson Bay on the S side of James Ross Island. Discovered by a British expedition 1839–43, under Ross, who named it for Capt. Henry Foster, RN, leader of a British expedition in the *Chanticleer*, 1828–31. The cape was mapped by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04.

Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W

A triple peak, 2,105 m, standing 4 mi SW of Mount Pisgah and forming the summit of Smith Island in the South Shetland Islands. Capt. Henry Foster, RN, who visited the island in the *Chanticleer* in 1829, named this feature Mount Beaufort, but this name has gradually been superseded by the present name honoring Captain Foster. Not: Mount Beaufort, Mount Beaufurt.

Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Basin-like harbor (a drowned breached crater), 5 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying within Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The harbor was known to sealers as early as 1820, and in its early history was called Port Williams, after Capt. William Smith's brig, the *Williams*, or Yankee Harbor, because of the number of American sealers who harbored there. A few years later it was named Port Foster after Capt. Henry Foster of the *Chanticleer*, who made pendulum and magnetic observations in this harbor in 1829. The latter name has become established by usage. Not: Deception Harbor, Port Williams, Williams Harbour, Yankee Harbor.

Foster Bluff 66°25'S, 110°37'E

Conspicuous rock bluff surmounting the shore in the SW part of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Danny L. Foster, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1962.

Foster Glacier 78°24'S, 162°50'E

A glacier in the Royal Society Range, 4 mi S of Mount Kempe, flowing SE into the Koettlitz Glacier. Named by the US-ACAN in 1963 for Maj. James Foster, USMC, assistant air operations officer for U.S. Navy Task Force 43 in Antarctica, 1960.

Foster Island 66°04'S, 100°16'E

Rocky island 0.3 mi long, lying 7 mi WNW of Currituck Island at the NW end of the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for H.C. Foster, motion picture photographer on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° east longitude. Not: Ostrov Severnyy.

Foster Nunatak 71°06'S, 71°40'E

A horseshoe shaped rock outcrop in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Manning Nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for A.L. Foster, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1970, a member of an ANARE glaciological traverse party on the Amery Ice Shelf in January 1970.

Foster Peninsula 71°18'S, 61°10'W

A high ice-covered peninsula between Palmer Inlet and Lamplugh Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore D. Foster, USARP oceanog-

rapher on the International Weddell Sea Expedition, 1969. He was party leader on Weddell Sea investigations, 1972–73 and 1974–75.

Foster Plateau 64°43'S, 61°25'W

A plateau, about 80 square mi in area, lying between Drygalski and Hektor Glacier in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Richard A. Foster, FIDS leader of the Danco Island station in 1956 and 1957.

Fothergill Point 64°35'S, 60°12'W

A low rocky coastal point 5 mi NE of Cape Worsley, on the E side of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Ian L. Fothergill, leader and meteorological assistant at the FIDS station at Hope Bay, 1959–63.

Foul Point 60°32'S, 45°29'W

The N point of the island, with off-lying rocks, lying at the E side of the entrance to Ommanney Bay on the N side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer. The name first appears on Powell's chart, published in 1822. Not: Punta Peligrosa.

Foundation Ice Stream 83°15'S, 60°00'W

A major ice stream in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northward for 150 miles along the west side of the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges to enter Ronne Ice Shelf westward of Dufek Massif. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the National Science Foundation, which has played a leading role in support of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program during this period.

Founders Escarpment 79°15'S, 86°15'W

A prominent escarpment located W of Founders Peaks in the Heritage Range, extending from Minnesota Glacier to Spletts-toesser Glacier. Named after the nearby Founders Peaks by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64.

Founders Peaks 79°10'S, 86°15'W

A cluster of sharp peaks and ridges located just E of Founders Escarpment and between Minnesota and Gowan Glaciers, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Founders Peaks were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Fourcade, Mount 64°36'S, 62°30'W

Mountain standing 2 mi SW of Cape Anna on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for H.G. Fourcade, South African surveyor who designed the stereogoniometer and gave it practical application for plotting photogrammetric surveys in about 1900.

Fourier Island 66°48'S, 141°30'E

Small rocky island 0.05 mi off the coast and 0.75 mi ENE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FRAE and named by them for Jean-Baptiste Fourier (1768–1830), French geometrician.

Fournier Bay 64°31'S, 63°06'W

Bay 8 mi long and 3 mi wide, indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island immediately W of Briggs Peninsula, in the Palmer Archi-

pelago. Probably first seen by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for V. Admiral Ernest Fournier, French Navy. Not: Baie E. Fournier.

Fournier Island 64°33'S, 62°49'W

A small island in southern Schollaert Channel, lying 0.5 mi off the east extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was charted but left unnamed by the FrAE, 1903–05. The name appears on Argentine charts dating back to 1950, and honors the ship *Fournier* which took part in the Argentine Antarctic expedition of 1947. In 1948 the vessel was wrecked in the Strait of Magellan. Not: Ryswyck Island.

Fournier Ridge 69°34'S, 72°35'W

An E-W ridge, 9 mi long, rising to c. 1,000 m in the W part of Desko Mountains (q.v.), Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James M. Fournier, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC *Burton Island*, Operation Deep Freeze, 1976 and 1977; Executive Officer, *Burton Island*, 1971.

Four Ramps 84°42'S, 177°35'E

A group of four small rock spurs, roughly parallel and projecting through the snow surface, forming the NE part of Sullivan Ridge on the W side of Ramsey Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and given this descriptive name by US-ACAN.

Fowler Ice Rise 77°30'S, 78°00'W

A very large ice rise between Evans Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet, in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears to be completely ice covered except for Haag Nunataks which protrude above the surface in the NW portion. Mapped by USGS from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, USN (Ret.), Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972–74.

Fowler Islands 66°25'S, 66°26'W

A group of small islands lying between Bernal and Bragg Islands in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57) and surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Sir Ralph H. Fowler (1889–1944), English physicist; joint author with J.D. Bernal of a classic paper on the structure of ice which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms, in 1933.

Fowler Knoll 84°47'S, 99°14'W

A notable snow-covered knoll (2,465 m) with an abrupt south-facing cliff, in the west-central part of the Havola Escarpment. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–61. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Warrant Officer George W. Fowler, USA, navigator on the 700 nautical mile tractor traverse from Byrd Station to South Pole Station, Dec. 8, 1960 to Jan. 11, 1961. The tractor party, led by Maj. Antero Havola, passed a few miles northward of this knoll on Dec. 25, 1960.

Fowlie Glacier 71°40'S, 168°04'E

A tributary glacier, 13 mi long, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. From a common head with Dennistoun Glacier, it flows NW between Mount Ajax and Mount Faget, entering the main flow of the Dennistoun Glacier at the SE base of Lyttelton Range. Named after Walter Fowlie of the New Zealand Antarctic Division, field assistant with a NZARP geological party to this

area, 1981–82, led by R.H. Findlay. The original application of the name (NZ-APC, US-ACAN 1983) was revised in 1994 in relation to Dennistoun Glacier, q.v.

Fowlie Glacier: see Dennistoun Glacier 71°11'S, 168°00'E

Fox, Mount 83°38'S, 169°15'E

A mountain, 2,820 m, standing 1 mi SW of Mount F.L. Smith in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

Fox Glacier 66°15'S, 114°20'E

A glacier draining the area northeastward of Law Dome. It terminates at the coast, 12 mi N of Williamson Glacier, where it forms a small glacier tongue. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Dr. J.L. Fox, Assistant Surgeon on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Fox Ridge 70°47'S, 67°53'E

A rock ridge on McLeod Massif, about 5 mi W of Beaver Lake, in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos. The feature was the site of a tellurometer station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Fox, technical officer (survey), the leader of one of the survey parties in the Prince Charles Mountains.

Foxtail Peak 54°14'S, 36°42'W

Peak, 455 m, on the N side of Neumayer Glacier, 2 mi W of Carlita Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–56 and named by the UK-APC after the Antarctic foxtail grass (*Alopecurus antarcticus*), which is abundant on the lower slopes of the peak.

Foy Island: see Alexander, Cape 66°44'S, 62°37'W

Foy Coast 66°40'S, 64°20'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Alexander and Cape Northrop. Discovered in 1893 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it for Svend Foy, Norwegian whaler of Tønsberg whose invention of the grenade harpoon greatly facilitated modern whaling. Not: Foyland, Svend Foy Coast.

Foy Harbor 64°33'S, 62°01'W

An anchorage between Nansen and Enterprise Islands in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by M.C. Lester and T.W. Bagshawe in 1921–22. Named by whalers in the area after the whaling factory *Svend Foy*, which was moored here during 1921–22. Not: Svend Foy Harbor.

Foy Island 71°56'S, 171°04'E

The second largest island in the Possession Islands, lying 4 mi SW of Possession Island. Named by a Norwegian expedition of 1894–95, led by Bull and Kristensen, for Svend Foy, primary financier of the expedition. Not: James Ross Island, Svend Foy Island.

Foy Island: see Foy Point 65°15'S, 61°38'W

Foyland: see Foy Coast 66°40'S, 64°20'W

Foyen Point 65°15'S, 61°38'W

Point, surmounted by a peak 525 m high, marking the N side of the entrance to Exasperation Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928 photographed what appeared to be an island off the E coast, later charting it in 66°30'S, 62°30'W. Subsequent comparison of Wilkins' photographs of this feature with those taken by the FIDS, who charted the coast in 1947, indicate that this point, although considerably N of the position reported by Wilkins, is the feature named by him Foyen Island. The name Foyen Point is given to the SE extremity of this feature. Named for Svend Foyen. Not: Foyen Island.

Frakes, Mount 76°48'S, 117°42'W

A prominent mountain (3,675 m) marking the highest elevation in the Crary Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence A. Frakes, USARP geologist who worked three summer seasons in the Falkland Islands and Antarctica, 1964–65 through 1967–68.

Frame Ridge 78°05'S, 165°26'E

A small straight ridge in the central part of Brown Peninsula, Victoria Land. It is located just north of the small, central lake on the peninsula and extends northward down to Tuff Bluff. Named by NZ-APC for A.O. Frame, paleontology technician with the N.Z. Geological Survey and Victoria University Expedition to the area, 1964–65.

Framfjellet: see Fram Peak 68°04'S, 58°27'E

Fram Islands 66°38'S, 139°50'E

Small group of rocky islands and rocks in the W portion of Géologie Archipelago, 2 mi NNW of Cape Géodésie. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and named by them for the Norwegian polar ship *Fram*, used by Fridtjof Nansen in the Arctic and Roald Amundsen in the Antarctic.

Fram Mesa 86°08'S, 156°28'W

A high, ice-capped mesa, 10 mi long and 1 to 3 mi wide, that forms the NE portion of Nilsen Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature may have been seen by Amundsen in 1911, and it was observed and partially mapped by the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after the *Fram*, the ship used by Amundsen's expedition of 1910–12.

Framnaes, Cape: see Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W

Framnaesodden: see Framnes Head 68°47'S, 90°42'W

Framnaes Point 54°08'S, 36°39'W

Point 1 mi SW of Cape Saunders, on the N side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name was given prior to 1920, probably by Norwegian whalers operating in the area.

Framnäs: see Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W

Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W

Cape which forms the NE end of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named in 1893 by a Norwegian expedition under C.A. Larsen. The name is probably descriptive. Larsen reported that he gave the name Framnes (forward point) to the promontory which shoots off in an eastern direction from

Mount Jason (now Jason Peninsula). He said it appeared to be the most advanced point of land which his expedition saw here. Not: Cape Framnaes, Framnäs.

Framnes Head 68°47'S, 90°42'W

A small rock point in Sandefjord Cove on the west side of Peter I Island. Charted and named by a Norwegian expedition in the *Norvegia* under Nils Larsen, who made the first landing on Peter I Island at this point in February 1929. Not: Framnaesodden.

Framnes Mountains 67°50'S, 62°35'E

Group of mountains consisting of Casey, Masson, and David Ranges, and adjacent peaks and mountains. The three major ranges and other lesser features were sighted and named in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. This coast was also sighted by Norwegian whalers in the same season. The whole area was mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January 1937. This overall name for the several ranges was given by Christensen after Framnesfjellet, a hill near Sandefjord, Norway.

Fram Peak 68°04'S, 58°27'E

The northernmost peak in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Framfjellet (the forward peak). Not: Framfjellet.

Framrabben Nunatak 72°29'S, 3°52'W

A nunatak about 3 mi WNW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Framrabben (the forward nunatak).

Framranten Point 73°49'S, 5°13'W

A rocky point that extends northwestward from Kuvungen Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Framranten.

Framryggen Ridge 72°30'S, 3°54'W

A small rock ridge about 3 mi W of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Framryggen (the forward ridge).

Framskotet Spur 72°30'S, 3°41'W

A rock spur forming the W extremity of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Framskotet (the forward bulkhead).

Franca Glacier 68°23'S, 65°34'W

A glacier flowing NE into the head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, to the S of Houser Peak. The glacier was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dr. Fernando E. Franca, Medical Officer and Station Manager, Palmer Station, 1974.

Français, Anse du: see Français Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W

Français, Mount 64°38'S, 63°27'W

Majestic, snow-covered mountain, 2,760 m, which forms the summit of Anvers Island, standing SE of the center of the island and 6 mi N of Börger Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, who explored the SE coast of the island in 1898. Later sighted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for the expedition ship *Français*. Not: Monte Teniente Ibáñez.

Français, Pasaje: see French Passage 65°10'S, 64°20'W

Français Bight: see Français Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W

Français Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W

Small cove at the W side of Port Charcot, which indents the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him after the ship *Français*, which was moored in the cove during the expedition's winter operations at Port Charcot in 1904. Not: Anse du Français, Français Bight.

Français Glacier 66°33'S, 138°15'E

Glacier 4 mi wide and 12 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice to the coast close W of Ravin Bay. Though no glaciers were noted on Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's chart of this coast, the close correlation of his "Baie des Ravins" feature and narrative description with the indentation of the coast near the mouth of this glacier suggests first sighting of this feature by the French expedition, 1837–40. During December 1912 members of the Main Base Party of the AAE camped on the upland slopes close E of the glacier, but no reference was made to the glacier in the AAE reports, though a clear view and unpublished sketch were obtained of the distant coast to the northwest. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The FrAE under Marret, 1952–53, sledged W on the sea ice to the ice cliffs close E of the glacier. Named after the *Français*, expedition ship of the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Glacier Endurance.

Français Glacier Tongue 66°31'S, 138°15'E

Broad glacier tongue about 3 mi long extending seaward from Français Glacier. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the *Français*, expedition ship of the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05.

Français Rocks 63°02'S, 56°00'W

A group of fringing rocks lying off the NE coast of D'Urville Island. The name "Pointe des Français" (point of the French) was given by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville (French expedition, 1837–40) to the NE point of the island which at that time was believed to be continuous with Joinville Island. Surveys by FIDS (1952–54) and aerial photographs by FIDASE (1956–57) have not revealed a definable point hereabout. For the sake of historical continuity in the area, the UK-APC (1978) applied the name Français Rocks to these fringing rocks.

Frances, Cape 67°30'S, 164°45'E

A cape on the E side of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. In 1841, Capt. James C. Ross, viewing Sturge Island from a considerable distance, thought it a group of three islands and named the center island, Frances. This error was discovered in 1904 by Capt. Robert F. Scott, who applied the name to this cape.

Francés, Paso: see French Passage 65°10'S, 64°20'W

Francey Hill 70°43'S, 67°02'E

A low, snow-covered rock feature about 3 mi S of Mount McKenzie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for R.J. Francey, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1964.

Francis, Mount 72°13'S, 168°45'E

A massive, ridgelike mountain (2,610 m) that overlooks Tucker Glacier from the north, standing between Tyler and Staircase Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Henry S. Francis, Jr., Director, International Cooperation and Information Program, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation. Francis wintered-over at Little America V Station in 1958 and made visits to Antarctica in other seasons.

Francis Island 67°37'S, 64°45'W

Island which is irregular in shape, 7 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 12 mi ENE of Choyce Point, off the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for S.J. Francis, FIDS surveyor. Not: Robinson Island.

Francis Peaks 67°39'S, 50°25'E

Group of peaks and ridges 1 mi SE of Mount Gordon in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.J. Francis, physicist at Mawson station in 1961.

Franck Nunataks 71°32'S, 72°23'W

Scattered group of small rock outcrops, 3 mi in extent, at the base of Beethoven Peninsula in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after César Franck (1822–90), French composer.

Fran Inlet: see Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W

Franke, Mount 84°37'S, 177°04'W

A prominent mountain (1,600 m) with much rock exposed on its N side, standing between Mount Wasko and Mount Cole along the W side of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58 and named by him for Lt. Cdr. Willard J. Franke, USN, of USN Squadron VX-6, who wintered at Little America V, 1958.

Frankenfield Glacier 71°46'S, 98°18'W

Small glacier in the NE part of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. It flows ENE to Bellingshausen Sea between Mount Feury and Mulroy Island. First roughly delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Chester Frankenfield, meteorologist on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, who established an automatic weather station on Thurston Island in February 1960.

Frank Houlder, Mount: see Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

Franklin, Cape: see Franklin Point 63°57'S, 61°29'W

Franklin, Mount 78°05'S, 154°57'W

Peak standing between Breckinridge Peak and Washington Ridge in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on Jan.

27, 1929. The name was applied by the USAS (1939–41), which established a seismic station camp on this peak.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea: see Amundsen Sea 73°00'S, 112°00'W

Franklin Island 76°05'S, 168°19'E

An island 7 mi long, lying in the Ross Sea about 80 mi E of Cape Hickey, Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1841 by Ross, and named for Sir John Franklin, the noted Arctic explorer, who as Governor of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) had royally entertained the expedition on its way south at Hobart in 1840.

Franklin Point 63°57'S, 61°29'W

Conspicuous rock point forming the W end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named Cape Franklin by Henry Foster in 1829. Not: Cape Franklin.

Frank Newnes Glacier 71°28'S, 169°19'E

A short glacier discharging into the head of Pressure Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, which named the feature for Frank Newnes, the only son of the expedition sponsor, Sir George Newnes.

Franko Escarpment 83°03'S, 49°05'W

A mostly snow-covered escarpment that runs N-S for 4 mi and forms the NE edge of Lexington Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Stephen J. Franko, Grants and Contracts Officer, National Science Foundation, from 1967, with responsibility for all contracts in support of the USARP.

Fraser, Mount 54°37'S, 36°21'W

Mountain, 1,610 m, standing on the S coast of South Georgia immediately N of Novosilski Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Francis C. Fraser, British zoologist; member of the scientific staff at the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, 1926–27, 1928–29, and 1930, who also worked on the *Discovery* in 1927 and on *Discovery II* between 1929 and 1931.

Fraser Point 60°41'S, 44°31'W

Point between Marr Bay and Mackintosh Cove on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Mapped by the ScotNAE in 1903, and in 1912–13 by Capt. Petter Sørille. Remapped in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named it for Francis C. Fraser. Not: Frazier Point.

Frazier, Mount 77°52'S, 154°58'W

Northernmost peak of the Rockefeller Mountains, standing 1 mi N of Mount Jackling on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by the ByrdAE. Named for Russell G. Frazier, medical officer at West Base of the USAS (1939–41), and observer with the Rockefeller Mountains Geological Party, which visited this area in December 1940. Not: Mount Irene Frazier.

Frazier Glacier 77°05'S, 161°25'E

Glacier between the Clare Range and Detour Nunatak, flowing NE to join Mackay Glacier E of Pegtop Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. (j.g.) W.F. Frazier, officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1963.

Frazier Islands 66°13'S, 110°10'E

A group of four rocky islands in the eastern part of Vincennes Bay, 8 mi WNW of Clark Peninsula. The islands were first photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Paul W. Frazier, USN, navigator and projects officer with USN OpWml which visited this area in January 1948, who later served as operations officer with USN OpDFrz I at Little America V.

Frazier Point: see Fraser Point 60°41'S, 44°31'W

Frazier Ridge 79°09'S, 86°25'W

A sharp ridge on the W side of Webster Glacier, extending N from Founders Escarpment to Minnesota Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party, 1963–64, for Sgt. Herbert J. Frazier, radioman with the 62nd Transportation Detachment who was of assistance to the party.

Freberg Rocks 54°30'S, 36°42'W

Small group of rocks lying off Rocky Bay, 1.5 mi WNW of Ducloz Head, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Hjalmar Freberg, a gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1946–54.

Frecker Ridge 70°49'S, 166°13'E

A ridge that rises abruptly along the W side of Kirkby Glacier in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It is 5 mi long and terminates in the N at Mount Gale. Named by ANARE for Sgt. R. Frecker, RAAF, a member of the Antarctic Flight with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise that explored this coast, 1962.

Fredbotnen: see Fred Cirque 72°34'S, 0°25'E

Fred Cirque 72°34'S, 0°25'E

A large cirque in the W side of Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Ernest Fredrick Roots, chief geologist with the NBSAE. Not: Fredbotnen.

Frederick H. Rawson Mountains: see Rawson Mountains 86°43'S, 154°40'W

Frederick Rocks 62°32'S, 60°56'W

Group of rocks lying in Barclay Bay off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the brig *Frederick* (Capt. Benjamin Pendleton), one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22. Not: Rocas Campastri.

Fredriksen Island 60°44'S, 44°59'W

Island 2.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi SE of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. Named by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørille, who made a running survey of the island in the 1912–13 season. Not: Fredriksen's Island.

Fredriksen's Island: see Fredriksen Island 60°44'S, 44°59'W

Freeborn Johnston Glacier: see Johnston Glacier 74°25'S, 62°20'W

Freed, Mount 71°29'S, 164°20'E

A mountain, 2,120 m, that surmounts the divide between the Champness and McCann Glaciers, in the S part of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. M.G. Freed, legal officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966–68.

Freeman, Cape 67°20'S, 164°35'E

A cape forming the N end of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. Named for H. Freeman, commander of the cutter *Sabrina*, which sailed with the schooner *Eliza Scott*, resulting in the discovery of the Balleny Islands in 1839.

Freeman, Cape 67°59'S, 65°20'W

Cape marking the E end of the peninsula separating Seligman and Trail Inlets, on the E coast of Graham Land. The cape was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for R.L. Freeman, FIDS surveyor at the Stonington Island base. Not: Cape Engel.

Freeman, Mount 72°43'S, 168°21'E

A prominent mountain (2,880 m) surmounting the base of Walker Ridge, 2 mi NW of Mount Lepanto, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Elliot R. Freeman, USNR, helicopter aircraft commander during Operation Deep Freeze, 1968.

Freeman Glacier 66°10'S, 132°24'E

A channel glacier flowing to the W side of Perry Bay, immediately E of Freeman Point. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for J.D. Freeman, sailmaker on the sloop *Peacock* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Freeman Point 66°09'S, 132°06'E

An ice-covered point on the coast close west of Freeman Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for J.D. Freeman of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Freeth Bay 67°44'S, 45°39'E

Bay 5 mi wide on the coast of Enderby Land, lying 12 mi W of Spooner Bay in Alasheyev Bight. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited by the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) under D.F. Styles in February 1961 and named for the Hon. Gordon Freeth, M.P., then Australian Minister for the Interior.

Freezland Peak: see Freezland Rock 59°03'S, 26°44'W

Freezland Rock: see Freezland Rock 59°03'S, 26°44'W

Freezland Rock 59°03'S, 26°44'W

Conspicuous sharp-pointed rock, 305 m, located 2 mi W of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. This feature was originally named Freezland Peak by Captain Cook, after Samuel Freezland, the seaman who first sighted it and so discovered the South Sandwich group in 1775. Cook's chart, showing the feature as an insular rock, was verified in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and the terminology has been altered accordingly. Not: Freezland Peak, Freezland Rock.

Frei, Bahia: see Recess Cove 64°30'S, 61°32'W

Freimanis Glacier 72°05'S, 168°15'E

Tributary glacier that flows WNW for 25 mi and enters Tucker Glacier between Mount Greene and Novasio Ridge, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Harry Freimanis, aurora scientist, station scientific leader at Hallett Station, 1962–63.

Fremantle Peak 53°05'S, 73°30'E

A peak, 2,375 m, standing 0.4 mi NE of the Dome, near the summit of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE, and named by them after the port of Fremantle, the final point of embarkation for the expedition.

Fremouw Peak 84°17'S, 164°20'E

A prominent peak, 2,550 m, forming the S side of the mouth of Prebble Glacier, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Fremouw, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1959.

French Harbor: see Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

French Passage 65°10'S, 64°20'W

Passage through the Wilhelm Archipelago, extending in a NW-SE direction between Petermann Island, Stray Islands, Vedel Islands and Myriad Islands to the N and Argentine Islands, Anagram Islands, Roca Islands, and Cruls Islands to the south. So named by the BGLE, 1934–37, because the passage was navigated for the first time in 1909 by the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, the ship of the French Antarctic Expedition under Charcot. Not: Pasaje Français, Paso Francés.

Freshfield, Cape 68°20'S, 151°00'E

An ice-covered cape between Deakin Bay and Cook Ice Shelf. The coastline in this vicinity was first roughly charted by the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, and for a period this cape was thought to be Wilkes' Cape Hudson (q.v.). The cape was mapped in 1912 by the Far Eastern Party of the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Douglas Freshfield, a long-time member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and one time president of that organization.

Freshfield Nunatak 80°28'S, 24°53'W

An isolated nunatak rising to c. 1,450 m to the SE of Herbert Mountains in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and exploration grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Douglas W. Freshfield (1845–1934), English geographer and mountaineer in the Caucasus Mountains and the Himalayas.

Freshwater Bay: see Freshwater Inlet 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Freshwater Inlet 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Small eastern arm of Jordan Cove on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by the SGS in the period 1951–57. So named in 1956 by W.N. Bonner, British government biologist and sealing inspector, because the feature is fed by freshwater streams. Not: Freshwater Bay.

Fresia, Isla: see Mügge Island 66°55'S, 67°45'W

Freud Passage: see Pampa Passage 64°18'S, 62°10'W

Frostbite Spine 78°06'S, 163°00'E

A prominent ridge, 5 mi long, between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier on the E side of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC from a proposal by R.H. Findlay, whose NZARP geological party worked in the area of the ridge in 1979–80. So named because a party member suffered frostbite injury here and had to be replaced.

Frost Cliff 75°13'S, 135°43'W

A steep, partly ice-covered cliff 2 mi E of Mount Steinfeld, on the S side of the divide between the upper reaches of Hull Glacier and Kirkpatrick Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William L. Frost, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo Station, 1970.

Frost Glacier 67°05'S, 129°00'E

A channel glacier flowing to the head of Porpoise Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by the US-ACAN for John Frost, boatswain on the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Frostlendet Valley 72°46'S, 3°18'W

An ice-filled valley, about 15 mi long, draining northeastward along the south side of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Frostlendet (the frost ground).

Frostman Glacier 75°08'S, 137°57'W

A broad, low gradient glacier discharging into the S side of Hull Bay just W of Kontor Cliffs, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas O. Frostman, meteorologist at Plateau Station, 1968.

Frost Rocks 65°16'S, 64°20'W

A cluster of rocks situated SW of the southern Argentine Islands and 0.5 mi SW of Whiting Rocks, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Richard Frost, survey asst. of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* working in the area in February 1969.

Frost Spur 82°33'S, 51°59'W

A rock spur between Lewis Spur and Alley Spur on the N side of Dufek Massif Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Frost, logistics specialist, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.

Fruitcake Bluff 71°33'S, 160°29'E

A steep rock outcrop in the form of a bluff 100 m high, extending in a NE-SW direction for 1 mi in the SE portion of Thompson Spur, Daniels Range. Recorded by USARP geologists C.C. Plummer and R.S. Babcock, who made a geological reconnaissance of Daniels Range in December 1981. Descriptively named from the prevalent intrusive rock on the bluff which has the appearance in color and texture of a fruitcake.

Frustration Dome 68°00'S, 64°33'E

A large crevassed ice dome about 38 mi SE of Mount Henderson in Mac. Robertson Land. The dome was the site of a tellurometer station established during an ANARE traverse from Mawson Station to Mount Kjerka in 1967. So named by ANARE because

the traverse party was delayed here by vehicle breakdown, delaying completion of the survey until the next spring.

Frustration Ridge 82°12'S, 158°38'E

Ridge forming the N end of the Cobham Range in the Churchill Mountains. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) because although from below it looked a simple climb, great difficulty was experienced in traversing it.

Frustrum, Mount: see Frustum, Mount 73°23'S, 162°55'E

Frustum, Mount 73°23'S, 162°55'E

A large pyramidal shaped table mountain, 3,100 m, standing between Mount Fazio and Scarab Peak in the S part of Tobin Mesa, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for its frustum-like shape. Not: Mount Frustrum.

Fryer Point 58°59'S, 26°30'W

Northern point of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Lt. Cdr. D.H. Fryer, RN, captain of H.M. Surveying Ship *Fitzroy*. Not: Punta Teniente Santi.

Fry Glacier 76°38'S, 162°18'W

A glacier draining the slopes at the NE corner of the Convoy Range and flowing along the S end of the Kirkwood Range into Tripp Bay, Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for A.M. Fry, a contributor to the expedition.

Fry Peak 71°03'S, 63°40'W

A sharp-pointed peak which is the southernmost peak in the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Frederick M. Fry, USN, Flight Surgeon and member of the para-rescue team of USN Squadron VXE-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and 1970.

Fry Saddle 76°33'S, 161°05'E

Narrow ice saddle at the head of Fry Glacier, about 4 miles WSW of Mount Douglas in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them in association with Fry Glacier.

Fry Strait: see Fyr Channel 60°44'S, 45°41'W

Fryxell, Lake 77°37'S, 163°11'E

Lake 3 mi long, between Canada and Commonwealth Glaciers at the lower end of Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. The lake was visited by Prof. T.L. Péwé during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58, and was named by him for Dr. Fritiof M. Fryxell, glacial geologist of Augustana College, Illinois.

Fuchika, Gora: see Fučik, Mount 71°52'S, 14°26'E

Fuchs Dome 80°36'S, 27°50'W

Large ice-covered dome rising over 1,525 m, between Stratton and Gordon Glacier's in the central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sir Vivian E. Fuchs, leader of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Fuchs Ice Piedmont 67°10'S, 68°40'W

Ice piedmont 70 mi long, extending in a NE-SW direction along the entire W coast of Adelaide Island. First mapped in 1909 by the

FrAE under Charcot. Named by the FIDS for Sir Vivian E. Fuchs, FIDS base leader and geologist at Stonington Island in 1948–49.

Fučík, Mount 71°52'S, 14°26'E

The central peak (2,305 m) of Kvaevfjellet Mountain, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Julius Fučík (1903–43), Czechoslovakian journalist and author. Not: Gora Fuchika.

Fuelles de Neptuno, Canal: see Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Fuente, Islote de la: see Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W

Fuente Island: see Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W

Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W

A low rock surmounted by a navigational beacon, 0.4 mi NE of Ferrer Point in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the form "Islote de la Fuente" appearing on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1951. Not: Fuente Island, Islote de la Fuente.

Fuenzalida, Punta: see Borge Point 63°54'S, 60°45'W

Fuerte, Dorsal: see Ravelin Ridge 61°11'S, 54°05'W

Fuga, Islotes: see Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Fuglefjellet 72°17'S, 0°46'E

A mountain 7 mi E of Mount Roer in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (193839). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fuglefjellet (the bird mountain).

Fukuro Cove 69°12'S, 39°39'E

A cove, 1 mi SW of Mount Chōtō, which indents the Langhovde Hills along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Fukuro-ura (Hukuro Ura), meaning "pouch cove," was approved by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Hukuro Cove.

Fukushima, Mount 71°21'S, 35°37'E

The highest massif (2,470 m) in the Queen Fabiola Mountains, standing just north of Yamato Glacier. The rock massif rises 1,600 m above the local ice surface and has many ragged peaks. Discovered in 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom. Named by Derom after Shin Fukushima, geophysicist of the Japanese expedition, lost in a violent blizzard near the Japanese station on East Ongul Island in October 1960. Not: Fukushima Dake.

Fukushima Dake: see Fukushima, Mount 71°21'S, 35°37'E

Fulgham Ridge 84°54'S, 177°25'E

A narrow ice-free ridge, 4 mi long, forming the SE side of Bowin Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Aviation Boatswain's Mate Donald R. Fulgham, USN, Antarctic Support Activity, who participated in USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Fullastern Rock 67°37'S, 69°26'W

Isolated submerged rock lying in the middle of Johnston Passage 7 mi WNW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. The rock is

potentially dangerous to ships and was so named when RRS *John Biscoe* was compelled to go full astern to avoid this hazard.

Fuller, Mount 77°52'S, 162°21'E

A peak in Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, rising to 1,925 m between the lower portions of Zoller Glacier and Darkowski Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. Cdr. William C. Fuller, USN, chaplain with the 1964 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Fuller Dome 86°38'S, 156°18'W

A dome-shaped, ice-covered mountain, 2,850 m, at the NW end of the Rawson Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for C.E. Fuller, storekeeper with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Fuller Island 66°12'S, 101°00'E

Island in the Highjump Archipelago, 4 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying 2 mi S of Thomas Island on the S side of Cacapon Inlet. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for H.F. Fuller, air crewman on the USN OpHjp seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which landed in this area in February 1947. Not: Ostrov Kashalot.

Fuller Rock 68°10'S, 68°54'W

A rock awash, one of the principal dangers to ships on the N side of Faure Passage, Marguerite Bay, about 4.2 mi SSW of Dismal Island. Charted by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS *John Biscoe* in January 1973 and named after Lt. Andrew C. Fuller, RN, who directed the survey.

Fulmar, Ensenada: see Fulmar Bay 60°37'S, 46°01'W

Fulmar Bay 60°37'S, 46°01'W

Bay 1 mi wide between Moreton Point and Return Point at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First sighted and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on their joint cruise in December 1821. It was surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. So named in 1954 by the UK-APC because large numbers of Antarctic fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialisoides*) nest in this area. Not: Ensenada Fulmar.

Fulmar Crags 60°38'S, 45°11'W

Crags surmounting East Cape, the NE extremity of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name arose from the Antarctic fulmars which breed on these crags and was given by the UK-APC following a 1956–58 survey by the FIDS.

Fulmar Island 66°32'S, 93°01'E

Small island just S of Zykov Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14), who plotted this island and the present Zykov Island as a single island. They named it Fulmar Island because of its rookery of Southern Fulmars. The Soviet expedition of 1956 found there are two islands, retaining the name Fulmar for the southern one.

Fulton, Mount 76°53'S, 144°54'W

A mountain (900 m) between Mount Passel and Mount Gilmour in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for R. Arthur Fulton who was of great assistance in

arranging the insurance for the *Jacob Ruppert*, one of the ships used by the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Fumarola, Punta: see Fume Point 56°20'S, 27°33'W

Fumarole Bay: see Primero de Mayo Bay 62°58'S, 60°42'W

Fume Point 56°20'S, 27°33'W

A low-lying lava feature forming the S point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the dangerous volcanic fumes emitted in this locality. Not: Punta Activa, Punta Fumarola.

Funes, Cabo: see Stranger Point 62°16'S, 58°37'W

Funk Glacier 65°34'S, 63°46'W

Glacier flowing into Beascochea Bay to the S of Frolich Peak, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Casimir Funk, American (formerly Polish) biochemist who, while working at the Lister Institute in London in 1912, originated the theory of vitamins.

Furdesanden Moraine 71°48'S, 9°37'E

A moraine extending in a N-S direction for 17 mi along the W side of Conrad Mountains in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Furdesanden (the furrow of sand).

Furlong Creek 77°39'S, 163°07'E

A glacial meltwater tributary stream, 1.6 mi long, flowing N from Howard Glacier into Delta Stream in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Spaulding Pond lies along this watercourse. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after hydrologist Edward Furlong, a member of the field team that established stream gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990–91 season.

Furman Bluffs 74°06'S, 113°53'W

A line of steep ice bluffs that form the SE side of Philbin Inlet on Martin Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. First delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Master Chief Quartermaster James L. Furman, USN, staff assistant assigned to Antarctic Task Force 43 from 1964–67.

Furness Glacier 61°06'S, 54°52'W

Small glacier flowing between Cape Belsham and Point Wild to the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Shackleton *Endurance* expedition 1914–16.

Furque, Islotes: see Wideopen Islands 63°00'S, 55°49'W

Fur Seal Cove 60°44'S, 45°36'W

A cove between Lenton Point and Gourlay Peninsula on the S side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. So named by the UK-APC

because a large number of fur seals frequent the cove and adjacent shore. Not: Cox Cove.

Fur Seal Peak: see Ferguson Peak 54°47'S, 35°50'W

Furse Peninsula 61°29'S, 55°28'W

The E part of Gibbs Island, E of The Spit, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Narrow Island was used by Capt. George Powell, 1822, with reference to the entire island; in subsequent use the reference was occasionally limited to this peninsula. Named in 1980 by UK-APC after Cdr. John R. (Chris) Furse, RN, leader of JSEEIG, 1976–77. Not: Narrow Island.

Fusco Nunatak 80°02'S, 80°09'W

The westernmost of the Wilson Nunataks, located just W of Hercules Inlet, at the SE extremity of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for aviation electrician Thomas A. Fusco, USN, air crewman on the first flight from McMurdo Station to Plateau Station, Dec. 13, 1965.

Fusilier Mountain 54°25'S, 36°15'W

A mountain rising to 810 m on the N side of Heaney Glacier, 2.7 mi W of Mount Skittle, on the N coast of South Georgia. The field name "Dome Mountain" was used by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, established in 1688, the oldest unit in the British Army. A detachment of the unit was stationed at Grytviken in 1988. Not: Dome Mountain.

Futago, Mount 69°12'S, 39°44'E

A small mountain with two peaks, the northern one being 240 m and the southern one 245 m, in the northern part of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Futago-yama (Hutago Yama), meaning "twin mountain," was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Mount Hutago.

Fyfe, Mount 82°32'S, 155°10'E

Mountain, 2,260 m, standing 3 mi N of Quest Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for H.E. Fyfe, chief geologist of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

Fyfe Hills 67°22'S, 49°12'E

A group of low coastal hills lying S of Dingle Dome and immediately E of Hydrographer Islands. Sighted in October 1957 by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear. Named by ANCA for W.V. Fyfe, Surveyor General, West Australia.

Fyr Channel 60°44'S, 45°41'W

Channel 0.2 mi wide between the SW end of Signy Island and Moe Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Fyr Strait appears on a manuscript chart drawn by Capt. Petter Sørllie in 1912, and corrected by Hans Borge in 1913, but the generic term channel is approved because of the small size of this feature. The Corral Whaling Co. of Bergen, a subsidiary of Messrs. Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile, operated the steam whaler *Fyr* in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Fry Strait, Fyr Strait.

Fyr Strait: see Fyr Channel 60°44'S, 45°41'W

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Gabbro Crest 83°28'S, 50°22'W

The crest (c. 1,750 m) of the mountain spur between Sheriff Cliffs and Vigen Cliffs on the SE edge of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, q.v. So named in 1979 by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford, USGS geologist, from the dominant rock type of the Forrestal Range.

Gabbro Hills 84°42'S, 173°00'W

A group of rugged ridges and coastal hills which borders the Ross Ice Shelf between the Barrett and Gough Glaciers and extends S to Ropebrake Pass. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the prevalence of gabbro, a dark, plutonic rock in the area.

Gaberlein, Mount 75°04'S, 162°04'E

A mountain, 1,210 m, standing 3.5 mi NNW of Mount Bellingshausen in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for William E. Gaberlein, Chief Construction Electrician, USN, who wintered over at McMurdo Station in 1962 and 1964.

Gabinete, Ensenada: see Cabinet Inlet 66°35'S, 63°10'W

Glablentz Range 72°00'S, 4°30'E

A mountain range, 13 mi long, including Skigarden Ridge, Mount Grytøyr and associated features. The range lies between the N part of Preuschoff Range and Luz Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after the director of the German Lufthansa Corporation.

Gabriel Peak 65°36'S, 62°39'W

A peak (1,220 m) at the confluence of Starbuck and Jeroboam Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. The name is one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* Gabriel being the crewman of the ship *Jeroboam*.

Gadarene Lake 71°24'S, 67°35'W

A meltwater lake 1 mi long in the ice shelf of George VI Sound, lying below Swine Hill with its E shore bounding the exposed rocks of the W coast of Palmer Land. In summer a considerable volume of water enters the lake from the ravine immediately N of Swine Hill. First seen and surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name arose at that time and results from the mad rush by the sledge dogs which attempted to throw themselves and their sledge down the steep ice slopes into the water, like the Gadarene swine.

Gadarene Ridge 76°42'S, 159°33'E

A ridge extending southward from Ship Cone in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name because of the swine-backed appearance of the feature in profile.

Gadsden Peaks 71°38'S, 167°24'E

A line of northeast-trending peaks on a ridge, 5 mi long. They rise over 2,500 m and stand 5 mi WSW of Lange Peak of Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Michael Gadsden, radioscience researcher at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 and 1967–68.

Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E

A linear group of mountains, trending in a N-S direction for 10 mi between the Kurze and Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60. Remapped from surveys and air photos by the SovAE, 1960–61, and named for Soviet astronaut Yuriy A. Gagarin. Not: Khrebet Yuriya Gagarina, Kurzefjella.

Gage, Cape 64°10'S, 57°05'W

Rocky promontory forming the E extremity of James Ross Island and the W side of the N entrance to Admiralty Sound. Discovered by a British expedition 1839–43, under Ross, who named it for V. Admiral William Hall Gage, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Gage Ridge 66°54'S, 51°16'E

A partially snow-covered ridge, 7 mi long, standing 2.5 mi W of Mount Selwood in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for H.V. Gage, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Gagge Point 66°20'S, 66°54'W

The southern extremity of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos obtained by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Adolph P. Gagge, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Gain Glacier 71°01'S, 61°25'W

A large glacier on the E coast of Palmer Land, flowing NE from Cat Ridge and entering the Weddell Sea between Imshaug Peninsula and Morency Island. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Louis Gain, naturalist on the French Antarctic Expedition, 1908–10, author of several of the expedition reports on zoology and botany.

Gair Glacier 73°03'S, 166°32'E

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, rising close SE of Mount Supernal in the Mountaineer Range and flowing ENE to enter Mariner Glacier just N of Bunker Bluff in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE 1962–63, for H.S. Gair, geologist and leader that season of the NZGSAE northern field party.

Gair Mesa 73°28'S, 162°52'E

The southernmost mesa of the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for H.S. Gair, geologist and leader of this party. Not: Gair Tableland.

Gair Tableland: see Gair Mesa 73°28'S, 162°52'E

Galan Ridge 73°10'S, 62°00'W

A prominent ridge which forms the NE rampart of the Dana Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Michael P. Galan, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party in 1967 and of the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse III in 1967–68.

Galatos Peak 71°58'S, 163°43'E

A peak, 2,045 m, that marks the NW extremity of Salamander Range in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, after Galatos, a village in Crete associated with Lord Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force during World War II.

Gale, Mount 70°46'S, 166°12'E

A promontory at the N end of Frecker Ridge in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It stands at the S side of the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier. Named by ANCA for Cdr. d'A.T. Gale, formerly of the RAN, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise that explored this coast, 1962.

Gale Escarpment 72°55'S, 75°23'E

A northwest-facing escarpment of rock and ice, standing eastward of Mount Harding and Wilson Ridge in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANAPL. Named by ANCA for d'A.T. Gale, officer in charge of the Antarctic Mapping Branch, Australian Division of National Mapping, who has contributed substantially to Antarctic mapping.

Galen Peak 64°22'S, 62°26'W

Peak 3 mi W of Buls Bay, standing at the S side of Hippocrates Glacier in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Photographed by Hunting Aersurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Galen (138–201), the most eminent Roman doctor of his time, author of numerous works on medicine, surgery and anatomy.

Gale Ridge 83°41'S, 56°27'W

A ridge, 12 mi long, extending northwestward from Mount Dover in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Phillip L. Gale, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1962.

Galileo Cliffs 70°46'S, 68°45'W

A line of E-W cliffs, 5 mi long, standing between Grotto Glacier and Jupiter Glacier, 7 mi west of Ablation Point, in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Jupiter Glacier after Galileo Galilei (1564–1642). Italian astronomer who discovered the four named satellites of Jupiter.

Galindez Island 65°15'S, 64°15'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying immediately E of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Cdr. Ismael F. Galindez, Argentine Navy, who was dispatched in the *Uruguay* to search for Charcot, when the expedition was feared lost early in 1905. Rechartered by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37.

Galkin Nunatak 73°27'S, 65°55'W

An isolated nunatak about 35 mi NW of Mount Coman, surmounting the interior ice plateau near the base of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Galkin, meteorologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Galla, Mount 75°56'S, 125°52'W

Snow-capped mountain (2,520 m) which rises above the Usas Escarpment, 31 mi E of Mount Petras, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Edward J. Galla, USN, who was medical doctor and leader of support personnel at Byrd Station, 1959.

Gallaher Peak 85°27'S, 138°18'W

One of the Berry Peaks, 1,005 m, standing between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN after James T. Gallaher, electrician with the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Gallen Nunatak 75°48'S, 128°36'W

A nunatak on the S side of Balchunas Pass, 1.5 mi NW of Putzke Peak, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-SCAN for Lt. (j.g.) Kevin P. Gallen, CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of South Pole Station, 1971.

Gallipoli Heights 72°26'S, 163°48'E

A group of peaks and ridges centered 7.5 mi SSE of Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains, Victoria Land. Named for association with Lord Freyberg and Freyberg Mountains (q.v.) by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Gallows Point 64°20'S, 62°59'W

The northernmost of two low, parallel points which mark the extremity of Gamma Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the point in 1927. The point was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

Gallup Glacier 85°09'S, 177°50'W

A broad glacier, about 12 mi long, flowing E between Mount Rosenwald and Mount Black to enter Shackleton Glacier just N of Matador Mountain. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. F.S. Gallup, Jr., USN. Commanding Officer of Squadron VX-6 during OpDFrz 1965.

Galtefjellet 68°16'S, 58°35'E

The southeastern of two rock outliers on the S side of Purka Mountain in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named Galtefjellet (boar mountain) by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

Galten Islands 66°23'S, 56°25'E

Small group of islands in the E part of Magnet Bay, 10 mi W of Cape Davis. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Galten (the boar). First visited in 1957 by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear.

Galysheva, Skala: see Galyshev Nunatak 71°36'S, 12°28'E

Galyshev Nunatak 71°36'S, 12°28'E

Nunatak at the SW foot of Store Svarthorn Peak in Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet pilot V.L. Galyshev. Not: Skala Galysheva.

Gamage Point 64°46'S, 64°04'W

A rock point that marks the north side of the entrance to Hero Inlet on the southwest side of Anvers Island. The USARP Palmer Station is located on this point. The name, applied by US-ACAN, is in association with Hero Inlet inasmuch as it was the Harvey F. Gamage shipyard in South Bristol, Maine, that built the Research Vessel *Hero*.

Gamalei, Skala: see Gamaleya Rock 71°44'S, 10°43'E

Gamaleya Rock 71°44'S, 10°43'E

A rock 2 mi SE of Smirnov Peak, marking the extremity of a line of rocks that extend E from Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Roughly plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet navigation scientist P. Ya. Gamaleya. Not: Skala Gamalei.

Gambacorta Peak 84°02'S, 56°03'W

A peak, 1,840 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Kaschak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Francis M. Gambacorta, captain of the USS *Wyandot* that transported the party which established Ellsworth Station at the outset of the International Geophysical Year. Unloading at the station site on the Filchner Ice Shelf began Jan. 29, 1957.

Gambone Peak 71°45'S, 164°14'E

A peak, 1,620 m, located 7 mi SW of Coronet Peak, at the junction of the Leap Year and Black Glaciers, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) J.C. Gambone, Operations Administrative Asst. on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains 80°30'S, 76°00'E

A major group of subglacial mountains which underlie and extend beyond the area of Dome Argus in the central part of East Antarctica. Their existence was determined by a Soviet seismic party in 1958. Named after Grigoriy A. Gamburtsev (1903–55) Soviet geophysicist.

Gamma Hill 63°34'S, 56°47'W

A distinctive ice-covered hill on Tabarin Peninsula rising more than 300 m on the shore of Fridtjof Sound. The name arises from the intensive geophysical work carried out in this part of Tabarin Peninsula by FIDS in 1959–60.

Gamma Island 64°20'S, 63°00'W

Island, 1 mi long, which marks the SW extremity of the Melchior Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. This island was first roughly charted and named "Ile Gouts" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but that name has not survived in usage. The name Gamma, derived from the third letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Ile Gouts, Isla Observatorio.

Gam Point 61°55'S, 58°00'W

Rocky point 2 mi SE of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point is one of the features named Pyritic or Esther Islands by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. Although Ferguson represented the

point as a rocky island separated from the ice cliff of King George Island by a channel 400 ft wide, air photos show that there is no channel. Named by UK-APC in 1960. The word "gam" is an old sealers' and whalers' term for the occasions when groups of men from several vessels met in one of them for a gossip. Nearby Esther Harbor was an anchorage frequently used by sealers.

Gancedo, Cerro: see Levassor Nunatak 63°40'S, 58°07'W

Gándara, Isla: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Gándara Island 63°19'S, 57°56'W

An island immediately SW of Kopaitic Island in the Duroch Islands. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1959. Presumably named for Comodoro Jorge Gándara, leader of the 1954–55 Chilean Antarctic expedition. Not: Isla Comandante Escuadrilla González Rojas, Isla González Rojas.

Gand Island 64°24'S, 62°51'W

Ice-covered island, 3 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying at the N end of Schollaert Channel, between Anvers and Brabant Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache after Gand, the French form of Ghent, a city in Belgium where subscription drives were held to help finance the expedition.

Gangbrekka Pass 72°15'S, 0°20'W

A mountain pass between Jutulrøra Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Gangbrekka (the passage slope).

Gannon Nunataks 70°43'S, 69°28'W

A notable twin-peaked nunatak (c. 750 m) and several smaller rock outcrops, located between the N end of LeMay Range and Lully Foothills in Alexander Island. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC for Anthony E. Gannon, BAS meteorological observer, Halley Station, 1970–72, general assistant, Grytviken, 1972, and builder, Stonington Island, 1973–75, who participated in a plane-table survey of N Alexander Island, 1973.

Gannutz Glacier 70°24'S, 162°11'E

A smooth glacier which flows N from the Bowers Mountains and enters the E part of Rennick Bay between Weeder Rock and Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore P. Gannutz, biologist at Hallett Station in the 1966–67 season; station scientific leader at Palmer Station in 1968.

Ganse Bukta: see Carlita Bay 54°14'S, 36°38'W

Ganymede Heights 70°52'S, 68°26'W

Heights consisting of rounded ridges with extensive rock outcrops rising to 600 m or more, located between Jupiter Glacier and Ablation Valley on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Jupiter Glacier after Ganymede, one of the satellites of Jupiter.

Gap, The 77°51'S, 166°43'E

A pass between Crater Hill and Observation Hill at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Charted and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. BrNAE sledge parties traversed the S end of the peninsula via this low level passage.

Gap, The: see Gateway, The 83°31'S, 170°58'E

Gap Nunatak 67°54'S, 62°29'E

Small nunatak, 1,030 m, standing in the center of Hordern Gap in the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Metoppen (the middle peak). Renamed by ANARE for its location in Hordern Gap. Not: Metoppen.

Gara, Mount: see Cara, Mount 82°45'S, 161°06'E

Garan, Mount 67°32'S, 98°56'E

A mountain marked by a cluster of small peaks, rising 9 mi SW of Mount Strathcona near the head of Denman Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for E.M. Garan, aerial photographer on Operation Highjump flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Garay, Cabo: see Bottrill Head 67°42'S, 66°57'W

Garcia, Cap: see Loqui Point 65°55'S, 64°58'W

Garcia, Cape 65°44'S, 64°40'W

Cape at the N side of the entrance to Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The cape was discovered and named "Cap Loqui" by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. At the same time Charcot named the S entrance point to the bay "Cap Garcia," after Rear Admiral Garcia, Argentine Navy. The maps of Charcot's FrAE, 1908–10, showed "Cap Garcia" as the N cape of Barilari Bay and the name has since become established for this feature. Charcot did not use the name "Cap Loqui" on the maps of his second expedition but, for the sake of historical continuity, the name Loqui Point (q.v.) has been accepted for the S entrance point. Not: Cap Loqui.

Garcia, Mont: see Zdarsky, Mount 66°05'S, 64°58'W

García, Pico: see Pilot Peak 65°51'S, 65°16'W

Garcia Point 85°14'S, 170°16'W

A conspicuous point which forms the S side of the terminus of DeGanahl Glacier, where the latter enters Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Leopoldo Garcia, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Garcie Peaks 69°32'S, 66°48'W

A group of three small peaks, the highest 960 m, located 5 mi SE of Mount Leo on the S side of Fleming Glacier, in west-central Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pierre Garcie, French sailor whose *Le grand routier et pilotage* (1483) was the first manual of sailing directions to include coastal recognition sketches.

Garczynski Nunatak 85°24'S, 124°48'W

A cone-shaped nunatak, the highest in a cluster of nunataks close W of Mount Brecher, lying at the N flank of Quonset Glacier in

the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Carl J. Garczynski, meteorologist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Garde Islands 65°51'S, 66°22'W

Small group of islands lying 5 mi WNW of Lively Point, off the SW side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Vilhelm Garde (1859–1926), Danish oceanographer who in 1899 initiated the international scheme of sea ice reporting in the Arctic.

Garden Spur 84°33'S, 174°45'W

A spur on the W side of Longhorn Spurs, 3 mi S of Cape Surprise. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the rich flora of mosses, algae and lichens found there.

Gardiner, Mount 86°19'S, 150°57'W

A ridge-like granitic mountain, 2,480 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Ruth and just S of the junction of Bartlett and Scott Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Joseph T. Gardiner of Wellington, New Zealand, agent for the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Gardiner Glacier 86°01'S, 131°48'W

A glacier at the S side of Quartz Hills, flowing E from Watson Escarpment into Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard D. Gardiner, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1962.

Gardiner Ridge 75°39'S, 132°26'W

A ridge extending from Mount Kauffman to Mount Kosciusko in the Ames Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Gardiner, CD1, USN, Construction Driver and member of the Army-Navy Trail Party which blazed trail from Little America V to establish Byrd Station in 1956.

Gardner, Mount 78°23'S, 86°02'W

Mountain (4,685 m) standing 1.5 mi W of Mount Tyree in the W-central part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Harvey L. Gardner, USN, pilot in Antarctica in 1957–58 and 1958–59 seasons, who was killed in the crash of a UB-1 Otter airplane at Marble Point on Jan. 4, 1959.

Gardner Bay: see Gardner Inlet 74°58'S, 62°52'W

Gardner Glacier: see Ketchum Glacier 75°00'S, 63°45'W

Gardner Inlet 74°58'S, 62°52'W

Large, ice-filled inlet at the SW side of Bowman Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Irvine C. Gardner, physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, and member of the American Antarctic Assn., Inc., the organization set up to make plans and preparations for the expedition. His work in the field of optics as applied to aerial photography has been an important contribution to this technique in polar exploration. Not: American Geographical Society Bay, Gardner Bay.

Gardner Island 68°35'S, 77°52'E

An island 0.75 mi long, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, about 2 mi W of Heidemann Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Breidneskollen (the broad point knoll). It was renamed by ANCA for Lionel G. Gardner, diesel mechanic at the nearby Davis Station in 1958. Not: Breidneskollen.

Gardner Nunatak 74°26'S, 72°46'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,670 m, 5.5 mi WSW of Tollefson Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Robert N. Gardner, USGS cartographer, who participated in surveys at Cape Crozier (Ross Island), South Pole Station, and Palmer Station, 1973–74.

Gardner Ridge 86°57'S, 148°24'W

An ice-free ridge 4 mi SE of Davis Hills, lying at the S side of Klein Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Eric T. Gardner of USN Squadron VX-6, photographer on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Gårekneet Ridge 72°04'S, 14°48'E

A rock ridge 3 mi S of Gårenevkalven Nunatak in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Gårekneet. Not: Gora Struve.

Gårenevkalven Nunatak 72°00'S, 14°47'E

A nunatak (2,250 m) located 3 mi north of Gårekneet Ridge in the eastern part of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Gora Mesyatseva.

Garfield Glacier 74°57'S, 136°35'W

A glacier, 6 mi long, flowing between Peden Cliffs and Cox Point to the E side of Hull Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald E. Garfield, who participated in deep core drilling activities at Byrd Station, 1967–68.

Garganta, Canal: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Gargoyle Ridge 82°24'S, 159°30'E

High rock ridge forming the S end of Cobham Range in the Churchill Mountains. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) because of the curiously wind-carved rock buttresses on top of the ridge.

Garibaldi, Caleta: see Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W

Garibaldi, Caleta: see Shirreff Cove 62°28'S, 60°48'W

Garland Hersey Ridge: see Hershey Ridge 77°40'S, 147°10'W

Garland Hershey Ridge: see Hershey Ridge 77°40'S, 147°10'W

Garnerin Point 64°41'S, 62°10'W

Point on the W coast of Graham Land projecting into Wilhelmina Bay SE of Pelseener island. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for André J. Garnerin (1770–1825), French aeronaut, the first man to make a successful descent from a free balloon by parachute, in 1797. Not: Punta Z.

Garnet, Cape: see Garnet Point 66°56'S, 143°46'E

Garnet Hill 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Rocky hill, 230 m, rising above the E side of McLeod Glacier in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. It forms the S end of a line of rock and ice cliffs which separate McLeod Glacier from Orwell Glacier. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of the abundance of garnets found there.

Garnet Point 66°56'S, 143°46'E

A rocky coastal point consisting of garnet gneiss, located at the west side of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and named by the AAE geological party led by Frank L. Stillwell. Not: Cape Garnet.

Garnet Rocks 68°21'S, 67°04'W

Group of three rocks lying 2 mi E of the Refuge Islands in the N part of Rymill Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the occurrence of garnet in the rocks. Not: Rocas Granate.

Garrard Glacier 84°07'S, 169°35'E

A glacier in Queen Alexandra Range, draining eastward from the névé between Mount Lockwood and Mount Kirkpatrick and entering Beardmore Glacier S of Bell Bluff. It appears that BrAE (1910–13) applied the name "Garrard Glacier" to the feature which had been named Bingley Glacier by Shackleton in 1908. The area was surveyed by NZGSAE (1961–62), who retained Bingley Glacier on the basis of priority and reapplied the name Garrard Glacier to this previously unnamed feature. Named for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, zoologist with BrAE (1910–13).

Garry, Cape 63°21'S, 62°16'W

Cape forming the SW extremity of Low Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. More accurately mapped by the FIDS in 1959 from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955–57.

Garwood Glacier 78°01'S, 163°57'E

A glacier occupying the NW part of Garwood Valley, in Victoria Land. First Mapped by the BrNAE (1901–04), but not named until 1911. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) for Edmund J. Garwood, professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of London.

Garwood Point 74°14'S, 110°36'W

Point marking the N extremity of Gurnon Peninsula, a NE arm of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in 1947. Named by US-ACAN after James W. Garwood, USN metalsmith; crew chief at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, and Christchurch, N.Z.; maintenance shop supervisor in eight OpDFrz deployments.

Garwood Valley 78°02'S, 164°10'E

A valley opening on the coast of Victoria Land just S of Cape Chocolate. It is largely ice free, but is occupied near its head by the Garwood Glacier. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) in association with Garwood Glacier.

Gary Peaks 70°54'S, 162°35'E

Two peaks which form a portion of the N wall of Sheehan Glacier, situated 4 mi WSW of Mount Hager in Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Gary F. Martin, USN, machinery repairman at the South Pole Station in 1965.

Garzón Point 64°55'S, 62°53'W

Point between Oscar Cove and Skontorp Cove in southern Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Following Argentine exploration in the area, named in 1956 by the Comisión de Coordinación Geográfica (Argentina) after General Eugenio Garzón, a hero of the Argentine War of Independence. Not: Punta Mariana.

Gass, Mount 80°27'S, 29°30'W

A conspicuous rock mountain on the E side of Blaiklock Glacier, 6 mi SE of Mount Provender, in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sir Neville A. Gass, Chairman of the British Petroleum Company, a supporter of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Gaston, Mount 70°25'S, 65°47'E

A mountain 0.5 mi SE of Mount Tarr in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J. Gaston, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Gaston de Gerlache, Mount 71°44'S, 35°49'E

The southernmost massif (2,400 m) in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, 1960, under Guido Derom. Named by Derom for Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery, son of Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery (leader of the *Belgica* expedition, 1897–99). Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery led the BelgAE, 1957–58, which landed on Princess Ragnhild Coast and built the Roi Baudouin Station to carry out the scientific program of the IGY.

Gaston Islands 64°28'S, 61°50'W

Two islands and off-lying rocks 1 mi NW of the tip of Reclus Peninsula, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, who named one of the islands for his brother Gaston. The name was extended to apply to the entire group by the UK-APC in 1960.

Gates, Cape 73°35'S, 122°38'W

An ice-covered cape which marks the NW extremity of Carney Island along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OPHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas S. Gates, Under Secretary of the Navy before and during the Navy's Deep Freeze expeditions.

Gateway, The 83°31'S, 170°58'E

A low snow-filled pass between Cape Allen and Mount Hope at the NE extremity of Queen Alexandra Range, affording passage from Ross Ice Shelf to the mouth of Beardmore Glacier westward of Mount Hope. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party of the BrAE (1907–09) and so named because the pass was used to enter

Beardmore Glacier. Not: The Gap.

Gateway Hills 71°40'S, 163°28'E

A prominent pair of hills (2,000 m) immediately W of Husky Pass at the head of Sledgers Glacier, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). So named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird because the hills bound the southern entrance to Sledgers Glacier.

Gateway Nunatak 77°01'S, 160°15'E

Prominent nunatak near the head of Mackay Glacier, standing 9 mi W of Mount Gran, in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), and so named by them because it marks the most obvious gateway through the upper icefalls for parties traveling W up the Mackay Glacier.

Gateway Pass 71°40'S, 68°47'W

A pass about 5 mi long between Astarte Horn and Offset Ridge in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. So named by UK-APC because the feature serves as a "gateway" giving access to the interior of Alexander Island from the head of Venus Glacier.

Gateway Ridge 64°43'S, 63°33'W

A serrated rock ridge, over 715 m, situated southeast of Mount Rennie on Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. It separates Hooper Glacier from William Glacier where the two enter Børgen Bay. Surveyed by FIDS in 1944 and 1945. The name originated because the snow col at the northern end of the ridge provides the only sledging route between Hooper Glacier and William Glacier. Not: Orejas Negras.

Gatlin Glacier 85°10'S, 173°30'W

A tributary glacier 7 mi long, flowing NW between the Cumulus Hills and Red Raider Rampart to enter the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Harold C. Gatlin, USARP meteorologist at the South Pole Station, winter 1964.

Gatlin Peak 70°47'S, 63°18'W

A prominent but somewhat detached snow-covered peak, rising 4.5 mi NE of Steel Peak at the NE end of the Welch Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald H. Gatlin, USNR, navigator on LC-130 aerial photographic flights during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Gato, Isla: see Cat Island 65°47'S, 65°13'W

Gaudin Point 65°05'S, 63°22'W

The eastern entrance point of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. In association with the names of pioneers of photography in this area, the point was named by UK-APC (1977) after Marc Antoine Gaudin (1804–80), French photographer who took the first instantaneous photographs of moving objects in 1841. Not: Punta Corcho, Punta Liniers.

Gaudry, Mount 67°32'S, 68°37'W

Mountain, 2,315 m, rising close SW of Mount Barre and 5 mi NNW of Mount Liotard in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot who named it

after Albert Gaudry, prominent French paleontologist. Not: Mount Goudry, Sommet A. Gaudry.

Gaul Cove 67°49'S, 67°11'W

A cove indenting the NE side of Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Kenneth M. Gaul, first leader of the FIDS Horseshoe Island station in 1955. Not: Caleta Exley.

Gauntlet Ridge 73°25'S, 167°35'E

A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered ridge, or peninsula, which separates the mouths of Nascent and Ridgeway Glaciers where they discharge into Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. The name suggests the appearance of the feature in plan and was applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

Gaunt Rocks 65°17'S, 64°20'W

Small group of rocks lying 2 mi W of Barros Rocks, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and more accurately positioned by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of these desolate, grim-looking rocks.

Gauss, Mount 76°19'S, 162°02'E

The northernmost peak of the Kirkwood Range in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named this feature after Prof. Karl Friedrich Gauss (1775–1855), German mathematician and astronomer.

Gauss, Mount: see Gaussberg 66°48'S, 89°11'E

Gaussberg 66°48'S, 89°11'E

Extinct volcanic cone, 370 m, fronting on Davis Sea immediately W of Posadowsky Glacier. Discovered in February 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski, who named it after the expedition ship Gauss. Not: Mount Gauss.

Gauss Glacier 77°58'S, 163°45'E

A steep glacier on the N side of Datum Peak, descending W from the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGB in 1993 after German mathematician and astronomer Karl Friedrich Gauss.

Gauthier Point 64°50'S, 63°36'W

Point which forms the N extremity of Doumer Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Gauthier, builder of the expedition ships *Français* and *Pourquoi-Pas?*. Not: Punta Gautier.

Gautier, Punta: see Gauthier Point 64°50'S, 63°36'W

Gavaghan, Mount 70°26'S, 65°27'E

A mountain in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, between Mount Kirkby and Mount Creighton. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for E.J. Gavaghan, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1963.

Gavin Ice Piedmont 63°44'S, 59°00'W

An ice piedmont in Trinity Peninsula, about 15 mi long and between 3 and 6 mi wide, extending from Charcot Bay to Russell West Glacier. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Christopher B. Gavin-Robinson, pilot of FIDASE (1956–57).

Gaviotín, Islote: see Gaviotín Rock 63°08'S, 56°01'W

Gaviotín Rock 63°08'S, 56°01'W

A rock lying in Larsen Channel, about 0.25 mi N of the coastal ice cliffs of Joinville Island and 2 mi N of Saxum Nunatak. The name Gaviotín (gull) appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Not: Gull Rock, Islote Gaviotín.

Gavlen Ridge 72°39'S, 0°27'E

A ridge forming the S extremity of Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Gavlen (the gable).

Gavlpiggen Peak 73°58'S, 5°47'W

A low, isolated peak 2 mi SW of Klakknabben Peak, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Gavlpiggen (the gable peak).

Gawn, Mount 71°55'S, 165°11'E

A prominent peak (2,190 m) in the central part of King Range in northwest Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for J.E. Gawn, radio operator at Scott Base, 1963–64, who maintained radio schedules with the party.

Gawne Nunatak 76°03'S, 135°24'W

A nunatak on the E side of Wells Saddle between Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Steven P. Gawne, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station in the 1971–72 season.

Gawn Ice Piedmont 79°58'S, 160°12'E

An ice piedmont and snow slope occupying the coastal platform between Darwin and Byrd Glaciers. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for J.E. Gawn, radio operator at Scott Base who worked closely with the field parties.

Gaydara, Gora: see Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E

Gaylord Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°08'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,500 m, 1.5 mi NNE of Schmutzler Nunatak in the SE end of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Chauncey L. Gaylord, USGS cartographer, 1942–76, Chief of the Compilation Unit in the Branch of Special Maps, working for many years in the preparation of Antarctic maps.

Gazella Peak 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Peak rising over 120 m between Roché Peak and Cordall Stacks on the N side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 after the subspecific form of the fur seal (*Arctocapalus tropicalis gazella*), which breeds in considerable numbers on Bird Island.

Gazert, Cape 53°05'S, 73°21'E

Cape at the W end of the rocky promontory which forms the S side of South West Bay, on the W side of Heard Island. This feature was known to American sealers as "Green Point," as shown by

Capt. H.C. Chester's 1860 sketch map and other sealer maps of the period. The present name was applied by the GerAE when they landed at the feature in February 1902, after Dr. Hans Gazert, medical officer with the expedition, and it has become established in international usage. Not: Green Point.

Gburek Peaks 72°11'S, 0°15'W

A group of rocky elevations including Mount Straumsvola and Mount Jutulrøra, forming the western end of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Leo Gburek, geophysicist on the expedition. The name Gburek is here restricted to the westernmost peaks of those so named on maps of the GerAE, these being clearly recognizable on detailed maps by NBSAE, 1949–52, and subsequent Norwegian expeditions. Not: Gburektoppene.

Gburektoppene: see Gburek Peaks 72°11'S, 0°15'W

Gdynia Point 62°10'S, 58°33'W

The eastern point of Dufayel Island, lying in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named in 1979 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Gdynia, Poland, a port city on the Baltic Sea.

Gealy Spur 84°38'S, 165°13'E

A high rock spur on the W side of Beardmore Glacier. The spur descends NE from Mount Marshall and terminates in Willey Point. This area was first sighted by Shackleton's Southern Journey Party in December 1908. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Gealy stratigrapher with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969–70, who worked the spur and found tetrapod fossils here.

Geddes, Cape 60°42'S, 44°35'W

Cape which forms the N end of Ferguslie Peninsula on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Prof. P. (later Sir Patrick) Geddes, noted Scottish biologist and sociologist.

Geddes Reef: see Geddes Rocks 65°20'S, 64°32'W

Geddes Rocks 65°20'S, 64°32'W

A group of rocks located 3 mi NNW of Grim Rock and 10 mi WSW of Cape Tuxen, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by BGLE, 1934–37, and named "Geddes Reef" after The Geddes, a dangerous reef off the mouth of the Helford River in Cornwall, England. In 1971, UK-APC reported that the term rocks is more appropriate for this feature. Not: Geddes Reef.

Geier, Mount 71°34'S, 62°25'W

The dominant, largely snow-covered peak in the N part of Schirmacher Massif, near the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick J. Geier, topographic engineer with the USGS geological and mapping party to Lassiter Coast, 1969–70.

Geikie Glacier 54°17'S, 36°41'W

Glacier which flows NE to Mercer Bay, at the SW end of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it after Sir Archibald Geikie (1835–1924), noted Scottish geologist and Director-General of the Geological Survey Great Britain, 1882–1901.

Geikie Inlet 75°30'S, 163°00'E

An inlet along the coast of Victoria Land, formed between the cliffs of the Drygalski Ice Tongue on the north and Lamplugh Island and the seaward extension of Clarke Glacier on the south. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named it after Sir Archibald Geikie (Geikie Glacier q.v.), who gave much assistance in preparing the expedition.

Geikie Land: see Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

Geikie Nunatak 80°24'S, 25°52'W

A nunatak 3 mi W of Mount Absalom in the SW end of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after James Geikie (1839–1915), Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University from 1882, who was one of the first to recognize that multiple glaciations occurred during the Pleistocene period.

Geikie Point: see Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

A massive mountain ridge, 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, forming the divide between Dugdale Glacier and Murray Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named the high land between these glaciers Geikie Land, after Sir Archibald Geikie (Geikie Glacier and Geikie Inlet, q.v.). The generic "Land" has been changed to "Ridge," since it was not appropriate for so small a feature, but Borchgrevink's intent in naming the whole mass has been respected. Not: Geikie Land, Geikie Point.

Geissel, Mount 80°25'S, 81°47'W

A mountain, 1,430 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Simmons in the Independence Hills, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Geissel, USARP geomagnetist/seismologist at Plateau Station in 1966.

Gemel Peaks 62°12'S, 58°59'W

Two peaks 1.3 mi NE of Horatio Stump on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Twin Peak or Twin Peaks by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. To avoid duplication, this name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1960 and a new name substituted. "Gemel" means twin. Not: Twin Peaks.

Gémenis, Nunatak: see Gemini Nunatak 66°08'S, 62°30'W

Gemini Nunatak 66°08'S, 62°30'W

Nunatak consisting of two almost ice-free peaks, 465 and 490 m, which are connected by a narrow, rock ridge, standing 4 mi S of Borchgrevink Nunatak on Philippi Rise, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS after the constellation Gemini, which contains the twin stars Castor and Pollux. Not: Nunatak Gémenis.

Gemini Nunataks 84°42'S, 176°38'W

Two nunataks of similar size and appearance in a prominent position near the W wall of Shackleton Glacier, just SE of Mount Cole. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1962–63), after the constellation Gemini, which contains the twin stars Castor and Pollux.

Genecand, Mount 66°06'S, 64°39'W

Mountain at the head of Barilari Bay between Lawrie and Weir Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Félix Genecand (1874–1957), Swiss mountaineer who invented the Tricouni nail for climbing boots shortly before World War I.

General Alvarado, Cabo: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

General Arenales, Puerto: see Inverleith Harbor 64°32'S, 63°00'W

General Barrios, Meseta: see Laclavère Plateau 63°27'S, 57°47'W

General Cañas, Picacho: see Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W

General Erskine Bay: see Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E

General Paz, Bahía: see Royal Bay 54°32'S, 36°00'W

Genghis Hills 80°44'S, 28°02'W

Hills rising to 1,305 m to the S of Fuchs Dome and 4 mi W of Stephenson Bastion, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U. S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Graham K. (“Genghis”) Wright, BAS general assistant at Halley Station, 1968–71, who took part in the survey, 1969–70.

Gentile Point 81°07'S, 160°48'E

A rounded, ice-covered point 7 mi N of Cape Parr, extending seaward from Darley Hills on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Peter A. Gentile, Master of USNS *Alatna* in USN OpDFrz 1961, and of USNS *Chattahoochee* which made four fuel-carrying trips between New Zealand and McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz 1963.

Gentle Glacier 76°46'S, 161°15'E

A small glacier lobe, to the E and immediately below Forecastle Summit, which drains S into deglaciated Barnacle Valley in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Though a part of the Northwind Glacier-Fry Glacier system, this diminished glacier flows back into Barnacle Valley. The name was proposed by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess and describes the glacier, but also the excellent helicopter support provided to his 1976–77 field party by U.S. Navy helicopters, “Gentle” being their code name.

Geode Nunataks 69°50'S, 70°05'W

A group of small nunataks on the W side of Sibelius Glacier, N of Finlandia Foothills, in NE Alexander Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1977; the nunataks are composed of lava flows with abundant geodes (cavities within the rock containing quartz and calcite crystals).

Géodésie, Cape 66°40'S, 139°51'E

Low, ice-covered point marked by prominent rock outcrops at its NE end, lying 3 mi NW of the mouth of Astrolabe Glacier. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1951–52, and so named by them because of the extensive geodetic program undertaken in this region, particularly in the Géologie Archipelago close offshore.

Geodetic Glacier 77°45'S, 163°48'E

A glacier flowing E from Bettle Peak along the N side of Thomas Heights into Bowers Piedmont Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from geodesy, the branch of applied mathematics concerned with measuring, or determining the shape of the earth, and the precise location of points on its surface.

Geoffrey Bay 66°17'S, 110°32'E

A cove just E of Budnick Hill on the N side of Bailey Peninsula, Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for Geoffrey D.P. Smith, Senior Technical Officer (buildings) with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the team that planned and supervised the construction of nearby Casey Station.

Geoffrey Hills 67°37'S, 48°36'E

Group of hills at the W end of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Geoffrey D.P. Smith, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1961.

Geographers Cove 62°13'S, 59°02'W

A cove between Flat Top Peninsula and Exotic Point on the SW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian “Bukhta Geografov” (geographers bay), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from nearby Bellingshausen Station.

Geoid Glacier 77°48'S, 163°47'E

A glacier flowing S from Thomas Heights, to the W of Ellipsoid Hill, into Blue Glacier, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from geoid, the particular equipotential surface which coincides with mean sea level.

Géologie, Glacier: see Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S, 139°55'E

Géologie, Point: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E

Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E

Small archipelago of rocky islands and rocks close N of Cape Géodésie and Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, extending from Hélène Island on the W to Dumoulin Islands on the east. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville landed on Débarquement Rock in the Dumoulin Islands in January 1840. Because rock samples were obtained, they gave the name “Pointe Géologie” to a coastal feature charted as lying S of Débarquement Rock. The archipelago was delineated, in part, from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Following surveys by FrAE parties during the 1950–52 period, the French gave the name “Archipel de Pointe Géologie” to the entire archipelago, as d'Urville's coastal feature is believed to correlate with portions of the cluster of islands close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Not: Archipel de Pointe Géologie, Geology Archipelago, Point Géologie.

Geologists Island 62°13'S, 58°57'W

An island, 0.25 mi long, lying S of Ardley Island in the entrance of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian “Ostrov Geologov” (geologists island), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from Bellingshausen Station. Not: Ostrov Geologov.

Geologists Range 82°30'S, 155°30'E

A mountain range about 35 mi long, standing between the heads of Lucy and Nimrod Glaciers. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named to commemorate the work of geologists in Antarctic exploration.

Geologov, Ostrov: see Geologists Island 62°13'S, 58°57'W

Geology, Cape 77°00'S, 162°32'E

Low, gravel-covered point marking the W limit of Botany Bay, in the S part of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Charted and named by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, who established their base here.

Geology Archipelago: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E

George, Cape 54°17'S, 36°15'W

Cape 5.5 mi ESE of Barff Point, on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it for George III, King of Great Britain. Not: Cabo Jorge.

George, Mount 67°43'S, 50°00'E

Mountain, 1,555 m, close W of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe (1830–31), probably after one of the Enderby Brothers, the owners of his vessel. As Biscoe's feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, the name was applied to this feature by ANCA in 1962.

George Bay: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

George Bryan Coast: see Bryan Coast 73°35'S, 84°00'W

George Getz Shelf Ice: see Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W

George Glacier 70°41'S, 164°15'E

A valley glacier in the W part of Anare Mountains. It rises E of Mount Burch and flows NW past Mount Kelly to Lillie Glacier Tongue on the coast. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Y. George, zoologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

George IV Sea: see Weddell Sea 72°00'S, 45°00'W

George Murray, Mount 75°54'S, 161°50'E

A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain rising between the heads of Davis and Harbord Glaciers in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named it for George R.M. Murray of the British Museum staff director of the scientific aims of Scott's expedition.

George Nunatak 85°35'S, 145°26'W

Nunatak, 1,050 m, located midway between the E part of Harold Byrd Mountains and Leverett Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Paul George, a member of the U.S. Army helicopter unit which supported the USGS Topo West and Topo East surveys of 1962–63.

George Rayner Peak: see Rayner Peak 67°24'S, 55°56'E

George Rock 54°14'S, 36°31'W

Rock, 3 m high, lying at the W side of the entrance to Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Georges, Cape: see Georges Point 64°40'S, 62°40'W

Georges Bay: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

Georges Island: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Georges Islands: see Patricia Islands 66°51'S, 56°47'E

Georges Point 64°40'S, 62°40'W

The N tip of Rongé Island, lying W of Arctowski Peninsula off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Not: Cape Georges.

George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Point Alden, in 142°02'E, and Cape Hudson, in 153°45'E. Explored by members of the Main Base party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson who named this feature for King George V of England. Not: King George V Coast, King George V Land, Kong George V-Land, König George V-Land.

George VI Ice Shelf 71°45'S, 68°00'W

An extensive ice shelf that occupies George VI Sound between Alexander Island and Palmer Land. The ice shelf extends from Ronne Entrance, at the SW end of the sound, to Niznik Island, about 30 mi S of the N entrance between Cape Brown and Cape Jeremy. Named by the UK-APC in association with George VI Sound.

George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

A major fault depression, 300 mi long in the shape of the letter J, which skirts the L. and S shores of Alexander Island, separating it from Antarctic Peninsula and the English Coast. The sound is ice covered and varies from about 15 mi to more than 40 mi wide. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth who flew over it in 1935. Explored by the BGLE in 1936–37 and by the USAS in 1940. Named by Rymill, leader of BGLE, for George VI, King of England. Not: Canal Jorge VI, Canal Presidente Sarmiento, Canal Seaver, King George the Sixth Sound, King George VI Sound.

Georgia, Isle of: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

Georgian Cliff 71°15'S, 68°15'W

A prominent cliff along George VI Sound, located just N of the terminus of Eros Glacier on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature forms a bluff 550 m high at its northern end, but becomes a sharp ridge toward the south. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. So named by UK-APC because it lies on George VI Sound.

Gerard Bluffs 83°37'S, 157°15'E

Prominent ice-free bluffs marking the southern extremity of the Miller Range. Mapped in December 1957, and named by the N.Z. southern party of the CTAE (1956–58) for V. Gerard, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

Gerasimou Glacier 84°42'S, 177°03'W

Steep-walled tributary glacier, 5 mi long, entering the W side of Shackleton Glacier opposite Gemini Nunataks, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Party, 1964–65, for Helen Gerasimou, polar personnel specialist with the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.

Gerber Peak 65°07'S, 63°17'W

Peak 2 mi SSW of Rahir Point, standing close S of Thomson Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Friedrich Gerber (1797–1872), Swiss veterinary surgeon who first suggested the use of photography for book illustration, in 1839.

Gerdel, Mount 85°59'S, 149°19'W

Mountain, 2,520 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Andrews at the S side of Albanus Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. David H. Gerdel, USN, of the Byrd Station winter party, 1965.

Gerdholm: see Gerd Island 60°40'S, 45°44'W

Gerd Island 60°40'S, 45°44'W

Island 1 mi WSW of Stene Point at the E side of the entrance to Norway Bight, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørille, who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Gerdholm.

Gerlache, Cape 66°30'S, 99°02'E

Cape which forms the NE tip of Davis Peninsula, 4 mi SE of David Island. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the BelgAE, 1897–99. Not: Cape De Gerlache.

Gerlache, Mount 74°59'S, 162°26'E

A prominent mountain, 980 m, standing on the NE side of Larsen Glacier between Widowmaker Pass and Backstairs Passage Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and named for Lt. Adrien de Gerlache. Not: Mount De Gerlache.

Gerlache Inlet 74°41'S, 164°06'E

An inlet 4 mi wide in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay, indenting the Northern Foothills just S of Mount Browning, along the coast of Victoria Land. The name appears to have been applied by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and honors Belgian Antarctic explorer Lt. Adrien de Gerlache.

Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W

Largest of the Rosenthal Islands lying off the W coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named "Pointe de Gerlache" by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Lt. Adrien de Gerlache. As a result of FIDS surveys in 1956–58, this island is considered to be the feature named by Charcot; there is no prominent point in this vicinity which would be visible from seaward. Not: De Gerlache Point, Gerlache Point.

Gerlache Point: see Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W

Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W

Strait separating the Palmer Archipelago from Antarctic Peninsula. The BelgAE, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, explored the strait in January and February 1898, naming it for the expedition ship *Belgica*. The name was later changed to honor the commander himself. Not: De Gerlache Strait, Détroit de la Belgica.

Gerontius Glacier 69°31'S, 70°34'W

A glacier flowing N from Elgar Uplands (q.v.) into Tufts Pass in N Alexander Island. So named in association with the uplands, from *The Dream of Gerontius* (1900), an oratorio by Elgar. Named by UK-APC in 1977.

Gerrish Peaks 74°40'S, 111°42'W

A line of eroded rock peaks standing 4 mi SE of Hunt Bluff on the W side of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Samuel D. Gerrish, ionospheric physics researcher at Byrd Station, 1966.

Gerry Glacier 77°24'S, 152°05'W

A glacier on Edward VII Peninsula, flowing N between Reeves Peninsula and Howard Heights to the head of Sulzberger Bay. Features in this area were photographed from the air and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30 and 1933–35. This glacier was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of R. Admiral R.E. Byrd) for U.S. Senator Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, long time friend of the Byrd family and contributor to the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Gertrude: see Gertrude Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E

Gertrude Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E

The northern of two rocks called The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. The Sisters were named by the BrAE, 1898–1900. Gertrude Rock was named by Campbell, leader of the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, at the suggestion of Levick, after Gertrude and Rose, two sisters mentioned in a favorite comic song of the time. Not: Gertrude.

Gervaise Rocks 63°21'S, 58°06'W

A group of rocks about 3 mi NNE of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Charles Gervaise, French naval officer on the *Astrolabe* during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Gessner Peak 71°46'S, 6°55'E

The highest peak (3,020 m) of Storkvarvet Mountain, standing 3 mi N of Habermehl Peak in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the manager of the German Hansa-Luftbild, an aerial photographic corporation. Not: Gessnertind.

Gessnertind: see Gessner Peak 71°46'S, 6°55'E

Gester, Mount 75°01'S, 134°48'W

A flat-topped, ice-capped mountain (950 m) on the divide between Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. It stands just S of Mount Kohnen and Bowyer Butte. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Ronald L. Gester, NOAA Corps, seismologist/geomagnetist at Byrd Station, 1971.

Gestlingen: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Getman Ice Piedmont 68°06'S, 64°57'W

An ice piedmont between Reichle Mesa and Three Slice Nunatak at the E end of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The feature was explored from the ground and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, RARE, 1947–48, and was surveyed by FIDS,

1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Cdr. Robert T. Getman, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Southwind*, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1969.

Getz, Mount 76°33'S, 145°13'W

A mountain (1,120 m) in the S part of the Fosdick Mountains, 5 mi ESE of Mount Ferranto, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.L. Byrd. Named for George F. Getz, Jr., who, like his father, gave financial support toward the exploration efforts of Admiral Byrd.

Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W

An ice shelf, over 300 mi long and from 20 to 60 mi wide, bordering the Hobbs and Bakutis Coasts of Marie Byrd Land between McDonald Heights and Martin Peninsula. Several large islands are partially or wholly embedded in the ice shelf. The ice shelf westward of Siple Island was discovered by the USAS in December 1940. The portion eastward of Siple Island was first delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The entire feature was mapped by the USGS from U.S. Navy air photos of 1962–65. Named by the USAS (1939–41) for George F. Getz of Chicago, who helped furnish the seaplane for the expedition. Not: George Getz Shelf Ice, Getz Shelf Ice.

Getz Shelf Ice: see Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W

Gevers, Mount 85°50'S, 158°29'W

A rock peak, 1,480 m, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains, standing at the N side of Cappellari Glacier at the point where it enters Amundsen Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for T.W. Gevers of the University of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), geologist at McMurdo Station in 1964–65.

Geysen Glacier 73°31'S, 64°36'E

A large tributary to the Fisher Glacier, flowing NE between Mounts Bayliss and Ruker in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for H. Geysen, officer in charge of Mawson Station, 1960.

Giaever Glacier 72°37'S, 31°08'E

Glacier flowing NW between Mount Kerckhove de Denterghem and Mount Lahaye in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Norwegian explorer John S. Giaever (1901–70), counselor for the expedition; leader of NBSAE, 1949–52.

Giaever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W

A broad, snow-covered ridge, about 70 mi long in a N-S direction, on the W side of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for John S. Giaever, leader of the expedition. Not: Förstefjellsryggen, Giaeverryggen.

Giaeverryggen: see Giaever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W

Giannini Peak 71°00'S, 62°50'W

A peak 13 mi ESE of Mount Nordhill in the E part of Palmer Land. The peak stands on the N side of Dana Glacier at the point where the glacier makes a left (NE.) turn toward Lehrke Inlet. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Albert P. Giannini, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1973.

Giants Cirque 67°17'S, 67°17'W

A large cirque on the W side of Tyndall Mountains which opens to the SW to Vallot Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1983 following BAS geological work in the area.

Giard Point 64°26'S, 63°49'W

Point forming the S side of the entrance to Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Alfred Giard, noted French zoologist and member of the Institut de France.

Gibb Island: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Gibbney Island 67°33'S, 62°20'E

A small island on the W side of Holme Bay, off Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Bryggeholmen (the wharf island). Renamed by ANCA for L.F. Gibbney, officer in charge at Heard Island station in 1952. Not: Bryggeholmen.

Gibbon Bay 60°39'S, 45°11'W

Bay 1 mi long and wide, entered between Rayner Point and The Turret along the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The bay was first observed in December 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, but was more accurately delineated on a 1912 chart by Capt. Petter Sørille. It was recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for the ship's surgeon, Dr. G.M. Gibbon.

Gibbon Nunatak 85°31'S, 127°36'W

An isolated nunatak on the N side of Wisconsin Range, standing 8 mi N of Lentz Buttress on the W side of Davisville Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas L. Gibbon, construction driver Byrd Station winter party, 1959.

Gibbous Rocks 61°03'S, 54°59'W

Group of rocks located 4 mi NW of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. So named by UK-APC following charting by the Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. The name is descriptive of their rounded shapes (gibbous meaning humped). Not: Rocas Gibosas.

Gibbs, Mount 73°49'S, 162°56'E

A mountain (3,140 m) rising on the S side of Recoil Glacier in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Maurice E. Gibbs, USN, meteorological officer at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Gibbs Glacier 68°28'S, 66°00'W

A glacier, 15 mi long, flowing SE into the N part of Mercator Ice Piedmont on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. This feature together with Neny Glacier, which flows NW, occupy a transverse depression between Mercator Ice Piedmont and Neny Fjord on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Gibbs Glacier was photographed from the air and first mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, and RARE, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Peter M. Gibbs of FIDS, surveyor at Horseshoe Island, 1957, and leader at Stonington Island, 1958, who was responsible (with P. Forster) for the first ground survey of the glacier.

Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Island which lies 14 mi SW of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. James Weddell, Master, RN, whose chart of the islands appeared in 1825, seems first to have used the present name, which is now established in international usage. Not: Gibb Island, Gibbs Islands, Narrow Isle, Rainoff's Island.

Gibbs Islands: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Gibney Reef 66°15'S, 110°30'E

An exposed reef lying 0.5 mi W of Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS *Glacier*. The name was suggested by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier*, after Seaman Joseph Gibney USN, a member of the survey party.

Gibosas, Rocas: see Gibbous Rocks 61°03'S, 54°59'W

Giboso, Islote: see Humps Island 63°59'S, 57°25'W

Gibraltar Peak 72°05'S, 164°59'E

A peak 1 mi SE of Lavallee Peak, in West Quartzite Range. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, because it is shaped like the famous rock of the same name.

Gibson, Mount 71°20'S, 66°20'E

A small mountain about 2.5 mi W of Mount Cameron and 3 mi S of Schmitter Peak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA after P.R. Gibson, plumber at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Gibson Bay 63°19'S, 55°53'W

Small bay on the S side of Joinville Island, lying just W of Mount Alexander at the junction of Active Sound and the Firth of Tay. Discovered and named on Jan. 8, 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship *Active*, one of the Dundee whalers.

Gibson Spur 77°20'S, 160°40'E

A high rocky spur just W of the mouth of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) after G.W. Gibson, one of the party's geologists.

Giddings, Mount 67°25'S, 50°47'E

Mountain 6 mi SE of Debenham Peak in the Scott Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after J.E. Giddings, cook at Mawson Station in 1961.

Giddings Peak 70°12'S, 64°44'E

A small peak just W of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA after A. Giddings, cook at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Gidrografov, Bukhta: see Hydrographers Cove 62°13'S, 58°57'W

Gidrografov, Ostrova: see Hydrographer Islands 67°23'S, 48°50'E

Gierloff Nunataks 85°31'S, 129°00'W

A group of nunataks lying 8 mi NW of Lentz Buttress, at the N side of Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after George B. Gierloff, builder, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Giffard, Caleta: see Giffard Cove 64°37'S, 61°42'W

Giffard Cove 64°37'S, 61°42'W

Cove 1 mi wide in the W side of Charlotte Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Henri Giffard (1825–82), French engineer who constructed and flew the first truly navigable balloon (dirigible airship), in 1852. Not: Caleta Giffard, Gifford Cove.

Gifford Cove: see Giffard Cove 64°37'S, 61°42'W

Gifford Peaks 79°36'S, 84°48'W

A line of sharp peaks and ridges along the escarpment at the W side of the Heritage Range, located between Watlack Hills and Soholt Peaks. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Leonard A. Gifford, pilot of the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who aided the party.

Giganteus Island 67°35'S, 62°30'E

Island just N of the Rookery Islands in the W part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. A giant petrel (*Macronectes Giganteus*) rookery was observed by ANARE on the island in December 1958, hence the name.

Gilbert, Mount 69°16'S, 66°17'W

A mountain (1,420 m) on the divide between Airy Glacier and Seller Glacier, 5 mi NW of Mount Castro, in west-central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE in Feb. 1937, and RARE in Nov. 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC for William Gilbert (1540–1603), English physician whose pioneer work *De magnete, magneticisque corporibus* (1600) laid the foundations for an understanding of earth magnetism and the variation of the compass.

Gilbert Bluff 74°58'S, 136°37'W

A rock bluff with abrupt cliff faces on the N and E sides, located on the S side of Garfield Glacier and near the N margin of Erickson Bluffs in the McDonald Heights area of coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for James R. Gilbert, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Gilbert Glacier 70°00'S, 71°00'W

A glacier c. 20 mi long flowing S from Nichols Snowfield into Mozart Ice Piedmont, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named in association with Sullivan Glacier (q.v.), after Sir William S. Gilbert (1836–1911), British librettist. Named by UK-APC, 1977.

Gilbert Grosvenor Range: see Grosvenor Mountains 85°40'S, 175°00'E

Gilbert Strait 63°38'S, 60°16'W

Strait between Trinity and Tower Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster, for Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, 1827–30, and of the committee which formulated the objectives of the expedition. The strait was mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. Not: Davies Gilbert Strait, Davis Gilbert Strait.

Gilchrist Aiguilles 53°01'S, 73°20'E

A series of sharp peaks close S of Mount Olsen on Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for Dr. A.R. Gilchrist, ANARE medical officer on Heard Island in 1948 and 1963.

Gilchrist Beach 53°02'S, 73°36'E

A rocky beach, 1 mi long, lying W of Compton Glacier on the N side of Heard Island. This feature was known to American sealers as Rocky Beach, as shown by an unpublished sealer's map of "Hurds Island" compiled during the 1860–70 period. The name Stoney Beach was also in use during this period. The name Gilchrist Beach, as applied by the ANARE during its 1948 survey of the island, is now established in usage. Dr. Alan R. Gilchrist served as medical officer with the ANARE party. Not: Rocky Beach, Stoney Beach.

Gilchrist Glacier 66°07'S, 114°06'E

A short channel glacier flowing to Budd Coast 9 mi NW of Fox Glacier. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Dr. Edward Gilchrist, Acting Surgeon on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Giles, Mount 75°09'S, 137°37'W

A mainly snow-covered mountain (820 m) located 5 mi SSE of Lynch Point on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is the highest elevation on the divide between the seaward ends of Frostman Glacier and Hull Glacier. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Walter R. Giles technical sergeant, USMC, copilot and radio operator on some of these flights. Not: Mount Carrol Kettering.

Gill Bluff 76°14'S, 112°33'W

A rock bluff on the NW side of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Allan Gill, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1963.

Gillespie Glacier 85°11'S, 175°12'W

A small tributary glacier just SW of Mount Kenyon, descending the W slopes of the Cumulus Hills to enter Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lester F. Gillespie, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1962.

Gillet, Mount 72°34'S, 31°23'E

Mountain, 2,460 m, standing close N of Mount Van der Essen in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Charles Gillet, a patron of the expedition.

Gillett Ice Shelf 69°35'S, 159°42'E

A narrow ice shelf occupying an indentation of the coast off the Wilson Hills between the peninsula containing the Holladay Nunataks and the Anderson Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Clarence R. Gillett, USCG, who served on the USCGC *Burton Island* and participated in several Deep Freeze operations, Dec. 1966 to May 1970.

Gillett Nunataks 75°48'S, 114°43'W

Two mainly snow-covered nunataks at the E end of Spitz Ridge and the Toney Mountain massif, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by

USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard D. Gillett, RM1, USN, Radioman at South Pole Station, 1974.

Gilliamsen Peak 71°51'S, 70°20'W

A peak (c. 650 m) at the SE end of the Staccato Peaks (q.v.) in the S portion of Alexander Island. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Donald A. Gilliamsen, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Gillick Rock 75°36'S, 129°12'W

An isolated rock nunatak lying at the NW end of the McCuddin Mountains, 8 mi N of the summit of Mount Flint. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Thomas L. Gillick, USNR, helicopter pilot who flew close support for USARP scientists during Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

Gillies Islands 66°32'S, 96°25'E

Three small, rocky islands protruding above Shackleton Ice Shelf 3 mi N of Cape Moyes. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and named for F.J. Gillies, chief engineer of the ship *Aurora*. Astronomical control was established on the central island by USN OpWml personnel in January 1948. Not: Gillies Nunataks.

Gillies Nunataks: see Gillies Islands 66°32'S, 96°25'E

Gillies Rock 83°07'S, 54°45'W

An isolated rock lying 6 mi N of Mount Dasinger in northern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Betty Gillies, ham radio operator of San Diego, CA, who for several seasons from 1960–70 arranged phone patches for members of USGS field parties in the Thiel Mountains, Pensacola Mountains, and elsewhere in Antarctica.

Gillmor, Mount 70°28'S, 159°46'E

A largely ice-free mountain (2,185 m) at the S side of the head of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for C. Stewart Gillmor, U.S. Exchange Scientist (ionospheric physics) at the Soviet Mirnyy Station in 1961.

Gillockbreen: see Gillock Glacier 72°00'S, 24°08'E

Gillock Glacier 72°00'S, 24°08'E

Glacier 5 mi long, flowing N from Mount Walnum to the W of Smalegga Ridge, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Lt. Robert A. Gillock, USN, navigator on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not: Gillockbreen.

Gillock Island 70°26'S, 71°52'E

An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 2 to 6 mi wide, with numerous rock outcrops exposed along its flanks. It is aligned north-south and lies in the eastern part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by him for Lt. Robert A. Gillock, USN, navigator on Operation Highjump

photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Gilmour, Mount 76°56'S, 144°40'W

Mountain 4 mi SE of Mount Passel in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 by members of West Base of the USAS. Named for Harold P. Gilmour, recorder, and subsequently historian and administrative assistant to the expedition commander.

Gilruth, Mount 71°44'S, 168°48'E

A mostly ice-covered mountain (3,160 m) 4.5 mi ENE of Mount Adam in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert R. Gilruth of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a visitor at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Gin Cove 64°03'S, 58°25'W

A cove indenting the NW coast of James Ross Island to the N of Tumbledown Cliffs. In association with the names of other alcoholic spirits on this coast, named Gin Cove by the UK-APC in 1983. Not: Bahía Villar Fabre, Caleta Falcon.

Ginger Islands 67°45'S, 68°42'W

Group of islands lying W of Cape Alexandra, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1962–63. Named by the UK-APC for Kenneth Ginger, Civil Hydrographic Officer responsible for British Admiralty charts of the Antarctic for a number of years beginning in 1958. The largest of the islands appears reddish when free of snow.

Giovanni Peak 70°02'S, 71°22'W

Peak rising to c. 500 m at the S end of Debussy Heights, above Mozart Ice Piedmont in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC in association with the ice piedmont after Mozart's opera *Don Giovanni*.

Giovinco Ice Piedmont 84°01'S, 176°10'E

An ice piedmont, 10 mi wide, between Canyon Glacier and Perez Glacier, gradually descending N to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for F.A. Giovinco, Master of the USNS *Pvt. John R. Towle* during USN OpDFrz 1965.

Giovinetto, Mount 78°16'S, 86°10'W

The summit of a buttress-type mountain (4,090 m) located 2 mi N of Mount Ostenson in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, and named for Mario B. Giovinetto, glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Gipps Ice Rise 68°46'S, 60°56'W

A roughly elliptical ice rise, 10 mi long and bounded by an ice cliff on all sides, lying at the edge of Larsen Ice Shelf about 35 mi NE of Hearst Island. The feature was discovered by William R. MacDonald of USGS, Dec. 18, 1966, while on a photographic mapping mission of this area aboard a Super Constellation aircraft crewed by the U.S. Navy VXE-6 Squadron. The ice rise was first mapped from these photos by USGS. The name was proposed by UK-APC for Derek R. Gipps, Senior Executive Officer with BAS, 1961–73.

Giralt, Cabo: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

Girard Bay 65°08'S, 64°00'W

Bay 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Cloos and Mount Scott. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Jules Girard of the Paris Société de Géographie.

Girdler Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W

Small island at the S side of Mutton Cove, lying 0.1 mi SW of Cliff Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Giró Nunatak 82°13'S, 42°02'W

A nunatak 4 mi NW of Vaca Nunatak in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. G.A. Giró, Argentine officer in charge of General Belgrano Station, winter 1965.

Gist, Mount 67°21'S, 98°54'E

A mountain 8 mi NW of Mount Strathcona near the head of Denman Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Francis J. Gist, USN, co-pilot and navigator on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Giza Peak 71°20'S, 68°16'W

A peak rising to c. 600 m on the E side of the Fossil Bluff massif, Alexander Island. For many years this peak was known to BAS workers as "Sphinx," a name already in use. To avoid duplication, the UK-APC in 1987 applied the name Giza Peak to this feature in reference to the site of the colossal statue at El Giza, Egypt.

Gjeita, Mount 68°12'S, 58°14'E

The highest peak in the Hansen Mountains, about 3 mi E of Brusen Nunatak. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Banfield Mount.

Gjelbreen: see Gjel Glacier 71°53'S, 24°55'E

Gjel Glacier 71°53'S, 24°55'E

Glacier, 17 mi long, flowing N between the steep cliffs of Luncke Range and Meljell Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Gjelbreen (the ravine glacier). Not: Gjelbreen.

Gjelstad Pass 54°17'S, 36°57'W

Pass through the W part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia, between Mount Corneliussen and Smillie Peak. It is the only pass yet discovered which gives access overland to the area S of the Allardyce Range. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for A. Gjelstad, Norwegian engineer and factory owner, who between 1926 and 1932 invented various devices of great practical value to the whaling industry, including the "whale-claw," an apparatus for grasping the tails of whales for hauling them up the slipways of factory ships.

Gjelsvikfjella: see Gjelsvik Mountains 72°09'S, 2°36'E

Gjelsvik Mountains 72°09'S, 2°36'E

A group of mountains about 25 mi long, between the Sverdrup and Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Tore Gjelsvik, Director of Norsk Polarinstittutt. Not: Gjelsvikfjella.

Gjelsvik Peak 85°19'S, 168°00'W

A peak, 3,660 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Tore Gjelsvik, Director of the Norsk Polarinstittutt, Oslo.

Gjertsen, Mount 86°40'S, 148°27'W

A mountain, 2,420 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Grier in the La Gorce Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and so named in an attempt to reconcile Byrd's discoveries with the names applied by Roald Amundsen in 1911–12. Amundsen had named a mountain in the general vicinity for Lt. Hj.F. Gjertsen of the Norwegian Navy, who was second mate on Amundsen's ship *Fram* and later ice pilot for the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Mount F. Gjertsen.

Gjertsen Promontory 86°38'S, 148°32'W

A low but sharply rising promontory at the extremity of the spur trending N from Mount Gjertsen, in the La Gorce Mountains. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, in association with Mount Gjertsen.

Gjeslingene: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Glacial Bay: see Lednikov Bay 66°34'S, 92°22'E

Glaciar, Morro: see Glacier Bluff 62°32'S, 59°48'W

Glacier Bight 71°48'S, 99°45'W

An open embayment about 22 mi wide, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island between Hughes and Noville Peninsulas. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the icebreaker USS *Glacier* the first ship ever to make its way to this coastal area, in February 1960. Not: Glacier Roads.

Glacier Bluff 62°32'S, 59°48'W

Ice cliff 30 m high, forming the N side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Morro Glaciar.

Glacier Bluff: see Trulla Bluff 59°02'S, 26°31'W

Glacier Dome: see McLeod Hill 68°05'S, 66°30'W

Glacier Point 54°07'S, 37°08'W

Point lying E of Assistance Bay at the head of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Glacier Roads: see Glacier Bight 71°48'S, 99°45'W

Glacier Strait 73°25'S, 169°24'E

A north-south trending strait off the coast of Victoria Land in the western Ross Sea, situated between Coulman Island on the east and Cape Jones, Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue and Mariner Glacier Tongue on the west. The name honors the USS *Glacier* which in February 1965 was the first vessel to navigate the strait, and is also in conjunction with the significant presence of the two large glacier tongues. The name was proposed by M.R.J. Ford, New Zealand surveyor who was aboard the *Glacier* in February 1965.

Glaciologist Bay 71°14'S, 5°30'W

An ice-filled bay about 25 mi long in the SW part of Jelbart Ice Shelf along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Glasiologbukta (the glaciologist bay). Not: Glasiologbukta.

Glade Bay 73°56'S, 115°20'W

An open triangular-shaped bay in Amundsen Sea, 30 mi wide at the broad N entrance and defined by the angle formed by the N part of Wright Island, the front of Getz Ice Shelf, and the NW side of Murray Foreland, Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Gerald L. Glade, USN, helicopter pilot in USS *Atka* on USN OpDFrz, 1956–57; Deputy Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1975–76.

Glandaz, Cape: see Glandaz Point 65°05'S, 63°59'W

Glandaz Point 65°05'S, 63°59'W

Point forming the S side of the entrance to Deloncle Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for A. Glandaz. Not: Cape Glandaz.

Glasgal Island 66°12'S, 110°23'E

Small island which marks the SW extremity of Donovan Islands in Vincennes Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and observed in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Ralph Glasgal, auroral scientist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Glasgow, Mount 71°08'S, 162°55'E

A mountain, 2,490 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Webb in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, for J. Glasgow, field assistant with the expedition.

Glashaugen Hill 72°12'S, 27°24'E

Small rocky hill 2 mi N of Blektskoltane Rocks, near the head of Byrdreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN. OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Glashaugen (the glass hill).

Glasiologbukta: see Glaciologist Bay 71°14'S, 5°30'W

Glass Point 61°56'S, 58°12'W

Point 4.5 mi SW of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for R.H. Glass, Master of the *Francis Allyn* from New London, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873–75

and 1877–79. In 1877–78 he rescued from Potter Cove the sole survivor of the sealing crew from the *Florence*.

Gleadell, Mount 66°57'S, 50°27'E

A nearly conical ice-free peak, 560 m, the highest summit on the headland just N of Observation Island at the E side of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party under P.W. Crohn, and named for Geoffrey Gleadell, cook at Mawson Station in 1954.

Gleaner Heights 62°35'S, 60°15'W

A series of elevations extending SW from Leslie Hill in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American brig *Gleaner* (Capt. David Leslie), a whaler from New Bedford, MA, which was diverted to sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Gleaton, Mount 72°11'S, 168°27'E

A mountain (2,130 m) that overlooks Tucker Glacier from the north, standing near the end of the ridge just north of Helman Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence E. Gleaton, Chief Warrant Officer, USA, helicopter pilot in support of the USGS Topo North-South survey of this area, 1961–62.

Glee Glacier 78°16'S, 163°00'E

A small glacier enclosed by the two arms of Dismal Ridge, flowing eastward to Roaring Valley. It was given this name because of the feeling inspired by occasional sightings of the glacier made through the mists of Dismal Ridge, as it afforded a means of orientation in conditions of otherwise blind navigation. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Gleeson, Mount 71°15'S, 66°09'E

A mountain peak with a rock ridge extending SE for 2 mi, situated about 6 mi W of Mount Woinarski in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for T.K. Gleeson, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Glen Glacier 80°44'S, 25°16'W

Glacier at least 7 mi long, flowing S in the Shackleton Range to join Recovery Glacier to the W of Read Mountains. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Alexander R. Glen, member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Glen Peak 66°46'S, 67°24'W

A peak on the N end of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for John W. Glen, British physicist who has made laboratory investigations on the flow of single and polycrystalline ice.

Glenzer Glacier 65°58'S, 103°15'E

A glacier 5 mi W of Conger Glacier, draining northward from Knox Coast into the E part of Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Hubert Glenzer, Jr., pilot with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in operations resulting in the establishment of astronomical control stations along the coast from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Gless Peak 72°12'S, 165°51'E

A peak, 2,630 m, standing 2 mi WSW of Cirque Peak, in the Millen Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer E. Gless, biologist at Hallett Station, summers 1965–66, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Gletcher-Joch: see Ross Pass 54°32'S, 36°15'W

Glimpse Glacier 78°16'S, 162°46'E

An alpine glacier composed of two segments, separated by an icefall, which flow NE from névé in the area between Mount Kempe and Mount Huggins. It joins the Pipecleaner Glacier 2 mi S of the confluence of the latter with the Radian Glacier. So named by the VUWAE, 1960–61, because it was up this glacier that the geologists traversed to the Koettlitz-Skelton divide at the ridge crest in order to gain their only glimpse of the polar plateau in January 1961.

Glinka Islands 69°23'S, 72°17'W

Small group of rocky islands in Lazarev Bay, immediately E of Rothschild Island. First photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Michael Ivanovich Glinka (1803–57), Russian composer.

Gliozzi Peak 80°01'S, 81°31'W

A peak, 1,475 m, standing 3 mi S of Plummer Glacier in the Douglas Peaks, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for James Gliozzi, glaciologist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse I, 1964–65.

Glitrefonna Glacier 71°57'S, 25°33'E

Glacier at the N side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Glitrefonna (the glitter glacier).

Globus, Mount 54°19'S, 37°00'W

Mountain, 1,270 m, between Fanning Ridge and Mount Corneliusen at the W end of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Hvalfangerselskapet "Globus" A/S, a Norwegian whaling company founded in 1924, which first used the plan patented by Petter Sørille for processing whales in a factory ship fitted with a slipway.

Glopeflya Plain 72°07'S, 10°25'E

A narrow, ice-covered plain between the eastern part of the Orvin Mountains and the interior ice plateau which rises close southward, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Glopeflya (the ravine plateau).

Glopeneset 72°11'S, 10°00'E

A mainly ice-covered promontory at the S side of Glopeflya Plain and the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Glopeneset (the ravine promontory).

Glopenesranen Nunatak 72°08'S, 10°01'E

A nunatak surmounting the N end of Glopeneset at the S side of Glopeflya Plain in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air

by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Glopnesranen (the ravine promontory point). Not: Skaly Vitkovskogo.

Glossopteris, Mount 84°44'S, 113°43'W

A mainly ice-covered mountain (2,865 m), which may be identified by the exposed horizontal bedding on the N face, located at the NE end of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range. The name was proposed by USARP geologist William Long, a member of the Horlick Mountains Traverse party 1958–59, who, with Charles Bentley, Frederic Darling and Jack Long, climbed to the summit in Dec. 1958. *Glossopteris* is a prehistoric fernlike plant whose imprint was found on rocks of this mountain.

Glossopteris Gully 70°51'S, 68°06'E

A steep-sided, narrow gully on the E side of Bainmedart Cove, Radok Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. A three-man ANARE party camped near the mouth of the gully for a month in Jan.-Feb., 1969. Named by ANCA after the *glossopteris* fossil plant found in the upper part of the gully.

Glover Hills 76°41'S, 161°40'E

The prominent hills separating Atka Glacier and Baxter Glacier in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by the 1976–77 VUWAE, led by Christopher J. Burgess, after Dennis J.M. Glover (1912–82), New Zealand writer, publisher and poet.

Glover Rocks 67°46'S, 68°54'W

Group of rocks lying NW of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for John F. Glover, 3rd Engineer of RRS *John Biscoe* (1962–63), the ship assisting the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted the feature in 1963.

Glowa, Mount 75°27'S, 73°17'W

A prominent mountain 8 mi W of Mount Hirman in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Col. L. William Glowa, aide to Gen. Curtis LeMay at the time RARE was organized, who assisted in obtaining support for the expedition.

Gløymdehorten Nunatak 72°07'S, 12°11'E

A nunatak on the W side of Horteriset Dome, just W of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Gløymdehorten. Not: Gora Otdel'naya.

Glubokoye, Lake 67°40'S, 45°52'E

A small lake situated just E of Lake Lagernoye and Molodezhnaya Station in the Thala Hills, Enderby Land. Mapped and named "Ozero Glubokoye" (deep lake) by the SovAE, 1961–62.

Glubokoye, Ozero: see Profound Lake 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Gluck Peak 71°42'S, 72°41'W

Rock peak, 335 m, located 6.5 mi SSW of Mount Borodin on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Christoph Willibald von Gluck (1714–87), Austrian composer.

Gluvreklettreen: see Gluvreklett Glacier 72°14'S, 2°35'E

Gluvrekletten Peak 72°12'S, 2°32'E

A peak, 2,200 m, between Terningskarvet Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Gluvrekletten.

Gluvreklett Glacier 72°14'S, 2°35'E

Glacier flowing NW between Von Essen Mountain and Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Gluvreklettreen. Not: Gluvreklettreen.

Gneiskopf Peak 71°56'S, 12°07'E

A peak (2,930 m) rising 5 mi SW of Mount Neustruyev at the southern end of Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Gneiskopf (gneiss peak) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Gneisskolten.

Gneiss Hills 60°44'S, 45°39'W

Two prominent hills, 270 m and 260 m, at the W side of McLeod Glacier in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of a band of pink gneiss outcrops near the summits.

Gneisskolten: see Gneiskopf Peak 71°56'S, 12°07'E

Gneiss Lake 60°44'S, 45°39'W

Small lake on the W side of Gneiss Hills (q.v.) in the S portion of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The lake is permanently ice covered and is visible only in summer when melting occurs at the perimeter. Named in 1981 by the UK-APC in association with the hills.

Gneiss Point 77°24'S, 163°44'E

Rocky point 2 mi N of Marble Point, on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott and so named because of gneissic granite found here.

Gneysovaya Peak 71°33'S, 12°10'E

A peak, 2,050 m, on the ridge connecting Krakken Mountain and Sandseten Mountain in the Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Gneysovaya (gneiss mountain).

Gniewek, Mount 79°20'S, 158°55'E

Conspicuous ice-covered flat-topped mountain, 2,060 m, standing at the N side of Carlyon Glacier, 6 mi SW of Mount Keltie. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Gniewek, geomagnetician at Little America V, 1958.

Gnome Island 67°33'S, 66°50'W

Rocky island lying between the E end of Blaiklock Island and Thomson Head near the head of Bourgeois Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the resemblance of the island to a small gnomelike creature rising from the sea. Not: Islote Gnomo.

Gnomo, Islote: see Gnome Island 67°33'S, 66°50'W

Gnomon Island 61°05'S, 54°52'W

Small rocky island lying just N of Point Wild, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Shackleton *Endurance* expedition, 1914–16. So named because when viewed from Point Wild the shape of the feature is suggestive of the elevated arm of a sundial.

Goat Hull Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Goat Mountain 77°55'S, 163°50'E

Peak, 1,640 m, standing W of Hobbs Glacier between Hobbs Peak and Mount Kowalczyk in Victoria Land. Climbed by the VUWAE, 1960–61, and so named by them because a balanced mass of gneiss with a goat-like silhouette protrudes 10 m above the general profile of the southern slope of the mountain.

Gobamme Rock 68°22'S, 41°56'E

An exposed rock standing on the coast between Kozō Rock and Byobu Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Gobamme-iwa (checker-board rock). Not: Gobamme Rock.

Gobamme Rock: see Gobamme Rock 68°22'S, 41°56'E

Gobey, Mount 72°58'S, 165°15'E

The highest mountain, 3,125 m, in the Retreat Hills, at the S margin of Evans Névé. Climbed on Dec. 26, 1966 by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, who named it for the party's field assistant, D.W. Gobey.

Gockel Ridge 72°42'S, 0°12'E

A ridge extending from Alan Peak to Nupskåpa Peak at the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains. The name "Gockel-Kamm" after Wilhelm Gockel, meteorological assistant on the expedition, was given to a ridge in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this ridge may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Goddard Hill: see Bynon Hill 62°55'S, 60°36'W

Godel Bay: see Godel Iceport 70°09'S, 21°45'E

Godel Iceport 70°09'S, 21°45'E

An iceport about 5 mi wide, which marks a more-or-less permanent indentation in the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by USN OpDFrz I personnel on the USS *Glacier*, which made a running survey of this coast in March 1956, for William H. Godel, deputy director of the Office of Special Operations, Dept. of the Navy, who assisted in formulating expedition plans and policy. Not: Godel Bay.

Godfrey Upland 68°44'S, 66°23'W

A small remnant plateau with an undulating surface and a mean elevation of 1,500 m in south-central Graham Land. It is bounded by Clarke, Meridian, Lammers and Cole Glaciers. The existence of the feature was known to USAS, 1939–41, F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund having traveled along Meridian and Lammers Glaciers in Jan. 1941. It was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Godfrey (1704–49), American glassworker and mathematician who, at the same time as John Hadley, independ-

dently invented the quadrant (the forerunner of the sextant), in 1730.

Godfroy Point 65°10'S, 64°10'W

Point which marks the N extremity of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for René Godfroy, sub-lieutenant on the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, who was responsible for the expedition's study of tides and the atmosphere.

Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Bay 1 mi long entered between Cape George and Long Point, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Godthul (Good Hollow) dates back to the period 1905–12, and was probably applied by Norwegian sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Cape George Harbour, Goat Hull Harbour, Godt Hul Harbour, Godthul Bay, Godt Hull Harbour, Goothul.

Godthul Bay: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Godt Hul Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Godt Hull Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Goepfert Bluff 74°38'S, 110°19'W

A bluff at the E end of Grimes Ridge, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Lt. Eric R. Goepfert, USN, officer in charge of the NSFA winter detachment at McMurdo Station, 1976.

Goetschy Island 64°52'S, 63°31'W

Low rocky island lying near the middle of Peltier Channel in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Islote Grillete, Priest Island.

Goettel Escarpment 70°14'S, 66°55'W

A prominent escarpment buttressing the Dyer Plateau located 5 mi N of Orion Massif and near the head of Chapman Glacier in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Frederick A. Goettel, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Westwind*, in support of construction of the new Palmer Station, during Operation Deep Freeze, 1967.

Goldcrest Point 54°00'S, 38°05'W

The NW point of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30 and by the SGS, 1951–57. The point is the site of a large colony of macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*). The name, given by the UK-APC in 1963, refers to the golden crests of this species.

Goldenberg Ridge 66°28'S, 110°35'E

A linear rocky eminence, 0.8 mi long, which extends in a NW-SE direction along the E side of Browning Peninsula, at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Burton D. Goldenberg, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station Party of 1962.

Golden Cap 84°20'S, 164°26'E

The highest peak, 2,870 m, on the ridge running NW from Mount Falla, about midway between the latter mountain and Fremouw Peak in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67)

because the peak consists mainly of a buff-weathering massive sandstone.

Golden Pass 69°23'S, 70°47'W

A snow pass at c. 1,250 m on the N side of Care Heights, Rouen Mountains, Alexander Island. So named from the color of granite on either side of the pass, as reported by BAS parties. Named by UK-APC, 1977.

Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

Small bay 5 mi SSW of Cape Charlotte, with Bertrab Glacier at its head, along the E end of South Georgia. During the early 1900's the feature was variously called Anna's Bay, Gold-Hafen, or Sandwich Bay; the latter name has also been used for Iris Bay (q.v.). The approved name appears to have taken root through common usage by sealers and whalers and is now well established. Not: Anna's Bay, Puerto Oro, Sandwich Bay.

Gold Head 54°36'S, 35°55'W

Headland forming the N entrance point of Gold Harbor on the E coast of South Georgia. The name, which derives from Gold Harbor, was proposed by Cdr. C.J. Gratton, RN, following his survey of the harbor in 1958.

Goldie, Cape 82°38'S, 165°54'E

A cape at the S side of the mouth of Robb Glacier, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir George Goldie, a member of the committee which made the final draft of the instructions for the expedition.

Goldman Glacier 77°42'S, 162°51'E

Glacier 2 mi E of Marr Glacier, flowing N from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for USARP biologist Charles R. Goldman, who made studies in the area in the 1962–63 season.

Goldring, Mount 66°57'S, 66°01'W

A peak on the N side of Murphy Glacier, to the E of Lallemand Fjord in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos obtained by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Denis C. Goldring, FIDS geologist at nearby Detaille Island, 1957–59.

Goldschmidt, Cape 80°41'S, 161°12'E

A low ice-covered cape forming the eastern tip of Nicholson Peninsula, at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Donald R. Goldschmidt, a member of the NZGSAE parties of 1959–60 and 1960–61 which mapped this area.

Goldschmidt Cirque 80°44'S, 22°48'W

A cirque at the W side of Trueman Terraces in the E portion of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Victor M. Goldschmidt (1888–1947), Norwegian geochemist and pioneer in the field of crystal chemistry.

Goldsmith Glacier 78°56'S, 27°42'W

Glacier flowing WNW through the Theron Mountains 6 mi S of Tailend Nunatak. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Rainer Goldsmith, medical officer with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Goldstream Peak 86°41'S, 148°30'W

A peak rising to c. 2,800 m at the junction of ridges from Mount Gjertsen, Mount Grier, and Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains. The peak was geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University field party, 1980–81, and named by Edmund Stump, leader of the party. The name derives from a contact between shallow intrusions on the W face of the peak, which has produced gold, yellow, and brown coloration along a meandering line.

Goldsworthy Ridge 67°41'S, 63°03'E

Ridge extending N from Mount Henderson in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for R.W. Goldsworthy, survey field assistant with ANARE (*Nella Dan*) in 1962.

Goldthwait, Mount 77°59'S, 86°03'W

Prominent mountain (3,815 m) located 2.5 mi S of Mount Dalrymple in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, and named for Richard P. Goldthwait, consultant, Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, and later Director, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University.

Golubaya Bay 69°58'S, 9°50'E

A bay in the SE extremity of Kamenev Bight, along the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and was mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by the SovAE who named it Bukhta Golubaya (azure bay).

Goly, Ostrov: see Birkenhauer Island 66°29'S, 110°37'E

Gómez, Monte: see Buddington Peak 62°12'S, 58°49'W

Gomez Nunatak 73°57'S, 68°38'W

Isolated nunatak 40 mi SW of Mount Vang, surmounting the interior ice plateau near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Jose M. Gomez, mechanic with the Eights Station winter party in 1965.

Gommen Valley 73°53'S, 5°17'W

An ice-filled valley between Tunga Spur and Kuven Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Gommen (the gum).

Gondola Nunakol: see Gondola Ridge 77°01'S, 161°45'E

Gondola Ridge 77°01'S, 161°45'E

High rocky ridge just S of Mackay Glacier, extending NE from Mount Suess for about 4 mi in Victoria Land. Charted by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE (1910–13) who so named it because Mount Suess, to which the ridge is joined, resembles a gondola in shape. Not: Gondola Nunakol.

Gonville and Caius Range 77°07'S, 162°15'E

A range of peaks, 1,000 to 1,500 m, between Mackay Glacier and Debenharn Glacier in Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott. Named for Gonville and Caius College, of

Cambridge University, the alma mater of several members of the expedition.

Gony Point 54°00'S, 38°01'W

High tussock-covered point 0.5 mi SW of Cardno Point, on the SE side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC in 1963. Gony (also spelled gooney) is an old sailors' name for the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), which breeds on Bird Island. Not: Cliff Point.

González, Mount 77°11'S, 144°33'W

A prominent mountain 1 mi E of Asman Ridge in the Sarnoff Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN after Oscar González, geologist, Universidad de Chile, a member of the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey 11, 1967–68.

González Albarracín, Montaña: see Brading, Mount 64°17'S, 59°17'W

González Anchorage 63°19'S, 57°56'W

An anchorage in the Duroch Islands on the W side of Kopaitic Island. The anchorage was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1948, which gave the name after Capitán de Fragata Ernesto González Navarrete, the commander of the expedition. Not: Tenedero Gonzalez.

González Island 62°29'S, 59°40'W

Small island on the S side of the entrance to Iquique Cove, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. On its W side this island is linked to a smaller island by a spit which is covered only at high tides. The island was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947, commanded by Capitán de Navío Federico Guesalaga Toro, which named it after Ernesto González Navarrete, captain of the ship *Iquique* on the expedition.

Gonzalez Videla, Bahía: see Patagonia Bay 64°27'S, 63°12'W

Goodale, Mount 85°45'S, 157°43'W

A mountain with double summits, 2,420 m and 2,570 m, standing 6 mi SE of Mount Thorne in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd after Edward E. Goodale, a member of that party. From 1959 to 1968 Goodale served as USARP Representative in Christchurch, New Zealand, and facilitated the passage of thousands of researchers to Antarctica and return.

Goodale Glacier 85°35'S, 156°24'W

A glacier which flows N from Mount Goodale and Mount Armstrong along the W side of Medina Peaks, in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. First seen and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Goodale.

Goodall Ridge 71°02'S, 66°50'E

A partly snow-covered rock ridge about 6 mi WSW Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for A.W. Goodall, diesel mechanic at Macquarie Island in 1962 and Davis Station in 1964.

Goodenough, Cape 66°16'S, 126°10'E

An ice-covered cape marking the W side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay and forming the northernmost projection of Norths Highland. Discovered by BANZARE under Douglas Mawson on an airplane flight in January 1931. Named by Mawson for Admiral Sir William Goodenough, President of the Council, Royal Geographical Society, 1930–33.

Goodenough Glacier 72°00'S, 66°40'W

Broad sweeping glacier to the S of the Batterbee Mountains, flowing from the W shore of Palmer Land into George VI Sound. Discovered in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming, and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill, while exploring George VI Sound. Named by Rymill after Margaret Goodenough, wife of Admiral Sir William Goodenough, the latter one of Rymill's principal supporters in raising funds for the expedition. Not: Glaciér Quinteros, Margaret Goodenough Glacier.

Good Glacier 84°12'S, 177°50'E

A wide glacier draining the E slopes of Hughes Range between Mount Brennan and Mount Waterman and flowing NE to enter the Ross Ice Shelf to the E of Mount Reinhardt. Discovered by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, for V. Admiral Roscoe F. Good, USN, who furnished assistance and support for USN OpHjp (1946–47).

Goodman, Mount 75°14'S, 72°14'W

A mountain marking the NE extremity of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after Alan L. Goodman, aurora scientist at Eights Station in 1963.

Goodman Hills 69°27'S, 158°43'E

A group of coastal hills of about 10 mi extent, rising directly S of Cape Kinsey and between the Paternostro Glacier and Tomilin Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named for Cdr. Kelsey B. Goodman, USN, Plans Officer on the staff of the Commander, Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1969–72; Assistant for Polar Regions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1972–74; Member of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1973–76.

Goodspeed Glacier 77°29'S, 162°27'E

A small hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, between the Hart and Denton Glaciers. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols after Robert Goodspeed, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1959–60 field season.

Goodspeed Nunataks 73°00'S, 61°10'E

A group of three rows of nunataks, oriented approximately E-W and 10 to 15 mi long, located at the W end of Fisher Glacier, about 30 mi WNW of Mount McCauley, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by an ANARE seismic party led by K.B. Mather in January 1958. Named by ANCA after M.J. Goodspeed, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Goodwin, Mount 81°16'S, 85°33'W

A rock peak that is the second most prominent summit in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on

Dec. 10, 1958 and named for Robert J. Goodwin, glaciologist with the traverse party.

Goodwin Glacier 65°06'S, 62°57'W

Glacier flowing W into Flandres Bay southward of Pelletan Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hannibal Goodwin (1822–1900), American pastor who invented the first transparent nitrocellulose flexible photographic roll-film in 1887.

Goodwin Nunataks 84°38'S, 161°31'E

A small group of isolated nunataks lying about 10 mi W of Marshall Mountains, at the S side of Walcott Névé. Named by US-ACAN after Michael L. Goodwin, USARP geomagnetist and seismologist at South Pole Station, 1960.

Goodwin Peak 85°54'S, 129°11'W

A peak, 2,770 m, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Bolton, at the W side of Haworth Mesa, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Edmund E. Goodwin, Public Affairs Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Goorhigian, Mount 75°03'S, 133°46'W

The highest mountain (1,115 m) of the Demas Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Martin Goorhigian, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.

Goorkha Craters 79°45'S, 159°34'E

A line of snow-free coastal hills 5 mi long, standing 2 mi E of Cooper Nunatak between Carlyon and Darwin Glaciers. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04).

Goossens, Mount 71°19'S, 35°44'E

A largely bare rock massif (2,200 m) standing next south of Mount Pierre in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it for Leon Goossens, photographer of the Belgian party which made reconnoitering aircraft flights in this area.

Goothul: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Gopher Glacier 73°28'S, 94°00'W

A glacier descending from Christoffersen Heights and draining N between Bonnabeau and Anderson Domes, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Gopher is the nickname of the University of Minnesota and of the State.

Gordon, Cape 63°51'S, 57°03'W

Jagged headland 330 m high, forming the E end of Vega. Island, lying S of the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition 1839–43, under Ross, and named by him for Capt. William Gordon, RN, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Gordon, Mount 67°36'S, 50°17'E

Mountain 6 mi NE of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe in 1831, probably for Lt. Gen. Charles Gordon, brother-in-law of the Enderby Brothers, owners of his vessel. As Biscoe's

feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, ANCA applied the name to this feature.

Gordon Bennet, Monte: see Edgell, Mount 69°26'S, 68°16'W

Gordon Bennett, Ile: see Edgell, Mount 69°26'S, 68°16'W

Gordon Glacier 80°17'S, 26°09'W

Glacier at least 24 mi long, flowing N from Crossover Pass through the Shackleton Range to join Slessor Glacier. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named after George P. Pirie-Gordon, member of the Committee of Management and treasurer of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Gordon Nunataks 72°53'S, 63°48'W

A group of nunataks on the S side of Mosby Glacier, near its head, in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Arnold L. Gordon, American oceanographer; Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, New York.

Gordonnuten: see Gordon Peak 72°26'S, 0°32'E

Gordon Peak 72°26'S, 0°32'E

A rock peak marking the NW end of Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Gordon de Q. Robin, third in command and physicist with the NBSAE. Not: Gordonnuten.

Gordon Valley 84°23'S, 164°00'E

A small valley, the western half of which is occupied by a lobe of ice from Walcott Névé, lying W of Mount Falla in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN after Mark A. Gordon, USARP aurora scientist at Hallett Station, 1959.

Gorecki, Mount 83°20'S, 57°35'W

Mountain, 1,110 m, at the SE extremity of Schmidt Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight from McMurdo sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for aviation electronics technician Francis Gorecki, radioman of the P2V-2N aircraft making the flight.

Gorev Island 66°32'S, 92°59'E

Small island lying between Buromskiy Island and Poryadin Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, and named by them for D. Gorev, a member of BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Gorgon Pool 57°04'S, 26°41'W

A lake, or perhaps lagoon, between Chimaera Flats and Kraken Cove in Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Medusa Pool. Gorgon is a mythical creature of Homer's *Illiad*, linked in other mythology with Medusa.

Gorham, Mount 74°03'S, 62°04'W

Mountain just SW of Mount Tricorn in the Hutton Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air

photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after Charles E. Gorham, builder with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Gorki Ridge 71°37'S, 11°37'E

A ridge about 8 mi long forming the E wall of Schüssel Cirque in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet author A.M. Gorki. Not: Khrebet Gor'kogo.

Gor'kogo, Khrebet: see Gorki Ridge 71°37'S, 11°37'E

Gorman, Mount 70°29'S, 64°28'E

A mountain in the N part of Bennett Escarpment, situated just W of Mount Canham and 2 mi S of the W end of Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA after C. Gorman, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Gorman Crags 71°01'S, 65°27'E

An east-west trending ridge marked by four craggy peaks, about 5 mi E of Husky Dome in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE photos taken in 1960. Named after C.A.J. Gorman, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Gornykh Inzhenerov, Skaly: see Gornykh Inzhenerov Rocks 71°32'S, 12°44'E

Gornykh Inzhenerov Rocks 71°32'S, 12°44'E

A group of rocks just S of Deildegasten Ridge in the Östliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Skaly Gornykh Inzhenerov (mining engineers rocks). Not: Skaly Gornykh Inzhenerov.

Gorriti, Pico: see Janssen Peak 64°53'S, 63°31'W

Gorriti, Rocas: see Covey Rocks 67°33'S, 67°43'W

Gorochátegui, Cabo: see Wiman, Cape 64°13'S, 56°38'W

Gorton, Mount 70°01'S, 159°15'E

A prominent mountain (1,995 m) located 6 mi WSW of Mount Perez in southern Wilson Hills. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The mountain was sighted in 1961 by Phillip Law of ANARE and was positioned by observations from the ship *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA after Senator J.G. Gorton, Australian Minister for the Navy at that time.

Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Scattered group of islands and rocks lying close S and W of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named "Gestlingen" by Petter Sørille in 1912–13. This was corrected to "Gjeslingene" (the goslings) on a later chart by Sørille. The approved name is an Anglicized form recommended by the UK-APC. Not: Gestlingen, Gjeslingene, Islotes Ansar.

Gossard Channel 66°05'S, 101°13'E

Narrow channel extending in an E-W direction between the Mariner Islands and Booth Peninsula in the central portion of the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for G.C. Gossard,

Jr., air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Gossler Islands 64°42'S, 64°22'W

Group of N-S trending islands 3 mi in extent, lying 1.5 mi W of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74.

Gösta Peaks 72°06'S, 2°44'W

The northeastern peaks of the Liljequist Heights, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Gösta H. Liljequist, Swedish meteorologist with the NBSAE. Not: Göstapiggane.

Göstapiggane: see Gösta Peaks 72°06'S, 2°44'W

Gothic Mountains 86°00'S, 150°00'W

A group of mountains, 20 mi long, in the Queen Maud Mountains, located W of Watson Escarpment and bounded by Scott Glacier, Albanus Glacier, and Griffith Glacier. The mountains were first visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. The name was proposed by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which made investigations here in the 1980–81 season. The mountains are composed of granites which have weathered to produce a series of spires and peaks reminiscent of a Gothic cathedral.

Gothic Peak 72°01'S, 164°48'E

A peak, 2,085 m, standing 4 mi NW of Lavallee Peak, in West Quartzite Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMC AE, 1962–63, for its likeness in profile to a Gothic cathedral.

Gotley, Cape 66°42'S, 57°19'E

Cape forming the eastern extremity of Austnes Peninsula at the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Austnestangen (the east cape tongue), a name derived from that of the peninsula. The area was remapped by ANARE and in 1958 the cape renamed by ANCA for A.V. Gotley, officer in charge of the ANARE party on Heard Island in 1948. Not: Austnestangen, Mys Eustnes.

Gotley Glacier 53°10'S, 73°27'E

A well-defined glacier, 5 mi long, descending from the ice-covered slopes of Big Ben to the SW side of Heard Island between Cape Arkona and Cape Labuan. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Aubrey V. Gotley, meteorologist and officer-in-charge of the party.

Goudier Island 64°50'S, 63°30'W

Small island with an appearance of bare, polished rock, lying 0.05 mi N of Jougla Point in the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named after E. Goudier, chief engineer of the expedition ship *Français*.

Goudry, Mount: see Gaudry, Mount 67°32'S, 68°37'W

Gough, Mount 81°38'S, 159°22'W

The prominent mountain that forms the eastern portion of Swithinbank Range in the Churchill Mountains. The feature rises more than 1,000 m above the west side of Starshot Glacier where it is joined by Donnally Glacier. Named by the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (1967) for R.P. Gough, Surveyor-General of New Zealand.

Gough Glacier 64°42'S, 171°35'W

A glacier about 25 mi long, flowing from the N slopes of Prince Olav Mountains and the base of Lillie Range and trending northward to the Ross Ice Shelf, between Gabbro Hills and Bravo Hills. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1963–64) for A.L. Gough, surveyor of the party.

Gould, Mount 85°48'S, 148°40'W

A prominent mountain, 2,385 m, surmounting the central part of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Named by Byrd for president Laurence M. Gould of Carleton College, polar explorer, who served as geologist and second in command of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. From 1955–70, Gould was a leader in the planning of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, and has served as chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Polar Research, and chairman of the international Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Gould, Mount: see Gould Peak 78°07'S, 155°15'W

Gould Bay 78°00'S, 45°00'W

A bay located at the junction of Filchner Ice Shelf with the northeast corner of Berkner Island, in southern Weddell Sea. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under the leadership of Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNR, who named this bay for Laurence M. Gould, geologist, geographer and second in command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. Not: Bahía Austral, Larry Gould Bay.

Gould Coast 84°30'S, 150°00'W

That portion of the coast along the E margin of the Ross Ice Shelf between the W side of Scott Glacier and the S end of Siple Coast (83°30'S, 153°00'W). Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Laurence M. Gould, a geologist who was second-in-command of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Gould led the Geological Party which in 1929 mapped 175 miles of this coast. While president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, he was appointed Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY and took a prominent part in planning the United States research program for Antarctica.

Goulden, Anse: see Goulden Cove 62°11'S, 58°38'W

Goulden Cove 62°11'S, 58°38'W

The southern of two coves at the head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who surveyed Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Anse Goulden.

Gould Glacier 66°47'S, 64°39'W

Glacier 12 mi long on the E coast of Graham Land, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, to the W of Aagaard Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named East Gould Glacier. With West Gould Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Gould,

for Rupert T. Gould (1890–1948), British polar historian and cartographer, has been limited to this glacier and an entirely new name (Erskine Glacier, q.v.) approved for the west glacier. Not: East Gould Glacier, Shelby Glacier.

Gould Island 77°08'S, 148°05'W

One of the ice-covered islands in Marshall Archipelago, located within Sulzberger Ice Shelf, coastal Marie Byrd Land. The feature is 2 mi long and lies just N of Spencer Island and 2 mi NE of Steventon Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Stuart S. Gould, USNR, dental officer at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Gould Nunatak: see Gould Nunataks 66°30'S, 51°42'E

Gould Nunataks 66°30'S, 51°42'E

A small group of nunataks about 18 mi SE of Mount Biscoe in Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named them Gould Nunatak after Lt. Cdr. R.T. Gould, RN, of the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty, who worked on the British Admiralty South Polar Chart. Plotted as a group by ANARE from air photos in 1964. Not: Gould Nunatak.

Gould Peak 78°07'S, 155°15'W

Peak standing 1 mi N of Tennant Peak in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named by Byrd for Charles ("Chips") Gould, carpenter on the expedition. Not: Charles Gould Peak, Mount Gould.

Goupil, Cape: see Legoupil, Cape 63°19'S, 57°54'W

Gourdin Island 63°12'S, 57°18'W

Largest island in a group of islands and rocks 1 mi N of Prime Head, the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for Ens. Jean Gourdin of the expedition ship *Astrolabe*. The island was reidentified and charted by the FIDS in 1945–47. Not: Gourdin Rock.

Gourdin Rock: see Gourdin Island 63°12'S, 57°18'W

Gourdon, Mount: see Gourdon Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Gourdon, Pointe: see Gourdon Peninsula 64°24'S, 63°12'W

Gourdon Glacier 64°15'S, 57°22'W

Glacier 4 mi long on the E side of James Ross Island, flowing SE into Markham Bay between Saint Rita and Rabot Points. It has a conspicuous rock wall at its head. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who named it for Ernest Gourdon, geologist and glaciologist of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903–05.

Gourdon Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Peak 0.5 mi N of Wandel Peak, one of several high peaks on the N-S trending ridge of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Ernest Gourdon, geologist of the expedition. Not: Mount Gourdon.

Gourdon Peninsula 64°24'S, 63°12'W

A snow-covered peninsula 6 mi long, forming the SE side of Lapeyrère Bay on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The NE coast of Anvers Island was roughly surveyed

by the FrAE under Charcot in 1905 and the name "Pointe Gourdon," for Vice-Admiral Gourdon of the French Navy, was given to a point between Lapeyrere and Fournier Bays. The UK-APC in 1956 altered the name to Gourdon Peninsula and applied it to the peninsula described, which almost certainly is the feature Charcot had in mind when he gave the original name. Not: Pointe Gourdon.

Gourlay Peninsula 60°44'S, 45°36'W

Ice-free peninsula, which is 0.1 mi wide at its base and widens to 0.4 mi, forming the SE extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The seaward end of the peninsula divides into three arms, *Pantomime*, *Pageant*, and *Gourlay Points*. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC, after Gourlay Point.

Gourlay Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W

Southernmost of three finger-like points which form the SE end of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who gave the name for R. Gourlay, third engineer of the ship.

Gouts, Ile: see Gamma Island 64°20'S, 63°00'W

Gouverneur Island 66°40'S, 139°57'E

Low rocky island 1.2 mi WSW of Pétrel Island and 2.4 mi E of Cape Géodésie in the S part of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51. Liotard was the first man to encamp on the island and, as leader of the FrAE, also held the honorary post of governor.

Gouvernøren Harbor 64°32'S, 62°00'W

Small harbor indenting the E side of Enterprise Island just W of Pythia Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was applied by whalers using the harbor because the whaling vessel *Gouvernøren I* was wrecked there in 1916.

Governor Islands 60°30'S, 45°56'W

Group of islands and rocks 0.5 mi N of Penguin Point, the NW extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in December 1821. The name appears on a chart based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 by Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaling captain. Not: *Governøren Islands*.

Governor Mountain 69°43'S, 158°43'E

A mainly ice-free mountain (1,550 m) at the W side of the head of Tomilin Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by the USGS Topo West party, 1962–63. The mountain was occupied as a survey station by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, which named it for Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor-General of New Zealand, and because of the dominating aspect of this feature.

Gow, Mount 71°20'S, 162°40'E

Mountain, 1,770 m, on the E side of Rennick Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. It marks the W end of the rugged heights between the mouths of *Caryer* and *Sledgers* Glaciers where these two tributaries enter Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Anthony J. Gow, veteran Antarctic glaciologist, who carried on research at the Byrd, South Pole, and McMurdo Stations nearly every summer season from 1959 to 1969.

Gowan Glacier 79°07'S, 85°39'W

Glacier about 15 mi long in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, flowing N from the vicinity of Cunningham Peak in the Founders Escarpment to enter Minnesota Glacier just E of Welcome Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Jimmy L. Gowan, (MC) USN, officer in charge and doctor at Plateau Station in 1966.

Goward Peak 69°36'S, 72°19'W

A sharp-pointed peak rising to c. 500 m just E of Fournier Ridge, Desko Mountains (q.v.), on Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Richard F. Goward, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Glacier*, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969.

Gowlett Peaks 69°53'S, 64°55'E

A small group of isolated peaks, consisting of tall, sharp twin peaks and two close outliers, about 8 mi NE of Anare Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Sighted in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Alan Gowlett, engineer at Mawson Station in 1955.

Goyena, Monte: see Kirkwood, Mount 63°00'S, 60°39'W

Gozur, Mount 78°07'S, 85°30'W

A mountain (2,980 m) just NW of the head of Young Glacier and 9 mi E of Mount Bentley, in the central part of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Alexander Gozur, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Graa, Holmen: see Grey Island 60°45'S, 45°02'W

Graae Glacier 54°48'S, 36°10'W

Glacier 2 mi long on the N side of Mount Sabatier, flowing WSW to Trollhul in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Morgens E.W. Graae of Denmark, who developed sledges for the SGS, 1953–54 and 1955–56.

Graben Horn 71°48'S, 12°02'E

A prominent horn or cone-shaped peak (2,815 m) rising at the E side of Humboldt Graben. The peak is situated in the central part of Pieck Range in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it in association with Humboldt Graben. Graben, of German origin, is a term applied to a rift valley or a fault trough. Not: *Sökkhornet*.

Grace, Cape: see Grace Rocks 66°25'S, 100°33'E

Grace Glacier 54°04'S, 37°23'W

Glacier which flows N into Ample Bay at the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for his wife, Grace Barstow Murphy.

Grace McKinley, Mount: see McKinley Peak 77°54'S, 148°18'W

Grace Rock 62°22'S, 59°01'W

Rock lying nearly 1 mi off the S coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the

British sealing vessel *Grace* (Captain Rowe) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Grace Rocks 66°25'S, 100°33'E

Prominent rock outcrops situated at the S side of the mouth of Apfel Glacier at its junction with Scott Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Philip J. Grace, USN, pilot with USN OpWml, 1947–48, who assisted in operations which resulted in the establishment of astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast. Not: Cape Grace.

Graciela, Isla: see Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W

Graduation Ridge 71°28'S, 161°44'E

A high rock ridge N of El Pulgar, forming the N extremity of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The ridge was visited by NZGSAE, 1967–68, who gave the name because geologist J.A.S. Dow received his exam results here.

Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher: see Lerchenfeld Glacier 77°55'S, 34°15'W

Graham, Mount 85°25'S, 146°45'W

Mountain 460 m, in the N part of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. R.E. Graham, officer in charge of the winter-over detachment of USN Squadron VX-6 at Little America V, 1956.

Graham Coast 65°45'S, 64°00'W

That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Renard and Cape Bellue. Named for Sir James R.G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time John Biscoe explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1832.

Graham Land 66°00'S, 63°30'W

That portion of the Antarctic Peninsula which lies north of a line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz. This application of Graham Land is consistent with the 1964 agreement between US-ACAN and UK-APC, in which the name Antarctic Peninsula was approved for the major peninsula of Antarctica, and the names Graham Land and Palmer Land for the northern and southern portions, respectively. This feature is named after Sir James R.G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of John Biscoe's exploration of the west side of Graham Land in 1832.

Graham Passage 64°24'S, 61°31'W

Passage separating Murray Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Captain Skidsmo after his whale catcher *Graham*, which was the first to pass through it, on March 20, 1922. Not: Pasaje Correa, Paso Yelcho.

Graham Peak 66°46'S, 50°58'E

Peak about 7 mi E of Mount Riiser-Larsen in the NW part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for N. Graham, cook at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Graham Spur 70°06'S, 62°30'W

A mostly ice-covered spur, but with prominent bare rock exposures at the tip and near its center, located on the NW side of Hughes Ice Piedmont, 6 mi S of James Nunatak, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN

for William L. Graham, USARP biologist and Station Scientific Leader at Palmer Station in 1972.

Gråhorna Peaks 71°36'S, 12°16'E

A cluster of peaks 5 mi W of Store Svarthorn Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who gave the name "Graue Hörner" (gray peaks). The feature was remapped by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, who used the form Gråhorna. The Norwegian spelling has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with associated features having the same root spelling. Not: Graue Hörner.

Graicie Point: see Craigie Point 54°00'S, 37°39'W

Grainger Valley 70°45'S, 67°52'E

A valley 12 mi long and up to 1 mi wide separating Manning Massif and McLeod Massif in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The valley was crossed in Feb. 1969 by a survey party during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for D. Grainger, geologist with the party, who also took part in the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1970.

Gråkammen Ridge 71°41'S, 12°20'E

A mountainous ridge that includes Tambovskaya Peak and Mount Solov'yev, rising between Gråhorna Peaks and Aurdalen Valley in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Gråkammen (the gray ridge).

Gran, Mount 76°59'S, 160°58'E

Large flat-topped mountain, 2,235 m, standing at the N side of Mackay Glacier and immediately W of Gran Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1910–13) which named it for Trygve Gran, Norwegian naval officer who was a ski expert with the expedition. Not: Mount Trygve Gran.

Granat, Cape 67°39'S, 45°51'E

A cape on the W part of the Thala Hills, 7 mi NE of Campbell Glacier, on the coast of Enderby Land. Molodezhnaya Station is just S of the cape. This feature was mapped and called "Mys Granat" (Cape Garnet) by the SovAE, 1961–62.

Granate, Rocas: see Garnet Rocks 68°21'S, 67°04'W

Grand Chasms 78°35'S, 39°30'W

Two or more deep crevasses in the Filchner Ice Shelf, extending W for an unknown distance from 37°W, close W of Touchdown Hills. The feature is the most notable crevassed area on the Filchner Ice Shelf, roughly 60 mi long and from 0.25 to 3 mi wide. Discovered by the CTAE, 1955–58. During 1957 it was examined by a U.S. party from Ellsworth Station led by Dr. Edward Thiel, who applied the descriptive name.

Grande, Bahía: see Cumberland West Bay 54°14'S, 36°35'W

Grande, Ensenada: see Ample Bay 54°03'S, 37°23'W

Grandidier Channel 65°35'S, 64°45'W

A navigable channel between the W coast of Graham Land and the N end of the Biscoe Islands, extending from Penola Strait southwestward to the vicinity of Larrouy Island. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Alfred Grandidier,

President of the Paris Geographical Society. Charcot applied the name to the entire body of water between the mainland and the Biscoe Islands but the name has since been restricted to the navigable portion described.

Grand Pérez, Sommet du: see Pérez Peak 65°25'S, 64°05'W

Gran Glacier 76°56'S, 161°14'E

A glacier flowing S into Mackay Glacier between Mounts Gran and Woolnough. It rises from a snow divide with Benson Glacier to the northeast. Named after Mount Gran by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), which visited the area in November 1957.

Granhholm, Mount 71°34'S, 167°18'E

A mountain (2,440 m) 9 mi SE of Mount Pittard in the NW part of Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Nels H. Granhholm, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1967–68.

Gränicher Island 66°53'S, 67°43'W

A small island which is the northernmost of the Bennett Islands in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Walter H.H. Gränicher, Swiss physicist who from 1954 made important investigations of the electrical and mechanical properties of ice in relation to its molecular structure. Not: Isla Guacolda.

Granite Harbor 76°53'S, 162°44'E

A bay in the coast of Victoria Land, about 14 mi long, entered between Cape Archer and Cape Roberts. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) in the *Discovery* in January 1902, while searching for safe winter quarters for the ship. The name derives from the great granite boulders found on its shores.

Granite Knob: see John Nunatak 81°12'S, 85°19'W

Granite Knolls 77°53'S, 163°29'E

Conspicuous rock outcrops on the NW flank of Blue Glacier, 5 mi W of Hobbs Peak in Victoria Land. This descriptive name was given by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Granite Pillars 83°36'S, 170°45'E

Conspicuous ice-free rock pillars at the W side of lower Beardmore Glacier, 2 mi E of Mount Ida in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by BrAE (1907–09), and first named the “Cathedral Rocks,” but changed later to avoid confusion with a feature of that name in the Royal Society Range.

Granite Spur 73°30'S, 94°24'W

A rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, 0.5 mi W of Avalanche Ridge. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the basement granite is well exposed here.

Granitnaya Mountain 72°08'S, 11°38'E

Mountain, 2,880 m, standing just E of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60 remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Granitnaya (granite mountain).

Grant, Mount 54°15'S, 37°07'W

Mountain, 1,205 m, standing between Esmark and Keilhau Glaciers on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Henry E.W. Grant, Colonial Secretary and Legal Adviser in the Falkland Islands, 1906–09, who contributed to the early development of the whaling industry and the conservation of whales in the area.

Grant Island 74°28'S, 131°35'W

An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying 5 mi E of the smaller Shepard Island off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Like Shepard Island, this feature is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf on all but the N side. Discovered and charted by personnel on the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named US-ACAN for Cdr. E.G. Grant, Commanding Officer of the *Glacier* at the time of discovery.

Granville, Cabo: see Smith, Cape 62°52'S, 62°19'W

Graphite Peak 85°03'S, 172°45'E

A peak, 3,260 m, standing at the NE end of a ridge running 3 mi NE from Mount Clarke, just S of the head of Falkenhof Glacier. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the graphite found on the peak.

Graptolite Island 60°44'S, 44°28'W

Island 0.5 mi long in the NE part of Fitchie Bay, lying off the SE portion of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Weddell's chart published in 1825 shows two islands in essentially this position. Existence of a single island was determined in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who so named it because graptolite fossils were found there.

Graser Nunatak 74°55'S, 70°12'W

A nunatak which is isolated except for Hinely Nunatak 1 mi to the SE, located 16 mi E of Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after William F. Graser, USGS cartographer who, with John A. Hinely, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1976.

Grass Bluff 85°35'S, 177°14'W

A wedge-shaped rock bluff 4 mi NW of Fluted Peak, in the southern part of Roberts Massif. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Grass, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1964.

Grassholm 54°03'S, 37°56'W

Island 1 mi S of Frida Hole, along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Em Island was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who surveyed this coast in 1926. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known to whalers and sealers as “Grassholmen,” and that Em Island is unknown locally. The indefinite form of the name has been approved. Not: Em Island, Grassholmen.

Grassholmen: see Grassholm 54°03'S, 37°56'W

Grass Island 54°09'S, 36°40'W

Conspicuous island lying across the entrance to Stromness Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. It was known as Mutton Island as early as 1912, but since 1920 the name Grass Island has been consistently used. Not: Isla Pasto, Mutton Island.

Grass Point: see Deschampsia Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W

Green Glacier 79°43'S, 156°10'E

Glacier on the W side of Haskell Ridge, flowing N from the Darwin Mountains into Darwin Glacier. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, who named it because of the green color of its surface.

Green Ice Rises 66°21'S, 97°37'E

A local swelling of the ice surface 5 mi east of Henderson Island, where the Shackleton Ice Shelf overrides an underlying obstruction. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photography taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Duane L. Green, radio operator and recorder with USN Operation Windmill parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox, and Budd Coasts in January and February, 1948.

Green Island 54°53'S, 36°06'W

Small, rounded, tussock-covered island which lies immediately SE of Cape Disappointment, the S tip of South Georgia. The name "Green Islands," derived from their covering of tussock grass, was given in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook to a group of three islands lying close off Cape Disappointment. The name "Grüne Insel" or "Grün-Insel," meaning Green Island, was used for this island by Kohl-Larsen in 1930, presumably because of local usage. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that whalers and sealers, in practice, use separate names for the three islands, limiting the name Green Island to the northernmost one. Brode Island is the central island and First Rock is southernmost of the three. The name "Green Islands" given by Cook for the three islands is apparently not needed and has dropped from use. Not: Grüne Insel, Grün-Insel, Islas Verdes, Isla Verde.

Green Island 65°19'S, 64°10'W

The northernmost island in the Berthelot Islands, lying just outside Collins Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and first mapped by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. The name derives from the luxuriant growth of moss nearly 4 acres in extent on the northern slopes of the island. Not: Islote Verde.

Green Lake 77°33'S, 166°09'E

A small lake near the coast, about midway between Pony Lake and Coast Lake at Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named by BrAE (1907–09) because of its coloring.

Greenland, Cape: see Grönland, Cape 64°15'S, 63°19'W

Greenlee, Mount 84°51'S, 177°00'W

A steep-sided, jagged mountain (2,030 m) of metamorphic rock which overlooks the W side of Shackleton Glacier just E of Mount Butters. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1962–63), for David W. Greenlee, a member of the party.

Green Point 67°19'S, 59°30'E

Rocky point forming the E extremity of Fold Island, at the W side of the entrance to William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936. Not: Rundneset.

Green Point: see Gazert, Cape 53°05'S, 73°21'E

Green Reef 64°44'S, 63°17'W

Group of low rocks in Neumayer Channel, lying close E of Green Spur, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted from

HMS *Snipe* in January 1948 and so named because of proximity to Green Spur.

Green Rocks 66°14'S, 110°38'E

Small cluster of rocks, 0.25 mi E of Honkala Island and an equal distance offshore, in the E part of Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Construction Driver 2d Class Sydney E. Green, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Greenshields Peak 65°40'S, 64°22'W

Peak between Leroux and Bigo Bays, rising 1 mi W of Magnier Peaks on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for James N.H. Greenshields, pilot with the FIDASE in this area, 1955–56.

Green Spur 64°43'S, 63°20'W

Green colored spur extending from Copper Peak, on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on a map based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Espolón Verde.

Greenstone Point 73°30'S, 94°19'W

High rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, immediately E of Austin Valley. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because of the greenish color of the rock.

Green Valley 85°04'S, 90°30'W

A steep-sided, ice-filled valley that indents the E side of Ford Massif just N of Janulis Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Arthur Ford and Peter Bermel, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party that surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for David H. Green, camp assistant with the party.

Greenville Hole 76°43'S, 160°58'E

A circular depression, 200 m deep, in the center of Greenville Valley, Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The feature is 1 mi in diameter, ice free and marks the lowest elevation in Convoy Range. Named in association with Greenville Valley, q.v.

Greenville Valley 76°44'S, 160°52'E

The large mainly ice-free valley lying S of Elkhorn Ridge in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. A lobe of the Northwind Glacier flows a short distance W into the mouth of the valley. Near the head of the valley the S wall is breached by the entrance to Merrell Valley. Explored in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Part of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by them after the USNS *Greenville Victory*, a freighter in the main American convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season.

Greenwell Glacier 71°20'S, 165°00'E

A major tributary glacier, 45 mi long, draining NW between Mirabito Range and Everett Range to enter Lillie Glacier below Mount Works, in northwest Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Martin D. Greenwell, USN, Commander of Antarctic Squadron Six (VX-6), 1961–62.

Greenwich Island 62°31'S, 59°47'W

Island 15 mi long and from 0.5 to 6 mi wide, lying between Robert and Livingston Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Beresino Island, Sartorius Island.

Greenwood Valley 77°21'S, 162°54'E

Ice-filled valley at the W side of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, lying between Staefler Ridge and Mount Doorly in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for Russell A. Greenwood, USN, who was in charge of heavy equipment maintenance at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Greer Peak 76°47'S, 144°25'W

A prominent peak, the northernmost of the Wiener Peaks, in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939-41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. William E.R. Greer, personal physician to Admiral Byrd in the 1950's.

Gregor, Mount: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Gregores, Isla: see Jagged Island 61°54'S, 58°29'W

Gregorio, Cabo: see Gregory Point 62°55'S, 62°33'W

Gregory, Cape: see Gregory Point 62°55'S, 62°33'W

Gregory, Mount 82°52'S, 159°44'E

A mountain (2,940 m) at the south end of Hochstein Ridge in Queen Elizabeth Range. It is the only large elevation rising from Cotton Plateau. The name was suggested by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Part of the NZGSAE, 1964-65. Named for a geologist in the party, M. Gregory.

Gregory Bluffs 70°44'S, 165°49'E

High granite bluffs that form the E side of Nielsen Fjord on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for C. Gregory, geologist with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise. Pilot John Stanwix, with Gregory and party leader Phillip Law, landed a helicopter at the foot of these bluffs to examine them, Feb. 12, 1962.

Gregory Glacier 64°08'S, 60°48'W

Glacier flowing into Cierva Cove N of Breguet Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for H. Franklin Gregory, American pioneer in the development and use of helicopters.

Gregory Island 76°49'S, 162°58'E

A small island lying just off the E coast of Victoria Land, 2.5 mi NE of Cape Archer. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04), at which time it was thought to be a coastal point and was named "Gregory Point," for John W. Gregory, director of the civilian staff of the expedition. It was determined to be an island by the BrAE (1910-13). Not: Gregory Point.

Gregory Point 62°55'S, 62°33'W

Point on the W side of Smith Island, 7 mi SW of Cape Smith, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Gregory appears on a chart based on work by a British expedition under Foster, 1828-31; air photos now show that point is a more suitable descriptive term. Not: Cabo Gregorio, Cape Gregory.

Gregory Point: see Gregory Island 76°49'S, 162°58'E

Gregory Ridge 86°03'S, 157°46'W

A narrow rock ridge descending westward from northern Fram Mesa in the Queen Maud Mountains and terminating at the E side of Amundsen Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. N.B. Gregory, pilot on photographic flights during USN OpDFrz 1965.

Gregory Rock 77°40'S, 147°46'W

A rock that outcrops above the ice slopes of western Hershey Ridge, 7 mi WSW of Linwood Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer D. Gregory, aviation maintenance line crew supervisor at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, during Operation Deep Freeze 1967.

Grekova, Gora: see Bakkesvodene Crags 71°56'S, 6°32'E

Gremlin Island 68°16'S, 67°12'W

Small rocky island which lies close NW of the tip of Red Rock Ridge, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The island was used as a site for a depot by FIDS in 1948-49, and was so named by them because of the mysterious disappearance of a ration box left there by a FIDS sledging party.

Grendal, Mount 77°34'S, 162°00'E

A peak rising to 2,000 m between the heads of Valhalla Glacier and Conrow Glacier in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1962 from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1947-59. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 from association with Mount Beowulf (q.v.) after Grendal (Grendel), the monster in the Old English epic poem *Beowulf*.

Gressitt Glacier 71°30'S, 161°15'E

A broad glacier, about 45 mi long, draining the area between Daniels Range and Emlen Peaks in the Usarp Mountains and flowing NE to enter the Rennick Glacier just N of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for biologist J. Linsley Gressitt, Program Director who made biological studies, particularly in the Ross Sea area, in six austral summers, 1959-60 to 1965-66.

Grew Peak 75°18'S, 110°37'W

A peak over 1,400 m, one of several named peaks on the Mount Murphy massif in Marie Byrd Land. The feature is located on the NE spur of the massif, between Benedict Peak and the loftier summit peaks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward Grew, U.S. Exchange Scientist to the Soviet Antarctic station Molodezhnaya in 1973.

Grey, Mount: see Gray, Mount 75°01'S, 136°42'W

Grey Island 60°45'S, 45°02'W

Island 0.6 mi S of Michelsen Island and 1 mi W of the S part of Fredriksen Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named "Holmen Graa" (The Grey Island) on a map by the Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sørille, who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912-13. The anglicized form approved appears on the chart by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who surveyed the islands in 1933. Not: Holmen Graa.

Grieg, Mount 71°34'S, 73°10'W

Snow-covered mountain, c. 800 m, with a rock-exposed W side, overlooking the SE part of Brahms Inlet on Beethoven Peninsula in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960; remapped by USGS, 1988. Named by UK-APC after Edvard Grieg (1843–1907), Norwegian composer.

Grier, Mount 86°41'S, 148°57'W

A prominent mountain, 3,035 m, standing at the E side of the Scott Glacier where it forms the westernmost summit of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Dr. G. Layton Grier, head of the L.D. Caulk Co. of Milford, DE, who contributed dental supplies to the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Grieta, Isote: see Cleft Point 60°37'S, 45°46'W

Griffin, Mount 71°11'S, 166°16'E

A mountain (1,760 m) which stands 13 mi ESE of Mount Bolt and marks the S limit of the Anare Mountains in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Warrant Officer Joe R. Griffin, USA, helicopter pilot in support of the USGS Topo East and Topo West expeditions, 1962–63, which included a survey of this mountain.

Griffin Nunatak 75°55'S, 158°20'E

A flat-topped nunatak about 2 mi long, standing between Ambalada Peak and Terminal Peak in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William R. Griffin, (MC) USN, officer in charge at South Pole Station, winter party 1966.

Griffith, Mount 85°53'S, 155°30'W

A massive mountain, 3,095 m, standing 4 mi NNE of Mount Vaughan in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed and roughly mapped in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Remapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Raymond Griffith, of Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures, who assisted in assembling motion-picture records of the expedition.

Griffith Glacier 86°11'S, 149°24'W

A tributary glacier draining westward from the California Plateau and Watson Escarpment to enter Scott Glacier between Mount McKercher and Mount Meeks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Philip G. Griffith, aircraft commander on photographic flights during Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Griffith Island 66°20'S, 110°29'E

Small island at the S entrance to Robertson Channel in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Chief Fire Patrolman Russell B. Griffith, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Griffith Nunataks 76°28'S, 143°45'W

Group of rock exposures on the S side of Balchen Glacier between O'Connor Nunataks and Mount Perkins, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in aerial flights over this area in 1940, and named for Clyde W. Griffith, machinist and tractor operator of this expedition.

Griffith Peak 85°47'S, 131°31'W

A rock peak rising over 1,800 m in western Wisconsin Range, standing at the N side of the mouth of Hueneme Glacier at the junction with Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond E. Griffith, cook with the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and 1963.

Griffith Ridge 71°22'S, 164°23'E

A rock ridge 5 mi long in the Bowers Mountains, located just within the mouth of Champness Glacier, where the latter joins the larger Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Harry G. Griffith, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Griffiths, Mount 66°29'S, 54°03'E

Elongated mountain with two prominent peaks of 1,650 and 1,680 m, standing 5 mi NW of Wilkinson Peaks in the Napier Mountains. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Mefjell (middle mountain), a name used elsewhere in Antarctica. The mountain was visited in 1961 by an ANARE sledge party and named by ANCA for G.S. Griffiths, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886. Not: Mefjell.

Grigg Peak 71°26'S, 167°09'E

A peak (2,130 m) located 7 mi W of the N tip of Lyttelton Range in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon C. Grigg, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Grikurov Ridge 71°17'S, 69°00'W

A ridge that extends westward for about 6 mi from the south end of the LeMay Range, in Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air Photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC for Garrik Grikurov, Russian exchange geologist with the British Antarctic Survey, who worked in this area in 1963–64.

Grillite, Isote: see Goetschy Island 64°52'S, 63°31'W

Grimes Glacier 79°12'S, 84°22'W

Steep glacier descending from the E side of Anderson Massif, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Master Chief Equipmentman Paul D. Grimes, USN, who supervised the construction crews during relocation of Williams Air Field at McMurdo Sound in the closing month of USN OpDFrz 1965.

Grimes Ridge 74°38'S, 110°30'W

A high, mostly ice-covered ridge at the N side of Holt Glacier on Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. E.W. Grimes, a

member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment that provided Antarctic support during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Grimley Glacier 69°09'S, 64°40'W

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 3 mi wide. It lies 3 mi N of Sunfix Glacier and flows ENE into Casey Glacier in northern Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. It was surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1960. Named by UK-APC for Peter H. Grimley of FIDS, geologist at Horseshoe Island and Stonington Island in 1960.

Grimminger, Mount 73°18'S, 62°18'W

Cone-shaped, mostly ice-covered mountain, 1,680 m, standing on the N side of Meinardus Glacier, close E of its juncture with Haines Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for George Grimminger, American meteorologist and joint author of the meteorological reports of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and a member of the latter expedition.

Grim Rock 65°23'S, 64°29'W

A rock swash 3 mi SSE of Geddes Reef and 10 mi WNW of Cape Pérez, lying in Grandidier Channel off the W coast of Graham Land. Chartered in February in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and so named from its appearance.

Grimsley, Mount 70°36'S, 66°32'E

A small mountain 1 mi SW of Mount Abbs in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for S.W. Grimsley, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Grimsley Peaks 66°34'S, 53°40'E

Five linear peaks just S of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named by ANCA for S.W. Grimsley, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Grinda Ridge 71°56'S, 4°26'E

A rock ridge 1.5 mi long, immediately N of Mount Grytøyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Grinda (the gate).

Grinder Island 77°34'S, 149°20'W

One of the ice-covered islands in Marshall Archipelago, located within Sulzberger Ice Shelf, coastal Marie Byrd Land. The island is 7 mi long and 1 mi wide and lies 13 mi SW of Steventon Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Harry W. Grinder, aviation structural mechanic, USN, of McMurdo Station, 1967.

Grinder Rock 63°58'S, 61°26'W

The southernmost of a group of rocks extending from the SE end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on Argentine and Chilean government charts of 1957. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1960, is descriptive of this toothlike feature.

Grindle Rock 59°03'S, 26°37'W

Conspicuous rock, 215 m high, lying 0.7 mi W of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named by them for Sir Gilbert E.A. Grindle, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies. Not: Roca Cerreti.

Grindley Plateau 84°09'S, 166°05'E

A high icecapped plateau in the central Queen Alexandra Range, bordered by the peaks of Mount Mackellar, Mount Bell and Mount Kirkpatrick. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for George Grindley, senior geologist of the party.

Grinnel Island: see Grinnell Island 66°11'S, 110°24'E

Grinnell Island 66°11'S, 110°24'E

Island 0.5 mi long, lying S of Chappel Island in the Donovan Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by C.R. Eklund for Lt. Sheldon W. Grinnell, MC, USNR, medical officer at Wilkes Station, 1957. Not: Grinnel Island.

Grizzly Peak 85°58'S, 151°22'W

A peak rising to 2,200 m on the SW flank of Mount Zanuck, in the Gothic Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party and was included in "Darryl Zanuck Mountain." The granite of this peak is highly jointed and fairly bristles with small spires, suggestive of the coat of a grizzly bear.

Grob Ridge 83°29'S, 51°22'W

A narrow ridge, 3 mi long, located 3 mi S of Dyrdal Peak at the S end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard W. Grob, cook at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Gromov Nunataks 67°45'S, 50°40'E

A group of nunataks lying 7 mi ESE of Mount Henry in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, for M.M. Gromov, Soviet pilot.

Grönland, Cape 64°15'S, 63°19'W

Cape which forms the northern extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, who named it for his expedition ship, the *Grönland*. It was later charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Cape Greenland.

Grosse Brei-Schüssel: see Schüssel Cirque 71°34'S, 11°33'E

Grosse Eisebene: see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W

Grossenbacher Nunatak 74°52'S, 74°01'W

A nunatak at the SW end of Lyon Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land, 2 mi SW of Holtet Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN after Ernest P. Grossenbacher, upper atmospheric physicist, Siple Station, 1970–71.

Grosses Schwarz-Horn: see Store Svarthorn Peak 71°35'S, 12°33'E

Gross Hills 79°18'S, 83°22'W

The line of rugged hills and peaks located E of Schmidt Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota

Geological Party, 1963–64, for Barton Gross, geologist with the party.

Gross Kari: see Store Kari Rock 54°24'S, 3°26'E

Grossman Nunataks 74°55'S, 72°40'W

A group of about a dozen nunataks in Ellsworth Land, rising 1,300–1,500 m in elevation and running NW-SE for 18 mi between Lyon Nunataks and Sky-Hj Nunataks. The group includes features from Smith Nunataks and Whitmill Nunatak in the NW to Gaylord Nunatak and Neff Nunatak in the southeast. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Charles Grossman, formerly Chief, Shaded Relief and Special Graphics Unit, Branch of Special Maps, USGS, a specialist in the production of maps of Antarctica.

Grosvenor Mountains 85°40'S, 175°00'E

A group of widely scattered mountains and nunataks rising above the polar plateau E of the head of Mill Glacier, extending from Mount Pratt in the N to the Mount Raymond area in the S, and from Otway Massif in the NW to Larkman Nunatak in the SE. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, which helped finance the expedition. Several peaks near Mount Raymond were apparently observed by Shackleton in 1908, although they were then considered to be a continuation of the Dominion Range. Not: Gilbert Grosvenor Range, Grosvenor Range.

Grosvenor Range: see Grosvenor Mountains 85°40'S, 175°00'E

Grotto Glacier 70°45'S, 68°35'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island which flows E to George VI Sound between Belemnite Point and Ablation Point. It is 25 mi long, 3 mi wide where it emerges from the coastal mountains, and 7 mi wide at its mouth. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because a sledge dog was rescued from a crystal-line crevasse in this glacier.

Grotto Island 65°14'S, 64°15'W

Narrow island 0.5 mi long with a serrated coastline, lying 0.1 mi N of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Groux Rock 76°13'S, 144°47'W

An isolated rock outcrop in the N part of the Phillips Mountains, 5 mi ENE of Mount June, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Roger G. Groux, shipfitter, USN, Byrd Station winter party, 1967.

Grove Mountains 72°45'S, 75°00'E

A large, scattered group of mountains and nunataks extending over an area of approximately 40 by 20 mi, located 100 mi E of Mawson Escarpment. First photographed from the air by aircraft of USN OPHjp, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader I.L. Grove, RAAF pilot with ANARE, who made a November 1958 landing in these mountains. Not: Grove Nunataks, South Eastern Mountains.

Grove Nunataks: see Grove Mountains 72°45'S, 75°00'E

Groves Island 75°30'S, 143°05'W

An ice-covered island 5 mi long, lying close off the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Siemiatkowski and Land Glaciers. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Benjamin F. Groves, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1964.

Growler Rock 62°07'S, 58°08'W

Rock 1 mi NW of Lions Rump in the W part of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. The term growler is used to denote small pieces of ice barely showing above water. Not: Roca Gruñon.

Grubb Glacier 64°56'S, 62°38'W

Glacier flowing into Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, to the W of Bagshawe Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Thomas Grubb (1800–78), Irish optician who designed and introduced the first aplanatic camera lens, in 1857.

Gruber, Gory: see Risemedet Mountain 72°03'S, 3°10'E

Gruberfjella: see Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

A small group of mountains consisting of a main massif and several rocky outliers, forming the NE portion of the Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. The mountains were remapped by NorAE, 1956–60, who named them for Otto von Gruber, the German cartographer who compiled maps of this area from air photos taken by GerAE, 1938–39. This feature is not to be confused with “Gruber-Berge,” an unidentified toponym applied by GerAE in northern Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. Not: Gory Rikhtgofena, Gruberfjella, Otto v. Gruberfjella.

Gruendler Glacier 72°38'S, 167°28'E

A tributary glacier that drains the N slopes of Malta Plateau near Mount Hussey and flows N into Trainer Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James D. Gruendler, member of the USARP glaciological party to Roosevelt Island, 1967–68.

Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Gruening Glacier 71°52'S, 61°55'W

Broad glacier descending SE between steep rock walls to the NW part of Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight down this glacier from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940. Named for Ernest H. Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, during the inception of the USAS, and member of the Executive Committee by which the USAS was directed, later U.S. Senator from Alaska.

Grumete Sánchez, Roca: see Burton Rocks 68°14'S, 67°02'W

Grunen Rock 63°24'S, 56°58'W

Rock 15 m high, surrounded by a group of smaller rocks, lying close E of Hut Cove along the S side of the entrance to Hope Bay,

at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. The FIDS in 1945 named the entire group of rocks for Toralf Grunden, member of the SwedAE who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903, but in 1952 the name was restricted to the largest rock in this group for easier reference to the light beacon established on the main rock by the Argentine government during the previous season.

Gruehogna Peaks 72°03'S, 2°47'W

A group of peaks 2 mi N of Liljequist Heights, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Gruehogna.

Grüne Insel: see Green Island 54°53'S, 36°06'W

Grün-Insel: see Green Island 54°53'S, 36°06'W

Grünon, Roca: see Growler Rock 62°07'S, 58°08'W

Gruvleflesa Knolls 71°44'S, 8°50'E

Two low rock knolls rising above the glacial moraine just W of Gruvletindane Crags, in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Gruvleflesa.

Gruvletindane Crags 71°44'S, 8°59'E

Rock crags, rising to 2,255 m and forming the N end of the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Gruvletindane. The feature is bounded on the western side by a large and prominent glacial moraine.

Grytøyr, Mount 72°00'S, 4°31'E

A broad ice-topped mountain, 2,695 m, between Flogeken Glacier and Stuttflog Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for B. Grytøyr, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Grytøyr-fjellet.

Grytøyrfjellet: see Grytøyr, Mount 72°00'S, 4°31'E

Guacolda, Isla: see Gränicher Island 66°53'S, 67°43'W

Guano Island 66°46'S, 141°36'E

Rocky island 0.2 mi long, lying 0.2 mi S of Chateau Island at the SE end of the Curzon Islands. Charted and named by the FrAE in 1951. The name derives from the considerable deposits of penguin excrement there.

Guarcello Peak 79°55'S, 83°10'W

A peak, 2,050 m, located 3.5 mi SSE of Mount Dolence in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dominic Guarcello, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Guard Glacier 71°01'S, 62°10'W

A broad tributary glacier that drains E along the S margin of Parmelee Massif to join Murrish Glacier, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Charles L. Guard, USARP biologist who (with David E. Murrish) made investigations of peripheral vascular control mechanisms in birds in the Antarctic Peninsula region for three seasons, 1972–75.

Guardia Nacional, Bahía: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

Guardia Nacional, Bahía: see Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

Guardián Gutiérrez, Bajo: see Gutiérrez Reef 63°18'S, 57°55'W

Guardian Islands: see Øygarden Group 66°58'S, 57°25'E

Guardian Nunatak 83°49'S, 173°14'E

A rock exposure (210 m) on the ice-covered spur that descends from Mount Robert Scott east-northeastward toward the western edge of Hood Glacier, near the juncture with Ross Ice Shelf. It is, as it were, guarding the entrance to the glacier, hence the name given by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Guardian Rock 67°33'S, 67°16'W

A low ice-free rock lying in Bigourdan Fjord, 1.5 mi N of Parvenu Point, Pourquoi Pas Island, close off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS; so named by them because of the position of this rock which guards the NW entrance to The Narrows.

Gudmundson, Mount 79°13'S, 157°51'E

A mainly ice-free mountain, 2,040 m, standing 6 mi NE of Fault Bluff in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Julian P. Gudmundson (BUC), USN, explosive expert who wintered at Little America V in 1957. He blasted the foundation for the nuclear power plant at McMurdo Station during USN OpDFrz, 1961.

Guébriant Islands 67°48'S, 68°25'W

Two small islands in the N part of Marguerite Bay, lying 5 mi SE of the SE cape of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Father Guébriant, French missionary to China. Not: De Guebriant Islets.

Guéguen, Mount 65°04'S, 64°00'W

Sharp rocky peak, 365 m, standing 0.25 mi NW of Louise Peak in the N part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for F. Guéguen, stoker on the *Français*, and later the *Pourquoi Pas?*. Not: Guéguen Peak, Sommet F. Gueguen.

Guéguen Peak: see Guéguen, Mount 65°04'S, 64°00'W

Guéguen Point 65°09'S, 64°07'W

Point forming the S end of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, after J. Guéguen, one of the crew the ship *Français* and later, of the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, 1908–10.

Güemes, Ensenada: see Rockpepper Bay 63°08'S, 55°44'W

Guenter Bluff 70°40'S, 159°44'E

A prominent rock bluff on the west side of Pomerantz Tableland, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence A. Guenter, USARP worker in the field of physiopsychology at South Pole Station, 1967–68.

Guépratte Island 64°30'S, 63°00'W

Ice-covered island 1.5 mi long, lying between Anvers and Brabant Islands at the E side of the entrance to Fournier Bay, Palmer Archipelago. This island was first shown on the Friederichsen map of 1895, embodying the 1873–74 explorations of a German expedition under Dallmann. It was later charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it after Captain Guépratte, French Navy. The name Discovery Island, applied in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, has been rejected in favor of the earlier name. Not: Discovery Island, Isla Descubrimiento.

Guernesey, Ile: see Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

Isolated, mainly ice-covered mountain, 1,250 m, standing 6 mi N of the summit of Mount Edgell, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The name "Ile Guernesey" was given in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, after the island of Guernsey off the coast of France. The position of "Ile Guernesey" on the FrAE maps does not agree with that of the mountain described above, but from the FrAE narrative and sketches by Bongrain, FrAE surveyor, it has been determined that this mountain was the feature seen in 1909 by Charcot from a position near the center of the entrance to Marguerite Bay. The mountain was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, but no name was assigned. It was further surveyed by the FIDS in 1948. Not: Ile Guernesey, White Cross Mountain.

Guerrero Glacier 78°32'S, 84°15'W

A glacier about 7 mi long, draining from the SE slopes of Mount Havener to the S side of Taylor Spur, in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for John F. Guerrero, meteorologist at South Pole Station in 1957.

Guesalaga, Bahía: see Curtiss Bay 64°02'S, 60°47'W

Guesalaga Island 64°16'S, 61°59'W

The northern of two islands lying off the E side of Lecointe Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947 for its commander, Capitán de Navío Federico Guesalaga Toro. Not: Bell Island.

Guesalaga Peninsula 62°29'S, 59°40'W

A small, low-lying shingle covered peninsula on the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by Chile for Capt. Federico Guesalaga Toro, leader in 1947 of the Chilean expedition in *Iquique* and *Angamos* which established the permanent Arturo Prat scientific station on this peninsula.

Guest Island: see Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

A snow-covered peninsula about 45 mi long between Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. Mitchell Peak, located on the peninsula, was sighted by the ByrdAE in 1929. This feature was defined and mapped as an island by the USAS in 1940. It was determined to be a peninsula by U.S. Geological Survey cartographers from air photos taken by the U.S. Navy, 1962–65. Named for Amy Guest, contributor to the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Amy Guest Island, Guest Island.

Guettard Range 74°21'S, 63°27'W

A mountain range, 40 mi long and 10 mi wide, located NW of Bowman Peninsula and between the Johnston and Irvine Glaciers,

in the SE extremity of Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. It was mapped from USGS surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for French naturalist and geologist Jean Etienne Guettard, 1715–86. Not: Cordón Martín Fierro.

Guides, The 54°04'S, 36°52'W

Two tussock-covered islands lying off the E side of the entrance to Antarctic Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of South Georgia by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Islotes Los Guías, Los Guías.

Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Island lying 1 mi NE of Prioress Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950; the name "Isla Guido Spano" appears on a 1957 chart and is for Carlos Guido Spano (1829–1918), a famous Argentine poet. Not: Isla Guido Spano, Isla Ruy, Pardonier Island.

Guido Spano, Isla: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Guijarro, Caleta: see Scree Cove 67°34'S, 67°08'W

Guile Island 65°44'S, 65°11'W

Island lying 1 mi SW of Duchaylard Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because, while there appears to be a number of landing places on this island, numerous underwater rocks make approach dangerous.

Guillermína, Bahía: see Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W

Guillermo, Monte: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Gulbrandsen Lake 54°12'S, 36°44'W

Lake 0.5 mi long lying N of Neumayer Glacier in South Georgia. Charted and named "White City" by the Br expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22, but this name is considered unsuitable and has never been used locally. Gulbrandsen Lake was named by the UK-APC in 1957 for Gunnar Gulbrandsen, pattern-maker at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station at Grytviken, 1927–30, carpenter at Stromness, 1945–46, and variously carpenter, dock-foreman, dockmaster, and junior officer at the South Georgia Whaling Co. station, Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1946. Not: White City.

Gulch Island 63°59'S, 61°29'W

Island lying NW of Small Island in the Christiania Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the island is deeply indented. Not: Isla Aragay, Isla Barranco.

Gulfplataët: see Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E

Gull Channel 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Channel 0.1 mi wide between Dynamite Island and Stonington Island, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, and so named by them because numerous sea gulls frequented the channel area.

Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Narrow channel between the E extremity of Adelaide Island and the W coast of Graham Land, separating Hansen and Day Islands

and connecting the heads of Hanusse Bay and Laubeuf Fjord. This area was first explored in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot who, though uncertain of the existence of the channel, sketched its probable position on the charts of the expedition. The channel was first visited and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was resurveyed and given this descriptive name in 1948 by members of the FIDS. Not: Angostura Gullet, Canal Garganta, Charcot Strait, Loubet Strait.

Gulliver Nunatak 66°12'S, 62°40'W

Nunatak with a flat, ice-free summit, 575 m, at the N side of Adie Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for the fictional character in Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, because when viewed from the SE its appearance is suggestive of a man lying on his back with his head toward the south.

Gull Lake 54°17'S, 36°31'W

Lake, 0.15 mi in diameter, lying close to the SW shore of King Edward Cove, 0.5 mi S of the abandoned whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed and named "Möwensee" or "Möven See" (Gull Lake) by A. Szielasko, who visited South Georgia in 1906. The English form Gull Lake was used by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1947, in describing his visit to the lake in November 1912. This latter form, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is approved. Not: Möven See, Möwensee.

Gull Rock: see Gaviotín Rock 63°08'S, 56°01'W

Gunn, Mount 76°52'S, 160°42'E

Massive mountain, 2,465 m, standing in the Convoy Range about 7 mi NW of Mount Gran in Victoria Land. Photographed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them for Bernard M. Gunn, a member of the party.

Gunnar, Cape: see Kater, Cape 63°46'S, 59°54'W

Gunnar Isachsenfjellet: see Isachsen Mountain 72°11'S, 26°15'E

Gunnar Isachsen Mountain: see Isachsen Mountain 72°11'S, 26°15'E

Gunnel Channel 67°06'S, 67°33'W

Channel, 0.5 mi wide and 7 mi long, situated in the S part of Hanusse Bay and separating Hansen Island from the W coast of Graham Land. First observed from the air and roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS who gave this descriptive name. The channel gives a false impression of such narrowness that a boat could not navigate it without scraping her gunnels (gunwales) on either side.

Gunner, Mount 83°32'S, 169°38'E

A partially snow-covered peak (1,430 m) that rises from the southern part of Morris Heights in Queen Alexandra Range. The peak was examined by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68. Named by US-ACAN for John D. Gunner, Ohio State University geologist and a member of the party to this and other Antarctic localities in three summer seasons, 1967–70.

Gunnestadbreen: see Gunnestad Glacier 72°03'S, 23°50'E

Gunnestad Glacier 72°03'S, 23°50'E

Glacier 13 mi long, flowing N between Mount Widerøe and Mount Walnum in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Lt. Alf Gunnestad, pilot with the Norwegian expedition under Lars Christensen, 1933–34. Not: Gunnestadbreen.

Gunn Peaks 73°25'S, 66°36'W

Isolated peaks 9 mi E of Mount Vang in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Gunn, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Gunter, Mount 68°59'S, 66°34'W

A conspicuous mountain (1,970 m) with precipitous black rock cliffs on its W side, rising at the S side of Hariot Glacier, 3 mi E of Briggs Peak, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), English mathematician whose "line of numbers" (1617) was the first step toward a slide rule; in 1620 he published tables of logarithm sines and tangents which revolutionized navigation.

Gurling Glacier 70°34'S, 62°20'W

A glacier draining between Krebs Ridge and Leininger Peak into the SW corner of Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after P. Gurling, BAS surveyor who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

Gurney Point 71°00'S, 67°27'W

Small rocky mass overlooking George VI Sound, rising to 610 m and marking the W extremity of the rock ridge separating Bertram and Ryder Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. The point was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Norman A. Gurney, a member of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Gurnon Peninsula 74°22'S, 110°35'W

A completely ice-covered peninsula about 10 mi long, between Park and Bunner Glaciers in the NE part of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. P.J. Gurnon, USN, a Hercules aircraft commander in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze 1965–67.

Gustav Bull, Mount: see Gustav Bull Mountains 67°51'S, 66°09'E

Gustav Bull Mountains 67°51'S, 66°09'E

A small group of bare, rugged mountain peaks and nunataks, lying 4 mi inland from the coast and 10 mi SW of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers, exploring this coast, made sketches of the land from their vessels and named this group the Gustav Bull Mountains for Capt. Gustav B. Bull, at that time whaling manager of the *Thorshammer*. The BANZARE (1929–31), under Douglas Mawson, made an airplane flight over this area in January 1930, returning for further exploration in February 1931. They gave

names to individual features in the group. Not: Mount Gustav Bull.

Gusty Gully 77°54'S, 161°28'E

A small N-S valley, the upper portion of which is occupied by a glacier, between Mount Kuipers and Knobhead in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader to the area, 1987–88, from the strong winds observed here, similar to Windy Gully located 3 mi to the west.

Guten Begegnung, Vorgebirge der: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Gutenko Mountains 71°40'S, 64°45'W

A large, scattered group of hills, nunataks and small mountains at the south end of Dyer Plateau in central Palmer Land. The feature includes Elliott Hills, Rathbone Hills, Guthridge Nunataks and Blanchard Nunataks. These mountains were seen from the air during flights of Nov. 21 and Dec. 23, 1947, by the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition and are named for Sigmund Gutenko, USN, chief commissary steward with the expedition. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS in 1974. Not: Vincent Gutenko Mountains.

Gutenko Nunataks 76°53'S, 143°40'W

Small, elongated nunataks 1 mi W of Mount Morgan in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made from the West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Sigmund Gutenko, cook and steward at West Base.

Guthridge Nunataks 71°48'S, 64°33'W

A scattered group of sharp peaked nunataks and small mountains, about 22 mi long and 6 mi wide, midway between Rathbone Hills and Blanchard Nunataks in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after Guy G. Guthridge, Director, Polar Information Service, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation; Editor, *Antarctic Journal of the United States*; member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, from 1989 (Chairman from 1994).

Gutiérrez, Bajo: see Gutiérrez Reef 63°18'S, 57°55'W

Gutiérrez Reef 63°18'S, 57°55'W

A reef with 2 fathoms of water over it, located 0.2 mi NNE of the N end of Kopaitic Island in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the second Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1948) after a boatswain by the name Gutiérrez. Not: Bajo Guardián Gutiérrez, Bajo Gutiérrez.

Gubernørens Islands: see Governor Islands 60°30'S, 45°56'W

Guyatt Ridge 80°38'S, 29°27'W

A ridge SW of Wedge Ridge in the S part of Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range. Surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Malcolm J. Guyatt, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1969–71, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1969–70.

Guyer Rock 68°33'S, 69°01'W

Low rock lying 16 mi W of Flyspot Rocks, Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named in 1986 by the UK-APC after Lt. Simon T.G. Guyer, RN, Officer of the Watch at the time HMS *Endurance* grounded on the rock in the 1985–86 season.

Guyou Bay 64°05'S, 62°35'W

Bay 4 mi wide, which indents the W coast of Brabant Island between Claude Point and Metchnikoff Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Capt. Émile Guyou, French Navy, distinguished in the field of naval science and member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Cuyou Bucht.

Guyou Island: see Ménier Island 64°59'S, 63°37'W

Guyou Islands 65°03'S, 63°24'W

Small group of islands lying 2 miles NE of Sonia Point in Flandres Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache (1897–99), and named for Emile Guyou (1843–1915), French mathematician who prepared a report on the magnetic results of the expedition.

Guy Peaks 72°04'S, 99°04'W

A cluster of peaks located 3 mi NE of Mount Borgeson, overlooking Peale Inlet on Thurston Island. Mapped from air photos made by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur W. Guy, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Gwynn Bay 67°05'S, 57°57'E

Bay close W of Hoseason Glacier along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvika (the broad bay). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. A.M. Gwynn, officer in charge at Macquarie Island station in 1949. Not: Breidvika.

Gygra Peak 71°58'S, 3°16'E

A rock peak, 1,980 m, just W of Risen Peak in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Gygra (the giantess).

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Haag, Mount: see Haag Nunataks 77°00'S, 78°18'W

Haag Nunataks 77°00'S, 78°18'W

Three low elevations aligned nearly N-S. The dominant central nunatak and the southern elevation have definite rock exposures; the minor northern elevation may be entirely snow covered. The feature was discovered by the RARE (1947–48), led by Finn Ronne, who named it “Mount Haag” for Joseph Haag, head of Todd Shipyards, New York, which worked on the expedition ship, *Aerial* photographs obtained by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in 1966 show the feature to be a group of nunataks, not a mountain, and the name is amended accordingly by US-ACAN. Not: Mount Haag, Mount Joseph Haag.

Haakon Island: see Dufayel Island 62°10'S, 58°34'W

Haasen, Cape: see Hansen, Cape 60°40'S, 45°35'W

Haas Glacier 85°45'S, 164°55'W

A steep tributary glacier draining northward from Rawson Plateau to enter the S side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Charles G. Haas, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Haban Spur 73°18'S, 163°00'E

A bold rock spur 3 mi N of Scarab Peak, extending NE from the E central part of Tobin Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. The feature was geologically studied by an Ohio State University field party during the 1982–83 season. Named by US-ACAN after Marta A. Haban, a geologist in the party.

Habermehl Peak 71°49'S, 6°55'E

A peak (2,945 m) 3 mi S of Gessner Peak in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the director of the German Weather Service. Remapped from air photos taken by the NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Habermehltoppen.

Habermehltoppen: see Habermehl Peak 71°49'S, 6°55'E

Hachinosu Peak 69°01'S, 39°35'E

A small hill, 45 m high, standing 0.2 mi E of Nishino-ura Cove and marking the highest point on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Hachinosu-yama (beehive peak). Not: Hatinosu Peak.

Hackapike Bay 64°31'S, 62°55'W

Anchorage 4 mi NW of Ryswyck Point, entered W of False Island along the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Hackerman Ridge 72°39'S, 167°46'E

A large mountainous ridge trending N-S between the Gruendler and Rudolph Glaciers, in the Victory Mountains, of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Norman Hackerman, member of National Science Board, 1968–78; Chairman since 1974. He visited Antarctica in 1975 and 1977 as part of his official duties in support of the U.S. scientific program in Antarctica.

Haddington, Mount 64°13'S, 57°38'W

Mountain, 1,630 m, surmounting the central part of James Ross Island. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, Dec. 31, 1842, and named by him for the Earl of Haddington, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Not: Mount Haddington, Mount Ross.

Haddon Bay 63°18'S, 55°44'W

Bay lying immediately E of Mount Alexander along the S coast of Joinville Island. Discovered in January 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship *Active*, one of the Dundee whalers. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953 and named by the UK-APC in 1956 for Prof. Alfred C. Haddon (1855–1940), who helped Dr. W.S. Bruce with his preparations for scientific work with the Dundee whaling expedition.

Häderich, Mount 71°57'S, 6°12'E

A peak (2,885 m) which rises from the eastern part of Häheller-skarvet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name “Häderich-Berg,” after the procurator of the former German Lufthansa Corporation, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this peak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Hades Terrace 73°41'S, 163°30'E

A steep, mainly ice-covered bluff along the E side of Campbell Glacier, situated just W of Vulcan Hills in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, presumably from Greek mythology.

Haddington, Mount: see Haddington, Mount 64°13'S, 57°38'W

Hadley Peak 85°01'S, 90°40'W

A peak (2,660 m) surmounting the escarpment at the N edge of Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Jarvis B. Hadley of USCS, then Chief of the Branch of Regional Geology in the Eastern U.S. and administrator of USGS geology programs in Antarctica.

Hadley Point 73°55'S, 113°58'W

The NE point of Murray Foreland, Martin Peninsula, on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. The point lies 5 mi SE of Cape Herlacher. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Richard C. Hadley, USN, who wintered at McMurdo Station in 1959 and other years through 1977; in charge of supply functions at McMurdo during last deployment.

Hadley Upland 68°29'S, 66°24'W

A triangular shaped remnant plateau with an undulating surface (1,500–1,900 m) in southern Graham Land. It is bounded by Windy Valley and the Martin, Gibbs and Lammers Glaciers. The existence of this upland was known to the USAS, 1939–41, F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund having travelled along Lammers and Gibbs Glaciers in Jan. 1941. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948–50 and 1958. Named by UK-APC after John Hadley (1682–1744), English mathematician who, at the same time as Thomas Godfrey,

independently invented the quadrant (the forerunner of the sextant), in 1730–31.

Haefeli Glacier 67°18'S, 66°23'W

Glacier, 2 mi wide and 6 mi long, situated at the NW side of Finsterwalder Glacier and flowing SSW toward the head of Lallemand Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. With Finsterwalder and Klebelsberg Glaciers, its mouth merges with Sharp Glacier where the latter enters the fjord. First surveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS and named by them for Robert Haefeli, Swiss glaciologist.

Haffner Glacier 71°28'S, 169°24'E

A small glacier discharging into Berg Bay along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Col. Haffner, Director of the Government Survey of Norway.

Hageman Peak 71°43'S, 70°48'W

Peak rising to c. 940 m at the NW end of Staccato Peaks, Alexander Island. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Roger H. Hageman, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, USN OpDFrz, 1969.

Hager, Mount 70°53'S, 162°48'E

Mountain (2,420 m) located 6 mi W of Mount Cantello in Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence L. Hager, geophysicist at the South Pole Station, 1967–68.

Hagerty Peak 75°17'S, 68°11'W

Peak in the SE extremity of the Sweeney Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Cornelius J. Hagerty, photographer with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1960.

Hagey Ridge 74°57'S, 134°56'W

High snow-covered ridge, between Björnert Cliffs and Johnson Glacier, forming the E end of McDonald Heights on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The ridge was first photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald W. Hagey, USN, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station in 1969.

Haggerty Hill 77°57'S, 164°12'E

A mostly ice-free peak, 1,100 m, standing 0.5 mi SE of Salmon Hill and immediately N of the snout of Salmon Glacier, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Patrick R. Haggerty of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who managed logistics and construction activities at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station, Siple Station and various field camps during the 1970's and 1990's. He introduced female construction workers to the U.S. Antarctic Program for the first time during the 1978–79 season, and implemented computer based construction scheduling in the 1990's.

Haggitts Pillar 67°24'S, 179°55'W

A column of rock (65 m) in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 0.1 mi W of Scott Island and some 315 mi NNE of Cape Adare, Victoria Land. Discovered in December 1902 by Capt. William R. Colbeck, RNR, commander of the *Morning*, relief ship to the BrNAE,

1901–04, under Scott. The name was used on official charts of the BrNAE drawn by Lt. George F.A. Mulock. Not: Haggitt's Pillar.

Haggitt's Pillar: see Haggitts Pillar 67°24'S, 179°55'W

Hag Pike 68°57'S, 66°59'W

A conspicuous rock column (710 m) on the N side of Wordie Ice Shelf near the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Together with the mountain to the N, it forms the W side of the mouth of Harlot Glacier. Photographed from the air by BGLE, 1937, and by RARE, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50, and 1958. The name by UK-APC is descriptive, "hag" being the stump of a tree which remains after felling.

Håhellerbotnen Cirque 71°54'S, 6°05'E

A large cirque on the E side of Håhellerregga Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Håhellerbotnen (the shark cave cirque).

Håhellerregga Ridge 71°52'S, 5°58'E

An irregular rock ridge just N of Håhellerskalvet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Håhellerregga (the shark cave ridge).

Håhelleren Cove 71°55'S, 6°04'E

A cove indenting the N side of Håhellerskarvet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Håhelleren (the shark cave).

Håhellerskarvet 71°57'S, 6°08'E

A broad, partially ice-covered mountain, 2,910 m, between Austreskorve and Lunde Glaciers in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Håhellerskarvet (the shark cave mountain).

Hahn, Mount 69°17'S, 70°09'W

A mountain (c. 1,100 m) between Walter Glacier and Hampton Glacier at the head of Schokalsky Bay, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Gerald L. Hahn, USN, LC-130 aircraft pilot, USN OpDFrz, 1975 and 1976.

Hahn Island 78°15'S, 164°58'E

Island 1 mi long, lying 7 mi N of Mount Discovery, on the E side of Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Cdr. James Hahn, USN, public information officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, for several years preceding 1963.

Haigh Nunatak 71°15'S, 71°13'E

A low peak 12 mi NE of Pickering Nunatak on the E side of the mouth of Lambert Glacier. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Visited by a geological party of the SovAE in January 1966. Named by ANCA for J. Haigh, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1965, who accompanied the SovAE party.

Haigh Point 64°55'S, 63°06'W

A point W of Mount Banck, Danco Coast, forming the N entrance point of Thomas Cove (q.v.). Named by UK-APC in association

with the cove after Dorothy Haigh, Head, Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1948–70, with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps.

Hailstorm Island 66°13'S, 110°37'E

Rocky island, 0.25 mi long, between Cameron Island and the E end of Burnett Island in the central part of Swain Islands. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Radioman Kenneth J. Hailstorm, USN, a Naval support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Hainaut Island: see D'Hainaut Island 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Haines Glacier 73°21'S, 62°33'W

Glacier 4 mi wide, flowing in a SE direction and joining Meinardus Glacier immediately E of Mount Barkow, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for William C. Haines, American meteorologist and member of the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35, and joint author of the meteorological reports of these two expeditions.

Haines Mountains 77°34'S, 146°20'W

Range of ice-capped mountains trending NW-SE for about 25 mi and forming the SW wall of Hammond Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934, and named for William C. Haines, meteorologist of the ByrdAE (1928–30 and 1933–35).

Håkollen Island 67°00'S, 57°15'E

Island 1 mi long, rising to 100 m, lying in the SW part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Håkollen (the shark knoll). Not: Shark Island.

Håkonbandet: see Håkon Col 71°54'S, 8°52'E

Håkon Col 71°54'S, 8°52'E

A col at the S side of Saether Crags in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Håkon Saether, medical officer with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Håkonbandet.

Hale, Mount 78°04'S, 86°19'W

Mountain (3,595 m) standing 1.5 mi NW of Mount Davis in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Daniel P. Hale, auroral physicist at Byrd Station and member of the traverse party.

Hale Glacier 72°12'S, 100°48'W

Glacier about 6 mi long, located just E of Mount Simpson on Thurston Island and flowing SW to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Bill J. Hale, USN, helicopter pilot aboard USS *Burton Island* who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in February 1960.

Hales Peak 64°08'S, 62°09'W

A peak rising from the northeast shoulder of Mount Cabeza in the northeast part of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. Mapped

from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Stephen Hales (1677–1761), English curate of Teddington, who first estimated blood pressure, and made important advances in hygiene.

Haley Glacier 71°33'S, 61°50'W

A glacier, 8 mi long, draining SE along the N side of Rowley Massif into Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Philip H. Haley, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1973.

Half Black Peak 71°47'S, 163°40'E

A peak 2 mi NE of Mount Edixon, rising to over 2,000 m in the SE part of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Descriptively named in 1983 by the NZ-APC on the proposal of M.G. Laird, because of the proximity of All Black Peak (q.v.) and from the color of this peak, half black rock and half snow.

Half Century Nunatak 85°22'S, 178°50'W

A prominent nunatak, displaying a high east-facing rock escarpment, located 4 mi N of Dismal Buttress at the W side of upper Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) which, near this nunatak, celebrated the 50th anniversary of Amundsen reaching the South Pole.

Half Dome Nunatak 82°27'S, 159°14'E

Nunatak lying 2 mi S of Cobham Range, at the mouth of Lucy Glacier. So named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because it is rounded on one side and cut into sheer cliffs on the other side.

Hal Flood, Mount: see Berlin, Mount 76°03'S, 135°52'W

Hal Flood Bay: see Okuma Bay 77°50'S, 158°20'W

Hal Flood Range: see Flood Range 76°03'S, 134°30'W

Half Moon Beach 62°29'S, 60°47'W

Small beach lying 1 mi SE of Scarborough Castle on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This descriptive name was recorded by Robert Fildes, who had sealers working here in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

Halfmoon Bluff 85°13'S, 175°38'W

A rock bluff overlooking the E side of Shackleton Glacier, rising immediately N of the mouth of Brunner Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because its sheer cliffs and crescent shaped top give it the appearance of a half moon.

Half Moon Island 62°36'S, 59°55'W

Crescent-shaped island 1.25 mi long, lying in the entrance to Moon Bay on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821. The name, which suggests its shape, appears on a chart based upon a 1935 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Isla Media Luna, Johnsons Island.

Half-ration Névé 73°01'S, 163°30'E

A large névé at the head of Aviator Glacier in Victoria Land. It is largely enclosed on the W side by the Mesa Range. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because its resupply was delayed several days by blizzards and the party was limited to reduced rations.

Halfthree Point 62°14'S, 58°57'W

Point forming the SE end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935.

Halfway Island 64°45'S, 64°12'W

Island lying 2.5 mi NW of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. The name arose because the island lies halfway between Arthur Harbor and Cape Monaco, a route frequently traveled by boat by members of the FIDS at the Arthur Harbor station.

Halfway Nunatak 78°23'S, 161°06'E

An isolated nunatak on the W side of The Landing, and almost in the center of the upper Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and descriptively named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Hålisen Glacier 72°02'S, 8°51'E

A cirque glacier between Hålisrimen Peak and Hålisstonga Peak in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hålisen (the slippery ice).

Hålishalsen Saddle 72°07'S, 9°04'E

An ice saddle between the Kurze Mountains and the interior ice plateau close southward, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hålishalsen (the slippery ice neck).

Hålisrimen Peak 72°01'S, 8°52'E

Peak, 2,655 m, rising 2 mi NW of Hålisstonga Peak in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hålisrimen (the slippery ice frost).

Hålisstonga Peak 72°02'S, 8°57'E

Peak, 2,780 m, marking the S end of the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hålisstonga.

Hall, Mount 84°55'S, 170°22'W

A rock peak (2,430 m) standing 1.5 mi SW of Mount Daniel, surmounting the snow-covered, tabular mountain block which forms the S end of Lillie Range, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–38) under A.P. Crary, and named by him for Lt. Cdr. Ray E. Hall, USN, pilot of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze Operations.

Hall Cliff 71°59'S, 68°37'W

A sandstone cliff 1 mi long, located along the S side of Saturn Glacier and 1 mi W of Citadel Bastion in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after Asaph Hall (1829–1907), the American astronomer who contributed toward the discovery of Saturn and also discovered the satellites of the planet Mars.

Halle Flat 76°40'S, 159°50'E

A relatively flat area just southward of Coxcomb Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills

Expedition, 1964. They gave the name after Thore G. Halle whose pioneering work (1913) on Antarctic fossil plants forms part of the scientific reports on Otto Nordenskjöld's Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901–04.

Haller Rocks 64°04'S, 62°06'W

Small group of rocks in the E part of Bouquet Bay, lying 2 mi NW of the SW end of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Albrecht von Haller (1708–77), Swiss physiologist who made important contributions to medical knowledge (e.g., mechanism of heartbeat, action of bile).

Hallet, Cape: see Hallett, Cape 72°19'S, 170°16'E

Hallett, Cape 72°19'S, 170°16'E

A bold rock cape forming the north tip of Hallett Peninsula, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Thomas R. Hallett, purser on one of the expedition ships, the *Erebus*. Not: Cape Hallett.

Hallett Peninsula 72°30'S, 170°10'E

Triangular, dome-shaped peninsula, 20 mi long, with 1,500 m cliffs on its E. seaboard side and 300 m on its W side. The peninsula extends from Cape Hallett to Cape Wheatstone and is joined to the mainland by a narrow ridge between Tucker Glacier and Edisto Inlet. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because Hallett station on Seabee Hook was established at the N end of the peninsula.

Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W

A mountain, largely ice-covered, with a steep, rocky northern face, situated 27 mi SW of Neumayer Cliffs in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named for Stig E. Hallgren, photographer with NBSAE. Not: Hallgrenskarvet.

Hallgrenskarvet: see Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W

Hall Island 54°00'S, 38°08'W

A small, steep-sided, tussock-covered island between Verdant Islands and Proud Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30. Named by UK-APC after Cdr. Geoffrey P.D. Hall, RN, Commanding Officer of HMS *Owen* which surveyed the area in 1960–61.

Hall Nunatak 78°59'S, 87°24'W

A small nunatak about 2 mi southeastward of Thomas Nunatak, situated along the ice escarpment at the head of Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains (1963–64) for George S. Hall, helicopter crew chief with the USA 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party.

Hall Nunatak: see Neff Nunatak 74°58'S, 72°08'W

Hall Nunataks 70°48'S, 66°45'E

A group of four nunataks about 6 mi ESE of Mount Bunt in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for R.G. Hall, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1964.

Hall Peak 79°29'S, 83°45'W

A peak, 2,170 m, in the Heritage Range, surmounting the dividing ridge at the upper reaches of Rennell Glacier, Schmidt Glacier and Larson Valley. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Walter D.M. (Mike) Hall, geologist with the party.

Hall Peninsula 62°46'S, 61°14'W

Small peninsula 2 mi SW of President Head on the E side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Basil Halls Island was applied to Snow Island by James Weddell in 1820–23, for Capt. Basil Hall, RN (1788–1844). Hall Peninsula was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell's name on the island.

Hall Ridge 70°42'S, 63°12'W

A low, snow-covered ridge 5 mi S of the Eland Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Phillip L. Hall, U.S. Army, Assistant Civil Engineering Officer on the staff of the Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Hall Rock 76°51'S, 159°20'E

A large rock located 2 mi NW of Carapace Nunatak at the edge of the polar plateau of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Bradford A. Hall who, with Harold W. Borns, did research on the so-called Mawson Tillite in this vicinity, 1968–69.

Halpern Point 63°18'S, 57°50'W

A point on the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula directly south of the eastern part of the Duroch Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Martin Halpern of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, leader of the field party which geologically mapped this area, 1961–62.

Halsknappane Hills 72°04'S, 6°01'E

A group of low rock hills just W of Skorgehalsen Saddle in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Halsknappane (the neck buttons).

Halverson Peak 71°47'S, 164°44'E

A peak (1,710 m) which marks the E side of the terminus of Rawle Glacier, in the King Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jack E. Halverson, USN, chief electronics technician and member of the McMurdo Station party, 1967.

Halvfarryggen Ridge 71°10'S, 6°40'W

A broad snow-covered ridge separating the Ekström and Jelbart Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by the NBSAE, 1949–52. They referred to the feature as "Isrygg" (ice ridge), but it was subsequently named Halvfarryggen (the half way ridge) by NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Isrugg, Plato Khal'vfarryggen.

Hamarglovene Crevasses 71°56'S, 5°05'E

A crevasse field in lower Vestreskorve Glacier just E of Hamarøya Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarglovene (the hammer clefts).

Hamarøya Mountain 71°56'S, 4°57'E

An isolated ice-free mountain in the middle of the mouth of Vestreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarøya (the hammer island).

Hamaröygalten: see Sheehan Islands 67°22'S, 59°46'E

Hamarskaftet Nunataks 71°50'S, 4°58'E

A row of nunataks about 5 mi long, lying 2 mi NW of Swarthamaren Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarskaftet (the hammer handle).

Hamarskorvene Bluff 72°01'S, 5°14'E

A rock and ice bluff just E of Kvithamaren Cliff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarskorvene.

Hamartind Peak 72°33'S, 0°39'E

A peak at the E extremity of Hamrane Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hamartind (the crag peak).

Hamberg Fluss: see Penguin River 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Hamberg Glacier 54°21'S, 36°31'W

Glacier which flows in an ENE direction from the NE side of Mount Sugartop to the W side of the head of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Axel Hamberg, Swedish geographer, mineralogist and Arctic explorer. Not: Hamburg Glacier.

Hamberg Lake: see Hamberg Lakes 54°19'S, 36°31'W

Hamberg Lakes 54°19'S, 36°31'W

Two adjoining lakes lying near the N outlet of Hamberg Glacier, 1 mi W of Moraine Fjord, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The name derives from nearby Hamberg Glacier, and was given by A. Szielasko who explored this vicinity in 1906. Not: Hamberg Lake, Hamberg See.

Hamberg See: see Hamberg Lakes 54°19'S, 36°31'W

Hamblin Glacier 66°24'S, 65°07'W

Glacier flowing to the SE side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Theodore Hamblin (1890–1952), English optician who in the 1930's helped in the evolution of the first satisfactory snow goggle design.

Hambourg Bay: see Hamburg Bay 64°30'S, 63°57'W

Hamburg Bay 64°30'S, 63°57'W

Bay indenting the NW coast of Anvers Island immediately S of Bonnier Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered but incompletely defined by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, who named it for Hamburg, Germany, home port of the expedition. The bay was more accurately mapped by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Not: Hambourg Bay.

Hamburg Glacier: see Hamberg Glacier 54°21'S, 36°31'W

Hamer Hill 64°32'S, 59°35'W

A hill (505 m) on the eastern edge of the central mountain mass of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC for Richard D. Hamer, BAS geologist, Rothera Station, 1978–79 and 1980–81, who worked in the area.

Hamilton, Kap: see Hamilton Point 64°22'S, 57°18'W

Hamilton, Mount 80°40'S, 158°17'E

A mountain, 1,990 m, standing at the E edge of Kent Plateau, 7 mi S of Mount Tuatara, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, who served on Arctic voyages (1850–54) and was a member of the Ship Committee for this expedition.

Hamilton, Mount 85°44'S, 151°53'W

A mountain 1,410 m, which marks the W end of the Tapley Mountains, standing at the E side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould in December 1929. Visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for G.C. Hamilton, general manager of the McClatchy Newspapers, of Sacramento, CA, who was a contributor to the expedition.

Hamilton Bay 54°48'S, 35°54'W

Small bay at the mouth of Salomon Glacier, indenting the SE coast of South Georgia 0.4 mi NE of the mouth of Drygalski Fjord. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for James E. Hamilton (1893–1957), Colonial Naturalist to the Falkland Islands, who was seconded for service with the Discovery Investigations, 1925–28.

Hamilton Bluff 69°44'S, 73°56'E

A rock bluff on the coast of Antarctica, about 2 mi W of Palmer Point and 10 mi W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by I.R. McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party, 1969. Named by ANCA for R. Hamilton, helicopter pilot with ANARE (*Nella Dan*) in 1968.

Hamilton Cliff 85°01'S, 90°18'W

An imposing rock cliff that rises more than 600 m and forms the NE extremity of Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Warren B. Hamilton, USGS representative in charge of geologic studies in the McMurdo Sound dry valley area, 1958–59.

Hamilton Glacier 82°40'S, 160°15'E

A glacier about 12 mi long flowing from the NW slopes of Markham Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range into Nimrod Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) for W.M. Hamilton, Sec. of the New Zealand Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Hamilton Ice Piedmont 74°30'S, 110°18'W

An ice piedmont, 8 mi wide, to the E of Wyatt Hill, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66.

Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Robert Hamilton, meteorologist, University of California, Davis; USARP Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Hamilton Point 64°22'S, 57°18'W

Flat-topped point marking the S side of the entrance to Markham Bay on the SE side of James Ross Island. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, who named it Cape Hamilton after Capt. W.A.B. Hamilton, RN, then private secretary to the Earl of Haddington, and later Second Secretary to the Admiralty. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for the feature than cape. Not: Kap Hamilton.

Hammer Hill 61°04'S, 55°21'W

The most northerly hill on Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, situated just S of Cape Yelcho. So named by the U.K. joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, as being descriptive of the appearance of the feature. Not: Colina Martillo.

Hammer Point 62°20'S, 59°39'W

A point 0.5 mi SW of Catharina Point, NW Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. Descriptively named by UK-APC following aerial photography of Robert Island by FIDASE, 1956, and BAS field work, 1975–76. Not: Punta Clothier.

Hammersly, Cape 66°28'S, 115°03'E

An ice-covered cape midway between Williamson and Totten Glaciers on Budd Coast. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for George W. Hammersly, Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1833–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Hammerstad Reef 54°13'S, 37°25'W

Reef 1.5 mi S of Cape Rosa, lying in the N part of the entrance to Queen Maud Bay off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Thorleif Hammerstad, a sealer of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca*, Grytviken, for several years beginning in 1946.

Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

Glacier on the NE side of the Haines Mountains, flowing NW for about 40 mi to Sulzberger Ice Shelf in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for John Hays Hammond, American mining engineer and philanthropist. Not: Hammond Inlet, John Hayes Hammond Inlet, John Hays Hammond Glacier.

Hammond Inlet: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

Hamm Peak 69°43'S, 74°08'E

A small rock peak just back from the coast, standing close S of Strover Peak and 6 mi WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for G.F. Hamm, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1968, who established a survey station on the feature.

Hamna Bay 69°16'S, 39°41'E

A sheltered bay that indents the W side of Langhovde Hills on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers

from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hamna (the harbor).

Hamna Icefall 69°17'S, 39°43'E

An icefall which descends to the S end of Hamna Bay immediately E of Hamnenabben Head, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name was adopted by JARE Headquarters in 1963 in association with Hamna Bay.

Hamnenabben Head 69°17'S, 39°41'E

A bare rock headland which forms the S shore of Hamna Bay along the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hamnenabben (the harbor crag) in association with Hamna Bay.

Hamner Nunatak 78°33'S, 157°56'E

Nunatak lying W of the Warren Range, 5 mi WNW of Wise Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Karl C. Hamner, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1960–61.

Hampson, Mount 66°48'S, 51°11'E

Mountain 1 mi N of Mount Rhodes, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.V. Hampson, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Hampton, Mount 76°29'S, 125°48'W

An impressive mountain (3,325 m) with a circular ice-filled crater occupying much of the summit area. It is the northernmost of the extinct volcanoes which comprise the Executive Committee Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for Ruth Hampton, Dept. of the Interior member of the USAS Executive Committee. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60.

Hampton Bluffs 64°25'S, 59°18'W

A group of three rock bluffs on the E side of Larsen Inlet, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Ian F.G. Hampton, FIDS physiologist at Hope Bay in 1959 and 1960.

Hampton Glacier 69°20'S, 70°05'W

Glacier in the NE part of Alexander Island, 25 mi long and 5 mi wide, which flows NNE along the W wall of Douglas Range to Schokalsky Bay. First photographed from the air during a flight up this glacier in 1937 by the BGLE. The mouth of the glacier was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and later named for Wilfred E. Hampton of the BGLE, 1934–37, who piloted the airplane that made the above mentioned flight in 1937.

Hampton Ridge 83°52'S, 167°02'E

A ridge about 10 mi long in Queen Alexandra Range, running N from Pagoda Peak between Montgomerie and Mackellar Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. William C. Hampton, commanding officer of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Expedition, 1964–65.

Hamrane Heights 72°32'S, 0°36'E

Ice-free heights between Skarsdalen Valley and Hei Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the

air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hamrane (the crags).

Hamrehovden: see Trethewry Point 67°23'S, 59°47'E

Hamreneset: see Bertha Island 67°23'S, 59°39'E

Hanchild Beach: see Fairchild Beach 53°04'S, 73°39'E

Hancox, Mount 72°38'S, 166°59'E

A prominent mountain (3,245 m) about 6 mi SE of Mount Burton, rising above the north margin of Malta Plateau in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier geology party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for G.T. Hancox, senior geologist with the party in this area.

Handel Ice Piedmont 70°20'S, 71°00'W

Large ice piedmont lying N and W of Colbert Mountains, between Haydn and Schubert Inlets on the W-central coast of Alexander Island. Apparently first seen from the air by the USAS in 1940 but not separately mapped. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for George Frederick Handel (1685–1759), German composer.

Hand Glacier 72°58'S, 168°05'E

A deeply entrenched valley glacier that drains the E slopes of Malta Plateau and flows E along the S side of Clapp Ridge into the Borchgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cadet H. Hand, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Handle, The 78°00'S, 161°59'E

An elongated massif 1.5 mi SW of Table Mountain in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. The feature was descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS field party leader in the area, 1987–88. Its size and position in relation to an associated ridge suggest a handle to a sickle.

Handler Ridge 72°30'S, 167°00'E

A prominent ridge about 10 mi long which serves as a divide between Croll Glacier and the upper portion of Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in 1969 for Dr. Philip Handler, then Chairman, National Science Board and President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Handsley, Mount 77°56'S, 161°33'E

A subsidiary rock peak on the Knobhead massif in Victoria Land. It rises 1.5 mi SSE of Knobhead and overlooks the upper part of Ferrar Glacier from the northwest. Named in 1969 by the NZ-APC after Jesse Handsley, member of the *Discovery* crew of Capt. Robert Scott's expedition, who accompanied Scott, Evans, Feather, Skelton and Lashly on the major sledging journey up the Ferrar and Taylor Glaciers in 1903.

Handsley Valley 77°55'S, 161°36'E

A small ice-free valley between Knobhead and Mount Handsley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZGB in 1993 in association with Mount Handsley.

Hanessian Foreland 74°42'S, 135°15'W

A relatively low, snow-covered foreland or peninsula, over 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It extends seaward between Siniff Bay and the western end of Getz Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after John Hanessian, Jr. (1925–74), of George Washington University, Washington DC, noted authority on political science and international affairs. At the time of his death he was on leave to the National Science Foundation. From 1954–58, he served on the National Academy of Sciences staff and made substantial contribution to the Committee on Polar Research in the planning and carrying out of the US-IGY program.

Hanka Island 64°51'S, 62°49'W

Small island lying near the head of Leith Cove, Paradise Harbor, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was applied by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who visited this area in the whaler *Hanka* in 1913–14.

Hannah Island 76°39'S, 148°48'W

An ice-covered island in Marshall Archipelago, lying between Hutchinson Island and Guest Peninsula within Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for J.P. Hannah, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Hannah Peak 82°36'S, 53°10'W

A sharp peak at the SW end of Dufek Massif 2 mi NNE of Walker Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James L. Hannah, construction electrician, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957 and McMurdo Station in 1961.

Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Walker Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer *Hannah* of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands and was wrecked there on Dec. 25, 1820. Not: Punta Ribes, Punta Suboficial Ribes.

Hannah Ridge 83°36'S, 55°10'W

A narrow, arc-shaped rock ridge, 5 mi long, extending westward from Washington Escarpment just north of Brown Ridge, in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward L. Hannah, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Hannam Islands 66°55'S, 142°58'E

Three small islands lying in the eastern part of Commonwealth Bay, midway between Cape Denison and Cape Gray. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for Walter H. Hannam, wireless telegrapher with the expedition.

Hannan Glacier: see Molle Glacier 67°31'S, 47°10'E

Hannan Ice Shelf 67°36'S, 47°35'E

An ice shelf 18 mi wide on the coast of Enderby Land. The ice shelf is nourished by Molle and Kichenside Glaciers and borders McKinnon Island on all but its N side. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited in October 1957 by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear. Named by ANCA for F.T. Hannan, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Hannon Hill 77°50'S, 163°38'E

A bare rock hill (1,110 m) on the W side of the terminus of Amos Glacier, at the juncture with Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Timothy J. Hannon, cartographer, USGS; leader of the two man USGS team working jointly out of Vanda Station with a N.Z. team in the 1988–89 season to establish new geodetic controls and observe old stations in the McMurdo Dry Valleys; relocated the position of the Geographic South Pole.

Hansen, Cape 60°40'S, 45°35'W

Cape which separates Marshall and Iceberg Bays on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a running survey of the islands in 1912–13 by Petter Sørllle, Norwegian whaling captain. Not: Cape Haasen, Cape H. Hansen.

Hansen, Mount 71°28'S, 12°09'E

Mountain, 1,895 m, standing 1 mi N of Kare Bench and just NW of Daykovaya Peak at the N extremity of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Kåre Hansen, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Hansenhovden.

Hansen, Mount: see Henson, Mount 84°50'S, 168°21'W

Hansenbreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Glacier 15 mi long, flowing N along the W side of Mount Nils Larsen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and remapped by them in greater detail in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47. Named for H.E. Hansen, Norwegian cartographer who compiled these and other maps for Norwegian Antarctic expeditions. Not: Hansen Glacier, H.E. Hansenbreen.

Hansen Glacier 78°21'S, 84°33'W

A tributary glacier 10 mi long, flowing NE from Mount Tuck to join Dater Glacier, in the Sentinet Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert L. Hansen, meteorologist at South Pole Station in 1957.

Hansen Glacier: see Hansenbreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Hansenhovden: see Hansen, Mount 71°28'S, 12°09'E

Hansen Inlet 75°15'S, 63°40'W

Ice-filled inlet between Capes Schlossbach and Cox, along the E coast and near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for B. Lyle Hansen who, with Herbert T. Ueda, was in charge of the deep-core drilling program at Byrd Station for several seasons, 1966–69.

Hansen Island 67°06'S, 67°37'W

Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately N of The Gullet at the head of Hanusse Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, who used the provisional name North Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and was renamed in 1954 by the UK-APC for Leganger H. Hansen, manager at Messrs. Chr.

Salvesen's whaling station at Leith Harbor, South Georgia, 1916–37, who gave great assistance to the BGLE, 1934–37. Not: Isla Tegualda, North Island.

Hansen Mountains 68°16'S, 58°47'E

A large group of nunataks lying 55 mi S of Stefansson Bay and extending 25 mi in a NW-SE direction. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named for H.E. Hansen, Norwegian cartographer who compiled the maps for this and other Norwegian Antarctic expeditions. Not: Gora Khansen.

Hansen Nunatak 74°48'S, 162°20'E

A prominent beehive-shaped nunatak, 965 m, near the terminus of Reeves Glacier, rising above the middle of the glacier about 3 mi NE of Mount Larsen and 3 mi NW of Teall Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, the area was more fully explored by the BrAE, 1907–09, which named this feature.

Hansen Point 54°08'S, 36°41'W

Point lying between Factory and Harbour Points on the W side of Leith Harbor, Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of surveys by DI personnel in 1927 and 1929, and is probably for Leganger Hansen, manager of the whaling station at Leith Harbor at that time.

Hansen Rocks 67°30'S, 62°54'E

A group of five small islands lying just N of Holme Bay and the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about 1 mi NE of Sawert Rocks. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for Capt. B.T. Hansen, master of the *Nella Dan* for ANARE relief voyages in 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1972.

Hansen Spur 86°13'S, 159°33'W

A spur, 8 mi long, descending from the NW side of Nilsen Plateau of the Queen Maud Mountains and terminating at the edge of Amundsen Glacier just E of Olsen Crags. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ludvig Hansen, a member of the sea party aboard the *Fram* on Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount L. Hansen," a name applied for an unidentified mountain in the general area. Not: Mount L. Hansen, Mount Ludwig Hansen.

Hans-Martin Nunatak 71°37'S, 8°56'E

An isolated nunatak about 3 mi S of Henriksen Nunataks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Hans-Martin Henriksen, meteorological assistant with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Hans-Martinsteinen.

Hans-Martinsteinen: see Hans-Martin Nunatak 71°37'S, 8°56'E

Hanson, Mount 85°28'S, 147°26'W

A mountain rising to 800 m, standing 1 mi SE of Supporting Party Mountain in the Harold Byrd Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by R. Admiral Byrd for Malcolm P. Hanson, chief radio engineer of the expedition, and a pioneer in the development of radio communication apparatus for polar regions.

Hanson, Mount: see Hanson Peak 71°21'S, 170°18'E

Hanson Hill 63°35'S, 58°49'W

A snow-covered hill (900 m) with two lower summits, one to the N and one to the S, standing 4 mi SE of Cape Roquemaurel on Trinity Peninsula. This hill was roughly charted but left unnamed by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville in March 1838. In 1948, the UK-APC gave the name "Thanaron Hill" to the feature. Their action followed a 1946 search by the FIDS which failed to identify a coastal point in the vicinity to which d'Urville had given the name "Cap Thanaron." The latter feature (now Thanaron Point) was subsequently identified. In 1963, the UK-APC renamed the hill described after Thomas A. Hanson, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay, 1957–59. Not: Thanaron Hill.

Hanson Peak 71°21'S, 170°18'E

A small peak (1,255 m) 4 mi S of Cape Adare in the N part of Adare Peninsula. Named by the NZ-APC after Nikolai Hanson, member of the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who was the first man known to have died on the Antarctic mainland (at Cape Adare, Oct. 14, 1899). Hanson's grave surmounts nearby Cape Adare. Not: Mount Hanson.

Hanson Ridge 77°17'S, 163°19'E

Prominent ice-free ridge situated 3 mi NW of Spike Cape, near the center of Wilson Piedmont Glacier in Victoria Land. The feature was "Black Ridge" on maps of the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, but that name is already in use in Victoria Land. In order to avoid identical names it was renamed in 1964 by the US-ACAN for Kirby J. Hanson, meteorologist at the South Pole Station, 1958. Not: Black Ridge.

Hanssen, Mount 85°59'S, 164°28'W

An ice-covered mountain distinguished by a sharp peak, 3,280 m, standing at the southernmost point of Rawson Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Capt. Roald Amundsen while enroute to the South Pole in November 1911, and named by him for Helmer Hanssen, deputy leader of the South Pole Party. Not: Mount Helmer Hanssen.

Hanusse Bay 66°57'S, 67°30'W

Broad bay, 20 mi long in a general N-S direction, lying between the northern portions of Adelaide Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula. Discovered and first charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for the Dir. of the Hydrographic Service of the French Navy. Not: Hanusse Fiord.

Hanusse Fiord: see Hanusse Bay 66°57'S, 67°30'W

Hånuten: see Shark Peak 68°03'S, 62°41'E

Håppetvik: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Happy Valley 75°22'S, 72°40'W

An ice-filled valley, 3 mi wide and over 10 mi long, lying within the horseshoe-shaped confines of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. The name originated as a field name of the University of Wisconsin Traverse Party, 1965–66, which surveyed this area.

Harald Bay 69°12'S, 157°45'E

A bay about 4 mi wide indenting the coast between Archer Point and Williamson Head. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of ANARE (*Magga Dan*) on Feb. 20, 1959. Named

by ANCA for Capt. Harald Møller Pederson, master of the *Magga Dan* during the expedition. Not: Harold Bay.

Harbord Glacier 75°55'S, 162°24'E

A glacier flowing along the S side of Mount George Murray. It enters the Ross Sea S of Whitmer Peninsula where it forms Harbord Glacier Tongue. The name derives from the glacier tongue, which was named by Ernest Shackleton for A.E. Harbord, second officer of the *Nimrod* during the last year of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E

A glacier tongue forming the seaward extension of Harbord Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907–09, at which time it extended about 5 mi into the Ross Sea. Named by Shackleton for A.E. Harbord, second officer of the *Nimrod* for the last year of the expedition. Not: Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue, Harbord Ice Tongue.

Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue: see Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E

Harbord Ice Tongue: see Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E

Harbor Point: see Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Harbour Glacier 64°49'S, 63°26'W

A through glacier 3 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying on the NW side of Wiencke Island and extending in a NE direction from Port Lockroy to the cove 1 mi E of Noble Peak, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BeigAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Charted in 1944 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its proximity to the harbor of Port Lockroy.

Harbour Heights: see Arrival Heights 77°49'S, 166°39'E

Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Point separating Leith and Stromness Harbors, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. This descriptive name was in use as early as 1920 and was probably applied by whalers operating from Stromness Bay. Not: Harbor Point, Punta Puerto.

Harcourt, Cape 54°29'S, 35°58'W

The E extremity of Harcourt Island on the N coast of South Georgia, forming the N side of the entrance to Royal Bay. The name dates back to at least 1920 and is now well established. Not: Cape Royal.

Harcourt, Mount 83°49'S, 172°25'E

A mountain, 1,535 m, standing 5 mi E of Mount Kyffin at the N end of Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Harcourt, Mount: see Vernon Harcourt, Mount 72°32'S, 169°55'E

Harcourt Island 54°29'S, 35°58'W

A small island at the N side of the entrance to Royal Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Cape Harcourt, the easternmost point of this island.

Hard Head 54°03'S, 37°58'W

High tussock-topped headland 0.2 mi S of Matthews Point on the W side of the approach to Undine Harbor, South Georgia.

Surveyed by personnel on HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC.

Hardiman Peak 85°01'S, 169°23'W

A peak, 1,210 m, forming the E extremity of the ridge along the N side of Zotikov Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Terrance L. Hardiman, USARP geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, 1965.

Harding, Mount 72°53'S, 75°02'E

The largest mountain in the Grove Mountains, located in the south-central part of the group and about 4 mi W of Gale Escarpment. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for N.E. Harding, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

Hardley, Peninsula: see Ardley Island 62°13'S, 58°56'W

Hardy, Mount 66°49'S, 50°43'E

Mountain standing close E of Mount Oldfield in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for K. Hardy, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Hardy, Point: see Sartorius Point 62°34'S, 59°39'W

Hardy, Punta: see Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Hardy Cove 62°32'S, 59°35'W

Cove on the E side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Hardy, for Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy (1769–1839), was originally given by British sealer Robert Fildes in 1820–22 to what is now Sartorius Point (q.v.). Hardy Cove was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve Fildes' name on Greenwich Island.

Hardy Point 59°25'S, 27°04'W

Western point of Bellingshausen Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Alister C. Hardy, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee, 1924–28, and professor of zoology at University College of Hull.

Hardy Rocks 66°16'S, 67°17'W

Insular rocks lying 2 mi W of DuBois Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for James D. Hardy, American physiologist who has studied the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Hare Peak 84°59'S, 174°17'E

An ice-free peak, 2,970 m, at the N end of the ridge forming the E side of Leigh Hunt Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for C.H. Hare, a member of the BrNAE (1901–04).

Hargrave Hill 64°01'S, 60°11'W

A hill at the S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, 2 mi NE of the mouth of Henson Glacier, in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC for Lawrence Hargrave (1850–1915), Australian inventor of the box-kite and other fixed wing flying machines, pioneer of rotary aero engines (1884–1909).

Hargreavesbreen 72°11'S, 23°13'E

A short, steep glacier flowing NW between Mount Nils Larsen and Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for R.B. Hargreaves, aerial photographer on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Hargreaves Glacier 69°46'S, 74°20'E

A glacier 2 mi W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen on Ingrid Christensen Coast. It drains into the central part of the head of Sandefjord Ice Bay. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for R.B. Hargreaves, aerial photographer on Operation Highjump flights in the area.

Hariholm: see Mariholm 60°45'S, 45°42'W

Hariot Glacier 69°00'S, 66°20'W

A glacier flowing NW along the S side of Morgan Upland before turning W into the N portion of Wordie Ice Shelf, along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37. The upper reaches were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947. Surveyed from the ground by members of FIDS who travelled along it in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Hariot (1560–1621), English mathematician who pioneered new methods of navigation under the patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Harker, Mount 77°18'S, 162°05'E

A peak at the E side of Willis Glacier in Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and named for Dr. Alfred Harker, noted British petrologist.

Harker Glacier 54°22'S, 36°32'W

Glacier which flows ENE to the SW end of Moraine Fjord, in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The feature was mapped and named De Geer Glacier by the AwedAE, 1901–04. It was remapped in 1912 by David Ferguson and named after Alfred Harker (Mount Harker, q.v.). Not: De Geer Glacier.

Harker Point 59°04'S, 26°31'W

Point which forms the S end of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for A. Harker, naval architect on the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Harkness, Mount 86°04'S, 150°36'W

A mountain, 1,900 m, standing 1.5 mi S of Organ Pipe Peaks and forming part of the E wall of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by R. Admiral Byrd for Bruce Harkness, friend of Richard S. Russell, Jr., a member of that party. Not: Mount Bruce Harkness.

Harlin Glacier 70°53'S, 160°50'E

A broad sweeping glacier that descends from the polar plateau in the vicinity of Mount Nero on the northwest side of Daniels Range. It flows northeast between Sample Nunataks and the north end of Daniels Range and then eastward to join the lower part of Rennick Glacier. Lovejoy Glacier merges with the north side of this feature east of Sample Nunataks but eventually loses its individual characteristics. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN

for Ben W. Harlin, meteorologist-in-charge at Little America V, 1957, and Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1961.

Harmer, Mount 59°26'S, 27°09'W

Ice-covered peak, 1,115 m, in the north-central portion of Cook Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Sir Sidney F. Harmer, Vice-Chairman of the Discovery Committee.

Harmer Glacier 54°46'S, 36°15'W

Glacier 3 mi long, flowing SW from Starbuck Peak to the sea close N of Ranvik, on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sir Sidney F. Harmer.

Harmon Bay 74°15'S, 110°52'W

An embayment at the N end of Bear Peninsula, c. 7 mi wide, defined by the NE shore of Moore Dome, the terminus of Park Glacier and the NW end of Gurnon Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Robert H. Harmon, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Burton Island*, USN OpDFrz, 1969.

Harmony Cove 62°19'S, 59°12'W

Cove entered between Harmony Point and The Toe on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel *Harmony*, under Capt. Thomas Ray, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at Harmony Cove during the 1820–21 season. Not: Caleta Armonía.

Harmony Point 62°19'S, 59°15'W

Point which lies close W of Harmony Cove and forms the W extremity of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Named from association with Harmony Cove. Not: Punta Armonía.

Harmony Strait: see Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

Harmsworth, Mount 78°41'S, 160°56'E

A prominent ice-covered peak, 2,765 m, at the NW side of the head of Delta Glacier in the Worcester Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Alfred Harmsworth, later Viscount Northcliffe, a generous contributor to the expedition.

Harnasie Hill 62°11'S, 58°16'W

A steep-sided hill rising to 250 m between Vauréal Peak and Martins Head in the S portion of Kraków Peninsula, King George Island. Named “Wierch Harnasie” (Harnasie Hill) by the Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1980, after the *Harnasie* opera by Karol Szymanowski.

Harnish Creek 77°37'S, 163°13'E

A meltwater stream, 3 mi long, which flows N from the unnamed glacier E of Crescent Glacier into the E part of Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Richard A. Harnish, a member of the field team in the 1988–89 and 1990–91 seasons; during latter season assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

Harold Bay: see Harald Bay 69°12'S, 157°45'E

Harold Byrd Mountains 85°26'S, 146°30'W

A group of exposed mountains and nunataks which extend in an E-W direction between the lower part of Leverett Glacier and the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by R. Admiral Byrd for D. Harold Byrd, a cousin and a contributor towards the purchase of furs for the expedition. Not: Byrd Mountains.

Harold June, Mount: see June, Mount 76°16'S, 145°07'W

Harper, Mount 84°03'S, 57°03'W

Peak, 1,405 m, standing 2 mi W of Mount Kaschak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald B. Harper, electronics technician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Harper Glacier 73°52'S, 163°05'E

A small tributary glacier which descends NE between Mount Gibbs and Mount Adamson of the Deep Freeze Range to enter Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Wayne M. Harper, satellite geodesist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

Harper Peak 54°07'S, 36°45'W

Peak, 785 m, standing E of Fortuna Peak and Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Harper Point 57°45'S, 26°29'W

Point forming the N end of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for F.H. Harper, Sec. to the Discovery Committee.

Harp Island 66°00'S, 65°40'W

Small island between Beer and Upper Islands, lying 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and so named because of its distinctive shape.

Harpon Bay 54°16'S, 36°37'W

Bay 1 mi wide, lying just E of Mercer Bay in the S part of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the cargo vessel *Harpon*, built in 1897, which has been used by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, since 1922. Not: Caleta Arpón.

Harpun Rocks 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Submerged rocks lying 0.1 mi SE of Bills Point, Delta Island, in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. Harpun is a Norwegian word meaning harpoon. Not: Roca Arpun.

Harrigan Hill 66°19'S, 110°29'E

Rocky hill in the NW part of Mitchell Peninsula, just E of Pidgeon Island of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken

by USN OPHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Edward C. Harrigan, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Harrington, Mount 72°45'S, 168°57'E

One of the highest peaks in the E end of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, rising to 2,610 m on the W side of Whitehall Glacier and 5 mi SW of Mount Northampton. Named in 1960 by NZ-APC after geologist Hilary J. Harrington, who led the NZGSAE in exploring this region, 1957–58, and also led NZGSAE in the McMurdo Sound region, 1958–59; USARP investigator (with Russell J. Korsch) in the McMurdo Sound region, 1968–69.

Harrington, Mount 85°34'S, 164°00'W

A mountain, 2,550 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Ruth Gade in the Quarles Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Harrington, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1962.

Harris Hill 77°48'S, 163°17'E

A bare rock hill, 900 m, which is a SW outlier of Stratton Hills, standing at the head of Overflow Glacier and overlooking Ferrar Glacier just northward, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after William M. Harris, cartographer, USGS, from 1971; field team leader of the USGS Royal Society Range Survey, 1983–84 season; at the South Pole the team repositioned the marker at the Geographic South Pole, completed the site survey plan for the new South Pole Station, and site surveys for the Clean Air Facility; working from USCGC *Polar Sea* at the end of the season, obtained new position for Siple Island.

Harrison, Cape: see Harrison, Cape 66°43'S, 99°03'E

Harrison, Mount 70°23'S, 159°46'E

A large mountain (1,955 m) which dominates the ridge separating the Robilliard and Svendsen Glaciers, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Louis J. Harrison, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field in support of the USGS surveys Topo North-South (1961–62) and Topo East-West (1962–63), the latter including the survey of this mountain.

Harrison, Paso: see Harrison Passage 65°53'S, 65°11'W

Harrison Bluff 77°17'S, 166°23'E

A pale-colored trachyte headland forming the seaward termination of Trachyte Hill and marking the southern end of McDonald Beach on the western side of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Many skuas nest on the bluff. A survey station marked by a rock cairn was placed on the top of the northwest corner of the bluff by E.B. Fitzgerald of the Cape Bird Party of the NZGSAE, 1958–59. Named by the NZ-APC for J. Harrison, mountaineer-assistant with the expedition.

Harrison Glacier 66°14'S, 131°15'E

A channel glacier flowing to the Clarie Coast about 12 mi E of Cape Carr. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George W. Harrison, Passed Midshipman on the tender *Flying Fish* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Harrison Nunatak 72°29'S, 96°05'W

A snow-covered nunatak, with rock exposure to the SE, located 4 mi S of Savage Glacier in the extreme SE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS *Burton Island* and

Glacier during the USN Bellinghousen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Henry T. Harrison, Jr., U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist with the ByrdAE in 1928–30.

Harrison Passage 65°53'S, 65°11'W

A passage between Larrouy and Tadpole Islands to the W, and Llanquihue Islands and the W coast of Graham Land to the east. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John Harrison (1693–1776), English horologist who first definitely solved the problem of determining longitude at sea. Not: Paso Harrison.

Harrison Peak 72°24'S, 166°39'E

A peak (2,830 m) along the N side of Wood Glacier, about 5 mi N of Mount McDonald, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Harrison, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Harrison Point 54°10'S, 36°36'W

Point marked by a string of off-lying rocks, lying 1.5 mi W of Busen Point on the S side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel and named Matthews Point for L. Harrison Matthews, British zoologist and member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–35, who worked at South Georgia in 1924–27. In 1954, the UK-APC recommended that this name be altered to *Harrison Point* to avoid duplication with Matthews Point (also named for L. Harrison Matthews), a better known feature in Undine Harbor, South Georgia. This change allows Harrison Matthews' name to be retained for this feature, while the confusing duplication of names is avoided. Not: Matthews Point.

Harrison Stream 77°17'S, 166°24'E

Small stream flowing W between Trachyte and Cinder Hills to the N end of Romanes Beach on Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59. Named by the NZ-APC for J. Harrison, mountaineer-assistant with the expedition.

Harris Peak 64°36'S, 61°47'W

Peak, 1,005 m, surmounting the base of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Leslie Harris, FIDS carpenter and general assistant at the Danco Island station in 1956, who participated in the reconnaissance journeys from that station and from the nearby Portal Point hut.

Harris Peninsula 71°31'S, 74°06'W

A broad snow-covered peninsula surmounted by Mount Lee, between Verdi Inlet and Brahms Inlet on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Michael J. Harris, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE-6, from May 1982 to May 1983.

Harris Point 81°35'S, 161°32'E

A rocky coastal point along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, located 6 mi S of Young Head at the S side of Beaumont Bay. Named by US-ACAN for Herman D. Harris, a chief hospital

corpsman with USN Squadron VX-6. Harris built a sick bay at South Pole Station during USN OpDFrz 1961.

Harris Rock 62°57'S, 56°21'W

The largest and southernmost of a group of three rocks lying N of Montrol Rock and D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1960. Named after Capitán de Navío Santiago Harris, Argentine Navy.

Harrisson, Cape 66°43'S, 99°03'E

A point just northward of Possession Rocks at the junction of the Northcliffe and Denman Glaciers. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named the feature for Charles T. Harrisson, biologist and artist at the expedition's Western Base. The spelling *Harrisson* (not Harrison) is approved in this toponym, and also in Harrisson Ice Rises, on the basis of the honoree's signature on several of his paintings included in Mawson's *The Home of the Blizzard*. Not: Cape Harrison.

Harrisson Ice Rises 66°27'S, 96°39'E

A local swelling of the ice surface 12 mi WSW of Henderson Island, where the Shackleton Ice Shelf overrides an underlying obstruction. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the feature for Charles T. Harrisson, biologist with the expedition.

Harriss Ridge 70°08'S, 65°08'E

An E-W ridge with two small outliers off its W end, located 2 mi NE of Mount Dovers in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for B. Harriss, helicopter pilot with the Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Harris Valley 76°38'S, 159°52'E

A valley just east of Coxcomb Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964), who gave the name after Prof. T.M. Harris who has made outstanding contributions to Mesozoic paleobotany.

Harrop Island 67°16'S, 46°52'E

Small island lying close to the coast and 3 mi NW of Felton Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.R. Harrop, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Harrow Peaks 74°04'S, 164°45'E

A group of rugged peaks in the E part of Random Hills, bounded on the N by Clausnitzer Glacier and on the E by Tinker Glacier, overlooking the NW extremity of Wood Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Geoffrey N. Harrow, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Harry, Mount 74°14'S, 76°32'W

A mountain 14 mi southeast of FitzGerald Bluffs, Ellsworth Land. It is westernmost in a chain of small summits lying southeastward of the bluffs. The feature lies within a group of nunataks photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Jack L. Harry, USGS Topographic Engineer, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1967–68.

Harry, Punta: see Spallanzani Point 64°08'S, 61°59'W

Harry Dodson Island: see Dodson Peninsula 75°32'S, 64°12'W

Harry Island 64°08'S, 61°59'W

Icecapped island dominated by a truncated pyramidal peak, lying at the SE entrance to the channel between Brabant Island and Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named for a supporter of the expedition. Not: Isla Enrique.

Hart, Mount 72°05'S, 169°05'E

A mountain over 3,000 m, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Chider in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Vemon D. Hart, officer in charge of the USN Squadron VX-6 winter party at McMurdo Station, 1968.

Harter Nunatak 81°14'S, 84°54'W

A small, relatively isolated nunatak lying 4 mi NE of Mount Tidd at the NE side of Pirrit Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–61. Named by US-ACAN for Gene L. Harter, meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

Hart Glacier 77°30'S, 162°23'E

A small hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, between the Meserve and Goodspeed Glaciers. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for Roger Hart, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1959–60 field season.

Hart Hills 83°43'S, 89°05'W

A line of low, mainly snow-covered hills, 4 mi long, trending east-west. The hills are isolated, lying 8 mi W of Pagano Nunatak and 77 mi N of Ford Massif of the Thiel Mountains. Observed by Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock in the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian West, Dec. 13, 1959. The name was proposed by them for Pembroke Hart, National Academy of Sciences staff, member of the technical panel on seismology and gravity on the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Hartigan, Mount 76°52'S, 126°00'W

A broad, mostly snow-covered mountain with several individually named peaks which rise up to 2,800 meters. It is situated immediately north of Mount Sidley in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the United States Antarctic Service expedition on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for R. Admiral Charles C. Hartigan, USN, Navy Department member of the Antarctic Service Executive Committee.

Hartkopf, Mount 75°59'S, 140°45'W

A mountain, 1,110 m, rising along the E side of the upper reaches of Land Glacier, 11 mi SE of Mount McCoy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth W. Hartkopf USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Hartree, Cape 60°48'S, 44°44'W

Cape which forms the SW tip of Mossman Peninsula on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise in December 1821 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*. The name

appears on Powell's map published in 1822. Not: Cabo Vitie, Cape McVitie.

Hart Rock 60°41'S, 44°22'W

Rock, 10 m high, lying 1.5 mi NW of Herdman Rocks and 3 mi NNE of the E extremity of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted in 1838 by a French expedition under d'Urville. Named in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, for T. John Hart, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee.

Hartshorne Island 64°47'S, 64°23'W

Island between Dakers Island and Howard Island in eastern Joubin Islands. Named by U S-ACAN for Sidney G. Hartshorne, Master of R.V. *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage to Palmer Station in 1968.

Harvey, Mount 66°55'S, 50°48'E

A snow-free peak E of Amundsen Bay, standing in the Tula Mountains, about 6 mi ENE of Mount Gleadell. Sighted in 1955 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn. Named by ANCA for William Harvey, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1954.

Harvey Heights 64°14'S, 62°24'W

A series of elevations close N of Mount Parry and W of the head of Malpighi Glacier in central Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for William Harvey (1578–1657), English physician who first demonstrated the circulation of the blood.

Harvey Islands 67°43'S, 45°33'E

Two islands in the W part of Freeth Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R. Harvey, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Harvey Johnston, Mount: see Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Harvey Johnston Peak: see Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Harvey Nunataks 66°58'S, 52°00'E

Four nunataks standing 4 mi W of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1936 and 1957. Named by ANCA for D.J. Harvey, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Harvey Peak 79°13'S, 157°01'E

An ice-free peak, 2,120 m, standing 2 mi S of the Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Paul Harvey, a member of the U.S. Army aviation support unit for Topo North and Topo South (1961–62) which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Harvey Ridge 70°59'S, 65°18'E

A ridge, elongated in a N-S direction, lying 2 mi E of Husky Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for S.T. Harvey, senior technician (electronics) at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Harvey Shoals 68°11'S, 67°09'W

Three shoal patches with least depths of 3 fathoms, located between Miller and Northstar Islands in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS *John Biscoe* in 1966.

Named for Petty Officer Brian E. Harvey, surveying recorder who carried out all the sounding for this survey.

Harwell Glacier 84°57'S, 171°29'W

A steep-walled tributary glacier, 3 mi long, descending the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains just E of Mount Smithson to enter the upper part of Gough Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Thomas W. Harwell, CEC, USN, who participated in Naval Support Activity during Operation Deep Freeze 1964.

Harwood, Mount 70°44'S, 165°49'E

Peak (1,040 m) which surmounts Gregory Bluffs on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for T.R. Harwood, second-in-charge of the ANARE cruise (*Thala Dan*), 1962, which explored this area.

Haselton Icefall 77°21'S, 160°46'E

An icefall descending from the Willett Range between Gibson Spur and Apocalypse Peaks toward Webb Lake in Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Parker E. Calkin for fellow USARP geologist George M. Haselton, who assisted Calkin in the field in this area in the 1961–62 season.

Hash Island 54°49'S, 35°59'W

Island lying in the entrance to Larsen Harbor, on the SE coast of South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. Probably named by DI personnel who resurveyed the feature in 1927.

Haskard Highlands 80°30'S, 29°15'W

A range of peaks and ridges between Blaiklock Glacier and Stratton Glacier in NW Shackleton Range, rising to 1,210 m at Mount Weston and including features between Mount Provender and Pointer Nunatak. The feature was first mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. It was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Sir Cosmo D.P.T. Haskard, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1964–70.

Haskell, Mount 66°45'S, 64°16'W

Buttress-type mountain, 1,480 m, standing at the SW side of Cabinet Inlet between Mounts Denucé and Holmes, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Daniel C. Haskell, American bibliographer of the New York Public Library and author of the bibliography, *The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, and its Publications, 1844–1874*.

Haskell Glacier 73°34'S, 94°13'W

A small glacier descending from Christoffersen Heights and draining W between Prism Ridge and Forbidden Rocks, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Hugh B. Haskell, USN, co-pilot on a pioneer flight of Nov. 25, 1961 from Byrd Station to establish Sky-High Camp (later Eights Station) at 75°14'S, 77°06'W.

Haskell Ridge 79°44'S, 156°10'E

A rocky ridge 2 mi W of Colosseum Ridge in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and named after T.R. Haskell, a member of the expedition.

Haskill Nunatak 83°24'S, 51°45'W

An elongate nunatak, 1,710 m, standing 2.5 mi W of Dyrdal Peak in southern Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by

USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Haskill, radioman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Haslam Heights 67°25'S, 67°30'W

A line of peaks trending NNE-SSW, rising to c. 1,000 m to the W of Vallot Glacier and Nye Glacier in Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Probably first seen by the FrAE, 1908–10; roughly mapped by the FIDS, 1948. Named in 1985 by the UK-APC after R. Adm. Sir David W. Haslam, RN, Hydrographer of the Navy, 1975–85.

Haslop, Mount 80°36'S, 30°16'W

Mountain, 760 m, which stands 2 mi S of Mount Lowe at the W extremity of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Flight Lt. Gordon M. Haslop, RNZAF (1922–61), New Zealand second pilot of the RAF contingent of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Haslum Crag 64°22'S, 56°59'W

Prominent rock crag close to the N coast of Snow Hill Island, James Ross Island group. It stands 2 mi NE of Station Nunatak. First seen by members of SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who gave the descriptive name “Basaltspitze.” Concerned that the name could be mistaken for descriptive information, the UK-APC changed it to Haslum Crag, honoring H.J. Haslum, second mate on the *Antarctic*, the ship of the SwedAE, 1901–04. The crag was surveyed by FIDS in 1952. Not: Basaltspitze.

Hassage, Mount 75°51'S, 72°29'W

A prominent isolated mountain (1,120 m) located 12 mi SW of Mount Horne in eastern Ellsworth Land. The feature was discovered by the RARE under Ronne, and marks the SW extremity and turnabout point of the RARE plane flight of Nov. 21, 1947. Named by Ronne for Charles Hassage, ship's chief engineer on the expedition.

Hassel, Mount 86°28'S, 164°28'W

A rock peak (2,390 m), the northeasternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Sverre Hassel, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Hassel. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen's South Pole Party. Not: Mount Sverre Hassel.

Haste Cove: see Cairns Cove 54°00'S, 36°42'W

Hastings, Mount 85°34'S, 154°10'W

A low mountain 2 mi SE of Mount Rigby in the Karo Hills, at the W side of Scott Glacier. First sighted by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for James V. Hastings who carried out geomagnetic studies at McMurdo Station, summer 1964–65.

Haswell Island 66°31'S, 93°00'E

The largest of the Haswell Islands, lying off the coast of Antarctica, about 1.5 mi N of Mabus Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and

named by him for Prof. William A. Haswell, zoologist at Sydney University and member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

Haswell Islands 66°32'S, 93°00'E

Group of rocky coastal islands lying off Mabus Point and extending about 1.5 mi seaward. Charted by the AAE under Mawson (1911–14), who applied the name Rookery Islands because of a large emperor penguin rookery on Haswell Island, the largest and seaward island in the group. ANCA proposed in 1955 that the name Haswell be extended to the entire group. Not: Rookery Islands.

Hatcher Bluffs 86°20'S, 125°36'W

A line of bluffs facing NW, located 5 mi S of Metavolcanic Mountain, at the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Julius O. Hatcher, construction mechanic at Byrd Station in 1962.

Hatch Islands 66°53'S, 109°16'E

A small group of rocky islands lying 3 mi E of Ivanoff Head at the head of Vincennes Bay. The islands mark the division between Knox Coast and Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Ernest B. Hatch, tractor driver with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in transporting shore parties that established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Hatch Outcrop 72°34'S, 93°20'W

An outcropping of rocks close northward of Peeler Bluff in the western part of McNamara Island. The island lies within the northern part of Abbot Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ross Hatch, USN, who assisted in obtaining position data at this outcrop, February 7, 1961.

Hatch Plain 80°44'S, 25°36'W

A small debris-covered area (elevation c. 1,350 m) on the E margin of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Frederick H. Hatch (1864–1932), British consulting geologist; author of standard textbooks on igneous and sedimentary petrology.

Hatherton Glacier 79°55'S, 157°35'E

A large glacier flowing from the polar plateau generally eastward along the south side of the Darwin Mountains and entering Darwin Glacier at Junction Spur. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named for Trevor Hatherton, Scientific Officer in Charge of Antarctic Activities, Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington, New Zealand.

Hatinosu Peak: see Hachinosu Peak 69°01'S, 39°35'E

Hatten Peak 72°34'S, 4°10'W

An isolated rock peak 6 mi NW of Vetten Mountain, rising above the ice at the NW side of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Hatten (the hat).

Hattersley-Smith, Cape 71°51'S, 61°04'W

A cape marked by a triangular rock peak at the SE end of Condor Peninsula, 5 mi SW of Cape Knowles, on the Black Coast, Palmer

Land. The cape was photographed from the air by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940. It was surveyed by the FIDS-RARE party from Stonington Island in Nov. 1947 and was rephotographed by the U.S. Navy in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Geoffrey Francis Hattersley-Smith, with BAS from 1973 (Secretary, UK-APC, 1975–91); FIDS Base Leader and glaciologist, Admiralty Bay, 1948–49; with Defense Research Board, Canada, 1951–73 (field research in the Arctic); author of *The History of Place-names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)*, Cambridge, 1980, and *The History of Place-names in the British Antarctic Territory*, Cambridge, 1991.

Hauberg Mountains 75°52'S, 69°15'W

A group of mountains of about 35 mi extent, located 12 mi N of Cape Zumberge and 30 mi S of Sweeney Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, led by Ronne, and named by him for John Hauberg, of Rock Island, IL, a contributor to the expedition.

Hauge Reef 54°28'S, 36°57'W

Chain of islands and rocks extending in an ENE direction from the E extremity of Annenkov Island to a point about 3 mi WSW of Cape Darnley, South Georgia. First charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named for Capt. Ole Hauge, of the sealer *Albatros*, whose knowledge of the coasts of South Georgia was of great assistance to the SGS, 1951–52.

Hauge Strait 54°28'S, 36°53'W

Strait 3 mi wide between Cape Darnley and the NE end of Hauge Reef, off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Hauge Reef.

Hauken Rock 62°01'S, 57°33'W

Rock lying nearly 1 mi E of Ørnen Rocks and 2 mi NE of Cape Melville, the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 from association with Ørnen Rocks. *Hauken* and *Ørnen*, the first two modern whale catchers, accompanied the floating factory ship *Admiralen* to the South Shetland Islands in January-February 1906.

Haulaway Point 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Small rocky point midway along the NE side of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS, who so named the point because it is one of the best places for hauling stores ashore. Not: Punta Desembarco.

Haunn Bluff 66°23'S, 110°33'E

Steep rock bluff which surmounts the E part of the S shore of Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Marvin G. Haunn, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1962.

Haupt Nunatak 66°35'S, 110°41'E

Small nunatak 5 mi S of Alexander Nunatak, at the E side of the lower reaches of Vanderford Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Ens. Richard W. Haupt, USN, assistant hydrographic officer with USN OpWml 1947–48, who assisted the

shore parties which established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Hauron Peak 64°56'S, 62°59'W

Peak, 1,350 m, rising 3 mi SE of Mount Banck on the W coast of Graham Land. The peak appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis-Arthur D. du Hauron (1837–1920), French pioneer of cinematography, the first man to lay down the fundamental principles of color photography, in 1869.

Havener, Mount 78°27'S, 84°37'W

A mountain rising to 2,800 m directly at the head of Guerrero Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin C. Havener, mechanic at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Haven Hill 82°53'S, 162°36'E

Hill 2 mi W of Mount Tedrow, on the S side of Kent Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Stoner B. Haven, USARP biologist at McMurdo Sound, 1960.

Haven Mountain 80°02'S, 155°12'E

A prominent mountain, 2,470 m, with a level razor-back snow ridge at its highest (eastern) part, standing 2 mi NE of Three Nunataks in the NW part of Britannia Range. So named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58), who sheltered for five days in the largely snow-free area below the N side of the summit ridge.

Haverly Peak 65°06'S, 63°33'W

A peak rising to 960 m, 1 mi E of the head of Azure Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. In association with the names of cartographers grouped near this area, named by the UK-APC in 1986 after William R. Haverly, of the Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, from 1970, (Head from 1986), with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps.

Haver Peak 73°09'S, 114°35'W

A small peak 4 mi S of Morrison Bluff in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. D.J. Haver, USN, Asst. Officer in Charge, Supply Dept., during USN OpDFrz 1965 and 1966.

Havfruen Peak 59°02'S, 26°32'W

A peak in the east part of Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands. This peak (365 m) is conspicuous from both north and south. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after the Norwegian barque *Havfruen* which was damaged by ice and sank off the South Sandwich Islands on Dec. 1, 1911.

Havilland Point 63°55'S, 60°14'W

Point 2 mi E of Cape Page on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, English pioneer aircraft designer.

Havola Escarpment 84°45'S, 98°40'W

An isolated, snow-covered escarpment about 30 mi NW of Thiel Mountains. The escarpment is arc shaped, 30 mi long, and faces

south. It was observed and mapped by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party, 1958–59. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Antero Havola, USA, leader of the 700 nautical mile tractor traverse from Byrd Station to South Pole Station, Dec. 8, 1960 to Jan. 11, 1961. On Dec. 25, 1960, the Havola party passed a few miles northward of this escarpment.

Havre Mountains 69°08'S, 71°40'W

Mountains forming the NW extremity of Alexander Island, extending 20 mi in an E-W direction between Cape Vostok and Russian Gap. First seen in 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and resighted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. They were roughly charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named them for Le Havre, French port from which the *Pourquol Pas?* sailed in 1908. The mountains were mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Massif Le Hâvre.

Havsbotn 69°50'S, 38°45'E

A bay comprising the narrow southernmost, or “bottom,” portion of Lützw-Holm Bay, marking its head. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Havsbotn (sea bottom).

Havstein Island 67°07'S, 58°45'E

Rocky island, 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated 1.5 mi N of Law Promontory and 1 mi E of Broka Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Havstein (sea stone), probably because of its rocky nature and its seaward position.

Hawea, Mount 82°50'S, 161°52'E

Peak, 3,080 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Markham in the Frigate Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the New Zealand frigate, *Hawea*.

Hawker Island 68°38'S, 77°51'E

An irregular-shaped island c. 1 mi long, lying between Mule Island and Mule Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in the E part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named after A.C. Hawker, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1957.

Hawkes, Mount 83°55'S, 56°05'W

The highest mountain (1,975 m) along the Washington Escarpment, standing at the E side of Jones Valley in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of the trans-Antarctic nonstop plane flight by personnel of USN Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William M. Hawkes, USN, co-pilot of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making this flight.

Hawkes, Mount: see Hawkes Heights 73°32'S, 169°42'E

Hawkes Heights 73°32'S, 169°42'E

The heights (an ice-filled crater rising to 2,000 m) that dominate the S part of Coulman Island and mark the island's summit, in the Ross Sea. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, for Capt. William M. Hawkes, USN, who took a leading part in early air operations from Williams Field near McMurdo Station, including long range photo reconnaissance and supply flights, and the first air landing at the South Pole. He was commander of one of the two planes which

made the historic first flight from Christchurch to McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955. His air photos proved of great value to two NZGSAE parties to this part of Victoria Land. Not: Mount Hawkes.

Hawkins Glacier 66°34'S, 107°31'E

A channel glacier flowing to the Antarctic coast 4 mi W of Snyder Rocks. Mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN after Samuel N. Hawkins, sailmaker on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Hawkins Peak 75°24'S, 110°29'W

A small summit peak on a mostly ice covered and rounded mass located 7 mi SE of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Billy R. Hawkins, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica, 1966–67.

Haworth Mesa 85°54'S, 128°18'W

An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls whose summit area is 5 mi long and 3 mi wide and rises to 3,610 m, standing between Sisco Mesa and Mount McNaughton where it forms part of the divide between Norfolk and Olenyok Glaciers in western Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Leland J. Haworth, Director of the National Science Foundation and a member of the Antarctic Policy Group.

Hawthorne, Mount 72°10'S, 98°39'W

A prominent mountain in the Walker Mountains, rising directly S of the base of Noville Peninsula on Thurston Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the *Bear* on Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for Roger Hawthorne, field representative for the USAS, 1939–41. Not: Mount Mark.

Hay, Mount 71°06'S, 65°39'E

A mountain about 11 mi SE of Husky Dome in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for Dr. M. Hay, medical officer and officer in charge at Davis Station in 1961.

Hayden Peak 74°41'S, 111°41'W

The southernmost of the rock summits in Gerrish Peaks, Bear Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Dennis J. Hayden, USN, radioman in three deployments of Squadron VXE-6 to McMurdo Sound up to the 1975–76 season.

Haydn Inlet 70°13'S, 70°45'W

Ice-filled inlet indenting the W coast of Alexander Island between Mozart and Handel Ice Piedmonts. It is 27 mi long and 12 mi wide at the mouth, narrowing toward the head. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Resighted from the air and photographed by the RARE, 1947–48, and remapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Franz Joseph Haydn (1732–1808), Austrian composer.

Hayes, Mount 66°50'S, 64°10'W

Plateau-type mountain, 1,140 m, situated at the base of Cole Peninsula on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Rev. James Gordon Hayes, Antarctic

historian and author of *Antarctica: A Treatise on the Southern Continent* and *The Conquest of the South Pole*.

Hayes Glacier 76°16'S, 27°54'W

A glacier entering the SE part of Weddell Sea about 17 mi WSW of Dawson-Lambton Glacier. The glacier was discovered in the course of a U.S. Navy LC-130 plane flight over Caird Coast, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Winston R. Hayes, USNR, pilot on that flight.

Hayes Head 74°01'S, 165°17'E

A prominent headland, 850 m, overlooking the N extremity of Wood Bay, standing 3 mi N of Kay Island on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Miles O. Hayes, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Hayes Peak 67°28'S, 60°46'E

Conical peak, 340 m, rising through the ice slopes 2 mi S of Cape Bruce and Oom Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Rev. James Gordon Hayes. Not: Veslekulten.

Hayes Peak 85°20'S, 89°18'W

An isolated, low rock peak (2,060 m) rising above the ice surface just S of Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Philip T. Hayes, USGS geologist in the McMurdo Sound dry valley area, 1958–59.

Hayman Nunataks 85°40'S, 179°30'E

A small group of isolated nunataks at the E end of the Grosvenor Mountains, 6 mi N of Larkman Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN for Noel R. Hayman, USARP aurora scientist at Hallett Station, 1962.

Hayne, Mount 70°16'S, 65°02'E

A mountain 2 mi NW of Moore Pyramid on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J.R. Hayne, photographic officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Haynes Glacier 75°25'S, 109°30'W

A broad glacier flowing to Walgreen Coast, to the E of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Maj. John W. Haynes, USMC, aircraft pilot on Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968, who made a photographic flight over this glacier on Jan. 1, 1967.

Haynes Table 84°49'S, 174°35'E

A high, snow-covered mesa, some 8 mi across and rising to 3,390 m, located S of Mount Odishaw in the Hughes Range, between the heads of Keltie Glacier and Brandau Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN Squadron VX-6 on the flight of Jan. 12–13, 1956. Named by US-ACAN for B.C. Haynes, meteorologist of the U.S. Weather Bureau on USN OPHjp 1946–47.

Hay Peak 54°04'S, 37°10'W

A peak rising to 660 m at the head of Prince Olav Harbor in Cook Bay, South Georgia. Charted and descriptively named "The Snow

Pap" by DI in 1929, but subsequently deleted. Renamed Hay Peak by the UK-APC in 1990 after Arthur E. Hay of Somerset, England, who was Technical Engineer with the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company at its whaling station at Prince Olav Harbor, 1924–35. Not: The Snow Pap.

Hayrick Island 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Small prominent rock mass, more than 150 m high, between Lodge Rock and Twig Rock in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. This island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because, when seen from the E, its high mass has an appearance suggesting a hayrick.

Hays Glacier 67°40'S, 46°18'E

Glacier flowing N into the head of Spooner Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named for J. Hays, United States observer with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*, 1961) which made a landing nearby.

Hays Mountains 86°00'S, 155°00'W

A large group of mountains and peaks of the Queen Maud Mountains, surmounting the divide between the lower portions of Amundsen and Scott Glaciers and extending from the vicinity of Mount Thorne on the northwest to Mount Dietz on the southeast. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 28–29, 1929, and mapped in part by the ByrdAE geological parties to this area in 1929 and 1934. Named by Byrd for Will Hays, former head of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. Not: Will Hays Mountains.

Haystack, The: see Haystack Mountain 77°03'S, 162°41'E

Haystack Mountain 77°03'S, 162°41'E

Mountain over 1,000 m with a rounded summit suggestive of a mound or haystack, standing 1.5 mi E of Mount England in the NE part of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Not: The Haystack.

Hayter, Mount 82°02'S, 157°26'E

Peak, 2,690 m, standing 1 mi SE of Laird Plateau on the W side of Olson Névé. Seen by the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named for Adrian Hayter, leader at Scott Base in 1965.

Hayter Peak 53°01'S, 73°20'E

A peak, 565 m, standing 0.2 mi W of Mount Olsen along the backbone of Laurens Peninsula, at the NW end of Heard Island. The peak was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Alfred J. Hayter, warrant officer on the expedition ship HMAS *Labuan*.

Hayton, Mount 72°03'S, 165°12'E

A peak, 2,240 m, in the S portion of East Quartzite Range. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for J.S. Hayton, field assistant in the party. The peak was climbed on Dec. 18, 1962.

Hayward, Mount 78°07'S, 167°21'E

A hill 2 mi SW of Mount Heine on White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for V. Hayward, a Canadian member of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), who lost his life in a blizzard on May 8, 1916 when the sea ice in McMurdo Sound went out.

Hazard Rock 64°59'S, 63°44'W

Small isolated rock, 1 m high, lying on the E side of Butler Passage, 2.5 mi NE of Cape Renard, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, following his survey in 1952. This feature is a hazard to navigation in the low visibility which is frequent in this vicinity. Not: Roca Azar.

Hazlett, Mount 72°06'S, 167°35'E

A mountain (2,080 m) at the S side of the mouth of Montecchi Glacier where the latter enters Tucker Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Paul C. Hazlett, member of the USN Squadron VX-6 winter party at McMurdo Station, 1968.

Head Island 64°31'S, 62°55'W

A small island that lies 0.6 mi S of Andrews Point and close to the NE side of Anvers Island. The feature is situated at the SE side of Hackapike Bay and is not to be confused with Pear Island and False Island which are just northeastward. Charted from the *Penola* by the BGLE (1934–37) under John Rymill. The name is presumed to be descriptive and dates back to about 1952. Not: Isla Cabeza.

Headland Peak 54°16'S, 36°43'W

A peak rising to 875 m on the N side of Geikie Glacier, at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Robert K. Headland, BAS biological assistant, Grytviken, 1977–80 and 1981–82; Curator, Scott Polar Research Institute, from 1987.

Head Peak 72°10'S, 166°11'E

A peak 3.5 mi E of Le Couteur Peak, situated on a projecting ridge of Millen Range in the névé area of Pearl Harbor Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, due to its likeness to a head and to its position at the head of Pearl Harbor Glacier.

Heald Island 78°15'S, 163°49'E

An island, 3 mi long and 555 m high, which projects through the ice of the Koettlitz Glacier just E of Walcott Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) for Seaman William L. Heald, a member of the expedition who saved the life of Ferrar when the latter was suffering from scurvy in 1902.

Heale Peak 81°35'S, 160°04'E

A rock peak (1,340 m) at the E side of Starshot Glacier, 2 mi N of Adams Peak in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Theophilus Heale of New Zealand, an early exponent of the use of triangulation in survey (1868), and later Inspector of Survey for New Zealand.

Healey, Cape: see Healy, Cape 71°22'S, 60°58'W

Healy, Cape 71°22'S, 60°58'W

Prominent, square-shaped rock cape forming the N side of the entrance to Lamplugh Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Joseph D. Healy, member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and dog driver at the USAS East Base, 1939–41. Not: Cape Healey.

Heaney Glacier 54°25'S, 36°12'W

Glacier, 4 mi long, which lies close NW of Cook Glacier and flows NE and then E toward Saint Andrews Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named by the UK-APC for John B. Heaney, surveyor with that expedition.

Heap Glacier 79°03'S, 159°20'E

Glacier 10 mi long flowing northeastward to Mulock Glacier, to the east of Henry Mesa. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for John A. Heap, a member of the University of Michigan-Ross Ice Shelf Studies party, 1962–63.

Heaphy Spur 77°14'S, 161°15'E

A prominent, curved, rock spur, 4 mi long, which descends from the southern side of Clare Range and divides the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1947–62. Named by US-ACAN (1974) after William Heaphy, a New Zealand citizen who, over the past 10 years, participated in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Heap Island 65°50'S, 65°43'W

An island off the SE coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, Graham Coast, between Jurva Point and Bates Island. In association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1985 after John A. Heap, sea-ice specialist with FIDS, 1955–62, who worked in the Antarctic with FIDS, 1955–56, with CTAE, 1956–57, and with USARP, 1962–63; Head, Polar Regions Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and member of the UK-APC from 1976.

Heaps Rock 76°00'S, 132°46'W

A rock exposure above Bursey Icefalls and 2 mi WNW of Hutt Peak on the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth L. Heaps, meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1970.

Heard Island 53°06'S, 73°30'E

An island, 23 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying southeastward of Îles Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean. Although it has numerous areas of exposed rock, the feature is surmounted by an ice-covered volcanic dome (Big Ben) rising to 2,745 meters. The island was discovered on Nov. 25, 1853 by Capt. John J. Heard of the merchant ship *Oriental* of New London, CT. It was named for Captain Heard by American sealers who began sealing operations at the island soon after word of its discovery. Not: Herd's Island, Hurds Island.

Hearfield Glacier 72°26'S, 167°42'E

A tributary glacier which flows ESE along the S side of Cartographers Range and enters Trafalgar Glacier just E of Aldridge Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for B. Hearfield, a leading N.Z. alpinist and a member of NZGSAE, 1957–58, which also worked in the Tucker Glacier area.

Hearst, Cape: see Wilkins, Cape 67°15'S, 59°18'E

Hearst Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W

Ice-covered, dome-shaped island lying 4 mi E of Cape Rymill, off the E coast of Palmer Land. The island is 36 mi long, in a N-S direction, 7 mi wide, and rises to 365 m. First sighted on a flight

on Dec. 20, 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. Thinking it was part of the mainland of Antarctica, he named it Hearst Land for William Randolph Hearst, who helped finance the expedition. It was resighted and its insularity ascertained in 1940 by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air. They named it Wilkins Island. Examination of aerial photographs have shown, however, that this large island is what Wilkins considered Hearst Land. Not: Hearst Land, Wilkins Island.

Hearst Land: see Hearst Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W

Heart Lake 77°34'S, 166°14'E

One of the several small lakes on Cape Barne, Ross Island, located 0.2 mi NW of Terrace Lake. The name is descriptive of the outline of the lake and was given by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton.

Heathcock Peak 86°07'S, 130°40'W

A peak, 2,310 m, located in the E part of Caloplaca Hills and overlooking the W edge of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Joe D. Heathcock, builder at Byrd Station in 1962.

Heave-ho Slope 72°32'S, 170°10'E

A slope falling 450 m from Quarterdeck Ridge to a saddle at the SW end of Hallett Peninsula. The slope must be traversed by parties moving overland from Hallett station to Tucker Glacier, after the bay ice in Edisto Inlet has broken out. The NZGSAE, 1957–58, met deep soft new snow in this area and sledges had to be man-hauled up the slope in relays, hence the name.

Hecate Rock 54°02'S, 37°12'W

A submerged rock with a least depth of 4.2 m, lying off the entrance to Beckmann Fjord, Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1984 after HMS *Hecate*, which came very close to grounding on the rock during a hydrographic survey of the Bay of Isles in January-February, 1983.

Heckmann Island 67°20'S, 61°03'E

The largest island in the E part of the Thorfinn Islands, lying 7 mi N of Byrd Head, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for B. Heckmann, chief officer on the *Nella Dan* in 1965.

Hector, Mount 64°36'S, 63°25'W

Snow-covered mountain, 2,225 m, between Mount Français and Mount Priam in the S part of the Trojan Range, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Hector, son of Priam and Commander in Chief of the Trojan and allied armies against the Achaeans in Homer's *Iliad*.

Hedden, Mount 72°05'S, 1°25'E

A nunatak (1,515 m) lying 1 mi N of Brattskarvet Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The "Hedden-Berg" after Karl Hedden, a sailor with the expedition, was applied in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this nunatak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Hedgehog Island 72°12'S, 170°00'E

Small, bare granite island, or stack, in Moubray Bay, 1 mi S of Heim Point. It was first visited in 1957 by a small party from Hallett station. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of its shape. Not: One Day Islet.

Hedgpeth Heights 71°07'S, 167°30'E

Mainly snow-covered heights, 14 mi long and with peaks rising to 1,300 m, located 2 mi SW of Quam Heights in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Joel W. Hedgpeth, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68, and Palmer Station, 1968–69.

Hedin Nunatak 75°19'S, 111°18'W

A conspicuous nunatak with a flat top capped with ice and steep bare rock walls, standing 9 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Murphy, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First roughly mapped from air photos taken in January 1947 by U.S. Navy Operation Highjump. Named by US-ACAN after Alan E. Hedin, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1962.

Hedionda, Punta: see Stinker Point 61°13'S, 55°23'W

Hedley Glacier 77°49'S, 162°07'E

A small glacier from Mount Coates in the Kukri Hills, Victoria Land, flowing S into Ferrar Glacier. Named by the Western Journey Party of BrAE, 1910–13, probably for Charles Hedley, of the Australian Museum, whose studies and reports on the Mollusca contributed to Scott's BrAE, 1910–13, and to BrAE, 1907–09, led by Shackleton.

Heed Rock 64°59'S, 63°47'W

A very small rock, awash at high water and virtually hidden from sight, lying 1 mi S of Brown Island in the Wauwermans Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57, and so named by the UK-APC as a caution to mariners.

Heekin, Mount 85°03'S, 177°16'W

A large, ice-free mountain overlooking the N side of the mouth of Baldwin Glacier where the latter enters Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Robert P. Heekin, USN, navigator of Flight 8.

Heer, Mount 73°18'S, 62°58'W

Mountain on the S side of Haines Glacier, 3 mi N of Mount Barkow, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Ray R. Heer, Jr., Program Director (Atmospheric Physics), Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.

Heezen Glacier 72°45'S, 61°18'W

A glacier flowing NE from the E portion of Wegener Range and entering Violante Inlet E of Mount Reynolds, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Bruce C. Heezen (1924–77), American marine geologist and oceanographer; Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, 1964–77.

Heftye Island 71°59'S, 171°06'E

Small island which is the southernmost of the Possession Islands, lying E of the S end of Adare Peninsula. Named by a Norwegian expedition of 1894–95, led by Bull and Kristensen, for Messrs. Thos. Joh. Heftye and Son of Christiania (now Oslo), shareholders in the expedition ship *Antarctic*. Not: Heftye's Island.

Heftye's Island: see Heftye Island 71°59'S, 171°06'E

Heg, Mount 72°57'S, 166°45'E

Massive ice-covered mountain forming the S end of a promontory on the W side of Malta Plateau in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the W, S, and E sides by the Seafarer, Mariner and Potts Glaciers. The mountain first appears on a 1960 New Zealand map compiled from U.S. Navy aerial photographs. Named by US-ACAN in 1972 for James E. Heg, Chief of the Polar Planning and Coordination Staff in the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation.

H. E. Hansenbreen: see Hansenbreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Heibreen: see Hei Glacier 72°29'S, 0°35'E

Heidemann Bay 68°35'S, 77°58'E

A bay, 1 mi long, indenting the seaward end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, just S of Davis Station. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited by an ANARE party from the *Kista Dan* on Jan. 11, 1957. Named for Frank Heidemann, second mate of the *Kista Dan* in 1957.

Heidemann Glacier 82°33'S, 162°50'E

Glacier, 5 mi long, originating close NW of Mount Damm in the Queen Elizabeth Range and flowing E into Lowery Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard P. Heidemann, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1962–63. Not: Heidemann Glacier.

Hei Glacier 72°29'S, 0°35'E

A glacier flowing NW between Hamrane Heights and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Heibreen (the upland glacier). Not: Heibreen.

Heikampen Peak 72°28'S, 0°41'E

Peak at the SE end of Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Heikampen (the upland mountain top).

Heilman Glacier 82°37'S, 160°46'E

A glacier in the N part of Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing NW from Mount Sandved into Nimrod Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Heilman, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961–62.

Heil Peak: see Neill Peak 67°50'S, 66°37'E

Heimdall Glacier 77°35'S, 161°50'E

A small glacier just E of Siegfried Peak and Siegmund Peak on the S side of Wright Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, given by NZ-APC, is one in a group derived from Norse mythology, Heimdall being the warden of Asgard.

Heimefront Range 74°35'S, 11°00'W

A range of mountains in three groups trending NE-SW for 65 mi, situated 50 mi WSW of Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. The range was observed and photographed by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition in the course of air reconnaissance from Maudheim in January 1952. The name "Heimefrontfjella" (homefront range) was applied the place name authority in the Norwegian government. This range may include the rudely mapped mountains identified as "Kottas Berge" on the map of the GerAE of 1938–39. Not: Gory Kottas.

Heim Glacier 67°28'S, 66°55'W

Glacier 8 mi long in the SE part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which flows S to merge with the ice in Jones Channel, on the W coast of Graham Land. With Antevs Glacier, to the N, it forms a transverse depression extending to the SW part of Lallemand Fjord. First sighted from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and the glacier named by them for Albert Heim, Swiss glaciologist and author in 1885 of *Handbuch der Gletscherkunde*.

Heidemann Glacier: see Heidemann Glacier 82°33'S, 162°50'E

Heine, Mount 78°05'S, 167°27'E

A hill, 760 m, in the N part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for A.J. Heine, leader of their party who visited White Island. Heine, who climbed this hill, spent four summers and one winter in Antarctica, mostly in the McMurdo Sound area.

Heinous Peak 85°59'S, 154°55'W

A prominent peak rising to c. 3,300 m, 1 mi NNE of Mount Crockett and 6 mi SE of Mount Vaughan in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak was climbed on Nov. 28, 1987, by four members of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. So named because the ascent was a 20-hour ordeal in technical ice climbing on very steep terrain.

Heintz Peak 70°56'S, 63°42'W

The summit at the N end of the W ridge of the Welch Mountains, about 2 mi N of Mount Acton, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Harvey L. Heintz, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Heirtzler Highland: see Heirtzler Ice Piedmont 72°34'S, 61°25'W

Heirtzler Ice Piedmont 72°34'S, 61°25'W

A relatively low, triangular-shaped, ice-covered area of about 7 mi extent, located at the W side of Violante Inlet and N of Maury Glacier, on Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940, and was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966–69. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after James

R. Heirtzler, American physicist; Research Scientist, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, 1960–64 (Senior Research Scientist, 1964–67); Senior Scientist, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, 1969–86; Geophysicist and Head, Geophysics Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, from 1986. Not: Heirtzler Highland.

Heiser, Mount 82°40'S, 162°56'E

Mountain just N of Dorrer Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Paul W. Heiser, Jr., USARP aurora scientist Scott Base, 1959.

Heiser Ridge 83°50'S, 57°09'W

A narrow rock ridge, 5 mi long, midway between West Prongs and Hudson Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James R. Heiser, topographic engineer with the Neptune Range field party, summer 1963–64.

Heitō, Mount 69°16'S, 39°49'E

A flat-topped mountain (495 m) on the SE end of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos taken by JARE, 1957–62. The name Heitō-zan (flat-top mountain) was approved by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Heitō Glacier 69°16'S, 39°48'E

A small glacier draining westward along the south side of Mount Heitō in the southern part of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. Named Heitō-hyōga (flat-top glacier) for its proximity to Mount Heitō by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Heke Peak 77°58'S, 162°53'E

A peak (2,175 m) on the ridge that forms the S wall of Mitchell Glacier near the glacier head, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1993 by the NZGB after Randal Heke, foreman of the construction unit which built the N.Z. Scott Station in 1957. He remained in a supervisory role for the management of the buildings for many years until his retirement.

Heksegryta Peaks 73°31'S, 3°48'W

A group of peaks rising between Belgen Valley and Tverregg Glacier, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Heksegryta (the witch's cauldron). Not: Gory Shneyder.

Hektoria Glacier 65°03'S, 61°31'W

A glacier flowing S from the area around Mount Johnson into Larsen Ice Shelf just W of Shiver Point, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name "Hektoria Fiords" was given by Sir Hubert Wilkins during his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, after the S.S. *Hektoria*, which had brought him to Deception Island. Following survey by FIDS in 1947, the feature could not be identified; however, during further survey by FIDS in 1955, Wilkins' "long ice-filled fiords" were found to be this glacier and two short unnamed ones.

Hektor Icefall 62°00'S, 57°48'W

Icefall extending in an arc about 5 mi long at the head of Sherratt Bay, on the S coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Hektor Whaling Company which operated the land station at Deception Island from

1912 to 1931, and worked chiefly in the waters of the South Shetland Islands.

Helado, Fiord: see Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W

Held Glacier 84°47'S, 177°00'W

A tributary glacier, 3 mi long, flowing E from Anderson Heights to enter Shackleton Glacier just S of Epidote Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. George B. Held, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer at McMurdo Station during 1964.

Helen, Mount 64°32'S, 63°38'W

Mountain, 1,370 m, which rises 2 mi SW of Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow covered except for a steep rock scarp on its E side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Helen, wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad*.

Helena Island: see Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Hélène, Iles: see Hélène Island 66°37'S, 139°44'E

Helene Gletscher: see Helen Glacier 66°40'S, 93°55'E

Hélène Island 66°37'S, 139°44'E

Small rocky island 0.2 mi NW of Ifo Island marking the W end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OPHj, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and named by them for one of the French expedition's dogs. Not: Iles Hélène.

Helen Glacier 66°40'S, 93°55'E

Glacier marked by a series of heavy, broken, crevassed icefalls, terminating in the sea in Helen Glacier Tongue. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Lady Helen, wife of Sir Lucas Tooth of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. Not: Helene Gletscher.

Helen Glacier Tongue 66°33'S, 94°00'E

Glacier tongue which extends seaward from Helen Glacier on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. Named after Helen Glacier.

Helen Washington, Mount: see Washington Ridge 78°06'S, 154°48'W

Helen Washington Bay: see Kainan Bay 78°10'S, 162°30'W

Helfert Nunatak 77°53'S, 87°25'W

Prominent rock nunatak standing 15 mi W of Mount Sharp of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered and visited by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley. Named for Norbert F. Helfert, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Helfferich Glacier 70°35'S, 160°12'E

A glacier about 8 mi long which drains the east slopes of Pomerantz Tableland southward of Armstrong Platform, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Merritt R. Helfferich, USARP worker in the field of ionospheric physics at South Pole Station, 1967–68.

Helicopter Hills: see Stansbury Peninsula 62°14'S, 59°00'W

Helikoptera, Wzgórze: see Stansbury Peninsula 62°14'S, 59°00'W

Helix Pass 71°18'S, 163°18'E

A small north-south pass 4 mi ENE of Mount Jamroga in the central Bowers Mountains. The pass lies between unnamed peaks and permits passage from the area at the head of Carryer Glacier to areas in the southern part of Bowers Mountains. So named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, because ascent of the pass required an all night trip with much zigzagging and climbing; thus named after the genus of land snail, Helix.

Helland Glacier 54°29'S, 36°37'W

Glacier 4 mi long flowing SW from Mount Paget to Rocky Bay, on the S side of South Georgia. Mapped by Olaf Holtedahl during his visit to South Georgia in 1927–28, and named by him for Amund Helland (1846–1918), Norwegian mining geologist and glaciologist.

Helland Hansen, Mount: see Helland-Hansen Shoulder 85°26'S, 168°10'W

Helland-Hansen Shoulder 85°26'S, 168°10'W

A mainly ice-covered ridge which extends southward from the west portion of Mount Fridtjof Nansen and overlooks the northern side of the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Prof. B. Helland-Hansen, of the University of Oslo, Norway. Not: Mount Helland Hansen.

Hellehallet: see Helle Slope 71°25'S, 5°15'E

Hellerman Rocks 64°48'S, 64°01'W

A group of seven small islets and rocks connected by a shoal, located 0.4 mi E of Hermit Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Lance W. Hellerman, USNR, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1969.

Helle Slope 71°25'S, 5°15'E

A large ice piedmont along the coast of Queen Maud Land, lying E of Jutulstraumen Glacier and N of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Sigurd Helle, leader of the 1957 Norwegian expedition to Queen Maud Land. Not: Hellehallet.

Hell Gates 62°40'S, 61°11'W

Narrow boat passage between the rocks off Devils Point, the SW end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and was applied by early sealers in the area because many lives and ships were lost here. Not: Paso Puertas del Infierno.

Helliwell Hills 71°50'S, 161°12'5

A group of rocky hills and low mountains about 18 mi long and 9 mi wide. The hills lie S of Gressitt Glacier and midway between Emlen Peaks and the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert A. Helliwell of Stanford University, Program Director for the USARP study of very low frequency (VLF) radio noise phenomena.

Hells Gate 74°51'S, 163°48'E

A narrows located near the E edge of the Nansen Ice Sheet, lying just N of Evans Cove between Inexpressible Island and the Northern Foothills, Victoria Land. First explored and mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, who gave the feature this expressive name.

Hells Gate Moraine 74°52'S, 163°48'E

The glacial moraine at Hells Gate, at the head of Evans Cove on the coast of Victoria Land. The moraine extends southward to Hells Gate from nearby Vegetation Island and Cape Confusion. Mapped and named by the Northern Party of BrAE, 1910–13, in association with Hells Gate.

Helman Glacier 72°12'S, 168°28'E

A small tributary glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, flowing southward between Mount Gleaton and Taylor Peak into Tucker Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Terry N. Helman, USN, radioman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Helmer Hanssen, Mount: see Hanssen, Mount 85°59'S, 164°28'W

Helmet Peak 62°39'S, 60°01'W

Peak, 1,040 m, rising just southward of the mouth of Huron Glacier in the eastern part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by DI personnel during the period 1926–32. Not: Pico Falsa Aguja.

Helm Glacier 83°07'S, 162°30'E

Glacier 15 mi long, flowing N to enter Lowery Glacier just W of Fazekas Hills, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named for Arthur S. Helm, former Secretary of the Ross Sea Committee, by the NZGSAE (1961–62).

Helm Peak 69°29'S, 67°50'W

A peak of 930 m, the highest elevation in the Relay Hills, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The area was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. The helm wind is an E gale in the lee of the northern Pennines of England.

Helm Point 72°11'S, 170°00'E

Point which marks the SE tip of Honeycomb Ridge on the W side of Moubray Bay. It consists of brown granodiorite and supports a relatively luxuriant vegetation of lichens and mosses, along with nests of snow petrels and Wilson's petrel. Two Japanese whale-chasers, apparently familiar with the site, dropped anchor there for two nights early in Feb. 1958. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Arthur S. Helm, Sec., Ross Sea Committee, who gave much assistance to the expedition. Helm was Secretary of the New Zealand Antarctic Place Names Committee, 1957–64.

Helms, Mount 82°04'S, 87°58'W

A rounded, partly snow-covered peak rising between Mount Semprebou and Mount Oldenburg in central Martin Hills. The peak was positioned by a USARP party led by J. Campbell Craddock in January 1963. Named by US-ACAN for Ward J. Helms, radioscience researcher at Byrd Station in 1962.

Helms Bluff 78°29'S, 164°25'E

A prominent north-facing bluff 10 mi E of Mount Morning in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Louis L. Helms, USN, officer in charge of the Squadron VX-6 wintering-over detachment at McMurdo Station, 1961.

Hemmen Ice Rise 77°57'S, 49°46'W

An ice rise 11 mi long, located off the northwest corner of Berkner Island in Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears for the first time on a chart prepared at Ellsworth Station in 1957 by Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. The ice rise was subsequently noted in U.S. Earth Resources Technology Satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC for George E. Hemmen, Executive Secretary of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 1972; he served with FIDS as meteorological observer at Admiralty Bay, 1952–53, and Base Leader at Deception Island, 1953–54, and with the Royal Society Antarctic Expedition, 1956.

Hemmestad Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°26'E

A group of about 20 nunataks extending over about 7 miles, forming the NE portion of the Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Arne Hemmestad, mechanic with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Hemmestadskjera.

Hemmestadskjera: see Hemmestad Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°26'E

Hemmingsen, Mount 73°25'S, 61°50'W

Mountain at the NE end of the Werner Mountains, located on the S side of Meinardus Glacier, 5 mi SW of Court Nunatak, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Edvard A. Hemmingsen, biologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1966–67, and Palmer Station, 1967–68.

Hemphill, Mount 70°59'S, 165°06'E

A snow-covered mountain that rises above 1,800 m in the S part of Anare Mountains. It stands between the head of McLean Glacier and Ebbe Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Harold S. Hemphill, USN, photographic officer with Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Hemphill Island 66°23'S, 110°34'E

Small, mainly ice-covered island lying between Robinson Ridge and Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for George R. Hemphill, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1961.

Hendersin Knob 72°08'S, 101°26'W

An ice-covered knob rising between the heads of Craft and Rochray Glaciers in the SW part of Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for aviation radioman Wendell K. Hendersin, USN, a member of the expedition who lost his life in a seaplane crash at Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946. Not: Henderson Knob.

Henderson, Cape 66°11'S, 100°44'E

Ice-free cape, overlain by morainic drift, marking the NW end of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in

February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for the USS *Henderson*, destroyer escort of the western task group of the USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47.

Henderson, Mount 67°42'S, 63°04'E

Massive mountain, 970 m, rising through the ice sheet 5 mi SE of Holme Bay and a like distance NE of the N end of the Masson Range. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after W. Henderson, Director of the Australian Department of External Affairs, a member of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

Henderson, Mount 78°11'S, 167°20'E

A hill 2 mi WNW of Isolation Point in the south-central part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for G.B. Henderson, a member of that expedition.

Henderson, Mount 80°12'S, 156°13'E

A prominent mountain, 2,660 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Olympus, in the Britannia Range. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Henderson Bluff 53°07'S, 73°23'E

A rock bluff close S of the mouth of Abbotsmith Glacier on the W side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for M.W. Henderson, ANARE weather observer on Heard Island in 1954.

Henderson Bluff 83°05'S, 50°35'W

A rock bluff, 1,660 m, along the W side of Lexington Table 9 mi N of Mount Lechner, in the Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Henderson, geophysicist in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66.

Henderson Glacier 79°47'S, 82°25'W

A glacier about 7 mi long in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range, flowing NE from Schoeck and Hoinkes Peaks to enter Union Glacier just E of Mount Rossman. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Felix E. Henderson, USARP meteorologist at Eights Station in 1965.

Henderson Island 66°22'S, 97°10'E

Ice-covered island 9 mi long and rising to 240 m, lying 9 mi SE of Masson Island, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf Discovered in August 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, and named by him for Prof. G.C. Henderson of Adelaide, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

Henderson Knob: see Hendersin Knob 72°08'S, 101°26'W

Henderson Pyramid 78°06'S, 161°27'E

A pointed, mostly ice-covered mountain, 2,450 m, located 4 mi SSW of Ugolini Peak on the W side of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–61. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Thomas E. Henderson, cartographer, USGS; field team member on Ellsworth Mountains Geodetic Control Project, 1979–80; leader, USGS, northern Victoria Land Geodetic Team, 1981–82; USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1982.

Henderson Ridge: see Craw Ridge 78°01'S, 163°00'E

Hendrickson Peak 85°56'S, 132°49'W

A rock peak rising over 2,000 m at the W side of Reedy Glacier, standing 2 mi W of May Peak in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for George Hendrickson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Henfield Rock 62°19'S, 59°35'W

Rock lying 2 mi NW of Newell Point, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Joseph Henfield, Master of the American sealing vessel *Catharina* from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Hengist Nunatak 69°00'S, 70°14'W

Isolated flat-topped nunatak, more than 610 m, which rises above Roberts Ice Piedmont 10 mi N of Mount Calais in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS. The names for this feature and for the group of nunataks to the N are for the brother chieftains, Hengist and Horsa, who led the first Saxon bands which settled England in the fifth century.

Henkes Islands 67°48'S, 68°56'W

Group of small islands and rocks 2 mi in extent, lying 1 mi SW of Avian Island, close off the S extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for one of the Norwegian directors of the Magellan Whaling Co. at Punta Arenas. Charcot applied the name to the scattered rocks and islands between Cape Adriasola and Cape Alexandra. The name was restricted to the group described by the UK-APC following definitive mapping by the BAS in 1961 and the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey in 1963. Not: Grupo Blanco Encalada.

Henkle Peak 74°39'S, 75°50'W

A peak about 15 mi N of Mount Rex in Ellsworth Land. It lies among a group of nunataks that were first sighted and photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. The peak was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Henkle of USGS, topographic engineer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1967–68.

Henksen, Mount 66°46'S, 51°04'E

An elongated mountain with several peaks, standing between Peacock Ridge and Mount Parviainen in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for H. Henksen, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Hennequin, Point 62°08'S, 58°24'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Martel and Mackellar Inlets, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the FrAE under Charcot, who surveyed Admiralty Bay in 1909.

Hennessey, Mount 72°14'S, 164°45'E

A mountain 2 mi N of Mount Tukotok in Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond W. Hennessey, aerographer at Hallett Station in 1957.

Hennessy Islands 65°53'S, 65°43'W

Group of small islands 2 mi in extent, lying 4 mi SE of Jurva Point, the SE end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. The main islands in the group were first accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Jack Hennessy (1885–1954), Deputy Marine Superintendent of the (British) Meteorological Office, 1940–54, who collected and published reports on sea ice observations in Antarctic waters, 1902–53. Not: Islas Cabrales.

Henningsen Glacier 54°27'S, 36°42'W

Glacier 3 mi long, flowing SW to the S coast of South Georgia between Cape Darnley and Rocky Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Leonard Henningsen, Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1945–50.

Henriksen Buttress 54°23'S, 36°33'W

Prominent rock buttress, 1,970 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Sugartop in the central part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Henrik N. Henriksen who, in 1909, built the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor, and was manager there from 1909 until 1920.

Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E

A group of scattered nunataks about 10 mi N of the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Hans-Martin Henriksen, meteorological assistant with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Henriksenskjera, Skaly Yunyye.

Henriksenskjera: see Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E

Henry, Mount 67°43'S, 50°17'E

Mountain, 1,500 m, standing 1 mi E of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The name was first applied by John Biscoe in 1831 to a feature which cannot now be identified. It was probably named after one of the Enderby Brothers, owners of Biscoe's vessel.

Henry, Mount 83°52'S, 172°04'E

A sharp peak (1,675 m) in the Commonwealth Range, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Kyffin on the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Henry Bay 66°52'S, 120°45'E

A small bay at the eastern end of Sabrina Coast. The Henry Islands lie in the western part of the bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by the US-ACAN for Wilkes Henry, Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Henry Bluff 62°41'S, 60°25'W

A bluff rising to c. 120 m on the W side of Hurd Peninsula, 1.5 mi SW of Johnsons Dock, on Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after the schooner *Henry*, one of James Byers' fleet of sealing ships from New York, which worked in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Henry Ice Rise 80°35'S, 62°00'W

A triangular-shaped ice rise about 70 mi long located between Korff Ice Rise and the southern portion of Berkner Island in the Ronne Ice Shelf First visited by the US-IGY geophysical traverse party from Ellsworth Station, 1957–58. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Clifford D. Henry, Military Sealift Command, a veteran American polar sea captain and master of USNS *Private John R. Towle*. Henry died aboard his ship, Feb. 16, 1975, while returning from his fourteenth voyage to Antarctica in support of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Henry Inlet 71°54'S, 100°20'W

Narrow, ice-filled inlet about 12 mi long, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island immediately E of Hughes Peninsula. First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Henry, photographer's mate with the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, who in February 1960 recorded features along Eights Coast from helicopters.

Henry Islands 66°53'S, 120°38'E

A group of four small islands in the western part of Henry Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN after Wilkes Henry, Midshipman on the sloop *Vincennes* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Henry Lucy, Mount 85°11'S, 170°26'E

A prominent peak, 3,020 m, standing 2.5 mi SSE of Mount White at the S end of Supporters Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir Henry Lucy, M.P., who publicized Shackleton's expedition and assisted in obtaining a financial grant from Parliament for the expedition. Not: Mount Lucy.

Henry Mesa 79°05'S, 159°04'E

A distinctive wedge-shaped mesa 2 mi in extent, standing 4 mi S of Mulock Glacier on the W side of Heap Glacier. The ice-covered summit, 1,430 m, is flat except for a cirque which indents the N side. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. B.R. Henry, USCG, commander of the *Eastwind* USN OpDFrz, 1964, and commander of the U.S. ship group, OpDFrz, 1965.

Henry Moraine 71°57'S, 9°38'E

A small moraine on the NW side of Mount Bjerke in the Conrad Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Henry Bjerke, mechanic with NorAE, 1957–59. Not: Henrysanden.

Henry Nunataks 75°08'S, 72°36'W

A cluster of nunataks located 6 mi W of the Merrick Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for K.C. Henry, engineman with the Eights Station winter party in 1963.

Henrysanden: see Henry Moraine 71°57'S, 9°38'E

Henson, Mount 84°50'S, 168°21'W

An ice free summit (905 m) standing at the NE extremity of Mayer Crags, forming the NW portal to Liv Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30), in November 1929, and named for Matthew Henson, a member of R. Admiral Peary's party which reached the North Pole in 1909. Not: Mount Hansen.

Henson Glacier 64°06'S, 60°11'W

A glacier flowing northward from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and merging with Wright Ice Piedmont about 2 mi SW of Hargrave Hill. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aero-surveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC for William S. Henson (1805–88), English designer of a powered model airplane (1842–43) which led to widespread aeronautical research and development.

Herald Reef 65°11'S, 64°11'W

Reef 1 mi SW of Petermann Island, lying on the N side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because this reef heralds the approach to French Passage from the east. Not: Arrecife Baeza.

Herbert Mountains 80°20'S, 25°30'W

Conspicuous group of rock summits on the E side of Gordon Glacier in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sir Edwin S. Herbert, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Herbert Plateau 64°32'S, 61°15'W

A portion of the central plateau of Graham Land, lying between Blériot and Drygalski Glaciers. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Walter W. Herbert, FIDS asst. surveyor at the Hope Bay station in 1956 and 1957.

Herbert Range 85°22'S, 165°30'W

A range in the Queen Maud Mountains, extending from the edge of the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between the Axel Heiberg and Strom Glaciers. Named by the NZ-APC for Walter W. Herbert, leader of the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) which explored the Axel Heiberg Glacier area.

Herbertson Glacier 77°42'S, 163°48'E

Small alpine glacier which drains from the cliff that forms the S margin of New Harbor, about 5 mi WSW of Butter Point, Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910–13), presumably for British geographer A.J. Herbertson of Oxford University.

Herbert Sound 63°55'S, 57°40'W

A sound extending from Cape Lachman and Keltie Head on the NW to the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point on the SE, separating Vega Island from James Ross Island and connecting Prince Gustav Channel with Erebus and Terror Gulf. On Jan. 6, 1843 Capt. James Clark Ross discovered a broad embayment E of the sound, which he named Sidney Herbert Bay after the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, 1841–45. The sound proper was discovered and charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who included it with the broad embayment under the name Sidney Herbert Sound. The recommended application restricts Herbert Sound to the area W of the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point; the embayment discovered by Ross forms the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. Not: Estrecho Azopardo, Sidney Herbert Sound, Sydney Herbert Sound.

Herbst Glacier 75°40'S, 132°07'W

The eastern glacier of two that drain the N slopes of Mount Kosciusko and reach Brown Valley, in the Ames Range, Marie

Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Emmett L. Herbst of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who participated in the drilling program at Byrd Station, 1968–69. He worked at McMurdo Station and other Antarctic areas in several seasons, 1971–76.

Hercules, Mount 77°29'S, 161°27'E

Large, flat-topped, elevated feature between Mounts Aeolus and Jason in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Hercules Bay 54°07'S, 36°40'W

Bay 0.5 mi wide, which lies 1 mi WNW of Cape Saunders along the N coast of South Georgia. Named by Norwegian whalers after the *Hercules* (or *Herkules*), a whale catcher which had visited the bay. Not: Herkules Bucht.

Hercules Dome 86°00'S, 105°00'W

A large ice dome between Thiel Mountains and Horlick Mountains. The feature was first mapped by the USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1959–60. It was further delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne aerial radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the Lockheed LC-130 Hercules aircraft which was used on all echo sounding flights from 1969.

Hercules Inlet 80°05'S, 78°30'W

A large, narrow, ice-filled inlet which forms a part of the SW margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. It is bounded on the W by the SE flank of the Heritage Range, and on the N by Skytrain Ice Rise. Named by US-ACAN for the LC-130 Hercules aircraft used by the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, as a photographic and load carrying plane.

Hercules Névé 73°04'S, 165°15'E

A névé at the N margin of Mountaineer Range in Victoria Land. It is bounded by Deception Plateau, Astronaut Glacier, Retreat Hills, and by such western tributaries to the Mariner Glacier as Meander and Gair Glaciers. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, in appreciation of the party's transport into the field by U.S. Navy C-130 Hercules aircraft, also as an indication to future parties of a possible C-130 landing place.

Hercules Point 54°07'S, 36°40'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Hercules Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name, which derives from nearby Hercules Bay, was used by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, 1928–29, but is known to have been used earlier by whalers. Not: Herkules-Odden.

Herdman, Cape 72°36'S, 60°36'W

A broad ice-covered cape forming the S entrance point to Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The cape was photographed from the air in 1940 by USAS; rephotographed from the air in 1947 by RARE and, in conjunction with FIDS surveyed from the ground. Named by UK-APC after Henry F.P. Herdman (1901–67), British oceanographer and member of the scientific staff of DI, 1924–49; with the National Institute of Oceanography, 1949–67.

Herdman Rocks 60°42'S, 44°20'W

Two rocks, 15 m high, lying 1.5 mi SE of Hart Rock and 3 mi NE of Cape Dundas, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont

d'Urville. Recharted in 1933 by DI and named after H.F.P. Herdman (Cape Herdman, q.v.).

Herd Point 59°28'S, 27°17'W

Point which forms the W side of Ferguson Bay at the S end of Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. It was roughly charted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for R.D. Herd of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Port Glasgow, Scotland, builders of the *Discovery II*.

Herd's Island: see Heard Island 53°06'S, 73°30'E

Heritage Range 79°45'S, 83°00'W

A major mountain range, 100 mi long and 30 mi wide, situated southward of Minnesota Glacier and forming the southern half of the Ellsworth Mountains. The range is complex, consisting of scattered ridges and peaks of moderate height, escarpments, hills and nunataks, the various units of relief set off by numerous intervening glaciers. The northern portion of the range was probably first sighted by Lincoln Ellsworth in the course of his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. In Dec. 1959, E.C. Thiel, J.C. Craddock and E.S. Robinson conducted an aerial reconnaissance of the area, landing on a glacier in the northern part of the range. During the 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons, the University of Minnesota expeditions made geologic and cartographic surveys of the range. The entire range was mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1961–66. So named by US-ACAN because topographic units within the range have received names relating to the theme of American heritage. Not: Wexler Mountains.

Herkules Bucht: see Hercules Bay 54°07'S, 36°40'W

Herkules-Odden: see Hercules Point 54°07'S, 36°40'W

Herlacher, Cape 73°52'S, 114°12'W

A bold, ice-covered cape forming the N end of Martin Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN in 1955 after Carl J. Herlacher, principal Antarctic cartographer with the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office 1937.

Hermannfjella: see Herrmann Mountains 72°33'S, 0°30'E

Hermanos, Rocas: see Brothers Rocks 57°46'S, 26°25'W

Hermanson, Mount 84°23'S, 173°32'E

An ice-covered mountain in the Queen Maud Mountains, 3,140 m, standing at the head of Cunningham Glacier, 4 mi SW of Gray Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. J.M. Hermanson, USN, air operations officer, McMurdo Station, 1957–58; Chief of Staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1959.

Hermelo, Isla: see Delta Island 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Hermes Glacier 68°59'S, 65°15'W

A glacier 8 mi long, flowing W into Weyerhaeuser Glacier in northern Graham Land. Surveyed in Jan. 1960 by FIDS who discovered the glacier after several fruitless attempts to find a route out of the mountains east of Earnshaw Glacier. It provided an ideal "road" back to known country and was therefore named after Hermes, the god of roads in Greek mythology. This name by UK-APC initiated the idea of naming other features in this area after Greek gods.

Hermes Point 73°35'S, 166°13'E

The seaward end of a ridge from the Mountaineer Range, situated at the confluence of the Icebreaker and Fitzgerald Glaciers along the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Agustive A. Hermes, Jr., USN, aviation structural mechanic at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, on USN OpDFrz, 1967 and 1968.

Hermitage Peak 81°26'S, 160°29'E

A peak, 750 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Ubique, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGS (1960–61) for the Military School of Surveying in England.

Hermit Island 64°48'S, 64°02'W

Island nearly 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SE of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because a member of the FIDS at the Arthur Harbor station spent some time on this island alone in January 1957, making survey observations.

Hero Bay 62°31'S, 60°27'W

Bay 17 mi wide which indents for 6 mi the N side of Livingston Island between Cape Shirreff and Williams Point, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Blythe Bay (q.v.), originally applied to a small bay on the SE side of Desolation Island on Powell's chart of 1822 published by Laurie, was erroneously transferred to this bay in the 1930's. This error has now been rectified and a new name approved for the feature here described. Hero Bay is named for the American sloop *Hero*, under Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, which was one of the vessels of the Pendleton sealing fleet from Stonington which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Blythe Bay.

Heroína, Islote: see Heroína Island 63°24'S, 54°36'W

Heroína Island 63°24'S, 54°36'W

Small island marking the NE end of Danger Islands (q.v.), ESE of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1948–49, after the expedition ship *Heroína*. Approved by US-ACAN in 1993. Not: Heroine Island, Islote Ercilla, Islote Heroína.

Heroine Island: see Heroína Island 63°24'S, 54°36'W

Hero Inlet 64°46'S, 64°04'W

A narrow inlet at the south side of Palmer Station between Gamage Point and Bonaparte Point, along the southwest side of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN after the Research Vessel *Hero* which, during the 1960's and 1970's, used the inlet as a turning basin when docking at Palmer Station.

Heron Passage 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Channel between Vaughan Island and Trinity Island in the Willis Islands at South Georgia. The existence of this passage, reported in the 1930's, was confirmed by HMS Owen during a hydrographic survey of the area in 1961. Named by the UK-APC after one of the *Owen's* survey motor boats, the *Heron*.

Herr, Mount 85°45'S, 149°32'W

A peak, 1,730 m, located 5 mi NW of Mount Gould in the Tapley Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Arthur L. Herr, Jr., aircraft commander with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Herraadura, Caleta: see Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W

Herradura, Isla: see Horseshoe Island 67°51'S, 67°12'W

Herradura, Islas: see Forge Islands 65°14'S, 64°17'W

Herring Island 66°24'S, 110°38'E

Rocky island, 2 mi long, lying 1 mi E of Cloyd Island in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Charles C. Herring, USN, photographic officer with USN OpWml parties which obtained air and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Ostrov Kherring.

Herring Nunataks 83°12'S, 51°22'W

Two prominent nunataks standing 3 mi NW of Mount Lechner in western Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Earl F. Herring, aviation storekeeper at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Herrington Hill 66°15'S, 66°42'W

A hill on the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, about 5 mi southward of Benedict Point. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Lovic P. Herrington, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Herrin Peak 79°16'S, 85°45'W

A large snow-covered peak, 1,755 m, standing 6 mi S of Landmark Peak on the E side of Gowan Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for John M. Herrin, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Herrmann Mountains 72°33'S, 0°30'E

A group of rocky elevations including Hamrane Heights and Roots Heights, rising between Reece Valley and Kvitsvodene Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Ernst Herrmann, geographer of the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52. Not: Hermannfjella.

Herrmann Nunatak 76°15'S, 143°47'W

A nunatak 4 mi NE of the E end of the Phillips Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for John Herrmann, photographer with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Herschel, Cape: see Sterneck, Cape 64°04'S, 61°02'W

Herschel, Mount 72°12'S, 169°31'E

A conspicuous peak (3,335 m) standing 1.6 mi NE of Mount Peacock and overlooking the terminus of Ironside Glacier from the S, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, who named this feature for Sir John F.W. Herschel, noted English astronomer. Not: Mount Herschell.

Herschel Heights 71°53'S, 69°38'W

A complex of nunataks of which Mimas Peak on the east is the highest, located SW of Enceladus Nunataks and near the head of Saturn Glacier in southeastern Alexander Island. The eastern part of this feature was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of his trans-Antarctic flight and was plotted

from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Mimas and Enceladus, after Sir Frederick W. Herschel (1738–1822), the British astronomer who discovered these two satellites.

Herschell, Mount: see Herschel, Mount 72°12'S, 169°31'E

Hershey Ridge 77°40'S, 147°10'W

Low, ice-covered ridge trending in a NW-SE direction for about 30 mi between McKinley Peak and the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and named for Garland Hershey, Asst. State Geologist of the Iowa Geological Survey (1939–47) and Director of the Iowa Geological Survey after 1947. Not: Garland Hersey Ridge, Garland Hershey Ridge.

Hersilia Cove 62°38'S, 61°13'W

Cove indenting the N side of Rugged Island near its E end, in the South Shetland Islands. Named in February 1820 by James P. Sheffield, Master of the brig *Hersilia* of Stonington, CT, in 1819–20 and 1820–21, the first American sealer known to have visited the South Shetland Islands.

Hertha, Roca: see Hertha Nunatak 65°09'S, 59°59'W

Hertha Insel: see Hertha Nunatak 65°09'S, 59°59'W

Hertha Nunatak 65°09'S, 59°59'W

Nunatak 1 mi NW of Castor Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen and mapped as an island in December 1893 by Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it after the *Hertha*, a ship which combined sealing and exploring activities along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula under Capt. C.J. Evensen in 1893–94. It was determined to be a nunatak by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld during a sledge journey in 1902. Not: Hertha Insel, Roca Hertha.

Hertug Ernst Bay: see Vahsel Bay 77°49'S, 35°07'W

Hervé, Anse: see Hervé Cove 62°11'S, 58°33'W

Hervé Cove 62°11'S, 58°33'W

Small cove 2 mi SW of Point Thomas, along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition. Not: Anse Hervé.

Hervéou Point 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Point forming the W extremity of the rocky peninsula between Port Charcot and Salpêtrière Bay, on the W side of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for F. Hervéou, a seaman on the *Français*.

Herz Glacier 54°41'S, 35°58'W

Glacier flowing SE from the vicinity of Mount Paterson to the E coast of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12.

Herzog Ernst Bucht: see Vahsel Bay 77°49'S, 35°07'W

Hesperus Nunatak 71°31'S, 69°21'W

A sharp-pointed nunatak lying 2 mi SW of Titania Peak and about 18 mi W of Venus Glacier in southeastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Venus Glacier, Hesperus being a variant name for the “evening star,” Venus.

Hesse, Mount: see Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Hessegipfel: see Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W

The highest (515 m) peak on Paryadin Ridge, lying midway between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin at the W end of South Georgia. Charted and named by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen in 1928–29. Not: Hessegipfel, Mount Hesse.

Hess Glacier 67°13'S, 65°05'W

Glacier 5 mi long, flowing ENE between steep rock walls to its terminus 10 mi SW of Monnier Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Hans Hess, German glaciologist.

Hessler Peak 79°37'S, 84°02'W

A sharp peak, 1,670 m, at the S end of Dunbar Ridge in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Victor P. Hessler, ionospheric physicist, USARP scientist at the Soviet Vostok Station in the 1965–66 and 1966–67 summer seasons.

Hess Mesa 77°38'S, 160°47'E

A small mesa that surmounts the divide between Koenig Valley and Mudrey Cirque in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for L.O. Hess, Master of USNS *Maumee* in the Ross Sea Ship Group during Operation Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

Hess Mountains 72°00'S, 62°30'W

A group of mountains rising to c. 1,500 m at the head of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, to the W of Dietz Bluff and bounded to N by Gruening Glacier, to W by Runcorn Glacier and to S by Beaumont Glacier. First photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1972–73. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN, 1978, after Harry H. Hess (1906–69), American geologist, Professor of Geology, Princeton University, 1948–69.

Hestes Hode: see Horse Head 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Hesteskoen Nunatak 71°52'S, 27°15'E

Horseshoe-shaped nunatak, 2,350 m, standing 4 mi N of Balchen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photo taken by the Laws Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Hesteskoen (the horseshoe) by the Norwegians.

Hestesletten 54°18'S, 36°31'W

Glacial plain between Hamberg Lakes and Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. It is covered with tussock and is almost 2 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 0.75 mi wide. The name Hestesletten (Norwegian word meaning horse plain) arose because a small herd of horses, introduced by the South Georgia Exploration Co. in 1905, survived here for a number of years. Not: Moraine Plain.

Heth Ridge 69°58'S, 159°45'E

A ridge 3 mi long, located 4 mi S of Hornblende Bluffs and near the head of Suvorov Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Samuel R. Heth, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1968–69.

Hettebreen: see Hette Glacier 71°43'S, 26°35'E

Hette Glacier 71°43'S, 26°35'E

Glacier, 6 mi long, flowing N between Hettene Nunataks and Austhamaren Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Hettebreen (the cap glacier). Not: Hettebreen.

Hettene Nunataks 71°45'S, 26°25'E

Group of nunataks at the W side of Hette Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Hettene (the caps).

Hetty Rock 62°40'S, 60°44'W

The largest of several rocks off John Beach, Walker Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively Low Rock. Renamed by UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer *Hetty* (Capt. Ralph Bond) of London, which was sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Low Rock.

Heuser Nunatak 72°02'S, 160°38'E

A small nunatak that lies 3 mi S of Mount Phelen and marks the S extremity of the Emlen Peaks in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Charles M. Heuser, biolab technician at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Heverley Nunataks 75°33'S, 128°34'W

Small, relatively isolated nunataks protruding through the ice 14 mi NE of the summit of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-ACAN for Harry W. Heverley, BU1, USN, Builder and member of the winter party at South Pole Station in 1971, and at McMurdo Station in 1962 and 1966.

Hewison Point 59°28'S, 27°15'W

Point which forms the E side of Ferguson Bay and the SE end of Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. First charted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named it for Lt. Col. Hewison of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Port Glasgow, Scotland, builders of the *Discovery II*.

Hewitt Glacier 83°17'S, 167°50'E

A glacier, 15 mi long, descending the E slopes of Holland Range between Lewis Ridge and Mount Tripp to enter Richards Inlet. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for Leonard R. Hewitt, leader at Scott Base, 1959.

Hewson, Mount 73°58'S, 162°38'E

A bluff-type mountain (3,720 m) standing 6.5 mi WSW of Mount Adamson in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for R.W. Hewson,

leader and surveyor of this party; also a surveyor for the northern party of NZGSAE, 1961–62.

Hewson Glacier 84°12'S, 169°45'E

A glacier in the Queen Alexandra Range, 15 mi long, flowing NE to enter Beardmore Glacier just N of The Cloudmaker. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Ronald Hewson, surveyor with the expedition.

Heywood Island 62°20'S, 59°41'W

Rocky, crescent-shaped island lying 1.5 mi WNW of the N tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Heywood's Isles, for Capt. Peter Heywood, RN, was given by George Powell in 1821–22 to a group of islands off the NW coast of Robert Island. In 1935, DI personnel on the *Discovery II* charted these islands, giving the name Hummock Island to the feature here described. Air photos now show that a group name for the islands is not required and the name Heywood Islands has been vacated. The alteration of Hummock Island to Heywood Island retains Powell's original naming in the area and eliminates a duplicate name. Not: Hummock Island, Isla de la Colina.

Heywood Lake 60°41'S, 45°37'W

The northernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley in northeastern Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after Ronald B. Heywood, limnologist with Life Sciences Division, BAS, who worked on Signy Island in 1962–63 and 1970–71.

H. Hansen, Cape: see Hansen, Cape 60°40'S, 45°35'W

Hibbert Rock 67°47'S, 69°02'W

A drying rock lying SE of League Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for William Hibbert, 2nd Engineer of RRS *John Biscoe* (1957–63), the ship which assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which surveyed the area in 1962–63.

Hickey, Cape 76°05'S, 162°38'E

Cape on the coast of Victoria Land, just E of Charcot Cove and Marin Glacier. It forms the outer, north portal of the re-entrant through which Mawson Glacier flows to the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. John Hickey, USN, pilot with Navy Squadron VX-6, who participated in Topo North and South surveys in 1962.

Hicks, Mount 71°08'S, 64°39'E

A ridgelike mountain with two peaks, about 12 mi SW of Husky Dome in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for Dr. K.E. Hicks, medical officer at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1965.

Hicks Ridge 71°09'S, 162°40'E

A rugged ridge located between Mount Soza and Morley Glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas Hicks, USN, cook with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Hidden Bay 65°02'S, 63°46'W

Bay 3 mi long, lying between Cape Renard and Aguda Point on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache 1897–99. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because from the north the bay is hidden by the Screen Islands. Not: Bahía Escondida.

Hidden Col 85°32'S, 156°00'W

A col in the N part of Medina Peaks, about 3.5 mi SW of Marks Point, that allows a quick sledging route between the lower Amundsen and Scott Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The col was explored by NZGSAE, 1969–70, and so named because it is hidden behind ridges and spurs of the peaks to the NE and SW of it.

Hidden Lake 64°02'S, 58°18'W

Lake, 1.5 mi long, lying midway between Lagrelius Point and Cape Obelisk in the W part of James Ross Island. It drains by a small stream into the deep bay 4 mi S of Lagrelius Point. Discovered in 1945 by the FIDS, who so named it because it is obscured by surrounding highlands. Not: Lago Escondido.

Hidden Valley 78°10'S, 163°52'E

The ice-free valley next south of Miers Valley through which an alpine glacier formerly moved to coalesce with Koettlitz Glacier. The mouth of the valley is completely blocked by the Koettlitz moraine, the only one of the numerous valleys tributary to the Koettlitz isolated in this fashion. The main valley is hidden not only from the coast but from most of the surrounding ridges. The valley was traversed during December and January by the New Zealand VUWAE 1960–61 who applied the name.

Hiegel Passage 66°23'S, 110°27'E

The water passage between Ardery Island on the N and Holl and Ford Islands on the S, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. James A. Hiegel, USN, leader of Mobile Construction Battalion Number One, who supervised the construction of Wilkes Station in February 1957.

Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°27'S, 41°38'E

A wide glacier flowing to the sea at the eastern side of Naga-iwa Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and, in association with nearby Naga-iwa Rock, named Higashi-naga-iwa-hyōga (eastern long rock glacier). Not: Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier.

Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier: see Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°27'S, 41°38'E

Higgins Canyon 84°47'S, 114°41'W

A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon immediately E of Schulthess Buttress, on the N side of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Merwyn D. Higgins, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961–62.

Higgins Nunatak 79°39'S, 82°27'W

The largest of the Samuel Nunataks, lying near the S end of this group in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for utilitiesman John C. Higgins, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station party during Deep Freeze 1966.

High, Mount 73°34'S, 62°05'W

A mountain on the S side of Douglas Glacier in the central Werner Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Harvey W. High, cook with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Highjump Archipelago 66°05'S, 101°00'E

Group of rocky islands, rocks and ice rises about 50 mi long and from 5 to 15 mi wide, lying generally N of the Bunger Hills and extending from the Taylor Islands, close NW of Cape Hordern, to a prominent group of ice rises which terminate close W of Cape Elliott. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp 1946–47 and so named by the US-ACAN. The codeword “highjump” was used for identifying the U.S. Navy Task Force 68, 1946–47. This task force was divided into three groups which completed photographic flights covering approximately 70 per cent of the coastal areas of Antarctica, excluding Antarctic Peninsula, as well as significant portions of the interior.

High Nunatak 80°03'S, 82°35'W

An isolated nunatak 4 mi E of Liberty Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer High, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the University of Minnesota geological party in this area in 1963–64.

High Peak: see Camber, Mount 64°41'S, 63°16'W

High Point: see Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W

High Rock 53°58'S, 37°29'W

Rock, 30 m high, situated at the N end of the Welcome Islands, 4.5 mi WNW of Cape Buller, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named by DI personnel who made surveys at South Georgia during 1926–30. Not: Roca Alta.

High Stile 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Pass at the head of Sunshine Glacier at 455 m elevation situated at the junction of the SW ridge of Mount Nivea and the E end of Brisbane Heights in the central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name arises from the general appearance and situation of the feature and was applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49.

Highton Glacier 61°14'S, 54°03'W

Glacier on E coast of Clarence Island, S of Sugarloaf Island, flowing NE to the sea. Called Stamina Glacier from the stamina needed to cross it by JSEEIG, 1976–77; named by UK-APC in 1980 after Cdr. John E. Highton, RN, Deputy Leader of the expedition and in charge of the group on Clarence Island. Not: Stamina Glacier.

Hikae Rock 68°00'S, 43°58'E

A rock exposure of 1 mi along the ice coast, lying 1 mi E of Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by JARE, 1957–62, and named Hikae-iwa.

Hill, Cape: see Hill, Mount 70°56'S, 61°42'W

Hill, Mount 70°56'S, 61°42'W

Mountain, 945 m, standing 8 mi SW of Cape Sharbonneau at the E side of the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. They named it Cape Hill for Archie C. Hill, cook at East Base. In 1947 it was determined to be a mountain distinct from Cape Sharbonneau to the NE by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS. Not: Cape Hill.

Hillary Coast 79°20'S, 161°00'E

That portion of the coast along the W margin of the Ross Ice Shelf between Minna Bluff and Cape Selborne. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Sir Edmund Hillary, leader of the New Zealand Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Various New Zealand parties carried out detailed surveys of portions of this coast and pioneered routes up the Skelton Glacier and Darwin Glacier to the polar plateau.

Hill Bay 64°11'S, 62°08'W

A bay, 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, which indents eastern Anvers Island between Spallanzani Point and Mitchell Point. The bay was roughly surveyed by the Admiralty Hydrographic Unit, 1951–52. Named by UK-APC for Leonard C. Hill of the Discovery Investigations, who served as an officer on RRS *William Scoresby* in Jan.-Feb. 1931, and on every Antarctic commission of RRS *Discovery II* between 1931–39.

Hill Glacier 73°03'S, 75°40'W

A broad glacier that drains the west-central part of Spaatz Island, at the south side of Ronne Entrance. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lennie J. Hill, USGS Topographic Engineer, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1967–68.

Hillier Moss 60°43'S, 45°36'W

A wet, level, low-lying area, which has several small pools and extensive moss carpets, located 0.2 mi north of Lenton Point in southeastern Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after Edward R. Hillier, BAS medical officer and leader at Signy Island station, 1967.

Hill Nunatak 84°00'S, 54°45'W

A prominent nunatak rising above the ice at the SE end of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, 8 mi ENE of Gambacorta Peak. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 during a USN transcontinental plane flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Jack O. Hill, aerial photographer on this flight.

Hill Peaks 76°54'S, 146°42'W

A small group of peaks 2 mi SW of Mount Dane in the W part of Radford Island, lying in Sulzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The peaks were probably first observed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) on an aerial flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph Hill, Jr., mechanic and driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Hilton Bay: see Hilton Inlet 71°57'S, 61°20'W

Hilton Inlet 71°57'S, 61°20'W

Ice-filled inlet, 12 mi wide, which recedes about 22 mi W from its entrance between Capes Darlington and Knowles, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in 1940, and named for Donald C. Hilton, member of the East Base sledge party that charted this coast as far S as this inlet. Not: Hilton Bay.

Himalia Ridge 70°50'S, 68°27'W

A ridge running E-W on the N side of Ganymede Heights, NE of Jupiter Glacier, E Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1983–84, after Himalia, a satellite of Jupiter, in association with the glacier.

Hinckley Rock 83°04'S, 55°14'W

A rock 4 mi NW of Gillies Rock in northern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Neil Hinckley, a member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Hindle Glacier 54°34'S, 36°05'W

Glacier 6 mi long, flowing N from the vicinity of Mount Paterson into Royal Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. The name Bruce Glacier was used unofficially by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, but a number of Antarctic features are named for Dr. William S. Bruce. The UK-APC recommended in 1957 that the glacier be named for Dr. Edward Hindle, British zoologist who, as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, was of great assistance to the South Georgia Survey expeditions. Not: Bruce Glacier.

Hindson, Mount: see Ancla, Mount 64°49'S, 63°41'W

Hind Turret 77°38'S, 161°37'E

A descriptive name that is suggestive of the appearance and position of this peak at the south (hind) side of Obelisk Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name was recommended by the US-ACAN in consultation with the NZ-APC.

Hinely Nunatak 74°56'S, 70°15'W

A small nunatak, isolated except for Graser Nunatak 1 mi to the NE, located 16 mi E of Sky-Hi Nunataks in Ellsworth Land. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after John A. Hinely, Jr., USGS civil engineer who, with William F. Graser, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1976. Not: Hinely Nunatak.

Hinks, Cape 69°10'S, 63°10'W

Bold headland surmounted by a high ice-covered dome, marking the N extremity of Finley Heights on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Later photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and by the USAS in 1940. Named by the US-SCAN for Arthur R. Hinks, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45, who undertook in his published studies to reconcile the explorations of Wilkins, Ellsworth, Rymill and the USAS in this general area. Not: Cape Cross.

Hinks, Mount 67°53'S, 66°03'E

A rock peak (595 m) rising 0.2 mi S of Mount Marsden in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this peak after Arthur R. Hinks, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45.

Hinks Channel 67°16'S, 67°37'W

Arc-shaped channel in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, 2 mi wide and 11 mi long, which extends from The Gullet and separates Day Island on the W from Arrowsmith Peninsula and Wyatt Island on the E, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Arthur R. Hinks.

Hinely Nunatak: see Hinely Nunatak 74°56'S, 70°15'W

Hinode, Cape 68°07'S, 42°38'E

Rock cape 3 mi W of Akebono Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Hinode-misaki (sunrise cape).

Hinode Peak 69°10'S, 42°35'E

A small coastal peak (120 m) located 3 mi SW of Cape Hinode on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Hinode-yama (sunrise mountain).

Hinton Glacier 80°03'S, 157°10'E

A tributary glacier in the Britannia Range, flowing N between Forbes and Dusky Ridges into Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Construction Mechanic Clarence C. Hinton, Jr., USN. Hinton wintered at McMurdo Station, 1963, and headed a team charged with the maintenance of mechanical equipment at the outlying U.S. stations.

Hippocrates Glacier 64°22'S, 62°22'W

Glacier at least 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing SE into Buls Bay on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Hippocrates (460-ca. 355 B.C.), Greek physician and author of numerous works on medicine, who also established a professional code of medical conduct.

Hippo Island 66°25'S, 98°10'E

Steep, rocky island, 0.5 mi long, which rises above Shackleton Ice Shelf 1.5 mi N of Delay Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, who so named it because of its shape. Not: Hippo Nunatak.

Hippolyte, Cape: see Hippolyte Point 64°41'S, 63°07'W

Hippolyte Point 64°41'S, 63°07'W

Point which marks the NE end of Lion Island, lying immediately E of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Not: Cape Hippolyte.

Hippo Nunatak: see Hippo Island 66°25'S, 98°10'E

Hiram, Mount: see Hirman, Mount 75°28'S, 72°46'W

Hirman, Mount 75°28'S, 72°46'W

A prominent mountain marking the S end of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph W. Hirman, scientific leader at Eights Station in 1965. Not: Mount Hiram.

Hiroe, Mount 69°21'S, 39°47'E

A rocky mountain (316 m) situated 0.5 mi NW of Breidvågnipa Peak and 1.3 mi NE of Hiroe Point, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by H.E. Hansen from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name "Hiroe-yama" (broad bay mountain) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973 and follows Japanese research in this area.

Hiroe Point 69°22'S, 39°44'E

A rock point situated 1.3 mi SW of Mount Hiroe on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The point marks the S end Breidvåg Bight. First mapped by H.E. Hansen from air photos taken by the Lars

Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name “Hiroe-misaki” (broad bay point) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973 and follows Japanese research in the area.

Hitchcock, Mount: see Hitchcock Heights 68°46'S, 64°51'W

Hitchcock Heights 68°46'S, 64°51'W

A mostly ice-covered mountain mass, 1,800 m, between Maitland and Apollo Glaciers at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and rephotographed by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by the US-ACAN in 1952 for Charles B. Hitchcock of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing these photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of this area. Not: Mount Hitchcock.

Hiyoko Island 69°00'S, 39°33'E

An island lying 0.6 mi SW of Nesøya in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It is the easternmost of three small islands which lie 0.5 mi NW of the strait separating Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Hiyoko-jima” (baby chick island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Hjalmar Johansen, Mount: see Johansen Peak 86°43'S, 148°11'W

Hjart Island 69°38'S, 39°16'E

Island lying 2 mi W of Skallen Hills in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hjartøy (heart island) because of its shape.

Hjelmkalven Point 71°40'S, 26°22'E

Rocky point on the N side of Vesthjelmen Peak, at the E side of the mouth of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Hjelmkalven by the Norwegians.

Hjörnehorna: see Eckhörner Peaks 71°31'S, 11°27'E

Hjorth Hill 77°31'S, 163°37'E

A rounded, ice-free mountain 760 m, standing just N of New Harbor and 2 mi S of Hogback Hill, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, led by Scott, and named for the maker of the primus lamps used by the expedition. The name is spelled Hjort's Hill in the popular narrative of Scott's expedition, but Hjorth's Hill is used on the map accompanying the narrative. The recommended spelling is based upon the form consistently used on the maps accompanying the BrAE scientific reports. Not: Hjort's Hill.

Hjort Massif 72°08'S, 61°25'W

A salient mountain rising to c. 1,000 m at the NE end of the Wilson Mountains, on the S side of Hilton Inlet, Bowman Coast, Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by USAS, 1940. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974–75. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Johan Hjort (1869–1948), Professor of Marine Biology, University of Oslo, 1920–39; Chairman of the International Whaling Committee, 1926–39.

Hjort's Hill: see Hjorth Hill 77°31'S, 163°37'E

H. J. Sjögren Fiord: see Sjögren Glacier 64°14'S, 59°00'W

Hj. Sjögren Fiord: see Sjögren Glacier 64°14'S, 59°00'W

Hoadky, Cape: see Hoadley, Cape 66°28'S, 99°56'E

Hoadley, Cape 66°28'S, 99°56'E

Prominent rock coastal outcrop forming the W portal of the valley occupied by Scott Glacier. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson in November 1912, and named by him for C.A. Hoadley, geologist with the Western Base Party. Not: Cape Hoadky.

Hoare, Lake 77°38'S, 162°51'E

A lake about 2 mi long between Lake Chad and Canada Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the 8th VUWAE, 1963–64, for physicist R.A. Hoare, a member of VUWAE that examined lakes in Taylor, Wright, and Victoria Valleys.

Hobart Rock 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Low rock lying at the S side of the entrance to King Edward Cove, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of King Edward Cove by personnel on HMS *Sappho* in 1906.

Hobbie Ridge 73°09'S, 165°41'E

A bold ridge that projects from the middle of the head of Meander Glacier, 5 mi S of Mount Supernal, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Hobbie, biologist at McMurdo Station 1962–63.

Hobbs, Cape: see Hobbs Islands 67°19'S, 59°58'E

Hobbs, Mount 83°45'S, 58°50'W

A mountain, 1,135 m, the highest summit of Williams Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. James W. Hobbs, USN, of the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1958.

Hobbs Coast 74°50'S, 132°00'W

That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land extending from Cape Burks to a point on the coast opposite eastern Dean Island, at 74°42'S, 127°05'W. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, glaciologist specializing in polar geography and history. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65.

Hobbs Glacier 64°18'S, 57°26'W

A glacier situated in a steep, rock-walled cirque at the NW side of Hamilton Point, and flowing SE into the S part of Markham Bay on the E coast of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Prof. William H. Hobbs (1864–1953), American geologist and glaciologist.

Hobbs Glacier 77°54'S, 164°24'E

Eastward flowing glacier, about 7 mi long, lying 2 mi S of Blue Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First explored by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. Scott's second expedition, the BrAE (1910–13), explored the area more thoroughly and named

the glacier for Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, an authority on glaciology.

Hobbs Islands 67°19'S, 59°58'E

A group of islands 10 mi NE of William Scoresby Bay. The largest island of this group was discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE under Mawson who thought it to be a cape and called it Cape Hobbs. Later exploration by the *William Scoresby* expedition (1936) and the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) showed it to be part of an island group. Named by Mawson for Prof. William H. Hobbs. Not: Cape Hobbs, Kringholmene.

Hobbs Peak 77°53'S, 163°56'E

Prominent peak, 1,510 m, on the divide between the Hobbs and Blue Glaciers in Victoria Land. It is the highest point on the E-W section of this dividing ridge. Climbed by members of the VUWAE (1960–61), who gave it this name from its nearness to Hobbs Glacier.

Hobbs Point 64°37'S, 62°03'W

The NE end of Brooklyn Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Graham J. Hobbs, FIDS geologist at the Danco Island station in 1957 and 1958 who made a geologic reconnaissance survey of the coast between Cape Murray and Cape Willems. Not: Punta Manchada.

Hobbs Ridge 77°52'S, 164°00'E

A prominent arc-shaped ridge which circumscribes the Hobbs Glacier to the N and NW and forms the divide with lower Blue Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in association with Hobbs Glacier (q.v.).

Hobbs Stream 77°55'S, 164°30'E

Seasonal meltwater stream flowing from the mouth of Hobbs Glacier into Salmon Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. Referred to, but not named in publications of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott. Named after Hobbs Glacier by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Hobby Rocks 68°35'S, 77°54'E

Three small islands lying off the Vestfold Hills, marking the western side of Davis Anchorage. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They were remapped from ANARE air photos and named for D. Hobby, diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1960.

Hobnail Peak 78°32'S, 161°53'E

Triangular rock bluff immediately S of Mount Tricouni, on the E side of Skelton Glacier in Victoria Land. Explored in 1957 by the N.Z. party, of the CTAE (1956–58), and named in association with Clinker Bluff and Mount Tricouni.

Hochlin, Mount 72°05'S, 4°03'E

A large ice-topped mountain, 2,760 m, standing E of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for L. Hochlin, radio operator and dog driver with NorAE (1956–58).

Hochstein Ridge 82°45'S, 159°47'E

Ridge 12 mi long, extending N from Cotton Plateau between Prince Edward Glacier and Prince of Wales Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Manfred

Hochstein, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961–62, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Hockey Cirque 83°17'S, 156°30'E

A glacial cirque 0.5 mi wide along the E wall of Ascent Glacier in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because the cirque was the scene of a game of ice hockey.

Hodge Escarpment 83°03'S, 50°11'W

An escarpment to the NE of Henderson Bluff on the NW side of Lexington Table, Forrestral Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN for Steven M. Hodge, USGS geophysicist, who worked in the Dufek Massif and Forrestral Range, 1978–79.

Hodgeman Islands 67°01'S, 144°14'E

A group of small islands lying close to the coast, 4 mi WSW of Cape De la Motte, in the E part of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the islands for Alfred J. Hodgeman, cartographer and assistant meteorologist with the expedition.

Hodges, Mount 54°16'S, 36°32'W

Mountain, 605 m, standing 1 mi W of Mount Duse, close NW of the head of King Edward Cove, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. "Moldaenke Berg" was used for this mountain on a 1907 map by A. Szielasko, but the name has not survived on later general charts of this area. The name Mount Hodges appears to have been applied some years later and is now well established. Probably named for Capt. M.H. Hodges, RN, of the *Sappho*, who visited and mapped portions of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Moldaenke Berg, Mount Skottsberg.

Hodges Glacier 54°16'S, 36°32'W

Small glacier 1 mi W of Grytviken, South Georgia, flowing from the S side of Petrel Peak to the foot of Mount Hodges. The name was recommended by the UK-APC and derives from association with Mount Hodges.

Hodges Point 67°21'S, 65°03'W

A rocky point terminating in an impressive black cliff, lying 6 mi ENE of Cape Northrop on the E coast of Graham Land. Twin summits on the point rise to 940 m and 960 m. The feature was photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by FIDS 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Ben Hodges, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64.

Hodgson, Cape 78°07'S, 166°05'E

The northernmost cape of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for Thomas V. Hodgson, biologist of the BrNAE (1901–04), who with Koettlitz, Ferrar and Bernacchi was first to visit the island.

Hodgson Nunatak 74°17'S, 100°04'W

A nunatak which lies 5 mi S of Teeters Nunatak and 20 mi NW of Mount Moses in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald A. Hodgson, USN, builder with the Byrd Station party, 1966.

Hodson, Mount 56°42'S, 27°13'W

Volcanic mountain, 915 m, forming the summit of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named it for Arnold Hodson, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Hodson Point 54°08'S, 36°47'W

Point lying 1 mi S of Small Bay, on the E side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Hoegh, Mount 64°50'S, 62°48'W

Mountain, 890 m, standing 1.5 mi SSE of Duthiers Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Emil von Hoegh (1865–1915), German mathematical optician who designed the first double anastigmatic camera lens in 1893.

Hoek Glacier 66°00'S, 65°04'W

Glacier flowing to the W coast of Graham Land southward of Llanquihue Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Henry W. Hoek (1878–1951), pioneer Swiss (formerly German) ski-mountaineer and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals.

Hoel Mountains 72°00'S, 14°00'E

A group of mountains including the Weyprecht and Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and plotted by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Adolf Hoel, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, leader and member of many expeditions to Greenland and Spitsbergen since 1907.

Hoffman, Mount 81°19'S, 85°15'W

A distinctive rock peak 1.5 mi SSW of Mount Tidd, in the southern flank of the Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958. Named for Daniel Hoffman, mechanic with the traverse party.

Hoffman Glacier 83°22'S, 167°40'E

A narrow glacier, 10 mi long, flowing eastward from Mount Miller in the Holland Range to enter Lennox-King Glacier south of Rhodes Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert D. Hoffman, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Mills* during OpDFrz, 1965.

Hoffman Point 79°20'S, 160°30'E

An ice-covered coastal point at the S side of the mouth of Bertoglio Glacier, where the latter flows into Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. G.L. Hoffman, CEC, USN, commander of Mobile Construction Battalion Eight at McMurdo Station in USN OpDFrz 1964.

Hofman Hill 77°55'S, 164°13'E

An ice-free peak, 1,065 m, standing at the N side of the terminus of Blackwelder Glacier, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Robert J. Hofman, biologist, Marine Mammal Commission, Washington, DC, from 1975; conducted seal studies in 12 visits to Antarctica in the 1960's and 1970's; U.S. Representative to the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1983–86.

Hofmann, Mount 82°40'S, 160°36'E

Snow-covered mountain, 2,000 m, between the mouths of Hamilton and Heilman Glaciers in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Walther F. Hofmann, USARP glaciologist on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1962–63.

Hogan, Mount: see Loweth, Mount 73°26'S, 93°31'W

Hogback, The: see Hogback Hill 77°29'S, 163°36'E

Hogback Hill 77°29'S, 163°36'E

Rounded mountain, 735 m, rising just N of Hjorth Hill and 4 mi W of Cape Bernacchi, in Victoria Land. Charted and given this descriptive name by the BrAE under Scott 1910–13. Not: The Hogback.

Högbom Outcrops 80°15'S, 24°52'W

Rocks rising to c. 1,000 m at the E side of the terminus of Schimper Glacier in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Arvid Gustaf Högbom (1857–1940), Swedish geologist who made important contributions to the glacial geology of northern Sweden.

Hoge, Mount 72°35'S, 31°25'E

Mountain, 2,480 m, between Mount Van der Essen and Mount Brouwer in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Edmond Hoge, member of the scientific committee of the expedition.

Høgfonnaksla Ridge 72°44'S, 3°34'W

A high rock ridge forming the N end of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgfonnaksla (the high snowfield shoulder).

Høgfonna Mountain 72°45'S, 3°33'W

A high, flat, snow-topped mountain with sheer rock sides, standing 3 mi SE of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgfonna (the high snowfield). Not: Gory Shuberta.

Høgfonnhornet Peak 72°46'S, 3°37'W

A peak surmounting the S extremity of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgfonnhornet (the high snowfield horn).

Hoggestabben Butte 72°00'S, 3°58'E

Prominent butte, 2,410 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Hochlin and being its highest northern outlier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hoggestabben (the chopping block).

Hogg Islands 67°31'S, 61°37'E

A group of small islands lying 0.5 mi S of Kamelen Island in the N part of the Stanton Group. These small islands were mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and later by ANARE. They were visited in 1969 by an

ANARE dog-sledge party to the Taylor Glacier area. Named by ANCA for Dr. J. Hogg, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1969. The central island in the group affords the best camp site in the area.

Høghamaren Crag 72°34'S, 0°36'E

A rock crag 1 mi SW of Hamartind Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Høghamaren (the high crag).

Hogmanay Pass 69°15'S, 64°07'W

A pass 1,230 m high, immediately SW of Scripps Heights, leading from the head of Casey Glacier to the middle of Lurabee Glacier, in northeastern Palmer Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, and its southern portion was plotted from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. It was rephotographed by USAS, 1940, and by RARE, 1947. This pass was used by a FIDS survey party in Dec. 1960 and provided a good sledge route. So named because the pass was approached on the last day of 1960, the Scottish feast of Hogmanay.

Høgsaetet Mountain 72°35'S, 3°23'W

A mountain just NE of Raudberget in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgsaetet (the high seat).

Høgsenga Crags 71°53'S, 5°23'E

High rock crags which form the N extremity of Breplogen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Høgsenga (the high bed).

Høgskavlen Mountain 72°40'S, 3°43'W

A prominent, flattish, snow-topped mountain just NE of Domen Butte in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlen (the high snowdrift).

Høgskavlnasen Point 72°42'S, 3°45'W

Point which forms the S extremity of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlnasen (the high snowdrift point.).

Høgskavlnebbet Spur 72°38'S, 3°39'W

A spur extending N from Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlnebbet (the high snowdrift spur).

Høgskavlpiggen Peak 72°39'S, 3°45'W

A peak rising from the W part of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlpiggen (the high snowdrift peak).

Høgskotet Spur 72°31'S, 3°30'W

A high rock spur on the N side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartogra-

phers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskotet (the high bulkhead).

Hogs Mouth Rocks 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Chain of rocks which extend S from Invisible Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First roughly charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Probably named by DI personnel who surveyed Bay of Isles in 1929–30.

Hoinkes Peak 79°52'S, 82°58'W

A sharp rock peak, 1,840 m, standing at the head of Henderson Glacier where it forms part of the W wall of the glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Herfried C. Hoinkes, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Holane Nunataks 71°58'S, 0°29'E

Two isolated nunataks lying about 20 mi W of the N extremity of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Holane.

Holcomb Glacier 75°35'S, 142°48'W

A glacier which drains northward to the coast of Marie Byrd Land 9 mi southeast of Groves Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Leroy G. Holcomb, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1971.

Holden Nunataks 72°51'S, 65°00'W

A group of about four nunataks rising to 1,500 m near the head of Mosby Glacier, to the S of Journal Peaks in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974–75. Named by UK-APC after Godfrey A. Holden, BAS general assistant who took part in the survey; later, Station Commander, Rothera, 1977–78.

Holder, Mount: see Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

Holder Peak 69°45'S, 74°31'E

A low peak near the Antarctic coast, standing just N of Young Peak and 2 mi E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and with Young Peak called "Tvillingfjell" (twin mountain) by Norwegian cartographers. This peak was named by ANCA for J. Holder, weather observer at Davis Station in 1963 and a member of the ANARE party that surveyed the area.

Holdfast Point 66°48'S, 66°36'W

A point at the E side of Lallemand Fjord, about 12 mi SW of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). So named because when the pack ice breaks out to the N of Lallemand Fjord, it usually continues to hold fast for some time longer S of this point.

Holdgate, Mount 59°28'S, 27°11'W

A prominent mountain (960 m) with steep icefalls and rock buttresses which provides a clear landmark at the SE end of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Martin W. Holdgate, organizer and senior scientist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS *Protector* in 1964.

Holdsworth, Mount 72°08'S, 166°35'E

A granite peak (2,360 m) in the E part of Monteath Hills, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after Gerald Holdsworth, leader of the northern party of this expedition.

Holdsworth Glacier 86°30'S, 154°00'W

A tributary glacier about 8 mi long, flowing NE from Fuller Dome to enter the SE side of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald Holdsworth, involved in geological studies at McMurdo Station, summer of 1965–66.

Hole Rock 61°53'S, 57°44'W

The largest of several rocks lying close N of North Foreland, the NE cape of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and so named because a conspicuous hole extends through it. Not: Roca del la Ventana, Roca Perforada.

Holgate Shoal 53°59'S, 38°16'W

An area of shoals lying E of Ramp Rock and 1.5 mi NW of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman Ralph A. Holgate of HMS *Owen*, which first charted the shoal in 1961.

Holiday Peak 78°06'S, 163°36'E

A peak over 800 m high standing between the lower ends of Miers and Adams Glaciers. So named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, because of its prominent position overlooking the expedition's Christmas camp.

Holladay Nunataks 69°31'S, 159°19'E

A cluster of nunataks 3 mi in extent, occupying the central part of the peninsula between the terminus of Tomilin Glacier and the Gillett Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Billy W. Holladay, Chief Aviation Electronics Technician, USN, who was Maintenance Control Chief at McMurdo Station during Operation Deep Freeze, 1968.

Holland Range 83°10'S, 166°00'E

A rugged coastal range, about 60 mi long, lying just W of the Ross Ice Shelf and extending from the Robb Glacier to Lennox-King Glacier. Named by the Ross Sea Committee for Sir Sidney Holland, who as Prime Minister of New Zealand supported that nation's participation in the CTAE (1956–58).

Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula 68°35'S, 63°50'W

The peninsula, an ice-covered spur from the main mountain mass of the Antarctic Peninsula, projects over 40 mi in a NE arc from its base between Mobiloil and Casey Inlets. Discovered and partially photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on his 1935 trans-Antarctic flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Sea. Photographed from the air and charted from the ground by the USAS in 1940. Named for Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, pilot on Ellsworth's flight in 1935, whose demonstration of the practicability of landing and taking off an airplane in isolated areas constitutes a distinct contribution to the technique of Antarctic exploration. Not: Kenyon Peninsula.

Hollick-Kenyon Plateau 78°00'S, 105°00'W

A large, relatively featureless snow plateau, 1,200 m to 1,800 m above sea level, located between the northern portion of the Ellsworth Mountains, to the east, and Mount Takahe and Cray

Mountains, to the west. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic airplane flight during November–December 1935, and named by Ellsworth for his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon.

Hollingshead, Mount 70°41'S, 66°10'E

A large peak about 3 mi E of Mount Dowie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in January 1957 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for John A. Hollingshead, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1956.

Hollingsworth, Mount 67°15'S, 50°21'E

Mountain 1 mi S of Priestley Peak, close S of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.J.T. Hollingsworth, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Hollingsworth Glacier 75°33'S, 159°57'E

A broad glacier of low gradient, draining the vicinity E of the Ricker Hills and flowing NE to enter David Glacier just E of Trio Nunataks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry L. Hollingsworth, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Hollingworth Cliffs 80°26'S, 25°33'W

A line of cliffs to the S of Mount Absalom in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sydney E. Hollingworth (1899–1966), British geologist who specialized in the Pleistocene geology of NW England; Professor of Geology, University College, London University, 1946–66.

Hollin Island 66°19'S, 110°24'E

An island about 1 mi long, lying N of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for John T. Hollin, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Holl Island 66°25'S, 110°25'E

Rocky, triangular-shaped island, 1.7 mi long, marking the SW end of the Windmill Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and USN OpWml, 1947–48. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Richard C. Holl, USNR, photogrammetrist with the Navy Hydrographic Office, who served as surveyor with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations on Holl Island and along Queen Mary and Knox Coasts.

Holloway, Mount 84°45'S, 163°36'E

A mountain, 2,650 m, standing between Swinford Glacier and Table Bay, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Harry L. Holloway, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

Hollow Point: see Hueca Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W

Holluschickie Bay 63°59'S, 58°16'W

A bay on the W coast of James Ross Island, entered between Matkah and Kotick Points. Probably first seen by Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. The name arose during a subsequent visit by a FIDS party in 1952, when a large number of young seals was observed near the mouth of the bay. The holluschickie were the young seals in Rudyard Kipling's story "The White Seal" in the *Jungle Book*. Not: Caleta San Servando.

Holman Dome 66°27'S, 98°54'E

Dome-shaped nunatak 2 mi SW of Watson Bluff, on the E side of David Island. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson 1911–14 who named it for William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales in 1911.

Holmboe, Mount 77°20'S, 86°35'W

Mountain, 1,730 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Liavaag and 7 mi NW of Mount Weems near the extreme N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Dr. Jorgen Holmboe, meteorologist on Ellsworth's Antarctic expedition, 1933–34.

Holme Bay 67°35'S, 62°42'E

Bay, 22 mi wide, containing many islands, indenting the coast 5 mi N of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January–February 1937, and so named because of its island-studded character.

Holmes, Mount 66°47'S, 64°16'W

Buttress-type mountain, 1,440 m, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Hayes on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by the FIDS for Maurice Holmes, author of *An Introduction to the Bibliography of Captain James Cook R.N.* (London, 1936).

Holmes Block 78°13'S, 161°35'E

A blocklike bluff, rising to 1,855 m at the W side of Ruecroft Glacier, 2 mi W of Cooke Bluff, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after John W. Holmes, cartographer, USGS Branch of Special Maps, 1951–77, a specialist in Antarctic mapping; from 1977, assigned to USGS Mapping Applications Center.

Holmes Bluff 74°59'S, 133°43'W

A bluff marking the N end of Demas Range on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was observed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, but was first mapped in detail by the USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas J. Holmes, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.

Holmes Glacier 66°46'S, 126°54'E

A broad glacier debouching into the western part of Porpoise Bay about 10 mi S of Cape Spieden. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Dr. Silas Holmes, Assistant Surgeon on the brig *Porpoise* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Holmes Hills 72°08'S, 63°25'W

A group of ridges and nunataks rising to c. 1,700 m between Runcorn Glacier and Beaumont Glacier, bounded to SW by Brennecke Nunataks in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1972–73. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by the US-ACAN in 1978 after Arthur Holmes (1890–1965), Scottish geologist, Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University, 1943–56.

Holmes Island 65°41'S, 65°15'W

Island 1.5 mi long, lying S of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by

the UK-APC for Bryan Holmes, FIDS surveyor at Prospect Point in 1957, who was attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in this area, 1957–58.

Holmes Rock 62°23'S, 59°50'W

Rock lying 1 mi NW of Emeline Island, Aitcho Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1961 for Jeremiah Holmes, Master of the American sealing vessel *Emeline* from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Holmes Summit 80°40'S, 24°40'W

Peak rising to 1,875 m, the highest elevation in the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Professor Arthur Holmes (Holmes Hills, q.v.).

Holmestrand 54°15'S, 37°16'W

Point at the W side of Jossac Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based on surveys by DI personnel during 1925–30, but was probably applied earlier by Norwegian whalers operating from South Georgia.

Holmestrand, Bahía: see Jossac Bight 54°16'S, 37°11'W

Holmestrand-Hortenbucht: see Jossac Bight 54°16'S, 37°11'W

Holoviak Glacier 71°22'S, 72°09'W

Glacier flowing W into the head of Mendelssohn Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, SW Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Judy C. Holoviak, technical editor, 1964–77, of the *Antarctic Research Series*, published by the American Geophysical Union; director of publications for the Union from 1978.

Holst Peak 71°20'S, 70°06'W

Rocky pyramidal peak, 1,000 m, midway between the S end of the Walton Mountains and LeMay Range in the central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Gustav Holst (1874–1934), English composer.

Holst Point 65°32'S, 63°50'W

Point at the head of Beascochea Bay which divides it into two arms, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Axel Holst (1860–1931), Norwegian biochemist who in 1907, with Theodor C.B. Frolich, first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for later work on vitamins.

Holt, Mount 69°25'S, 71°43'W

Mountain rising to c. 750 m at the terminus of Palestrina Glacier, Lazarev Bay, Alexander Island. The mountain was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from the photos by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Fred C. Holt, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE-6, OpDFrz, 1976; LC-130 aircraft commander, 1975.

Holtanna Peak 71°55'S, 8°22'E

A peak, 2,650 m, whose E portion is occupied by a small cirque glacier, standing 1 mi N of Mundlauga Crags in the E part of

Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Holtanna (the hollow tooth).

Holtedahl Bay 66°07'S, 65°20'W

Bay, 10 mi long in NW-SE direction and averaging 6 mi wide, between Prospect Point and Black Head along the W coast of Graham land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, and named by Rymill for Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, Norwegian geologist who conducted geologic research during 1927–28 in the South Shetland Islands and the Palmer Archipelago, to which he was transported by various whaling vessels.

Holtedahlfjella: see Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Holtedahl Mountains: see Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Holtedahl Peaks 71°47'S, 8°58'E

A group of peaks and ridges lying northward of Steinskaret Gap and forming the northern portion of the Kurze Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. The name "Holtedahlfjella" was applied to the entire extent of the Kurze Mountains on a Norsk Polarinstitut map of 1966, but the name Kurze has priority, having been given by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. For the sake of historical continuity, Kurze Mountains has been retained as applied by Ritscher; the name Holtedahl Peaks is recommended for the elevations northward of Steinskaret Gap in these mountains. Named for Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, noted Norwegian geologist who worked in the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago area, 1927–28.

Holtet Nunatak 74°50'S, 73°56'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,300 m, 2 mi NE of Grossenbacher Nunatak in the Lyon Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1965–68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Jan A. Holtet of the Norwegian Institute of Cosmic Physics, upper atmospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1970–71.

Holt Glacier 74°40'S, 110°36'W

A broad glacier on Bear Peninsula that flows E to the sea between Grimes Ridge and Jones Bluffs, in Marie Byrd Land. First delineated by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Joseph V. Holt, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica, 1965–66.

Holth Peaks 77°25'S, 86°43'W

A group of peaks which rises to 1,820 m in the form of a short NE-SW ridge, 2 mi NW of Mount Lymburner near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Baard Holth, captain of the *Wyatt Earp* on Ellsworth's first expedition to Antarctica, 1933–34.

Holt Nunatak 64°17'S, 59°21'W

A prominent nunatak lying at the NE corner of Larsen Inlet in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Holt Mfg. Co. of Stockton, CA, which, in 1906, began commercial production of chain-track tractors, and the Holt Caterpillar Tractor Co. of New York, founded two years later.

Holt Peak 79°45'S, 81°04'W

A bare rock peak, 850 m, surmounting the NE end of the Meyer Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for William C. Holt, USARP auroral scientist at Ellsworth Station, 1961.

Holt Point 66°17'S, 110°30'E

Point marking the W extremity of Bailey Peninsula, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for photographer's mate James R. Holt, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Holyoake Range 82°13'S, 160°00'E

A range in the S part of the Churchill Mountains, extending in a NW-SE direction for about 25 mi between Prince Philip and Errant Glaciers. Named by the NZ-APC for the Rt. Hon. K.J. Holyoake who, as Minister of Agriculture, then Prime Minister and later as Leader of the Opposition, gave strong support to N.Z. participation in CTAE, 1956–58.

Holzrichter Glacier 84°50'S, 172°30'W

A broad tributary glacier which drains the NE slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains between Mount Wade and Mount Oliver and enters the Gough Glacier just N of Mount Dodge. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Max A. Holzrichter, USN, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964 and 1965.

Homard, Mount 80°40'S, 29°50'W

Mountain, 1,200 m, near the head of Blaiklock Glacier, 2 mi S of Trey Peaks in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sgt. Major Desmond E.L. Homard, engineer with the advance party and transpolar party of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Hombron Rocks 63°28'S, 58°42'W

Rocks awash lying off Thanaron Point, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for Jacques Hombron, a surgeon with the expedition. The rocks were surveyed by the FIDS in 1946. Not: Honabron Rock.

Home Lake: see Pony Lake 77°33'S, 166°09'E

Homerun Range 71°40'S, 166°35'E

A northwest-trending range, 28 mi long and 2 to 7 mi wide, located E of Everett Range at the heads of the Ebbe and Tucker Glaciers in Victoria Land. The name derives from "Homerun Bluff," a field name of the southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, used to denote a turning point in their traverse at this range to the airlift point and the return to Scott Base. The entire range was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63.

Homeward Point 64°51'S, 63°37'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Security Bay, on Doumer Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot 1903–05. So named by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57 because the point was sighted as a prominent landmark almost daily by the crew of their motor-launch when homeward bound for Port Lockroy at the end of a day's survey work in Bismarck Strait.

Homing Head 67°48'S, 67°16'W

Headland at the NE side of Sally Cove on Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958. The name arose because this conspicuous black headland, formed by sheer cliffs 60 m high, was treated as an objective by FIDS sledging parties returning to the Horseshoe Island station.

Homresund: see Macfie Sound 67°22'S, 59°43'E

Honabron Rock: see Hombron Rocks 63°28'S, 58°42'W

Honeycomb Glacier 72°07'S, 169°52'E

Glacier which drains the N and E sides of the mountainous mass surmounted by Mount Whewell, then flows S between that feature and Honeycomb Ridge to Moubray Bay. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its proximity to Honeycomb Ridge.

Honeycomb Ridge 72°05'S, 169°58'E

Ridge which extends N from the mouth of Ironside Glacier on the W side of Moubray Bay. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because it consists mainly of a granitic rock which in many places is honeycombed on exposed surfaces by holes and cavities.

Hongo, Isla: see Mushroom Island 68°53'S, 67°53'W

Honkala Island 66°14'S, 110°37'E

Rocky island, 0.75 mi long, at the SE side of Burnett Island, in the Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and observed by Wilkes Station personnel who conducted a 1957 survey of Swain Islands under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Rudolf A. Honkala, chief meteorologist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Honnør Glacier 69°23'S, 39°50'E

A glacier flowing to the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay, to the N of Byvågåsane Peaks. A glacier tongue extending seaward from this feature was mapped by the Lars Christensen Exp 1936–37 and named Honnørbrygga (the honor wharf). The JARE, 1957–62, found the glacier tongue had broken off but amended the original naming to apply to the glacier.

Honnywill Peak 80°31'S, 29°08'W

Rock peak, 1,220 m, immediately SE of Williams Ridge on the W side of Stratton Glacier in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Eleanor Honnywill, Assistant Secretary to the CTAE in 1955–59, and later Secretary and Editor.

Honores, Islote: see Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

A rock lying 0.5 mi SW of Ferrer Point in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms "Islote Honores" and "Islote Cocinero Honores" given by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) after the cook of the expedition ship *Iquique*. Not: Islote Cocinero Honores, Islote Honores.

Hood Glacier 83°55'S, 173°10'E

A glacier about 25 mi long draining northward from Siege Dome in the Commonwealth Range. It enters Ross Ice Shelf between that range and Separation Range. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party of BrAE (1907–09) under Ernest Shackleton. Named for Admiral Sir Horace Hood, under whom J.B. Adams, a member of the party had served in HMS *Berwick*.

Hoodwink Island 67°01'S, 66°52'W

Island lying 1 mi E of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Lallemand Fjord, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1955–57. So named by UK-APC because the island hoodwinked FIDS geologists and surveyors who misinterpreted the island's geological composition and incorrectly identified a nearby survey station during a local triangulation.

Hook, Mount 83°20'S, 50°00'W

A mountainous snow-covered projection from the E side of Saratoga Table, 5 mi SE of Sorna Bluff, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Lt. Richard M. Hook, USN, Medical Officer at South Pole Station, winter party 1969.

Hooke Point 67°11'S, 66°42'W

A point near the head of Lallemand Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC for Robert Hooke (1635–1703), English experimental physicist and author of *Micrographia*, which contains one of the earliest known descriptions of ice crystals.

Hooker, Cape 63°18'S, 61°56'W

The SE point of Low Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was roughly charted by the nineteenth century sealers; further charted by Cdr. Henry Foster in 1829 but shown as the NE point of the island. Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the charted shape of the island was drastically altered and the name Cape Hooker was applied to its SE point as described. Not: Punta Asconapé.

Hooker, Cape 70°38'S, 166°45'E

Cape on the NE portion of the peninsula which includes Davis Ice Piedmont, on the N coast of Victoria Land. With Cape Dayman to the ESE, it forms an outer entrance point to Yule Bay. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it for Joseph Dalton Hooker (later Sir Joseph), naturalist and assistant surgeon on the *Erebus* who became internationally famous as a botanist.

Hooker, Mount 78°06'S, 162°42'E

Rounded summit over 3,800 m, standing immediately S of Mount Lister in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Sir Joseph Hooker.

Hooker Glacier 78°04'S, 163°06'E

A glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, draining NE into Blue Glacier from the slopes of Mount Hooker. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named after Mount Hooker.

Hook Island 65°38'S, 65°10'W

Island lying 1 mi NE of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of the island's shape when seen from the air.

Hooper Crags 78°25'S, 162°43'E

A rocky spur 3 mi long, lying at the S side of Foster Glacier in the Royal Society Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Benjamin F. Hooper, helicopter pilot with U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, who wintered at McMurdo Station in 1960.

Hooper Glacier 64°44'S, 63°37'W

Glacier 3 mi long, flowing from the col N of Mount William into the W side of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Peter R. Hooper of FIDS, leader and geologist at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955 and 1956.

Hoopers Shoulder 77°32'S, 166°53'E

An independent cone at an elevation of 1,800 m on the W slopes of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. From McMurdo Sound it appears as a perfect pyramid of black rock, standing out as a splendid mark against the background of the ice and almost on a line from Cape Royds to the crater of Mount Erebus. The cone itself is about 100 m high and is surrounded by a deep moat or ditch, caused by the sweeping action of strong winds. It was named by F. Debenham on the second ascent of Mount Erebus for F.J. Hooper, a steward of the BrAE, 1910–13. Hooper was one of the party making the second ascent.

Hopalong Nunatak 81°33'S, 28°45'W

Westernmost and highest of the Whichaway Nunataks. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named to mark the work in this area of the Australian geologist of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Hope, Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W

A small lake lying 0.5 mi N of Mount Flora, close E of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named after nearby Hope Bay by Argentine parties working in the area. Not: Lago Esperanza.

Hope, Mount 69°46'S, 64°34'W

A massive mountain rising to 2,860 m, forming the central and highest peak of Eternity Range, northern Palmer Land. First seen from the air and named Mount Hope by Lincoln Ellsworth during his flights of Nov. 21 and 23, 1935. The mountain was surveyed and given the name Mount Wakefield by J.R. Rymill of BGLE in Nov. 1936. The feature was subsequently photographed from the air by the USAS in Sept. 1940, and by RARE in Dec. 1947. A careful study of the reports, maps, and photographs of these expeditions, as well as additional survey of the area by FIDS in 1960, has led to the conclusion that Ellsworth's Mount Hope and Rymill's Mount Wakefield are synonymous. For the sake of historical continuity the name Mount Hope has been retained for this mountain (the name Wakefield has been transferred to Wakefield Highland located close northwestward). This mountain is one of three major mountains in Ellsworth's Eternity Range to which he gave the names Faith, Hope and Charity. Not: Mount Wakefield.

Hope, Mount 83°31'S, 171°16'E

A low but conspicuous mountain, 835 m, marking the W side of the terminus of Beardmore Glacier, at its confluence with the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and so named because the Polar Party, after ascending this mountain in the hope of finding a route to the South Pole, saw the great Beardmore Glacier stretching to the south as far as they could see.

Hope, Mount: see Bransfield, Mount 63°17'S, 57°05'W

Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Bay 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, indenting the tip of Antarctic Peninsula and opening on Antarctic Sound. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1902, by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it in commemoration of the winter spent there by J. Gunnar Andersson,

S.A. Duse, and Toralf Grunden of his expedition. Not: Bahía Esperanza, Håppetvik.

Hopeful, Mount 62°02'S, 58°06'W

Peak standing 1.5 mi N of the head of King George Bay and 1.5 mi SE of Rea Peak on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Enderby Brothers' schooner *Hopeful* (Capt. Henry Rea), which sailed from London in 1833 in company with the tender *Rose* in order to continue John Biscoe's Antarctic researches. The Antarctic voyage was abandoned after the *Rose* had been crushed in the pack ice at 60°17'S, 53°26'W, December 1833 or January 1834.

Hopeful, Mount: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Largest of a group of small islands lying 6 mi W of Turnbull Point, D'Urville Island, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. The name appears on Powell's map published by Laurie in 1822. A French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, charted an island in essentially the same position which was named Daussy Island. Not: Dausay Island, Daussy Island, Hope Isle, Isla Esperanza.

Hope Isle: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Rocky bluff, 20 m, forming the N side of the entrance to King Edward Cove, on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Named for H.W.W. Hope, who directed a 1920 survey of King Edward Cove by personnel on HMS *Dartmouth*. Hope Point is the site of a monument in commemoration of Sir Ernest Shackleton. Not: Punta Carcelles, Punta Esperanza.

Hope Point 67°23'S, 59°36'E

A point the western end of Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. The name appears to have been applied by personnel of the *William Scoresby* who landed on Bertha Island and roughly charted these islands in February 1936.

Hope Valley 54°01'S, 37°56'W

Valley extending ENE for nearly 3 mi from the head of Undine Harbor near the W end of South Georgia. Charted and named "Tal der Hoffnung" by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen 1928–29; an English form of the original name is approved. Not: Tal der Guten Hoffnung, Tal der Hoffnung.

Hop Island 68°50'S, 77°43'E

One of the largest of the Rauer Islands, about 3 mi long, lying 1 mi WSW of Filla Island. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), who gave the name Hopøy. They charted the feature as being even larger, including a southern arm enclosing a cove. The feature was more accurately delineated by John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The name Hop Island has been retained for the largest segment of the feature as suggested by Roscoe. Not: Hopøy.

Hopkins Glacier 66°36'S, 65°42'W

Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay S of Erskine Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Sir Frederick Hopkins

(1861–1947), founder of the School of Biochemistry at Cambridge, who made pioneer investigations on synthetic diets and vitamins which contributed greatly to the development of present ideas on concentrated rations.

Hopöy: see Hop Island 68°50'S, 77°43'E

Horatio Stump 62°13'S, 59°01'W

Flat-topped hill, 165 m, lying immediately E of Flat Top Peninsula at the SW end of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Horatio* (Capt. Weeks) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Mushroom Hill.

Hordern, Cape 66°15'S, 100°31'E

Ice-free cape, overlain by morainic drift, at the NW end of the Bunger Hills. Probably sighted from Watson Bluff (66°25'S, 98°57'E) by A.L. Kennedy and other members of the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who charted the W wall of what appeared to be two small islands lying N of Cape Hoadley in about 100°35'E. Named "Hordern Island" by Mawson for Sir Samuel Hordern of Sydney, a patron of the AAE. Renamed Cape Hordern by the US-ACAN following correlation of Kennedy's map with the US-ACAN map of 1955 compiled from aerial photographs taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47. Not: Hordern Island, Hordern Peninsula.

Hordern, Mount 67°56'S, 62°29'E

Peak, 1,510 m, standing 4 mi S of Mount Coates in the David Range. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Sir Samuel Horden, a patron of this expedition and the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14.

Hordern Gap 67°53'S, 62°30'E

Gap, 3 mi wide, between Mount Coates and Mount Hordern in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. This gap was used by ANARE parties in 1957 and 1958 as a route through the range. Named by ANARE for its proximity to Mount Hordern.

Hordern Island: see Hordern, Cape 66°15'S, 100°31'E

Hordern Peninsula: see Hordern, Cape 66°15'S, 100°31'E

Horgebest Peak 72°34'S, 0°27'E

Peak just E of Fred Cirque in Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Horgebest (mountain beast).

Horizon Bluff 77°54'S, 160°26'E

A steep bluff at the head of Beacon Valley, rising to 2,275 m to the W of Friedmann Valley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; horizon being the line of sight described by level line of theodolite or level.

Horlick Ice Stream 85°17'S, 132°00'W

A large ice stream on the featureless ice surface to the north of the main mass of the Horlick Mountains, draining west-southwestward, paralleling these mountains, to enter the lower portion of the Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air

photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Horlick Mountains.

Horlick Mountains 85°23'S, 121°00'W

A mountain group in the Transantarctic Mountains, lying eastward of Reedy Glacier and including the Wisconsin Range, Long Hills and Ohio Range. The mountains were discovered in two observations by the ByrdAE, 1933–35, one by Kennett L. Rawson from a position in about 83°05'S, 105°19'W, at the end of his SE flight of Nov. 22, 1934, and another by Quin Blackburn in Dec. 1934, from positions looking up Leverett and Albanus Glaciers. Portions of the Wisconsin Range are recorded in aerial photography obtained by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The entire mountain group was surveyed by USARP parties and was mapped from U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–64. Named by Admiral Byrd for William Horlick, of the Horlick's Malted Milk Corp., a supporter of the Byrd expedition of 1933–35.

Horn, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Horn, The 63°39'S, 57°34'W

A hill, 220 m, with a sheer cliff of reddish rock on its W side, surmounting the NW point of Eagle Island, which lies in Prince Gustav Channel between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Surveyed and named descriptively by the FIDS in 1945.

Hornaday Rock 54°01'S, 38°01'W

Rock lying in Bird Sound, 0.6 mi WSW of Cape Alexandra at the W end of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930's. It was recharted by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for William T. Hornaday (1854–1937), American zoologist and Director of the New York Zoological Park, 1896–1926. After 1907 he was a leader in the fight to introduce protective legislation for fur seals. Fur seals breed on nearby Bird Island.

Hornblende Bluffs 69°54'S, 159°45'E

Prominent bluffs that rise to 1,050 m, located 2 mi SE of Mount Ellery and near the head of Suvorov Glacier, in Wilson Hills. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, who found the rock here contains the mineral hornblende.

Horn Bluff 68°21'S, 149°45'E

A prominent rocky headland on the northern side of the coastal island at the western side of Deakin Bay. The feature rises to 325 m and is marked by the columnar structure of the dolerite forming the upper part of it. Discovered and mapped as part of the mainland by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who applied the name for W.A. Horn of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition. The headland was shown to be on an island by ANARE air photos taken in 1962.

Horne, Mount 75°46'S, 71°44'W

Highest (1,165 m) and most prominent mountain in the Quilty Nunataks, standing 12 mi ENE of Mount Hassage in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Bernard Horne of Pittsburgh, PA, who furnished wind-proofs and other clothing for the expedition. Not: Mount Bernard Horne.

Horne, Rocas: see Ørnen Rocks 62°01'S, 57°35'W

Horne Glacier 71°17'S, 164°56'E

A valley glacier, 6 mi long, draining SW from the Everett Range between Mount Works and Mount Calvin and entering the lower part of Greenwell Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert P. Horne, USNR, pilot of C-130 aircraft on photographic flights in Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Horne Nunataks 71°42'S, 66°46'W

A group of six nunataks in relative isolation, located on the N side of Goodenough Glacier, about 7 mi inland from the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for Ralph R. Horne, BAS geologist at the Adelaide and Stonington Island stations in 1964–65.

Horner Nunatak 74°16'S, 72°45'W

A nunatak 1 mi E of Staack Nunatak, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Stanley Horner, radioscience researcher at Byrd Station, summer 1962–63.

Hornet: see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

Hornet Peak 72°12'S, 2°59'W

A sharp peak 3 mi W of Snøhetta Dome, near the S end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1959–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hornet (the horn).

Horney Bluff 80°09'S, 159°40'E

A conspicuous ice-free bluff about 15 mi long, extending eastward along the north side of Byrd Glacier from Merrick Glacier toward Cape Kerr. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Harry R. Horney, Admiral Byrd's chief of staff on USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Horn Peak: see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

Hornpipe Heights 69°51'S, 70°36'W

A group of partly exposed ridges rising to c. 1,200 m between Sullivan Glacier, Mikado Glacier, and Clarsach Glacier in N Alexander Island. Whistle Pass is adjacent to the NE part of the heights. So named by UK-APC, 1977, in association with Whistle Pass.

Horn Reef 54°28'S, 3°22'E

Submerged rocks which extend 0.3 mi SW from Lars Island, off the SW extremity of Bouvetøya. Charted and named in December 1927 from the *Norvegia* by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Not: Horns-revet.

Hornsby, Mount 64°14'S, 59°15'W

A prominent snow-capped mountain on the S side of the middle reaches of Sjøgren Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after Richard Hornsby and Sons of Grantham, who designed and constructed several highly successful chain-track vehicles for the British War Office, the first "caterpillar tractors," 1904–10.

Horns-revet: see Horn Reef 54°28'S, 3°22'E

Horntind: see Branson Nunatak 67°55'S, 62°46'E

Horntvedtbreen: see Horntvedt Glacier 54°25'S, 3°21'E

Horntvedt Glacier 54°25'S, 3°21'E

A small glacier flowing to the north coast of Bouvetøya immediately east of Cape Circoncision. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition which named it for Harald Horntvedt, captain of the expedition ship *Norvegia*. Not: Horntvedtbreen, Horntvedts Bre.

Horntvedts Bre: see Horntvedt Glacier 54°25'S, 3°21'E

Horowitz Ridge 77°37'S, 162°05'E

A rock ridge between David and King Valleys in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named for Prof. Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology, whose interest in the analogy of Antarctica to Mars led him to suggest the value of Victoria Land dry valley studies in regard to Martian life detection. The studies were undertaken (1966–68) by a USARP biological party led by Roy E. Cameron, who suggested the naming.

Horrall Glacier 75°00'S, 114°28'W

A tributary glacier in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. It flows ENE from Faulkender Ridge to join Kohler Glacier at Klimov Bluff. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas R. Horrall, USARP glaciologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party, 1966–67.

Horrocks Block 71°35'S, 68°22'W

A large rectangular outcrop of mainly sandstone, lying on the N side of Venus Glacier, 2 mi SW of Keystone Cliffs, on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Venus Glacier after Jeremiah Horrocks, the British astronomer who predicted and first observed a transit of Venus, in 1639.

Horror Rock 54°31'S, 37°11'W

A rock lying 3.5 mi west of South West Point, Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC from the circumstances of the rock's discovery by HMS *Owen* on Feb. 21, 1961. The ship avoided striking the rock in rough weather and low visibility, passing within 1 mile of heavy breakers.

Horsa Nunataks 68°56'S, 70°18'W

Isolated group of about five partly snow-covered nunataks, more than 610 m, which rise above Roberts Ice Piedmont, 14 mi N of Mount Calais, in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS. The names for these nunataks and for the isolated nunatak to the S are for the brother chieftains, Hengist and Horsa, who led the first Saxon bands which settled England in the fifth century.

Horsburgh Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W

Point, 3.4 mi NW of Scarlett Point, on the SW side of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for H. Horsburgh, technical officer to the Discovery Committee.

Horse Bluff 71°18'S, 67°34'W

A coastal bluff at the W side of Tindley Peaks, Rymill Coast, Palmer Land, overlooking George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS

from 1970, and so named from a distinctive feature on the bluff resembling a horse's head.

Horse Head 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Jagged, rocky point with conspicuous cliffs 10 m high, situated 0.3 mi N of the mouth of Penguin River, in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The profile of the cliff is said to resemble a horse's head. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. The name Horse Head, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is an English form of "Hestes Hode," applied by sealers and whalers. Not: Hestes Hode.

Horseshoe Bay 54°17'S, 36°16'W

Bay 0.5 mi wide at the S side of Cape George, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1929 sketch survey by DI personnel.

Horseshoe Bay 77°32'S, 166°12'E

Cove just N of Cape Royds on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. The name suggests the shape of the cove.

Horseshoe Bay: see Carlita Bay 54°14'S, 36°38'W

Horseshoe Bay: see Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W

Horseshoe Harbor 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, formed by the horseshoe-shaped rock projections of West Arm and East Arm. Mawson Station is at the head of this harbor. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. First visited by an ANARE party under Phillip Law, who selected this site for Mawson Station, established on Feb. 13, 1954.

Horseshoe Island 67°51'S, 67°12'W

Island 6.5 mi long and 3 mi wide occupying most of the entrance to Square Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill who mapped this area by land and from the air in 1936–37. Its name is indicative of the crescentic alignment of the 600 to 900 m peaks which give a comparable shape to the island. Not: Isla Herradura.

Horseshoe Island Cove: see Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W

Horseshoe Islands: see Forge Islands 65°14'S, 64°17'W

Horseshoe Mountain 77°34'S, 159°57'E

Mountain just W of Mount Fleming, standing on the N side of the head of Taylor Glacier, near the edge of the polar plateau in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because of its shape.

Horseshoe Nunatak 81°52'S, 158°25'E

A horseshoe-shaped nunatak in the Churchill Mountains, located 5 mi W of Mount Hoskins on the N side of the upper portion of Starshot Glacier. The nunatak was charted and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1964–65.

Horseshoe Valley 80°05'S, 82°00'W

A large ice-filled valley in the southern Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains, outlined by the semicircular arrangement of the Independence, Marble, Liberty and Enterprise Hills. Approval of the descriptive name was suggested by the University of Minne-

sota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, who reported the name was in wide use by U.S. Navy flyers in the area.

Hortebrekka Slope 72°07'S, 12°34'E

A crevassed ice slope which marks the E edge of Horteriset Dome, just W of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hortebrekka.

Horteflaket Névé 71°56'S, 12°45'E

A névé at the head of Musketov Glacier, between the Petermann Ranges and the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by, GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Horteflaket.

Horten 54°17'S, 37°07'W

Cove in the W part of Jossac Bight along the S coast of South Georgia. The names "Horten or Betsey Cove" and "Horten Bay" were recorded by L.H. Matthews in 1931 as names in local use for this cove at that time. The SGS reported in 1957 that Horten is well established in local use. Not: Betsy Cove, Horten Bay.

Horten Bay: see Horten 54°17'S, 37°07'W

Horten Peak 72°04'S, 3°11'E

Small rock peak, 2,470 m, rising S of the summit of Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Horten.

Horteriset Dome 72°05'S, 12°22'E

A broad ice covered hill about 13 mi W of the S part of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Horteriset.

Horton Glacier 67°33'S, 68°30'W

A glacier at the E side of Mount Barré and Mount Gaudry, flowing SE from Adelaide Island into Ryder Bay. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 for Colin P. Horton, BAS builder at the nearby Rothera Station, 1976–77.

Horton Ledge 85°41'S, 69°05'W

A flat rock ledge that caps the SW extremity of Pecora Escarpment, at the SW end of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward C. Horton, Jr., electronics technician at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Horvath Island 66°19'S, 67°08'W

A small island close N of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Stephen M. Horvath, American physiologist who has specialized in the peripheral circulation of man in climatic extremes.

Hoseason Glacier 67°06'S, 58°07'E

Glacier 12 mi long, flowing N into the sea between West Stack and East Stack, 15 mi E of Edward VIII Bay. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledging party and named by ANCA for Richard Hoseason of ANARE, who perished on a field trip at Heard Island in 1952.

Hoseason Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Hoseason Island 63°44'S, 61°41'W

Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying 20 mi W of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. This name, which has appeared on charts for over 100 years, commemorates James Hoseason, first mate on the *Sprightly*, an Enderby Brothers sealing ship which operated in these waters in 1824.-25.

Hoshka Glacier: see Hoshko Glacier 71°49'S, 163°24'E

Hoshko Glacier 71°49'S, 163°24'E

A cirque-type glacier in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains, draining SW from between Bowers Peak and Mount Edixon into the lower part of Canham Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John Hoshko, Jr., USNR, public affairs officer on the staff of the Commander, USN Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68. Not: Hoshka Glacier.

Hoskins, Mount 81°50'S, 159°03'E

A mountain, 2,030 m, standing on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Lindley. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Sir Anthony Hoskins, a former Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the expedition Ship Committee.

Hoskins Peak 67°46'S, 67°36'W

A peak 3 mi W of Contact Peak in southern Pourquoi Pas Island, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys, 1956-59. Named by UK-APC for Arthur K. Hoskins, FIDS geologist at Stonington Island in 1958 and Horseshoe Island in 1959.

Hospital Cove: see Yankee Harbor 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Point formed by an ice cliff with a small amount of rock exposed at its base, lying at the N side of Yankee Harbor immediately E of Glacier Bluff, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Rocky Point by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. In order to avoid duplication the UK-APC rejected this name in 1961 and substituted a new one. Hospital Point derives from Hospital Cove, a name for Yankee Harbor in common use among British sealers in the 1820's and British whalers in the 1920's. Not: Punta Alfaro, Punta Rocosa, Rocky Point.

Host Island 64°56'S, 63°55'W

Island lying immediately SE of Manciple Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Hotine, Mount 81°43'S, 160°00'E

A peak 2 mi NE of Mount McKerrow, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for Brigadier Martin Hotine, British Director of Overseas Surveys at the time.

Hotine Glacier 65°08'S, 63°52'W

Glacier 10 mi long which is divided at its mouth by Mount Cloos, flowing W into both Deloncle and Girard Bays, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Brigadier Martin Hotine, Director of Overseas Surveys.

Hough Glacier 78°32'S, 84°20'W

A glacier in the SE portion of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, rising just S of Mount Tuck and flowing ESE for 10 mi between the Guerrero and Remington Glaciers. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for William S. Hough, who made ionosphere studies at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Houk Spur 85°01'S, 64°45'W

A bare rock spur extending from the SW side of Mackin Table, 1 mi N of Mount Dumais, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Vernon N. Houk (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1958.

Houlder, Mount: see Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

A bluff overlooking Point Wild on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. This feature was named "Mount Frank Houlder" by the Shackleton expedition 1914-16, after Frank Houlder of the Houlder Steamship line, who assisted that expedition. Originally regarded as a distinct mountain from northward, it is now known to be backed inland by higher ground. Not: Mount Frank Houlder, Mount Holder, Mount Houlder.

Houle Island 66°42'S, 141°12'E

Low rocky island 1 mi W of Ressac Island and about 3.5 mi NNE of Zélee Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OPHj, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and so named by them because the surf breaks over this low-lying island. "Houle" is the French word for surge or swell.

Houliston Glacier 72°00'S, 164°34'E

A tributary glacier between Neall Massif and West Quartzite Range, flowing NW into Black Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967-68, for R. Houliston, electrician at Scott Base, 1967-68.

Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

Bay, which is 2.5 mi wide at its mouth and recedes 3 mi, entered between Tijuca Point and Cape Vakop along the N coast of South Georgia. The names George Bay and Hundebugten have appeared on charts for this feature. The SGS, 1951-52, reported that this bay is better known to whalers and sealers as Bikjebugten (the word Bikje implying any low type canine). The name Hound Bay, proposed by the UK-APC is an English form of this name. Not: Bahía Jorge, Bikjebugten, George Bay, Hundebugten, St. George Bay.

Hourglass Buttress 86°40'S, 146°28'W

A rock buttress, rising to 2,790 m, 3.5 mi W of Beard Peak in the La Gorce Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960-64. Geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, 1980-81. The name derives from a long snow chute up the face of the buttress.

Hourglass Lake 77°21'S, 161°04'E

Small meltwater lake midway between Webb Lake and Lake Vashka in Barwick Valley, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin and alludes to the outline of the lake.

House, Lake 77°42'S, 161°24'E

A lake in the extreme west end of Pearse Valley, north of Friis Hills in Victoria Land. Named by the eighth VUWAE, 1963–64, for D.A. House, chemist and member of the VUWAE party that explored lakes in Taylor, Wright, and Victoria Valleys.

House Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°57'W

One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land, located 4 mi SE of Whitmill Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN after John R. House, USGS cartographer, who worked in the field at South Pole Station and Byrd Station, 1972–73.

Houser Peak 68°22'S, 65°33'W

A peak (1,080 m) between Tofani Glacier and Franca Glacier at the head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN, 1977, for Elaine Houser, administrative officer with Holmes and Narver, Inc., which from the 1968–69 season through 1979–80, provided engineering, construction, and general support services to USARP stations in Antarctica.

Houston Glacier 70°34'S, 62°03'W

A small glacier that drains N from Eielson Peninsula into Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Houston, RM1, USN, radioman at Palmer Station in 1973.

Houzeau de Lehaie, Cap: see Lehaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W

Houzeau de Lehaie, Cape: see Lehaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W

Hovde Bay 69°10'S, 39°45'E

A bay along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just N of Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hovdebukta (the knoll bay) in association with the name Langhovde Hills. Not: Hovdebukta.

Hovde Bay: see Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

Hovdebrekka Slope 72°03'S, 11°48'E

A crevassed ice slope several mi long which trends northeastward from Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hovdebrekka (the knoll slope). Not: Ledolom Suslova.

Hovdebukta: see Hovde Bay 69°10'S, 39°45'E

Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

A small coastal reentrant within Prydz Bay, lying immediately E of Flatnes Ice Tongue. Mapped and named Hovdevika by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Amanda Bay, Hovde Bay, Hovdevika.

Hovde Glacier 69°15'S, 76°55'E

A small glacier just W of Brattstrand Bluffs on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. A short tongue from this glacier extends seaward to nearby Hovde Island. First mapped by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, which named the island. This glacier was named “Hovde Ice Tongue” by John H. Roscoe in 1952 following

his study of aerial photographs of the area taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, but the term glacier is considered appropriate to this small feature. Not: Hovde Ice Tongue.

Hovde Ice Tongue: see Hovde Glacier 69°15'S, 76°55'E

Hovde Island 69°15'S, 76°52'E

A small, rounded, rocky island in Prydz Bay, lying at the extremity of the small glacier tongue from Hovde Glacier. Mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Hovden (the knoll). The recommended form and generic term takes into account the offshore nature of the feature. Not: Hovden.

Hovdeknattane Rocks 72°07'S, 11°39'E

Rocky crags projecting from the SW part of Hovdebrekka Slope, just N of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hovdeknattane (the knoll rocks).

Hovden: see Hovde Island 69°15'S, 76°52'E

Hovdeøyane: see Stanton Group 67°32'S, 61°38'E

Hovdeskar Gap 71°47'S, 11°39'E

A gap just E of Mount Skarshovden at the head of Skarsbrotet Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Hovdeskar (knoll gap).

Hovdevika: see Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Island 3 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named Krogmann Island by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, but the name Hovgaard, applied by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, has overtaken the original name in usage. The name Krogmann Point (q.v.) has been given to the W extremity of Hovgaard Island. Not: Ile Howgaard, Krogmann Island.

Howard, Cape 71°25'S, 61°08'W

High, flat-topped, snow-covered cape at the extremity of the peninsula separating Lamplugh and Odom Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored along this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named by the US-ACAN for August Howard, founder of the American Polar Society and editor of the *Polar Times*. Not: Cape Rusty.

Howard, Mount 75°40'S, 161°16'E

A dark, rounded mountain, 1,460 m, standing 8 mi SE of Mount Joyce in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named it for Lord Howard de Walden who assisted Capt. R.F. Scott in his experiments with sledges.

Howard Bay 67°28'S, 61°04'E

Bay, 2 mi wide, between Byrd Head and Ufs Island. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for A. Howard, hydrologist with the expedition. Not: Ufsøyvågen.

Howard Glacier 77°40'S, 163°05'E

Small alpine glacier just W of Crescent Glacier, flowing into Taylor Valley on the N from the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied in December 1957 by U.S. geologist T.L. Péwé, who named it for Arthur D. Howard, geomorphologist of Stanford University, and glaciologist in Antarctica during USN OpHjp, 1946–47.

Howard Heights 77°27'S, 151°40'W

A snow covered coastal promontory (515 m) between Stewart and Gerry Glaciers on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. Features in this area were explored by the ByrdAE, 1928–30 and 1933–35. These heights were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd) for Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who made financial contributions to the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Howard Hills 67°06'S, 51°09'E

An area of low hills and meltwater lakes S of Beaver Glacier in NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after W.E. Howard, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Howard Island 64°47'S, 64°23'W

Island directly south of Hartshorne Island in eastern Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Judson R. Howard, Mate in the R.V. *Hero* on her first voyage to Antarctica in 1968.

Howard Nunataks 77°30'S, 87°00'W

Group of some 15 nunataks lying off the extremity of the mountainous ridge at the NW corner of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Patrick Howard, engine mechanic on Ellsworth's expedition.

Howard Peaks 74°15'S, 163°42'E

A line of E-W trending peaks at the S side of Tourmaline Plateau, extending transversely across Deep Freeze Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh C. Howard, cook at McMurdo Station for four summer seasons, 1963–64 to 1966–67.

Howchin Glacier 78°12'S, 163°22'E

Glacier between the Ward and Walcott Glaciers, on the E side of the Royal Society Range in Victoria Land. Discovered by a party led by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) and named for Prof. W. Howchin, geologist of Adelaide.

Howe, Mount 87°22'S, 149°30'W

An elongated mountain (2,930 m) comprising low connecting ridges and gable-shaped nunataks. It rises at the E side of Scott Glacier, near the head, directly opposite Mount McIntyre. This mountain, including its small southern outlier, apparently is the southernmost mountain in the world. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Named by Admiral Byrd for Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to the President of the United States at that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Not: Mount Louis McHenry Howe.

Howe Glacier 86°14'S, 149°12'W

A short tributary glacier draining W into Scott Glacier immediately N of Mount Russell, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped

by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Howe of USN Squadron VX-6, photographer on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Howell Peak 70°58'S, 160°00'E

A small rock peak (1,750 m) on the NW end of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth R. Howell, USARP meteorologist at the South Pole Station, 1967–68.

Howgaard, Ile: see Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Howkins Inlet 73°40'S, 60°54'W

Ice-filled inlet which recedes SW 6 mi between Cape Brooks and Lamb Point, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for G. Howkins, meteorologist with the FIDS base at Deception Island in 1944–45.

Hoxley, Mount: see Huxley, Mount 77°51'S, 162°52'E

Hoyt Head 74°59'S, 134°36'W

High rock headland forming the NE end of Bowyer Butte, located at the W side of Venzke Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland was first seen and photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronnie A. Hoyt, CEC, USNR, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station, 1971.

Hub, The: see Hub Nunatak 68°37'S, 66°05'W

Hubbard, Mount 72°08'S, 99°45'W

A peak in the Walker Mountains, standing 6 mi E of Mount Noxon in Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Harold A. Hubbard, USGS geologist aboard the icebreaker *Burton Island*, who made investigations in the area in February 1960 during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition.

Huble, Mount 78°05'S, 86°46'W

A prominent, snow-covered, outlying mountain to the W of Mount Hale, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Richard C. Hubley, member, Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Huble, Glacier: see Joyce Glacier 78°01'S, 163°42'E.

Huble, Island: see Berkner Island 79°30'S, 47°30'W

Hübl Peak 64°43'S, 62°29'W

Peak W of Stolze Peak on Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Artur Freiherr von Hübl (1853–1932), Austrian surveyor, head of the topographic section of the Militargeographische Institut, Vienna, who in 1894 designed a stereocomparator which was developed independently by Dr. Carl Pulfrich in 1901.

Hub Nunatak 68°37'S, 66°05'W

A beehive-shaped nunatak in the lower part of Lammers Glacier on Antarctic Peninsula. The feature is conspicuously located near the center of the Traffic Circle, a glacial depression which is notable for the series of prominent glaciers which flow toward, or emanate from it in a radial pattern. Discovered in 1940 by members of the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, who so named the nunatak because of its unique location in the Traffic Circle. Not: The Hub.

Huckaby, Mount 85°54'S, 127°03'W

An ice-free, wedge-shaped mountain in western Wisconsin Range, 2,620 m, surmounting the E wall of Olentangy Glacier just E of Haworth Mesa. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Donnie W. Huckaby, maintenance officer at McMurdo Station for USN Squadron VX-6 during 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Huckle, Mount 69°38'S, 69°48'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,500 m, near the N end of Douglas Range in E Alexander Island. It rises 7 mi SSE of Mount Spivey on the W side of Toynbee Glacier and is 9 mi inland from George VI Sound. Possibly first seen in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as part of Alexander Island. Photographed from the air in 1936–37 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Sydney R. Huckle, general assistant at Stonington Island, who aided in the FIDS survey of the W side of George VI Sound in 1949.

Huddle Rocks 65°25'S, 64°59'W

Group of rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Symington Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because of the compact nature of the group.

Hudman Glacier 78°54'S, 84°12'W

Glacier between Marze Peak and Miller Peak at the S end of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, flowing SSE to Minnesota Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Rayburn A. Hudman, USMC, who died in the crash of a P2V Neptune airplane at McMurdo Sound on Oct. 18, 1956.

Hudson, Cape 68°20'S, 153°45'E

The N cape of Mawson Peninsula, George V Coast. Land was sighted in this area, Jan. 19, 1840, by Lt. William L. Hudson in the USS *Peacock* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes, who applied the name Cape Hudson. An analysis by B.P. Lambert and P.G. Law of the USEE chart, and of the photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and ANARE (1959), suggests that the N cape of Mawson Peninsula is Wilkes' Cape Hudson. Not: Mys Voronina.

Hudson Island 66°39'S, 108°26'E

The largest of the Davis Islands, lying in the western portion of Vincennes Bay. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and first mapped from these photographs by G.D. Blodgett. First visited by Phillip Law and members of ANARE (*Magga Dan*), Feb. 19, 1960. Named by ANCA for Captain R. Hudson, leader of the helicopter team with ANARE.

Hudson Mountains 74°25'S, 99°30'W

A large group of low scattered mountains and nunataks of about 70 mi extent in W Ellsworth Land. They lie just E of Cranton Bay and Pine Island Bay at the E extremity of Amundsen Sea, and are bounded on the N by Cosgrove Ice Shelf and on the S by Pine Island Glacier. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the USS *Bear* in February 1940, and further delineated from air photos taken by USN OPHjp in December 1946. The full extent of the group was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966. Named by US-SCAN after Capt. William L. Hudson, commander of the *Peacock* during USEE, 1838–42. The *Peacock*, accompanied by the *Flying Fish* under Lt. Walker, cruised along the edge of the pack to the N of this area for several days during the latter part of March 1839. Not: Noville Mountains.

Hudson Nunatak 70°54'S, 65°17'E

A nunatak 2.5 mi W of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Dr. J.W. Hudson, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1966.

Hudson Ridge 83°47'S, 56°39'W

A narrow rock ridge 5 mi long, lying 4 mi N of Heiser Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Peter M. Hudson, aviation machinist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Hueca Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W

The westernmost point of Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name Punta Hueca (hollow point) was first used in Argentine hydrographic publications of 1953. Not: Hollow Point, Punta Roca.

Huemul Island 63°40'S, 60°50'W

Island lying off the N end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1946–47 under Federico Guesalaga Toro. The Huemul, a South American deer, is one of the animals that appears on the national shield of Chile. Not: Islote Clavo, Megaptera Island.

Hueneme Glacier 85°49'S, 131°15'W

A glacier, 8 mi long, draining westward from Wisconsin Range to enter Reedy Glacier between Griffith Peak and Mickler Spur. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Port Hueneme, CA, location of the Construction Battalion Center which handles west coast cargo for USN Deep Freeze Operations.

Huevo, Isla: see Egg Island 63°41'S, 57°42'W

Huey Creek 77°36'S, 163°06'E

A glacial meltwater stream, 1.2 mi long, flowing S from an ice field W of Mount Falconer to the north-central shore of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that made extensive hydrological studies in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. The name acknowledges support received by the USGS field team in Taylor Valley from U.S. Navy Squadron VXE-6 and its twin engine UH-1N "Huey" helicopters.

Huffman, Mount 75°19'S, 72°16'W

A prominent mountain 4 mi NE of Mount Abrams, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry W. Huffman, scientific leader at Eights Station in 1963.

Hugershoff Cove 64°38'S, 62°23'W

Cove lying 2 mi NW of Beaupre Cove in Withelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Carl R. Hugershoff (1882–1941), German geodesist who designed the autcartograph, an instrument which first applied the principles of photogrammetry to air photos, in about 1921.

Huggins, Mount 78°17'S, 162°29'E

A large conical mountain, 3,735 m, surmounting the heads of Allison, Dale, and Potter Glaciers in the Royal Society Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society, 1900–05.

Hugger Peak 79°07'S, 84°41'W

A sharp snow-covered peak, 1,580 m, in the N part of Anderson Massif, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for John Q. Hugger, storekeeper USNR, who assisted in various construction projects at McMurdo Station during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Hughes, Mount 79°31'S, 157°23'E

A mountain, 2,250 m, midway between Mount Longhurst and Tentacle Ridge in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for J.F. Hughes, an Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who helped in the preparation for the expedition.

Hughes Bay 64°13'S, 61°20'W

A bay lying between Cape Sterneck and Cape Murray along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The name has appeared on maps for over 100 years, and commemorates Edward Hughes, master of the *Sprightly*, an Enderby Brothers sealing vessel which explored in this area in 1824–25. Not: Hughes Gulf.

Hughes Bluff 75°24'S, 162°12'E

A conspicuous rock and ice bluff (310 m) along the S side of David Glacier, 6 mi W of Cape Reynolds, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photography, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for Garrett A. Hughes, USARP researcher (cosmic radiation) at McMurdo Station in 1966.

Hughes Glacier 77°44'S, 162°27'E

Small alpine glacier flowing toward Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley from the Kukri Hills on the south, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party led by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) and named for Prof. McKenny Hughes, geologist, of Cambridge.

Hughes Gulf: see Hughes Bay 64°13'S, 61°20'W

Hughes Ice Piedmont 70°12'S, 62°15'W

The ice piedmont between Cordini Glacier and Smith Inlet on the east coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Terence J. Hughes, USARP glaciologist at Deception Island and McMurdo Sound during 1970–71, and Deception Island, 1973–74.

Hughes Island 70°44'S, 167°39'E

Small ice-covered island, the easternmost of the Lyall Islands, lying just outside the E part of the entrance to Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald M. Hughes, USN, Medical Officer at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Hughes Peninsula 71°52'S, 100°35'W

Ice-covered peninsula about 18 mi long, lying W of Henry Inlet on the N side of Thurston Island. Plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry Hughes, photographer's mate with the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960, who took aerial photographs of Thurston Island from helicopters.

Hughes Point 73°30'S, 94°16'W

Steep rock point on the W side of the terminus of Exum Glacier, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them for Wayne B. Hughes, Asst. USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1960–61.

Hughes Range 84°30'S, 175°30'E

A high massive N-S trending range surmounted by six prominent summits, of which Mount Kaplan (4,230 m) is the highest, located E of Canyon Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains and extending 45 mi from the confluence of Brandau and Keltie Glaciers in the S, to the Giovinco Ice Piedmont in the north. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and named by US-ACAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, for Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the U.S., and adviser and counselor of Byrd.

Hugh Mitchell Peak: see Mitchell Peak 76°25'S, 147°22'W

Hugi Glacier 66°11'S, 65°07'W

Glacier flowing northward into the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Franz J. Hugi (1796–1855), Swiss teacher, the “father of winter mountaineering,” and author of two pioneer works on glacier phenomena.

Hugo Island 64°57'S, 65°45'W

An isolated ice-covered island 1 mi long, with several rocky islets and pinnacles off its E side, located off the W side of Antarctic Peninsula, c. 40 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island. Probably discovered by C.J. Evensen, captain of the *Hertha*, who explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1893, because an unnamed island of similar extent and location first appeared on the charts at that time. The island was charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Dr. J.B. Charcot, who named it for the French poet and novelist Victor Hugo, grandfather of Charcot's first wife, nee Jeanne Hugo. Not: Victor Hugo Island.

Huidobro, Isla: see Alpha Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Huie Cliffs 83°19'S, 51°03'W

Steep rock cliffs rising above May Valley and forming the NW edge of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN for Carl Huie, technician in Antarctica, 1976–77, and geologist with USGS in the Pensacola Mountains, 1978–79.

Huinca, Isla: see Wyatt Island 67°20'S, 67°40'W

Huinga, Cape 82°31'S, 165°10'E

A bold cape overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf, at the N side of the mouth of Robb Glacier. The Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1959–60) assembled near the cape in November 1959, thus suggesting the name. Huinga is the Maori word for a gathering.

Huisvik Hafen: see Husvik Harbor 54°10'S, 36°40'W

Huitfeldt Point 65°59'S, 64°44'W

Point SE of Vorweg Point on the SW side of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Fritz Huitfeldt, Norwegian pioneer ski exponent, author of one of the earliest skiing manuals, and designer of the Huitfeldt ski binding, for long the standard binding.

Hukuro Cove: see Fukuro Cove 69°12'S, 39°39'E

Hulcombe Ridge 70°24'S, 66°15'E

A rock ridge, extending 1.5 mi in a N-S direction, situated 3 mi W of Wignall Peak in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.C. Hulcombe, diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1962.

Huldreskorvene Peaks 72°00'S, 6°05'E

A group of summit peaks and crags just N of Skorvehalsen Saddle and W of Tussenobba Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Huldreskorvene.

Huldreslottet Mountain 72°58'S, 3°48'W

A prominent ice-free mountain that is the southernmost summit in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Huldreslottet (the fairy castle). Not: Pik Shpis.

Hull Bay 74°55'S, 137°40'W

An ice-filled bay, about 25 mi wide, fed by Hull Glacier, which descends into it between Lynch Point and Cape Burks, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. The bay derives its name from Hull Glacier, which is named for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Not: Cordell Hull Bay.

Hull Glacier 75°05'S, 137°15'W

A glacier, about 35 mi long, flowing NW between Mount Giles and Mount Gray into Hull Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Not: Cordell Hull Glacier.

Hulot, Presqu'île: see Hulot Peninsula 64°29'S, 62°44'W

Hulot Peninsula 64°29'S, 62°44'W

Rugged peninsula forming the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Baron Hulot. Not: Presqu'île Hulot.

Hulshagen, Mount 72°31'S, 31°16'E

Mountain, 2,100 m, standing 1 mi NW of Mount Bastin on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Charles Hulshagen, vehicle mechanic with the expedition.

Hulth, Mount 66°41'S, 64°11'W

Peak, 1,470 m, with precipitous black cliffs on its SE side, standing at the W side of Cabinet Inlet and S of the mouth of Friederichsen Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. During 1947 it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by the FIDS for J.M. Hulth, Swedish polar bibliographer.

Humann Point 64°24'S, 62°41'W

Point forming the N side of the entrance to Duperré Bay on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Vice-Admiral Humann, French Navy.

Humble, Mount 67°40'S, 49°29'E

Highest mountain, 1,450 m, in the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Humble, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1960.

Humble Island 64°46'S, 64°06'W

Small rocky island lying 0.4 mi SE of Norsel Point in Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. So named by the UK-APC in 1956 because the island seems to be squeezed insignificantly between Litchfield Island and the coast of Anvers Island.

Humble Point 61°11'S, 54°08'W

Low point 5 mi SW of Cape Lloyd on the W coast of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The feature is called "Punta Baja" (low point) on Argentine government charts of the 1950's, but that descriptive name is repetitive. The UK-APC recommended translation of "Punta Baja" to Humble Point in 1971. That form has been approved to avoid duplication. Not: Punta Baja.

Humboldt Graben 71°45'S, 11°55'E

A glacier-filled valley, 20 mi long, trending N-S between the Humboldt Mountains and the Petermann Ranges in Queen Maud Land. The feature was discovered and mapped by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it in association with the adjacent Humboldt Mountains. Not: Humboldtsökket.

Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S, 11°30'E

A group of mountains immediately W of the Petermann Ranges, forming the westernmost portion of the Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named them for Alexander von Humboldt, famed German naturalist and geographer of the first half of the nineteenth century. Not: Alexander Humboldt Mountains, Alexander v. Humboldt-Gebirge.

Humboldtsökket: see Humboldt Graben 71°45'S, 11°55'E

Humic Lake 54°15'S, 36°30'W

A small relatively shallow lake located SE of Burnet Cove on the E side of Maiviken, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC from the dark-stained water caused by humic acid derived from the leaching of decaying peat on nearby slopes.

Hum Island 67°21'S, 59°38'E

Small island in the William Scoresby Archipelago, lying between the W extremities of Bertha Island and Islay. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936. Not: Sundholmen.

Hummel, Mount 74°28'S, 131°19'W

A snow-capped summit that rises above the east-central portion of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) William T. Hummel, USNR, helicopter pilot aboard *Glacier* at the time of discovery.

Hummer, Mount 83°17'S, 50°06'W

A snow-covered, bluff-type mountain on the SW side of the head of Chambers Glacier, NE Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Dr. Michael G. Hummer, M.D., Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, a researcher in biomedicine and the physician at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Hummer Point 74°22'S, 110°15'W

The E point of ice-covered Gurnon Peninsula, an eastern arm of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dr. Michael G. Hummer.

Hummock Island 65°53'S, 65°29'W

Island 1 mi long, lying 4 mi W of Larrouy Island and 5.5 mi NW of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Mogote.

Hummock Island: see Heywood Island 62°20'S, 59°41'W

Hump, The 64°21'S, 63°15'W

Conspicuous dome-shaped summit on the N shore of Lapeyrère Bay, northern Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Monte Joroba, Pico Joroba.

Humpback Rocks 54°07'S, 36°38'W

Small group of rocks lying 0.25 mi N of Cape Saunders, off the N coast of South Georgia. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the descriptive name Knølrokset (humpback rocks) has been used for this feature by the whalers and sealers at South Georgia. An English form of the name, Humpback Rocks, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Knølrokset.

Humphrey Lloyd, Mount 72°19'S, 169°27'E

A conspicuous mountain (2,975 m) which forms a substantial part of the divide between the heads of Towles and Manhaul Glaciers, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross. He named this feature for the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd of Trinity College, Dublin, an active member of the British Association which promoted interest in magnetic and meteorological research in the Antarctic. Not: Mount Lloyd.

Humphreys Hill: see Humphreys Ice Rise 67°14'S, 66°50'W

Humphreys Ice Rise 67°14'S, 66°50'W

An ice rise in Müller Ice Shelf in the SW part of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed by FIDS, 1956–59. In association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named "Humphreys Hill" by UK-APC after William J. Humphreys (1862–1949), an American meteorologist and specialist on the effects of ice in the atmosphere; joint author with W.A. Bently (Bently Crag, q.v.) of *Snow Crystals*, New York, 1931. Renamed Humphreys Ice Rise to

reflect the true nature of the feature. Not: Humphreys Hill.

Humphries Glacier 72°51'S, 168°50'E

Steep tributary glacier just east of Ingham Glacier, flowing generally southwestward to join Borchgrevink Glacier northwestward of Mount Prior, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John G. Humphries, New Zealand ionospheric scientist at Hallett Station, 1957.

Humphries Heights 65°03'S, 63°52'W

Series of elevations extending SW from False Cape Renard to Deloncle Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Col. G.J. Humphries, Deputy Director of Overseas Surveys.

Hump Island 67°36'S, 62°53'E

Island just E of the East Arm of Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OPHjp, 1946–47. So named by ANARE because of its humped appearance from ground level.

Hump Passage 85°27'S, 170°12'W

A wide gap just SE of Barnum Peak, through which Liv Glacier emerges from the polar plateau. It was originally referred to as the "Hump" by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd and is the pass over which he made his historic South Pole flight of 1929. The feature was observed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) who recommended perpetuation of a form of the original name.

Humps Island 63°59'S, 57°25'W

Island 0.5 mi long with two summits near the W end, situated 4 mi SSE of the tip of The Naze, a peninsula of N James Ross Island, which lies S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. This descriptive name was recommended by the UK-APC in 1948 following a survey of the area by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Isote Giboso.

Hundebugten: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

Hunt, Mount 67°07'S, 144°18'E

A dome-shaped mountain about 520 m high, surmounting the promontory which terminates in Cape De la Motte. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for H.A. Hunt, Dir. of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology.

Hunt, Mount: see Hunt Mountain 82°05'S, 159°16'E

Hunt Bluff 74°36'S, 111°52'W

A steep rock and ice bluff about 3 mi long, standing 2 mi S of Jeffrey Head on the W side of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First photographed from the air by USN OPHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Robert B. Hunt, USNR, medical officer with the Byrd Station winter party, 1966.

Hunter, Cape 66°57'S, 142°21'E

A rocky promontory on the W shore of Commonwealth Bay, 8 mi W of Cape Denison. Discovered in 1912 and explored the following year by the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who named it for John G. Hunter, chief biologist of the expedition.

Hunter, Mount 64°05'S, 62°24'W

Mountain, 1,410 m, standing 4 mi WSW of Duclaux Point on Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for John Hunter (1728–93), British surgeon, comparative anatomist and physiologist, who revolutionized the approach to surgery as an exact science in relation to other aspects of medicine.

Hunter Glacier 71°44'S, 163°00'E

A tributary glacier, 7 mi long, draining westward from central Lanterman Range in the Bowers Mountains and entering Rennick Glacier at Mount Lugering. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William G. Hunter, executive and operations officer with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1964.

Hunt Glacier 76°52'S, 162°25'E

A small, deeply entrenched glacier on the E coast of Victoria Land, entering Granite Harbor N of Dreikanter Head. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13. Probably named for H.A. Hunt, Australian meteorologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Hunt Island: see Pampa Island 64°20'S, 62°10'W

Hunt Mountain 82°05'S, 159°16'E

Mountain, 3,240 m, which stands in the N part of the Holyoake Range and is its highest point. Mapped by the southern party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) and named for Capt. P.J. Hunt, RE, leader of the party. Not: Mount Hunt.

Hunt Nunataks 70°11'S, 64°53'E

A linear group of nunataks, 2 mi long, lying just E of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE from air photos obtained in 1965. Named by ANCA for P. Hunt, senior helicopter pilot with the Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Hunt Peak 67°18'S, 68°02'W

Triangular rock peak, 610 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered and first roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the point marked by this peak for Sgt. Kenneth D. Hunt, mechanic for the expedition's Norseman airplane in 1950. Further survey in 1957–58 by the FIDS showed no definable point in the vicinity and the name was transferred to the peak. Not: Hunt Point.

Hunt Point: see Hunt Peak 67°18'S, 68°02'W

Huntress Glacier 62°41'S, 60°17'W

Glacier flowing into the head of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American schooner *Huntress* (Capt. Christopher Burdick) from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 in company with the *Huron* of New Haven, CT.

Hunt Spur 85°59'S, 146°50'W

A rugged spur descending from Mount Warden along the NW face of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Glenn C.

Hunt, aviation electronics technician of USN Squadron VX-6 who participated in Operation Deep Freeze for 5 years.

Huon Bay 63°23'S, 58°00'W

Bay about 8 mi wide between Cape Ducorps and Cape Legoupil, along the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. A French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, originally gave the name Huon to a cape in this area after Félix Huon de Kermadec, a member of the expedition. A survey by the FIDS in 1946 did not identify the cape but applied the name to this bay which lies in the same area.

Hurd Peninsula 62°41'S, 60°23'W

Peninsula between South Bay and False Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Capt. Thomas Hurd, RN, second Hydrographer to the British Admiralty, 1808–23, who instituted a regular system of nautical surveys, and under whose authority Lt. E. Bransfield's 1820 survey of the Bransfield Strait area was published in November 1822.

Hurds Island: see Heard Island 53°06'S, 73°30'E

Hurley, Cape 67°36'S, 145°18'E

An ice-covered coastal point marking on the east the mouth of the depression occupied by the Mertz Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for James F. Hurley, official photographer of the expedition.

Hurley, Mount 66°17'S, 51°21'E

Snow-covered massif with steep bare slopes on the W side, standing 7 mi S of Cape Ann and 3 mi S of Mount Bischoe. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, who named it for Capt. James Francis (Frank) Hurley, photographer with the expedition. Hurley also served with the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and a British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–17.

Hurley Glacier 67°34'S, 68°32'W

A glacier between Mount Gaudry and Mount Liotard, flowing E into Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Alec J. Hurley, BAS mechanic, Halley Station, 1975–76, and Rothera Station, 1976–77.

Huron Glacier 62°38'S, 60°02'W

Glacier flowing into Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American ship *Huron* (Capt. John Davis) of New Haven, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

Hurricane Heights 76°44'S, 160°40'E

The irregular, mainly ice-free heights which rise to c. 2,000 m at the S side of the head of Towle Valley, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by a 1989–90 NZARP field party to describe the windy aspect of this upland area.

Hurst Bay 63°57'S, 57°28'W

A small bay on the E side of The Naze, James Ross Island. Following hydrographic work in the area from HMS *Endurance*, 1981–82, named by the UK-APC after Cdr. William E. Hurst, RN, the ship's navigating officer.

Hurst Peak 79°34'S, 84°35'W

A prominent rock peak, 1,790 m, at the S end of Webers Peaks in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for aviation machinist James E. Hurst, crew member aboard the LC-47 which made the first 1963–64 flight to the Ellsworth Mountains.

Husdal 54°11'S, 36°43'W

A short valley running WSW from the head of Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC in the Norwegian form "Husdal" (house valley) in association with the disused Husvik whaling station at the head of Husvik Harbor.

Hushen Glacier 71°26'S, 72°52'W

A glacier on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, flowing NE and joining Reuning Glacier in discharging into S Mendelssohn Inlet. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for W. Timothy Hushen, Director, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 1981–88.

Husky Dome 84°54'S, 176°17'E

A snow dome rising to 3,580 m, marking the highest point of Husky Heights, between the heads of Brandau Glacier and Ramsey Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1961–62, after their Husky dogs which they drove to the summit of this feature.

Husky Dome: see Husky Massif 71°00'S, 65°09'E

Husky Heights 84°53'S, 176°00'E

Relatively flat, ice-covered heights 4 mi SE of Haynes Table, overlooking the head of Brandau Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with Husky Dome (q.v.), the highest point on these heights.

Husky Massif 71°00'S, 65°09'E

A rock outcrop (2,100 m) about 2.5 mi long, standing 6.5 mi SW of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted from Mount Bewsher by an ANARE field party in January 1957 and named "Husky Dome" to commemorate the sledge dogs used by the party. The earlier name was amended to Husky Massif by ANCA in 1970 and is considered more descriptive. Not: Husky Dome.

Husky Pass 71°40'S, 163°34'E

A pass between Lanterman Range and Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains, located at the head of Sledgers Glacier and an unnamed tributary, leading to Leap Year Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the great efforts made here by dog teams in hauling out of the Rennick Glacier watershed into that of the Lillie Glacier.

Hussey, Mount 72°46'S, 167°31'E

A mountain (2,790 m) rising from the spur at the head of Gruendler Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Keith M. Hussey, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

H. U. Sverdrupfjella: see Sverdrup Mountains 72°20'S, 1°00'E

Husvik Harbor 54°10'S, 36°40'W

The southernmost of three harbors at the head of Stromness Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1912, and was probably given by Norwegian whalers who frequented the harbor and established a whaling station at its head. Not: Busen Fjord, Huisvik Hafen.

Hutago, Mount: see Futago, Mount 69°12'S, 39°44'E

Hutcheson Nunataks 76°17'S, 143°27'W

A small group of nunataks along the N side of Balchen Glacier, about midway between the Phillips Mountains and Abele Nunatak, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Guy Hutcheson, radio engineer with the ByrdAE 1933–35.

Hutchins Nunataks 75°39'S, 68°10'W

A group of nunataks rising to c. 1,200 m, 12 mi NNE of Mount Leek, Hauberg Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Visited in December 1977 by a USGS geological party, led by P.D. Rowley, and named after Lt. Cdr. John R. Hutchins, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the party.

Hutchinson Island 76°47'S, 148°53'W

An ice-covered island 15 mi long, lying 10 mi E of Vollmer Island in Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy, air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Peter A. Hutchinson, USN, Operations Officer aboard USS *Glacier* along this coast, 1961–62.

Hutchison Hill 66°56'S, 65°42'W

Hill 1.5 mi NE of Lampitt Nunatak on Avery Plateau, Graham Land. This hill is one of the few features on the plateau that is readily visible from Darbel Bay. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Robert Hutchison, English physician who made outstanding contributions to knowledge of the scientific principles of nutrition.

Hut Cove 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Small cove in the E part of Hope Bay between Seal Point and Grunden Rock, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. So named in 1945 by the FIDS because they, like the SwedAE, established a base hut on the S shore of this cove. Not: Caleta Choza.

Hut Point 77°51'S, 166°38'E

Small point lying 1 mi NW of Cape Armitage, at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who established their hut on the point.

Hut Point Peninsula 77°46'S, 166°51'E

Long narrow peninsula from 2 to 3 mi wide and 15 mi long, projecting SW from the slopes of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. The BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott built its hut on Hut Point at the S end of the peninsula. Members of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott, wintering on Cape Evans and often using the hut during their journeys, came to refer to this feature as Hut Point Peninsula. Not: Cape Armitage Promontory, Winter Quarters Peninsula.

Hutton Cliffs 77°44'S, 166°51'E

Cliffs on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island, about 2 mi N of Ford Rock. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Captain Hutton of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Hutton Mountains 74°12'S, 62°20'W

A group of mountains in SE Palmer Land, bounded on the SW by Johnston Glacier, on the NW by Squires Glacier, on the N by Swann Glacier, and on the E by Keller Inlet. The mountains were observed and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after James Hutton (1726–97), Scottish geologist. Not: Cordón Trenque Lauquen.

Hutto Peak 79°17'S, 85°53'W

A sharp peak, 1,620 m, standing just below the Founders Escarpment on the ridge separating the upper portions of Gowan and Spletstoesser Glaciers, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Yoeman Grey H. Hutto, USN, a participant in Deep Freeze operations in two austral seasons in Antarctica, 1964–66.

Hutt Peak 76°01'S, 132°39'W

A small but sharply rising snow-covered peak that rises above the general level of the central part of the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Hutt of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, a geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, 1970.

Huxley, Mount 77°51'S, 162°52'E

A mountain (1,155 m) between lower Condit Glacier and Descent Glacier, marginal to Ferrar Glacier, at the N end of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Leonard Huxley, editor of *Scott's Last Expedition*, two volumes, London, 1913; Volume I being the journals of Capt. R.F. Scott, RN; Volume II being the reports of journeys and scientific work undertaken by E.A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition. The work has long been acclaimed among narrative reports to come out of the heroic era. Not: Mount Hoxley.

Hvalbugten: see Whale Bay 60°44'S, 45°11'W

Hval Bukta: see Whales, Bay of 78°30'S, 164°20'W

Hvalskjaer: see Whale Skerries 60°42'S, 45°06'W

Hvalskjaerene: see Whale Skerries 60°42'S, 45°06'W

Hvalsten: see Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44'W

Hvit Öen: see White Island 78°08'S, 167°24'E

Hvit Öya: see White Island 66°44'S, 48°35'E

Hyatt, Isla: see Laktionov Island 65°46'S, 65°46'W

Hyatt, Mount 74°53'S, 64°47'W

Mountain in the southern part of the Latady Mountains, about 5 mi NW of Schmitt Mesa, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from

surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Gerson Hyatt, builder with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1967, who assisted in building the USARP Plateau Station at 79°15'S, 40°30'E.

Hyatt Cove 65°05'S, 63°32'W

A cove at the W side of Sonia Point in Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Mapped in greater detail in the 1950's by Argentine, British and Chilean expeditions. Named by the UK-APC in 1986 after Raymond H. Hyatt of the Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1949–85 (Head, 1970–85), with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps.

Hyde Glacier 79°48'S, 83°42'W

A short glacier flowing E through Edson Hills to join Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Hyde, ionospheric scientist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Hydrodist Rocks 63°44'S, 60°55'W

Four rocks, one of which dries at low tide and two are submerged, lying 4 mi W of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago. These rocks were fixed in January 1964 by HMS *Protector* by means of helicopter-borne hydrodist.

Hydrographer Islands 67°23'S, 48°50'E

Prominent group of small islands in the bay just S of Sakellari Peninsula, Enderby Land. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (*Lena*) in March 1957, and by the ANARE in December 1957. Named "Ostrova Hidrografov" (Hydrographer Islands) by the Soviet expedition. Not: Field Islands, Ostrova Hidrografov.

Hydrographers Cove 62°13'S, 58°57'W

A cove between the SW side of Ardley Island and Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian "Bukhta Hidrografov" (hydrographers bay), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from Bellingshausen Station. Not: Bukhta Hidrografov.

Hydrurga Cove 60°44'S, 45°40'W

A cove on the SW side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, opening on Fyr Channel. Named by UK-APC after the leopard seals, *Hydrurga leptonyx*, that commonly frequent the cove.

Hydrurga Rocks 64°08'S, 61°37'W

Group of rocks lying E of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE, 1955–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after *Hydmrga leptonyx*, the leopard seal.

Hyperion Nunataks 72°04'S, 68°55'W

Group of about 10 nunataks lying S of Saturn Glacier and 8 mi W of Corner Cliffs, in the SE part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of association with Saturn Glacier, Hyperion being one of the satellites of Saturn.

I

Ian Peak 71°31'S, 163°59'E

A peak in the Bowers Mountains, located 3 mi NW of Mount Stirling where the feature overlooks the heads of Leap Year and Champness Glaciers. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, for Ian Smith, Victoria University geologist in Antarctica that season.

Iapetus Nunatak 71°36'S, 70°15'W

An isolated nunatak at the SW margin of Satellite Snowfield, about midway between Walton Mountains and Staccato Peaks in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier (nearby to the east), after Iapetus, one of the satellites of Saturn.

Ibanez, Punta: see Flatcap Point 64°07'S, 58°07'W

Ibar, Islote: see Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Ibarra Peak 77°58'S, 163°02'E

The summit at the extremity of the ridge which extends E from Royal Society Range between Mitchell Glacier and Lister Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Phillip D. Ibarra, USGS cartographic technician; member of USGS field parties in the 1988–89, 1989–90 and 1990–91 seasons; participated in establishing geodetic control at Ross Island, McMurdo Dry Valleys, South Pole Station and, working from USCGC *Polar Star*, the Victoria Land coast from Cape Adare to Ross Island.

Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Two rocks located 0.2 mi E of Bonert Rock and 0.6 SE of Canto Point, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The names "Islote Ibar" and "Islote Teniente Ibar" appearing on Chilean hydrographic charts in the 1950's refer to the larger and western rock. The recommended name Ibar Rocks includes a submerged outlier to the NE of the larger rock. Teniente (lieutenant) Mario Ibar P. signed the official act of inauguration of the Chilean Arturo Prat scientific station on Greenwich Island in 1947. Not: Islote Ibar, Islote Teniente Ibar.

Icarus Point: see Cañón Point 64°34'S, 61°55'W

Ice Bay: see Amundsen Bay 66°55'S, 50°00'E

Ice Bay: see Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W

Iceberg Bay 60°39'S, 45°32'W

Bay 3 mi wide, which indents the S coast of Coronation Island between Cape Hansen and Olivine Point, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by Matthew Brisbane, who roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island under the direction of James Weddell in 1823. Not: Bahía Tempano.

Iceberg Point 64°38'S, 63°06'W

Prominent point 8 mi WSW of Ryswyck Point, on the E side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was first mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Punta Tempano.

Icebreaker Glacier 73°37'S, 166°10'E

A large valley glacier 10 mi NE of Mount Monteagle that flows SE from the Mountaineer Range to Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Below Hermes Point, its flow coalesces with that of Fitzgerald Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, as a tribute to the work of the complements of U.S. Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard icebreakers in Antarctic exploration, in supporting scientists and in aiding other ships.

Icefall Nunatak 72°28'S, 166°08'E

A nunatak 1 mi N of Mount Watt in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. The nunatak was visited in 1981–82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name from the impressive icefalls that drop off at either side of the feature. Not: Icefield Nunatak.

Icefall Nunatak 78°18'S, 158°38'E

Prominent ice-free nunatak, 1,760 m, lying close S of the main flow of Skelton Icefalls. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for its proximity to Sketton Icefalls.

Icefield Nunatak: see Icefall Nunatak 72°28'S, 166°08'E

Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W

Bay 5.5 mi long and 2 mi wide, entered between Weddell and Kade Points along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name is well established, dating back to about 1920. Not: Fiord Helado, Ice Bay.

Ichime Glacier 68°23'S, 42°08'E

Glacier flowing to the sea just W of Kasumi Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Itime Glacier.

Ickes Mountains 75°29'S, 139°45'W

A series of coastal mountains that extend W from Strauss Glacier for 15 mi in Marie Byrd Land. The mountains were discovered from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service on Dec. 18, 1940. The name Ickes Mountains, after Sec. of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, appeared in the maps and reports resulting from this expedition although Ickes objected and never acquiesced to the use. Nonetheless, the name became established in usage and in 1966 was approved by the US-ACAN. The U.S. Antarctic Service was established in the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior in 1939, during the period (1933–46) that Ickes was secretary.

Ida, Mount 83°35'S, 170°29'E

A conspicuous bare rock mountain, 1,565 m, standing 2 mi W of Granite Pillars, just SE of the head of King Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09), and named for Ida Jane Rule of Christchurch, N.Z., who later married Edward Saunders, Secretary to Shackleton, who assisted in preparing the narrative of the expedition.

Idun Peak 77°38'S, 161°26'E

A small peak between Mount Thundergut and Veli Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, recommended by US-ACAN in consultation with NZAPC, is one in a group of names in Asgard Range derived from Norse mythology Idun being a goddess.

Ifo Island 66°38'S, 139°44'E

Low rocky island 0.2 mi SE of Hélène Island at the W end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51. Ifo is the phonetic spelling of “il faut,” a much-used expression by the FrAE meaning “one (you) must.”

Iglesias, Punta: see Church Point 63°41'S, 57°55'W

Igloo Hill 64°33'S, 61°47'W

Completely ice-covered hill, 280 m, in the central part of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1960.

Igloo Spur 77°33'S, 169°16'E

Small, isolated spur 160 m high at the culmination of the general ridge extending SE from Bomb Peak, at the E end of Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because it was on this feature that Dr. E.A. Wilson and his party built a stone igloo during the BrAE, 1910–13.

Iliad Glacier 64°27'S, 63°27'W

Glacier flowing NE from the central highlands of Anvers Island between the Achaean and Trojan Ranges into Lapeyrère Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Homer's *Iliad*.

Illusion Hills 73°29'S, 162°20'E

Small escarpment-like hills located between the Lichen Hills and Vantage Hills at the head of Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because they were found to be much more distant than anticipated.

Illusion Point 54°06'S, 36°48'W

Point lying SE of Cape Best, on the W side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Il Polo Glacier 69°50'S, 74°54'E

A small glacier draining northward between Polar Times Glacier and Polarforschung Glacier into Publications Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation High-jump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for *Il Polo*, a polar journal published by the Instituto Geografico, Forli, Italy.

Imbert, Mount 72°34'S, 31°28'E

Mountain, 2,495 m, standing close NE of Mount Launoit in the E part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Bertrand Imbert, leader of the FrAE, 1956–57.

Imhotep, Mount 64°21'S, 62°24'W

Mountain rising near the head of Hippocrates Glacier in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Imhotep (c. 2890 B.C.), who lived in Egypt and was the first physician to emerge as an individual.

Imshaug Peninsula 70°53'S, 61°35'W

A broad, snow-covered peninsula at the S side of Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by

US-ACAN for Henry A. Imshaug, USARP biologist in a long-range biosystematic study of subantarctic floras with research at Islas Juan Fernández, 1965–66; Falkland Islands, 1967–68; Chilean archipelago, 1969; Campbell Island, 1969–70; and Îles Kerguelen, 1970–71.

Inaccessible Cliffs 82°33'S, 160°48'E

A line of steep cliffs, interrupted by several glaciers, which form the northern escarpment of the Queen Elizabeth Range. The escarpment borders the southern side of the Nimrod Glacier which is very heavily crevassed. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of their general inaccessibility.

Inaccessible Island 77°39'S, 166°21'E

Small rocky island, the northernmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying 1 mi SW of Cape Evans, Ross Island. It is the most imposing of the group as it is nearly always bare of snow and rises to 95 meters. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, and so named because of the difficulty in reaching it.

Inaccessible Islands 60°34'S, 46°44'W

Group of small precipitous islands ranging from 120 to 215 m high, the westernmost features of the South Orkney Islands, lying 20 mi W of Coronation Island. Discovered in December 1821 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, accompanied by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*, though it is possible they are the Seal Islands seen by Palmer a year earlier. So named by Powell because of their appearance of inaccessibility.

Inca, Punta: see Inca Point 62°18'S, 59°12'W

Inca Point 62°18'S, 59°12'W

Point on the NW side of Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. An isolated stack off the point bears a striking resemblance to an Inca head. The name “Punta Inca” seems first to appear on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Punta Inca.

Incisor Ridge 71°40'S, 163°41'E

A ridge, 9 mi long, forming the SW segment of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named in association with Molar Massif by the NZ-APC (1983) on the proposal of geologist M.G. Laird.

Inclusion Hill 77°15'S, 166°25'E

Prominent steeply conical hill, 335 m, between McDonald Beach and the Mount Bird icecap on Ross Island. It is a trachyte plug, in parts containing numerous inclusions of basalt. Explored and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Independence Hills 80°25'S, 81°33'W

A line of rugged hills and peaks, 10 mi long, with mainly bare rock eastern slopes. They lie 3 mi SE of Marble Hills and form the S segment of the W wall of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range. Independence Hills were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Independencia, Punta: see O'Neill Point 64°49'S, 63°06'W

Inderbitzen, Mount 78°49'S, 84°47'W

A mountain rising to over 2,600 m, located 12 mi SSE of Mount Craddock and 1.5 mi S of Mount Milton in the S part of the

Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Anton L. Inderbitzen, Associate Chief Scientist, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1983–86; Head, Antarctic Staff, NSF, 1986–91; Deputy Assistant Director for Research, USGS, from 1991. At NSF, Inderbitzen was responsible for the coordination and planning of all scientific activities within the USAP, and for the formulation and enforcement of U.S. environmental regulations in Antarctica.

In der Schüssel: see Schüssel Cirque 71°34'S, 11°33'E

Index Peak 65°49'S, 64°26'W

Peak over 1,220 m, standing 7.5 mi SE of Cape Garcia on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because the peak resembles an index finger.

Index Point 73°21'S, 167°55'E

A low, ice-covered point that forms the E extremity of the Mountaineer Range on the coast of Victoria Land. The feature lies at the terminus of Mariner Glacier, 1.5 mi W of Emerging Island. So named in 1966 by NZ-APC because the shape is suggestive of an index finger.

Indian Rocks 62°29'S, 60°17'W

Group of rocks in Hero Bay, lying E of Wood Island off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer *Indian* (Captain Spiller) of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and brought back some of the crew of the wrecked *Cora* from nearby Desolation Island.

Indicador, Isla: see Indicator Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Indicadoras, Rocas: see Pointers, The 62°36'S, 61°19'W

Indicator Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi W of the NW end of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. A wind sock was erected on this island by the BGLE to indicate wind direction for the expedition's airplane. Not: Isla Indicador.

Indrefjord: see Bell Bay 67°11'S, 58°25'E

Indrehovdeholmen 69°11'S, 39°33'E

An island lying 1.5 mi W of Langhovde-kita Point in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Indrehovdeholmen (the inner knoll island) because of its position among the islands adjacent to Langhovde Hills.

Inepta, Caleta: see Inepta Cove 62°41'S, 60°19'W

Inepta Cove 62°42'S, 60°18'W

A cove on the E side of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named "Caleta Inepta" (inept cove) on a 1954 Argentine navy chart, reflecting the inadequacy of the cove as an anchorage. The name has been approved with an English generic term. Not: Caleta Inepta, Inept Cove.

Inept Cove: see Inepta Cove 62°41'S, 60°19'W

Ineson Glacier 64°04'S, 58°22'W

A glacier flowing NW into Gin Cove, James Ross Island. Following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, named by the UK-APC after Jonathan R. Ineson, BAS geologist in the area.

Inexpressible Island 74°54'S, 163°39'E

An island, 7 mi long, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land, lying close S of the Northern Foothills at the outer edge of the Nansen Ice Sheet. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and called "Southern Foothills" in contradistinction to the Northern Foothills. The name was changed to Inexpressible Island by the party after spending a very unpleasant winter on half rations in a cave in a snowdrift on the island. Not: Southern Foothills.

Inferno Peak 72°07'S, 165°59'E

A peak 3 mi N of Le Couteur Peak in the N end of Millen Range. So named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because geologic examination showed it contained the granite/greywacke contact, with baking of the sedimentary rock imparting a reddish color to the peak.

Inferno Ridge 79°26'S, 84°13'W

A narrow ridge, 8 mi long, rising between Schneider and Rennell Glaciers in the Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, because the area is deeply dissected and composed of black rocks.

Ingeniero Pereira, Isla: see Snodgrass Island 65°26'S, 65°29'W

Ingham Glacier 72°50'S, 168°38'E

A tributary glacier 3 mi W of Humphries Glacier, flowing S into Borchgrevink Glacier in the Victory, Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Clayton E. Ingham, New Zealand geophysicist at Hallett Station, 1957.

Inglés, Estrecho: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Ingrid, Cape 68°46'S, 90°42'W

A dark rock promontory separating Norvegia Bay and Sandefjord Cove on the west side of Peter I Island. Discovered in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in the *Odd I*, a vessel of Lars Christensen's whaling fleet. Named for Ingrid Christensen, the wife of Lars Christensen. Not: Kapp Ingrid Christensen.

Ingrid Christensen, Kapp: see Ingrid, Cape 68°46'S, 90°42'W

Ingrid Christensen Coast 69°30'S, 77°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Jennings Promontory, in 72°33'E, and the western end of the West Ice Shelf in 81°24'E. The coast was discovered and a landing made on Vestfold Hills, February 20, 1935, by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*, a vessel owned by Norwegian whaling magnate Lars Christensen. Named for Ingrid Christensen, wife of Lars Christensen, who sailed in Antarctic waters with her husband. The southwestern portion of this coast was discovered and photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in March 1947. Not: Ingrid Christensen Land.

Ingrid Christensen Land: see Ingrid Christensen Coast 69°30'S, 77°00'E

Inland Forts 77°38'S, 161°00'E

A line of peaks extending between Northwest Mountain and Saint Pauls Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and so named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Inman Nunatak 74°49'S, 98°54'W

A nunatak standing 6 mi E of Mount Manthe in the SE part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Martin M. Inman, auroral scientist at Byrd Station, 1960–61 and 1961–62 seasons.

Inner Bay 54°01'S, 37°58'W

Small bay lying SE of The Knob in Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Inner Harbor 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Small harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Lambda, Epsilon, Alpha and Delta Islands. The descriptive name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the harbor in 1927. It was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Interior.

Inner Lee Island 54°02'S, 37°16'W

Small island 0.8 mi NNE of Luck Point, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. This island was charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who included it as one of two islands which called the Lee Islands. These islands were recharted in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who renamed this southwestern of the two, Inner Lee Island. The northeastern island is now known as Outer Lee Island. Not: Lee Islands.

Inner Reef 54°06'S, 37°08'W

A reef extending from Adventure Point to Brown Point, near the head of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Innerskjera: see Rookery Islands 67°37'S, 62°31'E

Innes-Taylor, Mount 86°51'S, 154°27'W

A mountain, 2,730 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Saltonstall at the S side of Poulter Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Capt. Alan Innes-Taylor who served with the expedition as chief of trail operations.

Innes-Taylor Inlet: see Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W

Innfjorden: see William Scoresby Bay 67°24'S, 59°34'E

Innhovde Point 69°52'S, 37°10'E

A lone bare rock point located along the inner, icefilled shore of Fletta Bay, on the SW side of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Innhovde (inner knoll).

Innviksletta: see Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E

Inott Point 62°31'S, 60°00'W

A point 1 mi NNE of Edinburgh Hill on the E coast of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. In association with the names of

nineteenth century sealers in this area, named by UK-APC after Capt. Robert Inott, Master of the American sealing ship *Samuel* (Samuel Peak, q.v.) from Nantucket, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21. Not: Punta de Toba, Punta Segunda.

Insel, Mount 77°23'S, 161°32'E

The highest point in the NE part of the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) in association with Insel Range.

Inseln, Bucht der: see Isles, Bay of 54°02'S, 37°20'W

Insel Range 77°24'S, 161°20'E

A series of ice-free flat-topped peaks resembling islands which rise above the surrounding terrain and separate McKelvey Valley from Balham Valley, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958–59) because of the resemblance to islands. Not: Island Range.

Inspiration Rocks 73°26'S, 94°05'W

A group of rock outcrops at the N edge of Cache Heights, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because from these rocks almost the entire Jones Mountains come into view.

Insteffjorden: see Shirase Glacier 70°05'S, 38°45'E

Instekleppane Hills 70°02'S, 38°53'E

A group of low rock hills that protrude above the ice slopes at the E side of Shirase Glacier, close S of the SE extremity of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Instekleppane (the innermost lumps).

Insteodden Point 69°58'S, 38°46'E

A rock point along the E side of Havsbotten, lying 1 mi SW of Strandnebbja at the extreme SE corner of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Insteodden (the innermost point).

Instituta Geologii Arktiki, Skaly: see Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks 70°56'S, 11°30'E

Institute Ice Stream 82°00'S, 75°00'W

An ice stream flowing N into Ronne Ice Shelf, SE of Hercules Inlet. The feature was traversed by the USARP Ellsworth-Byrd Seismic Party, 1958–59, and the USARP-University of Wisconsin Seismic Party, 1963–64. It was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and in association with Foundation Ice Stream (q.v.) and Support Force Glacier (q.v.), named after the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks 70°56'S, 11°30'E

A group of scattered rock outcrops that extend in an E-W direction for 20 mi, located 7 mi S of the Schirmacher Hills in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after the Institute of Arctic Geology. Not: Skaly Instituta Geologii Arktiki.

Intention Nunataks 72°56'S, 163°46'E

A group of peaked nunataks between Solo Nunatak and Forgotten Hills, at the SW margin of Evans Névé. The surveyor's intention to place a survey station here was thwarted by weather and other factors. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Intercurrence Island 63°55'S, 61°24'W

Island 4.5 mi long, the largest of the Christiania Islands, lying 8 mi ENE of Liège Island at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Though the origin of this name is unknown, it has appeared on maps for over a hundred years and its usage has been established internationally. Not: Isla Intersección.

Interior, Puerto: see Inner Harbor 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Intersección, Isla: see Intercurrence Island 63°55'S, 61°24'W

Intersección, Punta: see Crosscut Point 57°04'S, 26°46'W

Intrusion Lake 54°29'S, 37°04'W

A lake, 0.2 mi long, located NNE of Olstad Peak in central Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Mapped by BAS in 1972–73 and so named because its irregular shape is controlled by several intrusions of andesite along its N shore.

Intrusive Spur 73°30'S, 94°25'W

A rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, 1 mi W of Avalanche Ridge. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the intrusive complex of the basement rocks of the Jones Mountains is well exposed on the spur.

Inútil, Bahía: see Curtiss Bay 64°02'S, 60°47'W

Inverkeith Hill: see Inverleith, Mount 64°55'S, 62°45'W

Inverleith, Mount 64°55'S, 62°45'W

Mountain, 1,495 m, standing near the edge of the plateau escarpment 2 mi ENE of the head of Skontorp Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named Inverleith Hill by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. Not: Inverkeith Hill, Inverleith Hill.

Inverleith Harbor 64°32'S, 63°00'W

Small bay between Andrews Point and Briggs Peninsula along the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Presumably discovered by whalers working in this area who gave the name Inverleith or Leith Harbor. Inverleith Harbor ("inver" meaning the place of meeting of rivers or where a river falls into the sea or take) is recommended because the name Leith Harbor is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. Leith, Scotland, is the home of Salvesen and Co., a whaling firm which has operated extensively in Antarctic waters. Not: Leith Harbor, Puerto General Arenales.

Inverleith Hill: see Inverleith, Mount 64°55'S, 62°45'W

Invierno, Isla: see Winter Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Invisible Island 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Small, tussock-covered island lying close SE of Crescent Island and Mollyhawk Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Probably named by DI personnel who surveyed the Bay of Isles in 1929–30.

Ionosphere Bay 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Small bay bordering the E side of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the corresponding scientific discipline.

Iota, Isla: see Peace Island 64°18'S, 62°57'W

Iphigene, Mount 76°31'S, 145°50'W

Mountain just W of Ochs Glacier between Marujupu Peak and Birchall Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, daughter of Adolph Ochs and wife of Arthur Sulzberger, patrons of the expedition.

Iquique, Caletón: see Iquique Cove 62°29'S, 59°40'W

Iquique, Islas: see Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

Iquique, Surgidero: see Primero de Mayo Bay 62°58'S, 60°42'W

Iquique Cove 62°29'S, 59°40'W

A small cove in the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The cove is immediately adjacent to the Arturo Prat Station on Guesalaga Peninsula. Named by Chile after the naval frigate *Iquique* which landed the first occupation party here in 1947. Not: Caletón Iquique.

Irene Frazier, Mount: see Frazier, Mount 77°52'S, 154°58'W

Irigoyen, Punta: see Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

Iris Bay 54°42'S, 35°56'W

Small bay immediately S of Müller Point at the E end of South Georgia, lying 6 mi NW of Cape Vahsel, along the embayment between Cape Vahsel and Cape Charlotte. The name Sandwich Bay, for John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, was given to the whole embayment between Cape Vahsel and Cape Charlotte in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The name was later restricted on maps to the small bay described, since a name for the large embayment was not considered useful. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the name Iris Bay for the same feature is well established in use among the whalers and sealers in South Georgia, and that the name Sandwich Bay is unknown locally. Iris Bay is approved to conform with local usage. Not: Sandwich Bay.

Irizar, Cape 75°33'S, 162°57'E

A bold rocky headland that forms the N end of Lamplugh Island, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. He named it for Capt. Jullan Irizar, of the Argentine naval vessel *Uruguay*, who rescued the shipwrecked members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901–04.

Irizar Island 65°13'S, 64°12'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying 0.5 mi NE of Uruguay Island in the NE part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Capt. Julian Irizar, Argentine Navy. The island was recharted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Irizar Island: see Jonassen Island 63°33'S, 56°40'W

Ironside Glacier 72°08'S, 169°40'E

A spectacular glacier, about 30 mi long, originating at the S side of Mount Minto in the Admiralty Mountains and draining SE between Mount Whewell and Mount Herschel into Moubray Bay,

Victoria Land. At its mouth it is joined by the Honeycomb Glacier flowing in from the north. The name is suggested by an association of ideas involved in the name Admiralty Mountains, and by the impression of power given by the great icefall in the lower portion of the glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Iroquois Plateau 83°51'S, 54°00'W

A large, mainly ice-covered plateau situated east of the southern part of the Washington Escarpment in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN after the Bell UH-1 “Iroquois” helicopter which has greatly facilitated field operations in Antarctica.

Irvine Gardner Glacier: see Ketchum Glacier 75°00'S, 63°45'W

Irvine Glacier 74°42'S, 63°15'W

Glacier, 40 mi long, draining SE between the Guettard and Rare Ranges into the N part of Gardner Inlet. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for George J. Irvine, of the Engineer Depot at Fort Belvoir, VA, who outlined the RARE photographic program.

Irving, Mount 61°17'S, 54°08'W

A mountain that is the dominant elevation in the southern part of Clarence Island, in the South Shetland Islands. A prominent feature, the mountain doubtless was known to sealers in the area in the 1820's. Named by UK-APC for Rear Admiral Sir Edmund George Irving, RN, Hydrographer of the Navy, 1960–66. Not: Mount Bowles.

Irving Island 66°25'S, 67°04'W

A small island at the NE end of the Barcroft Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Laurence Irving, American physiologist who has specialized in the effects of a polar environment.

Irving Point 56°43'S, 27°07'W

Point forming the E extremity of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered and first roughly charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. It was named Penguin Point, because of a rookery there, by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but that name has been changed because it is already in use for other features. Irving Point was recommended by the UK-APC in 1953 and is for Lt. Cdr. J. Irving, RN, who made sketches of the South Sandwich Islands from the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Penguin Point, Punta Pinguino.

Irwin Glacier 71°07'S, 163°25'E

A steep tributary glacier in the Bowers Mountains, draining NE from Edlin Névé and at the terminus coalescing with Montigny Glacier (from the north), with which it enters the larger Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Carlisle S. Irwin, glaciologist, who participated in the study of Meserve Glacier in 1966–67.

Irwyn, Cape 84°41'S, 170°05'W

A rock cape at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf forming the N extremity of Lillie Range in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1963–64) for Irwyn Smith, relief radio operator at Scott Base, 1963–64. Not: Cape Smith.

Isaacson Point 59°26'S, 27°03'W

The SE point of Bellingshausen Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930 and named for Ms. S.M. Isaacson, an assistant to the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Isabelle, Mount: see Izabelle, Mount 72°10'S, 66°30'E

Isachsen Mountain 72°11'S, 26°15'E

Large mountain rising to 3,425 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and named for Maj. Gunnar Isachsen, leader with Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen of the Norwegian expedition 1930–31. Not: Gunnar Isachsenfjellet, Gunnar Isachsen Mountain.

Isacke Passage 66°54'S, 67°15'W

A marine channel in Hanusse Bay between Liard Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and first charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Named by UK-APC for Capt. Christopher J. Isacke, RN, commanding officer of HMS *Endurance* in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1972–74.

Isaiah Bowman Glacier: see Bowman Glacier 85°34'S, 162°00'W

Isakson Nunatak 74°50'S, 73°42'W

Nunatak rising to c. 1,300 m, 1.5 mi SE of Christoph Nunatak in the Lyon Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1961–68, and Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Steven W. Isakson of Stanford University, Stanford, CA, upper atmospheric physicist at Siple Station, winter party 1975.

Isbrynet Hill 73°09'S, 4°28'W

A rock hill SW of Penck Ledge, rising above the ice slopes at the W side of the head of Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Isbrynet (the ice rim).

Isca Valley 80°01'S, 155°32'E

Narrow ice-free valley lying next W of Ituna Valley and 2 mi ENE of Haven Mountain in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Isca is a historical name used in Roman Britain for the River Exe.

Isdalen Valley 71°44'S, 12°30'E

An ice-filled valley between Aurdalsegga and Isdalsegga Ridges in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Isdalen (the ice valley).

Isdalsegga Ridge 71°45'S, 12°33'E

A rock ridge surmounted by Pinegin Peak, forming the E wall of Isdalen Valley in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Isdalsegga (the ice valley ridge).

Iseult, Ile: see Yseult Island 66°44'S, 140°56'E

J

Jabet Peak 64°49'S, 63°28'W

Peak, 545 m, which marks the SW end of the serrate ridge 1 mi NE of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first sighted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Jacques Jabet, boatswain of the expedition ship *Français*. Not: Monte Lomo, The Ridge.

Jabs, Lake 68°33'S, 78°15'E

A small lake next east of Club Lake in the central part of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954–58) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by ANCA after B.V. Jabs, weather observer at the nearby Davis Station in 1961.

Jaburg Glacier 82°42'S, 53°25'W

A broad glacier draining westward between Dufek Massif and Cordiner Peaks in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Conrad J. Jaburg, USN, helicopter pilot, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Jacka Glacier 53°00'S, 73°20'E

A glacier, 0.8 mi long, flowing NE from Hayter Peak and terminating in icefalls opposite Vanhöffen Bluff on the N side of Heard Island. The glacier appears to be roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Fred J. Jacka, expedition physicist.

Jacka Mountains: see Lazarev Mountains 69°32'S, 157°20'E

Jackling, Mount 77°54'S, 154°58'W

Peak 1 mi S of Mount Frazier in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight over this area. The name was applied by the USAS (1939–41) which explored the area.

Jacklyn, Mount 70°15'S, 65°53'E

A conical peak surmounting a horseshoe-shaped ridge 1 mi S of Farley Massif, in the eastern part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher (1956–57) and named for Robert Jacklyn, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1956.

Jackman, Mount 72°24'S, 163°15'E

A mountain, 1,920 m, standing 9 mi S of Mount Baldwin in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Warren A. Jackman, photographer, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

A massive mountain rising over 3,050 m and dominating the upland in the southern part of Palmer Land. It rises to a majestic summit peak on the S and E, while the N flank is occupied by a vast cirque. Discovered by members of the USAS, 1939–41, in aerial flights and sighted by the ground survey party on the plateau. Named by USAS for Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829–37, who signed the bill authorizing the United

States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN. Not: Mount Andrew Jackson, Mount E. Gruening, Mount Ernest Gruening, Mount Gruening.

Jackson Glacier 74°47'S, 135°45'W

A glacier about 10 mi long, flowing N from McDonald Heights into Siniff Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Bernard V. Jackson, Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1971.

Jackson Peak 82°50'S, 53°35'W

A peak, 1,255 m, standing 2 mi S of Sumrall Peak in the Cordiner Peaks, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Allen M. Jackson, aviation electronics technician, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Jackson Tooth 80°25'S, 23°16'W

Nunatak rising to 1,215 m at the W end of Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Major Frederick George Jackson (1860–1938), English Arctic explorer who in 1895 designed the features of the pyramid tent, later to become standard equipment on British polar expeditions.

Jacob Ruppert Coast: see Ruppert Coast 75°45'S, 141°00'W

Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Bight 4 mi wide, indenting the S coast of South Georgia between Larvik Cone and Cape Darnley. The name "Sukkertopp bukta" (Sugarloaf Bay) was used by Olaf Holtedahl in 1929 for the whole of the coast between Cape Darnley and Sandefjord, which was shown on his map as one bay. The name "Zuckerspitzenbucht" was used for the northwestern of two bays shown on this same stretch of coast by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen in 1930. The USGS, 1951–52, surveyed this coast in detail and confirmed the existence of two bays. As the names derived from Mount Sugartop are misleading (the mountain does not dominate the bay) and as none of the existing names for the feature are used locally, the UK-APC in 1957 proposed a new name. Jacobsen Bight is for Fridthjof Jacobsen (1874–1933), who worked at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station at Grytviken, 1904–21, and later became vice president of the company. Not: Marien Bay, Recovery Bay, Sukkertopp Bay, Zuckerspitzenbucht.

Jacobsen Glacier 82°58'S, 167°05'E

A glacier flowing ENE from Mount Reid, in the Holland Range, into the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for H. Jacobsen, Master of the USNS *Chattahoochee* during USN OpDFrz 1964 and 1965.

Jacobsen Head 74°02'S, 113°35'W

An ice-covered headland forming the NE point of Slichter Foreland, Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First delineated by USGS from air photos taken by USN OPHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, USN, captain of the icebreaker *Atka* on the 1954–55 reconnais-

sance cruise to Antarctica to examine sites for use as science stations during the 1957–58 IGY.

Jacobs Island 64°48'S, 64°01'W

A narrow island 0.3 mi long between Hellerman Rocks and Laggard Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Paul F. Jacobs, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1972.

Jacobs Nunatak 84°17'S, 159°38'E

A nunatak on the W side of MacAlpine Hills, just W of the head of Sylwester Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Willis S. Jacobs, USARP geomagnetist and seismologist at South Pole Station, 1959.

Jacobs Peak 80°04'S, 157°46'E

A peak, 2,040 m, surmounting the N end of the ridge which stands on the W side of Ragotzkie Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN for John D. Jacobs, U.S. exchange observer at Vostok Station in 1964.

Jacoby Glacier 75°48'S, 132°06'W

A steep glacier draining the E slopes of the Ames Range between Mount Boennighausen and Mount Andrus, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Jacoby, driller at Byrd Station, 1968–69.

Jacques Peaks 64°31'S, 61°51'W

Peaks rising to 385 m at the NW end of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Greville L. Jacques, senior helicopter pilot with the FIDASE, 1955–57, who made a landing on one of these peaks to establish a survey station. The peaks are the most conspicuous feature on Reclus Peninsula.

Jacquinet, Mount 63°22'S, 57°53'W

Pyramidal peak, 475 m, with exposed rock on its N side, lying 3 mi S of Cape Legoupil and 1 mi E of Huon Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Lt. Charles Jacquinet, commander of the expedition ship *Zélée*. Not: Cerro Mity.

Jacquinet Rocks 63°26'S, 58°24'W

Group of rocks about midway between Hombron Rocks and Cape Ducorps and 1 mi off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS who named the rocks for Honoré Jacquinet, surgeon with the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville which explored this coast in 1838.

Jade Point 63°36'S, 57°35'W

A gently sloping rocky point forming the S limit of Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the UK-APC. The lower slopes of the point are permanently sheathed in greenish-tinged ice, which suggested the descriptive name.

Jaeger Hills 75°30'S, 65°40'W

A group of hills and nunataks, rising to c. 1,000 m and running NE-SW for 24 mi between Matthews Glacier and McCaw Ridge on the Orville Coast, Ellsworth Land. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. It was visited in 1977–78 by a USGS geological party, led by Peter D. Rowley, and named after Cdr. James W. Jaeger, USN, Command-

ing Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1977–78, and command pilot of the LC-130 aircraft in support of the USGS party.

Jaeger Table 82°36'S, 52°30'W

The ice-covered summit plateau of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 2,030 m at Worcester Summit. The plateau was mapped by USGS in 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1964. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of USGS geologist Arthur B. Ford, after Cdr. James W. Jaeger, USN, pilot of the Squadron VXE-6 Hercules aircraft that landed the USGS field party in the area in the 1976–77 season.

Jagarane: see Jagar Islands 66°35'S, 57°20'E

Jagar Islands 66°35'S, 57°20'E

Group of small islands lying immediately off Cape Boothby, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Jagarane (the hunters). The form Jagar Islands, recommended by ANCA, has been adopted. Not: Jagarane.

Jagged Island 61°54'S, 58°29'W

Rocky island lying 2.5 mi NNW of Round Point, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The island, presumably known to early sealers in the area, was charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and given this descriptive name. Not: Isla Dentada, Isla Gregores.

Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W

Island 2 mi long, lying 1 mi E of Dodman Island and 8 mi W of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted in January 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Denticulada, Isla Mellado, Isla Vélez Sársfield.

Jagged Rocks 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Group of jagged rocks lying near the center of Hut Cove in the E part of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1903 by a party under J. Gunner Andersson of the SwedAE. Named by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Rocas Denticuladas.

Jago Nunataks 72°06'S, 164°40'E

A cluster of closely spaced nunataks rising to 2,300 m, centered 3 mi E of the S end of Neall Massif in the Concord Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after J.B. Jago, geologist with NZARP geological parties to this area in 1974–75 and 1980–81.

Jallour Isles: see Yalour Islands 65°14'S, 64°10'W

Jalour Islands: see Yalour Islands 65°14'S, 64°10'W

James, Cape 63°06'S, 62°45'W

Cape which forms the S tip of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster, and is now well established in international usage.

James Duncan Mountains: see Duncan Mountains 85°02'S, 166°00'W

James E. West, Mount: see West, Mount 77°25'S, 145°30'W

James Island: see Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W

James Lassiter Ice Barrier: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

James Nunatak 69°59'S, 62°27'W

Conical nunatak, 410 m, standing 5.5 mi S of Lewis Point on the E coast of Palmer Land. This feature was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in September 1940 and was probably seen by the USAS ground party that explored this coast. During 1947 it was charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. Named by the FIDS for David P. James, FIDS surveyor at the Hope Bay base in 1945–46.

Jameson Island: see Low Island 63°17'S, 62°09'W

Jameson Point 63°17'S, 62°16'W

Point 3 mi N of Cape Garry on the W side of Low Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Roughly charted by the FrAE, 1908–10. Photographed from the air by the FIDASE, 1955–57, and more accurately delineated from these photos by the FIDS in 1959. The name "Jameson Island" was applied to Low Island by James Weddell in 1820–23. Jameson Point has been approved for this point to preserve Weddell's name on Low Island.

Jamesons Island: see Low Island 63°17'S, 62°09'W

James Robertson, Mount: see Robertson, Mount 74°41'S, 64°14'W

James Ross Island 64°10'S, 57°45'W

A large island off the SE side and near the northeastern extremity of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Prince Gustav Channel. Rising to 1,630 m, it is irregularly shaped and extends 40 mi in a N.S. direction. Charted in Oct. 1903 by the SwedAE under Otto Nordenskjöld. He named it for Sir James Clark Ross, leader of a British expedition to this area in 1842, who discovered and roughly charted a number of points along the eastern side of the island. The form James Ross Island is used to avoid confusion with the widely known Ross Island in McMurdo Sound. Not: Ross Island.

James Ross Island: see Foyen Island 71°56'S, 171°04'E

James W. Ellsworth Land: see Ellsworth Land 75°30'S, 80°00'W

Jamieson Ridge 80°27'S, 25°53'W

A narrow ridge 1 mi long, rising to c. 1,200 m at the SW end of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Thomas F. Jamieson (1829–1913), Scottish geologist whose work on the ice-worn rocks of Scotland developed the true origin of glacial striae in 1862; originator of the theory of isostasy in 1865.

Jamroga, Mount 71°20'S, 163°06'E

A mountain, 2,265 m, located 8 mi E of Mount Gow in the rugged heights between Carryer and Sledgers Glaciers, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John J. Jamroga, photographic officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Jane Col 60°42'S, 45°38'W

A col west of Jane Peak at the head of Limestone Valley on Signy Island. Named in association with Jane Peak by UK-APC.

Jane Peak 60°43'S, 45°38'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 210 m, standing 0.5 mi W of the N part of Borge Bay on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the brig *Jane*, James Weddell commanding, which visited the South Orkney Islands in 1822–23.

Jane Ridge: see Usnea Ridge 60°42'S, 45°38'W

Janet Rock 66°33'S, 139°10'E

Small rock 7.5 mi WNW of Liotard Glacier, lying immediately seaward of the ice cliffs overlying the coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1952–53, and named by them for Paul Janet, French spiritualist-philosopher of the 19th century.

Janetschek, Mount 74°54'S, 162°16'E

A mountain, 1,455 m, standing between Mount Larsen and Widowmaker Pass at the S side of the mouth of Reeves Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Heinz Janetschek, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62 season.

Jane Wade, Mount: see Gray, Mount 75°01'S, 136°42'W

Jane Wyatt, Mount: see Wyatt, Mount 86°46'S, 154°00'W

Janke Nunatak 75°53'S, 70°27'W

An isolated nunatak, 4 mi NE of Carlson Peak in western Hauberg Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John W. Janke, radioman with the Eights Station winter party in 1964.

Janssen Peak 64°53'S, 63°31'W

Conspicuous peak, 1,085 m, forming the SW end of Sierra DuFief in the SW part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Jules Janssen, noted French astronomer. Not: Pico Gorriti, Pico Margalot.

January Col 83°24'S, 162°00'E

A high col on the N side of Claydon Peak, Prince Andrew Plateau. Approached from New Years Pass by the N.Z. southern party of the CTAE (1956–58), the party was able to gain a view of the mountains to the north and east. Named by the party because they climbed it in January 1958.

Janulis Spur 85°07'S, 90°27'W

A rock spur which extends eastward from the Ford Massif between Green Valley and Aaron Glacier, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Lt. George Janulis, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who flew the USGS party into the Thiel Mountains.

Janus, Mount 71°04'S, 163°06'E

A bifurcated peak rising to 2,420 m at the N side of the head of Montigny Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the

NZ-APC on the proposal of geologist R.A. Cooper, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82. Named after Janus, the deity of portals in Roman mythology, symbolized as having two faces.

Janus Island 64°47'S, 64°06'W

Rocky island 0.2 mi long, lying 0.5 mi S of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. It is the southernmost of the islands on the W side of the entrance to Arthur Harbor. Named by the UK-APC following survey by the FIDS in 1955. The name, for the ancient Latin deity who was guardian of gates, arose because of the position of the island at the entrance to Arthur Harbor.

Jaques Nunatak 67°53'S, 66°12'E

A small nunatak lying 3 mi SSW of Mount Kennedy in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken in 1936 and 1959. Named by ANCA for G.A. Jaques, a weather observer at Mawson Station in 1967.

Jardine Peak 62°10'S, 58°31'W

Peak, 285 m, standing 1 mi SW of Point Thomas on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for D. Jardine of FIDS, geologist at Admiralty Bay in 1949, who traveled extensively on King George Island.

Jare IV Nunataks 71°38'S, 36°00'E

A group of four aligned nunataks situated 3 mi NNE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom. Named by Derom after the fourth Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE IV); in November–December 1960, a field party of the Japanese expedition reached this area and carried out geodetic and other scientific work.

Jaren Crags 71°45'S, 6°44'E

A row of rock peaks in the form of a bluff, just W of Storkvarvet Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jaren (the edge).

Jarina Nunatak 76°23'S, 160°10'E

Nunatak lying 7 mi WNW of the main summit of Trinity Nunatak in the stream of the Mawson Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Cdr. Michael Jarina, pilot with U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in 1962.

Jarl Nunataks 71°55'S, 3°18'E

A small group of nunataks 3 mi N of Risen Peak which mark the NE extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Jarl Tønnesen, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Jarlsaetet.

Jarlsaetet: see Jarl Nunataks 71°55'S, 3°18'E

Jaron Cliffs 76°23'S, 112°10'W

A line of steep, snow-covered cliffs on the S side of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Helmut P. Jaron, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1963.

Jason, Mount 77°29'S, 161°37'E

Peak just W of Bull Pass in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Jason, Mount: see Jason Peninsula 66°10'S, 61°00'W.

Jason Harbor 54°11'S, 36°35'W

Bay 1 mi wide, lying W of Allen Bay in the N side of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The bay was previously visited by the *Jason*, Capt. C.A. Larsen, in 1894.

Jason Island 54°11'S, 36°30'W

Island 1 mi N of Larsen Point at the W side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named after the *Jason*, the vessel used by Capt. C.A. Larsen in 1893–94 in exploring Cumberland Bay.

Jason Island: see Jason Peninsula 66°10'S, 61°00'W

Jason Land: see Jason Peninsula 66°10'S, 61°00'W

Jason Peak 54°11'S, 36°37'W

Peak, 675 m, lying 1 mi W of Jason Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Jason Peninsula 66°10'S, 61°00'W

A large peninsula on the E coast of Graham Land comprising several mainly snow-covered summits. It rises above Larsen Ice Shelf and extends from the narrow neck of land E of Medea Dome for 42 mi, terminating in Cape Framnes. This feature was first seen from seaward on Dec. 1, 1893 by Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named one of the high peaks Mount Jason after his ship. Larsen was too distant to map the area in detail, but in 1902 the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld observed the area from Borchgrevink Nunatak and reported the peaks seen by Larsen to be separated from the mainland. The name Jason Island was subsequently used for Larsen's discovery, but in 1955 the FIDS determined this feature to be a large peninsula. Not: Jason Island, Jason Land, Mount Jason.

Jasper Point 62°11'S, 58°55'W

The NE entrance point to Norma Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The point is bounded by cliffs of black and buff rocks, in which occur veins of red and green jasper. So named by UK-APC following geological work by BAS, 1975–76.

Jato Nunatak 72°21'S, 165°52'E

A small but distinctive nunatak at the N end of Barker Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after the JATO bottles used by American aircraft to assist in taking off with heavy loads at high elevations. The aircraft landing point was nearby.

Jaynes Islands 73°59'S, 104°15'W

A cluster of small islands located 20 mi W of the SW end of Canisteo Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Jaynes, USN, equipment operator at Byrd Station, 1966.

J. Carlson Bay: see Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W

Jeanne, Colline: see Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Jeanne, Mount: see Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Hill, 195 m, standing 0.25 mi NW of Mount Guéguen and overlooking Port Charcot on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him for his sister. Not: Colina Juana, Colline Jeanne, Mount Jeanne.

Jean Rostand, Ile: see Rostand Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Jebsen, Caleta: see Jebsen, Port 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Jebsen, Port 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Cove immediately N of Jebsen Point on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørllle, a Norwegian whaling captain. The cove is named for nearby Jebsen Point. Not: Caleta Jebsen.

Jebsen Point 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Point at the S side of Port Jebsen on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a map based upon a running survey of these islands by Capt. Petter Sørllle in 1912–13.

Jebsen Rocks 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Chain of rocks which extends 0.5 mi in an E-W direction, lying 0.5 mi N of Jebsen Point, off the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Capt. Petter Sørllle, a Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. The rocks are named for nearby Jebsen Point.

Jefford Point 64°24'S, 57°41'W

A point formed by a rock cliff surmounted by ice, located 8 mi ENE of Cape Foster on the S coast of James Ross Island. First surveyed by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed by FIDS in 1948, the records being lost in a fire at Hope Bay, it was surveyed again by FIDS in 1952. Named by UK-APC for Brian Jefford, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay in 1948, and at Admiralty Bay in 1949.

Jeffrey Head 74°33'S, 111°54'W

A conspicuous, rock bluff, or headland, standing 4 mi S of Brush Glacier on the W side of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed from the air by USN Ophjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Stuart S. Jeffrey, researcher in ionospheric physics at Byrd Station in 1966.

Jeffries Bluff 73°18'S, 60°13'W

The ice-covered south point of Kemp Peninsula on the Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS in Dec. 1940, surveyed by the joint RARE-FIDS sledge party in Nov. 1947 and rephotographed by the USN, 1965–67. In association with Cape Deacon (q.v.) to the NE, named by the UK-APC in 1981 after Margaret Elsa Jeffries (Mrs. George Deacon), a member of the staff of the Discovery Committee, c. 1930.

Jeffries Glacier 79°02'S, 28°12'W

Glacier between Lenton Bluff and Marø Cliffs, flowing NW for at least 8 mi through the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Peter H. Jeffries, meteorologist with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Jeffries Peak 64°43'S, 62°00'W

Peak standing southward of Wilhelmina Bay, between Leonardo and Blanchard Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for John Jeffries (1744–1819), American physician who, with Jean Blanchard, made the first balloon crossing of the English Channel in 1785.

Jeffries Point 59°28'S, 27°10'W

Point on the south-central side of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Miss M.E. Jeffries, an assistant to the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Jekselen Peak 72°00'S, 2°33'W

Peak, 1,405 m, the highest in a small ridge 7 mi ESE of Mount Schumacher, in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jekselen (the molar).

Jelbart Glacier: see Utstikkar Glacier 67°33'S, 61°20'E

Jelbart Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 4°30'W

An ice shelf about 40 mi wide, fronting on the coast of Queen Maud Land northward of Giaeever Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for John E. Jelbart, Australian observer with NBSAE who drowned near Maudheim Station on February 24, 1951. Not: Jelbartisen.

Jelbartisen: see Jelbart Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 4°30'W

Jenie, Isla: see Pampa Island 64°20'S, 62°10'W

Jenkins, Mount 75°08'S, 69°10'W

A mountain, 1,705 m, standing 7 mi NE of Mount Edward in the Sweeney Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for W.H. Jenkins, hospital corpsman at South Pole Station, winter party 1963.

Jenkins Glacier 54°46'S, 36°07'W

Glacier close S of Risting Glacier, flowing E into the head of Drygalski Fjord in the SE part of South Georgia. The glacier was named for Erich von Drygalski by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. To avoid duplication with Drygalski Glacier in Graham Land, also named for Erich von Drygalski, a new name was proposed in 1957 by the UK-APC. Jenkins Glacier is named for James T. Jenkins, author of *A History of the Whale Fisheries and Bibliography of Whaling*. Not: Drygalski Glacier.

Jenkins Heights 74°48'S, 114°20'W

A broad ice-covered area rising over 500 m and covering some 25 square miles, located S of McClinton Glacier and W of Mount Bray on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Charles Jenkins, NOAA geophysicist; Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1974.

Jenner Glacier 64°27'S, 62°35'W

Glacier 3 mi long flowing SW from the Solvay Mountains into the E arm of Duperré Bay, in the S part of Brabant Island in the

Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Edward Jenner (1749–1823), English physician, pioneer of preventive medicine, who instituted the use of cowpox vaccine in smallpox vaccination.

Jennings, Mount 72°32'S, 166°15'E

A peak rising to c. 2,800 m immediately S of Mount Roy in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Peter Jennings, field assistant and mechanic with the VUWAE Evans Névé field party, 1971–72.

Jennings Bluff 66°42'S, 55°29'E

Dark, flat-topped outcrop in the Nicholas Range, 10 mi N of Mount Storegutt. It rises about 100 m above the general ice level and has a steep eastern side, backing to an ice scarp in the west. Discovered by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Brattstappen (The Steep Stump). Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and remapped. Renamed by ANCA in 1961 for N.D. Jennings, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1960. Not: Brattstappen.

Jenningsbreen: see Jennings Glacier 71°57'S, 24°22'E

Jennings Glacier 71°57'S, 24°22'E

Glacier, 10 mi long, flowing N along the W side of Luncke Range in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHj, 1946–47, and named for Lt. James C. Jennings, USN, co-pilot and navigator on USN OpHj photographic flights of this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not: Jenningsbreen.

Jennings Lake 70°10'S, 72°32'E

A narrow meltwater lake, 3 mi long, at the foot of Jennings Promontory on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by John H. Roscoe in 1952 from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him in association with Jennings Promontory.

Jennings Peak 71°32'S, 168°07'E

A peak (2,320 m) in the SE part of Dunedin Range, Admiralty Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cedell Jennings, AE2, USN, Aviation Electrician's Mate at McMurdo Station, 1968.

Jennings Promontory 70°10'S, 72°33'E

A prominent rock promontory on the eastern margin of Amery Ice Shelf between Branstetter Rocks and Kreitzer Glacier. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. James C. Jennings, USN, co-pilot and navigator on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this area.

Jennings Reef 67°46'S, 68°50'W

A reef, mostly submerged, extending between Avian Island and Rocca Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Leading Seaman Ronald A.J. Jennings, coxswain of the survey motorboat *Quest*, used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted the feature in 1963.

Jenny Buttress 61°59'S, 57°43'W

A rock buttress 2.5 mi N of Melville Peak, overlooking Destruction Bay on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Jenny* from the Isle of Wight which was found drifting in Drake Passage by the whaler *Hope* in September 1840. All her crew were dead and the log was entered up to Jan. 17, 1823.

Jenny Island 67°44'S, 68°24'W

Rocky island 2 mi long which rises to 500 m, lying 3 mi E of Cape Alexandra, the SE extremity of Adelaide Island, in northern Marguerite Bay. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for the wife of Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Bongrain, French Navy, second officer of the expedition. Not: Isla Juanita.

Jensen, Mount 77°08'S, 162°28'E

Peak over 1,000 m, just N of First Facet in the Gonville and Caius Range of Victoria Land. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Jensen Glacier 85°05'S, 162°48'E

A tributary glacier, about 10 mi long, flowing N between Supporters Range and Lhasa Nunatak into Snakeskin Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Kenard H. Jensen, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Jensen Nunataks 73°04'S, 66°05'W

A cluster of isolated nunataks in the interior of southern Palmer Land, about 28 mi NE of Mount Vang. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Curtis M. Jensen, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Jensen Ridge 60°41'S, 45°38'W

A curving ridge running eastward from Foca Point toward Jane Col on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after Capt. Gullik Jensen, of the whaling ship *Strombus* from Tønsberg, Norway, who made the last whaling expedition to Signy Island, 1935–36.

Jeremy, Cape 69°24'S, 68°51'W

Cape marking the E side of the N entrance to George VI Sound and the W end of a line dividing Graham and Palmer Lands. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, who named it for Jeremy Scott, son of J.M. Scott, who served as home agent for the expedition.

Jeroboam Glacier 65°38'S, 62°40'W

A SW tributary glacier that joins Starbuck Glacier just E of Gabriel Peak, on the E side of Graham Land. The toponym is one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, the *Jeroboam* being the ship that met the *Pequod*.

Jessie Bay 60°44'S, 44°44'W

Bay 4 mi wide, lying between Mackenzie and Pirie Peninsulas, on the N side of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Apparently seen in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, in 1821. It was roughly charted by Capt. James Weddell, British sealer, in 1822 and surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE of William S. Bruce, who named this bay for his wife, Jessie Mackenzie Bruce. Not: Bahía Uruguay.

Jessie O'Keefe, Mount: see Blackburn, Mount 86°17'S, 147°16'W

Jester Rock 67°52'S, 68°42'W

Small isolated rock in Marguerite Bay, lying midway between Emperor Island and Noble Rocks in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted by the FrAE in 1909. Jester Rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of its association with Emperor Island. Not: Page Rock.

Jetsam Moraine 76°50'S, 161°36'E

A thin, sinuous medial moraine that arcs smoothly for 6 mi from a point near Mount Razorback to beyond the far (NE) side of Black Pudding Peak, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Its curved trajectory marks the contact between Benson Glacier ice and that of Midship Glacier. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party from association with Flotsam Moraines and because all supraglacial moraines are “floating” on the glacier ice, and drift similar to flotsam and jetsam.

Jetty Peninsula 70°30'S, 68°54'E

An elongated, steep-sided, almost flat-topped peninsula that extends northward from just E of Beaver Lake for about 30 mi into the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for its resemblance to a jetty.

Jewell, Mount 66°57'S, 53°09'E

Mountain 3 mi S of Mount Cordwell and 25 mi SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for F. Jewell, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Jewell Glacier 54°16'S, 37°08'W

A short glacier flowing SSW from Mount Grant into Jossac Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after John A. Jewell, BAS field assistant in this area, 1976–77, Rothera Station, 1977–78; Base Commander, Rothera, 1978–80.

Jezeq Glacier 77°59'S, 162°13'E

A glacier on the SE side of Platform Spur, flowing NE into Emmanuel Glacier in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Kenneth C. Jezeq, geophysicist with CRREL and NOAA, 1983–89; in 12 visits to the Arctic and Antarctic, conducted geophysical surveys using remote sensing techniques on measurement and properties of terrestrial ice and sea ice with work at Dome Charlie, Ross Ice Shelf and Weddell Sea; Director, Byrd Polar Research Center, from 1989.

Jigsaw Island: see Jigsaw Islands 64°54'S, 63°37'W

Jigsaw Islands 64°54'S, 63°37'W

Two small islands lying off the SW end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. One of the islands was used as a main triangulation station by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57, and by the FIDASE in March 1957. So named by the UK-APC because of the difficulty with which the station was recovered, the surveyors piecing together the available information bit by bit to narrow down the exact spot on the island where the station had been established. Not: Jigsaw Island.

Jingle Island 65°23'S, 65°18'W

Island 1.5 mi long lying 1 mi NE of Weller Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in

1956, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Alfred Jingle, a strolling actor in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. Not: Isla Cabo Paredes.

Jinks Island 65°22'S, 65°38'W

Island lying 5 mi N of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after a character in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. Not: Isla Pedro Nelson.

Jiracek, Mount 73°46'S, 163°56'E

A mountain (2,430 m) rising at the W side of the head of Tinker Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for George R. Jiracek, geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

J. J. Thomson, Mount 77°41'S, 162°15'E

A prominent hump-shaped peak along the N wall of Taylor Valley, standing above Lake Bonney, between Rhone and Matterhorn Glaciers, in Victoria Land. So named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The initials have been retained to distinguish the name from Mount Allan Thomson (also named by BrAE, 1910–13) near Mackay Glacier, Victoria Land.

Jocelyn Islands 67°35'S, 62°53'E

Group of islands lying between Flat Islands and Rouse Islands in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Meholmane (the middle islands). Renamed in 1960 by ANARE for Jocelyn Terry, who for a number of years broadcast news and messages to Antarctica from Radio Australia. Not: Meholmane.

Jock Point 54°02'S, 37°27'W

A point on the N side of Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI, 1928–30, and named after Petty Officer J. (“Jock”) Purvis, RN, a member of the DI hydrographic survey.

Joerg, Cape: see Agassiz, Cape 68°29'S, 62°56'W

Joerg Peninsula 68°11'S, 65°10'W

Rugged, mountainous peninsula, 22 mi long in a NE-SW direction and from 3 to 10 mi wide, lying between Trail Inlet and Solberg Inlet on the Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The peninsula lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and its S coast was mapped by W.L.G. Joberg from air photographs taken by Ellsworth; further mapped and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC after W.L.G. Joberg (1885–1952), American geographer, polar cartographer, and archivist, who made important contributions to Antarctic cartography, nomenclature and history; Chairman, USBGN Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47; member of US-ACAN, 1947–52.

Joern, Mount 72°35'S, 160°24'E

A ridgelike mountain (2,510 m) standing 3 mi NW of Mount Bower in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Albert T. Joern, a researcher in physiopsychology with the winter party at South Pole Station, 1968.

Johan Harbor 54°03'S, 37°59'W

Small bay 0.5 mi SW of Undine Harbor along the S coast of South Georgia. The name "Johann Harbour" was used on a chart resulting from a survey of this area by DI personnel in 1926–27. The SGS reported in 1957 that "Johan" is the correct spelling of the name, which is well known locally. Not: Johann Harbour.

Johannesen Point 54°01'S, 38°14'W

The SW point of Main Island in the Willis Islands off the W end of South Georgia. This feature was named All Johannesens Point, presumably by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926–30. Following a survey of the island in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this cumbersome name is seldom used locally. On this basis, the UK-APC recommended the present shortened form of the name. Not: All Johannesens Point.

Johannes Müller Crests: see Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E

Johannessen Harbor 65°26'S, 65°25'W

Sheltered anchorage lying to the E and NE of Snodgrass Island in the Pitt Islands, northern Biscoe Islands. The harbor was entered by the *Norsel* in 1955 and was then surveyed by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Olav Johannessen, master of the *Norsel*.

Johannessen Nunataks 72°52'S, 161°11'E

An isolated, ridgelike outcropping of rocks about 4 mi long, standing 15 mi S of Mount Weihaupt in the S extremity of the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Karl R. Johannessen, meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Johannesson-Hafen: see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Johann Harbour: see Johan Harbor 54°03'S, 37°59'W

Johannsen Loch 54°19'S, 36°15'W

Cove 0.7 mi long, lying 1 mi N of Ocean Harbor along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel during the period 1926–30, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Johansen, Mount 70°30'S, 67°13'E

A summit rising to 1,555 m in the south-central part of White Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for Sgt. G. Johansen, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson Station in 1956.

Johansen Islands 69°03'S, 72°52'W

A group of small, low, partly snow-free islands lying 12 mi WNW of Cape Vostok at the NW end of Alexander Island. Discovered from the USS *Bear* on its initial approach to establish the East Base of the USAS, 1940. Named for Bendik Johansen, ice pilot for the expedition, who served in a similar capacity on the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Johansen Peak 86°43'S, 148°11'W

A prominent peak, 3,310 m, standing 3 mi ESE of Mount Grier in the La Gorce Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole Flight of Nov. 28–29, 1929, and mapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. So named in an attempt to reconcile Byrd's discoveries with the names applied by Roald Amundsen in 1911. Amundsen had named a peak in the general vicinity of

Hjalmar Johansen, a member of the Eastern Sledge Party of his 1910–12 expedition. Not: Mount Hjalmar Johansen, Mount Thurston.

John Beach 62°39'S, 60°46'W

A beach at the W side of the entrance to Walker Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First roughly charted and named Black Point by Robert Fildes in 1820–22. As there is already a Black Point on Livingston Island, this name was rejected and a new one substituted by the UK-APC in 1958. John Beach is named after the brig *John* (Capt. John Walker) of London, which was sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

John Bowman Peak: see Bowman Peak 77°29'S, 153°13'W

John Carlson Bucht: see Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W

John Hayes Hammond Inlet: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

John Hays Hammond Glacier: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

John Murray Gletscher: see Purvis Glacier 54°06'S, 37°10'W

John Murray-Gletscher: see Murray Snowfield 54°09'S, 37°09'W

John Nunatak 81°12'S, 85°19'W

An isolated granite nunatak lying 4 mi N of Pirrit Hills. The nunatak was examined by USARP geologists Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock on Dec. 13, 1959, in the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian West. Named by US-ACAN after Steelworker First Class Orlan F. John, USN, who lost his life in a construction accident at McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, Nov. 2, 1960. Not: Granite Knob.

John Peaks 60°43'S, 45°30'W

Prominent snow-covered peaks, 415 m, at the S end of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first sighted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, who discovered these islands in December 1821. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who named them for D.D. John, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee.

John Quincy Adams Glacier: see Adams Glacier 66°50'S, 109°40'E

Johns, Mount 79°37'S, 91°14'W

A solitary nunatak rising 90 m above the ice surface, about 50 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party on Jan. 27, 1958, and named for Robert H. Johns (1932–58), an IGY Byrd Station meteorologist (1957) who died in the Arctic following his tour of duty at Byrd Station.

Johnsbåen: see Johns Knoll 71°59'S, 7°59'E

Johns Glacier 85°48'S, 136°30'W

An arc-shaped glacier 8 mi long in the northern part of Watson Escarpment. It drains eastward around the northern side of Mount Doumani to join the Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ernest H. Johns, USN, a participant in several deployments of Operation Deep Freeze, 1955–68.

John Shepard Island: see Shepard Island 74°25'S, 132°30'W

Johns Hopkins Ridge 78°08'S, 162°28'E

A prominent ridge of the Royal Society Range, running northward from Mount Rucker for 6 miles. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica, and in association with nearby Carleton and Rutgers Glaciers.

Johns Knoll 71°59'S, 7°59'E

A crevassed ice knoll (apparently the ice surface reflection of the underlying rock) in the lower part of Vinje Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Johnsbåen (John's sunken rock) for John Snuggerud, radio technician with NorAE (1956–60). Not: Johnsbåen.

Johnson, Cape 74°04'S, 165°09'E

An ice-covered cape in northern Wood Bay at the east side of the terminus of Tinker Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, who named it for Capt. Edward John Johnson, RN.

Johnson, Dársena: see Johnsons Dock 62°40'S, 60°22'W

Johnson Bluff 84°49'S, 170°31'E

A conspicuous rock bluff 5 mi ENE of Ranfurly Point, overlooking the E side of Keltie Glacier at its confluence with Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Dwight L. Johnson, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Johnson Col 78°22'S, 85°10'W

A col at about 1,800 m, located 2 mi WSW of Mount Farrell in the central part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Earl F. Johnson, utilitiesman, USN, at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Johnson Cove 54°01'S, 38°05'W

Cove entered between Pio and Pearson Points on the W side of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used in a 1948 British Admiralty Pilot.

Johnson Glacier 74°55'S, 134°45'W

A glacier flowing N between McDonald Heights and Bowyer Butte to merge with Getz Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Roland L. Johnson, Boatswain's Mate, USN, crew member of the USS *Glacier* during exploration of this coast in the 1961–62 season.

Johnsonhorna: see Johnson Peaks 71°21'S, 12°26'E

Johnson Island 72°51'S, 93°55'W

An ice-covered island, about 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying within Abbot Ice Shelf, about 14 mi SE of Dustin Island. The feature was observed and roughly positioned as an "ice rise" by parties from the USS *Glacier* in February 1961. Remapped by USGS from USN air photos, 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore L. Johnson, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Johnson Neck 79°27'S, 82°20'W

A relatively low, ice-drowned neck of land, or isthmus, which joins the Dott Ice Rise to the E side of Pioneer Heights in the

Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas J. Johnson, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Johnson Nunatak: see Lyon Nunataks 74°50'S, 73°50'W

Johnson Nunataks 85°02'S, 92°30'W

Two isolated rock crags, or nunataks, which lie 3 mi W of Reed Ridge, along the NW side of Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for USGS geologist Charles G. Johnson who, working from aboard the *Glacier*, studied the Beaufort Island and Cape Bird areas during 1958–59.

Johnson Peak 83°43'S, 89°16'W

A low mountain (2,010 m) which forms the W part of Hart Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1982 after Robert J.R. Johnson, newspaper correspondent attached to the USARP Pagano Nunatak-Hart Hills expedition, 1964–65.

Johnson Peaks 71°21'S, 12°26'E

A cluster of detached peaks which mark the N extremity of Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Rolf Johnson, steward with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Johnsonhorna.

Johnson Point 54°24'S, 36°50'W

Point jutting into Jacobsen Bight dividing it into two bays, on the S coast of South Georgia. The point marks the southern end of one of the best sedimentary successions on the island. Named by UK-APC in 1982 after Clive E. Johnson, BAS field assistant in the area, 1975–76, Rothera Station, 1977–79.

Johnsons Dock 62°40'S, 60°22'W

Cove in the E side of South Bay, along the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and presumably honors Capt. Robert Johnson of the *Jane Maria*, commander of a New York sealing fleet in the South Shetland Islands in the 1820–21 season. Not: Dársena Johnson.

Johnsons Island: see Half Moon Island 62°36'S, 59°55'W

Johnson Spur 78°37'S, 84°00'W

A rocky spur located 6 mi SSE of Taylor Spur, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Johnson, meteorologist at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Johnston, Isla: see Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Johnston, Mount 64°44'S, 61°48'W

A mountain with two snow-covered summits surmounting the Graham Land plateau between Wilhelmina Bay and Hektoría Glacier. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC for Capt. William Johnston, master of FIDS relief ships *John Biscoe* (1950–55), *Shackleton* (1955–56) and the new *John Biscoe* (1956–57).

Johnston, Mount 71°32'S, 67°24'E

The highest (1,770 m) and southernmost peak of the Fisher Massif, standing just W of Lambert Glacier in the Prince Charles

Mountains. First visited by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear in October 1957. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer D.M. Johnston, pilot with the RAAF Flight at Mawson Station in 1957.

Johnstone, Mount 85°03'S, 167°45'W

A mountain, 1,230 m, standing at the E side of Liv Glacier, about 2.5 mi SW of Mount Blood, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for C. Raymond Johnstone, USARP logistics officer at McMurdo Station, winter 1965.

Johnstone Glacier 71°52'S, 163°53'E

A small glacier located 1 mi E of Zenith Glacier, draining from the S extremity of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, for Ian Johnstone, chief scientific officer at Scott Base that season.

Johnstone Ridge 80°08'S, 156°40'E

A mainly ice-free ridge in the Britannia Range, extending 7 mi N from Mount Olympus toward the S side of Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Graeme N. Johnstone, a member of the Byrd Substation auroral party, winter 1962, and the McMurdo Station winter party, 1964.

Johnston Glacier 74°25'S, 62°20'W

Glacier flowing in a SE direction along the N side of Mount Owen to the head of Nantucket Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Freeborn Johnston, of the Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism at Carnegie Institute, Washington, DC, in recognition of his contributions to the planning of the geophysical program and the working up of the results for the expedition. Not: Freeborn Johnston Glacier.

Johnston Heights 85°29'S, 172°47'E

Snow-covered heights, 3,220 m, forming the SE corner of Otway Massif in the Grosvenor Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for David P. Johnston, member of a USARP geological party to the area, 1967–68 season.

Johnston Passage 67°37'S, 69°24'W

A channel running N-S and separating the Amiot Islands from the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Capt. William Johnston, from 1956–62 Master of RRS *John Biscoe*, the ship which assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in charting this area in 1963.

Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Sharp dark peak, 7 mi N of Mount Marr and 11 mi NW of Douglas Peak. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Prof. T. Harvey Johnston, chief biologist to the expedition. Not: Harvey Johnston Peak, Mount Harvey Johnston, Pik Dzhonston.

Johnston Spur 74°23'S, 63°02'W

A spur in the central part of the Guettard Range, extending eastward to the flank of Johnstone Glacier, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas M. Johnston, equipment operator with the South Pole Station winter party in 1965.

John Wheeler, Cape: see Wheeler, Cape 73°58'S, 61°05'W

Joice Icefall 72°23'S, 166°21'E

An icefall draining from the polar plateau through the Millen Range into Lensen Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after I. Joice, field assistant to the party.

Joinville Island 63°15'S, 55°45'W

Largest island of the Joinville Island group, about 40 mi long in an E-W direction and 12 mi wide, lying off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Antarctic Sound. Discovered and roughly charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie, Prince de Joinville (1818–1900), the third son of the Duc d'Orléans.

Joke Cove 54°01'S, 37°58'W

Small cove lying W of The Knob in Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Jökelen: see Elkins, Mount 66°39'S, 54°08'E

Jøkulfallet 71°51'S, 6°42'E

A steep ice slope on the N side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulfallet (the glacier fall).

Jøkulgavlen Ridge 72°42'S, 3°21'W

A prominent flat-topped ridge forming the S part of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Jøkulgavlen (the glacier gable).

Jøkulhest Dome 71°52'S, 6°42'E

The high icecapped summit of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulhest (the glacier horse).

Jøkulkyrkja Mountain 71°53'S, 6°40'E

A broad, ice-topped mountain, 2,965 m, with several radial rock spurs, standing E of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulkyrkja (the glacier church). Not: Massiv Yakova Gakkelya.

Jøkulskarvet Ridge 72°40'S, 3°18'W

A large mountainous ridge with an icecapped summit, just NE of Hogfonna Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Jøkulskarvet (the glacier mountain).

Joli, Mount 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Small rocky mass with three summits, the highest 38 m, on the NE side of Pétre Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a summit of the Alps, in the vicinity of Mont Blanc.

Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W

A group of three small tussock-covered islands and a number of barren rocks, lying 1 mi WNW of Cape Paryadin, South Georgia. The position and number of these islands have been approximated on charts for years. In 1951–52, the SGS reported that the single

large island, shown on charts as "Three Point Island," was known locally as Jomfruene (the maidens). Following more detailed survey by the SGS, 1955–56, it is now known that there are three small islands, not one large one, and the local name has been extended to the group. Not: Isla Tres Puntas, Jomfruene Islands, Three Point Island.

Jomfruene Islands: see Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W

Jona, Islote: see Jona Island 66°55'S, 67°42'W

Jona Island 66°55'S, 67°42'W

One of the smaller of the Bennett Islands, lying in Hanusse Bay 3 mi N of the E end of Weertman Island. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Franco P. Jona, American, formerly Italian, physicist who in 1951 made an accurate determination of the elastic constant of an ice single crystal. Not: Islote Jona.

Jonassen Island 63°33'S, 56°40'W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 0.5 mi N of Andersson Island in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. This island was named Irizar Island by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, for Capt. Julian Irizar of the Argentine ship *Uruguay*, who rescued the shipwrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904 Dr. Jean B. Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Irizar to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot's Irizar Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this island by Nordenskjöld be altered. The new name commemorates Ole Jonassen, who accompanied Nordenskjöld on his two principal sledge journeys in 1902–03. Not: Irizar Island.

Jonassen Rocks 54°41'S, 36°22'W

Small group of rocks lying off the S coast of South Georgia, 1 mi W of the S end of Novosilski Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Idar Jonassen (1889–1933), a gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1924–33.

Jones, Cape 73°17'S, 169°13'E

The cape lying immediately SE of Mount Lubbock and marking the S tip of Daniell Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Capt. William Jones, RN. Not: Cape Constance.

Jones, Cape: see Jones Ridge 66°36'S, 99°25'E

Jones, Mount 77°14'S, 142°11'W

The northernmost summit of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Clarence F. Jones, Professor of Geography at Clark University.

Jones Bluffs 74°46'S, 110°20'W

High, mainly snow-covered bluffs rising S of Holt Glacier in the E part of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. S.W. Jones, USN, who piloted aircraft for magnetometry studies during Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Jones Channel 67°30'S, 67°00'W

Ice-filled channel, 8 mi long and 1 to 2 mi wide, lying between Blaiklock Island and the S part of Arrowsmith Peninsula and connecting Bourgeois Fjord with the head of Bigourdan Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named for Harold D. Jones, FIDS airplane mechanic at Stonington Island, 1947–49, who was a member of the FIDS party which discovered, surveyed, and sledged through this channel in 1949.

Jones Escarpment 70°00'S, 64°21'E

A curving escarpment, extending for 10 mi in a southerly direction from Riddell Nunataks and facing eastward, located 12 mi NNW of Mount Starlight in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for W.K. Jones, geophysicist at Wilkes Station, 1960.

Jones Glacier 66°36'S, 91°30'E

Channel glacier, 5 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to the coast close E of Krause Point. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN for Ens. Teddy E. Jones, USNR, photo interpreter with the Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, who served as recorder and assistant with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts in 1947–48.

Jones Ice Shelf 67°31'S, 67°01'W

The ice shelf occupying Jones Channel (q.v.), between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Blaiklock Island on the W coast of Graham Land. The channel is blocked by the ice shelf which rises from 3 m to 12 m above sea level. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 in association with the channel.

Jones Mountains 73°32'S, 94°00'W

An isolated group of mountains, trending generally E-W for 27 mi, situated on the Eights Coast, Ellsworth Land, c. 50 mi S of Dustin Island. The charts of the USAS, 1939–41, show mountains in this approximate location and relationship to Dustin and Thurston Islands, indicating they were sighted in the flight from the ship *Bear*, Feb. 27, 1940. The mountains appear in distant air photos taken by USN OpHjp, Dec. 30, 1946, and were observed from USN aircraft by Edward Thiel and J. Campbell Craddock, Jan. 22, 1960. The naming was proposed by Thiel and Craddock after Dr. Thomas O. Jones (1908–93), American chemist; senior NSF official in charge of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, 1958–78; Director, Division of Environmental Science, NSF, 1965–69; Deputy Assistant Director for National and International Programs, NSF, 1969–78.

Jones Nunatak 69°47'S, 159°04'E

A nunatak at the head of Noll Glacier, 4 mi W of Mount Schutz, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Frank E. Jones, Aviation Boatswain's Mate of USN Squadron VX-6, a member of the aircraft ground handling crew at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Jones Peak 85°05'S, 172°00'W

A mainly ice-free peak, 3,670 m, standing 5 mi WNW of Mount Fisher at the head of DeGanahl Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for John M. Jones, Program Officer of the Committee on Polar Research, National Academy of Sciences, 1957–63.

Jones Point 64°39'S, 62°18'W

Point within Wilhelmina Bay, lying 6 mi SE of Cape Anna on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Bennett M. Jones, F.R.S., author of *Aerial Surveying by Rapid Methods*, a pioneer work on the subject.

Jones Ridge 66°36'S, 99°25'E

Small rock ridge, marked by a sharp peak at its seaward end, protruding above the lower reaches of Denman Glacier near the point where the glacier meets the coast. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who applied the name Cape Jones, believing the feature marked the W end of the prominent rock cliffs at the E side of Denman Glacier. Dr. S.E. Jones served as medical officer at the Western Base and as leader of the party which extended exploration W to Gaussberg. The name Jones Ridge was reassigned on the US-ACAN map of 1955, compiled from aerial photographs taken by USN OPHj in February 1947, because a substantial portion of the Denman Glacier flowage separates this feature from the rock cliffs to the east. Not: Cape Jones.

Jones Rocks 66°34'S, 97°50'E

Coastal outcrops 4 mi SW of Avalanche Rocks, on the E shore of the Bay of Winds. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named by him for Dr. S.E. Jones, medical officer with the expedition.

Jones Valley 83°55'S, 56°50'W

A snow-covered valley between West Prongs and Elliott Ridge in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) James G.L. Jones, USN, a member of the Ellsworth Station winter party in 1958.

Jon Islet: see Låvebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

Jorda Glacier 81°18'S, 159°49'E

A glacier, about 15 mi long, draining the E slopes of the Churchill Mountains between Mount Coley and Pyramid Mountain and merging with the lower Nursery Glacier just before the latter enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Henry P. Jorda, USN, pilot with Squadron VX-6 during USN OpDFrZ I, 1955–56.

Jordan Cove 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Small cove which is the principal indentation in the S side of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for David S. Jordan (1851–1931), American naturalist, the first president of Stanford University, 1891–1913. In 1896–97 he was commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations in the North Pacific, and subsequently a powerful advocate of fur seal protection by international agreement. Fur seals breed on Bird Island, particularly in the vicinity of this cove.

Jordan Nunatak 72°09'S, 101°16'W

A nunatak standing between the heads of Rochray and Cox Glaciers in the SW part of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Specialist 6 Joe Jordan, U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, a helicopter mechanic on the Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69 season.

Jorge, Bahía: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

Jorge, Cabo: see George, Cape 54°17'S, 36°15'W

Jorge, Isla: see Montagu Island 58°25'S, 26°20'W

Jorge Island 62°23'S, 59°46'W

One of the Aitcho Islands, lying 0.5 mi SE of Passage Rock, English Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was given by the third Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1949–50) after the son of commander Jose Duarte of the ship *Lautaro*.

Jorgensen Nunataks 83°43'S, 164°12'E

Two rock nunataks, rising above the ice-covered ridge which descends eastward from Mount Picciotto, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur E. Jorgensen, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1958.

Jorgen Stubberud, Mount: see Stubberud, Mount 86°07'S, 158°45'W

Jorge VI, Canal: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

Joroba, Monte: see Hump, The 64°21'S, 63°15'W

Joroba, Pico: see Hump, The 64°21'S, 63°15'W

Jorquera, Isloles: see Myriad Islands 65°05'S, 64°25'W

Jorum Glacier 65°14'S, 62°03'W

A glacier flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, just N of Caution Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. The UK-APC name alludes to the punchbowl shape of the head of the glacier, a “jorum” being a large drinking bowl used for punch.

José Hernández, Isla: see Midas Island 64°10'S, 61°07'W

Joseph Ames Range: see Ames Range 75°42'S, 132°20'W

Joseph Cook Bay: see Cook Ice Shelf 68°40'S, 152°30'E

Joseph Haag, Mount: see Haag Nunataks 77°00'S, 78°18'W

Josephine, Mount 77°33'S, 152°48'W

Peak marked by prominent rock outcrops, 6 mi SE of Bowman Peak in the Alexandra Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd while on the ByrdAE Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929, and named by him during the ByrdAE (1933–35) for Josephine Clay Ford, daughter of Edsel Ford, contributor to both expeditions.

Jossac Bight 54°16'S, 37°11'W

Bight extending for 7 mi along the S coast of South Georgia between Holmestrand and Aspasia Point. The name “Jossac Bite” was used by the early sealers for a bight to the SE of King Haakon Bay, probably the feature now described. The compound name “Holmestrand-Hortenbucht” (presumably derived from the two existing names Holmestrand and Horten, q.v.) was later used by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen 1928–29. A form of the earlier name has been approved. Not: Bahía Holmestrand, Holmestrand-Hortenbucht.

Jotunheim Valley 77°38'S, 161°13'E

A high, mainly ice-free valley to the E of Mount Wolak and Utgard Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Saint Pauls Mountain stands at the head of the valley. The feature was named in 1982 by the NZ-APC from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil

scientist with the DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names in the Asgard Range from Norse mythology; Jotunheim being the home of the giants.

Joubert Rock 68°12'S, 67°41'W

A rock with a least depth of 6 fathoms 5 ft, lying 5 mi SW of Pod Rocks and 9 mi WSW of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS *John Biscoe* in 1966. Named for Arthur B.D. Joubert, third officer of *John Biscoe* and officer of the watch when the rock was discovered.

Joubin Islands 64°47'S, 64°27'W

Group of small islands lying 3 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Louis Joubin, French naturalist.

Jougla, Presqu'île: see Jougla Point 64°50'S, 63°30'W

Jougla Point 64°50'S, 63°30'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Alice Creek in Port Lockroy, lying on the W side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who considered it to be a peninsula. Because of its small size the term point is considered more appropriate. Not: Presqu'île Jougla.

Joungane Peaks 72°04'S, 0°17'W

A line of about four small peaks just N of Storjoen Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Joungane.

Journal Peaks 72°41'S, 64°55'W

Two groups of separated peaks and nunataks which trend E-W for about 8 mi. They rise 17 mi SE of Seward Mountains in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN after the *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, established 1966, a publication of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, reporting on the U.S. Antarctic Research Program and related activities.

Joyce, Lake 77°43'S, 161°37'E

A lake which lies along the northern side of Taylor Glacier in Pearse Valley, Victoria Land. It is 0.5 mi long, 140 ft deep and is covered by 22 ft of very clear ice. The lake was studied by the New Zealand VUWAE (1963–64) which named it after Ernest Joyce, a member of earlier British expeditions to the area led by Scott (1901–04) and Shackleton (1907–09).

Joyce, Mount 75°36'S, 160°49'E

A prominent, dome-shaped mountain, 1,830 m, standing 8 mi NW of Mount Howard in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE, 1907–09, which named it for Ernest Joyce who was in charge of general stores, dogs, sledges, and zoological collections with the expedition and who had earlier been with the BrNAE, 1901–04. Joyce was also with the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–17.

Joyce Glacier 78°01'S, 163°42'E

Glacier immediately N of Péwé Peak, draining from the névé NE of Catacomb Hill and terminating 2 mi up-valley (west) of the

snout of Garwood Glacier, which would have been a tributary to it in times of more intense glaciation. Named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party (1956–57) after Ernest Joyce, a member of British Antarctic expeditions of 1901–04, 1907–09 and 1914–17. Not: Hubley Glacier.

J. Stubberud, Mount: see Stubberud, Mount 86°07'S, 158°45'W

Juana, Colina: see Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Juanita, Isla: see Jenny Island 67°44'S, 68°24'W

Jubilee Peak 61°08'S, 54°02'W

A peak rising to c. 500 m at N end of Clarence Island, W of Cape Lloyd, in the South Shetland Islands. Following the ascent of the peak by a JSEEIG party, Feb. 2, 1977, it was named by UK-APC in honor of the Silver Jubilee year of HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Judas Rock 63°52'S, 61°07'W

Rock, which is awash, lying 5 mi W of the SW end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the rock marks the S extremity of a shoal area which extends northward from it for 3 mi in an otherwise clear passage.

Judd, Mount 85°04'S, 170°26'E

A prominent bare rock mountain, over 2,400 m, surmounting the ridge running N from Mount White in the Supporters Range. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Judd, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1964, and Hallett Station, 1964–65 summer season.

Judith Glacier 80°29'S, 158°49'E

Glacier about 9 mi long, flowing from the vicinity of Mount Hamilton northeastward to enter Byrd Glacier just E of Mount Tuatara. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.H. Judith, USN, commanding officer of the *Edisto* during USN OpDFrz 1964.

Jukkola, Mount 71°51'S, 64°38'W

A sharp, pyramidal peak, or nunatak, at the south-central margin of the Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Lloyd A. Jukkola, CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1973.

Jule Peaks 72°23'S, 5°33'W

A small group of isolated peaks about 35 mi WNW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Juletoppane (the Christmas peaks). Not: Juletoppane.

Jules, Cape 66°44'S, 140°55'E

Rocky cape with a small cove along its N end, 3 mi W of Zélé Glacier Tongue. Discovered and named by the French expedition under d'Urville, 1837–40. Jules is the given name of the discoverer, Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, as well as his son. The area was charted by the AAE in 1912–13, and again by the BANZARE in 1931, both under Mawson. The FrAE under Barré established astronomical control at this locality in 1951.

Juletoppane: see Jule Peaks 72°23'S, 5°33'W

Jumbo Cove 54°10'S, 36°33'W

Cove 0.5 mi SE of Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel during the period 1926–30.

Jumper, Mount 78°14'S, 85°36'W

Mountain (2,890 m) located 7 mi E of Mount Viets in the central part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Jesse T. Jumper, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Juncal, Cape 62°59'S, 56°28'W

Prominent cape forming the NW extremity of D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and was applied in remembrance of the Argentine naval victory of 1827 at the island of Juncal.

Junction Corner 66°30'S, 94°41'E

The junction point of the mainland with the W side of Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson.

Junction Knob 77°36'S, 161°39'E

A descriptive name given by the NZ-APC to a small but distinctive peak at the junction of Odin Glacier and Alberich Glacier névé areas in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land.

Junction Spur 79°53'S, 157°29'E

A rocky spur marking the eastern extremity of the Darwin Mountains and the junction of the Hatherton and Darwin Glaciers. Mapped and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Junction Valley 54°17'S, 36°32'W

Valley sloping eastward from Echo Pass to Hestelsetten on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name Junction Valley was originally applied by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, to a valley joining Cumberland East Bay with Cumberland West Bay. The summit of this valley was later named Echo Pass. The original name has therefore been restricted to the E valley; Sphagnum Valley has been applied to the western part.

June, Mount 76°16'S, 145°07'W

Mountain 6 mi W of Mount Paige in the Phillips Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in December 1929, and named for Harold Island June, airplane pilot with the expedition. Not: Mount Harold June.

June Island 68°08'S, 67°07'W

Island in the Debenham Islands lying close SW of Audrey Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, who named it for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

June Nunatak 85°14'S, 169°29'W

The central of three nunataks in mid-stream of the upper Liv Glacier, standing about 4 mi SE of Mount Wells, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Harold June, aviator and engineer on the South Pole flight of R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1929.

Juno Peaks 71°58'S, 69°47'W

Two steep-sided nunataks with a small rock to the west, forming part of an east-west ridge 6 mi SW of Mimas Peak, in southern

Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Jupiter Amphitheatre 71°34'S, 161°51'E

A steep-walled valley of great beauty in eastern Morozumi Range. The valley is occupied by a glacier and is entered between Sickle Nunatak and Mount Van Veen. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name was applied by the NZGSAE during the 1967–68 season.

Jupiter Glacier 70°57'S, 68°30'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide at its mouth, which flows E into George VI Sound to the S of Ablation Valley. First photo from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named for the planet Jupiter by the FIDS following their surveys in 1948 and 1949.

Jurassic Nunatak 74°20'S, 73°04'W

A small nunatak 1.5 mi NE of Triassic Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after the Jurassic Period in geological time and in association with Triassic Nunatak. The name does not imply the age of the rock constituting this feature.

Jurien Island 63°32'S, 59°49'W

A small island lying N of Cape Leguillou, the N tip of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first charted and named by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville on March 4, 1838. Not: Isote Dumoulin.

Jurva Point 65°50'S, 65°49'W

The extremity of a small peninsula forming the SE end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Risto Jurva, Finnish oceanographer and pioneer in sea ice studies. Not: Punta Reyes.

Justa Peak 54°10'S, 36°34'W

Peak, 495 m, lying SW of Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Justman, Mount 84°35'S, 172°56'W

A mountain (740 m) along the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, standing in the N part of Gabbro Hills, midway between Olliver Peak and Mount Roth. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. L.G. Justman, USN, Assistant Ship Operations Officer on the Staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964.

Jutland Glacier 71°55'S, 166°12'E

A broad tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. It drains NW from a common divide with Midway Glacier to join the flow of the Greenwell Glacier NW of Boss Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE which explored the area, 1962–63, to continue the sequence of features in the vicinity named after famous battles.

Jutulgryta Crevasses

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Jutulgryta Crevasses 71°16'S, 0°27'E

A crevasse field about 12 mi long, at the E side of the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulgryta (the giant's caldron).

Jutulhogget Peak 72°02'S, 2°51'E

A high peak in the eastern ridge of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1958–59) and named Jutulhogget.

Jutulpløgsla Crevasses 72°28'S, 1°35'W

A crevasse field half-way up Jutulstraumen Glacier, about 8 mi SE of Nashornet Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulpløgsla (the giant's plowed field).

Jutulrøra Mountain 72°15'S, 0°27'W

A prominent mountain 6 mi S of Straumsvola Mountain in the W part of the Sverdrup Mountains, overlooking the E side of

Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulrøra (the giant's pipe).

Jutulsessen Mountain 72°02'S, 2°41'E

A large mountain rising to 2,370 m, standing 7 mi N of Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulsessen (the giant's seat).

Jutulstraumen Glacier 71°35'S, 0°30'W

A large glacier in Queen Maud Land, about 120 mi long, draining northward to the Fimbul Ice Shelf between the Kirwan Escarpment, Borg Massif and Ahlmann Ridge on the west and the Sverdrup Mountains on the east. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulstraumen (the giant's stream).

K

Kabuto Rock 68°03'S, 43°36'E

A large, blunt rock projecting from the coast about midway between Chijire Glacier and Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name.

Kade Point 54°06'S, 37°44'W

Point separating Ice Fjord and Wilson Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Kade Point is an established name dating back to about 1912. Not: Rade Point.

Kado Point 69°39'S, 39°22'E

A rock coastal point along the eastern side of Lützw-Holm Bay. It marks the western extremity of Skallen Hills on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The descriptive name "Kado-misaki" (corner point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Kaggen Hill 72°03'S, 26°25'E

Small ice-covered hill standing in Byrdreen, 7 mi E of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Kaggen (the keg).

Kahn, Isla: see Challenger Island 64°21'S, 61°35'W

Kainan Bay 78°10'S, 162°30'W

An iceport which indents the front of Ross Ice Shelf about 37 miles NE of the NW end of Roosevelt Island. Discovered in January 1902 by the BrNAE under Robert Scott. It was named by the Japanese expedition under Lt. Nobu Shirase which, in January 1912, effected a landing on the ice shelf here from the ship *Kainan Maru*. Little America V, the main base of USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1955–56, was established at this site in late December 1955. Not: Helen Washington Bay.

Kaino-hama Beach 69°01'S, 39°34'E

A small beach lying 0.2 mi S of Kitami Beach, on the S side of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kaino-hama (beach of shells).

Kaiser, Cape 64°14'S, 62°01'W

The N end of Lecointe Island, lying just E of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for a supporter of the expedition.

Kaiser, Isla: see Lecointe Island 64°16'S, 62°03'W

Kaiser Wilhelm-Berg: see Big Ben 53°06'S, 73°31'E

Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln: see Wilhelm Archipelago 65°08'S, 64°20'W

Kaiser Wilhelm Pik: see Olav Peak 54°25'S, 3°25'E

Kakure Rocks 67°57'S, 44°47'E

Two rocky exposures along the E wall of Shinnan Glacier, at the W extremity of Enderby Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kakure-iwa (hidden rocks).

Kalafut Nunatak 77°46'S, 145°36'W

A nunatak which marks the SE end of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for John Kalafut, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in the 1966–67 and 1968–69 seasons.

Kalber-Berg: see Calf Head 54°28'S, 36°03'W

Kal'vetsa, Skala: see Kal'vets Rock 71°47'S, 11°09'E

Kal'vets Rock 71°47'S, 11°09'E

A rock outcrop lying 2 mi WSW of the summit of Mount Flånuten on the W side of the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet pilot O.A. Kal'vets. Not: Skala Kal'vetsa.

Kamb Glacier 77°55'S, 162°39'E

A broad elevated glacier, 4 mi long, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land, flowing NE from Fogle Peak to enter Condit Glacier. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after glaciologist Barclay Kamb of the California Institute of Technology; from the 1980's, a principal investigator in USARP studies of the West Antarctic ice sheet, including the drilling of deep boreholes to the base of Siple Coast ice streams; research in order to determine the mechanisms by which the ice streams are able to move at relatively greater speeds than the surrounding ice sheet.

Kame Island 67°58'S, 44°12'E

An island 4 mi E of Cape Ryūgū, lying close to the shore of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kameshima (turtle island) because of its shape.

Kamelen Island 67°31'S, 61°37'E

An island about 45 m high, lying 3 mi SW of Einstoding Islands in the N part of the Stanton Group. This island was mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Kamelen (the camel).

Kamenev Bight 69°55'S, 9°30'E

A shallow embayment about 25 mi wide in the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. Cape Krasinskiy, an ice cape, marks the W end of the bight which lies 60 mi NW of Schirmacher Hills. The bight was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and was mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by SovAE who named it for S.S. Kamenev, organizer of Arctic expeditions. Not: Zaliv Sergeya Kameneva.

Kamenev Nunatak 71°41'S, 63°00'W

A ridge-like nunatak located inland from Odom Inlet and 7 mi W of Mount Whiting in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Yevgeniy N. Kamenev, Soviet geologist who was an Exchange Scientist to the U.S. McMurdo Station in 1972. He participated as a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast in 1972–73.

Kamenistaya, Bukhta: see Rocky Cove 62°12'S, 58°56'W

Kamenny, Mys: see Lapidary Point 62°12'S, 58°56'W

Kaminski Nunatak 83°36'S, 54°12'W

A cone-shaped nunatak 1.5 mi SE of Rivas Peaks in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Francis Kaminski, aerographer at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Kammuri, Mount 69°13'S, 39°45'E

A mountain (340 m) standing 1.5 mi SSE of Mount Chōtō in the central part of Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Kammuri-yama (Kanmuri Yama), meaning “crown mountain,” was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Mount Kanmuri.

Kamome, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

A small lake between Lake Midori and Lake Tarachine in the S part of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Kamome-ike (sea gull pond).

Kampbreen: see Kamp Glacier 71°45'S, 25°24'E

Kampekvalven Mountain 71°56'S, 7°46'E

A mountain, 2,200 m, forming the NE end of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kampekvalven (the crag calf).

Kamp Glacier 71°45'S, 25°24'E

Glacier, 8 mi long, flowing NW between Austkampane Hills on the W and Nordhaugen, Mehaugen and Sorhaugen Hills on the E, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Kampbreen (the crag glacier). Not: Kampbreen.

Kamskaya Peak 71°57'S, 13°25'E

Highest peak, 2,690 m, of Dekefjell Mountain in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named probably after the Soviet river Kama.

Kanak Peak 79°16'S, 158°30'E

Conspicuous ice-free peak, 2,410 m, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Gniewek and N of the head of Carlyon Glacier in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. R.A. Kanak, USN, commander of USS *Durant* on ocean station duty in support of aircraft flights between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz 1963.

Kaname Island 69°21'S, 37°36'E

A small, isolated island which lies about 22 mi NW of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. The island was discovered by the JARE during helicopter reconnaissance flights from East Ongul Island in the 1969–70 season. The name “Kaname-jima” (chief, or important island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Kane, Mount 73°58'S, 62°59'W

Mountain standing 6 mi WSW of Squires Peak in the Playfair Mountains, southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for

Alan F. Kane, construction mechanic with the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

Kane Rocks 85°18'S, 166°45'E

An E-W trending ridge, 3 mi long, forming a rock median between the upper reaches of Koski Glacier and Vandament Glacier in the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN for Henry Scott Kane, USARP cosmic rays scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1964; a member of the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Kanin Point 54°11'S, 36°42'E

Rocky point lying 2 mi WSW of Kelp Point on the S side of Husvik Harbor, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The descriptive name Rocky Point was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who surveyed Husvik Harbor in 1928. This name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known at the Husvik whaling station as Kanin Point (the word Kanin meaning rabbit). The name presumably arose from one of several attempts made since 1872 to introduce rabbits into the island. Kanin Point is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Rocky Point.

Kani Rock 68°02'S, 43°12'E

A rock exposure between Umeboshi Rock and Chijire Rocks on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kani-iwa (crab rock).

Kanmuri, Mount: see Kammuri, Mount 69°13'S, 39°45'E

Kannheiser Glacier 72°10'S, 101°52'W

Glacier about 4 mi long, lying 12 mi ESE of Cape Flying Fish on Thurston Island and flowing S into Abbot Ice Shelf. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William Kannheiser, USN, helicopter pilot aboard the USS *Glacier*, who explored and photographed new Thurston Island features in February 1960.

Kansas Glacier 85°42'S, 134°30'W

A steep glacier, 25 mi long, draining NE from Stanford Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier just N of Blubaugh Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, which has sent a number of research personnel to Antarctica.

Kapellet Canyon 71°53'S, 6°47'E

A canyon with steep rock and ice walls indenting the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kapellet (the chapel).

Kaplan, Mount 84°33'S, 175°19'E

A massive mountain, highest in the Hughes Range, standing 3 mi SE of Mount Wexler. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by the latter for Joseph Kaplan, Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, 1957–58.

Kappa Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Island, nearly 0.5 mi long, lying immediately S of Beta Island and close E of Theta Islands in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet, probably was given by DI personnel who roughly

surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Donati, Isla Primer Teniente López.

Karaali Rocks 75°22'S, 137°55'W

A small group of rocks along the E side of the mainly snow-covered Coulter Heights. Located 5 mi E of Matikonis Peak in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Atok Karaali, ionospheric physicist at Plateau Station, 1968.

Karamete Point 69°09'S, 35°26'E

A point just eastward of Kita-karamete Rock on the east side of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, coastal Queen Maud Land. The name "Karamete-misaki" (back gate point) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1963 and follows Japanese exploration of this area.

Kåre Bench 71°29'S, 12°10'E

Flat-topped mountain, 1,810 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Hansen and just SW of Daykovaya Peak at the N end of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Kåre Hansen, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Kåreseten.

Karelin Bay 66°30'S, 85°00'E

A baylike indentation in the middle of the N part of West Ice Shelf. Leskov Island lies immediately SE of the bay. Mapped by the SovAE, 1956, and named for professor of oceanography, Dmitriy Karelin.

Karelin Islands 65°35'S, 65°35'W

Group of islands 3 mi in extent, lying 3 mi SE of Tula Point, Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Dmitriy Karelin (1913–53), Soviet meteorologist and pioneer of research on sea ice recording and forecasting. Not: Islas Uribe.

Kåreseten: see Kåre Bench 71°29'S, 12°10'E

Karla Libknekhta, Khrebet: see Liebknecht Range 71°48'S, 11°22'E

Karl Andreas, Cape: see Andreas, Cape 64°00'S, 60°43'W

Karlsen Rock 60°21'S, 46°00'W

Submerged rock lying 10 mi NNW of Penguin Point, the NW point of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named on a map by Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Karsten Rock.

Karm Island 66°59'S, 57°27'E

Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi SE of Shaula Island in the S part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Karm (coaming). First visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers.

Karo Hills 85°34'S, 154°10'W

Rounded, ice-free foothills extending for 12 mi along the W side of the terminus of Scott Glacier, from Mount Salisbury NNW to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. First seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral H.

Arnold Karo, Director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1955–65.

Karpf Point 66°54'S, 64°23'W

A point along the N side of Mill Inlet, 3 mi S of Mount Vartdal, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by FIDS for Alois Karpf, librarian of the Kaiserliche and Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft in Vienna and joint author of a polar bibliography.

Karpinskiy, Mount 72°12'S, 18°25'E

An isolated mountain about 9 mi S of Zhelannaya Mountain in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Observed and mapped by the SovAE in 1959, and named for geologist A.P. Karpinskiy, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Not: Gora Karpinskogo.

Karpinskogo, Gora: see Karpinskiy, Mount 72°12'S, 18°25'E

Kar Plateau 76°56'S, 162°20'E

A small, mainly snow-covered plateau with an almost vertical rock scarp marking its southern side, standing on the W side of Granite Harbor, just N of the terminus of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. The plateau rises gently toward the NW to the heights of Mount Marston. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13. "Kar" is a Turkish word meaning snow.

Karrakatta Valley 54°10'S, 36°43'W

A short valley trending WNW from Husvik Harbor, Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Named after the hulk *Karrakatta* on a slipway at the abandoned whaling station at the head of Husvik Harbor. Built in Oslo in 1912, she served as a whale catcher off Western Australia, and was last used at the slipway to provide steam to the adjacent engineering shop, probably until 1959. Named by UK-APC in 1990.

Karsten Rock: see Karlsen Rock 60°21'S, 46°00'W

Kartografov Island 69°12'S, 157°43'E

A small coastal island lying in the W part of the mouth of Harald Bay. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1957–58) and ANARE (1959). The island was named Ostrov Kartografov (cartographers' island) by the Soviet expedition.

Kaschak, Mount 84°02'S, 56°40'W

Peak, 1,580 m, standing 4 mi W of Gambacorta Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped from USGS surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Kaschak, aviation machinist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Kasco Glacier: see Waverly Glacier 74°01'S, 61°38'W

Kashalot, Ostrov: see Fuller Island 66°12'S, 101°00'E

Kastor Nunatak: see Castor Nunatak 65°10'S, 59°55'W

Kasumi Glacier 68°20'S, 42°21'E

A wide glacier flowing to the sea just E of Kasumi Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE 1957–62, who gave the name.

Kasumi Rock 68°22'S, 42°14'E

A substantial rock exposure on the coast between Ichime Glacier and Kasumi Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Mondai Rock.

Katedralen Canyon 71°52'S, 6°33'E

An ice-filled canyon with steep rock cliffs indenting the NW side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Katedralen (the cathedral).

Kater, Cape 63°46'S, 59°54'W

Cape fringed by rocks, marking the W side of the entrance to Charcot Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. This coast was sketched by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster, who named a cape in this region after Capt. Henry Kater, a member of the committee which planned the expedition. This region was more fully mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld, who gave the name Cape Gunnar to this cape. The name Kater perpetuates the earlier naming. Not: Cape Gunnar.

Kater Rocks 63°46'S, 59°53'W

A small cluster of rocks lying 1 mi NW of Cape Kater, Graham Land. The rocks were first charted and named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld.

Katherine Paine, Mount: see Paine, Mount 86°46'S, 147°32'W

Kathleen, Mount 83°46'S, 172°48'E

A peak about 900 m, being the central and highest summit of Ebony Ridge at the N end of Commonwealth Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) under Sir Ernest Shackleton, who named this feature for his eldest sister. Not: Mount Catherine.

Kats Pillar: see Petes Pillar 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Katsufakis, Mount 82°58'S, 161°38'E

A projecting-type mountain on the E side of Markham Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Katsufakis, USARP radio scientist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64, and Byrd Station, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Kattaugo Rocks 69°46'S, 37°31'E

Two exposed rocks 5 mi E of Sata Nunatak, standing at the base of Botneset Peninsula on the S side of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kattaugo (the cat's eyes).

Kauffman, Mount 75°37'S, 132°25'W

Prominent mountain (2,365 m) that surmounts the NW end of Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. S.K. Kauffman, USN, staff civil engineering officer who supervised the planning and building of Plateau Station, 1965–66.

Kauffman Glacier 71°15'S, 61°18'W

Broad, smooth glacier, 7 mi long, flowing eastward into the head of Palmer Inlet on the east coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas A. Kauffman,

USARP biologist and Station Scientific Leader at Palmer Station in 1973.

Kavrayskiy Hills 70°27'S, 161°05'E

A line of mostly ice-covered coastal hills rising south of Rennick Bay and along the west side of the lower end of Rennick Glacier. Charted by the SovAE (1958) and named after Vasilii V. Kavrayskiy, Soviet geodesist and cartographer (1884–1954).

Kayak Bay 64°18'S, 62°13'W

A bay, 1.5 mi wide, on the inner (west) side of Pampa Passage, indenting the east coast of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Malpighi Glacier and Mackenzie Glacier flow into the bay. The feature was roughly mapped in 1898 by the BelgAE. Mapped in greater detail by Argentine expeditions from 1947–48 onward and included as part of "Bahía Pampa" (now Pampa Passage, q.v.). This bay was so named by UK-APC in 1986 in reference to the sea canoes of the British Joint Services Expedition that passed through the bay on a circumnavigation of Brabant Island in Feb. 1985.

Kaye Crest 72°06'S, 4°24'E

A ridge lying between Preuschoff Range and Gablenz Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Kaye-Kamm" was given to a linear elevation in this vicinity by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Kay Island 74°04'S, 165°19'E

A small island lying 2 mi E of Cape Johnson in the N part of Wood Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Lt. Joseph W. Kay, Dir. of the Rossbank Observatory in Tasmania, who was third lieutenant on the ship *Terror*. Originally charted by Ross as a group of three islands, only this one is now known to exist. Not: Kay Islands.

Kay Islands: see Kay Island 74°04'S, 165°19'E

Kay Nunatak 68°41'S, 64°40'W

Dark rocky nunatak rising to 500 m, situated at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet and forming the northernmost outlier of Hitchcock Heights, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The nunatak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named in 1952 by the US-ACAN for John D. Kay of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing these photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of this area. Not: Punta Patricio Lynch.

Kay Peak 75°14'S, 110°57'W

A pyramidal peak, 760 m, near the end of the large spur descending NW from the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. W. Kay, USN, leader of the Construction Unit at South Pole Station during Operation Deep Freeze 1973.

Kazanskaya Mountain 71°58'S, 13°15'E

Mountain, 2,690 m, forming the N end of Snøskalegga Ridge in the Weyprecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named presumably after the Russian city Kazan.

Kazukaitis, Mount 72°01'S, 101°09'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, located at the base of Hughes Peninsula in the W part of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Photographer's Mate Frank Kazukaitis, USN, who recorded features of the Walgreen and Eights Coasts on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. He served as photographer on several additional Navy Deep Freeze deployments to Antarctica.

Kealey Ice Rise 77°00'S, 83°00'W

An ice rise, 40 mi long and 15 mi wide, forming a western lobe of the larger Fowler Ice Rise. It is situated just north of the junction of Talutis Inlet and Carlson Inlet, at the southwest side of Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from imagery provided by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Gerald P. Kealey, USN, medical officer at South Pole Station in 1971.

Keeler, Cape 68°51'S, 63°13'W

Ice-covered cape, which rises gently northwestward to 520 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Revelle Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered on Dec. 20, 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who named it for Fred E. Keeler of the Lockheed Company. An advance base and meteorological station was established at Cape Keeler by the RARE under Ronne in 1947–48.

Keel Hill 85°06'S, 174°13'W

A small ice-free hill, standing at the N side of McGregor Glacier, about 1.5 mi E of Crilly Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for Specialist 5th Class Elbert E. Keel, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Keel Island 67°21'S, 59°19'E

Island lying 1 mi S of Fold Island on the E side of Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kjolen (the keel). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved.

Keep Rock 62°48'S, 61°37'W

Small rock lying 0.8 mi WSW of Castle Rock, off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, which derives from association with Castle Rock, was given by the UK-APC following survey by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, in 1951–52.

Kegele-Berg: see Skittle, Mount 54°24'S, 36°11'W

Kehle Glacier 78°56'S, 160°18'E

Glacier draining the W slopes of Worcester Range in the vicinity of Mount Speyer and Mount Dawson-Lambton, and flowing SW into Mulock Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Ralph Kehle, glaciologist at Little America V, 1959–60.

Keilhau Glacier 54°16'S, 37°04'W

Glacier 5 mi long flowing W from Kohl Plateau and then SW to Jossac Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. Mapped by Olaf Holtedahl during his visit to South Georgia in 1927–28, and named by him for Baltazar M. Keilhau (1797–1858), Norwegian geologist and professor of mineralogy at the University of Christiania.

Keim Peak 70°44'S, 159°52'E

A noteworthy pointed rock peak (2,045 m) on the southern spur of Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Mike B. Keim, USN, aerial photographer on flights by Squadron VX-6 in Victoria Land in 1962–63; returned to Antarctica in 1963–64.

Keinath, Mount 74°32'S, 163°57'E

A mountain, 1,090 m, rising at the E side of the terminus of Boomerang Glacier in Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald E. Keinath, biolab administrator at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Keith, Mount 70°54'S, 163°19'E

Mountain (1,530 m) surmounting the E end of the ridge between Rastorguev and Crawford Glaciers in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for John D. Keith, builder, USN, a member of the South Pole Station party, 1965.

Kellas Islands 67°33'S, 62°46'E

Two small islands 0.5 mi S of the Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and 1959. Named by ANCA for W.R. Kellas, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1960.

Keller, Cordillera: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Keller, Massif: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Keller Inlet 74°15'S, 61°05'W

Ice-filled inlet 12 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, and 6 mi wide, between Cape Little and Cape Fiske, along the E coast of Palmer Land. This inlet was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and in 1947 by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Louis Keller of Beaumont, Texas, who contributed supplies to Ronne's expedition.

Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

High peninsula separating Mackellar and Martel Inlets in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Keller was applied by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Cordillera Keller, Keller Range, Massif Keller.

Keller Range: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Kelley Massif 70°39'S, 63°35'W

A rugged mountain massif, 10 mi long, located immediately W of the Eland Mountains and along the S side of Clifford Glacier, in Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Hugh A. Kelley, USN, Commander of Antarctic Support Activities during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Kelley Nunatak 85°39'S, 146°44'W

Nunatak on the N side of Leverett Glacier, 12 mi NE of Mount Gould. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert O. Kelley, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party in 1958.

Kelley Peak

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Kelley Peak 80°10'S, 82°50'W

A peak, 1,710 m, forming the S end of Liberty Hills in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for air crewman Charles C. Kelley, USN, who perished in the crash of the LC-47 aircraft on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Kelley Spur 82°37'S, 52°08'W

A rock spur 2 mi E of Spear Spur on the S side of Dufek Massif Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Samuel Kelley, photographer of USN Squadron VX-6 on several Deep Freeze deployments, 1964–70.

Kellick Island 61°55'S, 58°26'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi NE of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Kellick, Master of the British sealer *Henry*, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Kellogg Glacier 71°51'S, 62°41'W

A glacier about 9 mi long at the base of Condor Peninsula on the E side of Palmer Land. The glacier flows SE along the N side of Boyer Spur and merges with the N side of Gruening Glacier just inland from the NW head of Hilton Inlet. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Karl S. Kellogg, a member of the USGS Lassiter Coast party in 1972–73.

Kelly, Mount 70°47'S, 164°19'E

Prominent peak (1,110 m) located 3 mi NW of Mount Burch in western Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for Second Lt. R.M. Kelly, officer in charge of the army amphibious motor vehicle detachment with ANARE (*Thala Dan*) 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.

Kelly Glacier 72°19'S, 168°55'E

Steep tributary glacier descending SW from Mount Peacock to enter Tucker Glacier just S of Mount Titus, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Anthony J. Kelly, USN, medical officer at Hallett Station, 1961.

Kelly Nunataks 77°17'S, 141°44'W

The nunataks that mark the E extremity of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for John David Kelly, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1968.

Kelly Plateau 81°24'S, 159°30'E

An ice-covered plateau, about 15 mi long and from 2 to 4 mi wide, located on the E side of the Churchill Mountains between the lower parts of Jorda and Flynn Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. George R. Kelly, USN, commanding officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during OpDFrz 1964.

Kelmelis Hills 77°59'S, 163°36'E

A group of hills rising to 1,070 m between Brodie Ponds and Joyce Glacier, situated midway up the Blue Glacier on its E margin, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after John A. Kelmelis, cartographer, USGS; Manager of Polar Programs, Office of International Activities, USGS, 1984–87.

Kelp Bank 54°00'S, 37°06'W

A shoal, which is covered with kelp, lying 2 mi NE of Cape Crewe, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Banco Cachiyuyo.

Kelp Bay 54°27'S, 36°07'W

Small open bay close ESE of Doris Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. It is filled with kelp and there is no anchorage. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the descriptive name was well established locally. Not: Bahía Alga, Kelpbugten.

Kelp Bay: see Evermann Cove 54°01'S, 38°04'W

Kelpbugten: see Kelp Bay 54°27'S, 36°07'W

Kelp Point 54°10'S, 36°38'W

Point fringed by kelp, marking the S side of the entrance to Husvik Harbor, the southern arm of Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Punta Cachiyuyo.

Kelsey, Mount 80°27'S, 22°19'W

Mountain rising to c. 1,370 m between M'Clintock Bastion and Blanchard Hill in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Henry Kelsey (1670-c. 1729), English employee of the Hudson's Bay company, first white man known to have adopted North American Indian methods of life and travel (including the use of pemmican) in 1691.

Kelsey Cliff 74°30'S, 62°18'W

A prominent cliff standing close SE of Mount Owen in the E end of the Guettard Range, in Palmer Land. First mapped by the RARE-FIDS joint sledge party in 1947–48. Named for Lawrence D. Kelsey, radio operator with the RARE, 1947–48.

Keltie, Cape 66°03'S, 133°26'E

An ice-covered cape on Clarie Coast, 11 mi W of Cape Cesney. Discovered from the *Aurora* by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and roughly charted at a distance of about 10 mi as lying in 66°05'S, 133°00'E. Named by Mawson for Sir John Scott Keltie, Sec. of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915. The identification of this feature is based upon the G.D. Blodgett map of 1955, compiled from aerial photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47).

Keltie, Mount 79°15'S, 159°29'E

Mountain, 2,640 m, midway between Mounts Kosko and Chalmers in the Conway Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915.

Keltie Glacier 84°53'S, 170°20'E

A large glacier, 30 mi long, draining from Pain Névé SW around the southern extremity of Commonwealth Range, and then NW to enter Beardmore Glacier at Ranfurly Point. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) who named it for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915.

Keltie Head 63°47'S, 57°41'W

Rounded headland with vertical cliffs which rise to a small ice dome 395 m high, forming the NW end of Vega Island, south of

Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld, 1901–04, and named by him for Sir John Scott Keltie, Sec. of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915. Not: Cabo Lynch, Cape Scott Keltie.

Kelvin Crests 69°10'S, 66°35'W

A line of steep-sided elevations with ice-covered cliffs 5 mi long. Located on the N side of Airy Glacier near its junction with Forster Ice Piedmont on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from the ground, from the SW only, by members of FIDS, Dec. 1958. Completely mapped by USGS, 1974. Named by UK-APC for William Thomson, First Baron Kelvin (1824–1907), British physicist and engineer who made substantial improvements in the design of magnetic compasses, 1873–78, and invented the Kelvin sounding machine in 1878.

Kemp, Cape 64°52'S, 63°39'W

Cape forming the SW tip of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE 1903–05, under Charcot. Various islands of the Palmer Archipelago were charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, and this cape was subsequently named for Dr. Stanley W. Kemp, British marine biologist and oceanographer, who was scientific leader on the *Discovery*.

Kemp, Mount: see Kempe, Mount 78°19'S, 162°43'E

Kempbell, Nunatak: see Campbell Nunatak 66°29'S, 110°45'E

Kemp Coast 67°15'S, 58°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica that lies between the head of Edward VIII Bay, in 56°25'E, and William Scoresby Bay, in 59°34'E. Named for a British sealing captain, Peter Kemp, who discovered land in this vicinity in 1833. Not: Kemp Land.

Kempe, Mount 78°19'S, 162°43'E

Peak, 3,005 m, midway between Mounts Huggins and Dromedary in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, at that time Treasurer of the Royal Society. Not: Mount Kemp.

Kempe Glacier 78°18'S, 162°54'E

A short alpine glacier, bounded on the N by Dismal Ridge and on the S by the Mount Kempe-Mount Dromedary ridge, whose chief nourishment is névé fields on the N slopes of Mount Kempe. The glacier drains NE toward Roaring Valley. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, for its association with Mount Kempe.

Kemp Land: see Kemp Coast 67°15'S, 58°00'E

Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

A prominent peak, 340 m, standing close SE of Stefansson Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson and named for Dr. Stanley W. Kemp, British marine biologist and oceanographer who was Director of Research of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–36. This area was subsequently mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named the peak "Hornet," but Australian parties that explored the area in the 1950's have identified it as Kemp Peak, named earlier by Mawson. Not: Hornet, Horn Peak, Stanley Kemp Peak.

Kemp Peninsula 73°08'S, 60°15'W

Irregular ice-covered peninsula 26 mi long in a N-S direction and 5 to 12 mi wide. The peninsula rises gently to 305 m and projects E between the heads of Mason and Mossman Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS, who at that time photographed all but its N extremity. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Stanley W. Kemp, British marine biologist and oceanographer, first Director of Research of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–36, and Director of the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, 1936–45.

Kemp Rock 71°58'S, 171°06'E

A large insular rock between Foyn Island and Bull Island in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Kemp, PH1, USN, Photographer of Squadron VX-6 on the flight of Jan. 18, 1958, at the time the Possession Islands and this feature were photographed.

Kendall Basin 80°15'S, 25°39'W

An ice-free cirque at the NW end of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Percy Fry Kendall (1856–1936), English glacial geologist; sometime Professor of Geology, Leeds University.

Kendall Group: see Kendall Rocks 63°29'S, 59°49'W

Kendall Rocks 63°30'S, 59°49'W

Group of pillar-shaped rocks, lying 3 mi N of Tower Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The name Kendall Group appears NW of this position on a chart based upon work by a British expedition under Cdr. Henry Foster, RN, 1828–31, but it was later found that no islands exist there. The name Kendall Rocks has subsequently been applied to these pillar-shaped rocks discovered in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. Named for Lt. E.N. Kendall of Foster's expedition ship, the *Chanticleer*. Not: Kendall Group.

Kendall Terrace 62°55'S, 60°42'W

Ice-free volcanic ash terrace extending along the NW side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1957 for Lt. Edward N. Kendall, RN (1800–45), surveyor on HMS *Chanticleer* who made the first survey of Deception Island in January-March 1829.

Kendrick, Mount 86°22'S, 156°40'W

A massive ice-covered mountain, 3,610 m, surmounting the E side of the Nilsen Plateau at the head of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. H.E. Kendrick, Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in USN OpDFrz 1967.

Kenfield Nunatak 73°46'S, 99°03'W

An isolated nunatak which lies about 8 mi SE of the head of Cosgrove Ice Shelf and 17 mi ENE of Pryor Cliff, at the extreme N end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for

Richard E. Kenfield, USGS topographic engineer working from Byrd Station in the 1963–64 season.

Kennar Valley 77°46'S, 160°25'E

A small valley, ice free except for a lobe of ice marginal to Taylor Glacier at the mouth, located W of Finger Mountain in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name appears to be first used on a 1961 New Zealand Lands and Survey Department map compiled from New Zealand field surveys, 1957–60, and USN aerial photographs of that period. Presumably named after Thomas Kennar, RN, Petty Officer on the *Discovery* during the BrNAE, 1901–04, led by R.F. Scott. In November 1903, Kennar and William J. Weller (Mount Weller, q.v.) accompanied Hartley T. Ferrar in the first geological reconnaissance of Quartermain Mountains.

Kennedy, Cape 66°30'S, 98°32'E

Point on the E side of Melba Peninsula, 4 mi SW of David Island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for A.L. Kennedy, a member of the expedition.

Kennedy, Mount 67°52'S, 66°13'E

A small bare peak standing 1 mi S of Mount Rivett in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this peak for A.L. Kennedy, physicist with BANZARE (1929–31).

Kennedy, Mount: see Kennedy Peak 67°13'S, 99°11'E

Kennedy Peak 67°13'S, 99°11'E

Small peak protruding above the continental ice 2 mi S of Mount Barr Smith, on the W side of Denman Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for A.L. Kennedy, cartographer with the AAE Western Base party, in recognition of the close correlation of his 1912–13 running survey of the E half of the Queen Mary Coast with the US-ACAN map of 1955 compiled from aerial photographs. Not: Mount Kennedy.

Kennedy Ridge 78°24'S, 162°08'E

An ice-covered ridge, 3.5 mi long, which is notably straight and extends W from Mount Moxley between Potter Glacier and Wirdnam Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Nadene Kennedy, Polar Coordination Specialist, Office of Polar Programs, NSF. Associated with NSF Antarctic Program since 1978, including ten working visits to the continent; at the time of naming, NSF liaison with Antarctic tourist industry, responsible for implementing Antarctic Treaty reporting requirements and coordination of Antarctic visitor program.

Kennel Peak 75°01'S, 133°44'W

A small but notable rock peak (over 800 m) about 0.5 mi N of Rockney Ridge in the Demas Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-ACAN for A. Alexander Kennel, ionospheric physicist, Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1969.

Kenneth Ridge 70°57'S, 71°30'E

The northernmost of three rock outcrops in the northern part of the Manning Nunataks. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for

Kenneth A. Smith, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1969, a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Kennett, Mount 67°03'S, 65°10'W

A distinctive snow and rock mountain (1,360 m) between Quartermain Glacier and Fricker Glacier on the E side of Graham Land. Features on this coast were photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE, 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Peter Kennett, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64.

Kennett Rawson, Mount: see Rawson Plateau 85°52'S, 164°45'W

Kennett Ridge 79°51'S, 156°45'E

A rocky ridge, 6 mi long, which descends eastward from the NE end of Midnight Plateau in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and named for J.P. Kennett, geologist with the expedition.

Kenney, Mount 84°44'S, 175°28'W

A sharp summit (2,030 m) in the Cathedral Peaks, rising 3 mi E of Shackleton Glacier and 10 mi NW of Mount Wade, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for 1st Lt. Leroy S. Kenney, USMCR, helicopter and airplane pilot with USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze operations.

Kenney Glacier 63°25'S, 57°02'W

Glacier 1 mi long flowing NW from The Pyramid and The Saddlestone into Depot Glacier, near the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1945 and 1948 by the FIDS. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named for Richard R. Kenney, assistant surveyor at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, who made a detailed local survey of the area between Hope and Duse Bays.

Kenney Nunatak 78°04'S, 161°30'E

A conspicuous nunatak rising in Waddington Glacier, 1.5 mi SSW of Ugolini Peak, Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Frank J. Kenney, USGS cartographer, member of USGS field team for the International Global Positioning System (GPS) Campaign at Byrd Station, McMurdo Station, and Pine Island Bay area, 1991–92. The team established the first continuous-tracking GPS reference station in Antarctica.

Kent Cooper Glacier: see Cooper Glacier 85°30'S, 164°30'W

Kent Gap 83°17'S, 50°30'W

An ice-filled gap connecting the heads of May Valley and Chambers Glacier and marking the divide between Lexington and Saratoga Tables, in the Forrestral Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth K. Kent, electronics technician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Kent Glacier 82°50'S, 163°10'E

Glacier which drains the E side of Markham Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range and flows E for about 15 mi to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) after the English county and the Dukedom of Kent.

Kent Plateau 80°44'S, 157°50'E

An ice-covered plateau, 12 mi long and 4 mi wide, extending northward from Mount Egerton and Kiwi Pass to the vicinity of Mount Hamilton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Donald F. Kent, USN, logistics officer to Admiral Dufek at the outset of USN Operation Deep Freeze I, 1955–56.

Kenyon, Mount 85°10'S, 174°52'W

A mountain, 2,260 m, standing 1 mi NW of Shenk Peak in the N part of the Cumulus Hills. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Shackleton Glacier Party of USARP (1962–63) after Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, his Alma Mater.

Kenyon Peaks 84°33'S, 163°36'E

A small group of basalt peaks 3 mi NW of Storm Peak, in the Marshall Mountains. Named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67) for D. Kenyon King, field assistant with the party.

Kenyon Peninsula: see Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula 68°35'S, 63°50'W

Kerckhove de Denterghem, Mount 72°37'S, 31°08'E

Mountain, 2,400 m, just N of Mount Collard in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Count Charles de Kerckhove de Denterghem, a patron of the expedition.

Kerick Col 64°05'S, 58°24'W

A col running N-S at 150 m between Gin Cove and Rum Cove, in the W part of James Ross Island. Crisscross Crags rise at the E side of the col. In association with names in this area from Kipling's *Jungle Book*, named after Kerick Booterin, chief of the seal hunters in *The White Seal*. Named by the UK-APC in 1983.

Kernot, Mount: see Øydeholmen, Mount 67°24'S, 55°41'E

Kerr, Cape 80°03'S, 160°26'E

A high snow-covered cape at the N side of Barne Inlet, the terminus of Byrd Glacier at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Walter Kerr, one of the Sea Lords who lent his assistance to the expedition.

Kerr, Mount 70°26'S, 65°38'E

A mountain about 0.5 mi S of Mount Creighton in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for A.G. Kerr, physicist at Mawson Station in 1967.

Kerr Point 64°42'S, 62°38'W

Point 2 mi SE of Georges Point, on the E side of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Adam J. Kerr, Second Officer of RRS *Shackleton*, who sounded the adjacent Errera Channel in 1956–57.

Kershaw, Mount 67°32'S, 66°58'W

A mountain, 1,180 m, rising above Jones Ice Shelf and Kosiba Wall in the NE end of Blaiklock Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC after John E.G. Kershaw (1948–90), BAS senior pilot, 1974–79, and pilot on Transglobe Expedition, 1980–82, and other expeditions. He was killed in a

flying accident on Jones Ice Shelf, Mar. 5, 1990, and now rests near the foot of this mountain.

Kershaw Ice Rumples 78°45'S, 75°40'W

A large area of disturbed ice between Fletcher Ice Rise and Korff Ice Rise, in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears in U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken in the 1960's and in imagery obtained by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973–74. Named by UK-APC for John E.G. Kershaw, senior pilot with the BAS, 1974–75.

Kershaw Peaks 64°56'S, 63°08'W

Group of five main peaks, the highest 820 m, standing W of the mouth of Miethe Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Dennis Kershaw of FIDS, assistant surveyor at the Arthur Harbor Station in 1956 and at the Danco Island station in 1957.

Kessens Peak 86°51'S, 146°41'W

A peak, 2,660 m, located 5 mi SE of Mount Paine in the La Gorce Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Gerard R. Kessens of USN Squadron VX-6, photographer on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Kessler Peak 83°37'S, 167°50'E

A conspicuous cone-shaped peak (2,180 m) in Queen Alexandra Range, standing at the E side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi WSW of Mount Rotolante. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Charles L. Kessler, USN, Director of Selective Service System for Virginia. Kessler was a member of the ship's party on the ByrdAE (1928–30) and revisited Antarctica in 1962 and 1965.

Kester Peaks 82°49'S, 48°23'W

Three aligned rock peaks standing together 5 mi S of Mount Malville on the E side of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Larry T. Kester, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1964.

Ketchum Glacier 75°00'S, 63°45'W

Eastward flowing glacier at the base of Palmer Land, about 50 mi long, descending between the Latady and Scaife Mountains into Gardner Inlet. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Cdr. Gerald Ketchum, USN, commander of the icebreaker *Burton Island* which broke the ice to free the RARE from Marguerite Bay for the return home. Not: Gardner Glacier, Irvine Gardner Glacier.

Ketley Point 64°42'S, 62°46'W

Point forming the W end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John Ketley, FIDS assistant surveyor at the Danco Island station in 1956 and at Arthur Harbor in 1957.

Keuken Island: see Keuken Rock 68°35'S, 77°50'E

Keuken Rock 68°35'S, 77°50'E

A large insular rock lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 1.4 mi SW of Barratt Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

Named by ANCA for J. Keuken, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959. Not: Keuken Island.

Kevin Islands 63°17'S, 57°44'W

A cluster of small islands and rocks which lie close to the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula, midway between Halpern Point and Coupvent Point. Named by US-ACAN for Kevin M. Scott, member of geological party from the University of Wisconsin (USARP), who carried out independent studies in Gerlache Strait, 1961–62.

Keyhole, Lake 78°08'S, 163°41'E

A very small lake on the south, or Hidden Valley side of The Keyhole. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, because of its proximity to The Keyhole.

Keyhole, The 78°07'S, 163°41'E

A narrow ice-carved slot, or defile, between the Adams Glacier and Hidden Valley. It provides the only low-level entrance to Hidden Valley, and is the key to easy passage between Lake Miers and Ward Glacier. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE who used it on several occasions during the summer of 1960–61.

Keyhole Island 68°47'S, 67°20'W

Small rocky island lying 5 mi SE of the Terra Firma Islands in the SW part of Mikkelsen Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who applied this name because of the presence of an ice arch formed by the icecap on this island.

Keyser, Mount 66°56'S, 52°23'E

Mountain 3 mi E of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for D.O. Keyser, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1961. Not: Keyser Nunatak.

Keyser Nunatak 77°36'S, 145°55'W

A large nunatak (605 m) at the N side of the terminus of Reynolds Glacier, in the Haines Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Teddy H. Keyser, USN, navigator in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Keyser Nunatak: see Keyser, Mount 66°56'S, 52°23'E

Keyser Ridge 73°57'S, 63°28'E

A snow-covered ridge, trending in a NE-SW direction for 11 mi, standing 26 mi SSE of Mount Bayliss in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos of 1957 and 1960. Named by ANCA for D.O. Keyser, radio officer at Mawson, a member of the 1961 ANARE field party that attempted to reach this ridge but was stopped by impassable crevasses.

Keys Glacier 74°48'S, 114°00'W

A glacier flowing NE from Jenkins Heights between Ellis Ridge and Mount Bray on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Keith W. Keys, AC1, USN, air controller at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, 1975–76.

Keystone Cliffs 71°35'S, 68°13'W

Cliffs, 610 m, marking the E face of the sedimentary ridge between Mercury and Venus Glaciers, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by

Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The cliffs were roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the geologic structures revealed in these cliffs provided the key to the general tectonic structure of the area.

Khamsin Pass 69°29'S, 67°45'W

A pass at 750 m, running N-S between Relay Hills and the Kinnear Mountains, southward of Wordie Ice Shelf, Antarctic Peninsula. An important pass used by the BGLE, 1936–37, and subsequent parties, it allows easy access from the Wordie Ice Shelf into Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Khamsin is the warm southerly wind in Egypt that comes from the Sahara.

Khansen, Gora: see Hansen Mountains 68°16'S, 58°47'E

Kherring, Ostrov: see Herring Island 66°24'S, 110°38'E

Khmara Bay 67°20'S, 49°00'E

A small bay lying directly S of Zubchaty Ice Shelf and Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956 and explored by the SovAE in 1957. Named by SovAE after tractor driver I.F. Khmara, who lost his life when his tractor broke through the ice at Mirny Station in January 1956.

Khmara Island 66°33'S, 93°00'E

Small island lying 1 mi S of Haswell Island, Queen Mary Coast. Mapped from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Remapped by SovAE, 1956 and named after I.F. Khmara (Khmara Bay, q.v.). Not: Khmary Island.

Khmary Island: see Khmara Island 66°33'S, 93°00'E

Khmyznikov, Mount 71°52'S, 11°39'E

A peak, 2,800 m, in the N part of Skeidsnutane Peaks, Betekhtin Range, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet hydrographer P.K. Khmyznikov. Not: Gora Khmyznikova.

Khmyznikova, Gora: see Khmyznikov, Mount 71°52'S, 11°39'E

Khufu Peak 71°20'S, 68°16'W

A peak rising to c. 745 m near the center of the Fossil Bluff massif, E Alexander Island. For many years this was known to BAS workers by the unofficial descriptive name "Pyramid," a name already in use. To avoid duplication, in 1987 the UK-APC applied a new name after Khufu, second Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt, who erected the Great Pyramid of El Giza.

Khyber Pass 60°43'S, 45°36'W

A steep-sided pass between the NE side of McLeod Glacier and Rusty Bluff on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. A well-used route by BAS personnel providing access to Gourlay Peninsula from Moraine Valley. The name, after the storied Khyber Pass, was in local use for many years prior to adoption by the UK-APC in 1990.

Kibal'chich, Mount 71°56'S, 14°19'E

The highest peak, 2,500 m, of the Kvaevenutane Peaks, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted

from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after the Russian revolutionary N.I. Kibal'chich, 1854–81. Not: Gora Kibal'chicha.

Kibal'chicha, Gora: see Kibal'chich, Mount 71°56'S, 14°19'E

Kichenside Glacier 67°46'S, 47°36'E

Glacier, 15 mi long and 3 to 5 mi wide, flowing NE into the S part of Hannan Ice Shelf on the coast of Enderby Land. Charted from air photos taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader J. Kichenside, RAAF, officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1960. Not: Shaw Glacier.

Kidd Islands 66°27'S, 65°59'W

Small group of islands within Darbel Bay, lying just S of Darbel Islands off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for D.A. Kidd, British physicist who in 1888, with J.C. McConnell, made pioneer tests of the deformation of ice single crystals.

Kidson, Cape 73°24'S, 60°45'W

An abrupt rock scarp which rises to 300 m, forming the N side of the entrance to New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First sighted and photographed from the air by members of the USAS in 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Edward Kidson, New Zealand meteorologist and author of the meteorological reports of the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907–09, and the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14.

Kidson Island 67°12'S, 61°11'E

Island 0.5 mi long, lying 15 mi NNE of Byrd Head. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Edward Kidson. Not: Kidston Island.

Kidston Island: see Kidson Island 67°12'S, 61°11'E

Kieffer Knoll 82°29'S, 162°39'E

Rocky knoll which marks the extreme NE corner of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh H. Kieffer, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961–62.

Kiel Glacier 78°08'S, 154°15'W

A broad, heavily crevassed glacier descending SW from Edward VII Peninsula just E of the Rockefeller Mountains. The glacier was partially delineated from aerial photographs obtained by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and subsequently was observed from the air by several U.S. expeditions to the area. It is named for driver Max R. Kiel, USN, Mobile Construction Battalion, who lost his life on March 5, 1956, when his tractor fell into a crevasse about 20 mi westward of this glacier while attempting to establish a trail to Byrd Station.

Kiffin, Mount: see Kyffin, Mount 83°48'S, 171°38'E

Kikko-ga-hara: see Kikko Terrace 68°08'S, 42°40'E

Kikko Terrace 68°08'S, 42°40'E

A rocky terrace rising to 150 m about 1.5 mi SSE of Cape Hinode. The feature was mapped by the JapARE from surveys and air photos obtained 1957–62. The Japanese form of the name,

“Kikko-ga-hara” (tortoise shells terrace), and the English form, Kikko Terrace, were given by the Antarctic Place-Names Committee of Japan in 1973. Not: Kikko-ga-hara.

Kilby Island 66°16'S, 110°31'E

Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying close NE of McMullin Island in the entrance of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Arthur L. Kilby, who served as photographer with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and with USN OpWml which obtained air and ground photos of the Windmill Islands in January 1948.

Kilby Reef 66°17'S, 110°32'E

A small, isolated reef, which uncovers at low water, lying 0.15 mi SE of Kilby Island, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a survey party led by Lt. R.C. Newcomb, USN, of the USS *Glacier*. Recharted by ANARE in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay by d'A.T. Gale. Named by ANARE after Kilby Island.

Kiletangen Ice Tongue 69°57'S, 26°25'E

A narrow projection of the ice shelf on the E side of Tangekilen Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kiletangen (the bay tongue).

Kilfoyle Nunataks 70°43'S, 65°51'E

Two nunataks lying 1.5 mi SW of Mount Dowie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Kilfoyle, physicist at Mawson Station in 1966.

Killermet Cove 64°52'S, 63°07'W

The southernmost of two coves indenting the W side of Bryde Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The cove appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because three members of FIDS were chased into this cove in their dinghies by six killer whales while circumnavigating Bryde Island in May 1957.

Killer Nunatak 71°54'S, 160°28'E

A granite nunatak (2,080 m) near the center of the Emlen Peaks, 5 mi NW of Mount Phelen, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for its distinctive outline resembling the dorsal fin of a killer whale.

Killer Ridge 77°12'S, 162°06'E

Dark ridge rising over 1,000 m between Crisp and Miller Glaciers in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1910–13) and named after the killer whale, whose outline the ridge is said to resemble.

Killingbeck Island 67°34'S, 68°05'W

Small island lying E of Rothera Point, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1964 for John B. Killingbeck, BAS glaciologist in 1960–63. Not: Isla Cerrito.

Kilpatrick, Mount: see Kirkpatrick, Mount 84°20'S, 166°25'E

Kinet, Mount 73°14'S, 165°54'E

A large, rounded mountain (2,180 m) on the S side of upper Meander Glacier, 5 mi SE of Hobbie Ridge, in the Mountaineer

Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Urbain J. Kinet, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

King, Cape 73°35'S, 166°37'E

A cape along the coast of Victoria Land, forming the seaward end of the rocky west wall of Wylde Glacier where the glacier enters Lady Newnes Bay, Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Geoffrey A. King, ionospheric and geomagnetic scientist at Hallett Station, 1958.

King, Cape: see King Point 63°09'S, 55°27'W

King, Mount 69°53'S, 69°26'W

Flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, 1,890 m, between Sedgwick and Tumble Glaciers and connected by an ice-covered spur to the Douglas Range to the W, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for William B.R. King, professor of geology at Cambridge University.

King Cliffs 72°14'S, 96°10'W

Ice-covered cliffs, with numerous rock exposures, forming the S side of the larger N arm of Morgan Inlet, on Thurston Island. The cliffs were first investigated by geologists with the USN Belling-shausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. King, geologist, member of the Ellsworth Land Survey which worked at the cliffs in the 1968–69 season.

King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Sheltered cove immediately SW of Mount Duse, in the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. This cove, frequented by early sealers at South Georgia, was charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. It was named in about 1906 for King Edward VII of England, 1901–10. Not: Boiler Bay, Boiler Harbour, Caleta Capitán Vago, Edward Cove, King Edward's Cove, Pot Harbor.

King Edward Ice Shelf: see Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E

King Edward Plateau: see Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E

King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Low point projecting from the N side of King Edward Cove toward the central part of the cove, on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named in about 1906 for King Edward VII of England. Not: Edward Point, King Edward's Point, Punta Coronel Zelaya.

King Edward's Cove: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

King Edward's Point: see King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

King Edward VIII Gulf: see Edward VIII Bay 66°50'S, 57°00'E

King Edward VIII Ice Shelf: see Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E

King Edward VII Land: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

King Edward VII Peninsula: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

Bay indenting the S coast of King George Island for 6 mi between Lions Rump and Turret Point, in the South Shetland Islands. Named on Jan. 24, 1820 for the then reigning sovereign of England by a British expedition under Bransfield. Not: Bahía 25 de Mayo, Baie St. Georges, Georges Bay, St. George's Bay.

King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

Island 43 mi long and 16 mi wide at its broadest part, lying E of Nelson Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named about 1820 for the then reigning sovereign of England. Not: Ile du Roi Georges, Isla 25 de Mayo, Isla Rey George, Isla Veinticinco de Mayo, King George's Island, König Georg Insel, Waterloo Island.

King George's Island: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

King George's Strait: see Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

King George the Sixth Sound: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

King George V Coast: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

King George VI Sound: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

King George V Land: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

King Glacier 83°29'S, 170°18'E

A glacier close NW of Mount Ida, flowing N from Queen Alexandra Range into the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Hugh A. King, MC, USN, officer in charge at Hallett Station, 1964.

King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

Bay 1.5 mi wide and receding ENE 6 mi between Cheapman Bay and Queen Maud Bay along the S coast of South Georgia. Named in about 1912 by Norwegian whalers for King Haakon VII of Norway. Not: King Haakons Bay, King Haakons Harbor, König Haakon Hafen, Puerto Robinson.

King Haakons Bay: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

King Haakons Harbor: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

King Island 65°30'S, 64°03'W

A small island close to the south-central shore of Beascochea Bay, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aero-surveys Ltd., 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Charles Glen King, American biochemist who, with W.A. Waugh, in 1932, first identified the antiscorbutic component (ascorbic acid) from lemon juice, making possible the production of synthetic vitamin C to prevent scurvy.

King Island: see King Peninsula 73°12'S, 101°00'W

King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast: see Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E

King Leopold and Queen Astrid Land: see Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E

King Oscar II Coast: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

King Oscar II Land: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

King Peak 85°21'S, 88°12'W

A rock peak (2,200 m) surmounting the E extremity of the Bermel Escarpment, 1.5 mi WNW of Mount Powell, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Clarence King, the first director of the US Geological Survey, 1879–81. Other peaks in the vicinity are named for subsequent directors of the USGS.

King Peninsula 73°12'S, 101°00'W

An ice-covered peninsula, 100 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying S of Thurston Island and forming the S side of Peacock Sound. It projects from the continental ice sheet and trends W between the Abbot and Cosgrove Ice Shelves to terminate at Amundsen Sea. The feature was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and was plotted from these photos as a long island, or possible peninsula. Photos taken by USN in 1966 show it is a peninsula. Named by US-ACAN for Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations from 1942–45, who approved the preliminary work for Operation Highjump. Not: King Island.

King Pin 77°27'S, 163°10'E

Nunatak, 820 m, rising above the Wilson Piedmont Glacier about midway between Mount Doorly and Hogback Hill. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after the American helicopter *King Pin* which flew the party into this area, and which rendered a similar service in two other years to New Zealand parties.

King Point 63°09'S, 55°27'W

Point marking the W side of the entrance to Ambush Bay on the N coast of Joinville Island. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, who named it Cape King for Capt. (later Rear Admiral) Philip P. King, RN, 1793–1856, English naval surveyor who made notable improvements to the charts of Australia and South America. Not: Cabo Rey, Cape King.

King Range 71°52'S, 165°03'E

A mountain range, 14 mi long and 5 mi wide, in northwestern Victoria Land. The range is bounded on the W by Rawle Glacier and Leitch Massif, on the NW by Black Glacier and on the NE and E by the head of Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James P. King, USN, staff meteorological officer on Deep Freeze operations, 1962–64.

King Ridge 84°38'S, 64°05'W

A narrow rock ridge, 3 mi long, lying 2 mi SW of Wrigley Bluffs in Anderson Hills in central Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. Col. J. Caldwell King, USA, had assisted Ronne in obtaining support for the RARE, 1947–48.

King Valley 77°37'S, 162°03'E

A small ice-free valley lying above the Conrow Glacier and W of Horowitz Ridge in Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party to the valley in 1967–68, for Jonathan A. King, a member of that party.

Kingyo Rock 68°37'S, 41°00'E

A large linear rock which lies at the S side of Omega Glacier where the glacier meets the sea, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kingyo-iwa (goldfish rock).

Kinnear Mountains 69°32'S, 67°40'W

Small group of mountains, more than 875 m, standing W of Prospect Glacier at the S margin of Wordie Ice Shelf, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name was proposed by members of the BGLE for Sir Norman B. Kinnear, British ornithologist who, as member of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), was of great assistance to the BGLE.

Kinnes, Cape 63°22'S, 56°33'W

Cape which forms the W extremity of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Named by members of the Dundee whaling expedition 1892–93, for R. Kinnes, sponsor of the expedition. Not: Cape Kinness.

Kinnes Cove: see Suspiros Bay 63°19'S, 56°28'W

Kinness, Cape: see Kinnes, Cape 63°22'S, 56°33'W

Kinntanna Peak 71°53'S, 8°21'E

A sharp peak, 2,725 m, about 1 mi N of Holtanna Peak in the E part of Fenriskjefte Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kinntanna (the molar).

Kinsella Peak 83°41'S, 56°53'W

A peak along the S side of Gale Ridge, 5 mi W of Mount Cowart, in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Kinsella, electronics technician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Kinsey, Cape 69°19'S, 158°48'E

An ice-covered cape at the E side of Davies Bay. Discovered in February 1911 by Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, of the BrAE under Scott. Named by the BrAE for Mr. J.J. Kinsey, who was the official representative of the expedition at Christchurch, New Zealand.

Kinsey, Mount 84°55'S, 169°18'E

A mountain, 3,110 m, at the E edge of Beardmore Glacier, standing 5 mi SW of Ranfurly Point in the Supporters Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for J.J. Kinsey of Christchurch, who conducted the affairs of the expedition in New Zealand.

Kinsey Ridge 75°23'S, 139°08'W

A flat-topped, partly ice-covered ridge in the middle of Strauss Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for James H. Kinsey, USARP auroral scientist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Kinter Nunatak 74°55'S, 71°19'W

The southernmost of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) in eastern Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Paul M. Kinter, School of Electrical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, who carried out research at Siple Station on VLF wave emissions and interaction in 1980–81.

Kinzl Crests 67°05'S, 66°18'W

Three peaks, 2,135 m, standing 3 mi E of Salmon Cove and Lallemand Fjord in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Hans Kinzl, Austrian glaciologist.

Kirby Cone 85°54'S, 136°26'W

A distinctive sharp peak on the spur which extends N from the NW end of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Charles H. Kirby, radioman at Byrd Station, winter 1961.

Kirkby, Mount 70°26'S, 65°15'E

A large, linear, flat-topped mountain about 3 mi E of Crohn Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named by ANCA for Sydney L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1956.

Kirkby Glacier 70°43'S, 166°09'E

Glacier 20 mi long that drains the central Anare Mountains and flows NW to the sea just N of Arthurson Bluff, northern Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for S.L. Kirkby, surveyor on the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise of 1962 along this coast.

Kirkby Head 67°17'S, 46°29'E

Sheer coastal outcrop with the continental ice reaching almost to the top of its southern side, standing at the E side of the entrance to Alasheyev Bight in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited in November 1960 by S.L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station, for whom it is named.

Kirkby Shoal 66°15'S, 110°31'E

A small shoal with depths of less than 10 fathoms, lying 0.15 mi NW of Stonehocker Point, Clark Peninsula. First charted by d'A.T. Gale of ANARE in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and approaches. Named for S.L. Kirkby, surveyor with ANARE.

Kirkcaldy Spur 76°38'S, 159°48'E

A spur at the NW side of Coxcomb Peak in the NW part of Shipton Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after J.F. Kirkcaldy, professor of geology at Queen Mary College, London.

Kirk Glacier 72°02'S, 169°09'E

A tributary glacier draining SE along the S side of Fischer Ridge into Ironside Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward Kirk, USN, commissaryman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Kirkpatrick, Mount 84°20'S, 166°25'E

A lofty, generally ice-free mountain 5 mi W of Mount Dickerson. At 4,528 m, it is the highest point in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Named for a

Glasgow businessman, who was one of the original supporters of the expedition. Not: Mount Kilpatrick.

Kirkpatrick Glacier 75°09'S, 136°00'W

A tributary glacier about 12 mi long, flowing W along the S side of McDonald Heights to enter the E side of Hull Glacier near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Thomas W. Kirkpatrick, USCG, Ship Operations Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Deep Freeze 1972 and 1973.

Kirkwood, Mount 63°00'S, 60°39'W

Mountain, 460 m, standing 3 mi W of Entrance Point in the S part of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. Named in 1950 by the UK-APC for Cdr. Henry Kirkwood, RN, master of the *John Biscoe* in Antarctic waters, 1948–50. Not: Monte Goyena, Mount David.

Kirkwood Islands 68°22'S, 69°00'W

Scattered group of reefs and rocks, with one larger island, lying in the central part of Marguerite Bay, 15 mi SSW of the Faure Islands. The islands were sighted in 1949 from the FIDS vessel *John Biscoe*, and a running survey was made from the ship in 1950. Named for Cdr. Henry Kirkwood, RN, in command of the *John Biscoe* at that time.

Kirkwood Range 76°27'S, 162°00'E

A massive coastal range extending N-S between the Fry and Mawson Glaciers. A broad low-level platform on the seaward side of the range is occupied by the Oates Piedmont Glacier. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for Capt. Henry Kirkwood, RN, captain of the supply ship *Endeavour* during this period.

Kirton Island 67°30'S, 63°38'E

Small coastal island of the Robinson Group, lying 3 mi W of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for M. Kirton, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1959.

Kirwan Escarpment 73°25'S, 3°30'W

A prominent northwest-facing escarpment which lies S of the Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. The escarpment is featured by moderate-height cliffs and prominent rock spurs interspersed with glaciers and steep ice slopes and trends NE-SW for about 90 miles. At least the northern end of this feature (Neumayer Cliffs) was included in the aerial photography of the general area by the GerAE (1938–39), but the maps resulting from that expedition do not portray the escarpment properly. The escarpment was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos (1958–59) and named for Laurence P. Kirwan, Director of the Royal Geographical Society.

Kirwan Inlet 72°21'S, 68°50'W

Inlet in the SE corner of Alexander Island, 12 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 7 mi, opening on George VI Sound. The inlet is ice filled and merges almost imperceptibly with the rising ice slopes of Alexander Island to the west. Roughly mapped in 1949 by the FIDS, and named by the UK-APC for Laurence P. Kirwan, Director and Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Kista Nunatak 69°47'S, 37°17'E

A nunatak 0.5 mi S of Sâta Nunatak, standing at the E side of Fletta Bay along the SW coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kista (the chest).

Kista Rock 69°44'S, 74°24'E

A small island, the southernmost of a chain of small islands, lying off the coast of Antarctica 1 mi N of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. An ANARE party landed by aircraft on Kista Rock in 1957 and obtained an astrofix. Named after the *Kista Dan* which was used by ANARE as an expedition ship, 1954–57.

Kista Strait 67°35'S, 62°51'E

Strait between the Flat Islands and Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The strait was first navigated by the *Kista Dan* (Capt. H.C. Petersen) in 1954, en route to the site on which ANARE established Mawson Station.

Kita-karamete Rock 69°04'S, 35°23'E

A rock situated 9 mi N of Minami-karamete Rock in the E part of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Queen Maud Land. The name “Kita-karamete-iwa” (north back gate rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972 following Japanese research in this area.

Kitami Beach 69°01'S, 39°34'E

A beach in the south part of Nishino-ura Cove on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kitami-hama (north looking beach).

Kitano-seto Strait 69°00'S, 39°35'E

A narrow strait between Nesøya and East Ongul Island in the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957, and named Kitano-seto (northern strait) because of its location in the island group. Not: Proliv Nisino-seto.

Kitano-ura Cove 69°00'S, 39°36'E

A cove indenting the northern side of East Ongul Island. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957, and named Kitano-ura (northern cove).

Kitching Ridge 85°12'S, 177°06'W

A prominent rock ridge on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, between Bennett Platform and Matador Mountain, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for South African vertebrate paleontologist James W. Kitching who first found fossils here. Kitching was an exchange scientist with the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies 1970–71 geological party to the Queen Maud Mountains.

Kite Stream 77°23'S, 162°07'E

A meltwater stream in the Victoria Valley, Victoria Land, that flows W from Victoria Lower Glacier into Lake Vida. Named by US-ACAN after James Stephen Kite, University of Maine, geological field assistant with the Victoria Valley party, 1977–78. In the course of field search for meteorites, Kite found a 43-pound

meteorite iron in a moraine 0.3 mi inland from Victoria Lower Glacier.

Kitezh, Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W

A lake 0.3 mi long near the center of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The largest of many lakes on the peninsula, it has been used as a reservoir by the SovAE Bellingshausen Station and the Chilean Rodolfo Marsh Station. The name is adapted from the Russian “Ozero Kitezh” used in a 1973 geographical report by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov. Named after Kitezh, an ancient Russian city of legendary fame. Not: Ozero Kitezh.

Kitezh, Ozero: see Kitezh, Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Kitney Island 67°31'S, 63°04'E

A small island 1 mi ENE of Smith Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. The Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) first mapped this island which, though left unnamed, was included in a small group named by them “Spjotöyskjera” (now Wiltshire Rocks). Remapped by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for V.J. Kitney, supervising technician (radio) at Mawson Station in 1968.

Kitticarrara Glacier 77°43'S, 163°02'E

Short, steep glacier 1 mi S of Howard Glacier in the Kukri Hills, flowing ESE into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The name was suggested by F. Debenham after a sheep station in New South Wales.

Kivi Peak 86°22'S, 129°39'W

A peak, 2,390 m, marking the S end of Cleveland mesa on the E side of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen Kivi, utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Kiwi Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E

A high pass in the Churchill Mountains immediately NE of Mount Egerton. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) who used the pass in crossing these mountains. Kiwi is a familiar nickname for New Zealanders. Not: Kiwi Saddle.

Kiwi Saddle: see Kiwi Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E

Kizahashi Beach 69°28'S, 39°35'E

A beach at the head of Osen Cove, Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Kizahashi-hama” (stair beach) was given by JARE headquarters in 1972.

Kizaki, Mount 70°45'S, 65°46'E

A mountain 4 mi SW of Mount Dowie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA after Koshiro Kizaki, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1966; later Professor of Geology, Ryukyu University, Okinawa.

Kizer Island 77°16'S, 150°48'W

An ice-covered island about 15 mi long, lying 10 mi SW of Cronenwett Island at the W end of Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named for Lt. T.L. Kizer, USN, helicopter pilot on the *USS Glacier* who sighted the island from the air on January 26, 1962.

Kjelbotnuten: see Kjelbotn Peak 72°14'S, 26°34'E

Kohler, Mount 77°17'S, 145°35'W

A mountain (480 m) on the S side of Boyd Glacier, 4 mi E of Mount Woodward, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Herbert V. Kohler, Jr., and Ruth DeYoung Kohler II, son and daughter of Herbert V. Kohler, financial contributors to the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Kohler Dome 76°02'S, 134°17'W

A rounded, snow-covered elevation (2,680 m) that rises slightly above the general level of the extreme E part of the Mount Moulton massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Kohler of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, a geomagnetist/seismologist at Byrd Station, 1970.

Kohler Glacier 74°55'S, 113°45'W

A distributary of the Smith Glacier in Marie Byrd Land, flowing northward through the middle of the Kohler Range into Dotson Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN in association with Kohler Range.

Kohler Head 75°48'S, 162°51'E

A small headland on the NE side of Whitmer Peninsula, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for John L. Kohler, USN, construction electrician at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Kohler Range 75°05'S, 114°15'W

A mountain range about 40 mi long standing between the base of Martin Peninsula and Smith Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. The range consists of two ice-covered plateaus punctuated by several rock peaks and bluffs. The plateaus are oriented E-W and are separated by Kohler Glacier, a distributary which flows N from Smith Glacier. Discovered from a distance on Feb. 24, 1940 by R. Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in an airplane flight from the ship *Bear*. Named by Byrd for Walter J. Kohler, manufacturer and former governor of Wisconsin, who was one of the supporters of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and who helped furnish the seaplane from which the discovery was made. Not: Walter Kohler Range.

Kohl-Larsen Plateau: see Kohl Plateau 54°14'S, 36°57'W

Kohl Plateau 54°14'S, 36°57'W

Ice-covered plateau, over 760 m, standing between the heads of Keilhau and Neumayer Glaciers in the central part of South Georgia. Discovered and first indicated on a map by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen during his 1929–30 expedition. Surveyed and named for its discoverer by the SGS, 1951–52. Not: Kohl-Larsen Plateau.

Kohmyr Ridge 82°47'S, 160°10'E

A prominent ridge immediately E of Hochstein Ridge in the NW part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Walter D. Kohmyr, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64.

Kohnen, Mount 75°00'S, 134°47'W

A peak on the SW corner of Bowyer Butte, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos,

1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Heinz Kohnen, geophysicist at Byrd Station, 1970–71.

Ko-iwa Rock 68°42'S, 40°33'E

A small rock exposure 3.5 mi W of Oku-iwa Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Ko-iwa (small rock). Not: Oden Rock.

Koke Strand 69°13'S, 39°39'E

A beach, or strand, situated just southward of Mount Chōtō in the Fukuro Cove of Langhovde Hills, coastal Queen Maud Land. The feature is the site of a community of mosses measuring 15 by 30 meters. The name “Koke-daira” (moss strand) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1963 and follows Japanese research in this vicinity.

Kolich Point 77°21'S, 163°33'E

Rock point midway between Spike Cape and Gneiss Point on the E coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas M. Kolich, geophysicist who participated in the USARP geophysical survey of the Ross Ice Shelf in the 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons.

Koll Rock 67°24'S, 60°41'E

Large rock 0.5 mi SE of Oom Island in the W side of Oom Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kollskjer (knoll rock). Not: Blake Island.

Koloc Point 74°10'S, 111°39'W

An ice-covered point marking the N extremity of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHj in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Bohumil Koloc, Jr., USN, helicopter pilot during USN OpDFrz 1966 and 1967.

Kolodkin, Mount 71°45'S, 12°37'E

Mountain, 2,525 m, standing 1.5 mi SE of Pinegin Peak in the Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Kolodkin, designer of Bellingshausen's ships the *Vostok* and *Mirnyy*.

Koloso, Cape 66°29'S, 50°16'E

A point along the W side of the ice-covered peninsula that forms the E side of the entrance to Amundsen Bay. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft. Rephotographed in 1958 by the Soviet expedition and named after the polar aviation navigator V. Kolosov, who died in the Arctic.

Kolp, Mount 81°39'S, 161°42'E

A mainly ice-free coastal mountain, 1,010 m, standing 7 mi WNW of Cape Laird, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. H.R. Kolp, USMC, executive officer of USN Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica during OpDFrz I (1955–56).

K. Olsen, Mount: see Olsen Crags 86°12'S, 160°48'W

Kolven Island 67°33'S, 61°29'E

A small island lying 0.5 mi E of Stedet Island and close NE of Falla Bluff, in Utstikkar Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kolven (the club). Not: Alfons Island.

Komandnaya Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°31'E

The eastern and highest of the Rokhlin Nunataks, located in the S part of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by the SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Komandnaya (command mountain).

Komatsu Nunatak 71°55'S, 161°11'E

A very prominent nunatak rising to 1,840 m near its center. Located 4 mi W of the summit of Mount Van der Hoeven in the W part of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Stanley K. Komatsu, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Komsa Mountain 72°05'S, 25°21'E

Mountain, 2,960 m, between Koms Glacier and Salen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Komsa (the Lapp cradle).

Komsbreen: see Koms Glacier 72°03'S, 25°18'E

Koms Glacier 72°03'S, 25°18'E

Glacier, 5 mi long, flowing N between Mefjell Mountain and Komsa Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Komsbreen (the Lapp cradle glacier). Not: Komsbreen.

Komsomol'skaya Hill 66°33'S, 93°01'E

Hill rising to 35 m, standing immediately S of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered and roughly sketched by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Rephotographed by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it Komsomol'skaya (Young Communist).

Komsomol'skiy Peak 75°45'S, 63°25'E

A partly snow-covered peak rising above the ice plateau about 130 miles SSE of Mount Menzies, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by the crew of a Soviet aircraft on Dec. 7, 1958, during a flight from the "Pole of Inaccessibility" to Mirnyy Station. Photographed by ANARE in December 1960. Named by the Soviet expedition.

Kong Edward VII Land: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

Kong George V-Land: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

Kong Leopold og Dronning Astrid Land: see Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E

Kong Oskar II Küste: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

König Edward VII Land: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

König-Eisstrom: see König Glacier 54°10'S, 36°48'W

König George V-Land: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

König Georg Insel: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

König Glacier 54°10'S, 36°48'W

Glacier, 3 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, flowing in a northerly direction from the N side of Neumayer Glacier to the head of

Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed in 1928–29 by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, who named it for Felix König, Austrian mountaineer with the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. Not: Dead Glacier, König-Eisstrom.

König Haakon Hafen: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

Königin Alexandra Gebirge: see Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E

Königin Mary Land: see Queen Mary Coast 66°45'S, 96°00'E

Königin Maud Bucht: see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

Königin Maud Gebirge: see Queen Maud Mountains 86°00'S, 160°00'W

König Oskar II Land: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

Konter Cliffs 75°06'S, 137°48'W

A line of cliffs (360 m) which surmount the east side of the terminus of Frostman Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Richard W. Konter, a member of the ship's party on the *City of New York* during the ByrdAE, 1928–30.

Kon-Tiki Nunatak 82°33'S, 159°52'E

Raft-like nunatak, 1,300 m, surmounting the Cooper Icefalls in the center of Nimrod Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named after the raft *Kon-Tiki* which drifted across the Pacific Ocean from E to W in 1947.

Koob, Mount 84°53'S, 169°02'W

The highest peak (1,600 m) in Mayer Crag, Queen Maud Mountains, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Ferguson. Named by US-ACAN for Derry D. Koob, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in the 1964–65 and 1965–66 seasons.

Koons, Mount 72°43'S, 160°22'E

A small mountain situated 1 mi E of Miller Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Koons, USARP logistics coordinator with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1968.

Kooperatsiya, Zaliv: see Rennick Bay 70°06'S, 161°20'E

Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont 70°15'S, 160°25'E

An ice piedmont at the southwest side of Yermak Point on the west shore of Rennick Bay. This area was photographed in 1958 by the SovAE which gave the name "Zaliv Kooperatsiya" to the western portion of Rennick Bay (q.v.). The US-ACAN has retained the prior name Rennick Bay. For the sake of historical continuity, the name Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont has been approved for the feature described. Named after the *Kooperatsiya*, the expedition ship used by the SovAE in 1958.

Koopman Peak 85°29'S, 125°35'W

A peak over 2,200 m, standing 2 mi N of Moran Buttress on the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth E. Koopman, Navy yeoman on Operation Deep Freeze 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Kooyman Peak 82°43'S, 162°49'E

Peak, 1,630 m, on the ridge just S of Dorrer Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by the US-ACAN for Gerald L. Kooyman, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62, 1963–64 and 1964–65.

Kopaitic Island 63°19'S, 57°55'W

An island lying 0.3 mi W of Cape Legoupil in the Duroch Islands. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947 for Lt. Boris Kopaitic O'Neill, leader of the Chilean party at Greenwich Island in 1947. Not: Isla Teniente Kopaitic.

Kopere, Mount 82°17'S, 158°51'E

Peak 1.5 mi NW of Lyttelton Peak in the central part of Cobham Range. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65). *Kopere* is the Maori word for arrow; the peak's triangular cross section from most directions suggests an arrowhead.

Köppenberg: see Köppen Point 54°30'S, 36°02'W

Köppen Point 54°30'S, 36°02'W

Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Moltke Harbor in Royal Bay, South Georgia. The name Köppenberg was originally given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, to a small hill lying close inland from the point now described, and about 0.5 mi E of the German base. It was named for Prof. W. Köppen (1846–1940), noted meteorologist and climatologist, who had recommended the establishment of a high level observatory near the base. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the hill is too small and unimportant to require a name, but that one is needed for the nearby point. For the sake of historical continuity, the name of Köppen is transferred to this previously unnamed point; the name Köppenberg is rejected. Not: Köppenberg.

Koppervick: see Koppervik 54°00'S, 37°25'W

Koppervik 54°00'S, 37°25'W

Cove 0.25 mi wide, lying 1.7 mi SW of Cape Buller in the NW side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name was applied prior to 1930, probably by Norwegian whalers operating at South Georgia. Not: Koppervick.

Korff Ice Rise 79°00'S, 69°30'W

An ice rise, 80 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying 50 mi ENE of Skytrain Ice Rise in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered by the US-IGY Ellsworth Traverse Party, 1957–58. Named by the party for Prof. Serge A. Korff, vice chairman of the cosmic ray technical panel, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, 1957–59. Not: Isla Portillo, Korff Island.

Korff Island: see Korff Ice Rise 79°00'S, 69°30'W

Korsch, Mount 82°52'S, 160°56'E

A pyramidal peak, rising to c. 4,000 m on the NW margin of Markham Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range, 3 mi W of Mount Markham. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 after geologist Russell J. Korsch who, with E. Stump and D. Egerton, climbed and geologically mapped this peak on Dec. 3, 1985, as a member of a USARP field party. Korsch was a member of USARP field parties, 1968–69 and 1985–86; NZARP field parties, 1982–83 and 1984–85.

Kosar Point 71°08'S, 73°07'W

Snow-covered point forming the W end of Eroica Peninsula, SW Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from these photographs by FIDS in 1960. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William S. Kosar, USN, assigned to the Division of Polar Programs, NSF, as aviation projects officer, 1975–77. He was instrumental in modifying LC-130 aircraft to provide longer range in support of extensive radio echo sounding missions.

Kosciusco, Mount: see Kosciusko, Mount 75°43'S, 132°13'W

Kosciusko, Mount 75°43'S, 132°13'W

Prominent mountain (2,910 m) that comprises the central portion of Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Henry M. Kosciusko, USN, Commander of the Antarctic Support Activities group, 1965–67. Not: Mount Kosciusco.

Kosco Glacier 84°27'S, 178°00'W

A glacier about 20 mi long, flowing from the Anderson Heights vicinity of the Bush Mountains northward to enter Ross Ice Shelf between Wilson Portal and Mount Speed. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. George F. Kosco, USN, chief aerologist and chief scientist of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Kosco Peak 79°47'S, 83°46'W

A prominent rock peak in the N part of Edson Hills, rising to c. 1,650 m between Drake Icefall and Hyde Glacier, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after William J. Kosco, topographic engineer, USGS, 1952–83; Chief, Polar Programs Office, 1975–83, with responsibility for Antarctic mapping.

Kosiba Wall 67°31'S, 66°55'W

Cliff face rising to 1,180 m at the NE end of Blaiklock Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work in the area, 1980–81. Named after Alexander Kosiba (1901–81), Polish climatologist and glaciologist; Professor of Meteorology and Climatology, University of Wrocław, 1945–71; Leader of the first Polish expedition to Greenland, 1937, and of Polish glaciological expeditions to Svalbard, 1957–60.

Koski Glacier 85°17'S, 167°15'E

An east-flowing glacier, 7 mi long, draining the east-central portion of the Dominion Range icecap. The glacier lies close N of Vandament Glacier, whose flow it parallels, and terminates at Mill Glacier just SE of Browns Butte. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond J. Koski, USARP engineer on several traverses originating at the South Pole Station 1962–63, 1963–64 and 1964–65.

Kosko, Mount 79°09'S, 159°33'E

A peak, 1,795 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Keltie in the Conway Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Arno Kosko, ionosphere scientist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Kosky Peak 70°57'S, 63°28'W

A peak 1.5 mi S of Mount Nordhill in the Welch Mountains of Palmer Land. The peak was mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Harry G. Kosky, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Westwind* in the Antarctic Peninsula Ship Group during Operation Deep Freeze, 1971.

Kostka, Mount 70°42'S, 164°49'E

Mountain (1,210 m) on the W side of Zykov Glacier, 3 mi SE of Saddle Peak, in the Anare Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Surveyed by SovAE in 1958 and named after Czechoslovakian aerologist O. Kostka, a member of SovAE, 1959–61, who perished in a fire at Mirnyy Station on Aug. 3, 1960. Not: Gora Kostki.

Kostki, Gora: see Kostka, Mount 70°42'S, 164°49'E

Kotick Point 64°00'S, 58°22'W

The southern entrance point to Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. The name, recommended by UK-APC, arose from association with Holluschickie Bay; Kotick was the name of the white seal in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*.

Kottas, Gory: see Heimefront Range 74°35'S, 11°00'W

Kotter: see Coffey Island 60°45'S, 45°08'W

Kotterer Peaks 70°11'S, 64°26'E

A group of small peaks standing between Wignall Nunataks and Mount Starlight in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for C. Kotterer, weather observer at Davis Station, 1964.

Kouperov Peak 75°06'S, 133°48'W

A peak (890 m) at the S end of the Demas Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Leonid Kouperov, Soviet Exchange Scientist (ionospheric physicist) to the U.S. Byrd Station, 1961.

Kovacs Glacier 83°11'S, 49°15'W

Glacier on the SE side of Lexington Table, flowing ENE into Support Force Glacier in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Austin Kovacs, leader of the 1973–74 USARP-CRREL survey party (with G. Erlanger and G. Abele) in this area; also worked in the McMurdo Sound area.

Kowalczyk, Mount 77°56'S, 163°47'E

Mountain, 1,690 m, standing 1 mi S of Goat Mountain at the head of Hobbs Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Chester Kowalczyk, Chief of the Photogrammetry Branch, U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, who for many years had responsibility for the photogrammetric compilation of Antarctic charts.

Koyubi, Cape 69°14'S, 39°38'E

A rocky point marking the western extremity of a U-shaped peninsula which extends seaward in finger-like fashion from the west side of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Koyubimisaki" (little finger point) was given by JARE Headquarters in

1972 in association with Cape Nakayubi, which lies 0.5 mi to the southeast.

Kozlov Nunataks 66°37'S, 51°07'E

A group of nunataks lying 8 mi N of Mount Parviainen in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The nunataks were visited by geologists of the SovAE, 1961–62, who named them for M.I. Kozlov, Soviet polar pilot.

Kozō Rock 68°23'S, 41°54'E

An exposed rock standing on the coast between Narabi Rocks and Gobamme Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kozō-iwa (youngster rock).

K. Prestrud, Mount: see Prestrud, Mount 86°34'S, 165°07'W

Kraken Cove 57°03'S, 26°41'W

The largest cove at Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands, indenting the N coast of the island just W of Demon Point. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 is that of a legendary Norwegian sea monster.

Krakken Hill 71°57'S, 26°14'E

Rocky hill standing in Byrdreen, 5 mi E of Bautaen Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Krakken (the stool).

Krakken Mountain 71°32'S, 12°09'E

A mountain 1 mi N of Sandseten Mountain and just NW of Gneysovaya Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Krakken (the stool).

Krakowa, Kopula: see Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W

Kraków Icefield: see Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W

Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W

The peninsula between Admiralty Bay and King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Kraków Icefield," after the former capital of Poland, was applied in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ice that nearly covers this peninsula. The original name was amended soon after so as to apply to the peninsula. Not: Kopula Krakowa, Kraków Icefield.

Kramer Island 77°14'S, 147°10'W

An ice-covered island, 2 mi long, in Marshall Archipelago. It lies between Nolan Island and Court Ridge in Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Michael S. Kramer, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1968.

Kramer Rocks 65°26'S, 64°02'W

Two rocks lying in the N part of Beascochea Bay, 3 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for J.G.H. Kramer, Austrian army physician who independently recognized scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and showed how it could be prevented or cured, in about 1737.

Krank Glacier 83°08'S, 162°05'E

A glacier 5 mi long, flowing E to enter Helm Glacier just S of Mount Macbain in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph P. Krank, Weather Central meteorologist at Little America Station, winter of 1957.

Kranz Peak 86°31'S, 155°24'W

A peak 2,680 m, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Przywitowski, between the heads of Holdsworth and Bartlett Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Arthur C. Kranz, staff meteorological officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz 1966 and 1967.

Kråsen Crevasse Field 71°48'S, 0°58'W

A crevasse field about 15 mi long in the lower part of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kråsen (the crop).

Krashennikova, Gora: see Krashennikov Peak 71°41'S, 12°40'E

Krashennikov Peak 71°41'S, 12°40'E

Peak, 2,525 m, on the S side of Svarthausane Crags in the Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian geographer S.P. Krashennikov. Not: Gora Krashennikova.

Krasin Nunataks 68°18'S, 50°05'E

A small group of nunataks lying 10 mi SE of Alderdice Peak in the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land. The features were plotted by the SovAE, 1961–62, which named them after the Soviet icebreaker *Krasin*.

Krasinskiy, Cape 69°50'S, 8°30'E

A projecting angle of the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land, separating Dublitskiy Bay and Kamenev Bight. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and was mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by the SovAE who named it for G.D. Krasinskiy, polar investigator and organizer of air expeditions. Not: Mys Krasinskogo.

Krasinskogo, Mys: see Krasinskiy, Cape 69°50'S, 8°30'E

Krasnaya Nunatak 68°18'S, 49°42'E

A nunatak lying 4 mi S of Alderdice Peak in the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped and named "Gora Krasnaya" (red mountain) by the SovAE, 1961–62.

Krasnova, Skaly: see Krasnov Rocks 71°48'S, 10°20'E

Krasnov Rocks 71°48'S, 10°20'E

A linear group of rocks 2 mi SSE of the summit of Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian geographer A.N. Krasnov. Not: Skaly Krasnova.

Krasovskogo, Khrebet: see Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

Kraterbucht: see Crater Bay 56°40'S, 28°10'W

Krat Rocks 68°34'S, 77°54'E

An area of submerged rocks with a least depth of c. 1m, lying at the W side of Davis Anchorage, 0.8 mi S of Bluff Island, off Vestold Hills, Ingrid Christensen Coast. The reef was delineated by d'A.T. Gale, ANARE surveyor aboard the *Thala Dan* in 1961. Named by ANCA after I. Krat, chief engineer on the *Thala Dan* in 1961.

Kraul Mountains 73°20'S, 14°10'W

A chain of mountains and nunataks that trend northeastward from Veststraumen Glacier for approximately 70 mi in western Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Capt. Otto Kraul, ice pilot of the expedition. Not: Vestfjella.

Krause Point 66°34'S, 91°04'E

Low, ice-covered point fronting on Davis Sea midway between Cape Torson and Cape Filchner. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Glenn R. Krause, photogrammetrist with the Navy Hydrographic Office, who served as surveyor with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts in 1947–48.

Kraut Rocks 76°04'S, 136°11'W

A group of rock outcrops on the snow-covered, lower SW slopes of the Mount Berlin massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Kraut, RM1, USN, radioman with the 1956 Army Navy Trail Party that traversed eastward from Little America V to establish the Byrd Station.

Krebs, Mount 84°50'S, 170°20'W

A prominent rock peak (1,630 m) surmounting the central part of the main ridge of Lillie Range, 4 mi N of Mount Daniel, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named by him for Cdr. Manson Krebs, USN, helicopter and airplane pilot of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze operations.

Krebs Glacier 64°38'S, 61°31'W

Glacier flowing W into the head of Charlotte Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Arthur C. Krebs (1850–1935), who, with C. Renard, constructed and flew the first dirigible airship capable of steady flight under control, in 1884.

Krebs Ridge 70°33'S, 62°25'W

An E-W ridge which forms the N wall of Gurling Glacier and terminates at the SW head of Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for William N. Krebs, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972.

Kreiling Mesa 83°13'S, 157°54'E

A distinctive, partially ice-covered mesa at the S side of the mouth of Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lee W. Kreiling, USARP traverse engineer at NAF McMurdo, winter 1961, Ellsworth Land Traverse, 1961–62, and Roosevelt Island, 1962–63.

Kreitzer Bay: see Vincennes Bay 66°30'S, 109°30'E

Kreitzer Glacier 70°22'S, 72°36'E

A glacier flowing NW between Jennings Promontory and Reinbolt Hills into the E part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for Lt. William R. Kreitzer, USN, commander of one of the three Operation Highjump aircraft used in photographing this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Kreitzerisen 72°13'S, 22°10'E

Glacier, 8 mi long, flowing N between Tertene Nunataks and Bamse Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Lt. William R. Kreitzer, USN, plane commander on one of the three USN OpHjp aerial crews which photographed this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Krieger Peak 71°46'S, 70°35'W

A peak between Duffy Peak and The Obelisk in the Staccato Peaks, southern Alexander Island. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles J. Krieger, USN, aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Krigsvold Nunataks 75°38'S, 137°55'W

A small cluster of isolated nunataks located directly at the head of Strauss Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Sgt. Alvin I. Krigsvold, USA, member of the Army-Navy Trail Party that blazed a trail from Little America V to establish Byrd Station in 1956.

Kring, Mount 74°59'S, 157°54'E

A sharply defined nunatak on the northern margin of the upper reaches of David Glacier, 13 mi SW of Mount Wood, in Victoria Land. Previously uncharted, it was used (with Mount Wood) as a reference for establishing a USARP field party on Nov. 6, 1962. Named by D.B.McC. Rainey of the Cartographic Branch of the New Zealand Dept. of Lands and Survey for Staff Sgt. Arthur L. Kring, USMC, navigator on many U.S. Navy VX-6 Squadron flights during the 1962–63 season when New Zealand field parties received logistic support by that squadron.

Kringholmane: see Hobbs Islands 67°19'S, 59°58'E

Kring Islands 67°10'S, 58°30'E

Two islands and numerous rocks lying at the E side of Bell Bay along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped as one island by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kringla (the ring). ANARE air photos of 1959 show the feature to be more than one island. Not: Kringla.

Kringla: see Kring Islands 67°10'S, 58°30'E

Kristensen, Gora: see Christensen, Mount 67°58'S, 47°52'E

Kristensen, Mount 86°20'S, 159°40'W

A mountain, 3,460 m, standing on the W side of Nilsen Plateau 2 mi SE of Lindstrøm Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967 for H. Kristensen, an engineer on the ship *Fram* of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves Amundsen's commemoration of "Mount H.

Kristensen," a name applied in 1911 for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area.

Kristensen Rocks 71°55'S, 171°11'E

Twin rocks lying 1 mi S of Possession Island in the Possession Islands group in the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Leonard Kristensen who, with H.J. Bull in the ship *Antarctic*, explored the area and landed on the Possession Islands in 1895.

Kristiania Island: see Christiania Islands 63°57'S, 61°27'W

Krivoy, Proliv: see Robertson Channel 66°19'S, 110°29'E

Krogh Island 66°17'S, 67°00'W

Island about 5 mi long lying close W of the S part of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for August Krogh (1874–1949), Danish physiologist who specialized in the functional activity of the capillaries, pioneer of studies of human metabolism and blood circulation in cold climates.

Krogmann Island: see Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Krogmann Point 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Point forming the W extremity of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Hovgaard Island was first seen by a German expedition under Dallmann in January 1874 and named "Krogmann Insel." However, the name Hovgaard, applied by the BelgAE under Geriache in February 1898, has overtaken the original in usage. In order to preserve Dallmann's earlier name in this vicinity, Krogmann Point has been approved for the feature here described.

Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

A narrow sinuous fjord, 11 mi long, between Mule Peninsula and Sørødal Glacier Tongue, at the south end of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Krokfjorden (the crooked fjord). Not: Crooked Fjord, Krokfjorden, Krok Inlet.

Krokfjorden: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Krok Inlet: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Krokisius, Mount 54°30'S, 36°03'W

A mountain 0.6 mi NE of Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. Named by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, for Corvette Captain Krokisius, commander of the *Marie*, one of the two ships of the expedition. Not: Krokisius-Berg.

Krokisius-Berg: see Krokisius, Mount 54°30'S, 36°03'W

Krok Island 67°02'S, 57°46'E

Irregular-shaped island nearly 1 mi in extent, the largest of the group lying 1 mi S of Abrupt Island and 6 mi W of Hoseason Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kroköy (crooked island). Not: Crooked Island.

Krok Lake 68°37'S, 78°24'E

An irregular-shaped lake about 4 mi long in the SE part of the Vestfold Hills. The lake was partially mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Krokvatnet (the crooked lake).

Kroner Lake

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The lake was mapped in its entirety by ANARE, utilizing air photos taken in 1957–58. Not: Crooked Lake, Krokvatnet.

Krokvatnet: see Krok Lake 68°37'S, 78°24'E

Kroner Lake 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Circular lake 0.2 mi in diameter lying immediately W of Whalers Bay, on Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name Tokroningen, meaning the two kroner piece, was given this lake by whalers during the period 1905–31. The original name was altered to Kroner Lake in 1950 by the UK-APC following a survey of Deception Island by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948–49. Not: Laguna Verde, Lake Pennilea, Tokroningen.

Kronprinsesse Märtha Kyst: see Princess Martha Coast 72°00'S, 7°30'W

Kronprinsesse Märtha Land: see Princess Martha Coast 72°00'S, 7°30'W

Kronprins Gustav Channel: see Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W

Kronprins Olav Land: see Prince Olav Coast 68°30'S, 42°30'E

Kronprinz Gustaf Kanal: see Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W

Kronprinz Olaf Berge: see Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W

Kropotkin, Mount 71°54'S, 6°35'E

A peak on the W side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlighofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitut from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named for Russian scientist P.A. Kropotkin. Not: Gora Kropotkina.

Kropotkina, Gora: see Kropotkin, Mount 71°54'S, 6°35'E

Kroshka Island 70°40'S, 2°05'E

The smaller of two ice-covered islands lying close together in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was first mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Kupol Kroshka (crumb dome).

Krout Glacier 84°53'S, 172°12'W

A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, draining the N slopes of Prince Olav Mountains between Mount Sellery and Mount Smithson and entering Gough Glacier just E of Mount Dodge. Named by US-ACAN for Equipment Operator 1st Class Walter L. Krout, USN, of Operation Deep Freeze, 1964.

Kruber, Skala: see Kruber Rock 71°45'S, 11°05'E

Kruber Rock 71°45'S, 11°05'E

A lone rock lying 3.5 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Flånuten on the W side of the Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geographer A.A. Kruber. Not: Skala Kruber.

Krüger, Mount 72°36'S, 0°57'E

A mountain (2,655 m) standing 8 mi SW of Kvithø Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Walter Krüger,

meteorological assistant on the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52. Not: Krügerfjellet.

Krügerfjellet: see Krüger, Mount 72°36'S, 0°57'E

Kruglyy, Kupol: see Blåskimen Island 70°25'S, 3°00'W

Krylen Hill 71°33'S, 2°10'W

A hill 5 mi SW of Valken Hill, in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Krylen (the hump).

Krylova, Gora: see Ristelen Spur 71°59'S, 5°37'E

Krylov Peninsula 69°05'S, 156°20'E

An ice-covered peninsula W of Lauritzen Bay on Oates Coast. Photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47), the SovAE (1957–58), and ANARE (1959); named by the SovAE after Soviet mathematician and academic naval architect Aleksey N. Krylov (1863–1945).

Krylvika Bight 71°20'S, 2°00'W

A bight, a southern lobe of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, indenting the coast of Queen Maud Land for about 30 mi between Båkeneset Headland and Trollkjelneset Headland. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Krylvika (the hump bay), probably in association with nearby Krylen Hill.

K. Sundbeck, Mount: see Sundbeck, Mount 86°10'S, 158°28'W

Kuarisen, Shel'fovyy Lednik: see Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W

Kubbestolen Peak 71°47'S, 8°54'E

A bare rock peak, 2,070 m, at the NW end of Vinten-Johansen Ridge in the Kurze Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kubbestolen (the log chair).

Kuberry Rocks 75°17'S, 138°31'W

A small area of exposed rock at the N end of Coulter Heights. The rocks are 6 mi NW of Matikonis Peak, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Richard W. Kuberry, geomagnetist/seismologist at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Kubitza Glacier 70°24'S, 63°11'W

A northern tributary glacier to the Clifford Glacier, joining it just east of Mount Samsel in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for J.T. Kubitza, BUC, USN, Chief Builder in the construction detachment at Palmer Station in 1969–70.

Kubusdaelda 71°59'S, 7°26'E

A steep, ice-filled ravine between Kubus and Klevekampen Mountains in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kubusdaelda (the cube dell) in association with Kubus Mountain.

Kubusdalen 71°58'S, 7°14'E

An ice-filled valley between Trollslottet and Kubus Mountains in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys

and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kubusdalen (the cube valley) in association with Kubus Mountain.

Kubus Mountain 71°59'S, 7°21'E

A distinctive blocky mountain (2,985 m) rising 3 mi SE of Trollslottet Mountain, in the NW part of the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and given the descriptive name Kubus (the cube). Not: The Cube.

Kuhn Nunatak 84°06'S, 66°34'W

One of the Rambo Nunataks, lying 3 mi SW of Oliver Nunatak on the W side of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Michael H. Kuhn, meteorologist at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Kuipers, Mount 77°54'S, 161°24'E

An ice-free mountain (1,940 m) between Mount Benninghoff and Knobhead in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Ronald L. Kuipers, formerly of the Central Intelligence Agency; from 1968–80 associated with committees within the U.S. Government responsible for coordinating Antarctic policy; initiated and collaborated in the authorship of the atlas *Polar Regions*, CIA, 1978.

Kuiper Scarp 71°26'S, 68°27'W

An E-W escarpment along the south side of Uranus Glacier on the east side of Alexander Island. The scarp was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and was plotted from the photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier after Gerald P. Kuiper, the American astronomer who in 1948 discovered Miranda, one of the satellites of Uranus.

Kujira Point 69°36'S, 38°16'E

A small point forming the N extremity of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kujira-misaki (whale point). Not: Kuzira Point.

Kukri Hills 77°44'S, 162°42'E

Prominent E-W trending range, about 25 mi long and over 2,000 m high, forming the divide between Ferrar Glacier on the S and Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley on the N, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and probably so named because its shape resembles that of Kukri, a Gurkha knife. Not: Kurki Hills.

Kulen Mountain 72°39'S, 3°18'W

A projecting-type mountain on the NW side of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Kulen.

Kullen Knoll 72°04'S, 2°44'W

A knoll 2 mi N of Gösta Peaks, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kullen.

Kuno Cirque 80°40'S, 24°55'W

A glacier-filled cirque between Glen Glacier and Murchison Cirque on the S side of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Professor Hisashi Kuno (1910–69), Japanese petrologist, who worked on basaltic magmas.

Kuno Point 66°24'S, 67°10'W

The SW extremity of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after Yasau Kuno, a Japanese physiologist who has specialized in the study of human sweating and its effect as a temperature regulator.

Kupriyanov Islands 54°45'S, 36°19'W

Group of islands off the S coast of South Georgia, close S of Diaz Cove. The name "Mys Kupriyanov" or "Mys Kupriyanova," for Ivan Kupriyanov, an officer of the *Mirnyy*, was given by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819 to a cape on the coast between Novosilski Bay and Cape Disappointment. The name was evidently overlooked by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, who in 1930 gave the name Johannesen Point to a feature on this same stretch of coast. Johannesen Point was identified by the SGS, 1955–56, as an insignificant point not requiring a name. At the same time, the group of islands off Diaz Cove was mapped in detail for the first time. An altered form of the original Russian name has been accepted for this group.

Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

A peak, 2,220 m, rising from the base of Sponskafset Spur in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet academician I.V. Kurchatov. Not: Gora Kurchatova.

Kurchatova, Gora: see Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

Kurki Hills: see Kukri Hills 77°44'S, 162°42'E

Kurlak, Mount 84°05'S, 168°00'E

An ice-covered mountain 3 mi SE of Mount Bell in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William B. Kurlak, USN, aircraft commander during USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Kurtse, Gory: see Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Kurumi Island 69°01'S, 39°28'E

Island lying between Ongulkalven Island and Ongul Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kurumi-shima (walnut island) because of its configuration.

Kurzefjella: see Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

A range of mainly bare rock peaks, ridges and mountains about 20 mi long and 6 mi wide in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The feature stands between Drygalski Mountains on the west and Gagarin Mountains and Conrad Mountains on the east. Kurze Mountains were discovered and plotted from air photos by

the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named them for the Dir. of the Naval Division of the former Marineleitung (German Admiralty). They were remapped by Norsk Polarinstitut from surveys and air photos taken by the NorAE, 1956–60, and given the name “Holtedahlfjella.” The correlation of the prior name (Kurze) with this feature is quite definite and is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity. Not: Gory Kurtse, Holtedahlfjella, Holtedahl Mountains.

Kusunoki Point 65°33'S, 65°59'W

A point on the W coast and near the N end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by Hunting Aerosurveys, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Kou Kusunoki, Japanese sea ice specialist at Hokkaido University; from 1966 with the National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo.

Kutschin Peak 86°25'S, 159°42'W

Prominent peak 2,360 m, on the W slope of the Nilsen Plateau, standing 6 mi S of Mount Kristensen, at the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for A. Kutschin, a member of the sea party of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12.

Kuven Hill 73°52'S, 5°15'W

A prominent hill between Gommen Valley and Kuvsetta Flat, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuven (the hump).

Kuvsetta Flat 73°50'S, 5°14'W

A small, flattish, ice-covered area between Utrinden and Framranten Points, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuvsetta (the hump plain).

Kuvungen Hill 73°50'S, 5°09'W

A hill just SE of Framranten Point, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuvungen.

Kuzira Point: see Kujira Point 69°36'S, 38°16'E

Kvaevefjellet Mountain 71°52'S, 14°27'E

An elongated mountain, about 6 mi long and surmounted by Mount Fučík, which has been eroded by the ice into a series of spurs that enclose small cirques, standing at the N end of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, and named Kvaevefjellet.

Kvaevenutane Peaks 71°57'S, 14°18'E

A small cluster of peaks which include Mount Kibal'chich and Mount Brounov, located 2 mi SW of Kvaevefjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Kvaevenutane in association with Kvaevefjellet Mountain.

Kvalfinnen Ridge 72°08'S, 26°24'E

Ridge, 2,670 m, standing on the W side of Byrdreen and 0.5 mi N of Isachsen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Kvalfinnen (the whale fin) because of its shape.

Kvamsgavlen Cliff 71°46'S, 11°50'E

A gable-like cliff facing E at the SE corner of Storkvammen Cirque, on the E side of the Humboldt Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped and named Kvamsgavlen by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60.

Kvars Bay: see Kvarsnes Bay 67°03'S, 56°49'E

Kvarsnes Bay 67°03'S, 56°49'E

Small bay at the SW side of Kvarsnes Foreland, in the S part of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kvarsnesvika. Not: Kvars Bay.

Kvarsnes Foreland 67°02'S, 57°00'E

Prominent, rocky foreland projecting into the S side of Edward VIII Bay close W of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, who named it Kvarsnes. Not: Kvars Promontory.

Kvars Promontory: see Kvarsnes Foreland 67°02'S, 57°00'E

Kvassknatten Nunatak 72°27'S, 0°20'E

One of the Knattebrauta Nunataks, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvassknatten (the sharp crag).

Kvasstind Peak 72°31'S, 3°23'W

A peak in the NE part of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Kvasstind (sharp peak).

Kvea Valley 71°55'S, 4°30'E

A rectangular ice-filled valley between Grinda and Skigarden Ridges, northward of Mount Grytøyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvea (the sheepcote).

Kvervelnatten Peak 73°31'S, 3°53'W

A peak 2 mi SW of Svartbandufsa Bluff in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kvervelnatten.

Kvinge Peninsula 71°10'S, 61°10'W

Snow-covered peninsula at the N side of Palmer Inlet terminating in Cape Bryant, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Thor Kvinge, Norwegian oceanographer from the University of Bergen, a member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Kvithamaren Cliff 71°59'S, 5°02'E

A cliff just E of Slokstallen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvithamaren (the white hammer or crag).

Kvitholten Hill 71°49'S, 5°51'E

A snow-clad hill at the E side of Austreskorve Glacier, standing just S of Sagbladet Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvitholten (the white grove).

Kvithø Peak 72°29'S, 1°13'E

An isolated peak rising above the ice 7 mi SE of Kvitkjølen Ridge, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvithø (white hill).

Kvithovden Peak 72°22'S, 0°45'E

A peak at the N end of Kvitkjølen Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvithovden (the white peak).

Kvitkjølen Ridge 72°24'S, 0°49'E

A rock ridge between ice filled Kvitsvodene Valley and Ising Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitkjølen (the white keel).

Kvitkleven Cirque 72°00'S, 7°43'E

An ice-filled cirque at the S side of Klevekampen Mountain in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvitkleven (the white closet).

Kvitøya: see White Island 66°44'S, 48°35'E

Kvitskarvhalsen Saddle 72°30'S, 0°51'E

An ice saddle between Mount Krüger and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitskarvhalsen (the white mountain neck).

Kvitsvodene Valley 72°26'S, 0°45'E

An ice-filled valley about 5 mi long between Kvitkjølen Ridge and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitsvodene.

Kyffin, Mount 83°48'S, 171°38'E

A distinctive reddish-brown mountain, 1,670 m, with a sloping spur extending 4 mi to the N, at the extreme N end of the Commonwealth Range, projecting into the E side of Beardmore

Glacier and rising precipitously above it. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Evan Kyffin-Thomas, one of the proprietors of the *Register*, an Adelaide, South Australian newspaper. He was a traveling companion of Shackleton's on the voyage from England. Not: Mount Kyffin, Mount Kyftin.

Kyftin, Mount: see Kyffin, Mount 83°48'S, 171°38'E

Kyle, Mount 71°57'S, 168°35'E

A mountain (2,900 m) midway along the ridge bordering the N side of Deming Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ricky L. Kyle, UT2, USN, Utilitiesman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Kyle Cone 77°31'S, 169°16'E

An exposed volcanic cone near Cape Crozier, located 1.2 mi WNW of the summit of The Knoll in eastern Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC after Philip R. Kyle (Kyle Peak, q.v.), a geologist with VUWAE, which examined the cone in the 1969–70 season.

Kyle Nunataks 66°47'S, 51°20'E

Three nunataks 2.5 mi E of Mount Hampson, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.T. Kyle, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Kyle Peak 72°34'S, 166°17'E

A peak 2 mi NE of Mount McCarthy, rising to c. 2,850 m in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Philip R. Kyle, geologist who worked in the vicinity of this peak, including The Pleiades, with the VUWAE, 1971–72; further geological work in this area with USARP during the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981–82.

Kyrkjebakken Slope 71°54'S, 6°32'E

An ice slope on the W side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjebakken (the church hill).

Kyrkjedalen Valley 71°50'S, 6°53'E

An ice-filled valley between Jøkulkyrkja Mountain and Habermehl Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjedalen (the church valley).

Kyrkjedalshalsen Saddle 71°47'S, 6°53'E

An ice saddle between Gessner Peak and Habermehl Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Kyrkjedalshalsen (the church valley neck).

Kyrkjeskippet Peak 71°52'S, 6°48'E

A peak, 3,085 m, just N of Kapellet Canyon and dominating the NE part of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjeskippet (the church nave).

Kyrkjeterget 71°54'S, 6°57'E

A flattish ice-filled amphitheater on the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjeterget (the church market place).

Larson Crag 76°44'S, 161°08'E

A prominent rocky summit, over 1,600 m, at the N end of Staten Island Heights in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Cdr. Wesley Larson, commanding officer of the USS *Staten Island* in Antarctic waters, 1959–60.

Larson Glacier 77°28'S, 154°00'W

A tributary glacier that drains NW from La Gorce Peak in the Alexandra Mountains and enters the S side of Butler Glacier, on Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for helicopter pilot Lt. Cdr. Conrad S. Larson, USN, officer in charge of the helicopter detachment aboard the icebreaker *Eastwind* during Operation Deep Freeze, 1955–56.

Larson Nunataks 82°45'S, 48°00'W

A small cluster of nunataks lying along the E side of Forrestal Range, 1.5 mi SE of Mount Malville, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Larry R. Larson, aviation electronics technician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Larson Valley 79°32'S, 83°51'W

A relatively smooth, ice-filled valley between the S end of Inferno Ridge and Mhire Spur in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for equipment operator D.L. Larson, USN, snow removal operator at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, during Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Larsøya: see Lars Island 54°28'S, 3°22'E

Larssen Peak 54°19'S, 36°46'W

Peak, 1,550 m, between Three Brothers and Marikoppa in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Harald Larssen, Manager at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1951–54.

Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W

Small bay indenting the S coast of South Georgia between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local usage. Not: Larvik Bay, Larvik Peak.

Larvik Bay: see Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W

Larvik Cone 54°22'S, 36°52'W

Low but prominent scree cone, 425 m, on the promontory between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. Roughly sketched by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, and named Larvik Peak from association with nearby Larvik. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that cone is a more suitable descriptive term. Not: Larvik Peak.

Larvik Harbor 64°29'S, 62°27'W

A small bay SW of Lagrange Peak in SE Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The bay was roughly charted by a British expedition, 1920–22, and so named after the town of Larvik in southern Norway, following the name usage of whalers (M.C. Lester's amendments to Kapt. Johans Johannessen's manuscript chart of c. 1919–20). Not: Bahía Denise.

Larvik Peak: see Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W

Larvik Peak: see Larvik Cone 54°22'S, 36°52'W

Laseron Islands 66°59'S, 142°48'E

A chain of small ice-capped and rocky islands lying 3 mi E of Cape Denison in Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for Charles F. Laseron, taxidermist with the expedition.

Lasher Spur 69°06'S, 66°39'W

A prominent mountain spur trending NW from Kelvin Crests, 4 mi ENE of Triune Peaks, Fallières Coast. The spur was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN for Lt. William J. Lasher, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Lashley Mountains: see Lashly Mountains 77°54'S, 159°33'E

Lashly Glacier 77°57'S, 159°50'E

Short, broad glacier lying between the Lashly Mountains on the W and Tabular Mountain and Mount Feather on the E, flowing S into The Portal, in Victoria Land. So named by the New Zealand Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for its proximity to the Lashly Mountains.

Lashly Mountains 77°54'S, 159°33'E

A small group of mountains, the most prominent being Mount Crean (2,550 m), standing S of the head of Taylor Glacier and W of Lashly Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for William Lashly, a member of the party which explored this area. Not: Lashley Mountains.

Las Islas, Bahía de: see Isles, Bay of 54°02'S, 37°20'W

Lassell, Mount 71°45'S, 68°50'W

Snow-covered peak, 1,000 m, overlooking the head of Neptune Glacier in the SE part of Alexander Island. The peak appears to have been first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for William Lassell (1799–1880), English astronomer who discovered Umbriel and Ariel, satellites of Uranus, and Triton, satellite of Neptune.

Lasserre, Bahía: see Admiralty Bay 62°10'S, 58°25'W

Lassiter Coast 73°45'S, 62°00'W

That portion of the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula extending from Cape Mackintosh to Cape Adams. The N portion of this coast was discovered and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. During 1947 the entire extent of the coast was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. The name was applied by the US-ACAN for Capt. James W. Lassiter of the then USAAF, who as chief pilot was instrumental in the overall success of the RARE aerial exploratory program. Lassiter was pilot not only on the flight SW from Cape Adams, on which geographic discovery was extended to 76°00'S, 72°30'W (the Mount Hassage area), but also on the flight SE to about 79°00'S, 43°45'W, on which the seaward edge of the Ronne Ice Shelf and the W and central edge of the Filchner Ice Shelf were sighted and photographed for the first time.

Lassiter Ice Barrier: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Lassiter Shelf Ice: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Lassus Mountains 69°35'S, 71°38'W

Mountains, 15 mi long and 3 mi wide, rising to 2,100 m and extending S from Paestrina Glacier in the NW part of Alexander Island. First seen in 1821 by the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE but mapped as part of the Havre Mountains. First mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Orlandus Lassus (c. 1532–94), Belgian composer.

Last Cache Nunatak 85°33'S, 174°08'W

The southernmost and last nunatak on the ridge forming the eastern wall of Zaneveld Glacier. Though not large, it is an important navigational landmark on the polar plateau in the vicinity of the head of Shackleton Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62), who made their last depot of food and fuel near the nunatak.

Last Hill 63°28'S, 57°05'W

Small hill, 350 m, with a rock ridge at its crest and a cliff at its N side, standing 4 mi SSW of Hope Bay and 2 mi E of the NE shore of Duse Bay on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably seen by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. First charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who so named it because it marks the last climb on the sledge route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay.

Latady Island 70°45'S, 74°35'W

Low ice-covered island, 35 mi long and more than 10 mi wide, lying 45 mi S of Charcot Island and W of Alexander Island. An ice-covered feature in this approximate position was seen from the air and described by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1929, but not recognized as an island or separately mapped. The island was first photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for William R. Latady, aerial photographer and navigator on the RARE flight.

Latady Mountains 74°45'S, 64°18'W

A group of mountains rising W of Gardner Inlet and between the Wetmore and Ketchum Glaciers, in SE Palmer Land. These mountains were discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and named for William Latady, aerial photographer with the expedition. Not: Cordón Namuncura.

Latham Peak 66°21'S, 51°48'E

Peak projecting through the icecap 16 mi SE of Cape Ann and 8 mi NW of Mount Marr. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Rt. Hon. Sir John Greig Latham, Minister for External Affairs in the Australian Government, 1931–34, and later Chief Justice of Australia.

Latino Peak 72°09'S, 167°33'E

A peak (2,290 m) situated 4 mi SSW of Mount Hazlett in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Terry L. Latino, USN, constructionman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Latorre, Isla: see Landrum Island 69°14'S, 68°20'W

La Torre, Pico: see Tower, The 62°13'S, 58°30'W

La Tour: see Tower, The 62°13'S, 58°30'W

Lattemand Bai: see Lallemand Fjord 67°05'S, 66°45'W

Laubeuf Fjord 67°20'S, 67°50'W

A sound, 25 mi long in a N-S direction and averaging 10 mi wide, lying between the east-central portion of Adelaide Island and the S portion of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Maxime Laubeuf, French marine engineer who supervised building the engine for the ship *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

Laudon, Mount 74°13'S, 64°03'W

A prominent mountain standing 7 mi N of Mount Crowell in the NW part of Guettard Range, in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas S. Laudon, geologist at Byrd Station, summer 1960–61, and member of the University of Wisconsin geological party to the Eights Station area, summer 1965–66.

Lauff Island 73°03'S, 126°08'W

A small island lying 2 mi north of Cape Dart, Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Bernard J. Lauff, USN, Commanding Officer of USS *Glacier* during Operation Deep Freeze, 1956–57.

Launch Channel 66°17'S, 110°30'E

The narrow body of water between Bailey Peninsula and Shirley Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN. The relatively shallow soundings in the channel restrict its use to smaller craft, suggesting the name.

Launches Beach: see Skua Beach 53°05'S, 73°41'E

Launch Rock 67°46'S, 68°56'W

Submerged rock lying SW of Glover Rocks, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC to commemorate the unnamed launch from RRS *John Biscoe* used by the Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this area in 1963.

Launoit, Mount 72°34'S, 31°27'E

Mountain, 2,470 m, between Mount Brouwer and Mount Imbert in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1958–59, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Count de Launoit, President of the BRUFINA Society which gave financial assistance to the expedition.

Laurens, Cape 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Cape which marks the NW extremity of Laurens Peninsula and Heard Island. The name was probably applied by Capt. Franklin F. Smith, of the American bark *Laurens*, who visited Heard Island in 1855–56 and who, with Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers, initiated sealing operations and longtime American sealer occupation of Heard Island. The name appears on a chart by the British expedition under Nares, which visited the island in the *Challenger* in 1874 and utilized the names then in use by the sealers. Not: Cape Cartwright, Cape Lawrence, Cape Lorenz.

Laurens Peninsula 53°00'S, 73°18'E

Rugged peninsula surmounted by several ice-covered peaks which forms the NW part of Heard Island. The name was applied by the

ANARE following their survey in 1948. It derives from the existing name Cape Laurens, applied for the NW extremity of this peninsula after the American bark *Laurens* which, under Capt. Franklin F. Smith, visited Heard Island in 1855–56 and assisted in initiating sealing operations there.

Laurie Island 60°44'S, 44°37'W

An irregularly-shaped island, 12.5 mi long in an E-W direction, being the easternmost of the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer. R.H. Laurie, Chartseller to the Admiralty, published a chart of the South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands, and the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula on Nov. 1, 1822, based on the exploration of Powell, Palmer and other sealers then in this area. The island was surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under W.S. Bruce. Not: Melville's Island.

Laurie Point 54°03'S, 37°59'W

The E extremity of a small island which lies close to shore and marks the S side of the entrance to Johan Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1956–57, and named by the UK-APC for A.H. Laurie, member of the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, in 1930–31, who also worked on the *William Scoresby* in 1929–30 and on *Discovery II* in 1930.

Lauritzen Bay 69°07'S, 156°50'E

A bay about 12 mi wide, occupied by bay ice and ice shell, indenting the coast between Cape Yevgenov and Coombes Ridge. The Matusевич Glacier Tongue joins Coombes Ridge in forming the W side of the bay. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of ANARE (*Magga Dan*) on Feb. 20, 1959. Named by ANCA for Knud Lauritzen, shipowner of Copenhagen, Denmark, owner of *Magga Dan* and other vessels used by ANARE since 1954.

Laussedat Heights 64°47'S, 62°30'W

A series of elevations extending eastward for 8 mi in the SW part of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Aimé Laussedat (1819–1907), French military engineer, the "father of photogrammetry," who pioneered the application of photography to survey from about 1851 onward.

Lautaro, Islote: see Låvebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W

An island 1 mi long, lying just W of Lemaire Island in Gerlache Strait. Probably first seen by the BelgAE (1897–99) under Gerlache. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1948–49) after the *Lautaro*, one of the Chilean expedition ships working in the area that season. Not: Isla Crámer, Isla Graciela, Isla Graziella, Isla Practicante Coloma.

Lauzanne Cove 65°05'S, 63°23'W

Cove 2 miles wide, lying immediately S of Guyou Islands on the S side of Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Stéphane Lauzanne, chief editor of the French newspaper *Le*

Matin, 1900–15. Not: Bahía Saint Lauxanne, Baie Saint Lauxanne.

Lavallee Peak 72°04'S, 164°56'E

A peak, 2,175 m, just NW of Gibraltar Peak in West Quartzite Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. David O. Lavallee, USN, biological diver at McMurdo Station, summers 1963–64, 1964–65 and 1966–67.

Lavallee Point 76°37'S, 159°50'E

The northernmost point of Shipton Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who reported that they named the point after Lieutenant Lavallee, U.S. Navy, who assisted in establishing the expedition in the Allan Hills.

Låvebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

Island, 95 m high, lying 0.7 mi E of South Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. The name was given by Norwegian whalers operating from Deception Island, and was in use as early as 1927. The name is descriptive, meaning literally "threshing floor bridge" or "barn bridge." Not: Islote Chaco, Islote Lautaro, Jon Islet, Låvebru Island.

Låvebru Island: see Låvebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

LaVergne Glacier 85°19'S, 170°45'W

A tributary glacier about 7 mi long, flowing E along the S slopes of Seabee Heights to enter Liv Glacier close SW of McKinley Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Cornelius B. de LaVergne, Deputy Commander of Antarctic Support Activity at McMurdo Station during USN Op DFrz 1961.

Lavett, Cape: see Lavett Bluff 53°11'S, 73°32'E

Lavett Bluff 53°11'S, 73°32'E

A rock bluff between Deacock Glacier and Fiftyone Glacier on the S side of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE and named "Cape Lavett" for Lt. John L. Lavett, RAN, one of the officers on HMAS *Labuan*, relief ship for the expedition. Further ANARE exploration led to revision of the name in 1964 to Lavett Bluff. Not: Cape Lavett.

Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W

Island 18 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying between Rabot and Watkins Islands in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named "Ile Nansen" after Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer. To avoid confusion with Nansen Island (q.v.) in Wilhelmina Bay, the UK-APC recommended in 1960 that the island be renamed for Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, French chemist who pioneered the study of metabolism. Not: Isla Mitre, Isla Serrano, Nansen Island.

Lavris Peak 76°49'S, 125°56'W

A snow-capped peak which rises to 2,745 m in the NE portion of Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for William C. Lavris, Meteorological Technician at Byrd Station, 1959.

Law, Roca: see Low Rock 62°17'S, 58°39'W

Law Dome 66°44'S, 112°50'E

A large ice dome which rises to 1,395 m directly south of Cape Poinsett. The feature was roughly mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The dome has been the subject of intensive glaciological and geophysical surveys by ANARE, 1962–65. Named by ANCA for Phillip G. Law, Director of the Antarctic Division, Australian Department of External Affairs, 1949–66.

Law Glacier 84°05'S, 161°00'E

A glacier about 10 in. wide between the S end of Queen Elizabeth Range and the MacAlpine Hills, gradually descending ENE from the polar plateau to Bowden Névé. Named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) for B.R. Law, Deputy-Chairman of the Ross Sea Committee.

Law Islands 67°15'S, 59°02'E

Group of small islands lying off the E end of Law Promontory, at the W side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn in 1956. So named by ANCA because of their proximity to Law Promontory.

Law Promontory 67°15'S, 58°47'E

A mainly ice-covered promontory 15 mi long, extending generally eastward from the coast at the NW side of Stefansson Bay. First mapped by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February, 1936. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Breidhovde (Broad Knoll). First visited by an ANARE party in 1956, and renamed by ANCA for Phillip Law, who flew over and photographed this feature in February 1954. Not: Breidhovde.

Lawrence, Cape: see Laurens, Cape 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Lawrence, Mount 67°51'S, 62°31'E

Peak, 1,230 m, just N of Mount Coates in the David Range of the Frammes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for J. Lawrence, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959.

Lawrence, Mount: see Lawrence Peaks 72°50'S, 166°20'E

Lawrence Channel 67°21'S, 67°35'W

A marine channel in Laubeuf Fjord, running N-S between Wyatt Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. Named by the UK-APC in 1984 after Capt. Stuart J. Lawrence, Master of the BAS ship *Bransfield* from 1974.

Lawrence Nunatak 84°50'S, 67°02'W

A nunatak, 1,540 m, standing 3 mi W of Snake Ridge along the ice escarpment that trends SW from the ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence E. Brown, surveyor at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

Lawrence Peaks 72°50'S, 166°20'E

A mountain complex of high peaks separating the Seafarer Glacier from the head of the Mariner Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for the leader of the party, J.E.S. Lawrence. Not: Mount Lawrence.

Lawrie Glacier 66°04'S, 64°36'W

Glacier flowing into the head of Barilari Bay between Mount Genecand and Mezzo Buttress, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Robert Lawrie, English alpine and polar equipment specialist.

Laws Glacier 60°38'S, 45°38'W

A confluent glacier system which flows into Marshall Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Richard M. Laws of the FIDS, leader and biologist at Signy Island base in 1948 and 1949, and at South Georgia in 1951.

Lawson Aiguilles 67°50'S, 66°15'E

A line of sharp peaks in the S part of Mount Rivett, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Peaks in this group were included in ANARE surveys of 1962 and 1967. Named by ANCA for E.J. Lawson, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station who assisted with the survey work in 1967.

Lawson Nunatak 67°56'S, 62°51'E

A small tooth-like nunatak lying 2 mi SE of Branson Nunatak in the Masson Range of the Frammes Mountains. The feature was fixed by intersection from trigonometrical stations by ANARE in 1968. Named by ANCA for E.J. Lawson, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, who assisted with the survey work in 1967.

Lawson Nunataks 70°47'S, 159°45'E

A line of nunataks about 4 mi long, located 4 mi SW of Keim Peak in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald J. Lawson, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Lawson Peak 66°11'S, 65°36'W

Peak 3.5 mi SE of Cape Evensen on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Arnold Lawson (1867–1947), English ophthalmic surgeon whose work in tinted glass contributed to improvements in the protective qualities of snow goggles. The peak is a prominent landmark when seen from the southwest.

Lawther Knoll 54°29'S, 37°03'W

A rounded, scree-covered hill (315 m) in eastern Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for BAS geologist Eric G. Lawther who worked on the island, 1972–73.

Lay-brother Rock 60°34'S, 46°13'W

Rock 2 mi SW of Despair Rocks and 7 mi NW of Route Point, off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933. Not: Roca Monigote.

Layman Peak 84°51'S, 179°35'E

A peak, 2,560 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Bellows and 4 mi N of McIntyre Promontory, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Cray in 1957–58. Named by Cray for Frank Layman, mechanic of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) and Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59).

Lázara, Cape 64°20'S, 56°55'W

The northernmost point of Snow Hill Island. The cape was named "Cabo Costa Lázara" by the command of the Argentine ship *Chiriguano* of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1953–54, after Teniente (Lt.) Costa Lázara, an Argentine navy pilot who was killed in a flying accident at the Espora Naval Air Base. Not: Cabo Costa Lázara.

Lazareva, Shel'fovyy Lednik: see Lazarev Ice Shelf 69°37'S, 14°45'E

Lazarev Bay 69°20'S, 72°00'W

Rectangular bay, 15 mi long and 13 mi wide, between Alexander Island and Rothschild Island and bounded on the S by ice shelf joining the two islands. The N coast of Alexander Island was first seen from a great distance by the Russian expedition of 1821 under Bellingshausen. The bay was first mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. Mikhail P. Lazarev (1788–1851), second-in-command of the Russian expedition and commander of the sloop *Mirnyy*.

Lazarev Ice Shelf 69°37'S, 14°45'E

That part of the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land between Leningradskiy Island and Verblyud Island. It is about 50 mi long. First photographed from the air and mapped by the GerAE, 1938–39. Explored and mapped by the SovAE in 1959, and named for Lt. (later Admiral) Mikhail P. Lazarev, commander of the sloop *Mirnyy*. Not: Shel'fovyy Lednik Lazareva.

Lazarev Mountains 69°32'S, 157°20'E

A chain of mountains along the west side of Matusевич Glacier southward of Eld Peak, about 25 mi long. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1957–58) and ANARE (1959). Named by the Soviet expedition after Lt. M.P. Lazarev, commander of the sloop *Mirnyy* of the Bellingshausen expedition (1819–21). Not: Jacka Mountains.

Leach Nunatak 77°36'S, 146°25'W

A nunatak 4 mi WSW of Mount Ronne in the Haines Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Edwin B. Leach, aviation electronics technician, USN, Williams Field Division Chief responsible for maintenance of electronic equipment on all aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967.

Leafvein Gulch 57°06'S, 26°46'W

A valley 0.5 mi long with intensely gullied flanks, draining the NE part of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. Its lower end lies SW of Braces Point on the E coast of the island. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 derives from the pattern of the gullies which recall the radiating veins of a leaf.

League Island: see League Rock 67°46'S, 69°04'W

League Rock 67°46'S, 69°04'W

Distinctive rounded rock lying SW of Box Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1962–63. So named by the UK-APC because the rock lies one league distant from Adelaide station. Not: League Island.

Leah Ridge 70°13'S, 65°00'E

A rock ridge located 1 mi NW of Dawson Nunatak and 5 mi SE of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The feature was intersected by an ANARE survey party in November 1966 and climbed by the party in December 1966. So named by ANCA because "Leah" was the code word used at Mawson Station to identify the survey party.

Leahy, Cape 73°43'S, 119°00'W

An ice-covered cape which marks the N extremity of Duncan Peninsula, Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from the air on Jan. 24, 1947, by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by R. Adm. Byrd for Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, who, as naval advisor to the President at the time of Operation Highjump, assisted materially at the high-level planning and authorization stages.

Léal, Cerro: see Léal Bluff 63°53'S, 57°35'W

Lealand Bluff 67°27'S, 59°33'E

High rounded bluff at the SW corner of William Scoresby Bay in the E part of Enderby Land. Named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* who charted this area in 1936.

Léal Bluff 63°53'S, 57°35'W

A rounded bluff rising to 485 m, 2 mi inland from Cape Lamb in the SW part of Vega Island. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition after Mayor Jorge Léal, deputy leader at the Argentine station "Esperanza" in 1947. Not: Cerro Léal, Cerro Rodríguez Argumedo.

Leander Glacier 71°56'S, 167°41'E

A tributary glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, draining the area W of Mount Black Prince and flowing S between Shadow Bluff and McGregor Range to enter Tucker Glacier. Partially surveyed by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which also observed upper parts of the glacier from Mount Midnight and Mount Shadow. Named by NZGSAE for the light cruiser HMNZS *Leander* which served in World War II, 1939–45.

Leap Year Glacier 71°42'S, 164°15'E

A tributary glacier between Molar Massif and Mount Stirling in the Bowers Mountains, draining SE into Black Glacier. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, as party members arrived here in the new year of 1964 after climbing out of the Sledgers Glacier.

Lear Spire 78°05'S, 161°30'E

A distinctive pointed spire rising to 2,470 m, 3 mi S of Ugolini Peak, Colwell Massif, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after D'Ann Figard Lear, USGS, librarian for the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) library (Reston, VA), which holds an extensive collection of Antarctic photography, maps, and geodetic control data.

Leay Glacier 65°10'S, 63°57'W

Glacier flowing NW into Girard Bay to the W of Hotine Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC for Petra Leay Searle of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, who has contributed to the work of mapping the Antarctic Peninsula area.

Le Bland, Cape: see Leblond, Cape 66°04'S, 66°36'W

Leblond, Cape 66°04'S, 66°36'W

Cape forming the N end of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for the President of the Norman Geographical Society at Rouen. Not: Cape Le Bland.

Lechner, Mount 83°14'S, 50°55'W

A prominent mountain, 2,030 m, surmounting the SW end of Saratoga Table in the Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Ralph C. Lechner, USA, airlift coordinator on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964–66.

Leckie, Mount 70°26'S, 66°00'E

A roughly circular outcrop about 3 mi E of Martin Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Visited by the ANARE southern party (1956–57). Named for Squadron Leader D.W. Leckie, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1956.

Leckie Range 67°55'S, 56°27'E

Group of peaks 50 mi S of Edward VIII Bay. The individual peaks were first shown on a 1947 Norwegian whalers chart by H.E. Hansen. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader Douglas Leckie, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1956, and who piloted the Auster aircraft from which Phillip Law sighted and plotted these peaks.

Lecoite, Mount 83°09'S, 161°09'E

A conspicuous mountain, 3,620 m, located 3 mi NW of Mount Rabot in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for Lt. Georges Lecoite, who was second in command of the BelgAE (1897–99) under Gerlache.

Lecoite Island 64°16'S, 62°03'W

An elongated island, 4 mi long and 700 m high, separated from the E coast of Brabant Island by Pampa Passage, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first roughly surveyed by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99, which gave the name Cape Kaiser to its northern extremity. The island was surveyed and photographed by several British expeditions, 1955–58, and was named by them for Georges Lecoite, second-in-command and surveyor of the Belgian expedition which was responsible for the first survey of Gerlache Strait. Not: Isla Alice, Isla Kaiser.

Le Couteur Glacier 84°42'S, 170°30'W

A glacier, 15 mi long, which drains the NW slopes of Mount Hall and Mount Daniel and flows N along the W side of Lillie Range to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for P.C. Le Couteur, geologist with the N.Z. Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition, 1962–63.

Le Couteur Peak 72°09'S, 165°59'E

A peak between Cirque and Omega Peaks, in the N part of Millen Range. Named by the Southern Party of the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for P.C. Le Couteur, geologist with this party.

Lecroix, Mount: see Lacroix, Mount 65°03'S, 63°58'W

Lécuyer Point 64°50'S, 63°30'W

Point which forms the S side of the entrance to the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05.

Leda Ridge 70°52'S, 68°32'W

A ridge running NE-SW on the W side of Ganymede Heights, E of Jupiter Glacier, in E Alexander Island. The ridge was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and was mapped from the photographs by FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Leda, a satellite of Jupiter, in association with Jupiter Glacier.

Ledda Bay 74°23'S, 131°20'W

A shallow embayment or bight, 12 mi long, in the N side of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the USS *Glacier* (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Named for R.J. Ledda, QM3, USN, quartermaster aboard the *Glacier* on the cruise in which the bay was discovered.

Lednikovaya, Bukhta: see Lednikov Bay 66°34'S, 92°22'E

Lednikov Bay 66°34'S, 92°22'E

Small bay just W of McDonald Bay on the coast of Antarctica. The bay was mapped in 1955 from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956 and named Bukhta Lednikovaya (glacier bay), probably because of its location at the terminus of a small glacier. Not: Bukhta Lednikovaya, Glacial Bay.

Lee, Mount 71°33'S, 74°05'W

A mountain rising to 590 m in central Harris Peninsula, Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly mapped by the RARE, 1947–48, and named by Ronne after R. Admiral Paul F. Lee, USN, Chief of the Office of Naval Research who, appreciating the significance of the scientific program, authorized Naval support for the expedition. Remapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960; remapped by USGS from U.S. Navy air photos, 1967–68, and Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Not: Mount Paul Lee.

Leech, Mount 72°05'S, 99°59'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, standing 5 mi NW of Mount Hubbard in Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Leech, entomologist who participated in a USARP airborne insect program in the Ross, Amundsen and Bellingshausen Sea areas in the 1959–60 season.

Lee Island 67°35'S, 62°52'E

Island just W of Teyssier Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for R.T. Lee, diesel mechanic at nearby Mawson station in 1957.

Lee Islands: see Outer Lee Island 54°02'S, 37°14'W

Lee Islands: see Inner Lee Island 54°02'S, 37°16'W

Leek, Mount 75°49'S, 68°31'W

A mountain standing W of Spear Glacier in the NE part of the Hauberg Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. First observed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Gouke M. Leek, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Lee Lake 77°02'S, 162°08'E

A small lake at the SE corner of Redcliff Nunatak on the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Redcliff Nunatak projects as

a rounded mound of granite 300 m above the glacier surface. The ice is piled up on the W side and sweeps around the N and S sides to the lee side, where it is much lower, and where this lake has formed from meltwater. Given this descriptive name by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of BrAE, 1910–13.

Lee Nunatak 71°01'S, 159°58'E

A nunatak (1,920 m) 4 mi NW of Penserose Bluff in the NW part of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Chun Chi Lee, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Lee Peak 86°25'S, 151°35'W

A peak along the W side of Scott Glacier, 3 mi N of Mount Denauro, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Frank P. Lee, photographer on aerial flights in Antarctica during USN OpDFrz 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Leeson Point 58°24'S, 26°14'W

Conspicuous ice-covered coastal feature forming the NE corner of Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Lt. John Leeson, RN, Senior Pilot in HMS *Protector's* ship's flight during survey of these islands in 1964.

LeFeuvre Scarp 69°21'S, 63°18'W

An irregular cliff-like elevation (750 m) situated 11 mi W of Cape Reichelderfer on the E side of Palmer Land. It marks the N side of the divide between Bingham Glacier and a smaller unnamed glacier next northward. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, the USAS in 1940, and the RARE in 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC in 1962 after Charles F. LeFeuvre, radio operator at Brunt Ice Shelf in 1956, Signy Island in 1959, and Horseshoe and Stonington Islands in 1960.

Lefèvre Point: see Lefèvre-Utile Point 64°50'S, 63°31'W

Lefèvre-Utile Point 64°50'S, 63°31'W

A point 1 mi W of Curie Point along the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE (1903–05) under Jean B. Charcot. Not: Lefèvre Point.

Legoupil, Cape 63°19'S, 57°54'W

Cape at the NE side of the entrance to Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, terminating in Schmidt Peninsula (q.v.). Discovered by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named for artist Ernest Goupil, who died on the expedition. The incorrect form Legoupil has been used so extensively that in this special case it is accepted. Not: Cape Goupil.

Legru Bay 62°10'S, 58°12'W

Bay 2 mi wide, indenting the S coast of King George Island immediately NE of Martins Head, in the South Shetland Islands. In 1908–10, the FrAE under Charcot applied the name "Cap Legru" to a feature which has now been identified as Martins Head. As the latter has priority, Charcot's name has been transferred to the feature now described in order to retain it in the area in which it was originally given.

Leguillou, Cape 63°32'S, 59°50'W

Point which forms the N tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Charted by a French expedition under Capt.

Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named by him for Élie Le Guillou, a surgeon on the expedition ship *Zélée*. The name form approved is in agreement with the charts of the d'Urville expedition and has been consistently used since that time.

Lehaie, Cape: see Lehaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W

Lehaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W

The SW point of Hulot Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named after Monsieur Houzeau de Lehage [sic], a supporter of the expedition. The FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, charted the point, substantially modifying its earlier cartographic representation. Not: Cap Houzeau de Lehaie, Cape Houzeau de Lehay, Cape Lehaie.

Le Hâvre, Massif: see Havre Mountains 69°08'S, 71°40'W

Lehrke Bay: see Lehrke Inlet 70°49'S, 61°45'W

Lehrke Inlet 70°49'S, 61°45'W

Ice-filled inlet, 8 mi wide, which recedes SW for 17 mi between Cape Boggs and Cape Sharbonneau, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast on land and from the air in 1940. Named for Lester Lehrke, boatswain's mate of the *Bear*, one of the expedition ships, and sailmaker of the East Base. Not: Lehrke Bay

Leigh Hunt Glacier 85°00'S, 174°10'E

A glacier, 7 mi long, flowing NNW to enter Brandau Glacier just W of Hare Peak. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for A. Leigh Hunt, founder and first chairman of the New Zealand Antarctic Society.

Leininger Peak 70°34'S, 62°15'W

Peak, 1,135 m, standing at the N side of the base of Eielson Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, and charted in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. Named by Ronne for Cdr. Joseph A. Leininger, USNR, who devised the plans for the loading of cargo and the alterations on the expedition ship.

Leipzig Island: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Leister Peak 75°09'S, 113°54'W

A peak 3 mi N of Early Bluff in the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Geoffrey L. Leister, biologist with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1966–67.

Leitch Massif 71°55'S, 164°36'E

A mountain massif that forms the northern part of West Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for E.C. Leitch, geologist with this party.

Leith Cove 64°52'S, 62°50'W

Cove in the NE part of Paradise Harbor, along the W coast of Graham Land. Probably named by whalers operating in this vicinity. Leith, Scotland, is the home of Salvesen and Co., whalers. Not: Leith Harbor.

Leith Harbor 54°08'S, 36°41'W

The northernmost of three harbors in the W side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Named in about 1912 by Salvesen and Co.,

whalers of Leith, Scotland, operators of the whaling station at the head of the harbor.

Leith Harbor: see Inverleith Harbor 64°32'S, 63°00'W

Leith Harbor: see Leith Cove 64°52'S, 62°50'W

Lekander Nunatak 85°04'S, 64°29'W

A nunatak, 1,815 m, standing along the SW edge of Mackin Table, 2 mi NE of Bessinger Nunatak, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bryant A. Lekander, cook at South Pole Station, winter 1960.

Leland, Mount 77°16'S, 161°18'E

Rock peak 1 mi W of Victoria Upper Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Bainbridge B. Leland, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Burton Island* during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Lemaire Channel 65°04'S, 63°57'W

Channel about 7 mi long and averaging about 1 mi wide, extending in a NE-SW direction from Splitwind Island and False Cape Renard to Roullin Point and Cape Cloos, and separating Booth Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Traversed in December 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, and named by him for Charles Lemaire, Belgian explorer of the Congo. Not: Lemaire Strait.

Lemaire Island 64°49'S, 62°57'W

Island 4.5 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying 1 mi W of Duthiers Point off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named it for Charles Lemaire.

Lemaire Point: see Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

Lemaire Strait: see Lemaire Channel 65°04'S, 63°57'W

Lemanis Valley 80°01'S, 155°50'E

A partly ice-free valley intruded at the entrance by a lobe of ice from Hatherton Glacier, lying between Ituna Valley and Lindum Valley and 7 mi WNW of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Lemanis is an old Roman place name for Lymn in England.

Le Marais 66°46'S, 141°34'E

Small area, mainly ice-covered but bounded by several rock exposures, forming part of the peninsula behind Cape Découverte. Charted and named in 1951 by the FrAE. The name derives from the muddy pools of melting water which form there during periods of summer thaw, "le marais" being French for marsh.

Lemasters Bluff 73°20'S, 162°12'E

A rock bluff at the E extremity of the Lichen Hills in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Max E. Lemasters, USN, air operations officer at McMurdo Station, 1967.

LeMasurier, Mount 75°27'S, 139°39'W

An ice-free coastal mountain which rises to more than 800 m between Mount Vance and Mount Langway, in the central part of the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was

discovered and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Wesley E. LeMasurier, geologist with Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967–68.

LeMay Range 70°55'S, 69°20'W

Mountain range 40 mi long with peaks rising to 2,000 m, extending in a NW-SE direction from Snick Pass to Uranus Glacier in central Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and the N and E portions mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Resighted from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and named by Ronne for Gen. Curtis LeMay, Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development of the then USAAF, which furnished equipment for the expedition. Remapped in detail from RARE photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Army Range, United States Army Range.

Lena, Zaliv: see Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

Lena Bay: see Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

Lena Passage 66°34'S, 92°58'E

Passage 0.5 mi wide between the SW part of the Haswell Islands and Vetrov Hill on the coast of Antarctica. Mapped by the Soviet expedition (1956), who named it for the ship *Lena*.

Lenfant Bluff 70°22'S, 160°03'E

A rock bluff marking the S side of the mouth of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Claude J.M. Lenfant, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Lengua, Punta: see Spit Point 62°32'S, 59°48'W

Lengua, Punta: see Demon Point 57°03'S, 26°40'W

Lengua Norte, Punta: see North Spit 62°13'S, 58°49'W

Lengua Sur, Punta: see South Spit 62°14'S, 58°48'W

Lenie Passage 64°44'S, 64°23'W

A NW-SE passage 1 mi wide between the Gossler Islands and Joubin Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN for Pieter J. Lenie, Master of the R.V. *Hero* in 1972–73 and 1973–74. Lenie is believed to be first to navigate and carry out sounding of this passage, in the *Hero* in Jan.-Feb. 1973.

Leningradskiy Bay 70°00'S, 12°30'E

An indentation in the ice shelf fringing Queen Maud Land immediately W of Lazarev Ice Shelf. Leningradskiy Island is at the head of the bay. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named by them for the city of Leningrad.

Leningradskiy Island 70°08'S, 12°50'E

An ice-covered island situated at the head of Leningradskiy Bay at the W margin of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The feature rises nearly 100 m above the general level of the ice shelf which surrounds all but the N side. Discovered and mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named in association with Leningradskiy Bay.

Leniz Point 64°54'S, 63°05'W

The N extremity of the small peninsula on which Mount Banck stands, lying 1 mile S of Byrde Island on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who made a landing here on February 10, 1898. The toponym appears on a

Lennox-King Glacier

Chilean government chart of 1951 and is for the chief stoker Clorindo Leniz Gallejo, on board the tender *Yelcho* which rescued the crew of the *Endurance* from Elephant Island in August 1916. Not: Barbaro Point.

Lennox-King Glacier 83°25'S, 168°00'E

A large valley glacier, about 40 mi long, draining Bowden Névé and flowing NE between the Holland and Queen Alexandra Ranges to enter Richards Inlet, Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for Lt. Cdr. James Lennox-King, RNZN, leader at Scott Base, 1960.

Lensen Glacier 72°18'S, 166°48'E

A tributary glacier that flows NE to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier just E of Mount Pearson, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for G.J. Lensen, a member of the NZGSAE, 1957–58, that worked in the Tucker Glacier area.

Lensink Peak 71°04'S, 65°25'E

The easternmost of a group of three peaks about 5 mi SE of Husky Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for W.H. Lensink, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Lens Peak 66°08'S, 65°24'W

Peak at the S side of Holtedahl Bay just E of Conway Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 from association with a group of features in the area commemorating pioneers of research on snow blindness and the design of snow goggles.

Lenton Bluff 79°00'S, 28°13'W

Rock bluff on the N side of the mouth of Jeffries Glacier in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Ralph A. Lenton, deputy leader of the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56 and carpenter and radio operator with the transpolar party in 1956–58.

Lenton Point 60°44'S, 45°37'W

The SW extremity of a small, rocky peninsula in Clowes Bay on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Ralph A. Lenton of the FIDS, radio operator at Signy Island base in 1948, who helped with the survey and biological work; subsequently at Admiralty Bay in 1949, and then leader at Deception Island in 1951, at Port Lockroy in 1952 and at the Argentine Islands in 1954.

Lentz Buttress 85°40'S, 127°36'W

A prominent rock bluff 5 mi ENE of Faure Peak, rising to 2,800 m and forming a projection along the N side of the Wisconsin Plateau of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Malcolm W. Lentz, USN, officer in charge of the South Pole Station winter party, 1962.

Leo, Mount 69°29'S, 67°00'W

An isolated mountain (1,270 m) at the SE margin of Forster Ice Piedmont on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The mountain has steep rock cliffs on its S side. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, and resurveyed by FIDS, 1958. The name applied by UK-APC is

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suggestive of the shape of the feature, which resembles a recumbent lion.

León, Isla: see Lion Island 64°41'S, 63°08'W

León, Seno: see Lion Sound 64°40'S, 63°09'W

Leonardo Glacier 64°42'S, 61°58'W

Glacier flowing into Wilhelmina Bay between Sadler and Cafe Points, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), artist, musician, architect and first aeronautical scientist.

Leon Head 54°33'S, 36°29'W

Prominent rocky headland, 880 m, forming the S side of the mouth of Brøgger Glacier and the SE side of the entrance to Undine South Harbor, on the S coast of South Georgia. The headland was roughly charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. Named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951–52, for the Spanish vessel *Leon*, which sighted South Georgia in 1756.

Léonie Island 67°36'S, 68°21'W

Largest and westernmost of the Léonie Islands, 1 mi in diameter and 455 m high, lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay along the SE side of Adelaide Island. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Léonie Islands 67°36'S, 68°17'W

Group of small islands lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay along the SE side of Adelaide Island. The FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, discovered these islands and gave the name Léonie to the largest island. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, extended the coverage of the name to the entire group.

Leopard Island 65°15'S, 64°18'W

Island 0.2 mi long, lying 0.2 mi W of the SW end of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Isla Leopardo.

Leopardo, Bajo: see Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopardo, Bajofondo: see Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopardo, Isla: see Leopard Island 65°15'S, 64°18'W

Leopardo Marino, Fiordo: see Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W

Leopardo Marino, Manchón: see Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between the western extremity of the West Ice Shelf, in 81°24'E, and Cape Penck, in 87°43'E. Discovered and explored in an airplane flight from the Norwegian ship *Thorshavn*, January 17, 1934, by Lt. Alf Gunnestad and Capt. Nils Larsen. Named by Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate and leader of the expedition, for King Leopold and Queen Astrid of Belgium. Not: King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast, King Leopold and Queen Astrid Land, Kong Leopold og Dronning Astrid Land.

Leopold Coast: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Lepanto, Mount 72°44'S, 168°27'E

A major peak, 2,910 m, situated 2 mi SE of Mount Freeman in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, after the Battle of Lepanto of 1571. One of a group of associated names in this area given by NZGSAE.

Lapeyrère, Baie de: see Lapeyrère Bay 64°23'S, 63°15'W

Lepley Nunatak 73°07'S, 90°23'W

A small conspicuous rocky nunatak 2 mi SW of Dentler Island, lying near the inner part and E end of Abbot Ice Shelf. First sighted on Feb. 9, 1961 from helicopters of the USS *Glacier* and *Staten Island*. Named by US-ACAN for Larry K. Lepley, oceanographer of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, who with three others was marooned at this nunatak, Feb. 12–15, 1961, by a severe wind and snowstorm.

Le Poing, Cerro: see Admiralen Peak 62°06'S, 58°30'W

Le Poing: see Wegger Peak 62°06'S, 58°31'W

Leppard Glacier 65°58'S, 62°30'W

A large valley glacier draining E into Scar Inlet, to the N of Ishmael Peak, on the E coast of Graham Land. First seen from the air and photographed in part by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. The glacier was surveyed by FIDS in 1955. It is now clear that, on the photographic evidence of his outward flight, Wilkins gave the name "Crane Channel" to this glacier, and that on his return flight he photographed what is now accepted as Crane Glacier (q.v.), perhaps thinking that it was the same feature. Since Crane Glacier has been retained for the northern of these glaciers photographed by Wilkins, the UK-APC has named this feature for Norman A.G. Leppard, assistant surveyor with FIDS, who surveyed this area in 1955.

Lepus, Mount 70°40'S, 67°10'W

A large rocky massif separated into two distinct sections by a deep saddle. Located between Millett and Bertram Glaciers, about 10 mi E of Wade Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Lepus.

Lerche, Kap: see Erratic Point 53°04'S, 73°22'E

Lerchenfeld Glacier 77°55'S, 34°15'W

A glacier flowing in a west-northwesterly direction between Bertram Nunatak and Littlewood Nunataks. It coalesces with the southern flank of Schweitzer Glacier before the combined flow discharges into the head of Vahsel Bay. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for Count Hugo von und zu Lerchenfeld-Köfering, supporter of the expedition. Not: Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher.

LeResche, Mount 71°31'S, 166°17'E

Prominent mountain (2,040 m) at the extreme N end of Homerun Range in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. LeResche, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Leroux Bay 65°36'S, 64°16'W

Bay 9 mi long in a NW-SE direction and averaging 5 mi wide, between Nuñez Point and the narrow peninsula surmounted by Magnier Peaks, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Commander

Leroux, Argentine Navy. More accurately delineated by the BGLE in 1935.

LeSchack, Mount 85°25'S, 124°00'W

A distinctive flat-topped mountain, 2,265 m, standing on the N side of Perkins Canyon in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Leonard A. LeSchack, traverse seismologist, Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Les Dents 68°57'S, 70°58'W

Conspicuous landmark consisting of four toothlike peaks, uniform in height and rising to c. 1,500 m between Mount Bayonne and Mount Paris, in the N part of Alexander Island. First roughly mapped and named "Les Dents" (the teeth) by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Further mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Aguas Los Dientes, Los Dientes, The Needles.

Leskov Island 56°40'S, 28°10'W

Island less than 1 mi long, lying 30 mi W of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it for the third lieutenant on the expedition ship *Vostok*.

Leskov Island 66°36'S, 85°10'E

Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf, rising to 185 m, 6 mi NW of Mikhaylov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it for Lt. A. Leskov of the sloop *Vostok* on the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

Leslie Hill 62°34'S, 60°12'W

Hill lying northward of Mount Bowles in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for David Leslie, Master of the American brig *Gleaner*, a whaler from New Bedford, MA, which was diverted to sealing in 1820–21 in the South Shetland Islands, following the discovery of this group.

Leslie Peak 68°00'S, 56°30'E

A rock outcrop with a conical peak at its S end, about 5 mi S of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Leslie Miller, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

Lesser Antarctica: see West Antarctica 79°00'S, 100°00'W

Lesser Mackellar Island 66°58'S, 142°39'E

A small island immediately NE of Greater Mackellar Island in the Mackellar Islands, lying 2 mi N of Cape Denison in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered and named by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson. The name is indicative of the size of the feature in relation to Greater Mackellar Island.

Lester Cove 64°54'S, 62°36'W

Cove forming the southernmost part of Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Maxime C. Lester (1891–1957), who, with T.W. Bagshawe, wintered at nearby Waterboat Point in 1921.

Lester Peak 79°49'S, 83°42'W

A prominent snow-free peak at the S side of Hyde Glacier in the Edson Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lester A. Johnson, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Les Waifs: see Waifs, The 64°33'S, 62°42'W

Lettau Peak 77°57'S, 162°30'E

A triangular peak (2,455 m) 1 mi WNW of Fogle Peak in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Bernhard Lettau, Program Manager for Polar Ocean and Climate Sciences in the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1976.

Letten, Mount 66°55'S, 51°03'E

Mountain 1 mi S of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for W.H. Letten, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31.

Levack, Mount 78°18'S, 85°05'W

Mountain (2,670 m) located 13 mi E of Mount Ostenso in the central part of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Herbert T. Levack, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Levanevskogo, Gora: see Skeidsberget Hill 72°06'S, 11°25'E

Levassor Nunatak 63°40'S, 58°07'W

A conspicuous horseshoe-shaped nunatak 1 mi inland in the middle of Cugnot Ice Piedmont, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Emile Levassor (1844–97), French engineer, who in 1891 was jointly responsible with R. Panhard for a motor car design which originated the principles on which most subsequent developments were based. Not: Cerro Gancedo.

Le Vaux Peak 76°40'S, 125°43'W

A small peak on the east side of the crater rim of Mount Cumming in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Howard A. Le Vaux, auroral physicist at Byrd Station, 1959, and a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1959–60.

Level Valley 77°59'S, 161°08'E

A distinctive ice-free valley which descends northeastward from the Pivot Peak cirque, in Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. A surveyors level is an instrument designed primarily to furnish a horizontal line of sight.

Leverett Glacier 85°38'S, 147°35'W

A glacier about 50 mi long and 3 to 4 mi wide, draining northward from the Watson Escarpment, between the California and Stanford Plateaus, and then trending WNW between Tapley Mountains and Harold Byrd Mountains to terminate at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf close E of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by him for Frank Leverett, eminent geologist at the University of

Michigan and authority on glacial geology of the central United States.

Lever Glacier 65°30'S, 63°40'W

Glacier, 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and at least 6 mi long, flowing WNW, then WSW into the head of the N arm of Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE. Resurveyed in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named in 1954 for William H. Lever, 2nd Viscount Leverhulme of the Western Isles, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Levick, Mount 74°08'S, 163°10'E

A prominent mountain, 2,390 m, standing at the NW side of Tourmaline Plateau in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for G. Murray Levick, surgeon with the expedition and a member of the Northern Party.

Levi Peak 84°08'S, 165°06'E

A rock peak 2 mi NW of Mount Stanley, at the western edge of Grindley Plateau. Named by US-ACAN for Gene S. Levi, meteorologist at Hallett Station, winter 1963, and 1964–65 summer season.

Levy Island 66°20'S, 66°35'W

An isolated snow-covered island in Crystal Sound, about 7.5 mi E of Gagge Point, Lavoisier Island. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Henri H. Levy, American physical chemist who, with S.W. Peterson, determined the location of the hydrogen atoms in ice by neutron diffraction, in 1957.

Lewald Glacier 54°45'S, 35°52'W

Small glacier 3 mi W of Cape Vahsel, flowing northward to the coast at the E end of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, for Theodor Lewald, Ministerialdirektor im Reichsamt des Innern, Germany, who took an active interest in the expedition.

Lewandowski Point 75°36'S, 162°13'E

A rugged, partially ice-free point on the Victoria Land coast, marking the S side of the mouth of Clarke Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Lewandowski, USN, Chief Construction Electrician at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Lewis, Cape 66°30'S, 124°30'E

An ice-covered cape at the W side of Maury Bay. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Thomas Lewis, crew member on the sloop *Peacock* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Lewis, Mount: see Lewis Chain 80°23'S, 26°50'W

Lewis Bay 77°22'S, 167°35'E

Bay indenting the N coast of Ross Island between Mount Bird and Cape Tennyson. Charted by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Capt. Price Lewis, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Staten Island* during USN OpDFrz 1959, and who in USN OpDFrz 1963 and 1964 was assistant chief

of staff and ship group commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Lewis Bluff 75°53'S, 140°36'W

A rock bluff located at the confluence of Paschal Glacier and White Glacier, 7 mi SE of Mount McCoy, in coastal Marie Byrd Land. The bluff was photographed from aircraft of USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped in detail by the USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Lewis, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1963.

Lewis Chain 80°23'S, 26°50'W

A chain of four rock nunataks on the W side of Gordon Glacier in the Shackleton Range. First mapped by the CTAE in 1957; photographed by U.S. Navy (trimetrogon aerial photography) in 1967. Named by UK-APC for Squadron Leader John H. Lewis, RAF, senior pilot of the RAF contingent of the CTAE, 1956–58. Not: Mount Lewis.

Lewis Cliff 84°17'S, 161°05'E

An irregular cliff, about 12 mi long, extending S from Mount Achnar along the W side of Walcott Névé. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Lewis, Aviation Electronics Technician, USN, who was injured during USN OpDFrz II, 1956–57.

Lewis Glacier 67°45'S, 65°40'W

The northerly of two glaciers flowing E into Seligman Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. It was charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for William Vaughan Lewis, British glaciologist and lecturer at the Dept. of Geography, Cambridge University.

Lewis Hill 63°51'S, 58°04'W

A hill (75 m) topped by three volcanic plugs, located 1 mi ENE of Stoneley Point on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following BAS geological work in the area after Mark P.D. Lewis, BAS field assistant in the area, 1982–83; Station Commander at Rothera, 1980–82, and Faraday, 1982–84.

Lewis Island 66°06'S, 134°22'E

A small rocky island rising to 30 m, marking the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for James B. Lewis, Passed Midshipman on the sloop *Peacock* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Lewis Island: see Tonkin Island 67°49'S, 65°03'W

Lewis Nunatak 85°40'S, 88°05'W

An isolated, mainly snow-covered nunatak located about 10 mi SE of the Davies Escarpment and 14 mi SW of Nolan Pillar, at the S end of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the area in 1960–61. Named for Charles R. Lewis, USGS geologist who worked from various U.S. vessels (*Wyandot*, *Glacier* and *Eastwind*) in conducting research in the McMurdo Sound region and in the Balaena Islands during the 1955–56 season.

Lewisohn Nunatak 77°38'S, 142°50'W

An isolated nunatak 10 mi SE of the Mackay Mountains, Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Walter P. Lewisohn, radio operator with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Lewis Pass 54°16'S, 36°30'W

A pass at c. 200 m at the head of Bore Valley, connecting it with Maidalen (valley) to the north, on Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Ronald Ian Lewis Smith, BAS plant ecologist from 1964 and Head, Plant Ecology and Environment Section, from 1974, who has carried out extensive botanical research in South Georgia, South Orkney Islands, and the Antarctic Peninsula during many summers and one winter.

Lewis Passage: see Lewis Sound 66°20'S, 67°00'W

Lewis Peaks 67°15'S, 67°30'W

Two prominent peaks, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi E of Day Island and surmounting the W part of Arrowsmith Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Flight Lt. John Lewis, pilot of the Auster airplane which was used from the *John Biscoe* for reconnaissance of ice conditions in Marguerite Bay in February 1950.

Lewis Point 69°54'S, 62°25'W

Point marked by rocky exposures on its N side and surmounted by an ice-covered dome, 510 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Anthony Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Col. Richard L. Lewis of the Army Quartermaster Corps, which furnished field equipment and clothing to the RARE for testing purposes.

Lewis Ridge 83°13'S, 167°35'E

A rugged, ice-covered ridge, 14 mi long, extending eastward from the Holland Range, between Morton and Hewitt Glaciers, and terminating at Richards Inlet. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. G.H. Lewis, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Burton Island* during USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Lewis Rocks 76°18'S, 145°21'W

An area of rock outcrops 3 mi in extent, at the SW foot of Mount June in the Phillips Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for John H. Lewis, geologist with the USARP Fosdick Mountains party, 1967–68.

Lewis Snowfield 71°25'S, 71°20'W

A low and undulating snowfield in southern Alexander Island, extending westward from the Walton Mountains to Beethoven Peninsula and northward from Bach Ice Shelf to Wilkins Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC for Ernest G. Lewis, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1971–74.

Lewis Sound 66°20'S, 67°00'W

A body of water running NW-SE between Lavoisier Island and Krogh Island to NE and Watkins Island to SW, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. In association with the names of pioneers in cold climate physiology grouped in this area, named "Lewis Passage" by UK-APC (1960) after Sir Thomas Lewis (1882–1945), English physiologist who investigated the responses of the blood vessels of the skin to environmental temperature; later renamed Lewis Sound as the feature does not provide safe passage for a ship. Not: Canal Arenales, Lewis Passage.

by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for A.R. Lillie, professor of geology at the University of Auckland.

Lilliput Nunataks 66°08'S, 62°40'W

Three nunataks, from 600 to 700 m high and trending SE-NW, located 3 mi N of Gulliver Nunatak on the E side of Graham Land. The nunataks are snow free on their SE sides. They were charted by FIDS and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. The name, from Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, means land of small people and was applied by UK-APC in association with Gulliver Nunatak.

Limburg Stirum, Mount 74°34'S, 31°19'E

Mountain, 2,350 m, standing on the E side of Norsk Polarinstittut Glacier and 1 mi N of Mount Boë in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Count Charles de Limburg Stirum, a patron of the expedition.

Limestone Valley 60°42'S, 45°37'W

A valley extending northwest from Cemetery Bay, Signy Island. The valley leads directly to Jane Col and serves as a route to the west coast of the island. So named by UK-APC because of an exposure of limestone in the cliff above the valley.

Límite, Roca: see Limit Rock 61°54'S, 57°39'W

Limit Rock 61°54'S, 57°39'W

A rock awash, lying 2 mi E of North Foreland, the NE cape of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and so named because it marks the E limit of foul ground surrounding North Foreland. Not: Roca Límite.

Limitrophe Island 64°48'S, 64°01'W

An oval-shaped island 0.5 mi long, lying directly E of Christine Island and 1 mi S of Anvers Island. A suggestive name given by Palmer Station personnel in 1972, because the island lies at the limit of normal field operations from the station.

Limpet Island 67°38'S, 68°18'W

The southernmost of the Léonie Islands, lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay, close off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. The Léonie Islands were discovered and first roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Limpet Island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the large number of limpet shells found there. Not: Islote Lapa.

Límpia, Punta: see Clarity Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Límpia, Punta: see Clear Point 54°08'S, 36°40'W

Linchpin Ice Rise 69°04'S, 67°27'W

A small ice rise NE of Miller Ice Rise, situated near the ice front of Wordie Ice Shelf on Fallières Coast. The feature was mapped from U.S. Landsat imagery, 1974–79. So named by UK-APC because the ice rise plays a key role in maintaining the position of the ice front, as observed in 1979.

Linck Nunataks 82°41'S, 104°12'W

A group of four small, ice-covered nunataks at the SE end of the Whitmore Mountains. Three of the nunataks are together and aligned while the fourth lies 2.5 mi distant. Visited and surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959 by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party. William H. Chapman, party surveyor, proposed the naming for M. Kerwin

Linck, Chief of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey.

Lincoln Ellsworth, Mount: see Ellsworth, Mount 85°45'S, 161°00'W

Lincoln Nunatak 67°27'S, 68°43'W

Snow-capped nunatak with a rocky W face, at the end of a ridge running westward from Mount Mangin on Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Flight Lt. Warren D. Lincoln, RAF, pilot with the BAS Aviation Unit based at Adelaide station in 1962–63.

Lincoyan, Punta: see Rey, Cape 66°36'S, 66°27'W

Lindenberg Island 64°55'S, 59°40'W

Circular island 0.5 mi in diameter, lying 11 mi N of Robertson Island and some 35 mi ENE of Cape Fairweather, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen in December 1893. Named by Larsen for a member of the firm of Woltereck and Robertson of Hamburg which sent him to the Antarctic. Not: Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf, Lindenberg Zuckerhut.

Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf: see Lindenberg Island 64°55'S, 59°40'W

Lindenberg Zuckerhut: see Lindenberg Island 64°55'S, 59°40'W

Linder Glacier 71°41'S, 163°03'E

A steep tributary glacier that drains the S slopes of Mount Bernstein and moves S to enter Hunter Glacier, in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Michael A. Linder, USNR, communications and administrative officer with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Linder Peak 79°52'S, 83°12'W

A somewhat lower but very imposing peak standing immediately S of Mount Dolence in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Harold W. Linder, geophysicist with the USARP Ross Ice Shelf party, 1961–62.

Lind Glacier 65°23'S, 64°01'W

Glacier flowing W from Alencar Peak into the S part of Collins Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for James Lind (1716–94), Scottish "founder of modern naval hygiene," who was the first to publish a convincing account of experimental work establishing the dietary cause and cure of scurvy, in 1755.

Lindley, Mount 81°46'S, 159°05'E

A mountain, 1,760 m, standing on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 4 mi N of Mount Hoskins. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lord Nathaniel Lindley, a member of the committee that made the final draft of instructions for the expedition.

Lindquist Nunatak: see Lindqvist Nunatak 80°39'S, 20°38'W

Lindqvist Island: see Lindqvist Nunatak 80°39'S, 20°38'W

Lindqvist Nunatak 80°39'S, 20°38'W

A nunatak 6 mi S of Chevreul Cliffs, rising to 1,470 m in the E part of Shotton Snowfield, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Frans W. Lindqvist (1862–1931), Swedish inventor of the Primus pressure stove in 1892. Not: Lindquist Nunatak, Lindqvist Island.

Lind Ridge 75°48'S, 132°33'W

A ridge forming the S wall of Coleman Glacier in the Ames Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Larry W. Lind, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69.

Lindsay, Cape: see Lindsey, Cape 61°06'S, 55°29'W

Lindsay Nunatak: see Syningen Nunatak 68°20'S, 59°09'E

Lindsay Peak 84°37'S, 163°32'E

A basalt peak, 3,210 m, standing 4 mi WNW of Blizzard Peak in the Marshall Mountains. Named by the Ohio State University party to Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67) for John Lindsay, geologist with the party.

Lindsay Reef 54°26'S, 3°29'E

A reef lying close north of Cape Meteor on the east side of Bouvetøya. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named by the Norwegians after Capt. James Lindsay, British whaler in command of the *Swan* who, in the company of Capt. Thomas Hopper with the *Otter*, sighted Bouvetøya in 1808. Not: Lindsayrevet.

Lindsayrevet: see Lindsay Reef 54°26'S, 3°29'E

Lindsey, Cape 61°06'S, 55°29'W

Cape which forms the W extremity of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on Powell's map published by Laurie in 1822. Not: Cape Lindsay.

Lindsey Islands 73°37'S, 103°18'W

A group of islands lying just off the NW tip of Canisteo Peninsula in Amundsen Sea. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Alton A. Lindsey, biologist with the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Lindstrøm Peak 86°18'S, 160°10'W

A peak, 2,640 m, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Kristensen on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Adolf H. Lindstrøm, cook for the land party at Framheim on Amundsen's expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's commemoration of "Mount A. Lindstrøm," a name applied in 1911 for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount A. Lindström.

Lindum Valley 80°03'S, 155°58'E

Ice-filled valley that opens northward to Hatherton Glacier, lying 5 mi WNW of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Lindum is an old Roman place name for present-day Lincoln.

Línea, Islotes: see Line Islands 67°56'S, 67°14'W

Line Glacier 72°59'S, 167°50'E

A glacier that drains the S part of the E slopes of Malta Plateau and flows E between Collins Peak and Mount Alberts into Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth Line, traverse engineer with the USARP glaciological party at Roosevelt Island, 1967–68.

Linehan Glacier 83°15'S, 162°41'E

A glacier, 11 mi long, flowing NE from Prince Andrew Plateau along the N side of Turnabout Ridge to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for French Daniel Linehan, who made seismic soundings of ice thickness from the USS *Atka*, 1954–55, and in the Ross Sea area, 1955–56.

Line Islands 67°56'S, 67°14'W

Small group of islands between Horseshoe Island and Camp Point, lying off the W side of Graham Land. First plotted by BGLE, 1934–37. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, is descriptive of the group which lies in a straight line. Not: Islotes Línea

Liniars, Punta: see Gaudin Point 65°05'S, 63°22'W

Link Island 63°16'S, 57°56'W

A small island at the outer (N) margin of the Duroch Islands, approximately 3 mi NW of Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula. The island was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, and called "Islote Sub-Teniente Ross" or "Islote Ross." Named by US-ACAN after David A. Link, field assistant with the University of Wisconsin (USARP) geological party during reconnaissance of this area, 1960–61, this name avoiding possible confusion with James Ross Island. Not: Islote Ross, Islote Sub-Teniente Ross.

Link Stack 65°36'S, 64°34'W

Rocky pillar at the NW end of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it was here that the 1957 winter surveys by FIDS from the Prospect Point station were linked with the 1957–58 summer surveys by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit.

Linnaeus Terrace 77°36'S, 161°05'E

A rock terrace on the N side of Oliver Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1970. The name was proposed to US-ACAN by E. Imre Friedmann, biologist, Florida State University, who established a USARP field camp on this terrace in December 1980 for the study of microbial flora living in rocks. Named after Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné, 1707–78), Swedish botanist, the first to enunciate the principles for defining genera and species and to adhere to a uniform use of the binomial system for naming plants and animals.

Linn Mesa 73°32'S, 163°20'E

A small mesa located 3 mi S of Chisholm Hills in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Paul E. Linn, USN, utilitiesman at McMurdo Station in 1963 and 1967.

Linnormegget Hill 72°08'S, 14°27'E

A rock hill 3 mi S of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and

air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Linnormegget (the dragon's egg). Not: Gora Barkhan.

Linnormen Hills 72°04'S, 14°33'E

Hills extending SW-NE. and rising close E of Skavlhø Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from survey and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Linnormen (the dragon).

Linsley Peninsula 72°03'S, 98°11'W

A broad, roughly rectangular ice-covered peninsula which protrudes into the S part of Murphy Inlet, northern Thurston Island, dividing the inlet into two arms at the head. The peninsula was first plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Richard G. Linsley, USN, pilot of LC-130 Hercules aircraft who made flights in support of the USARP geological party working at Thurston Island in the 1968–69 season.

Linton-Smith Nunataks 70°17'S, 72°45'E

A group of nunataks between Jennings Promontory and Reinbolt Hills on the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. First photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The position was fixed by intersection from Corry Rocks and Rubeli Bluff by ANARE surveyors in 1968. Named by ANCA for N. Linton-Smith, senior technical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf glaciological traverse in 1970.

Linwood Peak 77°36'S, 147°13'W

An isolated peak on Hershey Ridge, standing 14 mi W of Mount Ronne in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Linwood T. Miller, sailmaker with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Lion Island 64°41'S, 63°08'W

Island 1.5 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying off the E side of Anvers Island and 1 mi NE of Cape Astrup, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a map based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. The profile of the island suggests a reclining lion when viewed from the southwest. Not: Isla León.

Lion Island 66°39'S, 140°01'E

A small rocky island 0.2 mi NNE of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Surveyed and named by the FrAE (1949–51) under André Liotard. The name derives from the rock summit of the island which has the shape of a lion's head.

Lion Island 76°51'S, 162°33'E

A small island lying E of the mouth of Hunt Glacier in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Lion Sound 64°40'S, 63°09'W

Small passage between Lion Island and the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a map based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Named for its association with Lion Island. Not: Seno León.

Lions Rump 62°08'S, 58°07'W

Conspicuous headland forming the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and given this descriptive name in 1937 by DI

personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Cabo Anca de Leon, Cape Lion's Rump.

Lion's Rump, Cape: see Lions Rump 62°08'S, 58°07'W

Liotard, Mount 67°37'S, 68°34'W

Mountain having a conspicuous ice-covered peak, 2,225 m, standing midway between Mount Gaudry and Mount Ditte in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and first surveyed by the FrAE in 1909. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for André F. Liotard, French observer with the FIDS in 1947–48 and leader of the FrAE, 1949–51.

Liotard Glacier 66°37'S, 139°30'E

Channel glacier about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating in a small tongue about 4 mi W of Hélène Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for André-Frank Liotard, leader of the FrAE, 1949–51, whose group completed the initial survey of the coastal features as far westward as this glacier. Not: Ebba Glacier.

Liouville Point 65°10'S, 64°09'W

Point marking the NE end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for J. Liouville, asst. medical officer and zoologist of the expedition.

Lippert Peak 79°59'S, 81°56'W

A sharp pointed peak at the end of a ridge that extends W from Douglas Peaks into Horseshoe Valley, located 5 mi SE of Strong Peak (which this peak resembles) in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for George E. Lippert, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Lippman Island: see Lippmann Islands 65°30'S, 64°26'W

Lippmann Islands 65°30'S, 64°26'W

Group of small islands 2 mi in extent, lying close NW of Lahille Island off the W coast of Graham Land. Originally mapped as a single island by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Gabriel Lippmann, French physicist and Nobel Prize winner. Not: Lippman Island.

Lipps Island 64°46'S, 64°07'W

A small rocky island 0.2 mi W of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Jere H. Lipps, leader (1971–74) of the USARP team making studies of shallow water benthic foraminifera along Antarctic Peninsula, including this area.

Liptak, Mount 78°45'S, 84°54'W

A mountain over 3,000 m with twin summits, located 7 mi SE of Mount Craddock in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for L.H. Liptak, aviation machinist mate, USN, who served as plane captain on the first reconnaissance flights to this vicinity in January 1958.

Lira, Mount 67°52'S, 48°53'E

A mountain located 5 mi E of Condon Hills, in Enderby Land. The geology of this feature was investigated by the SovAE, 1961–62,

which called it “Gora Lira” (lyre mountain), probably because of its shape.

Lisboa Island 65°11'S, 64°11'W

The southwesternmost of the small islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Lishness Peak 78°53'S, 84°45'W

A peak (2,200 m) near the S end of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, rising at the E side of Nimitz Glacier, 1 mi SE of Wilson Peak. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Alton R. Lishness, radio operator on a USN R4D exploratory flight to this area on Jan. 28, 1958.

Lisicky, Mount 78°27'S, 162°05'E

A peak, 2,120 m, standing 7 mi NW of Mount Cocks in the Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Capt. Joseph F. Lisicky, USMC, maintenance officer for USN OpDFrz, 1960, who served several summers at McMurdo Station.

Lisignoli Bluff 82°31'S, 42°41'W

A rock bluff, 610 m, forming the N end of Schneider Hills in the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Cesar Augusto Lisignoli, Argentine glaciologist and scientific leader at Ellsworth Station, winter 1961.

Lister, Mount 78°04'S, 162°41'E

Massive mountain, 4,025 m, forming the highest point in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Lord Joseph Lister, President of the Royal Society, 1895–1900.

Lister Cove 62°30'S, 60°05'W

Cove lying midway between Williams Point and Edinburgh Hill along the NE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted and named by James Weddell in the brig *Jane* during the period 1820–23.

Lister Glacier 64°05'S, 62°19'W

Glacier 5 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing into Bouquet Bay just S of Duclaux Point on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Joseph Lister, First Baron Lister (1827–1912), English surgeon and founder of antiseptic surgery.

Lister Glacier 77°59'S, 163°05'E

Glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, draining NE from a large cirque immediately N of Mount Lister. It derives its name from Mount Lister, and was surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Lister Heights 80°31'S, 28°35'W

Rock heights on the E side of Stratton Glacier, 4 mi SW of Flat Top in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Hal Lister, glaciologist with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58, and leader at the expedition's advance base, “South Ice,” in 1957.

Lister Nunataks 73°27'S, 160°32'E

Isolated nunataks located in the N reaches of Priestley Névé, about 15 mi SSW of Brawn Rocks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Larry W. Lister, helicopter flight crewman with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1966, 1967 and 1968.

Liston Nunatak 70°54'S, 63°45'W

A large nunatak immediately NW of Heintz Peak of the Welch Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. John M. Liston, USN, Operations Officer for Antarctic Support Activities during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and Executive Officer, 1970.

Liszt, Mount 71°29'S, 72°00'W

Snow-covered mountain, c. 600 m, with a scarp on its SE side, rising 5 mi NE of Mount Frieg, Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Franz Liszt (1811–86), Hungarian composer.

Litchfield Island 64°46'S, 64°06'W

Rocky island 0.5 mi long and rising to 50 m, lying 0.5 mi S of Norsel Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Douglas B. Litchfield of FIDS, general assistant and mountaineer at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955 who helped with the local survey and made numerous soundings through the sea ice in the vicinity of the island.

Litell Rocks 71°24'S, 162°00'E

An area of rock outcrops within the lower Rennick Glacier, located 5 mi E of the N end of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Litell, public information officer, National Science Foundation, who served in four summer seasons in Antarctica, 1960–64.

Litke Nunatak 67°36'S, 51°40'E

A nunatak 10 mi E of Perov Nunataks, lying at the E margin of the Scott Mountains in Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, after the Soviet icebreaker *Litke*.

Little, Cape 74°05'S, 61°64'W

Cape at the E extremity of the peninsula between Wright and Keller Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably seen from the air by members of the USAS who photographed Wright Inlet in December 1940. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Delbert M. Little, Asst. Chief for Operations, U.S. Weather Bureau, who arranged the program for sending weather reports from the RARE. Not: Cape Easson.

Little, Mount 70°30'S, 65°16'E

A mountain immediately N of Mount Mervyn in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for S.G. Little, electrical fitter-mechanic at Mawson Station in 1967 and technical assistant at Casey Station in 1969.

Little, Mount 77°00'S, 143°51'W

A mainly ice-free mountain 3 mi SW of Mount Swan in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, under Admiral Richard Byrd. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Admiral Byrd for Capt. Harold H. Little, USN, who made financial contributions to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35, and assisted in the logistic plans for these expeditions.

Littleblack Nunataks 81°35'S, 156°20'E

A group of about a dozen black nunataks at the SE side of the Byrd Névé. This scattered group lies 4 mi SE of All-Blacks Nunataks and 15 mi SW of Mount Nares of the Churchill Mountains. Charted and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1960–61.

Little Bucht: see Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W

Little Bucht: see Doris Bay 54°27'S, 36°08'W

Little Jason Lagoon 54°11'S, 36°36'W

An almost circular lagoon, 0.4 mi in diameter, lying at the head of Jason Harbor to which it is connected by a narrow cut, in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name Little Jason was in use at South Georgia prior to 1920. The feature was surveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, who named it Nogood Lagoon because a motor boat could not get through the entrance. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the feature is known locally as Little Jason or (in Norwegian) Lille Jason. In order to indicate the nature of the feature, and at the same time to conform with local usage, the name Little Jason Lagoon is approved. Not: Lille Jason, Nogood Lagoon.

Little Matterhorn 53°04'S, 73°30'E

Rocky peak, 1,480 m, formed by a small volcanic cone 1.1 mi NNW of Fremantle Peak, on the N flank of Big Ben, the dominating mountain on Heard Island. Surveyed and named in 1948 by the ANARE.

Little Moltke: see Little Moltke Harbor 54°32'S, 36°05'W

Little Moltke Harbor 54°32'S, 36°05'W

Small bay between Pirner Point and the ice cliffs of Ross Glacier, lying 1 mi S of Moltke Harbor in the W side of Royal Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, under Schrader. The name Little Moltke, derived from nearby Moltke Harbor, is used for this feature by the sealers in South Georgia. The full name, Little Moltke Harbor, is approved in order to indicate the nature of the feature. Not: Little Moltke.

Littlepage, Mount 77°12'S, 160°03'E

Mountain over 2,000 m, standing between Mount DeWitt and Mount Dearborn, just W of the N end of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Jack L. Littlepage, biologist at McMurdo Station in 1961, who worked additional summer seasons there, 1959–60 and 1961–62.

Little Razorback Island 77°40'S, 166°31'E

Smallest and easternmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying in Erebus Bay off the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, and so named because of its size and similarity to nearby Big Razorback Island. Not: Razorback Island, Small Razorback Island.

Littlespace Island: see Sucia Island 64°58'S, 63°36'W

Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W

Small isolated rock tower, 825 m, on the S side of Neny Fjord, standing close S of The Spire at the NW end of the Blackwall Mountains on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was climbed on Jan. 22, 1948 by members of RARE and FIDS, who used variations of this name in referring to the feature. Not: Neny Fjord Thumb, The Thumb, Thumb.

Littlewood Nunataks 77°53'S, 34°20'W

A group of four lichen-covered nunataks, rising to c. 250 m between Schweitzer and Lerchenfeld Glaciers, Luitpold Coast. The nunataks are brick red in color. They were discovered and first roughly charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. They were visited by helicopter from the icebreaker USS *Edisto* on January 28, 1959, by John C. Behrendt, USGS, and Lt. (j.g.) Erickson, USN. Named by Behrendt after William H. Littlewood, oceanographer, U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, who worked in this and adjacent parts of the Weddell Sea area during Operation Deep Freeze 1957 and 1959.

Litvillingane Rocks 71°52'S, 1°44'W

Two isolated nunataks, the eastern with a small outlier, lying 3 mi S of Bolten Peak, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Litvillingane (the mountainside twins).

Livdebotnen Cirque 71°45'S, 11°21'E

A cirque formed in the NE side of Mount Flånuten and W side of Botnfjellet Mountain, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Livdebotnen (the shelter cirque).

Lively, Cape: see Lively Point 65°52'S, 66°11'W

Lively Point 65°52'S, 66°11'W

Point forming the S extremity of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoe Islands were discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under John Biscoe, and were first roughly surveyed by the FRAE, 1903–05, and 1908–10, both under Charcot. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE, under Rymill. The point was named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the cutter *Lively*, one of the two vessels of Biscoe's 1830–32 expedition. Not: Cabo Aguirre Romero, Cape Lively.

Liverpool Bay: see Destruction Bay 61°59'S, 57°39'W

Liv Glacier 84°55'S, 168°00'W

A steep valley glacier, 40 mi long, emerging from the polar plateau just SE of Barnum Peak and draining N through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter Ross Ice Shelf between Mayer Crag and Duncan Mountains. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen, who named it for the daughter of Fridtjof Nansen.

Livingston Island 62°36'S, 60°30'W

Island 38 mi long and from 2 to 20 mi wide, lying between Greenwich and Snow Islands in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers as early as 1820, and the name Livingston has been well established in international usage for

over 100 years. Not: Friesland Island, Friesland Islands, Smiths Island, Smolensk Island.

Livonia Rock 62°02'S, 57°36'W

Rock lying 0.5 mi S of Cape Melville, the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Livonia* from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Lizard Hill 63°31'S, 57°01'W

Narrow, curving rock ridge, 355 m, standing 2 mi SW of Trepassey Bay and 0.5 mi E of Ridge Peak, on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably first seen by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. First charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who applied the descriptive name.

Lizard Island 65°41'S, 64°27'W

Island 2 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying in the N part of Bigo Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill who so named it because of its shape. Not: Isla Lagartija.

Lizard Nunatak 69°30'S, 71°03'W

Nunatak rising to c. 800 m in Nichols Snowfield, N Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC in 1977 from its shape and in association with Serpent Nunatak to the northeast.

Lizard Point 84°48'S, 163°40'E

A low morainic point along the W side of upper Beardmore Glacier, marking the S side of the entrance to glacier-filled Table Bay. Named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Lizards Foot 77°13'S, 162°51'E

Rocky spur forming the E end of the Saint Johns Range in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Llamativo, Islote: see Nobby 55°02'S, 34°38'W

Llano, Mount 84°48'S, 173°21'W

A mountain peak (1,930 m) in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, standing 6 mi NE of Mount Wade. Surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named after George A. Llano, American biologist and authority on polar lichens; Program Manager for Biological and Medical Sciences, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1960–77; member of several seasonal expeditions to Antarctica from 1957–58.

Llanquihue, Grupo: see Llanquihue Islands 65°53'S, 65°06'W

Llanquihue Islands 65°53'S, 65°06'W

A group of islands to the E of Larrouy Island, extending northward for 9 mi from the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1947 and is after the Chilean province of the same name. Not: Grupo Llanquihue, Straggle Islands.

Lliboutry Glacier 67°30'S, 66°46'W

A glacier flowing SW from the Boyle Mountains into Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast. Named by the UK-APC in 1983 after Louis A.F. Lliboutry, French physicist and glaciologist who investigated the mechanical deformation of ice and the micro-meteorological properties of ice surfaces, and who also made a general study of glaciers in Antarctic Peninsula; Director, Laboratory of Glaciol-

ogy, University of Grenoble, 1958–83; President, International Commission on Snow and Ice, 1983–87.

Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W

Cape which forms the N end of Clarence Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name Lloyd's Promontory appears on charts of the 1821–25 period, but in more recent years the feature has become internationally known as Cape Lloyd. Not: Lloyds Cape, Lloyd's Promontory.

Lloyd, Mount 83°13'S, 165°44'E

A mountain (3,210 m) in the Holland Range, standing N of the head of Hewitt Glacier, 7 mi N of Mount Miller. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

Lloyd, Mount: see Humphrey Lloyd, Mount 72°19'S, 169°27'E

Lloyd Hill 62°30'S, 59°54'W

Hill, 335 m, lying SW of Mount Plymouth on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Lloyd's Land on H. Foster's manuscript chart (1820) may refer to Greenwich Island, but the latter is now firmly established. Lloyd Hill was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve this early name in the area.

Lloyd Icefall 72°04'S, 165°27'E

A large icefall at the head of Lillie Glacier, draining from the polar plateau between the King and Millen Ranges. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for R. Lloyd, field assistant with the Southern Party of that expedition.

Lloyds Cape: see Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W

Lloyds Island: see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Lloyd's Promontory: see Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W

Loaf Rock 64°48'S, 63°55'W

Rock lying 3 mi W of Biscoe Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the rock is shaped like a flat loaf of bread.

Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Island nearly 1 mi long, lying 2 mi SW of Brown Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named for Loïcq de Lobel. Not: Iles Loïc de Lobel, Isla Johnston, Loïc de Lobel Islands.

Lobodon Island 64°05'S, 61°35'W

Island lying 3.5 mi E of Wauters Point, Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by FIDASE in December 1956. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after *Lobodon carcinophagus*, the crabeater seal. Not: Islote Cordovez.

Locator Island 65°11'S, 64°30'W

The highest of the Roca Islands, lying 0.2 mi N of the largest island in the group, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because this distinctive island provides a useful mark for locating one's position when navigating French Passage.

Long Gables 78°11'S, 86°14'W

Prominent twin peaks (4,150 m and 4,110 m) joined by a col. The lower rock exposures are in the form of steep buttresses. The peaks rise from the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains between Mounts Anderson and Viets. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party (1957–58) under C.R. Bentley. Named for Jack B. Long, a member of the party, a participant in many oversnow traverses and other Antarctic research activities in the following decade.

Long Glacier 72°30'S, 96°47'W

Glacier about 8 mi long in the SE part of Thurston Island. It flows S to Abbot Ice Shelf, 14 mi W of Harrison Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Fred A. Long, Jr., aviation machinist of USN Squadron VX-6, who wintered at Little American V in 1957 and was in Antarctica in the 1960–61 and 1962–63 seasons.

Long Hills 85°18'S, 118°45'W

A group of hills and rock outcroppings about 6 mi in extent, located midway between Wisconsin Range and Ohio Range in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for William E. Long, geologist with the Horlick Mountains Traverse, 1958–59; also a member of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61 and 1961–62.

Longhorn Spurs 84°36'S, 174°45'W

A high ridge, 12 mi long, extending N from the Prince Olav Mountains between Massam and Barrett Glaciers to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. A series of rock spurs extend from the W side. Visited and so named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1964–65) because of the resemblance of the spurs to the horns of longhorn cattle.

Longhurst Plateau 79°23'S, 156°20'E

A narrow, snow-covered extension of the polar plateau located just W of Mount Longhurst. Rising to 2,200 m, it is about 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, and is bounded on the S by upper Darwin Glacier and on the E by McCleary Glacier. The plateau was traversed by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE in 1957–58, who named it for nearby Mount Longhurst.

Longing, Cape 64°33'S, 58°50'W

Rocky cape on the E coast of Graham Land, forming the S end of a large ice-covered promontory which marks the W side of the S entrance to Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld in 1902, and so named by him because from the position of his winter hut on Snow Hill Island the cape lay in the direction of his "land of longing" which he was anxious to explore. Not: Cabo Deseo, Långstans Udde.

Longing Gap 64°25'S, 58°57'W

A constriction in the promontory N of Cape Longing, Graham Land, where the land narrows to 2 miles and forms a low isthmus. The gap is used to avoid the long detour around Cape Longing. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by the UK-APC in association with Cape Longing.

Longing Peninsula 64°30'S, 58°50'W

A peninsula 9 mi long terminating in Cape Longing, situated at the NE end of Nordenskjöld Coast where it separates Larsen Ice Shelf from Prince Gustav Ice Shelf. Discovered and roughly charted by

Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of SwedAE, 1901–04, who named Cape Longing. Named after the cape by UK-APC following BAS geological work in the area, 1987–88.

Long Island 63°46'S, 58°12'W

Island 3 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, and 0.5 mi wide, lying opposite the mouth of Russell East Glacier and 2 mi S of Trinity Peninsula in Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered and named by the FIDS in 1945. The name is descriptive. Not: Isla Larga.

Long Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Narrow lake, 0.1 mi long, near the head of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The name is a translation of the Russian "Ozero Dlinnoye" (long lake) in a report by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973, following SovAE surveys on the island. Acceptance of the translated form in this instance avoids a duplication of the name Dlinnoye Lake in Schirmacher Hills. Not: Ozero Dlinnoye.

Longlow Rock 58°24'S, 26°29'W

Rock 1 mi SSW of Borley Point and 0.5 mi off the W shore of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Long Peak 78°44'S, 83°54'W

A bare rock peak (1,200 m) on the extended ridge line, 7 mi ENE of Mount Landolt in SE Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Dr. James W. Long, M.D., National Science Foundation physician and consultant on Antarctic health matters for 10 years.

Long Peninsula: see Langnes Peninsula 68°28'S, 78°15'E

Long Point 54°16'S, 36°17'W

Point forming the N side of the entrance to Godthul, a bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1928 by a Norwegian expedition under Harald Horntvedt. Recharted by DI personnel in 1929 and named after Walter Hume Long (1854–1924), Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1926–18; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1919–21. Not: Punta Larga.

Long Ridge 53°06'S, 73°34'E

A high, partly ice-free ridge, 1.5 mi long, which is located 1 mi SE of Campbell Peak and descends eastward from Big Ben, the domed summit on Heard Island. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Longridge Head 67°28'S, 67°40'W

Headland at the N side of Whistling Bay on Arrowsmith Peninsula, marking the S end of a small coastal ridge which extends 3 mi northward along the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted by members of the FrAE under Charcot who roughly charted this area in 1909. The name is descriptive and was applied by the FIDS who surveyed the headland in 1948.

Long Rock 62°42'S, 61°11'W

Large linear rock lying in Morton Strait, 2 mi N of the E end of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who charted the intricate passage between Snow and Livingston Islands in 1930–31. Not: Roca Larga.

Longs Nunatak 66°28'S, 110°43'E

A coastal nunatak 1 mi NW of Campbell Nunatak, facing on Penney Bay at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped in 1955 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by Carl R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes Station during the IGY, for Robert L. Long, Jr., ionospheric physicist at Wilkes in 1957.

Long Sound: see Lang Sound 67°09'S, 58°40'E

Longstaff, Mount: see Longstaff Peaks 82°54'S, 165°42'E

Longstaff Peaks 82°54'S, 165°42'E

A series of high peaks standing just W of Davidson Glacier in the N-central part of the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), and named “Mount Longstaff” for Llewellyn Wood Longstaff, principal contributor to the expedition. The descriptive term was amended by the NZ-APC. Not: Mount Longstaff.

Longton Point 59°28'S, 27°09'W

A feature of sheer high rock cliffs alternating with steep icefalls, forming the SE corner of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Royce E. Longton, botanist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS *Protector* in 1964.

Long Valley 86°13'S, 147°48'W

An ice-filled valley, 6 mi long, extending from Mount Blackburn northwestward to Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Walter H. Long, Jr., of USN Squadron VX-6, photographer on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Lönberg Valley 54°23'S, 36°17'W

Ice-free valley between Hound Bay and Nordenskjöld Glacier on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Prof. Einar Lönberg, Swedish zoologist, who was responsible for preparing a report on Sörling's 1904–05 zoological collections from South Georgia.

Loodts, Mount 72°32'S, 31°11'E

Mountain, 2,420 m, immediately E of Mount Lorette in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Jacques Loodts, geodesist with the expedition.

Lookout, Cape 61°16'S, 55°12'W

Steep bluff, 240 m high, marking the S extremity of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a map of 1822 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now established in international usage. Not: Cabo Fossatti, Cabo Vigia, Cabo Vigflante.

Lookout, The 68°36'S, 77°57'E

A hill, 90 m high and 0.5 mi from the coast, which is the highest summit on the western end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). First visited by ANARE parties from Davis Station in 1957. Named by ANCA.

Lookout Dome 83°03'S, 156°27'E

An ice-covered, dome-shaped mountain, 2,470 m, in the Miller Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because its heights offer an extensive view of Nimrod Glacier and were used as a survey station.

Lookout Lake 68°36'S, 77°57'E

A small lake 0.5 mi NNE of The Lookout, a hill in the W part of Breidnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. It was first visited in 1957 by ANARE parties from Davis Station and named in association with The Lookout.

Lookout Nunatak 72°23'S, 163°54'E

A nunatak lying 6.5 mi SE of Monte Cassino in the Freyberg Mountains, Victoria Land. The nunatak is in the middle of an icefall overlooking Gallipoli Heights to the southwest. So named by NZARP geologist P.J. Oliver because the nunatak served as a lookout on the initial visit to the area in the 1981–82 season.

Lopatin, Mount 72°51'S, 168°04'E

A mountain (2,670 m) situated 6 mi ESE of Mount Riddolls in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Boris Lopatin, Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo Station, 1968.

López, Monte: see Doumer Hill 64°51'S, 63°34'W

Lopez, Mount 72°01'S, 101°53'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, located 5 mi E of Landfall Peak in the W part of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by U.S. Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Maxwell A. Lopez, USN, a member of the expedition who lost his life in a seaplane crash at Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946.

Lopez, Picacho: see López Nunatak 62°29'S, 59°39'W

López de Bertodano, Bahía: see Bertodano Bay 64°15'S, 56°44'W

López Nunatak 62°29'S, 59°39'W

A steep-sided granitic nunatak (275 m) located 0.9 mi SE of Ash Point on Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the First Chilean Antarctic Expedition for Lt. Sergio López Angulo, in 1947. Not: Picacho Lopez, Picachos Teniente López.

Loqui, Cap: see Garcia, Cape 65°44'S, 64°40'W

Loqui Point 65°55'S, 64°58'W

Point which marks the S side of the entrance to Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. This feature was discovered and named “Cap Garcia” by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. At the same time Charcot gave the name “Cap Loqui” to the N cape of Barilari Bay, after Captain Loqui of the Argentine Navy. The maps of Charcot's FrAE of 1908–10, showed “Cap Garcia” as the N cape of Barilari Bay, and the name Cape Garcia (q.v.) has since become established in that position. Charcot did not use the name “Cap Loqui” on the maps of the FrAE, 1908–10, and with his shifting of the name Cape Garcia, this south entrance point to Barilari Bay has remained unnamed. For the sake of historical continuity, the name Loqui Point has been accepted for this feature. Not: Cap Garcia.

Lord Bank 67°50'S, 69°15'W

A submarine bank with a least depth of 18 m lying WSW of the entrance to Quest Channel, Adelaide Island. The bank was surveyed from HMS *Endurance* in Jan. 1980 and was named by the UK-APC after Capt. James T. Lord, RN, commanding HMS *Endurance*, 1978–80.

Lord Nunatak

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Lord Nunatak 80°21'S, 24°01'W

A nunatak 1.5 mi SW of Baines Nunatak (q.v.), midway between Herbert Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after William B. Lord, Canadian artilleryman and joint author with T. Baines of *Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration*, London, 1871.

Loren Nunataks 83°36'S, 53°52'W

A line of low nunataks standing 3 mi E of Rivas Peaks in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Loren Brown, Jr., aviation machinist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Lorentzen Peak 71°45'S, 2°50'W

A peak 5 mi S of Vesleskarvet Cliff, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Bjarne Lorentzen, cook with the NBSAE. Not: Lorentzenpiggen.

Lorentzenpiggen: see Lorentzen Peak 71°45'S, 2°50'W

Lorenz, Cape: see Laurens, Cape 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Lorette, Mount 72°32'S, 31°09'E

Ice-free mountain resembling a cathedral in form, rising to 2,200 m close W of Mount Loodts in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Notre Dame de Lorette, patron saint of aviators. Not: Mont N.D. Lorette, Mont Notre-Dame de Lorette.

Lorius, Mount 72°28'S, 162°21'E

A mountain, 1,690 m, standing 2.5 mi N of Mount Allison, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Claude Lorius, French glaciologist, a member of the traverse party.

Lorn Rocks 65°31'S, 64°56'W

Group of rocks lying 12 mi W of the N end of Lahille Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because the rocks are small, forlorn and deserted.

Lorten: see Cleft Island 69°21'S, 75°38'E

Los Centinelas, Rocas: see Sentinels, The 54°16'S, 36°16'W

Los Dientes, Agujas: see Les Dents 68°57'S, 70°58'W

Los Dientes: see Les Dents 68°57'S, 70°58'W

Los Guías, Islotes: see Guides, The 54°04'S, 36°52'W

Los Guías: see Guides, The 54°04'S, 36°52'W

Los Hermanos, Rocas: see Sørn and Bernt 53°59'S, 37°55'W

Los Mandaderos: see Office Boys, The 55°01'S, 34°39'W

Los Mellizos, Islotes: see Twins, The 60°37'S, 46°04'W

Los Menucos, Cordillera: see Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Los Menucos, Cordón: see Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Los Provincianos, Islotes: see Yoke Island 63°58'S, 61°56'W

Los Tres Hermanos, Picos: see Three Brothers 54°16'S, 36°48'W

Lost Seal Stream 77°36'S, 163°14'E

A glacial meltwater stream, 1.4 mi long, draining from the W margin of Commonwealth Glacier into the NE end of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that studied the hydrology of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in several seasons, 1987–94. The name commemorates the encounter with a living Weddell seal. The seal wandered into the area N of Lake Fryxell during November 1990 and was evacuated by helicopter to New Harbor after it entered the camp area. A mummified seal is prominent at the mouth of the stream.

Lost Valley 64°02'S, 58°24'W

A valley to the N of Gin Cove and W of Patalamon Mesa on James Ross Island. So named following BAS geological work, 1981–83, in association with Hidden Lake.

Lote, Puerto: see Lagarrigue Cove 64°39'S, 62°34'W

Loubat Point 65°04'S, 63°56'W

Point forming the N side of the entrance to Deloncle Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Resighted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for a Monsieur de Loubat. Not: Cape De Loubat.

Loubet Coast 67°00'S, 66°00'W

That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Bellue and the head of Bourgeois Fjord. This coast was explored in Jan. 1905 by FrAE under J.B. Charcot, who named it for Émile Loubet, then President of France. Not: Loubet Land.

Loubet Land: see Loubet Coast 67°00'S, 66°00'W

Loubet Strait: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Loudwater Cove 64°46'S, 64°05'W

Small west-facing cove, 0.5 mi long, lying immediately N of Norsel Point along the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and so named because of the thundering noise with which the sea beats into this cove.

Louise, Mount: see Louise Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Louise Island 64°36'S, 62°23'W

Ice-covered island 0.6 mi long, lying 1 mi E of Cape Anna in the SW side of the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, and named by him for his sister.

Louise Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Peak, 625 m, standing 1 mi N of Gourdon Peak on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named by him for the sister of Ernest Gourdon, geologist of the expedition. Not: Mount Louise.

Louis McHenry Howe, Mount: see Howe, Mount 87°22'S, 149°30'W

Louis Philippe Land: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37'S, 58°20'W

Louis Philippe Peninsula: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37'S, 58°20'W

Louis Philippe Plateau 63°36'S, 58°21'W

A plateau, about 11 mi long and 5 mi wide, which rises to 1,370 m and occupies the central part of Trinity Peninsula between Russell West Glacier and Windy Gap. This application of the name, recommended by UK-APC in 1948, commemorates Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's 1838 exploration of the Trinity Peninsula area, which he had named "Terre Louis Philippe," after Louis Philippe (1773–1850), King of France (1830–48).

Lovegrove Point 60°41'S, 45°39'W

The north entrance point to Express Cove on the west side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC after Ian W. Lovegrove, BAS general assistant, Rothera Station, 1981–84 (Base Commander, 1983–84), Base Commander, Signy Island, summers 1984–89.

Lovejoy Glacier 70°48'S, 160°10'E

A broad glacier descending eastward through the Usarp Mountains between Anderson Pyramid and Sample Nunataks. In its lower course, the glacier runs side by side with the larger Harlin Glacier to the south without a ridge separating the two. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Owen B. Lovejoy of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot of R4D aircraft in Antarctica, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Lovill Bluff 73°22'S, 126°54'W

A rock and snow coastal bluff at the western end of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The bluff stands 14 mi SW of the summit of Mount Siple and marks the N side of the entrance to Pankratz Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Lovill, USARP meteorologist-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1965.

Lowe, Mount 80°33'S, 30°16'W

Mountain having two peaks, the highest 990 m, on the S side of the mouth of Blaiklock Glacier in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Wallace G. Lowe, New Zealand photographer with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Lowe Bluff 85°58'S, 137°12'W

High, ice-covered bluff between the head of Kansas Glacier and Alaska Canyon, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William G. Lowe, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Lowe Glacier 82°58'S, 160°25'E

A tributary glacier 7 miles long in Queen Elizabeth Range. It flows south from a common saddle with the Prince of Wales Glacier 3 miles east of Mount Gregory to join the Princess Anne Glacier. The name was proposed by Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE, 1964–65. Named after a member of the party, D. Lowe.

Lowell Thomas, Mount: see Thomas Mountains 75°33'S, 70°57'W

Lowell Thomas Mountains: see Thomas Mountains 75°33'S, 70°57'W

Lower Ferrar Glacier: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

Lower Staircase 78°25'S, 161°45'E

The lower, eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, between The Landing and Clinker Bluff in Victoria Land. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Lower Victoria Glacier: see Victoria Lower Glacier 77°18'S, 162°40'E

Lower Wright Glacier: see Wright Lower Glacier 77°25'S, 163°00'E

Lowery Glacier 82°35'S, 163°15'E

Glacier about 60 mi long, which flows N from Prince Andrew Plateau along the E side of Queen Elizabeth Range to enter Nimrod Glacier. Named by the N.Z. Geological and Topographical Survey Expedition (1959–60) for J.H. Lowery who, as a member of a field party, suffered injuries when a Sno-cat broke through a crevasse bridge off Cape Selborne in November 1959.

Loweth, Mount 73°26'S, 93°31'W

A snow-topped mountain (1,420 m) with a steep rock cliff on the N side, located 6 mi ENE of Anderson Dome in the E end of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh F. Loweth, Executive Offices of the President, who for some years was instrumental in the development and guidance of U.S. science policies and programs for Antarctica. Not: Mount Hogan.

Low Head 62°09'S, 58°08'W

Headland 1 mi SSW of Lions Rump, the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and given this descriptive name during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Cabo Promontorio Bajo, Cape Low Head.

Low Head, Cape: see Low Head 62°09'S, 58°08'W

Low Island 63°17'S, 62°09'W

Low island 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 14 mi SE of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named because of its low elevation. This island was known to sealers as early as 1820, and the name Low has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Isla Baja, Jameson Island, Jamesons Island.

Lowman, Mount 70°39'S, 160°03'E

A mountain (1,610 m) on the east-central slopes of Pomerantz Tableland, 2 mi SE of Rinehart Peak, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Henry R. Lowman III, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Low Point: see Pacific Point 56°19'S, 27°36'W

Low Point: see Mikhaylov Point 56°44'S, 27°12'W

Low Point: see Daisy Point 54°03'S, 37°11'W

Low Point: see Monroe Point 62°49'S, 61°30'W

Low Point: see Braces Point 57°06'S, 26°46'W

Low Reef 54°30'S, 37°00'W

Reef extending for 1 mi from the E end of Annenkov Island. The name Low Rock appeared on a 1931 Admiralty chart for the NE

rock of this reef. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that it is the reef which requires a name to distinguish it from nearby Hauge Reef. Not: Low Rock, Roca Baja.

Low Rock 62°17'S, 58°39'W

Low rock surrounded by foul ground, lying 1 mi SW of Stranger Point, the S extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. An unnamed rock in essentially this position appears on a chart by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist aboard the whaler *Hanka*, in these waters in 1913–14. Low Rock was more accurately charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and 1937. Not: Roca Baja, Roca Law.

Low Rock: see Hetty Rock 62°40'S, 60°44'W

Low Rock: see Low Reef 54°30'S, 37°00'W

Low Rock: see Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Low Rock Point 54°01'S, 37°50'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Church Bay, near the W end of the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1926–30, and named because a low rock lies off the point. Not: Punta Roca Baja.

Lowry, Mount 84°33'S, 64°09'W

Mountain, 1,020 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Wrigley Bluffs in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James K. Lowry, biologist at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Lowry Bluff 74°22'S, 163°19'E

A bluff, 1,070 m, forming the E extremity of Nash Ridge of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for George Lowry, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Low Tongue 67°33'S, 62°00'E

A tongue of rock 0.1 mi long, projecting from the icy coast of Mac. Robertson Land just W of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Lågtangen (the low tongue). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Lågtangen.

Loze Mountain 71°37'S, 11°17'E

Mountain, 2,130 m, surmounting the W wall of Grautskåla Cirque in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after "Lose Platte," a name applied by GerAE to an indeterminate feature in the area.

Lozen, Mount 72°07'S, 168°24'E

A mountain (2,460 m) at the NW side of the head of Tocci Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Michael R. Lozen, USN, radioman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Lubbock, Mount 73°13'S, 169°08'E

A coastal peak, 1,630 m, rising immediately N of Cape Jones at the S end of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Sir John Lubbock, treasurer of the Royal Society.

Lubbock Ridge 85°50'S, 175°25'W

A high ridge, about 5 mi long, extending W from Mount Wade and terminating in a steep bluff at the E side of Shackleton Glacier. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1962–63), in honor of Lubbock, home of Texas Technological College, to which all three members of the party were affiliated.

Lucas Glacier 54°04'S, 37°18'W

Glacier flowing N into the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, close W of Luck Point. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for Frederic A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History at that time.

Lucas Island 68°30'S, 77°57'E

A small island lying just W of the Vestfold Hills, 2 mi NW of Plog Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called Plogsteinen (the plow stone). It was mapped by ANARE in 1958 and renamed for W.C. Lucas, diesel mechanic at Davis Station, 1957. Not: Plogsteinen.

Lucas Nunatak 67°48'S, 62°11'E

Nunatak 1 mi S of Woodberry Nunataks in the Casey Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party in April 1962. Named by ANCA for F.M. Lucas, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1962.

Lucas Point 54°15'S, 36°20'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Rookery Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Lucifer Hill 57°04'S, 26°42'W

A reddish, cindery, sulphur-streaked hill forming the summit of the northern section of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. It was one of the most active volcanic vents in this island chain at the time of HMS *Protector's* survey in 1964. The name applied by UK-APC refers to the diabolical and infernal mythical association of active volcanoes.

Luck Nunatak 75°19'S, 72°32'W

A nunatak 2 mi SW of Mount Caywood, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for George D. Luck, crew member of the R4D aircraft party which established a base camp in the Eights Station vicinity in 1961.

Luck Point 54°03'S, 37°16'W

Point at the W side of the entrance to Sea Leopard Fjord, in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name appears to have been first used by DI personnel who charted this point during 1929–30.

Lucy, Mount: see Henry Lucy, Mount 85°11'S, 170°26'E

Lucy Glacier 82°24'S, 158°25'E

Wide glacier which flows SE from the polar plateau, between Laird Plateau and McKay Cliffs, into Nimrod Glacier. Named for W.R. Lucy, surveyor with 1963–64 Scott Base projects, who wintered over in 1964, and was surveyor with the 1964–65 Geologists Range field party of the NZGSAE.

Ludeman Glacier 84°27'S, 172°40'E

A valley glacier, 13 mi long, flowing N through the Commonwealth Range to enter the E side of Beardmore Glacier at a point 12 mi N of Mount Donaldson. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Emmert E. Ludeman, USN, officer in charge at the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, 1958.

Ludvig Glacier 70°45'S, 166°09'E

Tributary glacier draining N between Arthurson Bluff and Mount Gale to join Kirkby Glacier near the coast of N Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Ludvig Larsen, chief officer of the ship *Thala Dan* in which ANARE explored this coast, 1962. Not: Ludwig Glacier.

Ludwig Glacier: see Ludvig Glacier 70°45'S, 166°09'E

Ludwig Hansen, Mount: see Hansen Spur 86°13'S, 159°33'W

Luff Nunatak 71°06'S, 71°28'E

Narrow nunatak, 3 mi long, located W of Foster Nunatak in the Manning Nunataks, in the E part of Amery Ice Shelf. The Manning Nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for T.S. Luff, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1970, a member of the ANARE glaciological traverse party on the Amery Ice Shelf in January 1970.

Lugering, Mount 71°42'S, 162°57'E

Mountain nearly 2,000 m high on the W side of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. It marks the N side of the terminus of Hunter Glacier where it joins Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for utilitiesman Donald R. Lugering, USN, of the South Pole Station winter party, 1965.

Lugg, Mount 71°13'S, 64°43'E

A partly snow-covered mountain 5 mi S of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the Mount Willing and Mount Hicks geodetic stations in 1971 during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for Dr. D. Lugg, senior medical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and Officer in Charge of ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys in 1970 and 1971.

Lugg Island 68°32'S, 77°57'E

A small island lying 1 mi NW of Lake Island, off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for Dr. D. Lugg, medical officer at Davis Station, 1963, who visited the island for biological studies.

Luhrsen Nunatak 71°59'S, 161°41'E

A nunatak 3 mi SSE of Mount Alford at the SE end of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Richard H. Luhrsen, assistant to the USARP representative at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Luigi de Savoie, Pic: see Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Luigi di Savoia Peak: see Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Luigi Peak: see Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Luisa Bay 54°23'S, 36°11'W

Small bay lying between Cape Vakop and Mount Skittle on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named by the UK-APC for the *Luisa*, one of the vessels of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1904; now a hulk in King Edward Cove.

Luis de Saboya, Pico: see Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

That portion of the coast of Coats Land extending from the vicinity of Hayes Glacier, in 27°54'W to 36°00'W, which is regarded as the east limit of the Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered by Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12, and named for Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Not: Costa Confín, Leopold Coast, Luitpold Land, Prince-Regent Luitpold Land, Prinzregent Luitpold Land.

Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Luke Glacier 65°42'S, 64°02'W

Glacier at least 15 mi long, flowing NW into the head of Leroux Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE. Resurveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE, and later named for George L. Johnston, 1st Baron Luke of Pavenham, Chairman of Messrs. Bovril Ltd., who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Lully Foothills 70°49'S, 697°38'W

Large group of peaks and nunataks extending 15 mi in a NE-SW direction between Vivaldi Glacier and LeMay Range in the W-central part of Alexander Island. Apparently first seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940. Remapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Jean-Baptiste Lully (1639–87), French composer.

Lulow Rock 85°36'S, 68°30'W

A prominent rock, 1,695 m, which is the northernmost exposed rock along the face of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Lulow, cook at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Lumière Peak 65°18'S, 64°03'W

Peak, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Louis Lumière, leader in photographic research and development in France at that time.

Lumus Reef: see Lumus Rock 65°13'S, 65°18'W

Lumus Rock 65°13'S, 65°18'W

A rock located 4 mi WNW of Sooty Rock, marking the SW extremity of Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by BGLE, 1934–37, and named "Lumus Reef" after one of the BGLE cats, the only one to survive the Antarctic winter. The BGLE naming has been accepted because of long use. A change in generic term, from reef to rock, was made on recommendation by UK-APC in 1971. Not: Lumus Reef.

Luna, Bahía: see Moon Bay 62°35'S, 60°00'W

Luna-Devyat' Mountain 71°40'S, 11°50'E

Mountain, 1,880 m, forming the E end of the Eidshaugane Peaks in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Luna-Devyat' (Luna Nine Mountain) in commemoration of the achievements of Soviet scientists in the study of space.

Lunar Crag 71°08'S, 68°42'W

One of the rock summits in the Planet Heights, rising to c. 1,200 m at the head of Pluto Glacier in E Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by UK-APC, 1977, in association with names of planets and satellites in this area.

Lunch-Ho, Mount: see Frödin, Mount 64°50'S, 62°50'W

Luncke Range 72°02'S, 24°42'E

Range of peaks rising to 3,020 m, extending in a N-S direction for 10 mi between Jennings Glacier and Gjøl Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Bernhard Luncke, Norwegian cartographer who plotted the maps in H.E. Hansen's *Atlas of Parts of the Antarctic Coastal Lands*, 1946, and a revision covering the Sør Rondane Mountains, 1957. Not: Lunckerygge.

Luncke Ridge 68°29'S, 78°25'E

A fairly prominent ridge on the northern side of the eastern extremity of Langnes Fjord in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lar Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. It was seen in 1957 by an ANARE party and named for Bernhard Luncke, Norwegian cartographer who plotted the Vestfold Hills area for the Hansen Atlas.

Lunckerygge: see Luncke Range 72°02'S, 24°42'E

Lunde, Mount 66°58'S, 50°28'E

Mountain ridge close S of Mount Gleadell, in the W part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Sighted by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party, under P.W. Crohn in October 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Lunde, senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Lundebreen: see Lunde Glacier 71°53'S, 6°15'E

Lunde Glacier 71°53'S, 6°15'E

A glacier about 25 mi long flowing NW between Håhellerskarvet and Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for T. Lunde, glaciologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Lundebreen.

Lund Island: see Petermann Island 65°10'S, 64°10'W

Lundström Knoll 80°31'S, 20°25'W

A rock knoll rising to c. 1,400 m to the NE of Chevreul Cliffs in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, after Johan E. Lundström

(1815–88), Swedish inventor of the first true “strike-on-box safety match” in 1855.

Lunik Point 70°32'S, 163°06'E

An ice-covered coastal point, lying 3 mi NE of Mount Dergach on the W side of Ob' Bay. Photographed and plotted by the SovAE, 1958, and named after the first Soviet moon module (called “Lunik”).

Lupa, Mount 68°26'S, 66°43'W

Flat-topped, ice-covered mountain over 1,625 m, standing between Romulus Glacier and Martin Glacier close ESE of Black Thumb and 5 mi E of the head of Rymill Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS who applied the name. This mountain lies near the heads of Romulus and Remus Glaciers, and the name derives from the mythological story of the she-wolf which fed these twins after they had been thrown into the Tiber.

Lurabee Channel: see Lurabee Glacier 69°15'S, 63°37'W

Lurabee Glacier 69°15'S, 63°37'W

Glacier 27 mi long, flowing NE between Scripps Heights and Finley Heights to the E coast of Palmer Land. This glacier was discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928 on his pioneer Antarctic flight. He named it Lurabee Channel for Lurabee Shreck of San Francisco, in recognition of her aid in procuring equipment for this and an earlier Arctic flight, and for her editorial assistance on his book *Flying the Arctic*. The term channel has been amended to glacier, in keeping with the true nature of the feature. Not: Lurabee Channel.

Lurker Rock 68°03'S, 68°44'W

A rock 3 m high, located 3 mi NE of Dismal Island, Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS *John Biscoe* in 1966. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, is descriptive of the feature, which is covered by ice and can easily be mistaken for a piece of floating ice, especially at high water.

Lussich, Anse: see Lussich Cove 62°06'S, 58°21'W

Lussich Cove 62°06'S, 58°21'W

Cove at the SE side of Martel Inlet in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and named by him for Antonio Lussich of Montevideo, who was of assistance to the expedition. Not: Anse Lussich.

Luther Peak 72°22'S, 169°50'E

Peak, 820 m, standing 11 mi SE of Mount Peacock in the Admiralty Mountains and overlooking Edisto Inlet in northern Victoria Land. Charted from radarscope photographs taken in March 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the USS *Edisto*. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Roger W. Luther, USN, captain of the *Edisto*.

Lüttich Island: see Liège Island 64°02'S, 61°55'W

Lützw-Holm Bay 69°10'S, 37°30'W

A large bay, about 120 mi wide, indenting the coast of Queen Maud Land between Riiser-Larsen Peninsula and the coastal angle immediately east of the Flatvaer Islands. Discovered by Capt.

Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in two airplane flights from his expedition vessel, the *Norvegia*, on Feb. 21 and 23, 1931. The name, honoring Cdr. Finn Lützow-Holm of the Norwegian Naval Air Service, a pilot for Capt. Riiser-Larsen on the *Norvegia* expedition of 1929–30, was given by Bjarne Aagaard in 1935.

Luz Range 72°03'S, 4°49'E

A mountain range 14 mi long, including Petrellfjellet, Snøbjørga Bluff and associated features, lying next east of Gablenz Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after the commercial director of the German Lufthansa Corporation.

L'va Berga, Gory: see Berg Mountains 69°13'S, 156°04'E

Lyall Islands 70°41'S, 167°20'E

A group of four islands, Unger, Surgeon, Novosad and Hughes, lying just outside the entrance to Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James C. Ross, 1841, who named the group for David Lyall, Asst. Surgeon on the *Terror*. In keeping with this, US-ACAN has named some of the individual islands and nearby features for surgeons who have worked in Antarctica.

Lyddan Island 74°25'S, 20°45'W

An ice-covered island at the SW extremity of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, about 20 mi off Princess Martha Coast. The island is about 45 mi long and has three narrow arms in the form of a trefoil. It was discovered and plotted by W.R. MacDonald on Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 reconnaissance flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Lyddan, Chief Topographic Engineer of the USGS, who has been active in the planning and supervision of Antarctic mapping operations since the 1950's.

Lyell Glacier 54°17'S, 36°37'W

Glacier flowing in a N direction to Harpon Bay at the SE head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875), eminent British geologist.

Lyell Lake 54°19'S, 36°35'W

A lake on the E side of Lyell Glacier, South Georgia. The moraine-dammed lake has a series of terraces above the current shoreline, marking former lake levels. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 in association with the glacier.

Lyftingen Peak 72°17'S, 3°15'W

A peak just SE of Kjolrabbane Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Lyftingen.

Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E

A snow-covered summit (765 m) that surmounts the SW part of Bouvetøya. It stands 1 mi E of Norvegia Point. First roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named in December 1927 by the *Norvegia* expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Not: Lykkes Topp, Lykke-toppen.

Lykkes Topp: see Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E

Lykketoppen: see Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E

Lymburner, Mount 77°26'S, 86°30'W

Mountain, 1,940 m, standing 4 mi WNW of Mount Weems near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for J.H. Lymburner, asst. pilot on Ellsworth's expedition.

Lynch, Cabo: see Keltie Head 63°47'S, 57°41'W

Lynch, Mount 78°10'S, 162°04'E

One of the high peaks (3,340 m) in Rampart Ridge, rising between Shupe Peak and Bishop Peak in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after John Lynch, NSF representative at the South Pole for a portion of the austral summer season since 1986; at the time of naming, Program Manager for Polar Aeronomy and Astrophysics, Office of Polar Programs, NSF.

Lynch Island 60°39'S, 45°36'W

Island lying in the E part of Marshall Bay, close off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørllø, a Norwegian whaling captain, and surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Thomas B. Lynch, an American sealer who visited the South Orkney Islands in the schooner *Express* in 1880.

Lynch Point 75°05'S, 137°44'W

Rocky point at the seaward end of the peninsula between Frostman Glacier and Hull Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed from USAS (1939–41) aircraft on Dec. 18, 1940. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. William R. Lynch II, USNR, Damage Control Officer aboard USS *Glacier* in exploring these coastal waters, 1961–62.

Lynsky Cove 66°19'S, 110°27'E

A cove in the north side of Pidgeon Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Chief Builder James E. Lynsky, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Lynx Rocks 62°32'S, 60°32'W

Group of rocks lying in Hero Bay to the W of Siddons Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the Australian sealer *Lynx* (Capt. Richard Siddons) from Sydney, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

Lyon Nunataks 74°50'S, 73°50'W

A group of nunataks including Grossenbacher Nunatak, Holtet Nunatak, Christoph Nunatak and Isakson Nunatak, lying W of Grossman Nunataks and 30 mi NW of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after Owen R. Lyon, hospital corpsman, USN, chief petty officer in charge of Eights Station in 1965. Not: Johnson Nunatak.

Lyon Peak 63°47'S, 60°48'W

Peak rising to e. 1,000 m S of Milburn Bay on the W side of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE, 1956, and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after Percy C. Lyon (1862–1952), of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who was chair-

man of the interdepartmental committee on research and development of the Antarctic area, 1917–20.

Lysaght, Mount 82°49'S, 161°19'E

Peak, 3,755 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Mount Markham in the northern part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W

Bay 2.5 mi wide which indents the W side of Horseshoe Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay. First surveyed in 1936–37 by the BGLE under Rymill. The bay was visited by the USMS *North Star* and USS *Bear* of the USAS in 1940. The name was proposed by the US-ACAN for Capt. Isak Lystad of the *North Star*. Not: Caleta Herraadura, Horseshoe Bay, Horseshoe Island Cove.

Lystad Island: see Omega Island 64°20'S, 62°56'W

Lyttelton, Cape 82°21'S, 164°39'E

A cape forming the southern entrance point of Shackleton Inlet, along the western edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named after Lyttelton, New Zealand. The *Discovery* started on the last lap of its journey south from Lyttelton, where very generous assistance was given the expedition. Not: Cape Lyttleton.

Lyttelton Peak 82°18'S, 158°56'E

The highest peak, 2,335 m, of the Cobham Range. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1961–62) and given the family name of the former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham. Not: Lyttleton Peak.

Lyttelton Range 71°33'S, 167°45'E

A narrow northwest-trending range located S of Dunedin Range in the Admiralty Mountains. The range is 16 mi long and forms the W wall of the upper part of the Dennistoun Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after the port of Lyttelton, New Zealand, where over the years, many expedition ships refueled and replenished supplies en route to Antarctica; also in recognition of the friendship and cooperation of its citizens with American participation in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Lyttelton Ridge 66°22'S, 63°07'W

Dark, jagged ridge, 425 m, extending 4 mi in a NW-SE direction along the W side of Churchill Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P., then British Minister of Production and member of the War Cabinet. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Not: Antarctic Tetons.

Lyttleton, Cape: see Lyttelton, Cape 82°21'S, 164°39'E

Lyttleton, Mount 66°24'S, 65°22'W

Conspicuous, almost entirely snow-covered mountain near the head of Cardell Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Westcote R. Lyttleton (1877–1956), New Zealand Works Dir. of Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd., London, who first introduced laminated safety glass for use in goggles in about 1912.

Lyttleton Peak: see Lyttelton Peak 82°18'S, 158°56'E

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Maagoe Peak 79°33'S, 85°00'W

A peak (1,850 m) at the N end of Gifford Peaks in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Steffen Maagoe, ionospheric scientist at Eights Station in 1964.

Maaske Dome 85°58'S, 144°00'W

An icecapped, dome-like elevation 2 mi long, rising above the N part of California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Gary L. Maaske, USN, helicopter pilot at McMurdo Station, 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons.

Mabel, Cape 60°41'S, 44°40'W

Cape forming the N tip of Pirie Peninsula on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first seen by the British sealing expedition under Weddell, who examined the N coast of Laurie Island in 1823. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Mrs. J.H. Harvey Pirie, wife of the surgeon-geologist to the expedition.

Mabel Island 60°40'S, 44°42'W

Island 1.5 mi NW of Cape Mabel, off the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it after nearby Cape Mabel. Not: Islote Piragua.

Mabelle Sidley, Mount: see Sidley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

Maberly, Mount: see Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Mabus Point 66°33'S, 93°01'E

A point on the coast lying just south of Haswell Islands, marking the east limit of McDonald Bay. First charted by the AAE, 1911–14, under Douglas Mawson. Recharted by G.D. Blodgett in 1955 from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Howard W. Mabus, USN, executive officer of the icebreaker *Edisto*, who was instrumental in providing close support to USN Operation Windmill parties in establishing astronomical control stations along this coast, 1947–48. Mabus Point subsequently became the site of the Soviet scientific station, Mirnyy.

Macalester, Mount 79°41'S, 84°20'W

A prominent peak rising to 2,430 m in the central part of Soholt Peaks, Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Macalester College, St. Paul, MN, the alma mater of Gerald F. Webers, leader of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

MacAlpine Hills 84°13'S, 160°30'E

A chain of mainly ice-free, bluff-type hills extending from Mount Achnar SW along the S side of Law Glacier, to Sylwester Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Kenneth D. MacAlpine, USNR. A member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, MacAlpine was injured in an airplane crash at McMurdo Sound, October 1956.

Macaroni Point 62°54'S, 60°32'W

Point marking the NE extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose following survey by the FIDS in

January 1954, because a colony of macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*) is on this point. Not: North Head, Punta Froilán, Punta Noreste.

Macbain, Mount 83°06'S, 162°18'E

A prominent mountain, 2,205 m, standing between the mouths of Cornwall Glacier and Helm Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Merle Macbain, USN, Public Information Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz III and IV, 1957–58 and 1958–59.

MacDonald, Cape 71°32'S, 61°11'W

Headland which rises to 435 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this area by land and from the air in 1940, and named for J.E. MacDonald, field representative and secretary of the USAS.

Macdonald, Mount 84°31'S, 173°10'E

A peak, 3,630 m, surmounting the massive N-S trending ridge between Ludeman Glacier and Pain Névé in the Commonwealth Range. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) for the Hon. T.L. Macdonald, who was Minister of External Affairs and of Defence when the CTAE (1956–58) was being planned and who took a prominent part in obtaining New Zealand participation in the Antarctic.

Macdonald Bluffs 83°15'S, 157°50'E

Prominent east-facing bluffs between Argosy and Argo Glaciers in the Miller Range, descending to the Marsh Glacier. Mapped by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for W.J.P. Macdonald, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957. Not: Macdonald Cliffs.

Macdonald Cliffs: see Macdonald Bluffs 83°15'S, 157°50'E

Macdonald Cove 54°00'S, 37°28'W

Cove indenting the W side of the peninsula which terminates at Cape Buller, N coast of South Georgia. The cove is 2.5 mi SSE of the Welcome Islands and has important fossil occurrences on its periphery. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after David I.M. Macdonald, BAS geologist in charge of field work on South Georgia, 1975–76 and 1976–77.

Macdonald Group: see McDonald Islands 53°02'S, 72°36'E

Macdonald Isle: see McDonald Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E

MacDonald Nunataks 85°27'S, 157°38'W

Two nunataks overlooking the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, standing just E of the terminus of Amundsen Glacier, 5 mi W of O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John A. MacDonald, biologist, McMurdo Station winter party, 1964.

MacDonald Peak 77°40'S, 86°40'W

Peak, 1,940 m, midway between Shockey Peak and Mount Crawford near the N end of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN (1961) for William R. MacDonald of the Branch of Special Maps, USGS, which pre-

pared the 1962 map of this range. Subsequently, MacDonald participated in numerous expeditions to Antarctica to supervise aerial photography used in preparing USGS maps of the continent. At the time of his death (1977) he was Chief of the Branch of International Activities, USGS, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

MacDonald Point 79°52'S, 160°20'E

A coastal point with some rocky exposures at the S side of the mouth of Darwin Glacier, where the latter flows into Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for James H. (Scot) MacDonald, journalist who as a member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 worked several seasons at McMurdo Station between 1958 and 1961.

MacDonald Spur 76°47'S, 159°33'E

A long, low ridge extending eastward from Ballance Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). Named for Ivan MacDonald, field assistant with the expedition.

Macdougall Bay 60°42'S, 44°33'W

Small bay lying between Ferguslie and Watson Peninsulas on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Macdougall, third mate of the expedition ship *Scotia*.

Macelwane, Mount 81°54'S, 89°30'W

The highest peak in the eastern part of the Nash Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 14, 1958, and named for Rev. James B. Macelwane, S.J. (1883–1956), first chairman of the Technical Panel for Seismology and Gravity of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, as set up by the National Academy of Sciences.

Macera, Rocas: see Monument Rocks 64°01'S, 60°57'W

Macey, Mount 69°52'S, 65°18'E

An isolated peak 1,960 m, about 15 mi SE of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Sighted in 1954 by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers, and named for L.E. Macey, technical superintendent at Mawson Station in 1954. Not: The Castle.

Macey Cone 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Small hill, 125 m, which marks the remnants of an extinct volcanic cone surmounting the lava cliffs at the NW end of Laurens Peninsula, about 0.6 mi NE of Cape Laurens, at the NW end of Heard Island. The feature was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who named it for L.E. Macey, senior radio operator with the expedition.

Mac Farlane, Estrecho: see McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

MacFerlane, Détroit de: see McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

Macfie Sound 67°22'S, 59°43'E

Passage 1 mi wide at its narrowest point, extending in an E-W direction between Islay and Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for Lt. A.F. Macfie, RNR,

who prepared the charts of the expedition. Not: Homresund.

MacGregor Peaks 62°42'S, 60°24'W

Peaks rising to c. 340 m midway between Binn Peak and Moores Peak on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. Christopher MacGregor, Master of the brig *Minstrel*, from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Machatschek, Mount 66°52'S, 68°04'W

A prominent, mainly snow-covered mountain in northern Adelaide Island, about 14 mi SW of Mount Vélain. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after Fritz Machatschek (1876–1957), Austrian geomorphologist; joint author with E. von Drygalski of *Gletscherkunde*, 1942.

Machin Nunatak 72°48'S, 64°53'E

Small domed nunatak lying 7 mi E of Mount Cresswell in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos and surveys by ANARE, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for D.K. Machin, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1960.

MacKay, Cape 77°42'S, 168°31'E

Ice-covered cape which forms the SE extremity of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Capt. Harry MacKay, commander of the *Terra Nova*, one of the relief ships for the expedition.

Mackay Glacier 76°58'S, 162°00'E

A large glacier in Victoria Land, descending eastward from the polar plateau, between the Convoy and Clare Ranges, into the southern part of Granite Harbor. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party of the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Alistair F. Mackay, a member of the party.

Mackay Glacier Tongue 76°58'S, 162°20'E

The glacier tongue of the Mackay Glacier, projecting into Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and named in association with Mackay Glacier. Not: Mackay Tongue.

Mackay Mountains 77°30'S, 143°20'W

Prominent group of peaks 10 mi S of the Allegheny Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934, and named for Clarence Mackay of the Postal Telegraph and Mackay Radio Companies, who was a benefactor of the expedition. Not: Mount Clarence Mackay.

MacKay Peak 62°43'S, 60°18'W

Snow-covered pyramidal peak rising to c. 700 m between False Bay and Charity Glacier, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Capt. Donald MacKay, Master of the shallop *Sarah*, of the New York sealing fleet in these islands under Capt. Robert Johnson, 1820–21.

Mackay Point 67°32'S, 68°05'W

A point on the SE coast of Adelaide Island, 2 mi NE of Rothera Point. Surveyed by FIDS, 1961–62, and by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1976–77. Named by UK-APC in 1978 for Donald C. Mackay, BAS builder, Halley Station, 1972–73, Signy Island, 1974–75, and Rothera Station, 1976–78.

Mackay Tongue: see Mackay Glacier Tongue 76°58'S, 162°20'E

Mac Kellar, Fiord: see Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W

Mackellar, Mount 83°59'S, 166°39'E

A massive mountain, 4,295 m, standing at the head of Mackellar Glacier, 3 mi S of Pagoda Peak, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Campbell Mackellar, a supporter of the expedition.

Mackellar Glacier 83°47'S, 167°15'E

A large tributary glacier in Queen Alexandra Range, flowing N along the E side of Hampton Ridge from Mount Mackellar, to enter Lennox-King Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) in association with Mount Mackellar. Not: Bell Glacier.

Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W

Inlet forming the NW head of Admiralty Bay, at King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Fiord Mac Kellar, Mackellar Inlet.

Mackellar Islands 66°58'S, 142°40'E

A group of about 30 small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi N of Cape Denison in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for C.D. Mackellar of London, a patron of the expedition.

Mackellar Inlet: see Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W

Mackemer Point 66°27'S, 110°29'E

The northwestern point of Peterson Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Aerographer's Mate Frederick W. Mackemer, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

MacKenzie Bay 68°38'S, 70°35'E

A relatively small embayment of the western extremity of Amery Ice Shelf, about 20 mi NE of Foley Promontory. On Feb. 10, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) sighted a much larger embayment here and made an airplane flight to sketch its limits. They named it "MacKenzie Sea" after Captain K.N. MacKenzie, master of the expedition's ship *Discovery* in 1930–31. Breakout of a large part of Amery Ice Shelf has drastically reduced the size of this feature; in 1968 the bay was 15 mi wide. Several Norwegian whaling ships sighted the original embayment nearly simultaneously with BANZARE; the whale-catcher *Seksern* (Captain Brunvoll) reached this area on Jan. 13, 1931, the *Bouvet III* (gunner C.J. Sjøvold) on Jan. 23, 1931, and the *Torlyn* (Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen) on Feb. 13, 1931. Not: Mackenzie Sea.

Mackenzie Glacier 64°17'S, 62°16'W

Glacier 4 mi long flowing eastward from Mount Parry to join Malpighi Glacier at the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Sir James Mackenzie (1853–1925), English physician and pioneer of studies of heart disease.

Mackenzie Peninsula 60°45'S, 44°48'W

Steep, rocky peninsula forming the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under William S. Bruce, who gave this peninsula the maiden name of his wife.

Mackenzie Sea: see MacKenzie Bay 68°38'S, 70°35'E

Mackerel Island 66°01'S, 65°26'W

Island immediately W of Flounder Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Mackey Rock 76°36'S, 146°22'W

An isolated rock on the E side of Sulzberger Ice Shelf, 8 mi SW of Mount Iphigene, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Steven Mackey, field assistant with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey II, summer 1967–68.

MacKinnon Glacier 71°32'S, 163°13'E

A glacier flowing northward along the W side of Reilly Ridge into Sledgers Glacier in Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named in 1983 by the NZ-APC after D.I. MacKinnon, geologist, a member of R.A. Cooper's NZARP geological party in the area, 1974–75.

Mackin Table 84°57'S, 64°00'W

An ice-topped, wedge-shaped plateau, about 20 mi long, standing just N of Patuxent Ice Stream in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named for J. Hoover Mackin, professor of geology at the University of Washington, at Seattle. The name was suggested by USARP geologists who investigated the Pensacola Mountains, several having been students under Mackin.

Mackintosh, Cape 72°50'S, 596°54'W

Low, ice-covered cape forming the N tip of Kemp Peninsula and the E entrance point to Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably first seen by members of the USAS who photographed a portion of Kemp Peninsula while exploring this coast from the air in December 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed by the RARE, which in conjunction with the FIDS surveyed it from the ground. Named by the FIDS after Neil A. Mackintosh (1900–74), British marine biologist, oceanographer, and authority on Antarctic whales; member of DI scientific staff from 1924 and Chief Scientific Officer, 1929–49; Deputy Director, National Institute of Oceanography (now Insitute of Oceanographic Sciences), 1949–61.

Mackintosh, Mount 74°22'S, 161°49'E

A peak (2,300 m) that rises from Skinner Ridge, 2 mi SW of Mount Fenton, on the western margin of the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1907–09) under Ernest Shackleton, who named it for A.L.A. Mackintosh, Second Officer on the expedition ship, the *Nimrod*.

Mackintosh Cove 60°42'S, 44°30'W

Cove immediately SE of Fraser Point along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. Named for Neil A. Mackintosh, then a member of the Discovery Committee zoological staff, by DI

personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1933. Not: McIntosh Cove.

Macklin, Mount 54°45'S, 36°03'W

Mountain having 2 peaks, the higher 1,900 m, between Mount Carse and Douglas Crag in the S part of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alexander H. Macklin, medical officer of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. Macklin accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia.

Macklin, Mount 69°57'S, 64°36'E

A mainly snow-covered ridge with an exposed summit 2,005 m just E of Mount Shaw in the Anare Nunataks of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Eric Macklin, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1955.

Macklin Island 67°29'S, 63°39'E

Small island in the E part of the Robinson Group, 3 mi NW of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for E.L. Macklin, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1959.

Mackworth Rock 66°02'S, 66°34'W

An insular rock in Pendleton Strait, about 2 mi N of Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Norman H. Mackworth, British experimental psychologist who in 1953 first demonstrated beyond doubt that man acclimatizes to cold.

Maclaren Monolith 80°20'S, 25°23'W

A peak rising to c. 1,000 m on the central ridge of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature is notable for a monolith forming the summit. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Charles Maclaren (1782–1866), Scottish naturalist who in 1842 was the first to recognize the glacial control of sea level.

Macleod Point 64°06'S, 61°58'W

Point forming the SE tip of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957, but not named. Photographed from the air by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for John J.R. Macleod (1876–1935), Scottish physiologist who was one of the discoverers of insulin in 1922.

MacMahon Rock 54°18'S, 36°26'W

Rock lying 0.5 mi E of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: McMahon Rock.

MacMillan Point 77°55'S, 164°34'E

An ice-free point, 1.5 mi N of Cape Chocolate, forming the N side of the entrance to Salmon Bay, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Mark T. MacMillan of San Jose, CA, a research assistant in the U.S. Antarctic Program who lost his life in a diving accident at New Harbor, McMurdo Sound, on November 14, 1987. A graduate of the University of California

at Santa Cruz and a diver, he was in a group collecting foraminifera from the sea at the time of the accident.

Macnab, Cape: see McNab, Cape 66°56'S, 163°14'E

MacNamara Glacier 84°20'S, 63°40'W

A glacier in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, draining northeastward between the Thomas and Anderson Hills to Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edlen E. MacNamara, USARP exchange scientist at Molodezhnaya Station winter 1967.

Macnowski, Mount 74°59'S, 64°57'W

A mountain in the N part of the Scaife Mountains, about 5 mi WSW of Schmitt Mesa, near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. First observed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Francis B. Macnowski, construction mechanic at South Pole Station in 1967.

Macpherson, Mount 82°29'S, 155°50'E

Mountain, 2,360 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Mount Csejtey on the S edge of Boucot Plateau in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for E.O. Macpherson, formerly chief geologist of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

MacPherson Peak 70°33'S, 159°43'E

A prominent rock peak (2,290 m) on the NW end of Pomerantz Tableland, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Frank L. MacPherson, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field supporting the USGS surveys Topo North-South (1961–62) and Topo East-West (1962–63), the latter including survey of this peak.

MacQuarrie Edge 80°32'S, 30°03'W

A rock scarp rising to c. 760 m in the N part of Otter Highlands, western Shackleton Range. Named by the UK-APC after Alister S. MacQuarrie (1935–70), BAS tractor mechanic, Halley Station, 1968–69, who worked in the Shackleton Range.

Mac. Robertson Land 70°00'S, 65°00'E

That portion of Antarctica lying southward of the coast between William Scoresby Bay and Cape Darnley. In the east it includes the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Douglas Mawson, after Sir MacPherson Robertson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

Macy Glacier 62°43'S, 60°09'W

Glacier flowing into Brunow Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Robert Macy, Master of the brig *Aurora*, one of the fleet of American sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Madariaga, Islote: see Diamonen Island 64°02'S, 61°17'W

Madden Island 77°27'S, 149°03'W

An ice-covered island, 4 mi long, in Marshall Archipelago. It lies between Moody Island and Grinder Island in Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Michael C. Madden, electrician's mate, USN, of the Byrd Station party, 1966.

Madder, Cabo: see Madder Cliffs 63°18'S, 56°29'W

Madder Cliffs 63°18'S, 56°29'W

Reddish rock cliffs rising steeply from the sea to about 305 m and forming the N side of the entrance to Suspiros Bay, at the W end of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The name, given in 1956 by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the red color of the rocks, madder being a red vegetable dye. Not: Cabo Madder.

Maddox Peak 65°09'S, 62°50'W

Peak standing at the S side of the mouth of Carbutt Glacier, E of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The peak appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Richard L. Maddox (1816–1902), English physician and pioneer of photography who invented the gelatin emulsion process of dry-plate photography in 1871, revolutionizing photographic technique.

Madell Point 66°35'S, 66°22'W

A point 2 mi NE of Cape Rey on the coast of Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named for James S. Madell, FIDS surveyor at Detaille Island in 1957, who was responsible for the triangulation of this area.

Madey Ridge 83°28'S, 55°50'W

A ridge trending NW from Mount Moffat along the N side of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Jules Madey of Clark, NJ, ham radio operator who arranged innumerable phone patches between personnel in Antarctica and parties in the U.S. in the period 1957–67.

Madigan Nunatak 67°09'S, 143°21'E

An isolated nunatak that rises above the continental ice 18 mi S of Cape Gray. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Cecil T. Madigan, meteorologist with the expedition.

Madison, Mount 80°26'S, 160°10'E

A prominent, largely ice-covered mountain, 1,385 m, rising 7 mi W of Cape Selborne, on the S side of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Douglas W. Madison, aide to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1961–62, and Public Information Officer, 1963–64.

Mae-hyōga Rock 70°00'S, 38°54'E

An exposed rock lying 3 mi NW of Oku-hyōga Rock on the E side of Shirase Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Mae-hyōga-iwa (outer glacier rock) in association with nearby Oku-hyōga Rock.

Maere, Mount 72°32'S, 31°17'E

Mountain, 2,300 m, on the W side of Norsk Polarinstitut Glacier immediately SW of Mount Bastin, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Xavier de Maere d'Aertrijcke, second-in-command and chief meteorologist of the expedition.

Magee Rock 66°13'S, 110°37'E

An insular rock lying 0.2 mi NE of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The rock was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund, who named it for George E. Magee, USN, carpenter at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Magga Peak 69°10'S, 157°11'E

A triangular “flatiron” shaped wall of sheer rock forming the end of the northernmost of the Burnside Ridges. The summit is a sharp point. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. A first landing from a ship was made on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (*Magga Dan*) led by Phillip Law.

Maglione, Mount 77°18'S, 141°47'W

A low mountain 1 mi NE of Mount Ekblaw in the Clark Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Charles R. Maglione, USNR, navigator on LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Magnet Bay 66°22'S, 56°20'E

A shallow coastal indentation, 7 mi wide and receding only 2 mi, located 9 mi W of Cape Davis at the NW side of Edward VIII Plateau. The BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, originally charted Magnet Bay as a larger bay extending from Cape Davis to Cape Borley, naming it after the vessel *Magnet*, in which Peter Kemp first sighted land in this vicinity in 1833. Later exploration, particularly that of the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, has shown the bay to be less extensive.

Magnet Hill 63°22'S, 57°22'W

A small, distinctive snow-covered hill rising from Mott Snowfield, 4 mi NE of Camel Nunataks, Trinity Peninsula. The hill was the site of magnetometer and topographical survey stations and was named by the British geophysical and survey party which worked in this area in 1959.

Magnetic Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E

A small island 0.25 mi NE of Turner Island, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on March 3, 1954. So named because magnetic observations taken there by J. Brooks showed the declination to be anomalous.

Magnetite Bluff 83°22'S, 51°15'W

A bluff 2 mi NE of Mount Stephens on the W side of Saratoga Table, Forrestral Range (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN, 1979, at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford and following USGS geological work in the area, from the extensive occurrences of magnetite in the gabbro of this area which cause large magnetic anomalies over the Forrestral Range.

Magnier, Picos: see Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W

Magnier Peak: see Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W

Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W

Two peaks, the higher 1,345 m, surmounting the peninsula between Leroux and Bigo Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Magnier Peak, Picos Magnier.

Magnis Ridge 80°05'S, 156°12'E

A rock ridge 1.5 mi W of Derrick Peak, forming the divide between Magnis Valley and Metaris Valley in Britannia Range. Named in association with Magnis Valley (q.v.) by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby.

Magnis Valley 80°05'S, 156°05'E

Broad ice-free valley, 5 mi long, lying 3 mi W of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Magnis is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Magoke Point 69°40'S, 39°29'E

A rock point on the southeast part of Skallen Hills, Queen Maud Land. The point projects into the inlet which lies between Skallen Hills and Skallen Glacier. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Maguire, Mount 74°01'S, 66°55'E

A large flat-topped mountain with a distinctive pointed nunatak on the E side, located 22 mi S of Cumpston Massif near the head of Lambert Glacier. Mapped from ANARE air photos and surveys, 1956–58. Named by ANCA for Sgt. O. Maguire, RAAF, radio technician at Mawson Station in 1958.

Mahalak Bluffs 68°17'S, 65°23'W

A discontinuous line of bluffs, 2 mi long, on the N side of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast. The bluffs rise to c. 500 m, E of Robillard Glacier, forming part of the SW coast of Joerg Peninsula. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 21, 1935, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Lt. Lawrence W. Mahalak, Jr., (MC) USN, Medical Officer, Palmer Station, Operation Deep Freeze, 1971.

Mahan, Mount 85°32'S, 140°04'W

Mountain 1,260 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Fiedler in the Bender Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Shirley F. Mahan, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1960.

Maher Island 72°58'S, 126°22'W

A small horseshoe-shaped island which has numerous areas of exposed rock, lying 7 mi north of the northwest end of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Eugene Maher, USN, Commanding Officer of USS *Glacier* during Operation Deep Freeze, 1955–56.

Mahler Spur 69°48'S, 70°52'W

Rock spur, 6 mi long, extending W into Mozart Ice Piedmont 7 mi E of the S end of Debussy Heights, in N Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Accurately delineated from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Gustav Mahler (1860–1911), Austrian composer.

Mahogany Bluff 63°53'S, 57°14'W

A rocky bluff 5 mi SW of Cape Gordon, forming the E side of Pastorizo Bay, Vega Island. So named by UK-APC because of the striking deep red-brown color of the bluff. Not: Cerro Pampa.

Mahony, Mount 77°12'S, 161°35'E

A massive mountain, 1,870 m, standing just E of the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party, led by G. Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for D. Mahony, geologist, of Melbourne, Australia.

Maibucht: see Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Maidalen 54°15'S, 36°31'W

A valley, 1.2 mi long in a N-S direction, extending from Maiviken to Lewis Pass on Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. This feature was originally considered to be a part of Bore Valley (q.v.) but has since been determined to be a separate valley. Named Maidalen (May valley) by the UK-APC in 1990 following in the Norwegian form in association with Maiviken.

Maiden Castle 76°39'S, 159°50'E

A prominent rock feature east of Halle Flat in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who so named it because of the resemblance to a pre-Roman earthwork of the same name in Dorsetshire, England.

Maigetter Peak 76°27'S, 146°29'W

A rock peak, the northernmost of the Birchall Peaks, on the south shore of Block Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and plotted from photos taken on the flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Robert Z. Maigetter, biologist with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967–68.

Maignan, Cape: see Maignan Point 65°03'S, 64°02'W

Maignan Point 65°03'S, 64°02'W

Point marking the NE end of Cholet Island and the W side of the entrance to Port Charcot, lying close off the NW part of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for F. Maignan, a seaman of the *Français* who lost his life in a ship accident shortly after the expedition's departure from Le Havre. Not: Cape Maignan.

Maigo Peak 68°08'S, 42°42'E

A rocky hill situated 1.5 mi ESE of Cape Hinode and just W of Böhjō Heights on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Maigo-yama" (straychild mountain) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Main, Cape 73°33'S, 169°54'E

A small cape situated 5 mi N of Cape Anne, along the E side of Coulman Island, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966 for Brian Main, scientific technician at Hallett Station, 1962–63.

Main Bay 54°01'S, 38°03'W

A cove which is the western arm of Jordan Cove along the south coast of Bird Island, South Georgia. The UK-APC has found that this descriptive name has been in local use at least since 1957.

Main Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

A small channel lying S of Bar Rocks and leading to the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Maines, Mount 66°39'S, 53°54'E

Mountain, 2,190 m, standing 8 mi SE of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Stormuten (the big peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for R.L. Maines, cook at Wilkes Station in 1961. Not: Stormuten.

Main Island 54°00'S, 38°13'W

Island 1.7 mi long and rising to 550 m, the largest of the Willis Islands off the W end of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. Charted by DI personnel in the period 1926–30, and so named because it is the principal island in the group. Not: Isla Principal.

Mainland: see Coronation Island 60°37'S, 45°35'W

Mainsail Rock 60°37'S, 46°03'W

Rock lying 0.6 mi SW of Spine Island in Sandefjord Bay, South Orkney Islands. It is the largest and easternmost of a chain of three rocks trending in a NW-SE direction off the SE side of Monroe Island. The rock was named by DI personnel following their survey in 1933. Not: Roca Vela Mayor.

Main South Range: see Prince Charles Mountains 72°00'S, 67°00'E

Maipo, Grupo: see Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W

Mai Point 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Point marking the E side of the entrance to Maiviken, a small bay in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The name derives from association with Maiviken.

Maipo Island 64°25'S, 62°17'W

A low, snow-covered island lying at the entrance to Buls Bay, eastern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. The name appears on a 1947 Chilean government chart and commemorates the work of the *Maipo*, an oil tanker which participated in several Chilean Antarctic expeditions during the 1940's and 1950's. Not: Buls Island.

Mair, Mount 54°49'S, 36°02'W

A mountain rising to 780 m between Brandt Cove and Larsen Harbor, Drygalski Fjord, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC after Bruce F. Mair, BAS geologist, who carried out extensive geological mapping in the area in the 1974–75 and 1976–77 field seasons.

Maish Nunatak 74°36'S, 99°28'W

A nunatak located 5 mi WSW of Mount Moses, in the central part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for F. Michael Maish, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in 1967, who served as U.S. exchange scientist at Vostok Station in 1969.

Maitland Glacier 68°43'S, 65°00'W

Glacier flowing along the W flank of Hitchcock Heights into Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. This glacier may appear indistinctly in an aerial photograph taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, but it was more clearly shown in aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and the USAS in 1940. Named by the US-ACAN in 1952 for O. Maitland Miller of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of this area.

Maivatn 54°15'S, 36°31'W

A lake near the head of Maiviken (q.v.) in northern Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. The feature is the largest and deepest

(39 m) of several small freshwater lakes in the Maiviken area. Named Maivatn (May lake) by the UK-APC in 1990 in association with Maiviken.

Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W

A cove at the N end of Thatcher Peninsula between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and named Majviken (May Cove) after May Day, 1902, the day on which the cove was entered. Over the years, the Norwegian spelling Maiviken has become established for the cove. Not: Maibucht, May Cove.

Mai Viken Glen: see Bore Valley 54°16'S, 36°31'W

Mak-Mallin, Ostrov: see McMullin Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

Maldita, Bahía: see Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Maling Peak 60°39'S, 45°40'W

Peak, 430 m, which is southernmost of two conspicuous peaks 0.5 mi NW of Cape Vik on the S coast of Coronation Island, on the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Named by the UK-APC for Derek H. Maling, FIDS meteorologist at Signy Island in 1948 and 1949, who made a survey triangulation of Signy Island and the S coast of Coronation Island.

Malleco, Grupo: see Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W

Mallis, Mount 75°40'S, 160°48'E

A mountain, 1,360 m, midway between Mount Joyce and Mount Billing in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert R. Mallis, geomagnetist/seismologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Mallory Bluff 84°02'S, 165°50'E

A prominent bluff on the NW slope of Grindley Plateau, just NE of the head of Wahl Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Roger P. Mallory, Jr., USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1962, and at Wilkes Station, 1963.

Mallory Point 66°49'S, 108°39'E

A steep rocky point close northward of Blunt Cove, projecting from the ice cliffs along the west side of Vincennes Bay. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Charles W. Mallory, USN, construction officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who gave close support to shore parties that established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Malmgren Bay 65°45'S, 66°07'W

Bay indenting the W side of Renaud Island immediately N of Speerschneider Point, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Finn A.E.J. Malmgren (1895–1928), Swedish author of an important study on the properties of sea ice, in 1927. Not: Bahía Sobenes.

Malone, Mount 77°52'S, 85°36'W

Mountain (2,460 m) located 8 mi E of Mount Barden in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Wallace R. Malone, USAF, who participated

in the establishment of the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Maloney, Mount 85°41'S, 163°35'W

A mountain, 1,990 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Alice Gade at the SE side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for John H. Maloney, Jr., meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Malpighi Glacier 64°16'S, 62°15'W

Glacier 5 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing SE from Harvey Heights to join Mackenzie Glacier at the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), Italian physiologist and pioneer histologist who first demonstrated the existence of the blood capillaries.

Malta Plateau 72°58'S, 167°18'E

An ice-covered plateau of about 25 mi extent in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The plateau is irregular in shape and is bounded on the S and W by Mariner Glacier, on the N by tributaries to Trafalgar Glacier, and on the E by tributaries to Borchgrevink Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC to commemorate the island of Malta in association with the Victory Mountains.

Malus Island 66°14'S, 65°45'W

Island 4.5 mi S of Cape Evensen, lying in Auvert Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Étienne L. Malus (1775–1812), French physicist who discovered the polarization of light by reflection, a fact subsequently used in the design of snow goggles.

Malva Bluff 71°55'S, 62°21'W

A steep, south-facing rock bluff at the base of Condor Peninsula, overlooking the NW extremity of Hilton Inlet on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after Antonio I. Malva-Gomes, topographic engineer with the USGS Lassiter Coast geologic and mapping party in 1970–71. He was also a member of the Pine Island Bay Reconnaissance aboard the USCGC *Burton Island*, 1974–75.

Malville, Mount 82°44'S, 48°10'W

Mountain, 1,030 m, standing 5 mi SW of Ackerman Nunatak in northern Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for J. McKim Malville, auroral scientist, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Malysh Mountain 72°09'S, 11°24'E

A small mountain, 2,640 m, standing SW of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Malysh (small child mountain).

Malyutki Nunataks 72°04'S, 10°46'E

A group of nunataks that trend N-S for 4 mi, situated at the SE extremity of the Orvin Mountains, about 13 mi WNW of Skeidsberget Hill, in Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by

Norsk Polar-institutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Skaly Malyutki (baby nunataks).

Mame Island 69°01'S, 39°29'E

Small island lying 0.1 mi W of Ongul Island in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Mame-jima (bean island). Not: Mame-zima Island.

Mamelon Island: see Mamelon Point 67°19'S, 64°49'W

Mamelon Point 67°19'S, 64°49'W

A point 11 mi ENE of Cape Northrop on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was charted as an island by FIDS in 1947 and given the name "Mamelon Island" because of its resemblance to a small, rounded hill or fort. Further exploration has disproved the insularity of the feature and the terminology has been altered accordingly. Not: Mamelon Island.

Mame-zima Island: see Mame Island 69°01'S, 39°29'E

Mana Mountain 72°51'S, 3°22'W

A prominent ice-free mountain bordering the S side of Frostlandet Valley about 5 mi SW of Moteplassen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Mana.

Manchada, Punta: see Hobbs Point 64°37'S, 62°03'W

Manchot Island 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Rocky island lying in the entrance to Port Martin, 0.2 mi W of Bizeux Rock and 0.2 mi N of Cape Margerie. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because a large Adélie penguin rookery was located on the island. "Manchot" is the French word for penguin. Not: Ile des Manchots.

Manchots, Ile des: see Manchot Island 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Manciple Island 64°56'S, 63°56'W

Island lying between Reeve and Host Islands in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Mandible Bay: see Mandible Cirque 73°07'S, 169°15'E

Mandible Cirque 73°07'S, 169°15'E

A spectacular cirque indenting the coast of Daniell Peninsula 5 mi WSW of Cape Phillips, in Victoria Land. Named in 1966 by the NZ-APC for its appearance in plan and oblique views. Not: Mandible Bay.

Mandolin Hills 69°55'S, 67°20'W

Isolated group of nunataks which rise 300 m above the ice, 9 mi E of Mount Noel, Traverse Mountains (q.v.), in NW Palmer Land. So named by UK-APC in 1977 from the shape of the feature when viewed in plan.

Mane Skerry 67°50'S, 67°18'W

Small island in the central part of Lystad Bay, off Horseshoe Island. Named from association with nearby Mite Skerry. An initial misspelling of "might and main" became established at the FIDS station, 1955–57. Not: Islote Norte.

Manfull Ridge 75°05'S, 114°39'W

A broad snow-covered ridge that descends gently from the N side of Kohler Range about 5 mi W of Morrison Bluff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Byron P. Manfull, U.S. Dept. of State, Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1967–69.

Manger, Mount 77°29'S, 153°15'W

A snow-covered mountain located 3 mi NW of Mount Josephine in the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII peninsula. The mountain was photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of R. Admiral R.E. Byrd) for William Manger, of the family that owned the Manger Hotel chain, who assisted Byrd expeditions by providing free room for office space and for expedition personnel.

Mangin, Mount 67°25'S, 68°26'W

Mountain, 2,040 m, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Barré on Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Louis A. Mangin, noted French botanist.

Manhaul Glacier 72°24'S, 169°45'E

A glacier flowing from the E slopes of Mount Humphrey Lloyd to enter Edisto Inlet just S of Luther Peak, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because the seaward tongue of this glacier which is afloat was crossed several times during the season by NZGSAE parties using man-hauling methods of transport.

Manjū Rock 68°45'S, 40°25'E

An exposed rock lying midway between Tama Glacier and Tama Point on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Manjū-iwa (bun-shaped rock). Not: Manzyū Rock.

Manke, Mount 85°28'S, 144°42'W

A mountain, 900 m, marking the E limit of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert M. Manke, utilitiesman with the Byrd Station winter party in 1960.

Mankinen, Mount 73°54'S, 163°06'E

A mountain (2,910 m) situated 2 mi NE of Mount Adamson in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward A. Mankinen, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Mann, Mount 83°12'S, 49°20'W

Mountain, 1,680 m, standing on the SE edge of Lexington Table, 4 mi S of Mount Zirzow, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Edward K. Mann, USAF, an assistant in the Research Division of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966–68.

Manna Glacier 69°45'S, 159°40'E

A broad depression glacier located N of Stevenson Bluff and Mount Steele in the Wilson Hills. It drains NE into the E part of Gillett Ice Shelf. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because of an airdrop of extra comforts from an aircraft which carried the Governor-General of New Zealand over this area.

Mannering, Mount 71°48'S, 164°57'E

A mountain 4 mi SSE of Toilers Mountain in the King Range, Concord Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Guy Mannering, photographer at Scott Base, 1962–63.

Manning Massif 70°42'S, 67°50'E

A large rock massif between Loewe Massif and McLeod Massif in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photographs. First visited by a party from the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Manning, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1967, surveyor-in-charge of field survey operations during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1969, 1971 and 1972.

Manning Nunataks 71°00'S, 71°12'E

A group of nunataks in the eastern side of the southern part of Amery Ice Shelf, about 20 mi NNE of Pickering Nunatak. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1957. Named by ANCA for Sgt. A.S. Manning, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson Station in 1958.

Manoury Island 64°27'S, 62°50'W

Island lying 1.5 mi S of Gand Island at the N end of Schollaert Chanel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for G. Manoury, secretary of the expedition.

Man-o-War Glacier 72°04'S, 168°03'E

A tributary glacier in the Admiralty Mountains that drains the vicinity south of Mount Black Prince and Mount Royalist and flows southward to enter Tucker Glacier between McGregor Range and Novasio Ridge. Named in association with Admiralty Mountains by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Mansergh Snowfield 82°01'S, 159°50'E

A snowfield feeding the central portion of the Starshot Glacier, separating the Surveyors and Holyoake Ranges. Seen by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named for G. Mansergh, geologist with the party.

Mansfield Point 60°39'S, 45°44'W

Point marking the E side of the entrance to Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1933 and by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for Arthur W. Mansfield of the FIDS, meteorologist at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1951; leader, meteorologist and biologist at Signy Island in 1952.

Mantell Screens 80°38'S, 24°26'W

A rock spur rising to c. 1,500 m and bounded by screes (taluses), located NW of Arkell Cirque on the N side of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Gideon A. Mantell (1790–1852), English surgeon and geologist, known for his discovery of the iguanodon and three other fossil reptiles.

Manthe, Mount 74°47'S, 99°21'W

A mountain (575 m) standing 5 mi NNE of Shepherd Dome, in the S part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by

USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence L. Manthe, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1967.

Manuel Rodríguez, Isla: see Auguste Island 64°03'S, 61°37'W

Many Glaciers Pond 77°36'S, 163°19'E

A pond, 0.3 mi long, located 0.5 mi S of the snout of Commonwealth Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The pond is part of the Aiken Creek system and receives drainage from several glaciers including Commonwealth Glacier, Wales Glacier and the unnamed glacier next westward. The name was suggested by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of USGS field teams that studied the hydrology of streams entering Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, 1987–94.

Manzyú Rock: see Manjū Rock 68°45'S, 40°25'E

Mapple Glacier 65°25'S, 62°15'W

A narrow glacier 15 mi long, flowing eastward into the southern arm of Exasperation Inlet on the east side of Graham Land. It lies 2 mi north of Melville Glacier and is separated from it by a line of small peaks. Surveyed by FIDS in 1961. Named by UK-APC after Father Mapple, the whalemens' Nantucket priest in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Marambio, Isla: see Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W

Maranga Island 65°12'S, 64°22'W

The westernmost of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC, 1961, "maranga" is an anagram of the name Anagram.

Marble Cape: see Marble Point 77°26'S, 163°50'E

Marble Hills 80°17'S, 82°05'W

A group of mainly ice-free hills on the W side of Horseshoe Valley, located between the Liberty Hills and Independence Hills in the S part of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, because the rocks in these hills are composed of marble.

Marble Knolls 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Low marble knolls which lie near the shore of Borge Bay, just SW of Waterpipe Beach, in eastern Signy Island. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1974.

Marble Peak 85°29'S, 156°28'W

A coastal peak, the twin of O'Brien Peak 2 mi to the SE and almost the same height, overlooking the head of Ross Ice Shelf about midway between Amundsen and Scott Glaciers. The peak was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The name was applied by NZGSAE, 1969–70, because there are light-colored, whitish bands of marble crossing straight over its summit.

Marble Point 77°26'S, 163°50'E

A rocky promontory of marble lying 3 mi N of Cape Bernacchi on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) and so named because of the marble found there. Not: Marble Cape.

Marble Rock 67°36'S, 62°50'E

A rock outcrop at the edge of the ice cliff about 0.8 mi WSW of West Arm and the Mawson Station, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because of

marble beds described there by D.S. Trail, geologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Marchant Glacier 78°06'S, 162°03'E

Glacier, about 7 mi long, which drains the slopes of Rampart Ridge between Mount Bishop and Mount Potter and flows NW to the vicinity of Mount Bockheim, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after David R. Marchant, glacial geologist, University of Maine; Boston University, from 1995; in connection with Antarctic field work since 1985, discovered and used volcanic ashes to infer paleoclimate change and geologic stability in the McMurdo Dry Valleys and map the glacial history of the East Antarctic ice sheet.

Marcial Mora, Bahía: see Zubov Bay 65°42'S, 65°52'W

Marckmann, Bahía: see Chiriguano Bay 64°28'S, 62°31'W

Marcoux Nunatak 69°55'S, 159°04'E

A nunatak (1,530 m) about midway between Schmidt Nunataks and Poorman Peak in the Wilson Hills. It stands above the ice near the head of Manna Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for John S. Marcoux, USN, aviation structural mechanic with Squadron VX-6, who wintered at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Marégraphe Island 66°40'S, 140°00'E

Small rocky island 0.05 mi W of the N end of Carrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them because a recording tide gauge, or marigraph, was placed on the island and obtained data during 1951 and 1952.

Marescot, Cap: see Marescot Point 63°29'S, 58°35'W

Marescot Point 63°29'S, 58°35'W

A small but distinctive low rocky point projecting N from Trinity Peninsula, 2.5 mi E of Thanaron Point. This feature is a reidentification of Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's original "Cap Marescot," named after Jacques Marescot du Thilleul (1808–39), ensign on the *Astrolabe* during d'Urville's expedition (1837–40), who died during the voyage. Not: Cabo Negrita, Cap Marescot.

Marescot Ridge 63°32'S, 58°32'W

A ridge consisting of numerous ice-covered hills, the highest being Crown Peak (1,185 m) at the S end of the ridge. Located 2 mi inland from Marescot Point along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. This ridge was probably observed by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville on Feb. 27, 1838, when he named nearby "Cap Marescot" (now Marescot Point). Following its 1946 survey, the FIDS gave the name Marescot Ridge to this ridge, thinking it to be the coastal feature named by d'Urville. The name Marescot has been retained for both the ridge and the nearby point.

Margalot, Pico: see Janssen Peak 64°53'S, 63°31'W

Margaret Bay: see Marguerite Bay 68°30'S, 68°30'W

Margaret Goodenough Glacier: see Goodenough Glacier 72°00'S, 66°40'W

Margaret Wade, Mount: see Fitzsimmons, Mount 77°54'S, 154°55'W

Margerie, Cape 66°49'S, 141°23'E

Low, ice-covered cape, marked by prominent rock outcrops at its N end, lying midway between Cape Mousse and Lacroix Nunatak

and bounded on the N by numerous rocky islands. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who named this feature for Emmanuel de Margerie, French geographer and geologist. Cape Margerie served as the main base site for FrAE parties under Liotard, in 1950–51, and Barré, in 1951–52, until fire destroyed the main buildings of their base, known as Port Martin, in January 1952. Not: Cape de Margerie.

Marguerite Bay 68°30'S, 68°30'W

An extensive bay on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula, which is bounded on the N by Adelaide Island, and on the S by Wordie Ice Shelf, George VI Sound, and Alexander Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, who named the bay for his wife. Not: Margaret Bay.

Marguerite Island 66°47'S, 141°23'E

Rocky island 0.7 mi NW of Empereur Island and 1.75 mi NNW of Cape Margerie. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a character in Goethe's *Faust*.

Maria Creek 77°37'S, 163°03'E

A glacial meltwater stream, 0.5 mi long, which flows from the snout of Canada Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. It drains NE, close to the glacier, entering the W end of Lake Fryxell to the W of Bowles Creek and Green Creek. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, USGS hydrologist working in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94, and alludes to the many aeolian deposits of fine sands along the creek, indicative of strong winds blowing around the S end of Canada Glacier during the winter. Named from "They Called the Wind Maria," a song in *Paint Your Wagon*, the American musical play by Lerner and Loewe.

Mariana, Caleta: see Marian Cove 62°13'S, 58°48'W

Mariana, Monte: see Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Mariana, Punta: see Garzón Point 64°55'S, 62°53'W

Marian Cove 62°13'S, 58°48'W

Cove indenting the SW part of King George Island between Collins Harbor and Potter Cove, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Caleta Mariana, Marion Cove.

Marie, Pointe: see Marie Island 66°07'S, 65°45'W

Marie Byrd Land 80°00'S, 120°00'W

That portion of Antarctica lying east of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Ross Sea and south of the Pacific Ocean, extending eastward approximately to a line between the head of the Ross Ice Shelf and Eights Coast. The inclusion of the area between the Rockefeller Plateau and Eights Coast is based upon the leading role of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the exploration of this area. The name was originally applied by Admiral Byrd in 1929, in honor of his wife, to the northwestern part of the area, the part that was explored in that year. Not: Byrd Land.

Marie Island 66°07'S, 65°45'W

An island 2 mi long, which lies immediately N of Cape Evensen, Graham Land. The name "Pointe Marie," after the elder sister of Dr. Jean B. Charcot, was applied by the FrAE (1903–05) to a point on the coast close N of Cape Evensen. After the FrAE

(1908–10) Charcot re-applied the name to the S tip of an island, "Ile Waldeck-Rousseau," in approximately the same latitude. Correlating its survey with those of Charcot, the BGLE (1934–37) identified "Ile Waldeck-Rousseau" as Waldeck-Rousseau Peak on the mainland. The most prominent feature near the peak requiring a name is the island described. The name Marie Island for this feature preserves Charcot's naming in the locality. Not: Pointe Marie.

Marien Bay: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Mariholm 60°45'S, 45°42'W

The highest and easternmost island in a small group which lies 0.3 mi S of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named on a chart based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands by Capt. Petter Sørille in 1912–13. Not: Hariholm.

Marikoppa 54°19'S, 36°42'W

Mountain, 1,840 m, between Larssen Peak and Paulsen Peak in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name, which is known locally, was used in 1950 by H.B. Paulsen. "Koppa" is a descriptive Finnish word meaning "basket with a lid on top." The mountain was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52.

Marina, Punta: see Navy Point 64°30'S, 62°28'W

Marina Point 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Low rocky point which forms the NW tip of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. First surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill and named by members of the expedition for Princess Marina, later Duchess of Kent, who was married in November 1934, while the ship *Penola* was enroute to the Argentine Islands.

Marin Bluff 69°25'S, 68°36'W

A small rock bluff rising to 425 m, 5 mi ESE of Cape Jeremy on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The feature is one of several in the area named after winds. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the marin, a warm S or SE wind of the Gulf of Lion, France. Not: Cerro Santa Micaela.

Marin Darbel Bay: see Darbel Bay 66°30'S, 65°55'W

Marin-Darbel Fiord: see Darbel Bay 66°30'S, 65°55'W

Marin Darbel Islands: see Darbel Islands 66°23'S, 65°58'W

Mariner Glacier 73°15'S, 167°30'E

A major glacier over 60 mi long, descending SE from the plateau of Victoria Land, between Mountaineer Range and Malta Plateau, and terminating at Lady Newnes Bay, Ross Sea, where it forms a floating glacier tongue. Its lower reaches and entrance to its valley were reconnoitered in December 1958 by Capt. John Cadwalader, USN, and two members of NZGSAE, in a flight from the icebreakers USS *Glacier* and USS *Staten Island* which were lying close off the S end of Coulman Island, in an attempt to land expedition members on the mainland. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, as a tribute to the work of mariners in Antarctic research and exploration.

Mariner Glacier Tongue 73°27'S, 168°20'E

The broad seaward extension of the Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The feature is just west of and abuts the Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue where it discharges into Lady Newnes Bay. Named in association with Mariner Glacier.

Mariner Hill 71°51'S, 68°20'W

A prominent snow-free conical hill, rising to c. 500 m, midway between Syrtis Hill and Two Step Cliffs, Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 after Mariner 9, the NASA probe which was the first spacecraft to orbit the planet Mars, in 1971.

Mariner Islands 66°01'S, 101°09'E

Group of rocky islands and rocks forming the north-central group of the Highjump Archipelago, bounded by Edisto Channel on the W, Gossard Channel on the S, and Remenchus Glacier on the east. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN to commemorate the discovery of a large ice-free region at the W end of the Knox Coast by the crew of the PBM-Martin Mariner seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger. During photographic reconnaissance of this coastal area in January 1947, the aircraft landed on one of the inlets indenting the Bunger Hills and ground-level photographs and water samples were obtained at that time.

Marinero, Pasaje: see Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Marinero Lagarrigue, Puerto: see Lagarrigue Cove 64°39'S, 62°34'W

Marinero Paredes, Cabo: see Charles Point 64°14'S, 61°00'W

Marin Glacier 76°04'S, 162°22'E

A glacier just W of Cape Hickey, flowing SE into Charcot Cove on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Bonifacio Marin, engineman at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Marinovic Beach 77°35'S, 163°34'E

A gently sloping beach on the S shore of Explorers Cove, New Harbor, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after Baldo Marinovic, graduate student (biology), University of California, Santa Cruz, and member of the 1985 winter party at McMurdo Station. During 1984–85, the sea off this beach was a site for the study of reproductive biology and larval ecology of shallow-water echinoderms by biologists of the University of California, Santa Cruz. The name came into local use following the selection of the beach by Marinovic, correctly, as a likely place to study echinoderms.

Marion, Mount: see Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Marion Cove: see Marian Cove 62°13'S, 58°48'W

Marion Mountain: see Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Small group of nunataks rising to c. 600 m on the N shore of Charcot Island, midway between Mount Monique and Mount Martine. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him in association with Mount Monique and Mount Martine after his daughter, Marion. Photographed from the air on Feb. 9, 1947, by USN OpHjp and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Marion Mountain, Marion Peak, Monte Mariana, Mount Marion.

Marion Peak: see Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Maris Nunatak 69°59'S, 73°09'E

A small coastal nunatak 2 mi ENE of Whisnant Nunatak, situated at the junction of Rogers Glacier and the E side of Amery Ice

Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for R.L. Maris, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° east longitude.

Mark, Mount: see Hawthorne, Mount 72°10'S, 98°39'W

Markab, Mount 70°56'S, 67°02'W

A striking mountain with a pointed peak which provides a notable landmark. Located on the N side of the Pegasus Mountains, about 10 mi NE of Gurney Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Markab in the constellation of Pegasus.

Marker Rock 66°05'S, 65°47'W

Rock lying 1.5 mi NNW of Turnabout Island in the Saffery Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it marks the ships' passage through the Saffery Islands.

Markham, Mount 82°51'S, 161°21'E

A majestic twin-peaked massif, 4,350 and 4,280 m, surmounting the N end of Markham Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Clements Markham who, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, planned this Antarctic expedition and chose Scott as its leader. Not: Markham Mountains.

Markham Bay 64°17'S, 57°18'W

Bay 8 mi wide, lying between Ekelöf Point and Hamilton Point on the E side of James Ross Island. Possibly first seen by a British expedition under Ross, who explored this area in 1842–43. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Sir Clements Markham. Not: Clements Markham Bay.

Markham Island 74°36'S, 164°55'E

A small but conspicuous island lying just off Oscar Point in the N part of Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in February 1900 by the BrAE (1898–1900) under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Sir Clements Markham.

Markham Island: see Clements Island 65°56'S, 66°00'W

Markham Mountains: see Markham, Mount 82°51'S, 161°21'E

Markham Plateau 82°56'S, 161°10'E

A small, but prominent, high plateau which extends S from Mount Markham for about 10 mi and forms the divide between east and west-flowing glaciers in the N part of Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Markham.

Markham Point 54°04'S, 37°25'W

Point forming the W side of Ample Bay, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart by J. Innes Wilson in 1912.

Markinsenis Peak 71°35'S, 164°29'E

A peak (1,790 m) on the S side of McCann Glacier at its junction with Lillie Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by

US-ACAN for radioman Ronald Markinsenis, USN, of the South Pole Station winter party, 1965.

Markmann, Bahía: see Chiriguano Bay 64°28'S, 62°31'W

Markov, Cape 66°46'S, 50°16'E

An ice cape on the E side of Amundsen Bay, situated 7 mi W of Mount Riiser-Larsen in Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, for K.K. Markov, professor of geography at Moscow State University, author of a number of reports on Antarctica.

Marks Peak 76°30'S, 125°45'W

A rocky peak (3,325 m) on the south side of the crater rim of Mount Hampton, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Keith E. Marks, electronics engineer, National Bureau of Standards, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1959–60.

Marks Point 85°29'S, 155°40'W

A rock point extending E from the N end of Medina Peaks, at the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. This feature and nearby area were first seen by members of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for George R. Marks, logistics worker at McMurdo Station, winter party, 1962.

Marø Cliffs 79°04'S, 28°30'W

Prominent rock cliffs standing SW of Jeffries Glacier in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Harald Marø, captain of the Canadian sealer *Theron* which transported the advance party and other members of the CTAE to the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1955–56.

Marquis, Mount 72°29'S, 62°30'W

A mountain in the S part of Du Toit Mountains, situated 4 mi N of Maury Glacier, 28 mi SSW of Dietz Bluff and 27 mi due W of the N end of Pullen Island, on the Black Coast of Palmer Land. It was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs, 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN after Peter T. Marquis, general assistant, BAS, a member of the joint BAS-USGS party to this area, 1986–87.

Marquis of Traversay Group: see Traversay Islands 56°36'S, 27°43'W

Marr, Mount 66°24'S, 52°07'E

A rock peak which rises above the surrounding ice surface 8 mi S of Johnston Peak and 8 mi W of Douglas Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson. Named after James W.S. Marr, zoologist on the expedition, whose services were lent to BANZARE by the British Discovery Investigations Committee.

Marr Bay 60°42'S, 44°31'W

Bay lying between Cape Valavielle and Fraser Point along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Mapped in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. Named for James W.S. Marr, member of the Discovery Committee zoological staff, by personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1933.

Marr Bluff 69°47'S, 69°20'W

Rock bluff, 1,065 m, immediately N of Wager Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948 and

named by them for John E. Marr, English geologist and professor of geology at Cambridge University, 1917–30.

Marret Glacier 66°26'S, 137°44'E

Channel glacier about 4 mi wide and 4 mi long, flowing NE from the continental ice to the coast close E of Cape Robert. Delineated from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Mario Marret, leader of the FrAE, 1952–53, whose party extended reconnaissance of the coastal features to the W side of Victor Bay.

Marr Glacier 77°43'S, 162°44'E

Glacier 2 mi W of Goldman Glacier, flowing N from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, who it appears also applied the name.

Marr Ice Piedmont 64°33'S, 63°40'W

Large ice piedmont which covers the NW half of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. This feature was presumably first seen by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, and was first roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1903–05, and FrAE, 1908–10, both under Charcot. Named by the UK-APC for James W.S. Marr, British marine biologist, who was first commander of the FIDS, 1943–45, and leader of the base at nearby Port Lockroy. Marr was also a member of the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and Shackleton's expedition of 1921–22.

Marriner, Mount 68°10'S, 49°03'E

A mountain 2 mi WSW of Mount Flett in the central Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for A. Marriner, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Marsden, Mount 67°52'S, 66°03'E

A bare rock mountain (600 m) lying 3 mi SW of Mount Rivett in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this mountain for Ernest Marsden, Director of the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand.

Mars Glacier 71°54'S, 68°23'W

Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing S into the ice shelf of George VI Sound between Two Step Cliffs and Phobos Ridge. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for the planet Mars.

Marsh, Cape 65°15'S, 59°28'W

A prominent cape consisting of a rock cliff over 235 m high, marking the SE extremity of Robertson Island on the edge of Larsen Ice Shelf. The island was discovered and roughly charted by Capt. C.A. Larsen in 1893. The S part of the island was resurveyed by FIDS in July, 1953. Named by UK-APC for George W. Marsh, FIDS leader and medical officer at Hope Bay, 1952 and 1953.

Marshall, Mount 84°41'S, 164°39'E

A prominent peak, 3,160 m, standing 4 mi SE of Blizzard Peak in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. The peak is named in association with the Marshall Mountains, the latter honoring Dr. Eric S. Marshall of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Marshall Archipelago 77°00'S, 148°30'W

An extensive group of large ice-covered islands within Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Several of the islands were discovered and plotted by the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions (1928–30 and 1933–35) and by the USAS (1939–41), all led by Admiral Byrd. The full extent of the archipelago was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for General of the Army George C. Marshall, who made financial contributions as a private individual and also, on the same basis, provided advisory assistance to the Byrd expedition of 1933–35.

Marshall Bay 60°39'S, 45°38'W

Bay 2 mi wide, lying between Capes Vik and Hansen on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørllø, Norwegian whaling captain. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who gave the name for Dr. E.H. Marshall, surgeon and member of the Marine Executive Staff of the Discovery Committee.

Marshall Mountains 84°37'S, 164°30'E

A group of mountains overlooking the Beardmore Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded on the N by Berwick Glacier, and on the S by Swinford Glacier. Discovered by the South Polar Party of the BrAE (1907–09), and named for Dr. Eric Marshall, surgeon and cartographer to the expedition, a member of the Polar Party.

Marshall Nunatak 74°10'S, 75°41'W

A somewhat isolated rock nunatak, 23 mi ESE of FitzGerald Bluffs in Ellsworth Land. It lies 9 mi E of Schwartz Peak and is the easternmost member in the chain of small summits located SE of the bluffs. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Marshall, USGS Topographic Engineer in Antarctica, 1967–68.

Marshall Peak 71°09'S, 61°32'W

Peak, 1,205 m, which is ice covered except for its rocky NE side, standing 6 mi NW of the head of Palmer Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. This coast was first explored in 1940 by members of the USAS, but the peak was first charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Norman B. Marshall, zoologist at the FIDS Hope Bay base in 1945–46.

Marshall Ridge 78°03'S, 164°05'E

A ridge to the E of Blue Glacier on Scott Coast, Victoria Land, running E-W and rising to c. 1,175 m between Garwood Valley and Marshall Valley. The feature was almost surely observed in 1903 by the Koettlitz Glacier party led by Lt. A.B. Armitage of BrNAE, but it was first clearly mapped by Capt. Robert F. Scott's second expedition, BrAE, 1910–13. The ridge was named in association with Marshall Valley by the NZ-APC in 1982.

Marshall Stream 78°04'S, 164°18'E

A meltwater stream about 6 mi long that flows through the Marshall Valley from the Rivard Glacier to the Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. The stream was observed by Troy L. Péwé, glacial geologist with USN OpDFrz, 1957–58. The name was applied by the NZ-APC and US-ACAN in consultation, and derives from its location in Marshall Valley.

Marshall Valley 78°04'S, 164°10'E

Small valley, which is ice free except for Rivard Glacier at its head, lying between the Garwood and Miers Valleys on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party (1956–57) for Dr. Eric Marshall, surgeon and cartographer of the BrAE (1907–09), who accompanied Shackleton on his journey to within 97 mi of the South Pole.

Marsh Glacier 82°52'S, 158°30'E

Glacier about 70 mi long, flowing N from the polar plateau between the Miller Range and Queen Elizabeth Range into Nimrod Glacier. Seen by a N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for G.W. Marsh, a member of the party.

Mars Hills 76°40'S, 162°00'E

A small group of low rounded hills of a distinct red color, located 2.5 mi N of Mount Davidson in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was proposed in 1977 by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess in association with Viking Hills (q.v.) and because of the color resemblance to that of the planet Mars.

Marsh Ridge 85°46'S, 146°10'W

A rocky ridge, 3 mi long, midway along the S side of Leverett Glacier and 11 mi ENE of Mount Gould. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Marsh, a cook with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Marsh Spur 65°53'S, 62°38'W

A spur about 4.5 mi S of Bildad Peak and 4.5 mi W of Scar Inlet on the E side of Graham Land. The spur is important geologically for the contact between Basement Complex gneisses and volcanics of probable Upper Jurassic age. Named by UK-APC for Anthony F. Marsh, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff and Hope Bay, 1963–65.

Marsland, Mount 67°11'S, 51°14'E

Mountain standing 6 mi S of the E part of Beaver Glacier in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA in 1962 for F.L. Marsland, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31.

Marsteinen Nunatak 71°26'S, 1°42'W

A coastal nunatak 6 mi NE of Valken Hill, at the N end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Marsteinen (the sea stone).

Marston, Mount 76°54'S, 162°12'E

A whaleback-shaped mountain, 1,245 m, standing at the N side of Kar Plateau, 3 mi N of the terminus of Mackay Glacier in Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for George E. Marston, artist with the expedition. Not: Whaleback.

Marston Glacier 76°54'S, 162°30'E

A glacier draining eastward from Mount Marston and Doublefinger Peak and entering Granite Harbor between Dreikanter Head and the Kar Plateau. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) ascended this glacier en route to Mount Marston in October 1957. They named it for its proximity to that mountain.

Martel, Ensenada: see Martel Inlet 62°05'S, 58°22'W

Martel Inlet 62°05'S, 58°22'W

Inlet forming the NE head of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot and named "Fiord Martel" after J.L. Martel, a French politician. Not: Ensenada Martel.

Martello Rock: see Martello Tower 62°06'S, 58°08'W

Martello Tower 62°06'S, 58°08'W

Rock 10 m high, lying in King George Bay 2 mi NNW of Lions Rump, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it after the fortified towers by that name. Not: Martello Rock, Roca Torre Martello.

Mar Tendida, Punta: see Swell Point 59°27'S, 27°06'W

Martens Peak 85°34'S, 131°02'W

A rock peak in the NE part of Ford Nunataks in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward A. Martens, radioman with the winter party at Byrd Station in 1960 and McMurdo Station in 1965.

Martillo, Cabo: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Martillo, Colina: see Hammer Hill 61°04'S, 55°21'W

Martin, Cap: see Martins Head 62°11'S, 58°14'W

Martín, Islote: see Roe Island 64°00'S, 60°50'W

Martin, Mount 69°40'S, 62°59'W

Mountain, 1,360 m, with conspicuous rock exposures on its SE side, standing immediately N of the head of Anthony Glacier on the E coast of Palmer Land. The mountain lies on the fringe of the area explored by the BGLE in 1936, and was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. During 1947 the mountain was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Orville Martin, electronics engineer who was of assistance in planning and obtaining radio equipment necessary for Ronne's expedition. Not: Mount Briesemeister.

Martin, Point 60°47'S, 44°41'W

Point on the E side of Mossman Peninsula 0.8 mi NW of Cape Murdoch, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Martin, able-bodied seaman on the expedition ship *Scotia*.

Martin, Port 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Anchorage lying immediately off Cape Margerie. Discovered in 1950 by the FrAE under Liotard, and named by them in conjunction with the expedition base established on Cape Margerie. Named for André-Paul (J.A.) Martin, second-in-command of the expedition who died en route to the Antarctic.

Martina, Monte: see Martine, Mount 69°45'S, 75°05'W

Martin Dome 83°18'S, 157°12'E

An elevated, snow-covered prominence between Argosy Glacier and Argo Glacier in the Miller Range. Sighted in December 1957 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE. Named for L. Martin, leader at Scott Base in 1958. Not: Martins Dome.

Martine, Mount 69°45'S, 75°05'W

Massive mountain, c. 800 m, with a prominent rocky N face and ice-covered S slopes, overlooking the N shore of Charcot Island close S of Cheesman Island. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him in association with Mount Monique and Mount Marion Nunataks after his daughter, Martine. Photographed from the air on Feb. 9, 1947, by USN OpHjp and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Martine Mountain, Martin Mountain, Monte Martina.

Martine Mountain: see Martine, Mount 69°45'S, 75°05'W

Martinez, Caleta: see Rum Cove 64°06'S, 58°25'W

Martín Fierro, Cordón: see Guettard Range 74°21'S, 63°27'W

Martin Glacier 68°29'S, 66°53'W

Glacier, 3 mi wide and 9 mi long, which flows W and then NW from the S side of Mount Lupa to the SE corner of Rymill Bay where it joins the Bertrand Ice Piedmont, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and named for James H. Martin, member of the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and first mate of the *Penola* during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Martin Glacier: see Balch Glacier 66°50'S, 64°48'W

Martin Hill 72°48'S, 169°14'E

A conspicuous ice-free hill at the W side of Whitehall Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for P.J. Martin, New Zealand senior scientist at Hallett Station, 1961.

Martin Hills 82°04'S, 88°01'W

An isolated range of hills, or peaks, nearly 4 mi long, lying about 50 mi S of Pirrit Hills. The feature was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Larry R. Martin, Scientific Leader at Byrd Station in 1962.

Martin Ice Rise 72°26'S, 69°01'W

An ice rise, 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, in George VI Ice Shelf, located 10 mi SW of Kirwan Inlet, Alexander Island. Delineated as an ice rise from U.S. Landsat imagery of January 1973. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Sir David Martin (1914–76), Executive Secretary of the Royal Society, 1947–76, who played a leading role in organizing the Royal Society IGY Expedition, 1956–58.

Martin Island 66°44'S, 57°00'E

Small island in the N part of Edward VIII Bay, just off the S shore of Edward VIII Plateau. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Utvikgalten (the outer bay boar). Remapped by ANARE, the island was renamed by ANCA in 1958 for A.R. Martin, officer in charge of the ANARE party at Macquarie Island in 1948. Not: Utvikgalten.

Martin Islands 65°37'S, 65°22'W

Group of islands and rocks 5 mi in extent lying 5 mi E of the N part of Renaud Island and 1 mi W of Vieugué Island in Granddidier Channel. A group of islands to the N of "Pitt Island" was roughly

charted and named Martin Islands for Capt. Martin, Argentine Navy, by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Aerial surveys have shown that what appeared to be one large island, Pitt, is actually a group of small islands. As they lie in one group with no logical division between them, the earlier name of Pitt was amended to Pitt Islands and extended to cover all the islands N of Renaud Island. The name Martin Islands was transferred to the group now described in order to preserve Charcot's name in the area. Not: Islas Mataquito.

Martin Massif 70°28'S, 65°40'E

A massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, just E of Mount Lied to which it is connected by a low col. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for P.J. Martin, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1964.

Martin Mountain: see Martine, Mount 69°45'S, 75°05'W

Martin Nunataks 74°57'S, 158°46'E

Two isolated nunataks situated along the northern margin of David Glacier, 9 mi SE of Mount Wood, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Martin, USGS topographic engineer at McMurdo Station, 1961–62.

Martin Peak 84°22'S, 65°21'W

A peak, 1,045 m, standing 2 mi NE of Nance Ridge in the Thomas Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Christopher Martin, biologist at Palmer Station, 1966–67.

Martin Peninsula 74°20'S, 114°30'W

A peninsula about 60 mi long and 20 mi wide that is ice covered except for a few rock outcrops along its margins, located between Getz Ice Shelf and Dotson Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Col. Lawrence Martin, USA (Ret.), American geographer and authority on Antarctic exploration with the Library of Congress; member of US-SCAN, 1943–46.

Martin Reef 67°34'S, 65°31'E

A reef awash, lying 7 mi N of the coast and slightly W of Cape Fletcher. This reef was apparently encountered by Capt. Carl Sjøvold in the Norwegian whale catcher *Bouvet III* in January 1931, and by the BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931. Named by Mawson for the boatswain of the *Discovery*. Not: Martinskjeret.

Martin Ridge 84°25'S, 165°30'E

A broad ice-covered ridge bordering the W side of upper Moody Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Wilbur E. Martin, USA, in charge of trail operations during USN OpDFrz, 1963.

Martins, Punta: see Martins Head 62°11'S, 58°14'W

Martins Dome: see Martin Dome 83°18'S, 157°12'E

Martins Head 62°11'S, 58°14'W

Prominent headland forming the S side of the entrance to Legru Bay on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1820, when it was

described by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, during his exploration of these islands. Not: Cap Martin, Punta Martins.

Martinskeret: see Martin Reef 67°34'S, 65°31'E

Martin Valley 54°17'S, 36°21'W

A valley trending NE-SW across the N portion of Barff Peninsula, South Georgia, between Rookery Bay and Cumberland East Bay. The valley has been known locally as "Three Lakes Valley," a name duplicated on Signy Island. The new name, applied by UK-APC in 1988, is after Stephen J. Martin, BAS Station Commander, Grytviken, 1980–82. Not: Three Lakes Valley.

Martyn, Mount 69°24'S, 157°10'E

A cluster of bare rock faces with one peak, standing 3 mi S of Eld Peak in the Lazarev Mountains. This is probably the most prominent rock outcrop on the W side of Matusевич Glacier. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Photographed on Feb. 20, 1959, by ANARE (*Magga Dan*) led by Phillip Law, and named for D.F. Martyn, a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

Maruff Peaks: see Billingane Peaks 68°21'S, 59°18'E

Marujupu, Mount: see Marujupu Peak 76°31'S, 145°37'W

Marujupu Peak 76°31'S, 145°37'W

Conspicuous nunatak standing above the main flow of Ochs Glacier, between Mounts Iphigene and Ferranto in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and so named by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Marujupu combines the letters from the names of three daughters and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger. The daughters are Marian, Ruth and Judy; Punch is the nickname of son Arthur. The Sulzbergers were patrons of the expedition. Not: Mount Marujupu.

Marvel, Mount 78°45'S, 159°22'E

Mountain, 1,540 m, standing 7 mi S of Escalade Peak, near the head of Mulock Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Cdr. R. Marvel, USN, officer in charge of Detachment Alpha at McMurdo Station in 1963.

Marvin Nunatak 77°46'S, 160°03'E

A prominent nunatak 1 mi S of Depot Nunatak, rising to 2,090 m on the W side of Cassidy Glacier, to the W of Quartermain Mountains in Victoria Land. Presumably first seen by BrNAE, 1901–04, from nearby Depot Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Ursula B. Marvin, Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory, Cambridge, MA; field party member, Antarctic Search for Meteorites (ANSMET) expedition to Victoria Land, 1978–79 and 1981–82; field work at Seymour Island, 1984–85; member of the Advisory Committee to the Division of Polar Programs, NSF, from 1983.

Marwick, Mount 71°02'S, 162°48'E

A high peak in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.), rising to 2,590 m at the head of Morley Glacier, 2.5 mi W of Mount Sturm. Named by the NZ-APC in 1982 after John Marwick (1891–1978), Chief Paleontologist, New Zealand Geological Survey.

Mary Louise Ulmer, Mount: see Ulmer, Mount 77°35'S, 86°09'W

Mary Ulmer, Mount: see Ulmer, Mount 77°35'S, 86°09'W

Marze Peak 78°52'S, 84°30'W

A rock peak with twin summits near the S end of the ridge between Wessbecher and Hudman Glaciers, at the S end of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Marion O. Marze, aviation machinist's mate, USN, who perished in the crash of a P2V Neptune airplane at McMurdo Sound on Oct. 18, 1956.

Marzolf, Mount 70°28'S, 159°41'E

An elongated partially ice-free mountain standing at the head of Svendsen Glacier, 2 mi W of Mount Gillmor, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Marzolf, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Mascart, Cape 66°38'S, 67°41'W

Cape forming the northern extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Eleuthère Mascart, French physicist and Dir. of the Bureau Central Météorologique. Not: Punta Longavi.

Mascías Cove 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Cove indenting the W coast of Graham Land immediately E of Mount Banck. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and later, by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson, 1913–14. Named for Lt. Eladio Mascías of the tug *Chiriguano* which made a survey of the area during the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1949–50. Not: Sturm Cove.

Maskelyne Passage 65°50'S, 65°24'W

Passage between Larrouy and Tadpole Islands to the E and Cat Island, Runnelstone Rock and Hummock Island to the W, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Nevil Maskelyne (1732–1811), English Astronomer Royal, 1757–1811, who started the *Nautical Almanac* in 1767.

Maslen, Mount 67°42'S, 49°07'E

Mountain, 1,200 m, standing 1 mi W of Mount Currie in the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for A.W.G. Maslen, officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1961.

Masley, Mount 72°59'S, 162°54'E

A prominent flat-topped summit, 2,605 m, in the narrow, northern part of Pain Mesa, situated 11 mi E of Silva Ridge in the Mesa Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Andrew J. Masley, ionospheric physics scientist at McMurdo Station, summer 1962–63.

Mason, Mount 84°43'S, 169°48'W

A peak (815 m) at the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, surmounting the N extremity of Lillie Range. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named for Howard F. Mason, radio engineer who wintered with that expedition at Little America.

Mason Glacier 78°53'S, 161°41'E

Glacier draining the E slopes of Worcester Range, immediately S of Bareface Bluff, and flowing E into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for David T. Mason, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Mason Inlet 72°57'S, 60°25'W

Ice-filled inlet which recedes 15 mi SW between Cape Mackintosh and the coastline south of Cape Herdman, along the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the inlet was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for D.P. Mason, their surveyor on the joint British-American sledge journey during the charting of this coast in 1947.

Mason Peaks 72°46'S, 74°44'E

A prominent serrated ridge with several peaks, standing 8 mi NW of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for A.C. Mason, topographic draftsman, Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the compilation of Antarctic maps.

Mason Spur 78°33'S, 164°25'E

An elevated spur, partially ice-covered and over 1,300 m high, which projects eastward from Mount Morning in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Robert Mason, USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1962–63.

Masquerade Ridge 83°04'S, 164°40'E

Prominent rock ridge, 5 mi long, located 16 mi N of Clark Peak on the E side of Robb Glacier. Rocks were collected here by John Gunner and John Splettsjoesser in December 1969. The name was suggested by Gunner because the ridge is pictured on the cover of the Feb. 7, 1970 issue of *Saturday Review*, in which an article about the 1969–70 Ohio State University Geological Expedition to the general area appears. The ridge on the photograph was evidently confused with Coalsack Bluff, and the individual in the foreground of the photograph is not David Elliot, as the caption states.

Massam, Mount 81°44'S, 158°12'E

A broad ice-covered mountain about 8 mi W of Mount Lindley, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) for D. Massam, member of the party.

Massam Glacier 84°33'S, 175°12'W

A glacier, 11 mi long, flowing N between Waldron Spurs and Longhorn Spurs to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just E of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for D. Massam, a member of that party.

Massell, Mount 72°29'S, 163°21'E

A mountain, 1,880 m, standing 6 mi SE of Mount Jackman, in the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Wulf Massell, Biolab Manager at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Massey Glacier 71°53'S, 168°24'E

A tributary glacier, 6 mi long, draining the W slopes of Meier Peak in the Admiralty Mountains. It flows W along the S side of Wylie Ridge to join Man-o-War Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for C. Stanton Massey, meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Massey Heights 63°58'S, 57°58'W

Prominent, flat-topped rock heights, with steeply cliffed sides, 6 mi SW of Andreassen Point on James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and 1955. Named for Paul M.O. Massey, FIDS medical officer at Hope Bay in 1955.

Masson Island 66°08'S, 96°35'E

Ice-covered island about 17 mi long and rising to 465 m, lying 9 mi NW of Henderson Island within the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in February 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Prof. Sir David Orme Masson of Melbourne, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee. Not: Mission Island.

Masson Range 67°51'S, 62°50'E

High broken chain of mountains, consisting primarily of North Masson, Central Masson, and South Masson Ranges, forming a part of the Framnes Mountains. Having several peaks over 1,000 m, the range extends in a N-S direction for 15 miles. Discovered and charted by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, and named for Prof. Sir David Orme Masson, a member of the Advisory Committee for this expedition as well as the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson. First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise in 1956.

Mast Hill 68°11'S, 67°00'W

A hill 14 m high at the western end of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, on the west side of Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, which erected a flag staff on this hill and built its base close northeastward.

Mast Point 66°22'S, 110°26'E

The westernmost point of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by US-ACAN for Construction Man Clarence W. Mast, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Matador Mountain 85°10'S, 176°50'W

A prominent, ice-free mountain, 1,950 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Gallup Glacier where the latter enters Shackleton Glacier. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1962–63) because all three members of the party were affiliated with this college. "Matador" is the general name for the student body at Texas Technological College.

Mataquito, Islas: see Martin Islands 65°37'S, 65°22'W

Matchless Mountain 76°38'S, 161°35'E

A mountain which rises to 1,140 m on the S margin of the Fry Glacier, at the juncture of Atka Glacier, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess, leader of a 1976–77 VUWAE geological party to this locality, and refers to the matchless view of the surrounding area obtained from the summit of this mountain.

Mateer, Mount 66°59'S, 51°08'E

Mountain 1 mi E of Mount Degerfeldt, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for N.C. Mateer, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Mateo de Toro Zambrano, Isla: see Tonkin Island 67°49'S, 65°03'W

Matha Bay: see Matha Strait 66°34'S, 67°30'W

Matha Strait 66°34'S, 67°30'W

Strait lying between Adelaide Island and the S end of the Biscoe Islands. The strait takes its name from Matha Bay, the name originally applied by Charcot, leader of the FrAE, 1908–10, to the water feature as he conceived it. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, recognizing that it is really a strait rather than a bay, changed the name to Matha Strait. Named for Lt. A. Matha, second-in-command of the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Not: Matha Bay.

Mather, Mount 73°34'S, 61°00'E

A peak 3.5 mi W of Mount Menzies in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by an ANARE seismic party of 1957–58 led by Keith B. Mather, for whom it is named.

Matheson, Mount 66°57'S, 50°56'E

Mountain between Mount Harvey and Mount Degerfeldt, in the W part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for J. Matheson, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31.

Matheson, Mount 75°05'S, 72°10'W

A mountain 2 mi NW of Mount Boyer, in the Merrick Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lorne D. Matheson, ionospheric physics researcher at Eights Station in 1963.

Matheson Glacier 70°47'S, 62°05'W

Glacier 11 mi long, lying 2 mi S of Ashton Glacier, which it parallels, and flowing in an E direction to the W side of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First sighted by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in December 1940. First charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS in 1947. Named by the FIDS for J. Matheson, a member of the FIDS at the Port Lockroy and Hope Bay bases, 1944–46.

Mathew, Mount 81°41'S, 159°57'E

A peak, 2,030 m, standing at the E side of Starshot Glacier, 2 mi N of Mount Hotine, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Felton Mathew, the first Surveyor-General of New Zealand, in 1840. Not: Mount Mathews.

Mathews, Mount: see Mathew, Mount 81°41'S, 159°57'E

Mathewson Point 74°23'S, 132°33'W

A steep, rocky point at the N tip of Shepard Island, which lies on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf, Marie Byrd Land. The point, the site of an Adélie penguin rookery, was charted by personnel of the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) David S. Mathewson, USN, then supply officer of the *Glacier*.

Mathias Point 58°28'S, 26°14'W

Point about 1.5 mi N of Allen Point, Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for W.A. Mathias, RN,

pilot in HMS *Protector's* ship's flight during the survey of the South Sandwich Islands in 1964.

Mathieu Rock 66°20'S, 136°49'E

Ice-free rock, midway between Cape Bickerton and Rock X, at the E side of the entrance to Victor Bay. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Marret, 1952–53, and named for Claude Mathieu, French astronomer of the 19th century.

Mathis Nunataks 77°08'S, 143°27'W

An isolated cluster of nunataks near the head of Arthur Glacier, 8 mi ESE of Mount Warner, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Terry R. Mathis, traverse engineer with the Byrd Station glaciological strain network, summer season (1967–68), and station engineer with the Byrd Station winter party (1968).

Mathis Spur 83°20'S, 51°17'W

A rock spur along the W side of Saratoga Table, 3 mi N of Mount Stephens, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin Mathis, hospital corpsman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Mathys Bank 80°19'S, 28°30'W

A rock ridge rising to c. 750 m, located 2.5 mi SW of Mount Etchells in La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Nicholas Mathys, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1967–69, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1968–69.

Matikonis Peak 75°21'S, 138°14'W

Small, rather isolated rock peak that protrudes through the snow mantle of central Coulter Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William P. Matikonis, DC2, USN, Damage Controlman aboard USS *Glacier*, 1961–62.

Matin, Mount 65°08'S, 63°40'W

A massive mainly snow-covered mountain which surmounts the mountainous divide N of Hotine Glacier, on the W side of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, led by J.B. Charcot, who named it after the newspaper *Le Matin* which contributed generously to the cost of the expedition.

Matkah Point 63°58'S, 58°19'W

The northern entrance point to Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. The name, recommended by UK-APC, arose from association with Holluschickie Bay; Matkah was the mother of the white seal, Kotick, in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*.

Matney peak 79°10'S, 86°14'W

A mostly ice-free peak, 1,810 m, near the middle of the line of peaks at the E side of Webster Glacier in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate William R. Matney, USN, who contributed significantly to improving fuel operations in Antarctica and for a portion of Operation Deep Freeze 1966, acted as fuels officer.

Matsch Ridge 77°34'S, 86°20'W

A prominent ridge at an elevation of c. 1,830 m, extending 1.5 mi in a WNW direction from Mount Ulmer, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982 after Charles Matsch, Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota, Duluth, who as a member of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80, worked at this ridge.

Matsuyama Rocks 66°40'S, 66°35'W

A small group of rocks close off the W side of Stefan Ice Piedmont, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after Motonori Matsuyama (1884–1958), Professor of Geology and Geophysics, Kyoto University, Japan, who made laboratory studies of the crystal forms of ice.

Matterhorn 77°40'S, 162°27'E

Peak, 1,600 m, surmounting the N wall of Taylor Valley between Lacroix and Matterhorn Glaciers. So named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, because of its resemblance to the famous Swiss mountain.

Matterhorn: see Vogel Peak 54°34'S, 36°14'W

Matterhorn Glacier 77°41'S, 162°27'E

Small alpine glacier on the edge of the N wall of Taylor Valley, just W of the Matterhorn, in Victoria Land. Named after the Matterhorn by U.S. geologist T.L. Péwé, who visited the area in December 1957.

Matterson Inlet 80°50'S, 160°30'E

An ice-filled inlet between Penny Point and Cape Douglas, on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Garth John Matterson, leader of the party that surveyed the area.

Matthes Glacier 67°30'S, 65°40'W

Glacier 9 mi long, flowing E into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest and Chamberlin Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for François E. Matthes, glaciologist, then chief geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Matthews Glacier 75°45'S, 65°30'W

A glacier on the E side of the Wilkins Mountains, draining S to enter the Ronne Ice Shelf just W of Dodson Peninsula. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for J.D. Matthews, engineman at South Pole Station in 1963.

Matthews Island 60°45'S, 45°09'W

The largest of the Robertson Islands in the South Orkney Islands. It lies immediately SE of Coronation Island, from which it is narrowly separated by The Divide. Mapped as part of Coronation Island until January 1957 when a FIDS party established its insularity. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Drummond H. Matthews, FIDS geologist at Signy Island in 1956.

Matthews Peak 67°40'S, 67°47'W

A prominent peak (1,100 m) rising NW of Statham Peak in the SW part of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after David W. Matthews, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1965–67, who worked in the area.

Matthews Point 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Undine Harbor, along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Charted in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel and named for L. Harrison Matthews, British zoologist, member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–35, who worked at South Georgia in 1924–27.

Matthews Point: see Harrison Point 54°10'S, 36°36'W

Matthews Ridge 70°57'S, 167°03'E

High, mostly snow-covered ridge, 6 mi long, on the S side of Tapsell Foreland, Victoria Land. The ridge forms the E wall of McElroy Glacier and terminates to the S at Barnett Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry L. Matthews, geologist who worked in the Horlick Mountains, 1965–66, and the McMurdo Station area, 1966–67.

Matthias, Mount 71°13'S, 164°41'E

Mountain (1,610 m) rising 2 mi ENE of Mount Dockery in Everett Range, Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Jack M. Matthias, USN, maintenance officer and aircraft commander with Squadron VX-6 in Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

Mattox Bastion 77°38'S, 160°56'E

One of the peaks of the Inland Forts, surmounting the NE part of Flory Cirque in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Benjamin G. Mattox, USN, officer-in-charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1971.

Matusevich Glacier 69°20'S, 157°27'E

A broad glacier about 50 mi long, with a well developed glacier tongue, flowing to the coast between Lazarev Mountains and the NW extremity of Wilson Hills. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957–58, and ANARE, 1959 and 1962. Named by the Soviet expedition after N.N. Matusevich, Soviet hydrographer and geodesist. Not: Pennell Glacier.

Matusevich Glacier Tongue 69°05'S, 157°15'E

A glacier tongue about 18 mi long which is the broad seaward extension of the Matusevich Glacier. The *Magga Dan*, vessel of the ANARE led by Phillip Law, sailed around the tongue, Feb. 21, 1959, at which time the seaward extremity was determined to be floating in 300 fathoms of ocean. Not: Pennell Glacier Tongue.

Matz, Mount 74°42'S, 162°17'E

A mountain, 1,300 m, at the W side of the terminus of Anderton Glacier, forming the end of a ridge descending S from Eisenhower Range to Reeves Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for David B. Matz, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Mauberly, Mont: see Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Maude, Cape 83°09'S, 168°25'E

A high ice-covered cape forming the E end of Vaughan promontory, Holland Range, overlooking Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by

the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Col. I.A. Maude, who donated the “Maudgee” pony ration for the expedition.

Maudheim Shelf-Is: see Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W

Maud Subglacial Basin 81°00'S, 15°00'E

A large subglacial basin situated southward of the Wohlthat Mountains in southern Queen Maud Land. Seismic soundings in the area were made by USARP field parties in several seasons from 1964–68. So named by US-ACAN for its location in Queen Maud Land. Not: Western Plain.

Mauger Nunatak 85°44'S, 176°44'E

A nunatak, 2,780 m, about 3 mi NE of Mount Block in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for C.C. Mauger, crew member of the *Aurora*, the vessel which transported the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17) from Australia to the Ross Sea.

Maumee Ice Piedmont 74°44'S, 113°25'W

An ice piedmont at the terminus of Kohler Glacier, E of Jenkins Heights, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965–67. Named by US-ACAN after USNS *Maumee*, a supply tanker that serviced McMurdo Station from 1970–85. Upon construction of fuel storage tanks at McMurdo Station, completed in 1970, *Maumee* replaced smaller tankers used earlier, delivering in one voyage a year's supply of petroleum fuels.

Maurice Channel 59°26'S, 27°05'W

Strait 1.5 mi wide between Bellingshausen and Cook Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. In 1820, Bellingshausen indirectly indicated the existence of the strait by describing Southern Thule as consisting of one high rock and three small islands. It was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for H.G. Maurice, a member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Canal Mauricio.

Maurice Faure Islands: see Faure Islands 68°06'S, 68°52'W

Mauricio, Canal: see Maurice Channel 59°26'S, 27°05'W

Maurstad Point 65°39'S, 66°05'W

Point lying 6.5 mi NNE of Speerschneider Point, midway along the W side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Alf Maurstad, author of *Atlas of Sea Ice*, 1935. Not: Punta Micalvi.

Maury Bay 66°33'S, 124°42'E

An ice-filled bay indenting the coast just east of Cape Lewis. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for William L. Maury, lieutenant on the brig *Porpoise* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Maury Glacier 72°42'S, 61°40'W

Glacier 4 mi wide, flowing in an ENE direction to the SW corner of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Matthew F. Maury, 1806–73,

American naval officer and hydrographer, and distinguished promoter of maritime research and Antarctic exploration.

Mautino Peak 77°21'S, 162°03'E

A peak at the W side of Packard Glacier in the Saint Johns Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert L. Mautino, USN, officer-in-charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1972.

Mawson, Cape 69°59'S, 74°40'W

Low, ice-covered cape forming the SE extremity of Charcot Island. First seen from the air and roughly charted by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 29, 1929, in a flight made around the island. Named by Wilkins for Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian Antarctic explorer and leader of the AAE, 1911–14, and the BANZARE, 1929–31. Remapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in 1947 by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Mawson Coast 67°40'S, 63°30'E

That portion of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land lying between William Scoresby Bay, in 59°34'E, and Murray Monolith, in 66°54'E. The coast was sighted during the BANZARE, 1929–30, under Sir Douglas Mawson. Further exploration and landings at Cape Bruce and Scullin Monolith were made during BANZARE, 1930–31. Named by ANCA after Sir Douglas Mawson in recognition of his great contribution to Antarctic exploration.

Mawson Corridor 67°00'S, 63°00'E

A sea passage between grounded icebergs on the approach to Mawson Station at Holme Bay. It is about 22 mi long and 4 to 5 mi wide, opening out at the southern end to give the feature a funnel shape. The northern end at 66°45'S, 63°20'E, is sharply defined and coincides with the edge of the continental shelf; from there it bears 202°. Discovered by ANARE in 1954, and used regularly by ANARE relief ships in their approach to Mawson Station.

Mawson Escarpment 73°05'S, 68°10'E

A flat-topped, west-facing escarpment which extends in a N-S direction for 70 mi along the E side of Lambert Glacier. Discovered by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, of ANARE while on a reconnaissance flight in November, 1956. Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson.

Mawson Glacier 76°13'S, 162°05'E

A large glacier on the E coast of Victoria Land, descending eastward from the polar plateau, to the N of Trinity Nunatak and the Kirkwood Range, to enter Ross Sea, where it forms the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Douglas Mawson, expedition physicist, who later led two other Antarctic expeditions, 1911–14, and 1929–31.

Mawson Peak 53°06'S, 73°31'E

A peak, 2,745 m, formed by an active volcanic cone at the summit of Big Ben, the mountain dominating the main mass of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and named by them for Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of the BANZARE which made geological investigations at the island in November 1929.

Mawson Peninsula 68°35'S, 154°11'E

A high (455 m), narrow, ice-covered peninsula on the W side of Slava Ice Shelf. It extends over 30 mi in a northwesterly direction, terminating in Cape Hudson. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Phillip Law of ANARE flew

along the peninsula to its northern end in Feb. 1959 and sketched and photographed it. Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson.

Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

Bay 10 mi long, lying between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The main entrance to the bay is at the SE side and is wide open; Fildes Strait on the NW side is encumbered by rocks and is only navigable by boats. The name Maxwells Straits was given to this bay and to Fildes Strait by British sealing captain James Weddell in 1822–24, for Lt. Francis Maxwell who served with Weddell in 1813–14. The name was altered and limited to the feature here described by the UK-APC in 1960. Not: Bahía Fildes, Bahía Guardia Nacional, Maxwells Straits.

Maxwells Straits: see Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

May, Cape 81°50'S, 162°50'E

A high rock cape along the W side of Ross Ice Shelf, 8 mi SE of Cape Laird. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May, Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, 1901–05. Not: Cape William Henry May, May Point.

Mayakovskogo, Gora: see Skavlhø Mountain 72°02'S, 14°30'E

Maya Mountain 77°47'S, 160°33'E

Small pyramidal mountain, about 2,000 m high, between Aztec Mountain and Pyramid Mountain, just S of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Mayan civilization.

Maybelle Horlick Sibley, Mount: see Sidley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

Maybelle Horlick Sidley, Mount: see Sidley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

Maybelle Sidley, Mount: see Sidley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

May Cove: see Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Mayeda Peak 84°36'S, 164°41'E

A peak, 2,890 m, standing in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range, 4.5 mi N of Mount Marshall. Named by US-ACAN for Fred H. Mayeda, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1959.

Mayer Crags 84°53'S, 168°45'W

A rugged V-shaped massif, 10 mi long, surmounted by several sharp peaks, located at the W side of the mouth of Liv Glacier, where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert V. Mayer, USN, pilot of Hercules aircraft in four Antarctic seasons; plane commander for a mid-winter evacuation flight on June 26, 1964.

Mayer Hills 69°33'S, 67°12'W

Low, mainly ice-covered hills with steep N.-facing slopes but rather featureless summits, about 900 m, lying S of Forster Ice Piedmont, Antarctic Peninsula, between Prospect Glacier and Mount Leo. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936–37; resurveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC after

Johann Tobias Mayer (1723–62), German mathematician who constructed a series of lunar tables for determining longitude, published by the British Admiralty in 1775.

Mayewski Peak 77°18'S, 162°14'E

A peak in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land, located midway on the ridge that bounds the N side of Baldwin Valley. Named by US-ACAN for Paul A. Mayewski who participated in USARP glaciological and geological work at the McMurdo Station area (1968–69), McGregor Glacier (1970–71), Willett and Convoy Ranges (1971–72) and Rennick Glacier (1974–75).

May Glacier 66°13'S, 130°30'E

A channel glacier about 5 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing to the coast between Cape Morse and Cape Carr. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William May, Passed Midshipman on the *Flying Fish* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Mayhew, Mount 65°35'S, 62°26'W

A peak, 1,200 m, between Pequod and Starbuck Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. The SW face of the peak is rocky and very steep, while the NE face is snow covered. The name is one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, Mayhew being the captain of the *Jero-boam*.

Mayman Nunatak 71°05'S, 66°56'E

A low rock outcrop, which has a domed appearance from the NE, about 6 mi SW of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Dr. K.J. Mayman, medical officer at Davis Station in 1964.

Mayo, Cape 68°54'S, 63°23'W

Bare rock cliff, forming the E end of a flat, ice-covered platform which rises to 500 m, situated between Cape Keeler and Miller Point on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight, Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him for William B. Mayo of the Ford Motor Company. It has been more fully defined on the basis of information resulting from flights by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and from the flights and sledge journey along this coast by members of the East Base of the USAS in 1940.

Mayo Peak 74°49'S, 110°33'W

A flattish summit (c. 300 m) which forms the S end of Jones Bluffs, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Elbert A. Mayo, Jr., of USN Squadron VXE-6, flight engineer on LC-130 aircraft, who participated in five OpDFrz deployments.

May Peak 85°57'S, 132°23'W

A pyramidal peak rising over 2,200 m at the W side of Reedy Glacier, standing 1 mi W of Stich Peak in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert L. May, USN, helicopter pilot at McMurdo Station, 1962–63.

May Point: see May, Cape 81°50'S, 162°50'E

Mayr Range: see Mayr Ridge 72°11'S, 2°22'E

Mayr Ridge 72°11'S, 2°22'E

A mountainous ridge including Nupskammen Ridge and Von Essen Mountain, forming the SW extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The name "Mayr-Kette" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Rudolf Mayr, pilot of the flying boat *Passat* used by the expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity. Not: Mayr Range.

May Valley 83°18'S, 51°10'W

A nearly flat snow-covered valley along the W flank of Forrestal Range, at the juncture of the Lexington and Saratoga Tables, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Walter H. May, aerographer at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Mazza Point 71°19'S, 73°36'W

Snow-covered point between Brahms Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, marking the NW end of Derocher Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Joseph D. Mazza, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE-6, May 1986 to May 1987.

Mazzeo Island 65°09'S, 65°00'W

Island 0.5 mi WNW of Quintana Island in Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC for Lt. Peter Mazzeo, second survey officer on HMS *Endurance* working in this area in February 1969.

McAllister, Mount 68°44'S, 65°54'W

Mountain rising to 1,975 m on the W side of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, 4 mi NW of Mount Blunt in E Antarctic Peninsula. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, RARE, 1947, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958–61. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Lt. R.M. McAllister, USCG, Operations Officer, USCGC *Burton Island*, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1975 and 1976.

McArthur, Mount 71°11'S, 70°20'W

The highest peak (c. 1,450 m) in the Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC after Malcolm McArthur, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1971–73, who worked in northern Alexander Island.

McArthur Glacier 71°20'S, 67°29'W

A glacier between Christie Peaks and Swine Hill, flowing W from Palmer Land into George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC for Alistair H. McArthur, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1967–68.

McCain Bluff 70°19'S, 160°05'E

A bold rock bluff at the N side of the mouth of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John C. McCain, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

McCall Point 67°02'S, 66°38'W

A point on the E side of Lallemand Fjord, 4 mi NW of Salmon Cove, in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC after John G. McCall (1923–54), American engineer of the University of Alaska, who first measured the detailed internal movement of a cirque glacier in 1951–52.

McCallum, Mount 71°01'S, 162°45'E

A peak rising to c. 2,200 m immediately NW of 2,590-meter Mount Marwick, in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). The naming was proposed by M.G. Laird, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82. Named after G. McCallum, New Zealand scientist and mountaineer who perished in an avalanche on Mount Ruapehu, N.Z., in 1981. He worked in Antarctica in the 1963–64 season.

McCallum Pass 67°23'S, 68°18'W

A pass between the NE ridge of Mount Mangin and the ridge on the S side of Stonehouse Bay, in the southern part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Hugh C.G. McCallum of the BAS, who with A. Crouch first traversed the pass in 1961.

McCalman Peak 63°37'S, 57°47'W

The 550 m summit of an E-W trending ridge 3 mi N of Crystal Hill, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Donald McCalman, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay, 1958–59.

McCance Glacier 66°43'S, 65°55'W

Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay just W of Widdowson Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Robert A. McCance of the Dept. of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge, who gave great help in the calculation of concentrated sledging rations for British polar expeditions during the period 1938–58.

McCann, Mount 73°34'S, 77°37'W

A mountain between Espenschied Nunatak and Mount Thornton in the west-central part of the Snow Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Kenneth McCann, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises from September 1965 to September 1966.

McCann Glacier 71°33'S, 164°33'E

A tributary glacier which drains the E slopes of Mount Stirling in the Bowers Mountains and flows E between Mount Radspinner and Markinsenis Peak into the Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Utilitiesman J.M. McCann, USN. McCann was a member of the McMurdo Station winter party in 1962 and took part in summer support activities, 1963–65.

McCann Point 83°22'S, 169°38'E

A point marking the E side of the mouth of Beaver Glacier, where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for K.A. McCann, Master of the USNS *Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell* during USN OpDFrz 1965.

McCarroll, Cape: see McCarroll Peak 66°03'S, 62°46'W

McCarroll Peak 66°03'S, 62°46'W

Rock peak, 1,105 m, standing at the S side of Richthofen Pass on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. The name "Cape McCarroll," for H.G. McCarroll of Detroit, MI, was given to the S side of Nordenskjöld's "Richthofen Valley" (now Richthofen Pass) by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. The name has been modified and applied to the peak here described in order to maintain the intended relationship between the McCarroll and Richthofen features. Not: Cape McCarroll.

McCarthy, Mount 70°24'S, 66°31'E

The easternmost peak (1,860 m) of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for James W. McCarthy, senior meteorologist and second in charge at Mawson Station in 1956.

McCarthy, Mount 72°35'S, 106°14'E

A peak, 2,865 m, standing 1 mi NW of Schofield Peak, in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after Mortimer McCarthy, a member of the crew of the *Terra Nova* of the BrAE, 1910–13. McCarthy, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962–63 season when he revisited McMurdo Sound with two other Scott veterans.

McCarthy Glacier 86°04'S, 127°24'W

A broad glacier at the S side of Wisconsin Plateau, flowing W to merge with the lower part of Olentangy Glacier before entering Reedy Glacier just SW of Mount McNaughton. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert J. McCarthy, USN, pilot on flights to the general area during Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

McCarthy Inlet 78°50'S, 45°00'W

An ice-filled inlet which is the largest and northern-most of three inlets indenting the eastern side of Berkner Island. Discovered by U.S. ground and flying personnel at Ellsworth Station (1957–58) under Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles J. McCarthy, USNR, commander of the USN Squadron VX-6 aircraft unit at Ellsworth Station during this period. Not: Fierle Bay.

McCarthy Island 54°10'S, 37°26'W

Island, 1 mi long, lying in the entrance to King Haakon Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC after Timothy McCarthy, a seaman on the *Endurance* during the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. McCarthy accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay.

McCarthy Island 67°16'S, 59°25'E

An island 2 mi long, lying just NE of Fold Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped as part of Fold Island (Foldøya) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Identified as a separate island by an ANARE geological party, 1961. Named by ANCA for W.R. McCarthy, Australian petrologist, who described several hundred specimens from Antarctica collected by ANARE geologists.

McCarthy Nunatak 69°07'S, 64°45'E

A small nunatak, the top of which is almost at the same level as the surrounding ice plateau, about 5 mi SE of Depot Peak, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1970. Named by ANCA after I. McCarthy, senior weather observer at Mawson in 1970, a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971.

McCarthy Point 74°25'S, 130°59'W

Ice-covered point that marks the NE extremity of Grant Island on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered and charted from the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) J.F. McCarthy, USN, Disbursing Officer on the *Glacier* at the time of discovery.

McCarthy Ridge 74°37'S, 163°03'E

A broad, mainly ice-covered ridge with steep sides forming the E wall of Carnein Glacier, in the foothills of SE Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Peter C. McCarthy, biolab manager at McMurdo Station, winter party 1966.

McCarthy Valley 85°18'S, 119°20'W

An ice-filled valley, 3 mi long, between Peters Butte and Todd Ridge in the NW part of Long Hills, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for James E. McCarthy, meteorological electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1960.

McCaslin Nunatak 85°38'S, 140°57'W

Isolated nunatak 5 mi S of the W end of the Bender Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James C. McCaslin, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Unit which supported the USGS Topo East survey in 1962–63.

McCauley, Mount 73°12'S, 63°15'E

A prominent mountain between Mount Scherger and Mount Dummett on the N side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and visited by an ANARE party in 1960. Named by ANCA for Air Marshal Sir John McCauley, Chief of the Australian Air Staff, 1954–57.

McCauley Rock 83°02'S, 48°53'W

A rock, 1,020 m, situated just off the E edge of Lexington Table, 6 mi N of Mount Zirzow, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clyde J. McCauley, USN seaman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

McCaw Ridge 75°21'S, 65°00'W

An isolated ridge lying 4 mi S of the central part of Ueda Glacier, near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for D. McCaw, construction electrician at South Pole Station in 1963.

McClary Glacier 68°04'S, 67°00'W

A glacier 10 mi long and 2 mi wide on the W coast of Graham Land. It flows SW along the N side of Butson Ridge into Marguerite Bay between Cape Calmette and Debenham Islands. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37, and resurveyed by FIDS, 1946–50. This application by UK-APC is for George B. McClary, father of Nelson McClary, mate on the *Port of Beaumont* during the RARE, 1947–48.

McClary Ridge 66°55'S, 64°09'W

A small, crescent-shaped ridge 5 mi SSE of Mount Hayes on the S side of Cole Peninsula in Graham Land. In Dec. 1947 it was charted by FIDS and was photographed from the air by RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for George B. McClary of Winnetka, IL, contributor to the expedition.

McCleary Glacier 79°33'S, 156°50'E

A broad glacier about 10 mi long, draining southward into Darwin Glacier just W of Tentacle Ridge. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for George McCleary, public information officer on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer (1959–61), whose labors helped to start the *Bulletin* of the USAPO.

McClintock, Mount 80°13'S, 157°26'E

The highest mountain (3,490 m) in Britannia Range, surmounting the S end of Forbes Ridge, 6 mi E of Mount Olympus. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, RN, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

McClinton Glacier 74°40'S, 114°00'W

A glacier between the base of Martin Peninsula and Jenkins Heights, flowing ENE into Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Racie A. McClinton, Jr., USN, LC-130 flight engineer of Squadron VXE-6, who served in nine OpDFrz deployments through 1977.

McClung, Mount 77°11'S, 144°26'W

A mountain 2 mi SE of Mount González in the Sarnoff Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Herbert C. McClung, MC, USN, officer in charge at Byrd Station, 1965.

McCollum Peak 65°32'S, 64°02'W

Peak, 735 m, standing S of Beascochea Bay 2 mi SE of Mount Waugh, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Elmer V. McCollum, American biochemist who first isolated vitamins A and B, in 1915.

McConchie Ridge 78°10'S, 162°45'E

A rock spur trending SE from Salient Peak in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1985 by the NZ-APC after John A. McConchie, field assistant with the NZARP geological party to this area, 1979–80, led by R.H. Findlay. McConchie joined the party as a replacement for Adrian Daly who suffered from frostbite.

McConnel Islands 66°29'S, 65°51'W

Islands lying in Darbel Bay SE of Kidd Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for James C. McConnel (1860–90), English physicist who made pioneer experiments on the plastic deformation of ice, both single and polycrystals, 1881–90. Not: Islote Trumao.

McCormick, Cape 71°50'S, 170°58'E

Cape marking the E extremity of Adare Peninsula in Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Ross, 1841, who named it for Robert McCormick, Surgeon on the *Erebus*. Not: Cape M'Cormick, McCormick Island.

McCormick, Mount 77°00'S, 144°26'W

A mountain 2 mi SE of Mount Ralph in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for W.S. McCormick, airplane pilot with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

McCormick Island: see McCormick, Cape 71°50'S, 170°58'E

McCoy, Mount 75°52'S, 141°10'W

A high table-topped massif with dark, snow-free, vertical walls, at the E side of Land Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for

James C. McCoy, chief pilot at West Base. Not: Mount Alma McCoy.

McCraw Glacier 80°07'S, 156°35'E

Glacier in the Britannia Range, draining the NW slopes of Mount Olympus and flowing N, westward of Johnstone Ridge, to enter Hatherton Glacier. Named by a University of Waikato geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Named for John D. McCraw, Dean of Science, University of Waikato, Hamilton, N.Z., a member on a 1959–60 field party to the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

McCrilliss Nunatak 85°27'S, 128°55'W

A nunatak marking the N end of the Gierloff Nunataks on the N side of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Harold L. McCrilliss, construction electrician, a member of the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1959 and South Pole Station in 1964.

McCroory, Mount 75°29'S, 139°26'W

A mountain 2 mi ESE of Mount Vance in the E part of the Ickes Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Eugene E. McCroory, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Glacier*, during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and 1970.

McCuddin Mountains 75°47'S, 128°42'W

A small cluster of mountains consisting mainly of two large mountains, Mount Flint and Mount Petras, along with several scattered peaks and nunataks. Located in Marie Byrd Land, 40 mi E of the Ames Range. The mountains were discovered and photographed from the air in a flight from West Base of the U.S. Antarctic Service on Dec. 14, 1940. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Leo B. McCuddin, USN, Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972.

McCue, Mount 84°45'S, 174°41'W

A peak (1,710 m) standing 5.5 mi NW of Mount Wade in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58) and named by him for James A. McCue, USN, radio mechanic, who was in charge of the first Beardmore Camp during the 1957–58 season.

McCuistion Glacier 84°49'S, 175°30'W

A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, which flows W along the N side of Lubbock Ridge to enter Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Joshua P. McCuistion, Construction Driver 1st Class, USN, who was injured in an Otter airplane crash on Dec. 22, 1955, following take-off from the Cape Bird area.

McDaniel Nunatak 75°48'S, 161°48'E

A ridgelike projection at the N side of the head of Davis Glacier, about 5 mi N of Mount George Murray, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for James R. McDaniel, satellite geodesist with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1966.

McDonald, Mount 72°30'S, 166°36'E

A peak (2,470 m) on the N side of Trafalgar Glacier, 4 mi NW of Mount Burton, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for William McDonald, crew member

on the *Terra Nova* during the BrAE, 1910–13. McDonald, who lives in New Zealand, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962–63 Antarctic season when he visited the continent again with two others of Scott's veterans.

McDonald Bay 66°36'S, 92°44'E

Open bay, 10 mi wide at its entrance between Adams Island and the Haswell Islands, lying immediately W of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Named by the US-ACAN after Cdr. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, Commander of the USS *Burton Island*, flagship of the two icebreakers which supported the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts during the 1947–48 summer season.

McDonald Beach 77°15'S, 166°21'E

An extensive beach lying W of Inclusion Hill and 6 mi SW of Cape Bird on Ross Island. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, after Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, then Deputy Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who provided extensive transport and other facilities to the NZGSAE in support of the survey of the Cape Bird area.

McDonald Glacier: see McDonald Ice Rumples 75°28'S, 26°18'W

McDonald Heights 74°55'S, 136°00'W

Broad, mainly snow-covered heights about 35 mi long and rising over 1,000 m between Cape Burks and Morris Head on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The heights are bounded southward by the Hull, Kirkpatrick and Johnson Glaciers. The feature was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. It was observed and partially mapped from the USS *Glacier* during Feb. 1962, and was mapped in detail by USGS in 1965. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1962, and Commander of the Task Unit that explored this coast in the *Glacier* in Feb. 1962.

McDonald Ice Rumples 75°28'S, 26°18'W

A severely disturbed area in the Brunt Ice Shelf, which is assumed to be aground and pushed upward in this vicinity. It covers an area 3 by 2 miles. In 1957 the maximum elevation above the general surface of the ice shelf was about 18 meters, a few hundred meters from the ice front. The Royal Society IGY expeditions occupied a base nearby (1955–59) and were familiar with this feature. It has now been identified with "Allan McDonald Glacier" reported by Shackleton's expedition in January 1915. For the sake of historical continuity the UK-APC has given the name McDonald to these ice rumples. Allan McDonald of the British Association of Magallanes at Punta Arenas was chiefly responsible for raising funds for sending the *Emma* on the third attempt, in July 1916, to rescue the 22 men of the *Endurance* left on Elephant Island. Not: Allan McDonald Glacier, McDonald Glacier.

McDonald Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E

Rocky island, nearly 1 mi long, marking the largest feature in the McDonald Islands. This feature was charted and named on an 1874 chart by a British expedition under Nares in the *Challenger*. Capt. William McDonald of the British ship *Samarang* discovered the island group in January 1854. Not: Macdonald Isle.

McDonald Islands 53°02'S, 72°36'E

Small island group consisting of several islands and rocks, situated about 23 mi W of Heard Island. Named for Captain William McDonald of the British ship *Samarang* who discovered the islands in January 1854. Not: Macdonald Group, McDonalds Rocks.

McDonald Point 67°21'S, 59°40'E

A point marking the western end of Islay, an island in William Scoresby Archipelago. The name appears to have been applied by crew members of the *William Scoresby*, a ship used in charting these islands in February 1936.

McDonald Ridge 66°20'S, 52°15'E

A mostly ice-covered ridge between Johnston and Douglas peaks, about 22 mi SE of Mount Bischoff in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for K.R. McDonald, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1961.

McDonalds Rocks: see McDonald Islands 53°02'S, 72°36'E

McDonough Nunataks 85°08'S, 179°59'E

Small group of isolated rock nunataks at the S margin of the Queen Maud Mountains, rising above the ice plateau 5 mi W of Mount Rosenwald. Named by US-ACAN for John W. McDonough, USARP ionospheric physicist at the South Pole Station, 1962.

McDoom: see Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

McElroy, Mount 74°09'S, 63°12'W

Prominent mountain at the W end of the Hutton Mountains, in SE Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, led by Ronne, who named the mountain for T.P. McElroy, of Boston, who contributed the radio and communication instruments for the expedition.

McElroy Glacier 70°58'S, 166°58'E

A tributary glacier just W of Matthews Ridge on Tapsell Foreland, Victoria Land. It drains S to join Barnett Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford T. McElroy, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65 and 1966–67.

McElroy Ridge 72°37'S, 168°03'E

A high mountainous ridge, 16 mi long, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. The ridge is bounded by the Gruendler, Trainer, Trafalgar and Rudolph Glaciers. Mapped in part by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William D. McElroy, Director of the National Science Foundation, 1969–72.

McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

Strait lying between Greenwich and Livingston Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an 1822 chart by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now well established in international usage. Not: Détroit de MacFarlane, Duffs Straits, Estrecho Mac Farlane, Yankee Sound.

McGaw Peak 75°52'S, 140°59'W

A prominent peak (over 800 m) on the ridge between Land Glacier and Paschal Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. It stands midway between Mount McCoy and Pearson Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Hugh R.L. McGaw, USA, Logistics

Research Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1971 and 1972.

McGee, Mount 74°03'S, 164°33'E

A mountain, 1,410 m, rising from a ridge at the N side of Clausnitzer Glacier in the Random Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence E. McGee, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

McGee Rock 75°54'S, 142°59'W

An isolated rock at the S side of Parker Pass, about 5 mi S of Zuncich Hill, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Wayne R. McGee, EO3, USN, Equipment Operator at Byrd Station, 1966.

McGhee, Mount 66°56'S, 52°39'E

Mountain 4 mi S of Mount Smethurst in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for J. McGhee, mechanic and driver at Wilkes Station in 1961.

McGinnis Peak 84°32'S, 177°52'W

A prominent peak (1,270 m) with a large, bare cirque in the N slope, standing near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, just E of the lower part of Kosco Glacier and 3.5 mi SW of Oppegaard Spur. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58, and named by him for Lyle McGinnis, seismologist with the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party in 1958–59. Not: Mt. Ginnis Peak.

McGrady Cove 66°16'S, 110°34'E

Cove at the head of Newcomb Bay in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump and Operation Windmill in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Chief Photographer's Mate E.D. McGrady, USN, who participated in the flights of USN Operation Highjump over the Windmill Islands in 1947.

McGrath, Mount 70°53'S, 65°28'E

A mountain 1 mi NE of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for A.E. McGrath, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1963.

McGrath Nunatak 68°03'S, 63°01'E

A ridge-like nunatak at the W end of the Blånabbane Nunataks, standing 7 mi SE of Van Hulssen Nunatak in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for P.J. McGrath, radio officer at Mawson Station who assisted in the ANARE Framnes Mountains-Depot Peak survey during 1965.

McGregor, Mount 70°37'S, 66°39'E

A peak surmounting the SW end of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for Peter McGregor, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1956.

McGregor Glacier 85°08'S, 174°50'W

A tributary glacier, 14 mi long and 3 mi wide, draining the SW slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains and flowing W to enter

Shackleton Glacier just N of Cumulus Hills. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) for V.R. McGregor, geologist with that party.

McGregor Range 71°58'S, 167°51'E

Mountain range 13 mi long in the south-central Admiralty Mountains. The range is circumscribed by the flow of the Tucker, Leander, Fitch and Man-o-War Glaciers. Partially mapped by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Ronald K. McGregor, USN, leader of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo Station, winter party 1962.

McGuire Island 64°46'S, 64°24'W

Island in the NE portion of the Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas J. McGuire, Oiler in RV *Hero* in her first voyage to Antarctica and Palmer Station in 1968.

McHugo Peak 69°51'S, 68°05'W

A prominent peak rising to 1,250 m, marking the NW extremity of Traverse Mountains on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1971–72. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after M. Barbara Mchugo, Senior Map Officer, Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1958–86, with responsibility for Antarctic mapping, 1960–84.

McIlroy Peak 54°11'S, 36°46'W

A peak rising to 745 m W of Husvik Harbor and 0.8 mi S of Mount Barren, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Dr. James A. McIlroy (1879–1968), surgeon on the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16, in *Endurance*, and on the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22, in *Quest*.

McIntosh Cove: see Mackintosh Cove 60°42'S, 44°30'W

McIntyre, Mount 87°17'S, 153°00'W

A rocky, flat, projecting-type mountain that forms the NE extremity of D'Angelo Bluff. It rises at the W side of Scott Glacier, near the head, directly opposite Mount Howe. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Named by Admiral Byrd for Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President of the United States at that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

McIntyre Island 66°14'S, 110°34'E

A small island just W of Blakeney Point, Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. The island was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for construction mechanic Robert McIntyre, USN, of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

McIntyre Island 67°22'S, 49°05'E

The easternmost of the Hydrographer Islands, lying just S of Sakellari Peninsula, Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos in 1957 and visited by an ANARE party in 1959. Named by ANCA for Sgt. H. McIntyre, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson Station in 1959.

McIntyre Promontory 84°57'S, 179°40'E

A promontory having the ground plan of a sharp V pointed toward the N, with steep cliffs on either flank, forming a part of the Bush Mountains at the head of Ramsey Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp on Flight 8A of Feb. 16, 1947, and

named by US-ACAN for Capt. Eugene C. McIntyre, USMC, copilot on this flight.

McKaskle Hills 70°01'S, 73°00'E

A group of moderately low, rocky coastal hills between Rogers Glacier and Mistichelli Hills, on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for H.A. McKaskle, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

McKay Cliffs 82°19'S, 156°00'E

A line of cliffs about 20 mi long, forming the N wall of Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for Alexander McKay, pioneer New Zealand geologist. Not: Alexander McKay Cliffs.

McKellar Glacier 72°12'S, 167°07'E

A tributary glacier flowing S along the E side of Evans Ridge into Pearl Harbor Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for I.C. McKellar, geologist and glaciologist to the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which undertook surveys in the nearby Tucker Glacier area.

McKelvey, Mount 85°21'S, 87°18'W

A rocky, mostly ice-free peak (2,090 m) situated less than 1 mi E of Mount Walcott in the eastern portion of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Vincent E. McKelvey, ninth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1971–78. During this period numerous USGS geologic and topographic expeditions, for which he had administrative responsibility, were carried out in Antarctica.

McKelvey Valley 77°26'S, 161°33'E

Valley between the western part of the Olympus Range and the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for B.C. McKelvey, a geologist of Victoria University, who, with P.N. Webb, did the first geological exploration of this area (1957–58), and was again in Wright Valley with the VUWAE, 1958–59.

McKenny, Mount 71°40'S, 160°22'E

A mountain (1,890 m) at the S end of Daniels Range, 4 mi SE of Mount Toogood, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence D. McKenny, USARP meteorologist who wintered at the South Pole Station in 1959 and 1961, and at Eight's Station in 1963.

McKenzie, Mount 70°40'S, 67°01'E

A pyramidal peak, 2,255 m, situated 3.5 mi SE of Saxton Ridge in the Amery Peaks of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Seen by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, 1956–57. Named by ANCA for John A. McKenzie, cook at Mawson Station in 1956.

McKenzie Nunatak 71°14'S, 163°25'E

A very prominent nunatak (1,620 m) which rises above the ice between McLin and Graveson Glaciers, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Garry D. McKenzie, glaciologist, who participated in the study of Meserve Glacier in 1966–67.

McKenzie Peak 70°18'S, 65°38'E

A peak just S of Mount Albion in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J.F. McKenzie, radio technician at Wilkes Station in 1963.

McKeown, Mount 77°56'S, 85°31'W

A mountain (1,880 m) on the N side of Embree Glacier, 3 mi NE of Mount Schmid, in the N portion of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for First Lt. Donald F. McKeown, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

McKercher, Mount 86°09'S, 150°02'W

A mountain, 2,230 m, standing at the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the mouth of Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named for Hazel McKercher, secretary to R. Admiral Byrd during the period of this expedition.

McKerrow, Mount 81°45'S, 159°48'E

A prominent mountain on the E side of Starshot Glacier, standing 5 mi N of Thompson Mountain in Surveyors Range. Discovered by the NZGSAE (1960–61) and named for James McKerrow, a former Surveyor General of New Zealand.

McKibben, Mount 75°23'S, 64°42'W

A mountain standing 5 mi SW of Hansen Inlet and 3 mi SE of McCaw Ridge, near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for L.D. McKibben, USN, shipfitter with the South Pole Station winter party in 1963.

McKinley Nunatak 85°18'S, 170°03'W

The southernmost of three large nunataks in upper Liv Glacier, about 5 mi NNE of Barnum Peak. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, photographer with R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his South Pole flight of 1929.

McKinley Peak 77°54'S, 148°18'W

Peak standing 15 mi W of Hershey Ridge at the S end of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the ByrdAE flight of Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Grace McKinley, wife of Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, aerial photographer and third-in-command of the expedition. Not: Mount Grace McKinley.

McKinnis Peak 69°34'S, 159°21'E

A peak (510 m) 2 mi SE of Holladay Nunataks in the Wilson Hills. It surmounts the peninsula that is bounded by Tomilin and Noll Glaciers on the west and Gillett Ice Shelf on the east. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Joe D. McKinnis of USN Squadron VX-6, Aviation Electronics Technician and air crewman on LC-130F aircraft in five Operation Deep Freeze deployments through 1969.

McKinnon Glacier 70°38'S, 67°45'E

A glacier flowing SE from the Nemesis Glacier to Beaver Lake in the E part of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The area was first visited by an ANARE party in 1956 and mapped from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for G.W. McKinnon, Geographical Officer with the Antarctic Division,

Melbourne, Officer in Charge of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

McKinnon Island 67°36'S, 47°35'E

Large island, mostly ice covered, in the Hannan Ice Shelf along the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named for Graeme W. McKinnon, Geographical Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and Secretary of the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia.

McKinzie Islands 74°03'S, 101°50'W

A group of small islands in the NE extremity of Cranton Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard H. McKinzie, USN, hospital corpsman at Byrd Station, 1967.

McKnight Creek 77°36'S, 163°16'E

A glacial meltwater stream, 1 mi long, flowing SW from the snout of Commonwealth Glacier and entering the E end of Lake Fryxell between Lost Seal Stream and Aiken Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN after Diane McKnight, research hydrologist, USGS, leader of USGS field teams over several years (1987–94) that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

McLaren Ridge 70°52'S, 67°38'E

A rock ridge at the head of Battye Glacier, about 5 mi W of Radok Lake in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for W.A. McLaren, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1965.

McLaughlin Cliffs 71°35'S, 67°32'W

The abrupt rock cliffs that overlook George VI Sound between the Armstrong and Conchie Glaciers, in west Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald J. McLaughlin, CEC, USNR, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1970. The steep cliffs provide nesting sites for a colony of Snow Petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*).

McLaughlin Peak 74°35'S, 64°18'W

A peak standing 9 mi ESE of Mount Aaron in the N part of the Latady Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. McLaughlin, USN, engineman with the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

McLean Buttress 77°19'S, 160°58'E

A buttress-like mountain or promontory at the N side of Webb Lake and Barwick Valley in Victoria Land. It rises abruptly from the valley and marks the S limit of the cliffs known as The Fortress. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Frank E. McLean, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Burton Island* in the Ross Sea during Operation Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

McLean Glacier 70°59'S, 164°45'E

Tributary glacier located N of Mount Hemphill in the SW part of Anare Mountains, draining W and entering the lower part of Ebbe Glacier just S of Beaman Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth S. McLean, topographic engineer with the USGS Topo East-West party that surveyed this area in the 1962–63 season.

McLean Nunataks 67°50'S, 143°57'E

A group of three nunataks lying within the western part of Mertz Glacier, near the head. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under

Douglas Mawson, who named them after Dr. Archie L. McLean, medical officer and bacteriologist with the expedition.

McLean Peak 85°51'S, 141°35'W

A peak, 2,290 m, surmounting a spur descending from the NW end of Stanford Plateau, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William E. McLean, USN, medical officer and officer in charge of the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

McLean Ridge 70°44'S, 66°51'E

A small, partly ice-covered ridge about 3 mi SE of Mount Butterworth in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for C.V. McLean, senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1963.

McLea Nunatak 75°59'S, 159°30'E

A nunatak between Richards Nunatak and Sharks Tooth, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for F. McLea, radio operator at Scott Base who was responsible for the field party radio communications.

McLennan, Mount 67°12'S, 51°05'E

Mountain 4 mi S of Howard Hills in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for K. McLennan, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

McLennan, Mount 77°35'S, 162°56'E

Prominent mountain rising over 1,600 m at the N side of Taylor Valley, surmounting the area at the heads of Canada, Commonwealth, and Loftus Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Named by C.S. Wright of the BrAE (1910–13) for Professor McLennan, physicist of Toronto University, Canada.

McLeod Glacier 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Glacier 1 mi long, flowing in a SE direction into Clowes Bay on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Michael McLeod, following a survey by the FIDS in 1947. On Dec. 12, 1821, the cutter *Beaufoy* under McLeod sailed to a position at least 60 mi W of the South Orkney Islands, where a chart annotation indicates that land was sighted, possibly Coronation Island.

McLeod Glacier 69°22'S, 158°22'E

Glacier that descends from the Wilson Hills, between Stanwix and Arthurson Ridges, into Davies Bay. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for Ian R. McLeod, geologist and leader of an airborne field party that visited this area with the ANARE (*Magga Dan*), 1961.

McLeod Hill 68°05'S, 66°30'W

Rounded, ice-covered hill, 1,790 m, which forms a prominent landmark 1 mi E of the head of Northeast Glacier in Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and resurveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. It was resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS and named for Kenneth A. McLeod, FIDS meteorological observer who, during July–December 1947, occupied with a member of the

RARE the plateau meteorological station 1 mi E of this hill. Not: Glacier Dome, The Dome.

McLeod Massif 70°46'S, 68°00'E

A large rock massif just S of Manning Massif in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photographs. First visited by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named by ANCA for I.R. McLeod, geologist-in-charge of geological field operations during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1969 and 1970.

McLeod Nunataks 67°29'S, 52°42'E

Isolated group of nunataks 35 mi SE of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Photographed in 1956 by ANARE aircraft. First visited in December 1958 by ANARE dog-sledge party with position fixed by G.A. Knuckey. Named by ANCA for I.R. McLeod, geologist at Mawson Station in 1958, a member of the dog-sledge party.

McLin Glacier 71°12'S, 163°27'E

A tributary glacier which flows N of McKenzie Nunatak into Graveson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. The glacier saddles with Carryer Glacier on the W and is nourished in part by Edlin Névé. Named by the NZGSAE to this area, 1967–68, for Lt. Cdr. Robert D. McLin, USN, pilot of Hercules LC-130 aircraft in Antarctica that season.

M'Clintock Bastion 80°28'S, 22°28'W

Mountain rising to c. 1,400 m to the W of Mount Kelsey in the Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Adm. Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, RN (1819–1907), British Arctic explorer and pioneer in adopting Eskimo methods of overland travel; he took part in three Franklin search voyages, 1848–54, and commanded *Fox*, 1857–59, on the voyage to Arctic Canada that finally determined the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

McMahon, Mount 70°52'S, 65°09'E

A mountain about 5 mi W of Mount Bewsher in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for R. McMahon, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1963.

McMahon Glacier 70°45'S, 165°45'E

Glacier about 18 mi long in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It drains N between Buskirk Bluffs and Gregory Bluffs into Nielsen Fjord. Named by ANCA for F.P. McMahon, Logistics Officer with the Australian Antarctic Division, who led a number of expeditions to Macquarie Island and was second-in-charge of several expeditions to Antarctica. Not: Nielsen Glacier.

McMahon Islands 67°38'S, 45°58'E

Two low, peaked, rocky islands, 0.5 mi N of the Thala Hills, Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and visited by the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) in February, 1961. Named by ANCA for F.P. McMahon, Supply Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and second-in-command of the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1960–61.

McMahon Rock: see MacMahon Rock 54°18'S, 36°26'W

McMorrin Glacier 67°59'S, 67°10'W

A glacier flowing W from Mount Metcalfe to Marguerite Bay in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Ian McMorrin, BAS general assistant at Stonington Island, 1961–63, who helped survey this area in 1962.

McMullin Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

Rocky island, 0.3 mi long, lying between Shirley and Kilby Islands in the S part of the entrance of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for John P. McMullin, air crewman with USN OpWml which established astronomical control in the area in January 1948. Not: Ostrov Mak-Mallin.

McMurdo Dome: see Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

A convenient name for a geographic area, 120 mi long and 50 mi wide, encompassing the largest assemblage of ice-free features in Antarctica. The area occupies the S portion of Scott Coast, Victoria Land, and is roughly defined as extending from 76°30'S to 78°30'S, between 160°00'E and 164°30'E. A variety of feature types occur within the area including mountains, ranges, glaciers, lakes, and ice-free valleys, the latter generally referred to as "dry valleys" following R.F. Scott's usage of 1907. Three concentrations of ice-free areas are notable: in the N, Alatna Valley and other ice-free valleys are associated with Convoy Range; the main central sector is bounded by Saint Johns Range, Quartermain Mountains, and Kukri Hills and includes Victoria Valley, Barwick Valley, Balham Valley, McKelvey Valley, Wright Valley, the elevated valleys of the Olympus Range and Asgard Range, the Pearse Valley, Taylor Valley, and the valleys in Quartermain Mountains; in the extreme SE, Garwood Valley, Marshall Valley, Miers Valley, Hidden Valley, Pyramid Trough, and Roaring Valley lie near the coast between Royal Society Range and Koettlitz Glacier. Much scientific interest has focused on this area because extensive sections of bedrock are exposed to study. Parts of the area were visited by British expeditions led by Capt. Robert F. Scott (1901–04 and 1910–13), who referred to Taylor Valley, as well as Beacon Valley and Pyramid Trough (named later), as "dry valleys." In 1986, the US-ACAN recommended the name McMurdo Dry Valleys from among several informal names which were then in use. The name is in accord with the historical use of the term "dry valleys" in this area, with the fact that the ice-free valleys are the salient characteristic of the area as a whole, and with the situation of this feature adjacent to McMurdo Sound and McMurdo Ice Shelf. Not: Dry Valleys, Dry Valleys of McMurdo Sound, Dry Valleys of Victoria Land, Dry Valleys Region, McMurdo Oasis, Oasis of McMurdo Sound, Ross Desert, Victoria Land Dry Valleys, Victoria Land Oasis.

McMurdo Ice Shelf 78°00'S, 166°30'E

That portion of the Ross Ice Shelf bounded by McMurdo Sound and Ross Island on the north and Minna Bluff on the south. Studies show this feature has characteristics quite distinct from the Ross Ice Shelf and merits individual naming. A.J. Heine, who made investigations in 1962–63, suggested the name for the ice shelf bounded by Ross Island, Brown Peninsula, Black Island and White Island. US-ACAN has extended the application of this name to include the contiguous ice shelf southward to Minna Bluff.

McMurdo Oasis: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

McMurdo Sound 77°30'S, 165°00'E

A sound about 35 mi long and wide, lying at the junction of the Ross Sea and Ross Ice Shelf between Ross Island and Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross in February 1841 and named for Lt. Archibald McMurdo of the *Terror*. Not: McMurdo Strait.

McMurdo Sound, Oasis of: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

McMurdo Strait: see McMurdo Sound 77°30'S, 165°00'E

McNab, Cape 66°56'S, 163°14'E

A cape (350 m) which forms the S end of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named for John McNab, 2d mate of the schooner *Eliza Scott*, who made a sketch of the Balleny Islands when they were discovered by John Balleny in 1839. Not: Cape Macnab.

McNair Nunatak 67°52'S, 63°23'E

Small, clearly defined rock exposure, situated 12 mi E of the central part of Masson Range and 5 mi SSE of Russell Nunatak. Seen first by R. Dovers during the ANARE southern journey of 1954. Named by ANCA for Richard McNair, cook at Mawson Station, 1955.

McNally Peak 86°35'S, 153°24'W

A peak 2,570 m, standing 3.5 mi W of Mount Farley, near the SE side of Holdsworth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Joseph J. McNally, USN, supply officer at McMurdo Station, winter 1959; on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz 1967.

McNamara Island 72°34'S, 93°12'W

A mainly ice-covered island, 6 mi long, which is partly within the N edge of Abbot Ice Shelf, about 20 mi E of Dustin Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS on flights from the *Bear*, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for John McNamara, boatswain on the *Jacob Ruppert* of the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

McNaughton, Mount 85°58'S, 128°12'W

A large mountain rising over 3,000 m, standing 2 mi S of Haworth Mesa in western Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John T. McNaughton, Asst. Sec. of Defense for International Security Affairs, a member of the Antarctic Policy Group from 1965 until his death in 1967.

McNaughton Ridges 67°32'S, 50°27'E

A group of ridges 12 mi NE of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for I.L.K. McNaughton, physicist at Mawson Station in 1961.

McNeile Glacier 63°54'S, 59°26'W

Glacier flowing northward to the SE side of Almond Point where it enters Charcot Bay, on the W side of Graham Land. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS and named for S.St.C. McNeile, surveyor at the FIDS Hope Bay base in 1948–49.

McNeish Island 54°09'S, 37°28'W

The larger of two islands lying at the E side of Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Harry McNeish (1886–1930), carpenter on the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. McNeish accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia.

M'Cormick, Cape: see McCormick, Cape 71°50'S, 170°58'E

McPherson Crags 54°29'S, 37°04'W

A group of prominent crags rising to 460 m in central Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Ms. Ray McPherson (1916–75), clerical officer with the BAS, 1967–75.

McPherson Peak 78°32'S, 84°42'W

A peak (2,200 m) located at the W side of the head of Remington Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for William C. McPherson, Jr., Navy radioman at the South Pole Station in 1957.

McSaveney Spur 77°17'S, 160°35'E

A prominent rock spur 2 mi NE of Mount Bastion in the Willett Range of Victoria Land. The spur descends NE from the plateau level toward the NW flank of Webb Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Maurice J. McSaveney and Eileen R. McSaveney, husband and wife geologists who made investigations of Meserve Glacier and the Wright Valley area, he in 1968–69, 1972–73 and 1973–74; she in 1969–70 and 1972–73.

McSweeney Point 82°49'S, 166°40'E

A sharp rock point 3 mi E of the terminus of Davidson Glacier, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. R.H. McSweeney, USN, Commanding Officer of the USS *Tombigbee* during USN OpDFrz 1963.

McVitie, Cape: see Hartree, Cape 60°48'S, 44°44'W

McWhinnie Peak 77°16'S, 162°14'E

A peak 2 mi NE of Mount Harker in Saint Johns Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Mary A. McWhinnie, USARP biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo Station in 1974. She worked on several Antarctic cruises in USNS *Eltanin* between 1962 and 1972.

Meade Islands 62°27'S, 60°05'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying in the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Meade Nunatak 80°23'S, 21°58'W

A nunatak 3 mi N of Blanchard Hill, rising to 990 m in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Charles F. Meade (1881–1975), English mountaineer and designer of the Meade tent.

Meads Peak 83°45'S, 57°08'W

A peak, 1,165 m, standing 0.5 mi off the NW end of Hudson Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by

USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward C. Meads, construction driver at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Meander Glacier 73°16'S, 166°55'E

A large meandering tributary to the Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The glacier emerges in the vicinity of Mount Supernal and Hobbie Ridge and drains generally eastward for 30 mi through the Mountaineer Range to join Mariner Glacier just E of Engberg Bluff. The descriptive name was given by the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Meares Cliff 71°12'S, 168°25'E

An angular coastal cliff that rises to 600 m, located 5.5 mi WNW of Nelson Cliff along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Campbell for Cecil H. Meares who had charge of the dogs on this expedition.

Mechanics Bay 53°01'S, 73°31'E

A bay, 1 mi wide, lying immediately E of Saddle Point on the N coast of Heard Island. Named by American sealers after the schooner *Mechanic*, a tender to the *Corinthian* in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers' sealing fleet which landed at Heard Island in 1855.

Mechnikova, Gora: see Mechnikov Peak 71°37'S, 11°28'E

Mechnikov Peak 71°37'S, 11°28'E

Prominent peak, 2,365 m, at the base of the spur separating Schüssel and Grautskåla Cirques in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian geographer L.I. Mechnikov, 1838–88. Not: Gora Mechnikova.

Medea Dome 66°11'S, 62°03'W

Snow dome, 350 m, marking the E end of Philippi Rise on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named in 1956 by the UK-APC in association with Jason Peninsula. Medea helped Jason to obtain the golden fleece and later became his wife.

Medhalsen Saddle 72°09'S, 3°10'E

An ice saddle just S of Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medhalsen (the landmark neck).

Medhovden Bluff 72°01'S, 3°18'E

A high ice-covered bluff with a steep, eastern rock face, forming the NE end of Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medhovden (the landmark bluff).

Media Luna, Isla: see Half Moon Island 62°36'S, 59°55'W

Median Snowfield 83°30'S, 52°30'W

A large snowfield in the Pensacola Mountains between Torbert Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, and the southern part of the Forrestal Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. This name given by US-ACAN reflects the position of the feature between the Neptune and Forrestal Ranges.

Medina, Mount 68°27'S, 66°15'W

A prominent ice-covered mountain (1,845 m) which rises from the NE part of Hadley Upland and overlooks the head of Gibbs Glacier in southern Graham Land. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pedro de Medina (1493–1567), Spanish Cosmographer Royal, who wrote *Arte de Navegar* (Valladolid, 1545), an important manual of navigation.

Medina Peaks 85°36'S, 155°54'W

Rugged, mainly ice-free peaks surmounting a ridge 15 mi long, extending N along the E side of Goodale Glacier to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Portions of the peaks were first seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Guillermo Medina, Technical Director of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, 1954–60, and of the Naval Oceanographic Office, 1960–64.

Medio, Islote del: see Middle Island 61°58'S, 57°38'W

Medio, Paso del: see Summit Pass 63°27'S, 57°02'W

Medley Rocks 62°58'S, 56°01'W

Group of reefs and rocks lying close off the NE side of D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54 and named in 1956. The name arose because of the medley of reefs and rocks in this area. Not: Islotes Mom.

Medmullen Spurs 72°01'S, 3°08'E

A group of rock spurs extending from the N side of Risemedet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medmullen (the landmark snout).

Medusa Pool 57°04'S, 26°42'W

A tidal lagoon which occupies the W side of the central lowlands of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, given by UK-APC in 1971, is associated in classical mythology with the geomorphologically similar Gorgon Pool, nearby.

Medveckey Peaks 70°34'S, 67°38'E

A group of peaks rising from the NW part of Loewe Massif, in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for A. Medveckey, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969.

Meek Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W

A narrow channel separating Galindez Island from Grotto Island and Corner Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named for William McC. Meek, marine architect and surveyor, who was of assistance in preparing the expedition ship *Penola* for the voyage.

Meeks, Mount 86°13'S, 148°51'W

A mountain, 2,470 m, surmounting the rocky divide between the Griffith and Howe Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Harman T. Meeks of USN Squadron VX-6, navigator on aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Mefford Knoll 76°01'S, 136°16'W

A rocky knoll or ledge on the lower W slopes of Mount Berlin massif, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Michael Mefford, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, 1971–72.

Mefjell: see Griffiths, Mount 66°29'S, 54°03'E

Mefjellbreen: see Mefjell Glacier 71°58'S, 25°00'E

Mefjell Glacier 71°58'S, 25°00'E

Glacier, 5 mi long, flowing NW into Gjell Glacier between Menipa Peak and Mefjell Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Mefjellbreen (the middle mountain glacier). Not: Mefjellbreen.

Mefjell Mountain 72°05'S, 25°03'E

Large mountain rising to 3,080 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Mefjell (middle mountain) by the Norwegians because of its central location in the mountain group. Not: Middle Mountain.

Megalestris Hill 65°11'S, 64°10'W

Rocky hill, 35 m, in the S part of Petermann Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Megalestris is an obsolete generic name for the South Polar skua.

Megaptera Island: see Huemul Island 63°40'S, 60°50'W

Megaw Island 66°55'S, 67°36'W

The easternmost of the Bennett Islands in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Helen Dick Megaw, British physicist who in 1934 made accurate measurements of the cell dimensions of ice.

Mehaugen Hill 71°44'S, 25°33'E

The central hill in the group at the E side of Kamp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Mehaugen (the middle hill) by the Norwegians.

Meholmane: see Jocelyn Islands 67°35'S, 62°53'E

Meholmen Island 68°58'S, 39°32'E

A small island lying midway between Ongul Island and Utholmen Island in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Meholmen (the middle island).

Meier, Cape: see Meier Point 60°38'S, 45°54'W

Meier Peak 71°51'S, 168°40'E

Peak (3,450 m) rising at the S side of the head of Ironside Glacier, 4 mi SSW of Mount Minto, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Miron D. Meier, USNR,

helicopter pilot with Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Meier Point 60°38'S, 45°54'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Norway Bight on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named on a chart by Capt. Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Cape Meier.

Meier Valley 67°08'S, 67°24'W

A valley close E of Mount St. Louis on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Mark F. Meier, American geologist who made the first detailed study of strain all over the surface of a glacier, in 1952.

Meiklejohn Glacier 70°33'S, 67°44'W

Glacier, 12 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing SW from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land to George VI Sound, immediately S of Moore Point. In its lower reaches the S side of this glacier merges with Millett Glacier. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Ian F. Meiklejohn, radio operator of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Meinardus Glacier 73°22'S, 61°55'W

Extensive glacier flowing in an ENE direction to a point immediately E of Mount Barkow, where it is joined from the NW by Haines Glacier, and then E to enter New Bedford Inlet close W of Court Nunatak, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Wilhelm Meinardus, German meteorologist and climatologist and author of many publications including the meteorological results of the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03.

Meister, Mount 74°14'S, 162°47'E

A mountain, 2,520 m, on the W side of Priestley Glacier, surmounting the N end of Nash Ridge of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Laurent J. Meister, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Mekammen: see Central Masson Range 67°50'S, 62°52'E

Mekammen Crest: see Central Masson Range 67°50'S, 62°52'E

Meknattane Nunataks 69°48'S, 75°12'E

A cluster of rock outcrops on the E side of Polarforschung Glacier where it flows to Publications Ice Shelf. The feature consists of a massive ridge with broken outcrops to the south and east. Mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Meknattane (the middle crags). Also photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The geology of the feature was investigated by I.R. McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in Jan. 1969.

Melania, Mount 78°07'S, 166°08'E

A prominent rounded hill, 330 m, at the N end of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. It was first climbed by Ferrar and Bernacchi of the BrNAE, 1901–04. The name is a Greek word connoting

black, an appropriate name for a feature on Black Island. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Melba Peninsula 66°31'S, 98°18'E

Broad, ice-covered peninsula between Reid Glacier and the Bay of Winds, fronting on Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who named it for Dame Nellie Melba, of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

Melbert Rocks 78°02'S, 155°07'W

Rock outcrops close NW of Mount Paterson in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for George W. Melbert, UTCN, USN, Utilitiesman at Byrd Station, 1966.

Melbourne, Mount 74°21'S, 164°42'E

A massive volcanic cone of great beauty, 2,730 m, surmounting the projection of the coast between Wood Bay and Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, who named it for Lord Melbourne, British Prime Minister when the expedition was being planned.

Melbourne Bluff 53°02'S, 73°32'E

Rocky bluff, 385 m, standing 1.3 mi S of Cape Bidlingmaier and protruding above the ice-covered slopes at the N side of Heard Island. The feature was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and so named by them because it trends roughly ENE in the general direction of Melbourne, Australia, the home headquarters of the expedition.

Melbourne Glacier: see Campbell Glacier 74°25'S, 164°22'E

Melchior, Ile: see Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Melchior, Puerto: see Melchior Harbor 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Melchior Archipelago: see Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Melchior Harbor 64°19'S, 62°59'W

Small harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Delta, Alpha, Beta, Kappa and Gamma Islands. The name, derived from the name of the island group, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the harbor in 1927. The harbor was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Melchior.

Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Group of many low, ice-covered islands lying near the center of Dallmann Bay in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen but left unnamed by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Resighted and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Charcot named what he believed to be the large easternmost island in the group “Ile Melchior” after Vice Admiral Melchior of the French Navy, but later surveys proved Charcot’s “Ile Melchior” to be two islands, now called Eta Island and Omega Island. The name Melchior Islands has since become established for the whole island group now described, of which Eta Island and Omega Island form the eastern part. The group was roughly surveyed in 1927 by DI personnel in the *Discovery*, and was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943, and again in 1948. Not: Ile Melchior, Melchior Archipelago, Melchoir Archipelago.

Melchoir Archipelago: see Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Melfjellet 68°21'S, 59°12'E

A prominent rock outcrop in the eastern part of the Hansen Mountains, about 2 mi SE of See Nunatak. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Whiting Nunatak.

Mellado, Isla: see Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W

Mellanby, Mount: see Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W

Mellebynuten: see Melleby Peak 73°16'S, 1°15'W

Melleby Peak 73°16'S, 1°15'W

A peak marking the eastern end of the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Peter Melleby, who was in charge of sledge dogs with the NBSAE. Not: Mellebynuten.

Mellizos, Pináculos: see Twin Pinnacles 62°08'S, 58°06'W

Mellona Rocks 62°18'S, 59°30'W

Group of rocks lying 2 mi NE of Newell Point, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel *Mellona* (Captain Johnson) from Newcastle, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Mello Nunatak 72°21'S, 165°03'E

An isolated nunatak standing 7 mi E of Mount Staley of the Freyberg Mountains, in the NE part of Evans Névé. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald L. Mello, chief engineman, USN, petty officer in charge of Hallett Station, summer 1966–67, and member of the McMurdo Station winter party of 1967.

Mellor Glacier 73°30'S, 66°30'E

Tributary glacier, flowing NNE between Mounts Newton and Maguire and coalescing with Collins Glacier just prior to junction with Lambert Glacier at Patrick Point, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA after Malcolm Mellor (1933–91), English-born glaciologist at Mawson Station, 1957; engineer with the U.S. Army's CRREL, 1961–91.

Mel Moraine 71°53'S, 9°18'E

A moraine at the N end of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Mel (meal).

Melrose Peak 82°19'S, 160°14'E

A peak 4 mi S of Peters Peak in the Holyoake Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert L. Melrose, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963–64.

Melsom Rocks 60°31'S, 46°10'W

Group of isolated rocks lying 2 mi N of Despair Rocks and 7 mi W of Penguin Point, the NW end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and rudely charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in December 1821. Named for Capt. H.G. Melsom, manager of the Thule Whaling Co., by Capt. Petter Sørille, who

conducted a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'W

Cape forming the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This name was applied to the NE cape of King George Island on some early charts, but in recent years has been consistently used for the E cape. The name dates back to 1820 when it was used by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, during his explorations of the South Shetland Islands. Not: South Foreland, Süd Vorland.

Melville, Mont: see Melville Peak 62°01'S, 57°41'W

Melville Glacier 65°28'S, 62°10'W

A glacier, 12 mi long, between Mapple Glacier and Pequod Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. It flows into Exasperation Inlet southward of Mount Ahab. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. Named by UK-APC after Herman Melville (1819–91), author of *Moby Dick*. Other features in the area are named after characters in the story.

Melville Highlands 60°44'S, 44°36'W

An ice-covered upland rising to c. 500 m and forming the central part of Laurie Island between Pirie Peninsula and the south coast, in the South Orkney Islands. A new name applied by the UK-APC in 1987. Historically, it derives from James Weddell's map of 1825 whereon the name "Melville Island" appears for the already named Laurie Island. Robert S. Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771–1851), was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812–27 and 1828–30, including the period of Antarctic exploration by Weddell.

Melville Peak 62°01'S, 57°41'W

Prominent peak surmounting Cape Melville, the E cape of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This peak, which was probably known to early sealers in the area, was charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. It takes its name from nearby Cape Melville. Not: Mont Melville.

Melville Point 74°35'S, 135°31'W

A point marking the E side of the entrance to Siniff Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Frederick C. Melville, Master of the *City of New York* in voyages to the Bay of Whales during the ByrdAE, 1928–30.

Melville's Island: see Laurie Island 60°44'S, 44°37'W

Melvold Nunataks 72°51'S, 74°09'E

A group of small nunataks located 14 mi W of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for C.D. Melvold, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1962.

Mende, Mount 74°50'S, 71°36'W

A nunatak 0.5 mi SW of Mount Lanzerotti, rising to c. 1,500 m in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Stephen B. Mende of the Lockheed Research Laboratory, Palo Alto, CA, a Principal Investigator in upper atmosphere research, including auroral studies, carried out at Siple Station and South Pole Station from 1973.

Mendeleyeva, Lednik: see Mendeleyev Glacier 71°55'S, 14°33'E

Mendeleyev Glacier 71°55'S, 14°33'E

Glacier, 10 mi long, draining NE through the N outcrops of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Dmitri I. Mendeleyev (1834–1907), Russian chemist. Not: Lednik Mendeleyeva.

Mendelssohn Inlet 71°17'S, 72°52'W

Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long and 9 mi wide, between Derocher peninsula and Eroica Peninsula on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Resighted and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Remapped from the RARE photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Felix Mendelssohn (1809–47), German composer.

Mendenhall Peak 85°24'S, 87°19'W

A peak (2,130 m) 0.5 mi W of Mount Wrather in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Walter C. Mendenhall, fifth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1931–43.

Mendori Island 69°00'S, 39°32'E

The northernmost in a group of three small islands which lie 0.5 mi northwest of the strait separating Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Mendori-jima" (hen island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Ondori Island, which lies 0.2 mi northward.

Menelaus Ridge 64°35'S, 63°40'W

Snow-covered ridge having four small summits, 1,370 m, between Mount Agamemnon and Mount Helen in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Menelaus, husband of Helen and younger brother of Agamemnon in Homer's *Iliad*.

Menhir, The 60°39'S, 45°12'W

Isolated pinnacle rock, 395 m, overlooking the W side of Gibbon Bay in eastern Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959. A menhir is an upright monumental stone.

Menier, Islotes: see Screen Islands 65°01'S, 63°43'W

Ménier Island 64°59'S, 63°37'W

Island, largest in a small island group lying in the mouth of Flandres Bay, 4 mi NE of Cape Renard, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island group was discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, who gave them the name "Îles Ménier." The name Ménier is here applied to the largest of these islands. Not: Guyou Island.

Menipa: see Menipa Peak 71°56'S, 25°10'E

Menipa Mountain: see Menipa Peak 71°56'S, 25°10'E

Menipa Peak 71°56'S, 25°10'E

Peak, 2,590 m, standing 5 mi N of Mefjell Mountain in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Menipa (the middle peak) by the Norwegians. Not: Menipa, Menipa Mountain.

Mensa Bay: see Table Bay 61°09'S, 55°24'W

Mentzel, Mount 71°22'S, 13°40'E

A peak (2,330 m) standing 6 mi E of Mount Zimmermann in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the president of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society).

Menzel, Cape 72°00'S, 95°43'W

A bold rock cape marking the N extremity of otherwise ice-covered Lofgren Peninsula, in the NE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS *Burton Island* and *Glacier* by personnel of USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Reinhard W. Menzel, geomagnetist-seismologist with the Eights Station winter party, 1965. Not: Craddock Nunatak.

Menzies, Mount 73°30'S, 61°50'E

The culminating peak (3,355 m) on the large massif between Mounts Mather and Bayliss, standing on the S side of Fisher Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by an ANARE party under K.B. Mather in 1957–58. Named by ANCA for Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Meoto Rocks 68°07'S, 42°36'E

Two large rocks lying just W of Cape Hinode, off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Meotoiwa (husband and wife rocks). Not: Myoto Islands.

Meöya: see Alphard Island 66°58'S, 57°25'E

Mercanton Heights 67°30'S, 67°26'W

Heights standing between Bigourdan Fjord and Nye Glacier in the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for Paul-Louis Mercanton, Swiss glaciologist who for many years was Secretary of the International Commission on Snow and Ice.

Mercator Ice Piedmont 68°37'S, 65°30'W

A gently-sloping ice piedmont at the head of Mobiloil Inlet, formed by the confluence of the Gibbs, Lammers, Cole and Weyerhaeuser Glaciers in eastern Graham Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, and was plotted from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg as the lower end of a "major valley depression" along the coast. First seen from the ground by F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund of USAS, 1939–41, which also obtained air photos. Surveyed by the FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Gerardus Mercator (1512–94), Flemish mathematician and geographer, originator of the map projection which bears his name, 1568.

Mercer, Mount 70°13'S, 65°39'E

A mountain 2 mi W of Farley Massif in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for B. Mercer, weather observer at Davis Station in 1961.

Mercer Bay 54°16'S, 36°40'W

Small bay marked by Geikie Glacier at its head, at the SW end of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The bay appears on a sketch map of Cumberland Bay by Lt. S.A. Duse of the SwedAE, 1901–04. The name is first used on a chart based upon survey work by DI personnel in 1926–30. Probably named for Lt. Cdr. G.M. Mercer, RNR, captain of the DI research ship *William Scoresby*, which engaged in whale marking and oceanographic work off South Georgia in 1926–27.

Mercer Ridge 84°50'S, 113°45'W

A prominent, partly ice-free ridge that forms the SW end of Mount Schopf in Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after John H. Mercer (1922–87), glacial geologist, a member of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61. He returned to work in the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65, and later worked in the Antarctic, Alaska, Greenland, Argentina, Chile, and Peru; with the Institute of Polar Studies (now Byrd Research Center), Ohio State University, 1966–87.

Mercik Peak 85°05'S, 169°06'W

A conspicuous peak, 1,425 m, located 7 mi NE of Mount Wells, on the ridge descending from the latter, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Mercik, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Mercurio, Islotas: see Puzzle Islands 64°59'S, 63°40'W

Mercury Bluff 62°29'S, 60°49'W

Perpendicular bluff lying SW of Cape Shirreff and Scarborough Castle on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer *Mercury* (Captain Wetherell) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, and anchored in nearby Shirreff Cove.

Mercury Glacier 71°34'S, 68°14'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing E into George VI Sound between Waitabit Cliffs and Keystone Cliffs. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew near it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Mercury following rough surveys from George VI Sound by the FIDS in 1948 and 1949. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Meredith, Mount 71°12'S, 67°45'E

A fairly massive, almost flat-topped mountain standing 10 mi N of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Sgt. N. Meredith, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson Station in 1957.

Merger Island 70°06'S, 71°13'W

Ice-covered island 3 mi long at the entrance to Haydn Inlet, off the W coast of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name given by the UK-APC is descriptive, the island being almost submerged in the surrounding ice shelf.

Mericle Rock 73°39'S, 163°15'E

A nunatak in the middle of Campbell Glacier, approximately 9 mi from its head, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Mericle, USN, electronics technician at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Meridian Glacier 68°45'S, 66°37'W

A broad glacier, 9 mi long, which flows S along the W side of Godfrey Upland and joins the Clarke Glacier between Behaim Peak and Elton Hill, in southern Graham Land. F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund of USAS travelled along this glacier in Jan. 1941. It was photographed from the air by RARE in Nov. 1947, and it was surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. So named by UK-APC because the glacier flows from N to S along the meridian.

Merrell Valley 76°50'S, 160°50'E

A long, narrow ice-free valley in the Convoy Range, running N from its head immediately E of Mount Gunn into the Greenville Valley. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by them after the USNS *Private Joseph F. Merrell*, a freighter in the main American convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season.

Merrem Peak 76°03'S, 136°03'W

A prominent peak of 3,000 m that is the secondary summit and is located 2 mi W of Berlin Crater on the Mount Berlin massif, in Marie Byrd Land. The peak was discovered and charted by the Pacific Coast Survey Party, led by Leonard Berlin, of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. Subsequently mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Frank H. Merrem, Jr., ionospheric physicist and Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1970.

Merrick, Mount 67°42'S, 49°18'E

Mountain, 1,120 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Humble in the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for W.R. Merrick, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1960.

Merrick Glacier 80°13'S, 158°52'E

A steep tributary glacier just east of Sennet Glacier in Britannia Range, descending southwestward to enter Byrd Glacier at the west end of Horney Bluff. Named by US-ACAN, in association with nearby Byrd Glacier, for the USS *Merrick*, cargo ship (Central Group of Task Force 68) of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd.

Merrick Mountains 75°06'S, 72°04'W

A cluster of mountains, 8 mi long, standing 7 mi NE of the Behrendt Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for Conrad G. Merrick, USGS topographic engineer with the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse Party, 1961–62, who participated in the survey of these mountains.

Merrick Point 74°28'S, 110°09'W

An ice-covered point on the E side of Hamilton Ice Piedmont, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dale Merrick, Stanford University, upper atmosphere researcher and Station Scientific Leader at Siple Station, winter party 1975.

Merritt Island 66°28'S, 107°12'E

A small rocky island lying close to the coast of Antarctica, 13 mi WNW of Cape Nutt. Mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Everett L. Merritt, photogrammetrist, Navy Hydrographic Office, who served as surveyor with USN Operation Windmill parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox, and Budd Coasts (1948).

Mersey Spit 62°05'S, 57°55'W

A spit on the S coast of King George Island, close N of Penguin Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Merton Passage 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Narrow passage between Right Whale Rocks and a small rock 0.1 mi N of Barff Point, at the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. The name Merton, the former name for Right Whale Rocks, was applied to this passage by DI personnel as a result of surveys during the period 1926–30.

Merton Rocks: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Mertz Glacier 67°30'S, 144°45'E

A heavily crevassed glacier, about 45 mi long and averaging 20 mi wide. It reaches the sea between Cape De la Motte and Cape Hurley where it continues as a large glacier tongue. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Xavier Mertz, a member of the expedition who lost his life, Jan. 7, 1913, on the far-east sledge journey.

Mertz Glacier Tongue 67°10'S, 145°30'E

A glacier tongue, about 45 mi long and 25 mi wide, forming the seaward extension of Mertz Glacier. Discovered and named by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.

Mervyn, Mount 70°31'S, 65°13'E

A very sharp peak standing S of the main body of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains, about 6 mi S of Mount Kirkby. Sighted in December 1956 by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for Mervyn Christensen, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1956.

Merz Peninsula 72°15'S, 61°05'W

Irregular, ice-covered peninsula, about 15 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 25 mi wide, between Hilton and Violante Inlets on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Alfred Merz, 1880–1925, noted German oceanographer and original leader of the German expedition in the *Meteor*, 1925–26.

Mesa, Bahía: see Table Bay 61°09'S, 55°24'W

Mesa, Isla: see Table Island 62°21'S, 59°49'W

Mesa Range 73°11'S, 162°55'E

A range of remarkable flat-topped mesas comprising the Sheehan, Pain, Tobin and Gair Mesas, situated at the head of the Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Meserve Glacier 77°31'S, 162°17'E

A hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, between the Bartley and Hart Glaciers. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for William Meserve, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1959–60 field season.

Messent Peak 69°24'S, 66°13'W

One of the Bristly Peaks (q.v.), rising to c. 1,100 m just W of Brodie Peak and 5 mi SW of Mount Castro in central Antarctic Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for David R. Messent, geodesist, U.S. Army Topographic Command (later Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic/Topographic Center), Palmer Station, winter party 1969.

Mesteinene: see Wigg Islands 67°32'S, 62°34'E

Mesyatseva, Gora: see Gårenevkalven Nunatak 72°00'S, 14°47'E

Metaris Valley 80°05'S, 156°17'E

A small, rounded cirque valley with steep sides and residual névé, lying W of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Metaris is the historical name of a bay in Roman Britain, known today as The Wash.

Metavolcanic Mountain 86°13'S, 126°15'W

A large flat-topped mountain (2,480 m) located 5 mi N of Hatcher Bluffs on the E side of Reedy Glacier. Composed of dark metavolcanic rock, this mountain contrasts with lighter-colored granites elsewhere along the glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–64. The name was suggested by geologist J.H. Mercer, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, following field work in the vicinity.

Metcalfe, Mount 67°59'S, 66°57'W

A mountain at the S side of the head of McMorrin Glacier, 1.5 mi S of Mount Wilcox, in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Robert J. Metcalfe, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1960–62, who surveyed the area in 1962.

Metchnikoff Point 64°03'S, 62°34'W

Point forming the W extremity of Pasteur Peninsula in northern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Élie Metchnikoff, Russian-born zoologist and bacteriologist, who succeeded Pasteur as director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Meteor, Cape 54°26'S, 3°29'E

A cape marked by steep cliffs which forms the E extremity of Bouvetøya. The cape was roughly charted in 1898 by the German expedition under Karl Chun. Named after the *Meteor*, the ship in which the German expedition under Capt. F. Spiess visited Bouvetøya in 1926. The name appears on a British chart based upon a 1930 survey by personnel on the *Discovery II*, but this may reflect an earlier naming.

Meteorite Hills 79°40'S, 155°36'E

A group of hills, 11 mi long, forming the W portion of the Darwin Mountains. The hills are located between the heads of Darwin Glacier and Hatherton Glacier. The name was proposed by John O. Annestad of the Meteorite Working Group, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX, in association with field work carried out in this vicinity by Antarctic Search for Meteorites (ANSMET), led

by William A. Cassidy, University of Pittsburgh, PA, during the 1978–79 season.

Methuen Cove 60°46'S, 44°33'W

Cove between Cape Anderson and Cape Whitson on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for H. Methuen, accountant of the expedition.

Metoppen: see Gap Nunatak 67°54'S, 62°29'E

Metschel, Mount 78°17'S, 159°00'E

A prominent ice-free mountain, 1,845 m, standing 4 mi SE of Angino Buttress and the Skelton Icefalls. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. John J. Metschel, USN, commander of the icebreaker USS *Staten Island* in the Antarctic and the Arctic in 1962 and 1963. Metschel was killed in the Arctic, Oct. 15, 1963, while engaged in ice reconnaissance in a helicopter from his ship.

Metzgar Nunatak 74°28'S, 72°25'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,700 m, 3 mi S of Tollefson Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after John M. Metzgar, Jr., USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at the South Pole Station, winter party 1978.

Meunier, Mount 74°58'S, 113°19'W

A mountain rising to 665 m near the NE end of Kohler Range, 3 mi E of Mount Strange. The N slopes of the feature are partly ice free and overlook Dotson Ice Shelf on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Tony Kenneth Meunier, cartographer and physical scientist with USGS from 1972; member of USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party, 1974; member of Antarctic Search for Meteorites (ANSMET) team in the Allan Hills area, 1982–83, initiating a plan for positioning, by satellite surveying methods, the location of meteorites discovered in field operations; from 1991, in Polar Programs Section, Office of International Activities, USGS.

Meusnier Point 64°33'S, 61°38'W

Point within Charlotte Bay, lying 4 mi SE of Portal Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jean B.M. Meusnier (1754–93), French military engineer and prophetic designer of the first dirigible airship, in 1785.

Meyer Desert 85°08'S, 166°45'E

A triangular ice-free area of about 50 square miles at the N end of the Dominion Range, near the confluence of the Beardmore and Mill Glaciers. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) for George Meyer of USARP, who was scientific leader at McMurdo Station, 1961, and led a field party into this area, summer 1961–62.

Meyer Hills 79°47'S, 81°06'W

A small group of hills located between the Enterprise Hills and the head of Constellation Inlet, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Harvey J. Meyer, geologist with that party.

Meyer Rock 53°01'S, 72°34'E

A pinnacle rock 1 mi NW of McDonald Island in the McDonald Islands. This feature was charted as Meyers Rock on an 1874 chart by the British *Challenger* expedition, but the form Meyer Rock is now approved. Capt. Johann Meyer of the German ship *La Rochelle* sighted the island group in 1857, not realizing the prior discovery by Captain McDonald in 1854. Not: Meyers Rock.

Meyers Nunatak 74°54'S, 98°46'W

A nunatak located 10 mi ESE of Mount Manthe, at the SE end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert Meyers, USARP geomagnetist at Byrd Station, 1960–61.

Meyers Rock: see Meyer Rock 53°01'S, 72°34'E

Mezzo Buttress 66°03'S, 64°31'W

Rocky buttress at the head of Barilari Bay just E of Lawrie Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the face of this buttress is conspicuously divided diagonally, half being composed of black rock and the other half of red rock.

Mhire Spur 79°33'S, 83°50'W

A spur descending W from the heights associated with Mount Sporli to form the S limit of Larson Valley, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for chief equipment operator Clifford J. Mhire, USN, responsible for supervising the movement of jet fuel from McMurdo Station to nearby Williams Field during Deep Freeze 1966.

Mica Islands 69°20'S, 68°36'W

Group of about four mainly ice-covered islands lying 7 mi W of Mount Guernsey and 6 mi NE of Cape Jeremy, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen from the air and photographed by the BGLE in 1936, and later roughly mapped from the photographs. The islands were visited and surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because there is mica in the schists which form them.

Micalvi, Punta: see Maurstad Point 65°39'S, 66°05'W

Michael, Mount 57°48'S, 26°28'W

Active volcanic mountain, 805 m, surmounting Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. The island was discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, but the mountain was presumably first charted in 1820 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Michael J. de C. Carey, son of Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, captain of the *Discovery II* at the time of the survey. Not: Monte Miguel.

Michailoff's Island: see Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W

Michelsen Island 60°44'S, 45°02'W

Small island in the South Orkney Islands, joined to the S end of Powell Island by a narrow isthmus of occasionally submerged boulders. First observed and rudely mapped in 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer. Named on a map by Capt. Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Michigan Plateau 86°08'S, 133°30'W

An undulating ice-covered plateau, 30 mi long, which rises to 3,000 m at the western side of Reedy Glacier. The northern and eastern sides of the plateau are marked by the steep Watson Escarpment; the western and southern sides grade gradually to the elevation of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, MI, which has sent numerous research personnel to work in Antarctica.

Mickle Island 77°34'S, 166°13'E

A very small island 1 mi SE of Flagstaff Point, close off the W side of Ross Island. Charted and so named by the BrAE led by Shackleton, 1907–09. The name appears to be capricious or whimsical, mickle meaning “great.”

Mickler Spur 85°49'S, 130°45'W

A narrow spur, 4 mi long, forming the S wall of Hueneme Glacier in western Wisconsin Range and terminating at Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond R. Mickler, equipment operator, a member of the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and McMurdo Station in 1964.

Midas Island 64°10'S, 61°07'W

Island lying NW of Apéndice Island in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898 and described as an island with two summits “like the ears of an ass.” The name, given by the UK-APC in 1960, derives from this description; Midas, King of Phrygia, was represented in Greek satyric drama with the ears of an ass. Not: Isla Bofill, Isla Coy, Isla José Hernández.

Midbresrabben Hill 72°44'S, 2°06'W

An isolated rock hill protruding above the ice between the Penck Trough and Jutulstraumen Glacier, E of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Midbresrabben (the mid-glacier ridge).

Middle Crest: see Central Masson Range 67°50'S, 62°52'E

Middle Glacier: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W

Middle Ground Rock 54°08'S, 36°36'W

Submerged kelp-covered rock lying 1.5 mi E of Framnaes Point, in the middle of the entrance of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1952 British Admiralty chart.

Middle Head 54°16'S, 36°39'W

A small headland lying at the W side of the entrance to Mercer Bay at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The same appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart and describes its position at the head of the bay.

Middle Island 61°58'S, 57°38'W

Island 1.5 mi S of Foreland Island and midway along the E coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and so named because of its position. Not: Islote del Medio.

Middle Island: see Day Island 67°15'S, 67°42'W

Middle Mountain: see Mefjell Mountain 72°05'S, 25°03'E

Midge Lake 62°38'S, 61°06'W

A small arcuate lake at the NW side of Chester Cone on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1977. During the short summer the imagos of the chironomid midge *Belgica antarctica* are found beneath rock debris surrounding the lake.

Midgley Island 66°20'S, 110°24'E

Rocky island, 0.8 mi long, lying immediately S of Hollin Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. E.W. Midgley, Army Medical Corps observer who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947–48 season. Not: Ostrov Midzhli.

Midgley Reefs 66°20'S, 110°22'E

Several tidal and submerged rocks among the islands lying off the W side of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered from small craft from Wilkes Station in 1961. Named by ANCA after Midgley Island.

Midkiff Rock 77°28'S, 145°06'W

A rock outcrop on the broad ice-covered ridge between Hammond and Swope Glaciers, 6 mi ESE of Mount West, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Frank T. Midkiff, Jr., aviation machinist's mate, USN, helicopter flight crewman during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Midnight, Mount 71°56'S, 167°28'E

A peak nearly 2,000 m high, standing on the N side of Tucker Glacier, 3.5 mi W of Shadow Bluff, in the Admiralty Mountains. Climbed by a geological team of the NZGSAE, 1957–58, in Jan. 1958. Named by them in association with Mount Shadow, just eastward, and Shadow Bluff.

Midnight Plateau 79°53'S, 156°15'E

A prominent ice-covered plateau, over 2,200 m, forming the central feature of the Darwin Mountains. It is the only area of snow accumulation in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because the feature was visited by expedition members at midnight on December 27, 1962.

Midori, Lake 69°01'S, 39°36'E

A small lake just NE of Lake Kamome and 0.3 mi SE of Hachinosu Peak on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Midori-ike (green pond).

Midship Glacier 76°52'S, 161°30'E

A broad flat glacier filling the bulk of Alatna Valley and having its origin on the slopes of Mount Morrison to the south, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. From 1957 this ice body was considered part of Benson Glacier. However, it was determined by a 1989–90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) that although it abuts against the main Benson Glacier at Jetsam Moraine, this glacier makes no contribution of ice to the Benson as its dominant ice flow is northward across its length. With the identification of Midship Glacier as a distinct feature, the application of Benson Glacier (q.v.) has been restricted to the ice flowing eastward from Flight

Deck Névé to the terminus in Granite Harbor. Approved by US-ACAN in 1993 as recommended by the NZGB.

Midtre Petermannkjeda: see Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

Midway Glacier 72°10'S, 166°50'E

A tributary glacier that flows S along the W side of Evans Ridge into Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. At the head, it shares a common snow saddle with Jutland Glacier which flows north. Named by the southern party of NZFMCAC, 1962–63, to continue the series of glaciers named after famous naval battles. Not: Midway Island Glacier.

Midway Island Glacier: see Midway Glacier 72°10'S, 166°50'E

Midzhli, Ostrov: see Midgley Island 66°20'S, 110°24'E

Miércoles, Isla: see Wednesday Island 64°56'S, 63°45'W

Miers, Lake 78°06'S, 163°51'E

A small lake in Miers Valley, lying 1 mi E of the snouts of Miers and Adams Glaciers, and filled by meltwater from these glaciers. A stream from the lake flows down the valley in the warmest weather to reach the coast of Victoria Land. Named after Miers Glacier in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Miers Bluff 62°43'S, 60°27'W

Bluff marking the S end of Hurd Peninsula which separates False and South Bays on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Elephant Point (q.v.), given by Robert Fildes in 1820–22 to another feature, has been for a number of years applied in error to this bluff. It is now approved as originally intended and a new name has been substituted for the feature here described. Miers Bluff is named for John Miers (1789–1879), English engineer and botanist, who was responsible for the first published chart of the South Shetland Islands, based on the work of William Smith. Not: Elephant Point, Miers Point.

Miers Glacier 78°05'S, 163°40'E

A small glacier N of Terminus Mountain in Victoria Land, occupying the upper (western) portion of Miers Valley. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Miers Point: see Miers Bluff 62°43'S, 60°27'W

Miers Valley 78°06'S, 164°00'E

A valley just S of Marshall Valley and W of Koettlitz Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. The valley is ice free except for Miers Glacier in its upper (western) part and Lake Miers near its center. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Miethe Glacier 64°56'S, 63°06'W

Glacier 3 miles long, flowing NW into Gerlache Strait to the S of Mount Banck, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Adolf Miethe (1862–1927), German chemist who introduced the first panchromatic emulsion for photographic plates in 1903.

Migmatitovaya Rock 71°47'S, 10°38'E

A rock at the E end of a spur, lying 3 mi NE of Terletskiy Peak in the Shcherbakov Range, Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land.

Roughly plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Skala Migmatitovaya (migmatite rock).

Mignone, Mount 77°52'S, 162°31'E

A peak in Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, rising to 2,025 m between Darkowski Glacier and Bol Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. John C. Mignone, USN, chaplain with the 1966 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Miguel, Monte: see Michael, Mount 57°48'S, 26°28'W

Miharashi Peak 69°00'S, 39°37'E

A hill 40 m high, the highest point in the NE extremity of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Miharashi-iwa (extensive view peak). Not: Miharasi Peak.

Miharasi Peak: see Miharashi Peak 69°00'S, 39°37'E

Miho, Cape: see Akarui, Cape 68°29'S, 41°23'E

Mikado Glacier 69°53'S, 70°40'W

A glacier on the N side of Mahler Spur, flowing WNW into Sullivan Glacier near the junction with the Gilbert Glacier in N Alexander Island. Named by the UK-APC, 1977, in association with Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, after the operetta *The Mikado*.

Mikhaylov, Cape 66°54'S, 118°32'E

An ice-covered point about 42 mi E of Totten Glacier, Wilkes Land. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Plotted on base compilation maps by Gardner Blodgett of the Office of Geography, U.S. Department of the Interior, in 1955. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after Pavel N. Mikhaylov, artist with the Bellingshausen expedition, 1819–21.

Mikhaylov Island 66°48'S, 85°30'E

Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf, rising to 240 m, 6 mi SE of Leskov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it for Pavel N. Mikhaylov, artist on the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

Mikhaylov Point 56°44'S, 27°12'W

Small promontory marking the S extremity of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Low Point by DI personnel following their survey of 1930, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication with Low Point on nearby Vindication Island. Mikhaylov Point was recommended by the UK-APC in 1953 and is named for Pavel N. Mikhaylov, artist aboard the *Vostok* during the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, 1819–21. Mikhaylov made an excellent series of sketches of the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

Mikheyeva, Gory: see Skeidshovden Mountain 72°08'S, 11°31'E

Mikkelsen Bay 68°43'S, 67°10'W

Bay, 15 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 10 mi, entered between Bertrand Ice Piedmont and Cape Berteaux along the W coast of Graham Land. First seen from a distance in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as a large bay. First

surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49. The name was proposed by members of BGLE for Ejnar Mikkelsen, Danish Arctic explorer and Inspector for East Greenland, 1934–50.

Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Small bay indenting the S side of Trinity Island between Skottsberg and Borge Points, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04. The origin of the name has not been ascertained, but it was apparently in common usage by 1913, at the time of the geologic reconnaissance by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in the whale-catcher *Hanka*. Not: Hoseason Harbor, Mikkelson Harbor.

Mikkelsen Island: see Watkins Island 66°22'S, 67°06'W

Mikkelsen Islands 67°38'S, 68°11'W

Small group of islands and rocks lying off the SE coast of Adelaide Island, 2 mi SE of the Léonie Islands. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Otto Mikkelsen, Norwegian diver who inspected the damaged hull of the *Pourquoi-Pas?* at Deception Island.

Mikkelsen Peak 67°47'S, 66°43'E

The highest peak, 420 m, of the Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers, exploring along this coast, made sketches of the shore from their vessels and named this mountain for Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, master of the *Torlyn*. Not: Klarius Mikkelsen Fjell.

Mikkelson Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Mikus Hill 70°27'S, 63°50'W

A hill with a number of bare rock exposures, surmounting the SW wall of Richardson Glacier in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Mikus, PH3, USN, photographer of the cartographic aerial mapping crew in LC-130 aircraft of Squadron VXE-6, 1968–69.

Milan Ridge 83°15'S, 156°08'E

A mainly ice-free ridge, 5 mi long, bordering the W side of Ascent Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick M. Milan, physiologist at Little America V, 1957.

Milan Rock 76°01'S, 140°41'W

A rock along the eastern margin of Land Glacier, 2 mi SE of Mount Hartkopf, in Marie Byrd Land. It is the southernmost outcrop near the head of the glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick T. Milan, aviation structural mechanic, USN, a member of Squadron VX-6 air crew on LC-130 aircraft for several seasons; crew member on first midwinter flight to Antarctica, June 25, 1964.

Milburn Bay 63°44'S, 60°44'W

Bay indenting the NW side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for M.R. Milburn, air traffic control officer of the FIDASE, which photographed this area in 1955–57.

Miles Bay 54°04'S, 37°39'W

Small bay in the S side of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The name South Bay was given to this feature by the Scottish geologist

David Ferguson during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Since the same name is well established for an arm of Prince Olav Harbor 18 mi away, the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that a new name be substituted for the feature now described. Miles Bay is after the catcher *Don Miles*, built in 1926, which was owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934. Not: Bahía Sur, South Bay.

Miles Island 66°04'S, 101°15'E

Rocky island 3 mi long, lying just N of Booth Peninsula in the Mariner Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for R.A. Miles, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Ostrov Tumanny.

Milestone Bluff 67°38'S, 68°45'W

Rock-faced, snow-backed bluff rising to about 830 m just WSW of Mount Liotard, in the S part of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1964 because the bluff is an important landmark on the inland route N of Adelaide station.

Milieu, Glacier du: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W

Milky Way 71°11'S, 68°55'W

Col between the S part of LeMay Range and Planet Heights, which is the highest point on a possible sledging route between Jupiter and Uranus Glaciers in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Planet Heights and the glaciers which are named for planets.

Mill, Mount 65°15'S, 64°03'W

Mountain, 735 m, standing 2 mi W of Mount Balch on the NE shore of Waddington Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, for Hugh Robert Mill, British geographer, Antarctic historian and author in 1905 of *The Siege of the South Pole*. Not: Mill Peak.

Mill Cove 60°46'S, 44°35'W

Cove entered between Cape Anderson and Valette Island on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Hugh Robert Mill, British geographer and polar historian.

Millen Range 72°20'S, 166°15'E

A prominent NW-SE trending range, located W of Cartographers Range in the Victory Mountains. Peaks in the range include Inferno, Omega, Le Couteur, Head, Cirque, Gless, Turret, Cross-cut and Mount Aorangi. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for John M. Millen, leader of this expedition.

Miller, Mount 66°57'S, 51°16'E

Mountain 1 mi NW of Pythagoras Peak, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.J. Miller, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Miller, Mount 83°20'S, 165°48'E

A prominent mountain, 4,160 m, standing in the Holland Range, 7 mi S of Mount Lloyd. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Millerand, Cap: see Millerand Island 68°09'S, 67°13'W

Millerand Island 68°09'S, 67°13'W

A high rugged island 3 mi in diameter, lying 4 mi S of Cape Calmette, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by Charcot, presumably for Alexandre Millerand, French statesman. Not: Cap Millerand.

Miller Bluffs 77°35'S, 85°45'W

A line of steep, east-facing bluffs about 15 mi long which extend WNW from the mouth of Newcomer Glacier in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The N end of the feature was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. The bluffs were mapped by USGS in 1961 from air photos obtained by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in 1959. Named by US-ACAN for the Hon. George P. Miller, former chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, whose great interest in Antarctic activities was of assistance in assuring successful completion of U.S. research of that continent, 1958–72.

Miller Butte 72°42'S, 160°15'E

A large rock butte located 2 mi SE of Roberts Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Carl D. Miller, geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Miller Crag 73°40'S, 94°42'W

A bold and conspicuous outcropping of bare rock (1,450 m), standing 3 mi WSW of Sutley Peak in the W extremity of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who named it for Thomas P. Miller, geologist with the party.

Miller Glacier 77°12'S, 162°00'E

A glacier about 1 mi wide, described by Griffith Taylor as a transection glacier lying in a transverse trough and connecting the Cotton and Debenham Glaciers in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Western Geological Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Taylor for M.J. Miller, Mayor of Lyttelton, and the shipwright who repaired the expedition vessel, *Terra Nova*, prior to its voyage from New Zealand.

Miller Heights 66°01'S, 65°14'W

A series of elevations extending eastward from Sharp Peak, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC for Ronald Miller, FIDS general assistant at Detaille Island in 1956 and leader at Prospect Point in 1957.

Miller Ice Rise 69°05'S, 67°37'W

An ice rise nearly 2 mi long and 1 mi wide at the ice front (1974) of Wordie Ice Shelf, 16 mi WNW of Triune Peaks, in S Marguerite Bay. Surveyed by FIDS, 1948–49, and photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Richard Miller, USN, chief radioman, Palmer Station, winter party 1968.

Miller Island 64°54'S, 63°59'W

Island lying 1 mi NE of Knight Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Miller Nunatak 74°26'S, 164°15'E

A sharp pointed nunatak rising above the ice at the lower end of Campbell Glacier, 5 mi ESE of Mount Dickason, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Herman T. Miller, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Miller Nunataks 67°02'S, 55°11'E

Group of nunataks standing 11 mi SW of Mount Storegutt in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos 1954–66. Named by ANCA for K.R. Miller, weather observer at Mawson Station, 1962.

Miller Peak 70°59'S, 162°53'E

A peak (2,420 m) located 2 mi S of Mount Ford in Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Explored by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, and named for J.H. "Bob" (now Sir J. Holmes) Miller, leader-surveyor of that party.

Miller Peak 78°49'S, 84°14'W

A peak with twin summits on the central part of the ridge between Hudman and Carey Glaciers, at the S end of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Charles S. Miller, aviation electronics technician, USN, who was killed in a crash of a P2V Neptune airplane at McMurdo Sound in October 1956.

Miller Point 68°56'S, 63°23'W

Black, rock cape rising to 250 m and forming the N side of the entrance to Casey Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in a flight on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him for George E. Miller of Detroit, MI. It has been more fully defined as a result of flights by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and by the flights and sledge journey along this coast from East Base by members of the USAS in 1940.

Miller Range 83°15'S, 157°00'E

A range of mountains extending S from Nimrod Glacier for 50 mi along the western edge of Marsh Glacier. Named for J.H. "Bob" (now Sir J. Holmes) Miller, a member of the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1958) who, with G.W. Marsh, mapped this area.

Miller Ridge 70°08'S, 65°30'E

A rock ridge 1 mi E of Mount Seedsman on the N side of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for L.D. Miller, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1964.

Miller Spur 75°07'S, 137°29'W

An ice-covered spur that descends NE from Mount Giles, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The spur terminates in a small rock bluff about 1 mi W of lower Hull Glacier. The feature was observed and photographed on Dec. 18, 1940, from aircraft of the USAS (1939–41) led by Admiral Richard Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for Linwood T. Miller, sailmaker and member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, who produced windproof shirts, parkas, tents and other canvas materials for the expedition.

Miller Valley 83°39'S, 55°14'W

A small ice-free valley between Drury Ridge and Brown Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald R. Miller, LC-47 pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who

flew logistical support for the Neptune Range field party, 1963–64.

Milles Nunatak 70°55'S, 160°06'E

A nunatak lying 3 mi NE of Howell Peak on the N end of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for David B Milles, USARP biological laboratory technician at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Millett Glacier 70°37'S, 67°40'W

Heavily crevassed glacier, 13 mi long and 7 mi wide, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land to George VI Sound, immediately N of Wade Point. In its lower reaches the N side of this glacier merges with Meiklejohn Glacier. It was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Hugh M. Millett, chief engineer of the *Penola* during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Mill Glacier 85°10'S, 168°30'E

A tributary glacier, 10 mi wide, flowing NW between the Dominion Range and the Supporters Range into Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Hugh Robert Mill, British geographer and Antarctic historian.

Millington Glacier 84°32'S, 178°00'E

A narrow tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing from the eastern slopes of Hughes Range into Ramsey Glacier, northward of Mount Valinski. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Richard E. Millington, USN, medical officer with USN OpDFrz, 1963 and 1964.

Mill Inlet 67°00'S, 64°20'W

Ice-filled inlet which recedes 8 mi in a NW direction and is some 20 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Robinson and Monnier Point, along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Hugh Robert Mill. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Not: Sullivan Inlet.

Mill Island 65°30'S, 100°40'E

An ice-domed island, 25 mi long and 16 mi wide, lying 25 mi N of the Bunger Hills. Discovered in February 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named for Hugh Robert Mill.

Mill Mountain 79°26'S, 157°52'E

A large flat-topped mountain (2,730 m) forming the eastern end of Festive Plateau in the Cook Mountains. This mountain was probably sighted by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who gave the name "Mount Mill," after British Antarctic historian Hugh Robert Mill, to a summit in nearby Reeves Bluffs. This area was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photography (1959–63). A prominent mountain does not rise from the bluffs, and since the name Mount Mill is in use elsewhere in Antarctica, the US-ACAN (1965) altered the original name to Mill Mountain and applied it to the prominent mountain described.

Mill Peak 67°58'S, 61°08'E

Prominent peak, 1,760 m, rising above the ice sheet 10 mi S of Pearce Peak and 30 mi S of Cape Simpson. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Dr. Hugh Robert Mill.

Mill Peak: see Mill, Mount 65°15'S, 64°03'W

Mills, Mount 85°12'S, 165°17'E

A mountain, 2,955 m, forming part of the N escarpment of the Dominion Range, overlooking the Beardmore Glacier 8 mi N of Mount Saunders. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir James Mills who, with the government of New Zealand, paid the cost of towing the expedition ship *Nimrod* to Antarctica in 1908.

Mills Peak 54°16'S, 36°21'W

A peak 1 mi SW of Cape Douglas, rising to 625 m in the N portion of Barff Peninsula, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1988 for Lt. Keith P. Mills, RM, commanding the Royal Marines platoon at King Edward Point at the outset of hostilities between the United Kingdom and Argentina, Apr. 3, 1982.

Mills Peak 74°14'S, 163°54'E

A sharp peak in the Deep Freeze Range, 1,420 m, standing along the W side of Campbell Glacier between Mount Queensland and the terminus of Bates Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Peter J. Mills, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Mill Stream Glacier 85°20'S, 171°00'E

A tributary glacier, about 10 mi wide, flowing W between Supporters Range and Otway Massif to enter Mill Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) in association with Mill Glacier.

Mills Valley 73°06'S, 163°12'E

An ice-filled valley indenting the E side of Pain Mesa between Biretta Peak and Diversion Hills, in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Norman J. Mills, USNR, officer in charge of the Detachment A winter party at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Milnes Island 65°35'S, 65°02'W

Island lying 2 mi N of Woolpack Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Leading Seaman Arthur R. Milnes, RN, member of the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Units in the area in 1956–57 and 1957–58.

Milton, Mount 78°48'S, 84°48'W

A mountain (3,000 m) located 11 mi SSE of Mount Craddock and 1.5 mi SE of Mount Southwick, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Patrick G. Milton, aviation machinist's mate, USN, who served as plane captain on a reconnaissance flight to these mountains on Jan. 28, 1958.

Milward Patch 53°59'S, 38°01'W

Large patch of kelp 1 mi N of the E part of Bird Island, off the W tip of South Georgia. Charted in 1930, along with other navigational hazards, by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named for C.A. Milward, Chief Officer of the ship at the time of the survey.

Mimas Peak 71°56'S, 69°36'W

Sharp conspicuous peak, 1,000 m, rising W of the head of Saturn Glacier and 9 mi W of Dione Nunataks in the SE part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Seen from a distance in 1949 by the FIDS and

roughly positioned. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Saturn Glacier, Mimas being one of the satellites of Saturn. The peak and surrounding area were first mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Mime Glacier 77°37'S, 161°45'E

A small glacier at the S (upper) end of Tiw Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name is one in a group given by NZ-APC from Norse mythology. In *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, Mime is the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery.

Mims Spur 86°02'S, 125°35'W

A prominent rock spur protruding from the S extremity of Wisconsin Plateau, situated just SE of Polygon Spur on the N side of McCarthy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Julius E. Mims, Jr., radioman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Mina de Cobre, Caleta: see Coppermine Cove 62°23'S, 59°42'W

Minami, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

A small lake lying just S of Lake Tarachine in the S part of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Minami-ike (south pond).

Minami-heitō, Mount 69°17'S, 39°48'E

A mountain (480 m) surmounting the SE extremity of Langhove Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Minami-heitō-zan” (south flat top mountain) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973 and is in association with the name Mount Heitō just northward.

Minami-karamete Rock 69°13'S, 35°26'E

A rock located 9 mi S of Kita-karamete Rock in the E part of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Queen Maud Land. The name “Miniami-karamete-iwa” (south back gate rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972 following Japanese research in this area.

Minamino-seto Strait 69°02'S, 39°33'E

A narrow strait between Ongul Island and Te Islands in the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Minamino-seto (southern strait) because of its location in the island group.

Minamo Island 69°39'S, 39°37'E

The largest of several small islands which lie in the narrow inlet between Skallen Hills and Skallen Glacier, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Minaret, The 64°46'S, 63°39'W

Steep rock pinnacle, 1,065 m, on the ridge extending NE from Mount William in the southern part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and again in 1955. The name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the shape of the summit.

Minaret Nunatak 72°42'S, 162°10'E

A minaret-like nunatak, 2,115 m, standing 1 mi W of Burkett Nunatak, in the Monument Nunataks. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Minaret Peak 80°15'S, 82°22'W

A distinctive rock peak at the NW end of the Marble Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, because the peak resembles a minaret.

Mincey Glacier 84°57'S, 177°30'W

A glacier, 10 mi long, draining the S slopes of Anderson Heights in the Bush Mountains and flowing SE to enter Shackleton Glacier at Thanksgiving Point. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Master Sgt. A.V. Mincey, USMC, radio operator of Flight 8A.

Mineral Hill 63°29'S, 57°03'W

Round-topped hill, 445 m, with ice-free, talus-covered slopes, standing 1.5 mi W of Trepassey Bay on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably first seen by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. First charted by the FIDS in 1946, who so named it because small quantities of reddish mineral in the rock gave the surfaces a conspicuous color.

Minerva Rocks 63°53'S, 60°37'W

Small group of rocks lying off Chionis Island near Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by whalers because the *Minerva*, one of the whale catchers of the British factory ship *Pythia*, went aground on these rocks in March 1922. The catcher was abandoned and, because of the heavy swell, became a total wreck.

Ministro Ezcurra, Rocas: see Sewing-Machine Needles 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Mink Peak 86°14'S, 129°56'W

A prominent peak standing 2 mi N of Cleveland Mesa, at the E end of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Harold D. Mink, utilitiesman with the wintering parties at Byrd Station in 1962 and 1966.

Minna Bluff 78°31'S, 166°25'E

A narrow, bold peninsula, 25 mi long and 3 mi wide, projecting SE from Mount Discovery into Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Minna, the wife of Sir Clements Markham, the “father” of the expedition.

Minna Saddle 78°26'S, 165°33'E

A sweeping snow saddle, several miles long and wide, at the junction of Minna Bluff and the E slopes of Mount Discovery. Named in 1958 for its association with Minna Bluff by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Minnehaha Icefalls 77°02'S, 162°24'E

A small, heavily crevassed icefall descending the steep west slopes of Mount England and forming a southern tributary to New Glacier, close west of its terminus at Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Charted and named by a party of the BrAE (1910–13) led by Taylor. The name was suggested by Frank Debenham.

Minnesota Glacier 79°00'S, 83°00'W

A broad glacier, about 40 mi long and 5 mi wide, flowing E through the Ellsworth Mountains and separating the Sentinel and Heritage Ranges. It is nourished by ice from the plateau W of the mountains and by the Nimitz and Spletstoeser Glaciers. Minnesota Glacier merges into the larger Rutford Ice Stream at the E margin of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, which sent research parties to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961–62, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Minnows, The 66°01'S, 65°23'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying E of Flounder Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the group lies in the Fish Islands.

Minotaur Pass 77°30'S, 160°50'E

A pass, or saddle, at c. 1,600 m between Apollo Peak and Mount Electra in the Olympus Range, Victoria Land. The pass permits walking access to Wright Valley from McKelvey Valley. Named by the NZ-APC in 1984 after the Minotaur, in association with names from Greek mythology in the Olympus Range.

Minot Point 64°16'S, 62°31'W

A rock point midway along the west coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point lies 3 mi west of the summit of Mount Parry. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., 1956–57. Named by UK-APC after George R. Minot (1885–1950), American physician and co-winner of a Nobel prize for his work on liver therapy in pernicious anemia. Not: Cabo Pirámide.

Minshew, Mount 85°43'S, 129°22'W

A prominent, mainly ice-covered mountain with a small exposed summit peak, 3,895 m, standing 3.5 mi W of Faure Peak at the NW extremity of the elevated plateau portion of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Velon H. Minshew, geologist with the Ohio State University geologic party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65.

Minstrel Point 61°04'S, 55°25'W

Point about midway between Capes Lindsey and Yelcho on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71, after the brig *Minstrel* (Captain MacGregor), a sealer from London, which anchored N of this feature in February 1821.

Minto, Mount 71°47'S, 168°45'E

Lofty, mostly ice-free mountain rising to 4,165 m, located 2.5 mi E of Mount Adam in the central portion of the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mintz Peak 76°53'S, 126°03'W

A small peak rising above the SE corner of Mount Hartigan in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Jerome Mintz, Meteorological Electronics Technician at Byrd Station, 1959.

Mirabilite Pond 78°11'S, 163°56'E

An alkali pond at a high elevation in the southern part of Hidden Valley, west of Koettlitz Glacier. The pond is located on the northern side of the ridge that bounds the southeast part of Hidden Valley. The feature was studied by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé (1957–58) whose finding of a thin film of white salt mirabilite (Glauber's salt) around the edge of the pond suggested the name.

Mirabito Range 71°40'S, 165°27'E

Narrow, northwest-trending mountain range, 40 mi long and 4 mi wide, standing between the upper part of Lillie Glacier and the Greenwell Glacier in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John A. Mirabito, USN, staff Meteorological Officer on four Deep Freeze Operations, 1955–59.

Mirage Island 66°48'S, 141°27'E

Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.3 mi W of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and so named by them because mirages were frequently observed in the vicinity of the island. Not: Ile des Mirages.

Mirages, Ile des: see Mirage Island 66°48'S, 141°27'E

Miranda Nunataks: see Miranda Peaks 71°28'S, 68°36'W

Miranda Peaks 71°28'S, 68°36'W

A line of about six peaks trending N-S on the S side of Uranus Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The peaks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier after Miranda, one of the moons of the planet Uranus. Not: Miranda Nunataks.

Mirazh Mountain 71°18'S, 13°25'E

Peak, 1,485 m, on the north-central part of Steinmulen Shoulder in the Gruber Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Mirazh (mirage mountain).

Mirfak Nunatak 81°58'S, 156°05'E

A nunatak near the polar plateau, 10 mi SW of Vance Bluff. Named by US-ACAN after the USNS *Mirfak*, cargo vessel in the U.S. convoy to McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz 1963.

Mirnyy Peak 69°20'S, 72°34'W

Prominent peak, 750 m, 4 mi NE of Enigma Peak in the N part of Rothschild Island. Presumably first seen from a distance by the Russian expedition of 1821 under Bellingshausen. Photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and roughly mapped. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the sloop *Mirnyy*, one of the ships of the Bellingshausen expedition.

Mirotvortsev, Mount 71°50'S, 12°17'E

Mountain, 2,830 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Mount Neustruyev in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after K.N. Mirotvortsev (1880–1950), Soviet geographer and explorer. Not: Gora Mirotvortseva.

Mirotvortseva, Gora: see *Mirotvortsev*, Mount 71°50'S, 12°17'E

Mirounga Flats 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Small partially enclosed tidal area in the inner, northwestern corner of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Its E limit is formed by the Thule Islands; its N and W limits by Signy Island. The tidal area dries at low water. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) are found there in large numbers during the moulting period.

Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W

The E entrance point to Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was called "Punta Baliza" (beacon point) by R. Araya and F. Hervé, 1966; later called "Punta Elefante" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), in connection with the establishment of SSSI No. 13 (Site of Special Scientific Interest) in this vicinity under the Antarctic Treaty. The approved name avoids the duplication of Elephant Point on Livingston Island. Not: Punta Baliza, Punta Elefante.

Mirsky Ledge 84°37'S, 111°40'W

A snow-covered ledge, or shelflike feature, about 10 mi NE of Mount Schopf in the Ohio Range. Urbanak Peak and Iversen Peak rise above the ledge which is the apparent NE extremity of the Horlick Mountains. The geology of these mountains was investigated by researchers from the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, 1958–62. The ledge was named by US-ACAN for Arthur Mirsky, Assistant Director of the Institute in that period.

Misch Crag 71°14'S, 159°52'E

A rock crag 1 mi NE of Forsythe Bluff, rising to c. 2,590 m on the W side of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN in 1986 after Peter Misch, Professor Emeritus of Geology, University of Washington, who has contributed to the training of numerous geologists who have worked in the Antarctic.

Misery Peak 85°31'S, 178°16'W

A peak (2,725 m) at the extreme W side of Roberts Massif, occupied as a survey station. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) to describe the many miserable hours spent here while waiting for clouds to disperse.

Mision, Roca: see *Mission Rock* 67°49'S, 68°25'W

Mislaid Rock 54°30'S, 37°08'W

Rock lying SW of First Point, Annenkov Island, off the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Roca Perdida.

Misnomer Point 62°22'S, 59°42'W

A point immediately N of Carlota Cove on the W coast of Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. So named by UK-APC in 1971. For several years this feature was identified incorrectly on charts as "Cornwall Point," a variant form of the name originally given to nearby Cornwall Island. Not: Cornwall Point.

Missen Ridge 70°41'S, 166°24'E

A long, ice-covered ridge situated S of the Davis Ice Piedmont and extending along the peninsula of which Cape Hooker is the NE point, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for R.

Missen, weather technician on the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise along this coast, 1962.

Mission Island: see *Masson Island* 66°08'S, 96°35'E

Mission Rock 67°49'S, 68°25'W

Low-lying rock lying SW of the Guébriant Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1962–63. So named by the UK-APC in 1963 because of the rock's proximity to Guébriant Islands, which were named for the French missionary Father Guébriant. Not: Roca Mision.

Mistake Peak 77°26'S, 160°13'E

Snowy peak, about 2,600 m, rising 3 mi WSW of Shapeless Mountain, at the S end of the Willett Range in Victoria Land. So named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), because they mistakenly climbed the mountain in the belief they were on Shapeless Mountain.

Misthound Cirque 79°46'S, 156°12'E

A cirque forming a large embayment in the E side of Haskell Ridge in the Darwin Mountains. It is the type locality for the Misthound Coal measures, a formation of the Beacon Sequence of the Darwin Mountains. So named by VUWAE, 1962–63, because of the eerie bleakness and often mist-filled floor of the cirque, which contains many peculiarly shaped boulders resembling large dogs.

Mistichelli Hills 70°02'S, 72°52'E

A group of moderately low, rocky coastal hills, 1 mi SW of McKaskle Hills, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by Roscoe for G. Mistichelli, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over the area.

Mistral Ridge 69°33'S, 68°04'W

A mostly snow-covered ridge extending 6 mi in a NNW-SSE direction, located 5 mi E of Zonda Towers, Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The ridge was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and surveyed by BAS, 1971–72. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the mistral, the cold NW wind of S France. One of several features in the area named after winds.

Mist Rocks 66°48'S, 66°37'W

A group of insular rocks close NW of Holdfast Point at the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). The name arose locally; the first FIDS party sledging N from Detaille Island on Aug. 21, 1956, fortuitously discovered these rocks while searching in the mist for a secure camp site. Not: Rocas Niebla.

Misty Mountain: see *Elder*, Mount 61°13'S, 55°12'W

Misty Pass 63°29'S, 57°59'W

Pass, 700 m high, between the head of Broad Valley and a valley descending N to Bransfield Strait, situated 8 mi SE of Cape Ducorps on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the FIDS in 1946, and so named because clouds pouring E through the pass had been noted by the survey party to herald bad weather.

Mitchell, Mount 82°43'S, 165°36'E

Mountain, 1,820 m, standing 5 mi SW of Cape Goldie in the N part of the Holland Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurom-

eter surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. G.W. Mitchell, Commanding Officer of the USS *Burton Island* during USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Mitchell Glacier 77°57'S, 163°03'E

A glacier which descends steeply from Chaplains Tableland in NE Royal Society Range, Victoria Land, flowing ENE between Transit Ridge and Ibarra Peak to join the Blue Glacier drainage S of Granite Knolls. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after J. Murray Mitchell (1928–90), climatologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau and successor agencies, 1955–86; project scientist on climatic change, ESSA, 1965–74; senior research climatologist, NOAA, 1974–86; member, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 1978–82 (Chairman of Committee on Polar Regions and Climatic Change, 1979–84); member, Advisory Committee to the Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1988–90.

Mitchell Island: see Mitchell Peninsula 66°20'S, 110°32'E

Mitchell Nunatak 70°58'S, 71°30'E

The central nunatak in a group of three nunataks in the N part of the Manning Nunataks. The Manning Nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and by ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969. Named by ANCA for R. Mitchell, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1969.

Mitchell Peak 76°25'S, 147°22'W

A solitary peak 13 mi W of Birchall Peaks on the S side of Guest Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. It was sighted by R. Admiral Byrd, Dec. 5, 1929, while on an airplane flight over this coast. Named by Byrd for Hugh C. Mitchell, mathematician of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, a member of the National Geographic Society committee of experts which determined that Byrd reached both the North and South Poles by airplane in 1926 and 1929, respectively. Not: Hugh Mitchell Peak.

Mitchell Peninsula 66°20'S, 110°32'E

Rocky peninsula, 2.5 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying between O'Brien Bay and Sparkes Bay at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947 and thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying Budd Coast. The term peninsula was considered more appropriate by the Wilkes Station party of 1957. Named by the US-ACAN for Capt. Ray A. Mitchell, USN, captain of the USS *Cacapon*, tanker of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47. Not: Mitchell Island.

Mitchell Point 64°13'S, 62°03'W

Point at the S side of the entrance to Hill Bay on the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Silas W. Mitchell (1829–1914), American surgeon, founder of neurology in the United States.

Mitchells Island: see Robert Island 62°24'S, 59°30'W

Mite Skerry 67°52'S, 67°19'W

Small island in the S part of the entrance to Lystad Bay, off Horseshoe Island. Named by UK-APC in 1958; the name is descriptive of its small size. Not: Isote Sur.

Mitre, Isla: see Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W

Mitsudomoe Islands 69°57'S, 38°45'E

Three small islands lying close together 1 mi W of Strandnebbia in the SE extremity of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Mitsudomoe-shima (commas-united-to-form-a-circle islands). Not: Mitudomoe Islands.

Mitten, The 75°59'S, 160°30'E

Bare flat-topped mountain, which resembles a mitten when viewed from above, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Armytage in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1962–63) because of its shape.

Mitterling Glacier 66°50'S, 64°18'W

Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, draining between Mount Vartdal and Mount Hayes into the N part of Mill Inlet. Named by UK-APC after Philip I. Mitterling, American historian and author of *America in the Antarctic to 1840*.

Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, extending N-S for 17 mi from Johnson Peaks to Store Svarthorn Peak, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, and so named by them for its middle position in the northern part of the Petermann Ranges. Not: Khrebet Krasovskogo, Midtre Petermannkjeda.

Mitudomoe Islands: see Mitsudomoe Islands 69°57'S, 38°45'E

Mity, Cerro: see Jacquinet, Mount 63°22'S, 57°53'W

Mixon Rocks 76°43'S, 159°23'E

Rock outcrops about 2.5 mi west of Gadarene Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, who named this feature for Lt. William A. Mixon, a U.S. Navy medical officer at McMurdo Station who treated an injured member of the expedition.

Miyoda Cliff 68°22'S, 65°05'W

A rock cliff rising to c. 400 m at the NE end of Rock Pile Peaks, Bermel Peninsula, marking the S entrance point to Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast. The cliff was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Larry W. Miyoda, Station Manager, Palmer Station, 1976; engineer, Siple Station, 1974.

Mizar Nunataks 81°52'S, 154°35'E

Small cluster of rock nunataks near the polar plateau, 12 mi S of Wilhoite Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN after the USNS *Mizar*, cargo vessel in the U.S. convoy to McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz, 1962.

Mizuho Plateau 71°30'S, 39°00'E

A mainly featureless ice plateau, situated eastward of the Queen Fabiola Mountains and southward of the Shirase Glacier in Queen Maud Land. A field party of the JARE studied the Mizuho Plateau in November–December 1960 and gave its name. At the Japanese station on East Ongul Island it was called "Japan Highland," but this name was not adopted officially. Mizuho is one of the ancient names of Japan.

Mizukuguri Cove 69°11'S, 39°38'E

A cove in the east side of Lützow-Holm Bay, Queen Maud Land. It indents the western shore of Langhovde Hills 0.5 mi west of Mount Chōtō. This area was the site of SCUBA diving by members of the JARE in February 1968. The name "Mizukuguriura" (diving cove) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Mizukumi Stream 69°00'S, 39°35'E

A small meltwater stream 0.1 mi N of Hachinosu Peak on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 195J, and named Mizukumizawa (water-drawing stream).

Mjellbreen: see Mjell Glacier 72°07'S, 26°06'E

Mjell Glacier 72°07'S, 26°06'E

Glacier 9 mi long, flowing NE between Mount Bergersen and Isachsen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Mjellbreen (the dry-snow glacier). Not: Mjellbreen.

Mjøllføykje Bluff 73°32'S, 3°45'W

A prominent bluff at the E side of Belgen Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59) and named Mjøllføykje.

Mjøllkvaevane Cirques 71°53'S, 14°27'E

A series of small snow-filled cirques that indent the E side of Kvaevefjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Mjøllkvaevane.

M'Kean Point 62°42'S, 60°01'W

Point lying 3.5 mi E of Brunow Bay on the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain M'Kean, Master of the British sealing vessel *Princess Charlotte* from Calcutta, who visited the South Shetland Islands and moored in nearby Johnsons Dock in 1821–22.

Moawhango Névé 72°15'S, 163°34'E

A small névé between Mount Camelot and Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, in association with a locality of the same name in New Zealand.

Mobberly, Mont: see Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Steep-sided, snow-covered mountain, 1,535 m, at the end of the ridge extending SW from Mount Français in the S part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is separated from Mount William to the S by the col at the head of Hooper Glacier. In 1832, John Biscoe named a mountain in this area for Capt. John Moberly, RN, but the mountain was not located by subsequent expeditions. The feature described was identified as Mount Moberly by the FIDS who made surveys in the area in 1944 and 1955. Not: Mont Mauberly, Mont Mobberly, Mont Mowerby, Mount Maberly.

Mobiloil Bay: see Mobiloil Inlet 68°35'S, 64°45'W

Mobiloil Inlet 68°35'S, 64°45'W

Ice-filled inlet, nurtured by several NE and E flowing glaciers, lying between Rock Pile Peaks and Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula along the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Sir Hubert

Wilkins in a flight on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him after a product of the Vacuum Oil Co. of Australia. Not: Mobiloil Bay.

Moe Island 60°45'S, 45°42'W

Island 1 mi long separated from the SW end of Signy Island by Fyr Channel, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Capt. Petter Sørllø, 1912–13, and named after M. Thoralf Moe of Sandefjord, Norway, a contemporary whaling captain who worked in this area. Not: Isla Morisqueta, Noe Island.

Moe Point 70°19'S, 62°23'W

A point comprised of a small bare rock bluff, located just S of Croom Glacier on the NW side of Smith Inlet, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Richard Moe, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974.

Moffat, Mount 83°32'S, 55°17'W

Mountain, 1,250 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Ege in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert J. Moffat, construction electrician at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Moffett Glacier 85°52'S, 161°00'W

A tributary glacier, 13 mi long, flowing E from Rawson Plateau to enter Amundsen Glacier just S of Mount Benjamin, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of Nov. 28–29, 1929, and named by him for R. Admiral William A. Moffett, USN, first Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Dept. of the Navy.

Mogensen, Mount 77°34'S, 85°50'W

A snow-covered mountain, 2,790 m, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Ulmer in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Palle Mogensen, scientific leader at South Pole Station, 1957–58.

Mogote, Isla: see Hummock Island 65°53'S, 65°29'W

Mohai, Islotes: see Sewing-Machine Needles 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Mohaupt Point 66°04'S, 100°47'E

The eastern point of Currituck Island, in the Highjump Archipelago. The name "Mohaupt Island" was given by US-ACAN in 1956 to the northern portion of Currituck Island, then thought to be a separate feature. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956–57) found that feature to be part of Currituck Island and US-ACAN has reapplied the name to the point described. Named for H.E. Mohaupt, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area in 1946–47.

Mohl, Mount 78°33'S, 85°05'W

A mountain (3,710 m) at the E side of Vinson Massif, surmounting the ridge between the heads of Dater and Thomas Glaciers, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Edgar A. Mohl, USN, hydrographic officer on the staff of Commander, USN Task Force 43, during Deep Freeze Operations I and II, 1955–56 and 1956–57.

Mohn Basin 86°30'S, 168°00'W

A major depression in the surface near the edge of the polar plateau. It extends southward from the western limit of Quarles Range for about 100 miles and includes the névé area adjacent to the heads of the Bowman, Devils, Amundsen and Scott Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was encountered in December 1911 by the South Pole Party of the Norwegian expedition under Roald Amundsen. Named by the US-ACAN for Henrik Mohn, Norwegian meteorologist and author of the meteorological report of this expedition.

Mohn Peaks 73°07'S, 61°15'W

Two ice-covered peaks, the northern and southern 1,275 m and 1,230 m, respectively, standing 9 mi WSW of the head of Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the peaks were photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted them from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Henrik Mohn.

Moider Glacier 67°43'S, 67°38'W

A glacier flowing W into the E side of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by the UK-APC in 1979 in association with nearby Perplex Ridge. The word "moider" is a synonym for perplex.

Moider Peak 65°55'S, 63°09'W

A peak (1,165 m) on the divide between Fleece Glacier and the upper reaches of Leppard Glacier, 12 mi W of Mount Alibi, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC; "moider" means to perplex or to confuse. At the time of the survey, the area to the NW of this peak was obscured by low cloud, and its relationship with other features in the vicinity could not be determined.

Molar Massif 71°38'S, 163°45'E

A large mountain massif immediately E of Lanterman Range in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The descriptive name was applied by US-ACAN. When viewed in plan, the outline of the massif resembles a molar tooth.

Molar Peak 64°41'S, 63°19'W

Steep-sided peak, 1,065 m, between Mount Camber and Copper Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC following a survey by the FIDS in 1955. The descriptive name arose because the peak is shaped like a tooth. Not: Pico Elevado.

Molchaniya Rock 72°09'S, 14°08'E

An isolated rock 6 mi WNW of Rokhlin Nunataks in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Skala Molchaniya (silent rock).

Moldaenke Berg: see Hodges, Mount 54°16'S, 36°32'W

Molecule Island 66°28'S, 66°24'W

The easternmost of the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound 7.5 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). The name arose from association with Atom Rock in the same group.

Molholm Island 66°16'S, 110°33'E

An island at the entrance to McGrady Cove in the eastern part of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands. The island was mapped from air photographs taken by USN OpHjp 1946–47. Named by C.R. Eklund for John Molholm, glaciologist at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Molholm Shoal 66°16'S, 110°33'E

A shoal area 0.1 mi W of Molholm Island in the Windmill Islands. Depths of less than 6 fathoms extend for 0.2 mi in a N-S direction, with depths of 11 ft near the S end. Discovered and charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS *Glacier*. Named by ANCA after nearby Molholm Island.

Molina Point 64°48'S, 62°51'W

The eastern point of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named "Punta Molina" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, possibly after a member of the expedition. Not: Punta Quilmes.

Molina Rocks 63°22'S, 58°27'W

A small group of rocks 4 mi W of Tupinier Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1951.

Molinero, Cordón: see Butson Ridge 68°05'S, 66°53'W

Molle Glacier 67°31'S, 47°10'E

Glacier, 4 mi wide, flowing NNE into the N part of the Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land. Charted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.D. Molle, radio officer at Davis Station in 1960. Not: Hannan Glacier.

Møller Bank 67°34'S, 62°52'E

Marine bank (least depth 32 m) at the N end of Kista Strait, 1 mi W of Welch Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted in February 1961 by d'A.T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*). Named by ANCA for J. Wennerberg Møller, third mate on the *Thala Dan* in 1961, who assisted in the hydrographic survey.

Möllereisstrom: see Möller Ice Stream 82°20'S, 60°00'W

Möller Ice Stream 82°20'S, 63°30'W

An ice stream flowing NNE into Ronne Ice Shelf to the W of Foundation Ice Stream. The drainage basin of this ice stream is separated by Rambo Nunataks from the drainage basin of Foundation Ice Stream. The feature was delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery commissioned by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, recorded January–March, 1986. Named after Dietrich Möller, German engineer, Professor and Director, Institute for Land Survey, Technical University of Braunschweig, from 1972; Deputy Leader and in charge of geodetic work at Filchner Station on Ronne Ice Shelf, 1979–80. Not: Möllereisstrom.

Molley Corner 64°09'S, 58°19'W

A point on the N side of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island, 3 mi E of Cape Obelisk. Named by the UK-APC in 1983 after William Molley, Third Mate in HMS *Terror* of the British expedition, 1839–43, under Capt. James C. Ross.

Möll Spur 76°23'S, 112°09'W

A jagged rock spur which juts southward from Jaron Cliffs on the southern slope of Mount Takahe, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by

Mollweide Glacier

USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Markus Möll (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Mollweide Glacier 77°57'S, 163°45'E

A steep glacier 1 mi S of Mount Kowalczyk, descending W from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB. Named from the Mollweide projection, an equal area map projection with the parallels and central meridian being straight lines.

Mollyhawk Island 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Small, tussock-covered island lying between Seaward Rock and Crescent Island in the N part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Surveyed in 1929–30 by DI personnel and named in association with Albatross Island, Prion Island and other natural history names given in the Bay of Isles by Murphy in 1912–13.

Molly Hill 54°01'S, 38°04'W

A hill between Evermann Cove and Johnson Cove in western Bird Island, South Georgia. The name derives from the Blackbrowed Albatross or Mollymauk (*Diomedea melanophris*) which breeds on the hill in large numbers. According to UK-APC, the name has been in local usage at least since 1963.

Molnar Rocks 66°11'S, 66°58'W

Insular rocks lying 4 mi W of the middle of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for George W. Molnar, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the body to cold environments.

Moltke Group: see Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W

Moltke Harbor 54°31'S, 36°04'W

Bay 1 mi wide in the NW side of Royal Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at Royal Bay in 1882–83, and named after the expedition ship *Moltke*.

Moltke Nunatak: see Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W

Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W

A chain of north-south trending nunataks close to the northeastern end of the Filchner Ice Shelf. One nunatak was first roughly mapped and named "Moltke Nunatak" by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. He named it for Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff and Sec. of State for Home Affairs. Surveys during the mid-1950's by British, Argentine and United States expeditions indicate a group of four or five nunataks exist in the area. Not: Moltke Group, Moltke Nunatak.

Mom, Islotes: see Medley Rocks 62°58'S, 56°01'W

Mom Peak 85°27'S, 173°00'E

A peak (3,260 m) in eastern Otway Massif, 5 mi SE of Mount Petlock. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–63). This name recognizes the activities of Shirley (Mrs. James C.) Anderson of San Diego, CA, widely known as "Antarctica Mom" among U.S. personnel wintering over in

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Antarctica. In the years following 1961, Mrs. Anderson communicated with thousands of wintering personnel in Antarctica and her efforts contributed greatly to their morale.

Monaco, Cape 64°43'S, 64°18'W

Cape which forms the SW tip of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, but its relationship to Anvers Island was not known at that time. It was later charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for prince Albert de Monaco, a patron of the expedition. Not: Cape Albert de Monaco.

Monakov, Cape 67°09'S, 48°41'E

A cape on the W coast of Sakellari Peninsula, Enderby Land. The region was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE in 1957. Named by SovAE after S. Ye. Monakov, a Soviet polar aviator who perished in the Arctic.

Monastery Nunatak 77°58'S, 160°35'E

A spectacular isolated nunatak at the head of Ferrar Glacier, between Mount Feather and Pivot Peak, in Victoria Land. A cap of pale sandstone, with vertical walls, standing above a horizontal base of black dolerite, strongly suggests a Tibetan monastery. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1958–59).

Mondai Rock: see Kasumi Rock 68°22'S, 42°14'E

Mondor Glacier 63°28'S, 57°08'W

Glacier 3.5 mi long flowing SW from the head of Depot Glacier into Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula. This glacier and Depot Glacier together fill the depression between Hope and Duse Bays which marks the northern limit of Tabarin Peninsula. Mapped in 1946 and 1956 by the FIDS, who named the feature in association with Tabarin Peninsula. "Operation Tabarin" (the forerunner of FIDS) was derived from the "Bal Tabarin" in Paris. In *Recueil Général des Oeuvres et Fantaisies de Tabarin*, Tabarin was the buffoon who attracted the crowd to the booth where Mondor sold his quack medicines.

Monflier, Cape: see Monflier Point 65°55'S, 66°04'W

Monflier Point 65°55'S, 66°04'W

Point which marks the SW end of Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Cape Monflier.

Monge Island 66°47'S, 141°29'E

Small rocky island immediately S of La Conchée and 0.5 mi NE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named after Gaspard Monge (1746–1818), French mathematician.

Monica Rock 62°20'S, 59°44'W

A rock about 1.5 m above mean higher high water and showing as two rocks at most states of the tide, located 0.7 mi W of Cornwall Island in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, after the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Venturini.

Monigote, Roca: see Lay-brother Rock 60°34'S, 46°13'W

Monique Mountain: see Monique, Mount 69°45'S, 75°30'W

Monique, Mount 69°45'S, 75°30'W

Mountain, c. 600 m, with a prominent rocky N face and ice-covered S slopes, 3 mi W of Marion Nunataks on the N coast of Charcot Island. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him in association with Marion Nunataks and Mount Martine after his daughter, Monique. Photographed from the air on Feb. 9, 1947, by USN OpHjp and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Monique Mountain, Monique Peak.

Monique Peak: see Monique, Mount 69°45'S, 75°30'W

Monje, Islotes: see Monk Islands 60°40'S, 45°55'W

Monk Islands 60°40'S, 45°55'W

Group of very small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi S of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named "Munken" (The Monk) by Norwegian whaling captain Peter Sørle in 1912–13. The name approved is an anglicized form of the earlier Norwegian name appearing on the chart by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who surveyed the islands in 1933. Not: Islotes Monje, Munken.

Monnier Point 67°06'S, 64°45'W

Low, mainly ice-covered point forming the S side of the entrance to Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, and charted from the ground by the FIDS. Named by the FIDS for Franz R.V. Le Monnier, Austrian polar bibliographer.

Monolith, The 66°57'S, 163°17'E

A remarkable pinnacle rock (80 m), broad at the base and tapering to a point. It lies close off the N end of the islet S of Sabrina Island, in the Balleny Islands. So named because of its shape.

Monroe Island 60°36'S, 46°03'W

Largest of the Larsen Islands, lying off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. The Larsen Islands were discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821, but were named on a chart by the Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sørle in 1912–13. They were recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who used the name Larsen Islands for the group and named the largest island Larsen Island. Because the names were found to be confusing, the island was renamed in 1954 by the UK-APC for the sloop *James Monroe*, which was commanded by Captain Palmer at the time of discovery and anchored in this vicinity in December 1821. Not: Larsen Island.

Monroe Island: see Snow Island 62°47'S, 61°23'W

Monroe Point 62°49'S, 61°30'W

Point lying 3 mi NW of Cape Conway on the SW side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. It was named Low Point by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, but this name has not since been used. In order to avoid duplication, a new name was applied by the UK-APC in 1961. Monroe Point derives from Monroe Island, the name used for Snow Island by sealers in the 1820's. Not: Low Point.

Monsimet, Anse: see Monsimet Cove 62°11'S, 58°34'W

Monsimet Cove 62°11'S, 58°34'W

Cove 0.5 mi W of Hervé Cove along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition. Not: Anse Monsimet.

Monson, Mount 77°31'S, 143°31'W

The highest summit (1,155 m) in the Mackay Mountains, situated 1.5 mi NE of Vivian Nunatak in the SW part of the group, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Laurence C. Monson III, USNR, co-pilot of LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Montague Island: see Montagu Island 58°25'S, 26°20'W

Montagu Island 58°25'S, 26°20'W

Island 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying between Saunders and Bristol Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it for John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty. Not: Isla Jorge, Montague Island.

Montañosa, Punta: see Knobble Head 63°09'S, 56°32'W

Monteagle, Mount 73°43'S, 165°28'E

A high, sharp peak (2,780 m) standing 10 mi N of Cape Sibbald in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. It surmounts Aviator Glacier to the west and the large cirque of Parker Glacier to the east. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this peak for Baron Monteagle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1835–39.

Monteath Hills 72°06'S, 166°30'E

A group of mountains in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, bounded by Jutland Glacier, Midway Glacier, Pearl Harbor Glacier, and Plata Glacier. The group includes Mount Crowder, Mount Tararua (2,550 m), and Mount Holdsworth. Named by the NZ-APC, 1983, after Colin Monteath, field operations officer, Antarctic Division, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Montecchi Glacier 72°04'S, 167°35'E

A tributary glacier that drains E from Bertalan Peak to enter Tucker Glacier just N of Mount Hazlett, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Pietrantonio Montecchi, geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Monteverdi Peninsula 72°30'S, 72°00'W

A large ice-covered peninsula between Bach Ice Shelf and George VI Sound, forming the southernmost part of Alexander Island. The southern side of the feature was first seen and charted by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of USAS, 1939–41, who traversed the entire length of George VI Sound. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after Italian composer Claudio Monteverdi, 1568–1643.

Montgolfier Glacier 64°47'S, 62°15'W

Glacier flowing to Piccard Cove between Rozier and Woodbury Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS

from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Joseph M. Montgolfier (1740–1810) and his brother Etienne J. Montgolfier (1745–99), French papermakers, inventors of the hot-air balloon, 1782–83, and pioneer balloonists.

Montgomerie Glacier 83°47'S, 166°55'E

A narrow tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing N along the W side of Hampton Ridge in Queen Alexandra Range to enter Lennox-King Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for John Montgomerie, assistant surveyor of that party. Not: Montgomery Glacier.

Montgomery Glacier: see Montgomerie Glacier 83°47'S, 166°55'E

Montigny Glacier 71°05'S, 163°24'E

A steep tributary glacier in the Bowers Mountains, flowing eastward and at the terminus coalescing with Irwin Glacier (from the south), with which it enters the larger Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond J. Montigny, glaciologist, who participated in the study of Meserve Glacier in 1966–67.

Montravel Rock 63°09'S, 58°02'W

Rock lying 11 mi NW of Cape Legoupil off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in Feb. 1838 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Ens. Louis Tardy de Montravel of the expedition ship *Zélée*. Not: Islote Paredes, Islote Teniente Paredes.

Montreuil, Mount 73°04'S, 166°11'E

A mountain (2,680 m) along the N side of Gair Glacier 8.5 mi E of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Paul L. Montreuil, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

Montrol Rock 62°58'S, 56°21'W

The largest of a group of rocks lying E of Cape Juncal, D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. Discovered by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named after François Mongin de Montrol, a French journalist and politician. Not: Rocas Pico.

Montura, Acantilado: see Saddle Bluff 56°42'S, 27°09'W

Montura, Ile: see Saddle Island 60°38'S, 44°50'W

Montura, Isla: see Saddle Island 60°38'S, 44°50'W

Montura, Isla: see Brutus Island 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Monument, The 63°44'S, 57°53'W

A rock pillar rising to 495 m on Red Island in Prince Gustav Channel. The feature was sighted by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld, 1901–04. It was surveyed and named descriptively by the FIDS in 1945.

Monument Nunataks 72°35'S, 162°15'E

A group of nunataks that have numerous pinnacles and odd-shaped projections resembling monuments, situated N of Sculpture Mountain in the upper part of Rennick Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Monument Rocks 64°01'S, 60°57'W

A group of rocks lying 4 mi NE of Cape Sterneck in the entrance to Curtiss Bay, northern Graham Land. Roughly charted and given this descriptive name by James Hoseason, First Mate of the sealer *Sprightly* in 1824. Not: Rocas Macera.

Moody, Cape: see Moody Point 63°18'S, 55°01'W

Moody, Mount 71°31'S, 162°52'E

A peak (2,040 m) located 5 mi SE of Carnes Crag in northwestern Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Lt. Daniel M. Moody, USN, of Squadron VX-6, who flew support flights for this New Zealand expedition.

Moody Glacier 84°30'S, 165°48'E

A glacier between Martin Ridge and Adams Mountains in the Queen Alexandra Range, draining S into Berwick Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Construction Electrician P.R. Moody, USN, at McMurdo Station, winter 1963.

Moody Island 77°20'S, 149°12'W

An ice-covered island 10 mi long, between Kizer and Steventon Islands in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for E.L. Moody, dog-driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Moody Nunatak 83°07'S, 159°30'E

A prominent isolated nunatak at the E side of Marsh Glacier, 4 mi W of Bartrum Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1964–65) for Lt. D.M. Moody, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who flew the southern party of NZGSAE in and out of the field.

Moody Peak 78°22'S, 158°35'E

Peak over 1,800 m, marking the N limit of Boomerang Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Junior L. Moody, Aviation Boatswain's Mate, USN, in charge of loading and of loading aircraft at McMurdo Station, 1959–60.

Moody Point 63°18'S, 55°01'W

Point which forms the E end of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and named by him for Lieutenant Governor Moody of the Falkland Islands. Not: Cape Moody, Punta Rara.

Moon Bay 62°35'S, 60°00'W

Bay 7 mi wide which recedes 4 mi between Edinburgh Hill and Renier Point, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821. Recharted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and probably named by them for nearby Half Moon Island. Not: Bahía Luna.

Mooney, Mount 86°34'S, 145°48'W

A ridge-shaped mountain, 2,850 m, standing just N of the La Gorce Mountains, where it rises above the middle of Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by R. Admiral Byrd for James E. Mooney, who assisted this and later Byrd expeditions. From 1959–65, Mooney served as Deputy United States Antarctic Projects Officer. Not: Mount English.

Moonie, Mount 70°13'S, 65°07'E

A mountain just S of Mount Dart and 1 mi W of Mount Cardell in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for P.J. Moonie, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1967 and 1969. Moonie was a member of the Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Moonlight Point 61°27'S, 55°56'W

The NW point of Aspland Island in the South Shetland Islands. So named by a JSEEIG party canoeing from O'Brien Island to Aspland Island, Jan. 3, 1977, because the point appeared silhouetted against a full moon. Approved by UK-APC in 1980.

Moonlight Range: see Athos Range 70°13'S, 64°50'E

Moore, Cape 70°56'S, 167°54'E

Cape at the E end of Tapsell Foreland which forms the N side of the entrance to Smith Inlet, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James C. Ross, 1841, who named it for Thomas E.L. Moore, mate on the *Terror*.

Moore, Mount 80°25'S, 97°45'W

An isolated mountain mass that rises 305 m above the snow surface. With only Mount Woollard nearby, 8 mi to the S, it stands about 150 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party on Feb. 4, 1958, and named after Lt. John P. Moore, USNR (1928–55), a helicopter pilot aboard the USS *Atka*, who perished in a helicopter crash near Kainan Bay in January 1955.

Moore Bay: see Moore Embayment 78°45'S, 165°00'E

Moore Dome 74°20'S, 111°20'W

An ice dome, circular in plan and of 15 mi extent, rising to 700 m and forming the NW portion of Bear Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in 1947 and USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Capt. Robert G. Moore, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC *Burton Island*, with operations in the Ross Sea, Pine Island Bay and Antarctic Peninsula areas during the 1974–75 season.

Moore Embayment 78°45'S, 165°00'E

A large ice-filled embayment between Shults Peninsula and Minna Bluff, along the northwest side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by Capt. Robert F. Scott's *Discovery* expedition, 1901–04. Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Cape Town, placed the resources of the naval dockyard at Cape Town at the disposal of the *Discovery* for much-needed repairs before the ship proceeded to New Zealand and the Antarctic. Not: Moore Bay.

Moore Island 69°40'S, 68°39'W

The largest of the Rhyolite Islands (q.v.), lying in the W part of the group, located close offshore the Rymill Coast in George VI Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Donald Moore, laboratory manager, Palmer Station, winter party 1968 and summer party 1968–69.

Moore Mountains 83°21'S, 160°45'E

A small but conspicuous group of mountains just N of New Year Pass in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Observed in 1957 by the N.Z.

Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for R.D. Moore, Treasurer of the Ross Sea Committee.

Moore Point 70°30'S, 67°53'W

Rocky point surmounted by a small peak, fronting on George VI Sound and marking the N side of the mouth of Meiklejohn Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by UK-APC in 1954 after James I. Moore, second engineer of the *Penola* during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Moore Pyramid 70°18'S, 65°08'E

A snow-covered mountain, resembling a pyramid, standing 1 mi NW of Mount Wishart on the N side of Scylla Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for A.L. Moore, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1963.

Moore Ridge 73°07'S, 161°45'E

The northernmost ridge of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Bruce F. Moore, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Moore's Peak 62°41'S, 60°21'W

A peak rising to c. 370 m on the W side of False Bay, near the head, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. Prince B. Moore, Master of the sealing ship *George Porter*, from Nantucket, Massachusetts, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Mooring Point 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Point along the S side of Borge Bay between Drying Point and Knife Point, on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers.

Moos Inseln: see Moss Islands 64°09'S, 61°03'W

Moot Point: see Redondo Point 65°12'S, 64°06'W

Moraenefjord: see Moraine Fjord 54°19'S, 36°29'W

Moraine Bluff 78°46'S, 162°12'E

A bluff, 930 m, on the E side of the Skelton Glacier, lying N of Red Dike Bluff. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58). So named because a long morainic strip extends from the foot of the bluff on to the Skelton Glacier.

Moraine Canyon 86°09'S, 157°30'W

A canyon with very steep rock walls, 8 mi long, indenting northern Nilsen Plateau just west of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. So named by US-ACAN because the canyon floor is completely covered by glacial moraine.

Moraine Cove 68°35'S, 67°08'W

Small cove at the N end of Mikkelsen Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. A moraine descends to the cove from the SW end of Pavie Ridge. The name derives from the provisional name "Moraine Point," used by Prof. Robert L. Nichols of the RARE, who examined the geology of this area in 1947. The name Moraine Cove retains the spirit of the naming by Nichols, and is considered

more essential for reference purposes than a name for the moraine itself.

Moraine Fjord 54°19'S, 36°29'W

Inlet 3.5 mi long with a reef (a terminal moraine) extending across its entrance, forming the W head of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who so named it because of the large glacial moraine at its entrance. Not: Moraenefjord, Moränenfjord, Moränen Fjord.

Moraine Plain: see Hestesletten 54°18'S, 36°31'W

Moraine Ridge 72°18'S, 168°03'E

A small ridge in the NE part of Cartographers Range, descending to the SW flank of Tucker Glacier just S of the junction with Pearl Harbor Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Moraine Valley 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Valley filled with morainic debris, 0.75 mi long, which drains N into Elephant Flats on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. In summer a stream, fed by the ice slopes at its S end, runs in this valley. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1947.

Morales, Islotes: see Wideopen Islands 63°00'S, 55°49'W

Morales Peak 86°15'S, 126°22'W

A peak which rises from the S part of Metavolcanic Mountain, just E of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Tommy S. Morales, radioman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Moran Bluff 74°23'S, 132°37'W

A steep coastal bluff close W of Mathewson Point on the N side of Shepard Island, along the edge of Getz Ice Shelf. The feature was visited by personnel of USS *Glacier* (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Name applied by US-ACAN for Gerald F. Moran, CMI, USN, construction mechanic who wintered over at McMurdo Station (1965) and Plateau Station (1968), and worked at Byrd Station, summer season 1969–70.

Moran Buttress 85°31'S, 125°38'W

A steep bluff 2 mi S of Koopman Peak, rising over 2,600 m and forming a major projection between Davisville and Quonset Glaciers along the N wall of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Clifford D. Moran, USN, aircraft pilot during USN OpDFrz 1966 and 1967.

Moränen Fjord: see Moraine Fjord 54°19'S, 36°29'W

Moränenfjord: see Moraine Fjord 54°19'S, 36°29'W

Moran Glacier 69°14'S, 70°16'W

A glacier 10 mi long, joined at the S side by Walter Glacier (q.v.), flowing E into Schokalsky Bay, NE Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Clifford D. Moran, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE-6, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1966 and 1977.

Mordrins Island: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Moreland Nunatak 81°15'S, 87°05'W

An isolated nunatak lying about 15 mi W of the Pirrit Hills. The feature was positioned from U.S. Navy aerial photography taken in 1961. Named by US-ACAN for William B. Moreland, meteorologist at Little America V, winter party 1957.

Morelli Glacier 72°59'S, 102°33'W

A glacier in the W part of King Peninsula, 18 mi SE of Cape Waite, draining NE to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Panfilo S. Morelli, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1961–62.

Morency Island 71°02'S, 61°09'W

Island 1 mi long, lying close W of Steele Island and 10 mi NW of Cape Bryant, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Anthony J.L. Morency, tractor driver for the East Base.

Morennaya Hill 66°34'S, 93°00'E

Hill rising to 40 m, standing 1 mi SW of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered by AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Mapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it Morennaya (morainic).

Moreno, Islote: see Diamonen Island 64°02'S, 61°17'W

Moreno, Point 60°45'S, 44°42'W

Point at the E side of the entrance to the small cove at the head of Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Francisco P. Moreno, noted Argentine scientist and director of the Museo de la Plata.

Moreno Island: see Moreno Rock 64°05'S, 61°18'W

Moreno Rock 64°05'S, 61°18'W

A rock lying in Gerlache Strait, 7 mi WSW of Cape Sterneck, Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the BelgAE (1897–99) under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache for Argentine scientist and statesman Francisco P. Moreno. Not: Islote Pastore, Islote Vío, Moreno Island.

Moreton Point 60°37'S, 46°02'W

Point 1 mi N of Return Point at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the islands in 1933.

Morgagni, Mount: see Cabeza, Mount 64°08'S, 62°11'W

Morgan, Mount 76°53'S, 143°34'W

A mountain 5 mi NE of Mount Swan in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for C.G. Morgan, geologist with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Morgan Inlet 72°12'S, 96°00'W

Ice-filled inlet about 18 mi long, with two branches, indenting the E end of Thurston Island between Lofgren and Tierney Peninsulas. Discovered in helicopter flights from USS *Glacier* and *Burton Island* by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joseph R. Morgan, USN, hydrographic and oceanographic officer of USN Task Force 43 during this expedition.

Morgan Island 53°01'S, 73°34'E

A small island which is the largest feature in a group of islands located 1 mi E of Cape Bidlingmaier, off the N side of Heard Island. The island group was charted as extending across "Morgan Bay" on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, an American sealer, and "Morgan Islands" appears on the 1874 chart and the scientific reports of a British expedition under Nares in the *Challenger*. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who restricted the name Morgan to the largest feature in the group.

Morgan Nunataks 75°22'S, 70°35'W

A small group of nunataks located at the SW extremity of the Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. First observed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for William R. Morgan, cook at Eights Station in 1965.

Morgan Peak 75°47'S, 68°24'W

A peak rising to c. 1,100 m, located 3 mi NE of Mount Leek in the Hauberg Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1985 after Cdr. William A. Morgan, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of a USGS geological party to this area, 1977–78; Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), May 1978 to May 1979.

Morgan Ridge 70°29'S, 64°41'E

A small rock ridge trending E-W, standing between Mount Pollard and Mount Small in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1956–65. Named by ANCA for P.J. Morgan, glaciologist at Wilkes Station, 1964.

Morgan's Iceberg: see Compton Glacier 53°03'S, 73°37'E

Morgan's Point: see Bidlingmaier, Cape 53°01'S, 73°32'E

Morgan Upland 69°00'S, 66°00'W

Featureless undulating snow plateau in central Antarctic Peninsula bounded by Cole Glacier and Clarke Glacier on the north and west, by Weyerhaeuser Glacier on the east, by Airy Glacier on the south, and Hariot Glacier on the southwest. The area was photographed from the air in Sept. 1962 by the BAS air unit. The photos were used for compiling a map by Ivor P. Morgan, BAS surveyor, 1961–64, for whom the upland is named.

Moriarty, Mount 73°40'S, 165°58'E

A mountain (1,700 m) located 4 mi NE of Mount Casey in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Jack O. Moriarty, USN, air operations officer at McMurdo Station, winter party 1966.

Morisqueta, Isla: see Moe Island 60°45'S, 45°42'W

Mørkenatten Peak 71°52'S, 10°34'E

Peak, 2,515 m, located 1 mi S of Chervov Peak in the Shcherbakov Range, Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE 1956–60, and named Mørkenatten (the dark night).

Morley, Mount 69°40'S, 71°28'W

A mountain rising to c. 1,550 m in the S part of Lassus Mountains, NW Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Thomas Morley (1557–1603), English composer.

Morley Glacier 71°12'S, 162°45'E

A steep tributary to the Carryer Glacier, flowing S between Hicks Ridge and Mount Tokoroa in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN after Keith T. Morley, Australian IGY observer, Weather Central Meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Morning, Lake 78°21'S, 163°53'E

An ice lake, nearly 2 mi long, lying 9 mi N of Mount Morning along the E side of the Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named in 1963 by US-ACAN in association with Mount Morning.

Morning, Mount 78°31'S, 163°35'E

Dome-shaped mountain, 2,725 m, standing WSW of Mount Discovery and E of Koettlitz Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for the *Morning*, relief ship to the expedition.

Morozumi Range 71°39'S, 161°55'E

A spectacular mountain range of unusual scenic beauty, extending NW-SE for 25 miles, with its northern elevations overlooking the convergence of the Gressitt and Rennick Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Henry M. Morozumi, aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1960, and Station Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1963.

Morrel Island: see Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W

Morrell Island: see Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W

Morrell Point 59°26'S, 27°25'W

The northernmost point on the W coast of Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 for Benjamin Morrell, sealer of Stonington, CT, who visited the island in the *Wasp* in 1823.

Morrell Reef 54°27'S, 3°29'E

A reef reported to lie close off the southeast coast of Bouvetøya, about 0.4 mi northward of Cape Fie. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Named by the Norwegians after Capt. Benjamin Morrell, American sealer who visited the northwest side of Bouvetøya in the *Wasp* in 1822, perhaps making the first landing on the island. Not: Morrellrevet.

Morrellrevet: see Morrell Reef 54°27'S, 3°29'E

Morrill Peak 69°39'S, 72°18'W

A sharp-pointed peak (c. 550 m) in the Desko Mountains (q.v.), rising 2 mi WNW of Thuma Peak in SE Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Peter A. Morrill, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Westwind*, USN OpDFrz, 1967 and 1968.

Morris, Cape: see Fort William 62°23'S, 59°43'W

Morris, Mount 78°19'S, 86°10'W

A steep, sharp mountain about 1 mi S of Mount Ostenso, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Wesley R. Morris, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Morris Basin 75°39'S, 159°09'E

A basin of about 9 square miles in area in the N part of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. The S portion of the basin is ice free but the N portion is occupied by a large lobe of ice. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Morris, biologist at McMurdo Station in the 1965–66 and 1966–67 seasons.

Morris Cliff 80°20'S, 81°49'W

A steep, east-facing cliff between the Marble Hills and Independence Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Harold M. Morris, USN, pilot of LC-47 aircraft, who perished in a crash on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Morris Glacier 54°05'S, 37°14'W

Glacier flowing N to the head of Sea Leopard Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for Edward Lyman Morris, a botanist who was then head of the Dept. of Natural Science at the Brooklyn Museum.

Morris Glacier 84°46'S, 169°30'W

A glacier, 10 mi long, which drains N from Mount Daniel to the Ross Ice Shelf between Lillie Range and Clark Spur. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Cdr. Marion E. Morris, USN, Executive Officer (later Commanding Officer) of Squadron VX-6, who piloted the aircraft which flew the 1963–64 party's reconnaissance.

Morris Head 74°54'S, 134°50'W

Ice-covered headland marking the seaward end of Hagey Ridge and NE extremity of McDonald Heights, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland was photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Dec. 18, 1940, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lloyd Morris, QMC, USN, Chief Quartermaster and senior member of the bathythermograph team aboard USS *Glacier* in exploring this coast, 1961–62.

Morris Heights 83°28'S, 169°42'E

Relatively smooth ice-covered heights, forming a peninsula-like divide between Beaver and King Glaciers at the N end of Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Clarence T. Morris, USN, aerology officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962 and 1963.

Morris Hills 80°23'S, 27°27'W

Scattered group of hills 6 mi NE of Petersen Peak, in the La Grange Nunataks of north-central Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE; photographed in 1967 by U.S. Navy (trimetrogon aerial photography). Named by UK-APC for Leslie F. Morris, member of the Royal Society IGY Expedition at Brunt Ice Shelf, who in 1957 spent several weeks helping with the final preparations for the CTAE transpolar journey. Not: Morris Nunataks.

Morris Island 76°37'S, 147°48'W

An ice-covered island about 7 mi long, lying 5 mi W of Farmer Island in Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt.

(j.g.)J.E. Morris, USNR, aboard USS *Glacier* along this coast in 1961–62.

Morris Nunataks: see Morris Hills 80°23'S, 27°27'W

Morrison, Mount 66°48'S, 51°27'E

Mountain 1.5 mi NE of Mount Best, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for H.C. Morrison, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Morrison, Mount 76°54'S, 161°32'E

Mountain, 1,895 m, standing between Midship Glacier and the head of Cleveland Glacier in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named after J.D. Morrison of the *Morning*, a relief ship to the expedition.

Morrison Bluff 75°05'S, 114°20'W

A high rock and ice bluff on the W side of Kohler Glacier, standing 5 mi E of Manfull Ridge in the W massif of the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Charles E. Morrison, USGS topographic engineer, who conducted surveys on several USGS Antarctic expeditions, including establishment of the Byrd ice-strain network, 1964–65, and surveys in Marie Byrd Land, 1966–67; in Ellsworth Land, 1968–69; in McMurdo Dry Valleys, 1971–72.

Morrison Glacier 66°10'S, 63°30'W

Glacier 3 mi long between Attlee and Eden Glaciers, flowing S to the head of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P., British Sec. of State for Home Affairs and Home Security and member of the War Cabinet. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Morrison Hills 84°12'S, 168°40'E

A series of rugged E-W trending hills between Garrard Glacier and Hewson Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. I. James Morrison, USN, who did preliminary work leading to the induction of C-130 aircraft into Antarctica in February 1960, and who also participated in USN OpDFrz for several seasons 1958–59.

Morrison Rocks 76°51'S, 117°39'W

A group of rocks which outcrop along the southern slope of Mount Frakes, in the Crary Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul W. Morrison, USN, hospital corpsman at the South Pole Station in 1974.

Morris Peak 84°56'S, 167°22'W

A prominent peak (910 m) marking the NW end of the Duncan Mountains, at the E side of the mouth of Liv Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. H.C. Morris, USN, commanding officer of the USS *Mills* during Operation Deep Freeze 1963.

Morris Point 54°01'S, 38°04'W

A point 0.5 mi E of Pearson Point on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Lt. (later Cdr.) Roger O. Morris, hydrographic officer in HMS *Owen* during survey of Stewart Strait and approaches in 1960–61.

Morris Rock 62°23'S, 59°48'W

Rock lying 2 mi W of Fort William in the Aitcho Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Morris was given by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 to the W extremity of Robert Island, but this point has since been identified as the original location of Fort William. Morris Rock was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve the name in the area.

Morriss Peak 76°50'S, 144°29'W

A peak (950 m) at the SW end of the Wiener Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The peak was mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, led by Byrd, and by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for P.G.B. Morriss, manager of the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, who provided office space and quarters for Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Morro, Cabo: see Comb Ridge 63°55'S, 57°28'W

Morro, Punta: see Comb Ridge 63°55'S, 57°28'W

Morro Chato, Península: see Flat Top Peninsula 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Morro Negro, Cabo: see Black Head 66°06'S, 65°37'W

Morro Plano, Península: see Flat Top Peninsula 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Morsa Bay 54°03'S, 37°44'W

Small bay 2.5 mi E of Weddell Point, indenting the N side of Ice Fjord along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the catcher *Morsa*, which was built in 1929, and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken.

Morse, Cape 66°15'S, 130°10'E

A low, ice-covered cape which marks the E side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay and forms the division between Banzare and Clarie Coasts, Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William H. Morse, purser's steward on the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Due to an inadvertent error, this placename was incorrectly spelled "Cape Mose" for a number of years. Not: Cape Mose.

Morse Glacier 66°21'S, 130°05'E

A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, about 3 mi SW of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William H. Morse, purser's steward on the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Due to an inadvertent error, this placename was incorrectly spelled "Mose Glacier" for a number of years. Not: Mose Glacier.

Morse Nunataks 84°16'S, 160°50'E

isolated rock nunataks standing 4.5 mi S of Mount Achnar, between Lewis Cliff and MacAlpine Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Oliver C. Morse III, USARP ionospheric scientist at South Pole Station, 1960.

Morse Point 54°05'S, 36°56'W

Point marking the E side of the entrance of Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The point appears roughly charted on maps dating back to about 1900. It was roughly surveyed by DI

personnel in the period 1925–31, and resurveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC after the British sealing vessel *Morse*, which was working in South Georgia in 1799–1800, probably the first British sealer to do so. She was based at Antarctic Bay when encountered by Edmund Fanning, who published an account of the meeting.

Morton, Mount 64°24'S, 61°01'W

Mountain standing between Blériot and Cayley Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Grant Morton, American aviator who made the first parachute descent from an airplane using a parachute carried loosely.

Morton Glacier 83°12'S, 168°00'E

A glacier, 15 mi long, descending eastward from Holland Range between Vaughan Promontory and Lewis Ridge to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John A. Morton, officer in charge of USN Squadron VX-6 Detachment ALFA, which wintered at McMurdo Station, 1964.

Mortons Strait: see Morton Strait 62°42'S, 61°14'W

Morton Strait 62°42'S, 61°14'W

Strait between Snow Island on the SW and Rugged and Livingston Islands on the NE, in the South Shetland Islands. The strait was named on a chart by James Weddell, published in 1825, and is now established in international usage. Not: Mortons Strait.

Mosby Glacier 73°09'S, 61°40'W

Glacier 5 mi wide at its mouth, flowing in a SE direction to the NW corner of New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS mapped its terminus from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Håkon Mosby, Norwegian meteorologist and oceanographer.

Mosby Peak 54°26'S, 3°21'E

A snow-covered peak (670 m) which rises above the W part of Bouvetøya, 0.7 mi NE of Norvegia Point. Charted by the Norwegian expedition in the *Norvegia*, 1927–28, under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named by the expedition for Håkon Mosby, oceanographer and meteorologist, who was one of two scientists on the expedition. Not: Mosbys Topp, Mosbytoppen.

Mosbys Topp: see Mosby Peak 54°26'S, 3°21'E

Mosbytoppen: see Mosby Peak 54°26'S, 3°21'E

Mose, Cape: see Morse, Cape 66°15'S, 130°10'E

Mose Glacier: see Morse Glacier 66°21'S, 130°05'E

Moser Glacier 64°51'S, 62°22'W

Glacier flowing into Andvord Bay just SE of Arago Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Ludwig F. Moser (1805–80), German physicist who invented stereoscopic photography in 1844. Not: Moser Glacier.

Moses, Mount 74°33'S, 99°11'W

The highest (750 m) and most prominent of the Hudson Mountains, located near the center of the group, about 14 mi NNE of

Mount Manthe. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Robert L. Moses, geomagnetist-seismologist at Byrd Station, 1967.

Moss Braes 60°41'S, 45°37'W

West-facing slopes (braes) situated W of Robin Peak on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 from the extensive moss banks on the dissected rocky slopes.

Moss Islands 64°09'S, 61°03'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying E of Midas Island and N of Apéndice Island in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in detail and given the descriptive name “Moos Inseln” (Moss Islands) by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld in 1902. Not: Moos Inseln.

Moss Lake 60°42'S, 45°37'W

The southernmost lake in Paternoster Valley on Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because a luxuriant stand of moss covers the deeper part of the lake.

Mossman Inlet 73°17'S, 60°32'W

Narrow ice-filled inlet which recedes N 10 mi between Cape Kidson and the SW end of Kemp Peninsula, along the E coast of Palmer Land. This inlet was first seen and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Robert C. Mossman, 1870–1940, British meteorologist and climatologist and member of the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902–04.

Mossman Peninsula 60°46'S, 44°43'W

Narrow peninsula 3 mi long, extending S from the W part of Laurie Island and separating Scotia and Wilton Bays, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, and roughly charted on Powell's map of 1822. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Robert C. Mossman, meteorologist of the expedition.

Mossyface, Cape: see Canwe, Cape 74°43'S, 163°41'E

Møteplassen Peak 72°47'S, 3°09'W

The northernmost peak in the group bordering the S side of Frostlandet Valley, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Møteplassen (the meeting place).

Møtesudden: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Motherway Island 66°26'S, 110°31'E

A small rocky island about 0.2 mi N of Peterson Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul T. Motherway, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of this area in January 1948. Not: Motherway Rock.

Motherway Rock: see Motherway Island 66°26'S, 110°31'E

Mothes Point 67°14'S, 67°52'W

A point 7 mi SW of The Gullet on the E side of Adelaide Island. Mapped by FIDS from air photos taken by RARE, 1947–48, and

FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Hans Mothes, German glaciologist who, with B. Brockhamp, made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria in 1926.

Mott Snowfield 63°20'S, 57°20'W

A snowfield in NE Trinity Peninsula between Laclavère Plateau and Antarctic Sound. Named by UK-APC for Peter G. Mott, leader of FIDASE, 1955–57.

Moubray Bay 72°11'S, 170°15'E

A bay in western Ross Sea, indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Capes Roget and Hallett. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for George H. Moubray, clerk in charge of the expedition ship *Terror*.

Moubray Glacier 71°52'S, 170°18'E

A rather steep glacier flowing S to Moubray Bay from Adare Saddle on Adare Peninsula. It is one of the main contributors of ice to Moubray Piedmont Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its proximity to Moubray Bay.

Moubray Piedmont Glacier 71°55'S, 170°20'E

A piedmont glacier filling the N part of Moubray Bay, formed by the confluence of Moubray Glacier and ice streams falling from the W side of the S end of Adare Peninsula. The greater part of it is probably afloat. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Moubray Bay.

Mouillard Glacier 64°18'S, 60°53'W

Glacier flowing into the SE corner of Brialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDS in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis P. Mouillard (1834–97), French pioneer of gliding flight.

Moulder Peak 80°05'S, 83°02'W

A sharp peak 3 mi SE of Mount Rosenthal in the Liberty Hills, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for storekeeper Andrew B. Moulder, USN, who was fatally injured in a cargo unloading accident at South Pole Station, Feb. 13, 1966.

Moulton, Mount 76°03'S, 135°08'W

Broad, ice-covered mountain 3,070 m, standing 10 mi E of Mount Berlin in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights by the USAS in 1940, and named for Richard S. Moulton, chief dog driver at West Base and a member of the survey party which sledged to the W end of the Flood Range in December 1940.

Moulton Escarpment 85°10'S, 94°45'W

A rock and ice escarpment, 8 mi long, in a semi-isolated position about 10 mi west of Ford Massif where it forms the western shoulder of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Kendall N. Moulton of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation. As program manager of the Foundation's Field Operation Program, Moulton made more than a dozen deployments to Antarctica in the years 1958–77.

Moulton Icefalls 76°00'S, 134°35'W

The steep icefalls draining the northern slopes of Mount Moulton, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and the U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Moulton.

Mountaineer Range 73°28'S, 166°15'E

The range of mountains lying between the Mariner and Aviator Glaciers in Victoria Land. The seaward parts of the range were first viewed by Ross in 1841, and subsequently by several British and later American expeditions. The precise mapping of its overall features was accomplished from U.S. Navy air photographs and surveys by New Zealand and American parties in the 1950's and 1960's. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, in keeping with the backgrounds of members of the 1957–58 and 1958–59 field parties who made a reconnaissance of the area, and also in association with the names Aviator and Mariner.

Mountainview Ridge 78°55'S, 83°42'W

A gentle ice-covered ridge which forms the SE extremity of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because an excellent view of the high peaks of the Sentinel Range was obtained from the ridge.

Mount Pisgah Island: see Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W

Mount Tricorn Inlet: see Wright Inlet 73°57'S, 61°26'W

Moureaux, Cap: see Moureaux Point 63°57'S, 61°49'W

Moureaux Islands 65°05'S, 63°08'W

Two islands and off-lying rocks lying 2.5 miles WNW of Pelletan Point in Flandres Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named by members of the BelgAE under Gerlache, who made a landing on one of the islands in February 1898.

Moureaux Point 63°57'S, 61°49'W

Point which forms the N extremity of Liège Island, in Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, who named it for T. Moureaux, director of the Parc Saint-Maur Observatory, near Paris. Not: Cap Moureaux.

Mousinho Island 70°38'S, 71°58'E

A partly ice-covered island, 235 m high, about 2 mi from the S end of Gillock Island in the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1958). First visited by a party led by J. Manning, from the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in Jan. 1969. Named by ANCA for A. Mousinho, pilot of the Beaver aircraft with the 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains party.

Mousse, Cape 66°48'S, 141°28'E

Small rocky cape, fringed by many small islands and backed by moraine close to the S, protruding through the coastal icecap 2.5 mi SW of Cape Découverte. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because several patches of lichens were found on the exposed rocky surfaces. "Mousse" is French for moss. Not: Cap des Mousses.

Mousses, Cap des: see Mousse, Cape 66°48'S, 141°28'E

Moutonnée Lake 70°52'S, 68°20'W

A sea lake marginal to George VI Ice Shelf, 4 mi S of Ablation Point on the E side of Alexander Island. Following limnological and tidal studies by BAS from 1971, it was so named by UK-APC from the presence of *roches moutonnées* (sheep back rocks) on its shores.

Moutonnée Valley 70°51'S, 68°25'W

A valley in the Ganymede Heights, Alexander Island, running eastward to Moutonnée Lake and George VI Sound. Named in association with the lake by the UK-APC in 1980.

Möven See: see Gull Lake 54°17'S, 36°31'W

Möwensee: see Gull Lake 54°17'S, 36°31'W

Mowerby, Mont: see Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Moxley, Mount 78°25'S, 162°21'E

A peak in the Royal Society Range, surmounting the divide between Potter and Wirdnam Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. (jg) Donald F. Moxley, USN, Otter and helicopter pilot with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station in 1960.

Moyano, Islas: see Pitt Islands 65°26'S, 65°30'W

Moyes, Cape 66°35'S, 96°25'E

Ice-covered point fronting on the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 18 mi W of Cape Dovers. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and named by him for Morton H. Moyes, meteorologist with the AAE Western Base party.

Moyes Islands 67°01'S, 143°51'E

A group of small islands lying in the W part of Watt Bay, 2.5 mi SE of Cape-Pigeon Rocks. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for Morton H. Moyes who served as meteorologist with the expedition.

Moyes Nunatak 67°27'S, 67°31'W

Nunatak 1.5 mi SE of Mount Veynberg on the W side of Nye Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC after Alastair B. Moyes, BAS geologist, Rothera Station, 1979–81, who worked in the area during the 1980–81 season.

Moyes Peak 67°45'S, 61°13'E

Small rock peak projecting slightly above the ice sheet 2 mi N of Pearce Peak, 12 mi SW of Falla Bluff. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Cdr. Morton H. Moyes, RAN, cartographer of the expedition. The approximate position of this peak was verified in aerial photographs taken by the USN OpHjp on February 26, 1947.

Moyes Point 60°45'S, 45°40'W

Point in the SW part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, forming the E side of the SE entrance to Fyr Channel. First charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William Moyes, British government representative at Signy Island in 1912–13.

Mozart Ice Piedmont 70°00'S, 71°00'W

Ice piedmont, 60 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 15 mi wide in its widest part, on the W coast of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE in 1947, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Wolfgang Mozart (1756–91), Austrian composer.

Mozar Glacier: see Moser Glacier 64°51'S, 62°22'W

Mramornyye, Nunataki: see Sigurd Knolls 71°21'S, 7°38'E

Mt. Ginnis Peak: see McGinnis Peak 84°32'S, 177°52'W

Muck Glacier 84°39'S, 177°30'E

A glacier between Campbell Cliffs and Sullivan Ridge in the Queen Maud Mountains. It flows generally northward from Husky Heights, and then eastward around the N end of Sullivan Ridge to enter Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. James B. Muck, USA, of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition to this area, 1964–65.

Muckle Bluff 61°09'S, 54°52'W

Bluff 5 mi W of Walker Point on the S coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. The descriptive name for this prominent feature was applied by UK-APC in 1971; muckle being an old Scottish word meaning large.

Mudge Passage 66°02'S, 65°50'W

A marine passage running E-W from the vicinity of Prospect Point, Graham Coast, between Beer Island and Dodman Island to the N and Saffery Islands and Trump Islands to the S, to the vicinity of Extension Reef. The passage was navigated and charted by Capt. C.R. Elliott in RRS *John Biscoe* in Jan. 1979. Named by the UK-APC in association with Harrison Passage and Maskelyne Passage to the NE, after Thomas Mudge (1715–94), English horologist who made substantial improvements to marine chronometers.

Mudrey Cirque 77°39'S, 160°44'E

A cirque between Northwest Mountain and West Groin in the S part of Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Michael G. Mudrey, Jr., USARP geologist with the Dry Valley Drilling Project in Victoria Land in three seasons, 1972–75.

Mueller, Mount 66°55'S, 55°32'E

Ice-covered mountain standing close E of Mount Storegutt, 22 mi W of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named for F. von Mueller, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Mügge Island 66°55'S, 67°45'W

One of the Bennett Islands, lying 1.5 mi N of the W end of Weertman Island in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Johannes O.C. Mügge (1858–1932), German mineralogist who made pioneer studies of the plasticity of ice, in 1895. Not: Isla Fresia, Islote Chayter.

Muhlig-Hofman Mountains: see Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains 72°00'S, 5°20'E

Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains 72°00'S, 5°20'E

A major group of associated mountain features extending E-W for 65 mi between the Gjelsvik Mountains and Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the division director of the German Air Ministry. Remapped by the NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Muhlig-Hofman Mountains.

Muir Peak 79°09'S, 86°25'W

A conspicuous rock peak near the middle of Frazier Ridge in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh M. Muir, USARP auroral scientist and member of the winter party at the Plateau Station in 1966.

Mukai Rocks 69°03'S, 39°42'E

A small cluster of rocks on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The rocks are situated on the east margin of Ongul Sound, opposite East Ongul Island, site of the scientific station of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expeditions. The name Mukai-iwa, meaning “facing rocks” or “opposite rocks,” was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Mulach, Mount 71°07'S, 164°04'E

A mountain (1,080 m) standing 4 mi NE of Mount Draeger on the E side of Posey Range, Bowers Mountains, where it overlooks the Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Electrician's Mate William J. Mulach, USN, of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Mulebreen 67°28'S, 59°21'E

Glacier 6 mi wide, flowing WNW into the SE side of Stefansson Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition 1936–37, and names Mulebreen (the snout glacier). Not: Dovers Glacier.

Mule Island 68°39'S, 77°50'E

A small island lying immediately SW of Hawker Island, off the W tip of Mule Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named “Muløy” (snout island). Not: Muloy.

Mule Peninsula 68°39'S, 77°58'E

An irregular-shaped rocky peninsula between Ellis Fjord and Krok Fjord in the southern part of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called Breidnesmulen (the broad point snout) by Norwegian cartographers. Mule Peninsula is an adaptation of the original Norwegian name by ANCA. Not: Breidnesmulen.

Mule Point 67°05'S, 58°12'E

Rocky point just S of East Stack, at the E side of Hoseason Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Mule (snout).

Muleta, Colina: see Crutch, The 54°11'S, 36°32'W

Muleta, Pico: see Crutch Peaks 62°28'S, 59°56'W

Mulga Island 67°14'S, 46°43'E

Small island 3 mi off the coast and 5 mi NE of Kirkby Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mulga is the vernacular name for species of Acacia found in semi-desert areas of Australia.

Mulgrew Nunatak 79°38'S, 157°56'E

A prominent nunatak, 1,600 m, standing 4 mi E of Tentacle Ridge in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for P.D. Mulgrew, chief radio operator at Scott Base, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

Mull, Mount 74°33'S, 63°08'W

A mountain on the E flank of Irvine Glacier, standing 11 mi SW of Mount Owen in the Guettard Range, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by

US-ACAN for William B. Mull, cook at South Pole Station in 1964.

Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E

A short ridgelike nunatak (2,620 m) marking the SE extremity of the Filchner Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after Johannes Müller, navigation officer of the *Deutschland*, the ship of the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. Remapped from air photos and survey by NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Johannes Müller Crests, Müllerkammen.

Müller Glacier 72°16'S, 166°24'E

A tributary glacier, flowing NE from Millen Range to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier close NW of Mount Pearson. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Dietland Muller-Schwarze, USARP biologist at Hallett Station (1964–65), Cape Crozier (1969–70 and 1970–71), and Palmer Archipelago (1971–72). His wife, Christine Müller-Schwarze, joined him as a member of the biology research parties in the last three summer seasons.

Müller Ice Shelf 67°15'S, 66°52'W

An ice shelf lying SW of Hooke Point in SW Lallemand Fjord, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The ice shelf is nurtured by Brückner Glacier and Antevs Glacier. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 after Fritz Müller (1926–80), Swiss glaciologist, who carried out research in Switzerland, Greenland, the Canadian Arctic, and the Himalayas.

Müllerkammen: see Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E

Müller Point 54°41'S, 35°55'W

Point on the E coast of South Georgia, forming the E limit of Iris Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Johannes Müller, Second Officer and navigator of the *Deutschland* during the GerAE, 1911–12. His survey and astronomical fixes included the mapping of this point and resulted in considerable improvements to the existing maps of South Georgia.

Mulligan Peak 77°11'S, 160°15'E

An ice-free peak 1 mi N of Robison Peak, at the N end of Willett Range in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Mulligan of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, who scaled this peak and the peak to the south of it during December 1960 and found coal beds and fossil wood.

Mullins Valley 77°54'S, 160°35'E

One of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, situated between Rector Ridge and Vestal Ridge in the SE part of Beacon Valley, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1992 after Jerry L. Mullins, cartographer, USGS, from 1978; Manager of Polar Programs, Office of International Activities, USGS, from 1989; six field seasons in Antarctica managing the acquisition of aerial photography, 1982–83 to 1993–94; Member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, from 1994.

Mulock Glacier 79°00'S, 160°00'E

A large glacier draining ESE into Mulock Inlet in the NW corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZAPC in association with Mulock Inlet.

Mulock Inlet 79°08'S, 160°40'E

A re-entrant about 10 mi wide between Capes Teall and Lankester. The feature is occupied by lower Mulock Glacier which drains through it to the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lt. George F.A. Mulock, RN, surveyor with the expedition.

Muloy: see Mule Island 68°39'S, 77°50'E

Mulroy Island 71°45'S, 98°06'W

Small island which lies just off Black Crag, the E extremity of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. Discovered by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas B. Mulroy, fuel engineer with ByrdAE in 1928–30.

Mulvik: see Ellis Fjord 68°36'S, 78°05'E

Mumford, Mount 71°33'S, 65°09'W

The central summit in the line of low rock peaks 4 mi N of the W end of Rathbone Hills, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Joel H. Mumford, USN, Medical Officer at Palmer Station, 1972.

Mummery Cliff 80°27'S, 21°23'W

A cliff rising to c. 1,250 m to the SE of Whympers Spur in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Albert F. Mummery (1855–95), English mountaineer and designer of the Mummery tent.

Mumm Islands 65°01'S, 63°59'W

A group of several small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Turquet Point, Booth Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot, who applied the name.

Mummy Pond 77°40'S, 162°39'E

A pond between Suess and Lacroix Glaciers in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. So named by T.L. Péwé, U.S. geologist who visited the area in December 1957, because of the mummified seals found around the pond.

Mummy Ridge 72°16'S, 165°39'E

A ridge 1 mi E of Pyramid Peak in the Destination Nunataks, N Victoria Land. The ridge was visited in 1981–82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak.

Mundlauga Crags 71°57'S, 8°24'E

A group of rock crags, 2,455 m, which form the S end of Fenriskjeften Mountain in the Drygalski Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Mundlauga.

Munita, Peninsula: see Waterboat Point 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Munizaga Peak 85°32'S, 177°37'W

An ice-free peak (2590 m) located 3 mi ESE of Misery Peak in the Roberts Massif, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN for Fernando S. Munizaga, Chilean geologist who participated in the USARP Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69, and

Muñoz Point

accompanied the Texas Technological College geological party in a survey of Roberts Massif in the same season.

Munken: see Monk Islands 60°40'S, 45°55'W

Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

The SE point of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. First mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named “Punta Muñoz” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Roberto Labra Muñoz, in charge of General Bernardo O’Higgins Station, 1950–51. Not: Cabo Yrigoyen, Lemaire Point, Punta Irigoyen.

Munson, Mount 84°48'S, 174°26'W

A mountain (2,800 m) rising from the NW flank of Mount Wade, 3 mi from its summit, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. William H. Munson, USN, Commanding Officer of USN Air Development Squadron Six, otherwise known as VX-6, 1959–61.

Mural Nunatak 64°59'S, 61°32'W

A conspicuous nunatak on the E side of Hektor Glacier, 5 mi NW of Shiver Point, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. The name, given by UK-APC, is descriptive of the nunatak’s wall-like appearance when seen from the southwest.

Murch, Mount 84°38'S, 65°25'W

A small mountain, 1,100 m, standing 5 mi S of Mount Suydam in Anderson Hills in central Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul L. Murch, cook at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

Murchison, Mount 67°19'S, 144°15'E

A dome-shaped, mostly snow-covered mountain (565 m) on the W side of the Mertz Glacier, about 11 mi SW of the head of Buchanan Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Roderick Murchison of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

Murchison, Mount 73°25'S, 166°18'E

A very prominent mountain, 3,500 m, marking the high point on the rugged divide between Fitzgerald and Wylde Glaciers in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this feature for Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, then general secretary of the British Association.

Murchison Cirque 80°42'S, 24°33'W

A glacier-filled cirque between Kuno Cirque and Arkell Cirque on the S side of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792–1871), British geologist; President, Royal Geographical Society, 1843–44, 1851–52, and 1855–58; Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1855–71.

Murdoch, Cape 60°48'S, 44°41'W

Cape which forms the SE tip of Mossman Peninsula on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for W.G. Burn Mur-

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

doch, Scottish artist on the *Balaena*, one of the Dundee whaling ships in the Antarctic in 1892–93, and a supporter of Bruce’s expedition. Not: Cape Burn Murdoch, Cape Burn Murdock.

Murdoch Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°02'W

Nunatak 3 mi NE of Donald Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in 1947, and named by them for W.G. Burn Murdoch. Not: Burn Murdoch Nunatak.

Murmanskiy, Cape 69°40'S, 13°20'E

An ice cape that projects from the W side of Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 25 mi NNE of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named by them for the city of Murmansk.

Murphy, Mount 75°20'S, 110°44'W

A massive, snow-covered mountain with steep, rocky slopes, rising to 2,705 m directly S of Bear Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is bounded by the Smith, Pope and Haynes Glaciers. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Cushman Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History, noted authority on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic bird life. While serving on the whaler *Daisy* during the 1912–13 summer, he investigated wild life and charted the Bay of Isles region of South Georgia.

Murphy Bay 67°42'S, 146°19'E

A bay 7 mi wide between Penguin Point and Cape Bage. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Herbert D. Murphy, a member of the expedition.

Murphy Glacier 66°54'S, 66°20'W

A glacier in Graham Land, flowing generally westward to Orford Cliff and merging with Wilkinson Glacier before terminating in Lallemand Fjord. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named for Thomas L. Murphy, FIDS leader and assistant surveyor at Detaille Island in 1956.

Murphy Inlet 71°56'S, 98°03'W

Ice-filled inlet about 18 mi long, with two parallel branches at the head, lying between Noville and Edwards Peninsulas on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Charles J.V. Murphy, assistant to R. Admiral Byrd after ByrdAE of 1928–30, and member of the wintering party of ByrdAE of 1933–35.

Murphy Peak 77°59'S, 164°04'E

A prominent, partly ice-covered peak, 1,280 m, standing at the S side of Salmon Glacier, 2.7 mi SW of Haggerty Hill, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Robert L. Murphy of Holmes and Narver, Inc., manager of the support contractor to the U.S. Antarctic Program, 1976–80 and 1990–92; responsible for integrating operations of the *Hero*/Palmer Station System and the Continental System (resulting in shared logistics and engineering capabilities) and for preparation of the McMurdo Station Long-Range Development Plan used to modernize infrastructure, 1980–92.

Murphy Rocks 77°35'S, 144°55'W

Rock outcrops 12 mi SE of Mount West on the broad ice-covered ridge between the Hammond and Boyd Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by

USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Dion M. Murphy, aviation machinist's mate, USN, a helicopter flight crewman during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Murphy Wall 54°05'S, 37°24'W

Series of N-S trending peaks, the highest 905 m, resembling a wall along the W side of Grace Glacier on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Robert Cushman Murphy, American ornithologist who made observations and collections in the Bay of Isles in 1912–13 for the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Murray, Cape 64°21'S, 61°38'W

A cape forming the western end of Murray Island, off the west coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache (1897–99) and at the time considered to be joined to Graham Land. Named by Gerlache, presumably for Sir John Murray, British marine zoologist and oceanographer, an ardent advocate of Antarctic research.

Murray, Cape 79°35'S, 160°11'E

A mainly ice-covered coastal bluff at the N side of the mouth of Carlyon Glacier, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for George R.M. Murray, temporary director of the scientific staff of the expedition, who had accompanied the *Discovery* as far as Cape Town.

Murray, Isla: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Murray, Mount 76°09'S, 161°50'E

Sharp granite peak, 1,005 m, standing 8 mi W of Bruce Point on the N side of Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named it for James Murray, biologist with the expedition.

Murray Dome 70°42'S, 67°12'E

A dome-shaped rock feature about 3 mi SE of Mount McKenzie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Dr. L. Murray, medical officer at Macquarie Island in 1963 and at Wilkes Station in 1964.

Murray Foreland 74°00'S, 114°30'W

A high ice-covered peninsula, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, forming the northwestern arm of the Martin Peninsula on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Grover E. Murray, American geologist, member of the Board of Directors, National Science Foundation (1964–), president of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas (1966–76).

Murray Glacier 71°39'S, 170°00'E

Valley glacier, 20 mi long, draining seaward along the E side of Geikie Ridge in the Admiralty Mountains. Its terminus coalesces with that of Dugdale Glacier where both glaciers discharge into Robertson Bay along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named this feature for Sir John Murray of the *Challenger* expedition, 1872–76. Not: Sir John Murray Glacier.

Murray Harbor 64°21'S, 61°35'W

A small harbor lying E of Cape Murray on the N side of Murray Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was used by whalers in the area in 1922.

Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Island 6 mi long lying at the SW side of Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The feature has been known to sealers operating in the area since the 1820's, although it was shown on charts as part of the mainland. In 1922 the whale catcher *Graham* passed through the channel separating it from the mainland, proving its insularity. Named in association with Cape Murray, the seaward extremity of the island. Not: Bluff Island, Isla Gándara, Isla Murray, Islote Teniente Kopaitic.

Murray Islands 60°47'S, 44°31'W

Group of small islands 1.2 mi SE of Cape Whitson, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1823 by Matthew Brisbane, who explored the S coast of Laurie Island under the direction of James Weddell. The name "Murrays Islands" appears on Weddell's chart, but the islands are probably named for James Murray of London, maker of the chronometers used on Weddell's voyage. Not: Murrays Islands.

Murray Monolith 67°47'S, 66°54'E

The detached front, 370 m, of Torlyn Mountain, standing 4 mi E of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. Early in January 1930 the BANZARE under Mawson sighted land in this area, and an airplane flight was made from the ship *Discovery* for observation. On Feb. 13, 1931, Mawson landed on nearby Scullin Monolith. Named by Mawson for Sir George Murray, Chief Justice of South Australia and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

Murray Snowfield 54°09'S, 37°09'W

Snowfield centered 2 mi S of Possession Bay in South Georgia. The name "John Murray-Gletscher" was given to a glacier flowing into the head of Possession Bay by members of the GerAE, 1911–12. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that there is no true glacier in this position, but that the nearby snowfield requires a name. Not: John Murray-Gletscher.

Murrish Glacier 71°02'S, 61°45'W

A glacier about 15 mi long on the E side of Palmer Land. It drains ENE, to the N of Stockton Peak and Abendroth Peak, and merges with the N side of Gain Glacier before the latter enters Weddell Sea opposite Morency Island. Named by US-ACAN for David E. Murrish, USARP biologist, party leader for the study of peripheral vascular control mechanisms in birds in the Antarctic Peninsula region for three seasons, 1972–75.

Murry Peak: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Murrays Islands: see Murray Islands 60°47'S, 44°31'W

Murtaugh Peak 85°41'S, 130°15'W

A sharp peak, 3,085 m, surmounting a ridge 4 mi WNW of Mount Minshew in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Murtaugh, geologist with the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65.

Museum Ledge 84°45'S, 113°48'W

The ledge is a flat sandstone bed about 25 m long and 9 to 12 m wide exposed by erosion. The feature is a fossil locality. It contains excellently displayed fossil wood and is located on the SW shoulder of Mount Glossopteris in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. The name alludes to the display of fossil wood found here and was suggested by William E. Long, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition who worked in these mountains in the 1960–61 and 1961–62 austral summers.

Mushketov Glacier 71°20'S, 14°55'E

A large glacier trending northeastward, draining the area between the Wohlthat Mountains on the west and the Weyprecht, Payer and Lomonosov Mountains on the east, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1958–59, and named after Ivan V. Mushketov (1850–1902), Russian geologist and geographer. Not: Musjketovsökket

Mushroom Hill: see Horatio Stump 62°13'S, 59°01'W

Mushroom Island 68°53'S, 67°53'W

Ice-covered island lying 10 mi WSW of Cape Berteaux, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and so named because of its resemblance to a mushroom cap. Not: Isla Hongo.

Musjketovsökket: see Mushketov Glacier 71°20'S, 14°55'E

Muskeg Gap 64°23'S, 59°39'W

A low isthmus at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. The gap provides a coastal route which avoids a long detour around Sobral Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Canadian "Muskeg" tractor. Not: Istmo Almuzclero.

Musselman, Cape 71°17'S, 61°00'W

Cape forming the S side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air from East Base in 1940. Named for Lytton C. Musselman, member of the East Base party which sledged across Dyer Plateau to the vicinity of Mount Jackson, which stands inland from this cape.

Musson Nunatak 71°31'S, 63°27'W

A pyramidal nunatak standing 10 mi S of Mount Jackson, at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for John M. Musson, PH2, USN, photographer and member of the cartographic aerial mapping crew in LC-130 aircraft of Squadron VXE-6, 1968–69.

Mussorgsky Peaks 71°29'S, 73°22'W

Two rocky peaks rising to 500 m NW of Mount Grieg on Derocher Peninsula, Alexander Island. A number of peaks in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. These peaks, apparently included within that group, were mapped from RARE

air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Modeste Mussorgsky (1839–81), Russian composer.

Musy Dzhililya, Gora: see Dzhilil', Mount 72°01'S, 14°36'E

Mutel Peak 76°31'S, 146°03'W

A rock peak (860 m) 2 mi SW of Mount Iphigene in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Photographed and roughly plotted by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert L. Mutel, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1969.

Mutilla, Islas: see Palosuo Islands 65°37'S, 66°05'W

Mutt and Jeff: see Saluta Rocks 54°03'S, 37°57'W

Mutton Cove 66°00'S, 65°39'W

An anchorage 0.5 mi NE of the S end of Beer Island in the Biscoe Islands. The cove is formed by four small islands, Harp, Upper, Cliff and Girdler Islands. Beer Island shelters the cove from the west. Charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and, at the suggestion of Lt. R.G.D. Ryder, RN, captain of the *Penola*, named Mutton Cove, a name which recalled early days in a training ship at Devonport. Not: Caleta Cordero.

Mutton Cove Island: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Mutton Island: see Grass Island 54°09'S, 36°40'W

Muus Glacier 71°26'S, 61°36'W

A glacier entering the N side of Odom Inlet between Snyder Peninsula and Stromme Ridge, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for David Muus, USARP oceanographer aboard USCGC *Northwind* in the Ross Sea area, 1971–72, and a participant in the Weddell Sea Oceanographic Investigations aboard USCGC *Glacier*, 1974–75.

Myall Islands 67°40'S, 45°43'E

Two islands lying close W of the Thala Hills, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after Myall, vernacular name for species of *Acacia* found in Australia.

Myers Glacier 72°14'S, 100°18'W

Valley glacier about 7 mi long, flowing SW from Mount Noxon on Thurston Island to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Dale P. Myers, USN, helicopter pilot aboard USS *Burton Island* who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in February 1960.

Myoto Islands: see Meoto Rocks 68°07'S, 42°36'E

Myriad Islands 65°05'S, 64°25'W

Scattered group of small islands and rocks extending for about 5 mi, lying W of the Dannebrog and Vedel Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because of the very many islands in the group. Not: Islotes Jorquera.

N

Naab, Mount 76°36'S, 160°56'E

Mountain, 1,710 m, which surmounts the E part of Eastwind Ridge in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Capt. Joseph Naab, Jr., USCG, commanding officer of the icebreaker *Eastwind* during 1961 and 1962.

Nabbodden: see Tilley Nunatak 67°24'S, 60°03'E

Nabbøya 69°16'S, 39°35'E

A high, small, bare rock island lying 1 mi W of Hamnenabben Head in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nabbøya (the peg island).

Nabbvika: see Tilley Bay 67°24'S, 60°04'E

Nachtigal Glacier 54°29'S, 36°09'W

A glacier 2 mi long flowing N from Mount Fagan toward Doris Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, who named the glacier after Dr. Gustav Nachtigal (1834–85), German physician and explorer of Africa. Not: Doktor Nachtigal Gletscher.

Nachtigal Peak 54°29'S, 36°14'W

Rocky peak on a spur projecting northward from the SE extremity of the Allardyce Range, South Georgia. It rises to 1,160 m at the W side of the head of Cook Glacier, 4 mi E of Nordenskjöld Peak. The name "Kleine Pic" (Little Peak) was given to this feature by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that "Kleine Pic" is not particularly descriptive or distinctive for the peak described, and that name has been rejected. The name Nachtigal Peak, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, derives from nearby Nachtigal Glacier (q.v.), which was named by the German group of 1882–83. Not: Kleine Pic.

Nadeau Bluff 84°04'S, 175°09'E

A mainly ice-covered bluff just SW of Giovinco Ice Piedmont, protruding into Canyon Glacier from that glacier's E side. Named by US-ACAN for F.A. Nadeau, Jr., a member of the support party at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Nadezhdy, Poluostrov: see Nadezhdy Island 70°44'S, 11°40'E

Nadezhdy Island 70°44'S, 11°40'E

A bare rock island nearly 1 mi long, lying just off the north-central side of Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ostrov Nadezhdy (hope island). Not: Poluostrov Nadezhdy.

Nadir Bluff 77°58'S, 160°27'E

A bluff (2,355 m) which forms a shoulderlike projection from the E side of Mount Feather in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; nadir being opposite of zenith and the direction of gravity as defined by a plumb line.

Naess Glacier 70°22'S, 67°55'W

Small glacier, which is separated from Chapman Glacier to the N by a rocky ridge, flowing from the W coast of Palmer Land into George VI Sound. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Erling D. Naess, Mgr. of the Vestfold Whaling Co., who was of great assistance to the BGLE, 1934–37.

Nagagutsu Point 69°41'S, 38°21'E

An ice-covered point which forms the SE extremity of Padda Island in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by JARE, 1957–62, and named Nagagutsu-misaki (boot point). Not: Nagagutu Point.

Nagagutu Point: see Nagagutsu Point 69°41'S, 38°21'E

Naga-iwa Rock 67°27'S, 41°31'E

A conspicuous rock on the shore protruding into the sea 2 mi E of Cape Akarui, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Naga-iwa (long rock).

Nagata, Mount 71°21'S, 162°47'E

A mostly snow-covered mountain rising to 2,140 m, located 2 mi E of Mount Gow in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Takesi Nagata (1913–91), pioneer in the study of paleomagnetism; Director, National Institute of Polar Research, Japan.

Nakano-seto Strait 69°01'S, 39°33'E

A very narrow strait between Ongul Island and East Ongul Island in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. The strait was first noted in 1957 by JARE who named it Nakano-seto (central strait).

Nakaya Islands 66°27'S, 66°14'W

A small group of islands in Crystal Sound, 10 mi NE of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC after Ukichiro Nakaya (1900–62), a Japanese physicist who has specialized in investigations of the structure and properties of single ice crystals and snowflakes.

Nakayubi, Cape 69°14'S, 39°39'E

A rocky point marking the south extremity of a U-shaped peninsula which extends seaward in finger-like fashion from the west side of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Nakayubi-misaki" (middle finger point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Cape Koyubi, which lies 0.5 mi north-westward.

Nålegga Ridge 72°39'S, 4°03'W

A narrow rock ridge marking the N end of Seilkopf Peaks in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Nålegga (the needle ridge).

Nameless Glacier 71°38'S, 170°18'E

A glacier that descends westward from Adare Peninsula and discharges into Protection Cove, Robertson Bay, 2 mi N of Newnes Glacier. It was charted and named by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. This was the only one of the Robertson

Bay glaciers that was left unnamed by C.E. Borchgrevink, who headed the BrAE, 1898–1900.

Nameless Point 53°59'S, 37°41'W

Point at the NW side of the entrance to Right Whale Bay, near the W end of the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and probably named by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Punta Sin Nombre.

Namuncura, Cordón: see Latady Mountains 74°45'S, 64°18'W

Nan Anderson, Cape: see Anderson, Cape 60°46'S, 44°35'W

Nance Ridge 84°23'S, 65°36'W

A rock ridge 2 mi NE of Mount Yarbrough in the Thomas Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Vernon L. Nance, radioman at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

Nancy Rock 62°13'S, 59°06'W

Rock lying 2 mi W of Flat Top Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the American sealing vessel *Nancy* (Capt. Benjamin Upton) from Salem, MA, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–22.

Nansen, Mount 74°33'S, 162°36'E

A prominent mountain, 2,740 m, surmounting the steep eastern escarpment of the Eisenhower Range, 11 mi S of Mount Baxter, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and named for Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer from whom Capt. Scott obtained much practical information for his expedition.

Nansen, Mount: see Fridtjof Nansen, Mount 85°21'S, 167°33'W

Nansen Bank: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W

Nansen Harbour: see Stromness Harbor 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Nansen Ice Sheet 74°53'S, 163°10'E

An ice shelf, about 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, nourished by the Priestley and Reeves Glaciers and abutting the N side of Drygalski Ice Tongue, along the coast of Victoria Land. This feature was explored by the South Magnetic Polar Party of the BrAE, 1907–09, and by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. Frank Debenham, geologist with the latter expedition, applied the name "Nansen Sheet" as the feature is adjacent to Mount Nansen, the dominating summit in the area. Not: Nansen Sheet.

Nansen Island 64°35'S, 62°06'W

The largest of the islands lying in Wilhelmina Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named for Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, noted Arctic explorer. Not: Isla Nansen Sur.

Nansen Island: see Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W

Nansen Norte, Isla: see Enterprise Island 64°32'S, 62°00'W

Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W

A submerged rocky ridge with a depth of about 2 m over it, situated 4.5 mi ESE of Cape George, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named after the S.S. *Fridtjof Nansen*, which struck this

reef and sank, Nov. 10, 1906. Not: Fridjof-Nansen Bank, Friodjof Hansen Banks, Fritjof Nansen Bank, Nansen Bank, Nansen Rocks.

Nansen Rocks: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W

Nansen Sheet: see Nansen Ice Sheet 74°53'S, 163°10'E

Nansen Sur, Isla: see Nansen Island 64°35'S, 62°06'W

Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W

Ice-filled inlet 6 mi wide, which recedes 13 mi in a NW direction between the Smith and Bowman Peninsulas, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and named for Nantucket Island, MA, home of early New England whalers of the first half of the 19th century. Not: Fran Inlet, Innes-Taylor Inlet.

Napier Birks, Mount: see Birks, Mount 65°18'S, 62°10'W

Napier Birks, Mount: see Alibi, Mount 65°55'S, 62°40'W

Napier Ice Rise 69°14'S, 67°47'W

An ice rise in the SW portion of Wordie Ice Shelf, western Antarctic Peninsula, 12 mi NW of Mount Balfour. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1958. Named by UK-APC after John Napier (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician who invented logarithms and published his first tables in 1614.

Napier Mountains 66°30'S, 53°40'E

Group of more-or-less separated peaks, the highest 2,300 m, extending 40 mi in a NW-SE direction and centering about 40 mi S of Cape Batterbee in Enderby Land. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named them for the Hon. John Mellis Napier, a judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia. Not: Napier Range.

Napier Peak 62°40'S, 60°20'W

A peak rising to 340 m on the W side of Huntress Glacier, near the head of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after Capt. William Napier, Master of the schooner *Venus*, from New York, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 (*Venus Bay*, q.v.).

Napier Range: see Napier Mountains 66°30'S, 53°40'E

Napier Rock 62°10'S, 58°26'W

Rock lying 1.75 mi ESE of Point Thomas in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Ronald G. Napier (1925–56) of FIDS, general assistant and handyman at the Signy Island station in 1955, and then leader at Admiralty Bay until he was drowned on March 24, 1956.

Narabi Rocks 68°24'S, 41°47'E

Three aligned rocks extending nearly 3 mi along the coast, between Temmondai Rock and Kozō Rock, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Narabi-iwa (row rocks).

Nares, Mount 81°27'S, 158°10'E

A massive mountain, over 3,000 m, standing just S of Mount Albert Markham and overlooking the head of Flynn Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) led by Scott, who named it for Sir George S. Nares, captain of the *Challenger* during part of its cruise of 1872–74, leader of an Arctic

expedition in 1875–76, and a member of the Ship Committee for Scott's expedition.

Narrow Island: see Furse Peninsula 61°29'S, 55°28'W

Narrow Isle: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Narrow Neck 73°06'S, 169°03'E

A narrow, but elevated isthmus or neck of land between Langevad Glacier and Mandible Cirque in the S part of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. The feature serves to join Tousled Peak and the Mount Lubbock vicinity to the main mass of Daniell Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

Narrows, The 67°36'S, 67°12'W

Narrow channel between Pourquoi Pas Island and Blaiklock Island, connecting Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and given this descriptive name by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Canal Angosto, Paso La Angostura.

Narval Bay 54°02'S, 37°41'W

Bay 1.5 mi wide in the N side of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The name North Bay was given to this feature by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Since the same name is well established for an arm of Prince Olav Harbor 20 mi away, the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that a new name be substituted for this feature. Narval Bay is named after the catcher *Narval*, built in 1929, which was owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934. Not: Bahía Norte, North Bay.

Nascent Glacier 73°22'S, 167°37'E

A short, fairly smooth glacier in the E extremity of Mountaineer Range, draining SE to the coast of Victoria Land between Gauntlet Ridge and Index Point. So named in 1966 by NZ-APC, presumably as descriptive of the emerging or youthful development of the feature.

Nash, Mount 74°14'S, 62°20'W

Mountain, 1,295 m, standing 13 mi WNW of the head of Keller Inlet and 12 mi NNE of Mount Owen, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for H.R. Nash, of Pittsburgh, PA, a contributor to the expedition.

Nash Glacier 71°15'S, 168°10'E

Glacier, 20 mi long, draining the N slopes of Dunedin range in the Admiralty Mountains. The terminus of this glacier merges with that of Wallis Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier before reaching the sea E of Cape Scott. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Arthur R. Nash, USN, helicopter pilot with Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Nash Hills 81°53'S, 89°23'W

A short range of isolated ice-covered hills about 25 mi NW of Martin Hills. The feature was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Archie R. Nash, USN, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station in 1962.

Nashornet Mountain 72°22'S, 2°00'W

A mountain 6 mi NE of Viddalskollen Hill, on the S side of Viddalen Valley in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nashornet (the rhinoceros).

Nashornkalvane Rocks 72°19'S, 1°56'W

A group of rocks 2 mi N of Nashornet Mountain, at the S side of the mouth of Viddalen Valley in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nashornkalvane (the rhinoceros' calves).

Nash Range 81°55'S, 162°00'E

A mainly ice-covered coastal range, 40 mi long, bordering the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Dickey and Nimrod Glaciers. Named by the Ross Sea Committee for Walter Nash who, as Leader of the Opposition and later as Prime Minister of New Zealand, gave strong support to N.Z. participation in the CTAE, 1956–58.

Nash Ridge 74°17'S, 163°00'E

A high, massive ridge of eastern Eisenhower Range, about 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, projecting between the flow of the O'Kane and Priestley Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Harold A. Nash, biologist at McMurdo Station in the 1965–66 and 1966–67 seasons.

Näsudden: see Naze, The 63°57'S, 57°32'W

Natal Ridge 71°50'S, 68°18'W

A prominent snow-free terraced ridge forming part of the N boundary of the Two Step Cliffs massif on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in recognition of the geomorphological and biological surveys conducted by scientists from the University of Natal in the Mars Glacier party.

Natani Nunatak 84°46'S, 66°32'W

A nunatak 1.5 mi NNE of the extremity of Snake Ridge in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Kirmach Natani, biologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Nathan Hills 73°25'S, 164°24'E

A series of hills in the E part of the Arrowhead Range of the Southern Cross Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for Simon Nathan, senior geologist with this party.

Natho, Punta: see Aguda Point 65°02'S, 63°41'W

Nattriss Head 54°51'S, 35°56'W

Small but prominent rock headland marking the S side of the entrance to Drygalski Fjord on the SE coast of South Georgia. Charted by GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. It was named Nattriss Point for E.A. Nattriss, shipping officer to the Discovery Committee, following survey by DI personnel in 1927. The name Nattriss Head is approved for this feature because the term head is more descriptive than point, and because acceptance of this form will avoid confusion with Nattriss Point (also named for E.A. Nattriss) on Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Nattriss Point, Punta Pellegrini.

Natriss Point 57°48'S, 26°22'W

Rocky point forming the E end of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. First charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named by them for E.A. Natriss, shipping officer to the Discovery Committee. Not: Punta Aguado.

Natriss Point: see Natriss Head 54°51'S, 35°56'W

Nautilus Head 67°38'S, 67°07'W

Prominent headland rising to 975 m near the NE extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it after the submarine *Nautilus* in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea*. Other features on Pourquoi Pas Island are named for characters in this book.

Navajo Butte 77°58'S, 162°03'E

A sandstone butte which displays large-scale cross bedding, rising from the south-central part of Table Mountain, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88, after the famous Navajo sandstone of Utah.

Navarrette Peak 75°55'S, 128°45'W

A rock peak marking the SW extremity of the Mount Petras massif, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Claude Navarrette, USN, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1972. He also served on the staff during 1969 and 1970.

Navegante Vidal, Islote: see Vidal Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

Navigator Nunatak 73°15'S, 164°13'E

A large nunatak in the middle of the head of Aviator Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because it is a good landmark for navigation and the name is also in association with Aviator, Pilot, and Co-pilot Glaciers, nearby.

Navigator Peak 79°23'S, 85°48'W

A sharp and prominent peak, 1,910 m, standing 4 mi E of Zavis Peak in the N part of the White Escarpment, Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, because the peak served as a landmark to navigators and pilots returning to camp from flights in the southern part of the Heritage Range.

Navy, Mount: see Butler, Mount 78°10'S, 155°17'W

Navy Point 64°30'S, 62°28'W

The NE entrance point to Chiriguano Bay in SE Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The feature was charted in 1954 by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition and, in 1978, named "Punta Marina" (Navy Point) in honor of the Argentine Navy. A complete translation of the name has been approved to avoid a duplication of Marina Point in the Argentine Islands. Not: Punta Marina.

Navy Range: see Colbert Mountains 70°35'S, 70°35'W

Nayls, Ostrov: see Niles Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Naze, The 63°57'S, 57°32'W

Peninsula in N James Ross Island, marking the SE entrance to Herbert Sound and extending about 5 mi NE from Terrapin Hill toward the south-central shore of Vega Island. Discovered and named "Näsudden" by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. The recommended form is the English version used by Nordenskjöld. Not: Näsudden.

N.D. Lorette, Mont: see Lorette, Mount 72°32'S, 31°09'E

Neall Massif 72°04'S, 164°28'E

A mountain massif rising between the Salamander and West Quartzite Ranges. Named by the NZ-APC for V.E. Neall, leader and geologist of the NZGSAE, 1967–68.

Neb Bluff 67°00'S, 66°35'W

A conspicuous rock bluff 6 mi S of Orford Cliff, Graham Land, overlooking the E side of Lallemand Fjord. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956 and so named because of its snout-like appearance.

Nebesnaya, Bukhta: see Sparkes Bay 66°22'S, 110°32'E

Nebles Point 62°11'S, 58°52'W

Point forming the W side of the entrance to Collins Harbor in the SW part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. On his chart of 1825, James Weddell, Master, RN, applied the name Nebles Harbour to Collins Harbor, or possibly to an anchorage close N of Ardley Island; the detail of this part of his map cannot be interpreted with certainty. Nebles Point was given by the UK-APC in 1960 in order to preserve Weddell's naming in the area. The point lies between the two possible positions of his name.

Neck or Nothing Passage 62°29'S, 60°21'W

Narrow passage leading from Blythe Bay between the S end of Desolation Island and a small group of islands 0.2 mi southward, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was applied prior to 1930, probably by whalers who frequented Blythe Bay and who at times ran their vessels to sea via this passage to escape severe easterly gales.

Neder, Mount 71°02'S, 167°40'E

Mountain with a small, pointed summit (1,010 m) that surmounts the NW part of Quam Heights in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Irving R. Neder, USARP geologist in the Ohio Range and Wisconsin Range area, 1965–66, and McMurdo Sound area, 1966–67.

Nedresjöen: see Unter-See, Lake 71°20'S, 13°27'E

Needle, The: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Needle Island 53°02'S, 72°35'E

A pinnacle rock lying 0.2 mi W of the N end of McDonald Island in the McDonald Islands. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Needle Peak 62°44'S, 60°11'W

Sharply-pointed black peak, 370 m, standing at the W side of Brunow Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named Barnards Peak on James Weddell's chart published in 1825, but the name Needle Peak given by DI personnel following a 1935 survey has succeeded it in usage. The name Barnard Point (q.v.) has been approved for the

nearby point at the SE side of False Bay. Not: Barnards Peak, Pico Aguja.

Needles, The: see Les Dents 68°57'S, 70°58'W

Neff Nunatak 74°58'S, 72°08'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,500 m, located 1 mi SE of Schmutzler Nunatak in the SE end of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965–68. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 after Richard J. Neff, USGS cartographer, a member of the winter party at Australia's Casey Station, 1975. Not: Hall Nunatak.

Negra, Mesa: see Birdsend Bluff 64°45'S, 62°33'W

Negra, Punta: see Black Point 62°29'S, 60°43'W

Negra, Punta: see Siffrey Point 63°13'S, 57°13'W

Negra, Roca: see Tomblin Rock 57°04'S, 26°39'W

Negra, Roca: see Black Rock 53°39'S, 41°48'W

Negruta, Cabo: see Marescot Point 63°29'S, 58°35'W

Negro, Arrecife: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Negro, Cabo: see Siffrey Point 63°13'S, 57°13'W

Negro, Cerro: see Clark Nunatak 62°40'S, 60°55'W

Negro, Cerro: see Negro Hill 62°39'S, 61°00'W

Negro, Filo: see Blackrock Ridge 64°17'S, 56°43'W

Negro, Islote: see Stark Rock 65°15'S, 64°33'W

Negro, Islote: see Siebert Rock 64°49'S, 63°02'W

Negro, Morro: see Negro Hill 62°39'S, 61°00'W

Negro, Morro: see Clark Nunatak 62°40'S, 60°55'W

Negro, Nunatak: see Spigot Peak 64°38'S, 62°34'W

Negro, Pico: see Greaves Peak 62°28'S, 59°59'W

Negro Hill 62°39'S, 61°00'W

A hill rising to c. 100 m near the eastern end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The descriptive name "Morro Negro" (black hill) was applied by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition in about 1958. Not: Cerro Negro, Morro Negro.

Negros Head: see Bidlingmaier, Cape 53°01'S, 73°32'E

Neighbour Peak 54°31'S, 36°06'W

A peak rising 1 mi W of Pirner Peak at Royal Bay, South Georgia. The British Combined Services Expedition, 1964–65, identified this feature as "Nachbar" (meaning neighbor), the name used by the German expedition under Schrader, 1882–83. The UK-APC recommended in 1971 that "Nachbar" be used in the English form Neighbour and the descriptive term peak be added to it.

Neill Peak 67°50'S, 66°37'E

Mountain, 460 m, standing 3 mi SW of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931 by BANZARE under Mawson, who presumably applied the name. Not: Heil Peak, Neil Peak.

Neil Peak: see Neill Peak 67°50'S, 66°37'E

Neilsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Neilson Peak 70°57'S, 62°13'W

A peak in the central part of Parmelee Massif at the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for David R. Neilson, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1975.

Neith Nunatak 83°17'S, 55°55'W

A nunatak 3 mi N of Baker Ridge in northern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Willard Neith, photographer with the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Neko Harbor 64°50'S, 62°33'W

Small bay indenting the E shore of Andvord Bay 6 mi SE of Beneden Head, along the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named after Messrs. Chr. Salvesen's floating factory *Neko*, which operated in the South Shetland Islands and Antarctic Peninsula area for many seasons between 1911–12 and 1923–24, and which often used this bay. The name was published by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1921, following his visit to this area in 1913.

Nella Island 70°37'S, 166°04'E

The northern of two small, rocky islands lying just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, off the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE after M.V. *Nella Dan*, one of two expedition ships used by ANARE in 1962 to explore this area.

Nella Rock 67°31'S, 62°51'E

A reef sounding 2 fathoms, 3 ft, situated 2.5 cables from and bearing 81° from the eastern extremity of the largest of the Sawert Rocks, at the entrance to Holme Bay. Named by ANCA. The rock was struck by the *Nella Dan* on Mar. 4, 1969, on passage from Mawson Station to Melbourne.

Nelly Island 66°14'S, 110°11'E

The largest and easternmost of the Frazier Islands, lying in Vincennes Bay. The Frazier Islands were delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Nelly Island was visited on Jan. 21, 1956 by a party of the ANARE who established an astronomical control station there. So named by ANARE because there are several Giant Petrel, or Nelly, rookeries on the island.

Nelson, Mount 85°47'S, 153°48'W

A mountain, 1,930 m, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Pulitzer, near the W side of Scott Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Named by US-ACAN for Randy L. Nelson, who made satellite geodesy studies at McMurdo Station, winter party 1965.

Nelson Channel 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Navigable channel between Candlemas and Vindication Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. First roughly charted by Capt. James Cook, discoverer of these islands in 1775. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who gave the name Nelson Strait for Lt. A.L. Nelson, RNR, chief officer and navigator of the ship. The name has been amended to avoid duplication with Nelson Strait in the South Shetland Islands. Not: Nelson Strait.

Nelson Cliff

Nelson Cliff 71°14'S, 168°42'E

A prominent rock cliff at the W side of Simpson Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for Edward W. Nelson, biologist of the expedition. Not: Nelson Cliffs.

Nelson Cliffs: see Nelson Cliff 71°14'S, 168°42'E

Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Island 12 mi long and 7 mi wide, lying SW of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Leipzig Island, Nelson's Isles, O'Cain's Island, Strachans Island.

Nelson Nunatak 72°56'S, 167°54'E

A mainly ice-covered nunatak in the middle of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas R. Nelson, USN, construction mechanic at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Nelson Peak 83°40'S, 55°03'W

A peak, 1,605 m, standing at the eastern end of Drury Ridge and Brown Ridge where the two ridges abut Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Willis H. Nelson, geologist with the Neptune Range field party, 1963–64.

Nelson Rock 67°23'S, 62°45'E

A solitary, dark rock, partly ice-covered, 3 mi N of Williams Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by R.G. Dovers of ANARE in 1954. Named by ANCA for R. Nelson, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1962, who assisted with the triangulation of this rock and the erection of a beacon.

Nelson's Isles: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

Strait lying between Nelson and Robert Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably first charted in 1821 by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, American sealer, who named it Harmony Strait. Renamed King George's Strait on Capt. George Powell's chart of 1822, and Parrys Straits by James Weddell, Master, RN, on his chart of 1825. It has since become known as Nelson Strait, probably taking its name from Nelson Island, which it adjoins on the east. Not: Harmony Strait, King George's Strait, Parrys Straits.

Nelson Strait: see Nelson Channel 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Mountain, 790 m, which lies 2 mi NE of the seaward extremity of Roman Four Promontory and close N of Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name is believed to have been given by members of the USAS, 1939–41. Not: Cerro Serrano, Murry Peak, Nemesis Peak, Nemesis Mountain.

Nemesis Glacier 70°32'S, 67°30'E

A large glacier which flows NE through the center of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in January 1957 by ANARE southern party under W.G. Bewsher, and named after

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Homer's Nemesis because considerable difficulty was experienced in traversing the region due to the glacier.

Nemesis Peak: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Nemesis Mountain: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Nemo Cove 67°43'S, 67°18'W

Cove midway along the E side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named after Captain Nemo, designer and captain of the *Nautilus* in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. Other features on the island are named after characters in this book.

Nemo Glacier 67°43'S, 67°22'W

A glacier flowing E into Nemo Cove, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC, 1979, in association with Nemo Cove.

Nemo Peak 64°46'S, 63°16'W

Conspicuous peak, 865 m, standing 1 mi NE of Nipple Peak in the N part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel in the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Neny Bay 68°12'S, 66°58'W

Small indentation in the W coast of Graham Land which is bounded on the W by Neny Island, and on the NW and SE respectively by Stonington Island and Roman Four Promontory. The bay was first charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, derived from Neny Island, was suggested by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, who referred to it as Neny Island Bay. Not: Bahía Isla Neny, Neny Island Bay.

Neny Fjord 68°16'S, 66°50'W

Bay 10 mi long in an E-W direction and 5 mi wide, between Red Rock Ridge and Roman Four Promontory on the W coast of Graham Land. This coast was first explored in 1909 by Dr. Jean B. Charcot who, it appears, gave this name to a feature somewhat north of the bay described. The BGLE made a detailed survey of this area in 1936–37, and in correlating their work with that of Charcot applied the name Neny Fjord to the bay between Red Rock Ridge and Roman Four Promontory. The name has become established in this latter position through international acceptance and use.

Neny Fjord Thumb: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W

Neny Glacier 68°15'S, 66°25'W

A glacier flowing NW into the N part of Neny Fjord on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. This feature together with Gibbs Glacier, which flows SE, occupy a transverse depression between Neny Fjord and Mercator Ice Piedmont on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Neny Glacier, derived from association with Neny Fjord, was first used by the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, whose members used the glacier as a sledging route. Not: Neny Trough.

Neny Glacier Island: see Pyrox Island 68°12'S, 66°41'W

Neny Island 68°12'S, 67°03'W

Island 1.5 mi long which rises to 675 m, lying 1 mi NW of Roman Four Promontory and directly N of the mouth of Neny Fjord, off

the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and named after nearby Neny Fjord. Not: Neny Islands.

Neny Island Bay: see Neny Bay 68°12'S, 66°58'W

Neny Islands: see Neny Island 68°12'S, 67°03'W

Neny Matterhorn 68°20'S, 66°51'W

Sharp, pyramid-shaped peak over 1,125 m, standing in the NW part of the Blackwall Mountains on the S side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936–37 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS. The name was apparently first used by members of the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and the FIDS, and derives from its location near Neny Fjord, and its resemblance to the Swiss Matterhorn.

Neny Trough: see Neny Glacier 68°15'S, 66°25'W

Neptune Glacier 71°44'S, 68°17'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 12 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing E into George VI Sound to the S of Triton Point. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The mouth of the glacier was positioned in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Neptune following a FIDS survey in 1949. The head of the glacier was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Neptune Nunataks 76°37'S, 145°18'W

A small group of nunataks between the Chester and Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Gary D. Neptune, geologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967–68 season.

Neptune Range 83°30'S, 56°00'W

A mountain range, 70 mi long, lying WSW of Forrestal Range in the central part of the Pensacola Mountains. The range is comprised of Washington Escarpment with its associated ridges, valleys and peaks, the Iroquois Plateau, and the Schmidt and Williams Hills. It was discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a USN transcontinental plane flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN after the Navy P2V-2N "Neptune" aircraft with which this flight was made. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken in 1964.

Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Channel on the SE side of Deception Island forming the entrance to Port Foster, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was appended by American sealers prior to 1822 because of the strong gusts experienced in this narrow channel. Not: Canal Fuelles de Neptuno, Passe du Challenger.

Neptunes Window 62°59'S, 60°33'W

Narrow gap between two rock pillars, situated close E of Whalers Bay on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his survey of Deception Island in 1948–49, because weather and ice conditions in the approach to Neptunes Bellows could conve-

niently be observed from this gap. Not: Ventana del Chileno, Ventana de Neptuno.

Neptuno, Ventana de: see Neptunes Window 62°59'S, 60°33'W

Nergaard Peak 72°00'S, 9°27'E

A peak (2,475 m) located 3 mi south of Niels peak in the Gagarin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Niels Nergaard, scientific assistant with NorAE, 1956–58.

Nero, Mount 71°12'S, 159°50'E

A mountain (2,520 m) surmounting the W wall of Daniels Range 3 mi N of Forsythe Bluff, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Leonard L. Nero, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Nervo, Mount 83°14'S, 58°00'W

A mountain, 1,070 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Coulter in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for George W. Nervo, radioman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Nesholmen Island 69°44'S, 38°12'E

A small island lying 0.5 mi off Djupvikneset Peninsula in southern Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nesholmen (the ness island) because of its proximity to Djupvikneset Peninsula.

Neshyba Peak 71°14'S, 62°45'W

A small, sharp peak, mostly snow covered, surmounting the N part of a complex ridge 16 mi ENE of Mount Jackson, in E Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen Neshyba, USARP oceanographer who studied the laminar structure of the bottom water in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1972–73.

Nesos, Mount 78°12'S, 167°06'E

The remnants of a volcanic core, over 400 m high, projecting through the ice near the SW end of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) from the Greek word nesos (nisos), meaning island, and referring to the fact that although isolated by the ice sheet the hill is a part of White Island.

Nesøya 69°00'S, 39°35'E

Island, 0.5 mi long, lying close off the N point of East Ongul Island in the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nesøya (the point island).

Nespelen, Mount 76°47'S, 161°48'E

A massive mountain, the highest in the coastal ranges between the Mackay and Fry Glaciers, lying on the N side of Benson Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Davidson. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party (1956–57) of the CTAE after the *Nespelen*, one of the vessels of the American convoy to McMurdo Sound that season.

Ness, Mount 71°20'S, 66°52'W

Northernmost of the Batterbee Mountains, 1,890 m, standing 9 mi NE of the summit of Mount Bagshawe and 14 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The mountain was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Mrs. Patrick Ness, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Nestling Rock 71°23'S, 170°24'E

A rock lying in the sea just E of the N portion of Adare Peninsula, along the coast of Victoria Land. The descriptive name applied by NZ-APC suggests the location of this relatively small feature beside towering Downshire Cliffs.

Nestor, Mount 64°25'S, 63°28'W

Mountain, 1,250 m, the northernmost of the Achaean Range in Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its W side rises steeply from Marr Ice Piedmont; its E side is a jumble of crevasses and jagged rock pinnacles. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Nestor, oldest of the Achaean chieftains fighting at Troy in Homer's *Iliad*.

Neuburg Peak 82°37'S, 52°54'W

A jagged rock peak, 1,840 m, rising 2.5 mi E of Walker Peak in the SW part of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Hugo A.C. Neuburg, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Neufortuna Bay: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

Neumann Peak 67°04'S, 67°34'W

A peak on the N end of Hansen Island, in Hanusse Bay in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE, 1947–48, and FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Franz E. Neumann (1798–1895), German physicist who made an important contribution to understanding of the thermal conductivity of ice.

Neumayer, Cape 63°42'S, 60°34'W

Cape forming the NE end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, for Georg B. von Neumayer (1826–1909), distinguished German geophysicist. In recent years the name Cape Wollaston has been applied to this cape, but the feature so named by Henry Foster has now been identified as the NW cape of Trinity Island.

Neumayer, Mount 75°16'S, 162°17'E

A mountain (720 m) surmounting D'Urville Wall on the N side of the terminus of David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named this feature for Georg von Neumayer, German geophysicist, who was active in organizing Antarctic exploration.

Neumayer Channel 64°47'S, 63°30'W

Channel 16 mi long in a NE-SW direction and about 1.5 mi wide, separating Anvers Island from Wiencke Island and Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The SW entrance to this channel was seen by Dallmann, leader of the German expedition 1873–74, who named it Roosen Channel. The BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, sailed through the channel and named it for Georg von

Neumayer. The second name has been approved because of more general usage. Not: Chenal de Roosen, Roosen Channel.

Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W

A series of abrupt rock cliffs forming the NE end of Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for German geophysicist Georg von Neumayer. Surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52. Not: Neumayer Escarpment, Neumayer Steilwand.

Neumayer Escarpment: see Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W

Neumayer Glacier 54°15'S, 36°41'W

Glacier, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E along the N flank of Allardyce Range to the W side of the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named for Georg von Neumayer.

Neumayer Steilwand: see Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W

Neuner, Mount 75°18'S, 72°41'W

A mountain 3.5 mi SW of Mount Chandler, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Charles S. Neuner, station engineer at Camp Sky-Hi, summer 1961–62.

Neupokoyeva, Zaliv: see Neupokoyev Bight 70°05'S, 4°45'E

Neupokoyev Bight 70°05'S, 4°45'E

A bight 30 mi wide, indenting the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land about 20 mi NE of Tsiolkovskiy Island. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and roughly mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for K.K. Neupokoyev, Soviet hydrographer, who worked in northern polar areas in the 1920's. Not: Zaliv Neupokoyeva.

Neu-Schwabenland: see New Schwabenland 72°30'S, 0°30'E

Neustruyev, Mount 71°51'S, 12°14'E

Peak, 2,900 m, standing 5 mi NNE of Gneiskopf Peak in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after the Soviet geographer S.S. Neustruyev (1874–1928). Not: Gora Neustruyeva.

Neustruyeva, Gora: see Neustruyev, Mount 71°51'S, 12°14'E

Neuva Fortuna, Bahía: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

Nevada, Isla: see Snow Island 62°47'S, 61°23'W

Nevado, Pico: see Snow Peak 54°00'S, 37°55'W

Névé Nunatak 78°17'S, 160°54'E

An isolated nunatak just N of Halfway Nunatak, between the Upper Staircase and the E side of Skelton Névé. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for its association with Skelton Névé.

Nevlingen Peak 67°59'S, 55°05'E

A prominent isolated peak, 2,100 m, standing 13 mi SE of Doggers Nunataks in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen

Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nevlingen. Not: Mount Chanon.

Nevskiye Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°05'E

A group of scattered nunataks comprising the Sørensen Nunataks and Hemmestad Nunataks in the Drygalski Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961; the name is an adjective derived from Neva, a river in the Soviet Union.

Newall, Mount 77°30'S, 162°42'E

A peak, 1,920 m, the NE extremity of Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for one of the men who helped raise funds to send a relief ship for the expedition. Not: Mount Newell.

Newall Glacier 77°30'S, 162°50'E

Glacier in the E part of the Asgard Range of Victoria Land, flowing E between Mount Newall and Mount Weyant into the Wilson Piedmont Glacier. Mapped by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, who named it after nearby Mount Newall.

Newark Bay 54°21'S, 36°55'W

Bay 3 mi long, entered at the SE end of Fanning Ridge, along the S coast of South Georgia. The presence of this bay seems to have been first noted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen, who roughly charted a small inlet in this approximate position. The name dates back to about 1927 and has become established for the feature.

New Bedford Inlet 73°22'S, 61°15'W

Large pouch-shaped, ice-filled embayment between Cape Kidson and Cape Brooks, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS, and named after New Bedford, MA, the center of the New England whaling industry in the middle of the 19th century. Not: Douglas Inlet, Ensenada Nueva Bedford.

Newbery, Montaña: see Frigga Peak 66°25'S, 64°00'W

Newburgh Point 66°06'S, 66°46'W

The NW point of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1958–59). Named by UK-APC after Louis H. Newburgh (1883–1956), American physiologist who specialized in the physiology of heat regulation and clothing for cold environments. Not: Newburg Point.

Newburg Point: see Newburgh Point 66°06'S, 66°46'W

Newcomb Bay 66°16'S, 110°33'E

Sheltered bay about 1 mi in extent, between Clark Peninsula and Bailey Peninsula in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from USN OpHjp aerial photographs taken in February 1947. In February 1957 Willis L. Tressler, oceanographer, led a party from the USS *Glacier* in charting and sounding the bay. The name was suggested by Tressler for Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier* and member of the survey party.

Newcomer Glacier 77°47'S, 85°27'W

Glacier 20 mi long transecting the N part of the Sentinel Range, flowing SE from the vicinity of Allen Peak and then E to where it leaves the range N of Bracken Peak. Named by the US-ACAN for

Cdr. Loyd E. Newcomer of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot on photographic flights over the range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Newell, Mount: see Newall, Mount 77°30'S, 162°42'E

Newell Point 62°20'S, 59°32'W

Point on the N side of Robert Island, 2.5 mi E of the N end of the island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

New Fortuna Bay: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

New Fortune Bay: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

New Glacier 77°02'S, 162°24'E

A small glacier flowing ENE from the low ice-covered plateau at the S side of Mackay Glacier, terminating at the SW extremity of Granite Harbor, immediately N of Mount England, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by G. Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13, because he walked around a bluff and saw a glacier where none was expected, in the corner of Granite Harbor.

New Harbor 77°36'S, 163°51'E

Bay about 10 mi wide between Cape Bernacchi and Butter Point along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because this new harbor was found while the *Discovery* was seeking the farthest possible southern anchorage along the coast of Victoria Land.

New Harbour Dry Valley: see Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E

New Harbour Glacier: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

New Harbour Heights: see Barnes, Mount 77°38'S, 163°35'E

Newman Island 75°39'S, 145°30'W

An ice-covered island 15 mi long, lying in the Nickerson Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.F. Newman, USN, ships officer on the staff of the Commander, Task Force 43, during Deep Freeze 1966.

Newman Nunataks 66°40'S, 54°45'E

Group of nunataks about midway between the Napier Mountains and Aker Peaks. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from aerial photos taken by the ANARE in 1956 and 1960, and named after A.J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1961.

Newman Shoal 68°35'S, 77°54'E

A shoal at the SW side of Davis Anchorage, just off the Vestfold Hills. The shoal has depths of 1 fathom or less and lies 0.1 mi SE of Hobby Rocks. Charted during an ANARE (*Thala Dan*) hydrographic survey in 1961. Named by ANCA for A.J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1961, who assisted with the survey around Davis Station.

New Mountain 77°52'S, 161°07'E

Mountain, 2,260 m, standing between Arena Valley and Windy Gully, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Newnes, Cape: see Nuñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W

Newnes Glacier 71°41'S, 170°14'E

Glacier dropping sharply from the Adare Saddle to empty into Protection Cove at the head of Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. Charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Sir George Newnes, sponsor of the expedition. Not: Sir George Newnes Glacier.

New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Small bay bordered by an extensive line of beaches, lying S of Start Point and between Rugged Island and the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This name, used by early sealers, dates back to at least 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: President's Harbor, Puerto Echeverría, Rugged Harbor.

New Rock 63°01'S, 60°44'W

Rock, 105 m high, lying 0.75 mi off the SW coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name of the rock derives from its relatively recent charting in about 1929. Not: Roca Nueva, Rocher Nouveau.

New Schwabenland 72°30'S, 0°30'E

An area name for the mountainous upland of Queen Maud Land extending from the Kraul Mountains to Vorposten Peak. This area, more than 500 miles in extent, was first explored from aircraft by the German Antarctic Expedition of 1938–39 led by Capt. Alfred Ritscher. They named it after the expedition ship *Schwabenland* and the province of that name in Germany. The maps published by this expedition were of an uneven quality, features in the eastern portion of the area being plotted with greater reliability. It has not been possible for US-ACAN to identify some features plotted and named by the expedition. The western part of the area was surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52. The entire area was mapped from air photos and survey undertaken by Norwegian Antarctic Expeditions in the years 1956–60. Not: Neu-Schwabenland.

New South Britain: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

New South Shetland: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Newton, Mount 74°01'S, 65°30'E

A large humped mountain with a boulder strewn surface and conical peak near the center, standing between flow of Collins and Mellor Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. G. Newton, medical officer at Mawson Station, 1960.

Newton Island 66°46'S, 141°27'E

Rocky island 0.5 mi NW of Laplace Island and 1.2 mi NNW of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Sir Isaac Newton, English philosopher and mathematician.

New Year Nunatak 71°02'S, 71°12'E

A nunatak in the central part of the Manning Nunataks in the SE part of Amery Ice Shelf. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1957. So named by ANCA because the nunatak was visited by a geological party of the SovAE on New Year's Day of 1966.

New Year Pass 83°28'S, 160°40'E

A low snow pass between the Moore Mountains and Mount Weeks in Queen Elizabeth Range. This pass was used on New Year's Day, 1958, by a N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) to get from

Marsh Glacier to January Col, Prince Andrew Plateau, overlooking Bowden Névé.

New Year Peak 72°14'S, 166°03'E

The major peak (c. 2,600 m) on the NW side of Toboggan Gap in the Millen Range, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, whose field party camped below the peak during the New Year period, 1981–82.

New Zealand, Mount 74°11'S, 162°30'E

A large mountain, 2,890 m, standing immediately NW of Nash Ridge on the S side of Priestley Glacier, in the Eisenhower Range, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named this mountain in recognition of the generous assistance given the expedition by the Government and people of New Zealand.

Neyt, Cape: see Neyt Point 63°58'S, 61°48'W

Neyt Point 63°58'S, 61°48'W

Point which lies 1 mi SE of Moureaux Point, the N extremity of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for General Neyt, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Cape Neyt.

Niban Rock 68°14'S, 42°28'E

A rock which protrudes into the sea 8 mi SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Niban-iwa (number two rock).

Nibelungen Valley 77°37'S, 161°20'E

An ice free valley just W of Plane Table and Panorama Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Nibelungen is one in a group of mythological names in the range given by NZ-APC.

Niblets, The 66°00'S, 65°40'W

Group of rocks between Harp Island and Beer Island, lying 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The name suggests the small size of features in the group.

Nicholas, Cape: see Nicholas, Mount 69°22'S, 69°50'W

Nicholas, Cape: see Nicolas Rocks 60°34'S, 46°06'W

Nicholas, Mount 69°22'S, 69°50'W

Mountain, 1,465 m, standing 5.5 mi SSW of Cape Brown and forming the N limit of Douglas Range on the E side of Alexander Island. First seen and roughly charted from a distance in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who named it "Ile Nicolas II" after Nicholas II, then reigning tsar of Russia. The FrAE maps showed it as an island, or possible headland, separated by a channel from Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE, but Charcot's name which was altered to "Cape Nicholas," was applied in error to the seaward bulge of Mount Calais, about 13 mi to the NNW. Surveys in 1948 by the FIDS identified the feature originally named "Ile Nicolas II" by Charcot as the mountain described. Not: Cape Nicholas, Ile Nicolas II.

Nicholas Mountains: see Nicholas Range 66°40'S, 55°28'E

Nicholas Range 66°40'S, 55°28'E

Line of rocky peaks extending in a N-S direction, standing close E of Aker Peaks and 23 mi SW of Magnet Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Mr. G.R. Nicholas of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition. The individual peaks were plotted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Nicholas Mountains.

Nicholl Head 67°47'S, 67°06'W

Bold W extremity of the ridge separating Dogs Leg Fjord and Square Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Timothy M. Nicholl, FIDS base leader at the Argentine Islands in 1948 and 1949.

Nichols, Mount 85°27'S, 146°05'W

Mountain, 670 m, in the central part of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Nichols, construction mechanic with the Byrd Station winter party in 1957.

Nichols Glacier: see Nichols Snowfield 69°25'S, 71°05'W

Nicholson Island 66°17'S, 110°32'E

The westernmost of the Bailey Rocks, lying 0.1 mi NE of Budnick Hill in Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for R.T. Nicholson, senior carpenter, who took a leading part in the construction of nearby Casey Station in 1966.

Nicholson Peninsula 80°43'S, 160°30'E

A broad ice-covered peninsula about 15 mi long, between Couzens Bay and Matterson Inlet on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. M.W. Nicholson, USN, chief of staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer during OpDFrz 1964.

Nicholson Rock 75°50'S, 114°56'W

A rock 2.5 mi E of Cox Bluff on the mainly snow-covered Spitz Ridge in eastern Toney Mountain massif, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. Nicholson, CE2, USN, Construction Electrician at South Pole Station, 1974.

Nichols Rock 75°23'S, 139°13'W

A rock on the W side of Kinsey Ridge, which lies in the middle of Strauss Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Clayton W. Nichols, geophysicist at Byrd Station, 1969–70.

Nichols Snowfield 69°25'S, 71°05'W

Snowfield, 22 mi long and 8 mi wide, bounded by the Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands to the E and Lassus Mountains to the W, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the RARE for Dr. Robert L. Nichols, head of the Department of Geology, Tufts University, and senior scientist of the Ronne expedition. Not: Nichols Glacier.

Nickell Peak 77°19'S, 161°28'E

An ice free peak standing at the W side of Victoria Upper Lake, 1 mi SE of Sponsors Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN

for Gregory W. Nickell, manager of the Eklund Biological Center, and of the Thiel Earth Sciences Laboratory at McMurdo Station. He died accidentally on May 15, 1974, when a truck he was driving left the road between McMurdo Station and Scott Base.

Nickens, Mount 73°56'S, 100°20'W

A snow-covered mesa-type mountain with a steep northern rock face, marking the NW extremity of the Hudson Mountains. It stands just E of the base of Canisteo Peninsula and overlooks Cosgrove Ice Shelf. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert P. Nickens, map compilation specialist who contributed significantly to the construction of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.

Nickerson, Mount 83°27'S, 168°48'E

A broad mountain, 1,480 m, standing between Lennox-King and Beaver Glaciers, 4 mi SW of Yeates Bluff in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. N.E. Nickerson, USN, commanding officer of USS *Edisto* during USN OpDFrz 1965.

Nickerson Ice Shelf 75°45'S, 145°00'W

An ice shelf about 35 mi wide, lying N of Siemiatkowski Glacier and the W part of Ruppert Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First observed and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. H.J. Nickerson, USN, administrative officer on the staff of the Commander, Task Force 43, during Deep Freeze 1966.

Nicolas, Cape: see Nicolas Rocks 60°34'S, 46°06'W

Nicolas II, Ile: see Nicholas, Mount 69°22'S, 69°50'W

Nicolas Rocks 60°34'S, 46°06'W

Group of rocks at the NW side of the Larsen Islands, lying 2.5 mi off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named "Cape Nicolas" by Powell after the feast day of Saint Nicholas, December 6, the approximate day of discovery. Powell's spelling "Nicolas" has been retained because of long usage, but the term rocks is considered more descriptive of the feature. Not: Cape Nicholas, Cape Nicolas.

Nicol Crags 80°44'S, 24°05'W

Rock crags rising to c. 1,300 m to the S of Arkell Cirque in the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after William Nicol (c. 1768–1851), Scottish natural philosopher who devised the Nicol prism and the preparation of thin rock sections, thus contributing to the techniques of microscopy.

Niebla, Rocas: see Mist Rocks 66°48'S, 66°37'W

Nielsen Bay: see Nilsen Bay 67°36'S, 64°34'E

Nielsen Fjord 70°42'S, 165°50'E

A fjord 2 mi wide between Cape North and Gregory Bluffs on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Capt. Hans Nielsen, master of the M.V. *Thala Dan* used in exploring this coast, 1962.

Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Glacier, 4 mi long, discharging into the W side of Robertson Bay just W of Calf Point, northern Victoria Land. First charted by the

BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Prof. Yngvar Nielsen of Christiania University, Norway. Not: Neilsen Glacier, Ungvar Neilsen Glacier, Yngvar Nielsen Glacier, Yugvar Nielsen Glacier.

Nielsen Glacier: see McMahon Glacier 70°45'S, 165°45'E

Nielsnapen: see Niels Peak 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Nielson Bay: see Nilsen Bay 67°36'S, 64°34'E

Niels Peak 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Peak, 2,525 m, rising 3 mi N of Nergaard Peak in the Gagarin Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Niels Nergaard, scientific assistant with NorAE, 1956–58. Not: Nielsnapen.

Niépce Glacier 65°07'S, 63°22'W

Glacier which joins with Daguerre Glacier and flows into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Joseph N. Niépce (1765–1833), French physicist, the first man to produce a permanent photographic record, 1816–29, who, with J.L.M. Daguerre, invented the daguerreotype process of photography perfected in 1839.

Niggli Nunataks 80°38'S, 23°20'W

A group of nunataks 6 mi NNE of Mount Wegener, rising to 1,470 m near the E end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Paul Niggli (1888–1953), Swiss geologist who introduced the cataloguing of magma types by molecular or Niggli values; Professor of Geology, University of Zurich.

Nigg Rock 60°43'S, 44°51'W

Insular rock, 155 m high, lying 0.5 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in 1821. Recharted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under William S. Bruce, who named it for the birthplace of his wife in Scotland. Not: Eigg Rock.

Nikolaya Vavilova, Gora: see Vavilov Hill 72°02'S, 13°11'E

Nikolayev, Mount 71°44'S, 12°26'E

The central peak, 2,850 m, of Aurdalsegga Ridge in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61 and named after Soviet petrographer V.A. Nikolayev. Not: Gora Nikolayeva.

Nikolayeva, Gora: see Nikolayev, Mount 71°44'S, 12°26'E

Nikolayev Range 71°54'S, 6°02'E

A range standing between Austreskorve Glacier and Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for Andriyan G. Nikolayev, Soviet astronaut. Not: Khrebet Andriyana Nikolayeva.

Niles Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying close off the S end of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for G.W. Niles, a member of the USN OpHjp and USN OpWml photographic units which photographed the area in February 1947 and January 1948, respectively. Not: Niles Rock, Ostrov Nayls.

Niles Rock: see Niles Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Nils, Mount 68°04'S, 48°01'E

Prominent, ice-covered mountain standing close W of Rayner Glacier and 3 mi S of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Capt. Nils Larsen, master of the Norwegian exploration ship *Norvegia*, which was in the vicinity of Amundsen Bay in January 1930.

Nilse Hullet 54°10'S, 37°35'W

Cove indenting the S coast of South Georgia, 1.5 mi SW of Cheapman Bay and 1 mi ENE of Samuel Islands. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Nilsen, Mount 78°03'S, 155°00'W

A peak 4 mi WSW of Mount Paterson in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for Captain Nilsen of the Norwegian whaler *C.A. Larsen*, which towed the *City of New York* through the pack ice.

Nilsen Bay 67°36'S, 64°34'E

Small bay just W of Strahan Glacier, and 18 mi ESE of Cape Daly. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after the master of the Norwegian whaler *Sir James Clark Ross* which transported coal to Antarctic waters for the *Discovery*. On the map published in the *Geographical Journal* of August 1932, a wide bay between Cape Daly and the Strahan Glacier is called Nielsen Bay. Recent examination of Mawson's notes shows that the bay was placed too far west and the name misspelled. Not: Nielsen Bay, Nielson Bay.

Nilsen Island 54°39'S, 36°25'W

Small island lying 1.5 mi W of the N part of Novosilski Bay, off the S coast of South Georgia. The island has appeared on charts since the 1930's. It was recharted by SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Nochart Nilsen, gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1939–40 and 1946–48, and of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1949.

Nilsen Mountains: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

Nilsen Peak 84°32'S, 175°25'W

A prominent peak (780 m) at the N end of Waldron Spurs, marking the E side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for W.B. Nilsen, Master of the USNS *Chattahoochee* during Operation Deep Freeze 1965.

Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

A rugged, ice-covered plateau which, including Fram Mesa, is about 30 mi long and 1 to 12 mi wide, rising to 3,940 m between the upper reaches of the Amundsen and Scott Glaciers, in the

Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by the Norwegian expedition under Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Capt. Thorvald Nilsen, commander of the ship *Fram*. Not: Mount Thorold Nielsen, Mount Thorold Nilsen, Mount Thorvald Nilsen, Nilsen Mountains, Thorvald Nilsen Mountains.

Nilsevidda: see Nils Plain 72°07'S, 0°27'E

Nils Jørgennutane: see Nils Jørgen Peaks 71°52'S, 2°36'W

Nils Jørgen Peaks 71°52'S, 2°36'W

A group of small peaks about 6 mi NE of Mount Schumacher on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Jørgen Schumacher, senior meteorologist with the NBSAE. Not: Nils Jørgennutane.

Nils Larsen, Mount 72°14'S, 23°06'E

Mountain, 2,190 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Capt. Nils Larsen, leader of the Norwegian expedition 1928–29. Not: Nils Larsenfjellet.

Nils Larsenfjellet: see Nils Larsen, Mount 72°14'S, 23°06'E

Nils Larsen Glacier 68°44'S, 90°39'W

A glacier descending to the west coast of Peter I Island close northward of Norvegia Bay. In February 1929 the crew of the *Norvegia* carried out a series of investigations of this island, landing on February 2. Named for Nils Larsen, captain of the *Norvegia*.

Nils Plain 72°07'S, 0°27'E

An ice plain of about 25 mi extent, lying northward of Mount Roer in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Roer, surveyor of the NBSAE. Not: Nilsevidda.

Nilsson Rocks 71°45'S, 67°42'E

A group of fairly low rock outcrops which enclose a meltwater lake, situated 9 mi S of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for C.S. Nilsson, physicist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Nimbus Hills 79°35'S, 82°50'W

A rugged line of hills and peaks about 14 mi long, forming the SE part of Pioneer Heights in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after the National Aeronautics and Space Administration weather satellite, Nimbus, which took photographs of Antarctica (including the Ellsworth Mountains) from approximately 500 mi above earth on Sept. 13, 1964.

Nimitz Glacier 78°55'S, 85°10'W

A glacier about 40 mi long and 5 mi wide, draining the area about 10 mi W of the Vinson Massif and flowing SE between the Sentinel Range and Bastien Range to enter Minnesota Glacier, in the central Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN for Fleet

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, who as Chief of Naval Operations at the time of Operation Highjump, 1947–48, made possible that unprecedentedly large and complex Antarctic expedition.

Nimrod, Mount 85°25'S, 165°45'E

A mountain, 2,835 m, standing 4 mi SSE of Mount Saunders in the Dominion Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named after the expedition ship *Nimrod*.

Nimrod Glacier 82°21'S, 163°00'E

A major glacier, about 85 mi long, flowing from the polar plateau in a northerly direction between the Geologists and Miller Ranges, then northeasterly between the Churchill Mountains and Queen Elizabeth Range, and finally spilling into Shackleton Inlet and the Ross Ice Shelf between Capes Wilson and Lyttelton. It was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The name, given by US-ACAN, is in association with Shackleton Inlet and is for the *Nimrod*, the ship of the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton.

Nimrod Passage 64°59'S, 63°58'W

A marine passage leading to the northern end of Lemaire Channel between Wauwermans Islands and Dannebrog Islands in Wilhelm Archipelago. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in March–April 1964, and safely navigated by RRS *John Biscoe* at this time. Named after the motor survey boat *Nimrod* which was used to take most of the soundings.

Nims Peak 72°34'S, 160°58'E

A sharp rock peak about 3 mi NW of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for David J. Nims, ionospheric physicist at McMurdo Station, 1968.

Ninnis Glacier 68°22'S, 147°00'E

A large, heavily hummocked and crevassed glacier descending steeply from the high interior to the sea in a broad valley, on George V Coast. Discovered by AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Lt. B.E.S. Ninnis, who lost his life on the far east sledge journey of the expedition, Dec. 14, 1912.

Ninnis Glacier Ice Tongue: see Ninnis Glacier Tongue 68°05'S, 147°45'E

Ninnis Glacier Tongue 68°05'S, 147°45'E

A broad glacier tongue which forms the seaward extension of Ninnis Glacier. It was recorded (1962) as projecting seaward about 30 miles. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson and named after Ninnis Glacier. Not: Ninnis Glacier Ice Tongue.

Nipebreen: see Nipe Glacier 71°52'S, 25°15'E

Nipe Glacier 71°52'S, 25°15'E

Broad glacier between Austkampene Hills and Menipa Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Nipebreen (the mountain peak glacier). Not: Nipebreen.

Nipha, Mount 78°09'S, 167°24'E

A hill, 760 m, standing almost precisely in the center of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Nipha is a Greek word for snow. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because the hill is surrounded by ice and snow.

Nipple Peak 64°47'S, 63°17'W

Peak, 675 m, standing 1 mi NE of Channel Glacier in the N part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name, which suggests the shape of the feature, was given by the FIDS who mapped the peak in 1944.

Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°31'S, 41°18'E

A glacier flowing to the sea between Daruma Rock and Cape Akarui in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and, in association with Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier lying 5 mi eastward, named Nishi-naga-iwa-hyōga (western long rock glacier). Not: Nisi-naga-iwa Glacier.

Nishino-seto Strait 69°01'S, 39°29'E

A narrow strait between Ongulkalven Island and Ongul Island in Lütow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Nishino-seto (western strait) because of its location in the Flatvaer Islands. Not: Nisi-no-seto Strait.

Nishino-ura Cove 69°01'S, 39°34'E

A cove indenting the western side of East Ongul Island. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957, and named Nishino-ura (western cove). Not: Nisi-no-ura Cove.

Nisi-naga-iwa Glacier: see Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°31'S, 41°18'E

Nisinoseto, Proliv: see Kitano-seto Strait 69°00'S, 39°35'E

Nisi-no-seto Strait: see Nishino-seto Strait 69°01'S, 39°29'E

Nisi-no-ura Cove: see Nishino-ura Cove 69°01'S, 39°34'E

Nivea, Mount 60°35'S, 45°29'W

Conspicuous, snow-topped mountain, 1,265 m, at the head of Sunshine Glacier on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. A number of rock towers lie on the NW side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49, and named by them for the snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*) which breeds in this area. Not: Cerro Níveo.

Níveo, Cerro: see Nivea, Mount 60°35'S, 45°29'W

Niznic Island: see Niznik Island 69°47'S, 68°30'W

Niznik Island 69°47'S, 68°30'W

Island in the N part of George VI Sound, lying opposite the mouth of Eureka Glacier near the coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for the Theodore T. Niznik family of Baltimore, MD, contributors to the expedition. Not: Niznic Island.

Njord Valley 77°37'S, 161°07'E

A high, mainly ice-free valley, 2 mi long, located E of Oliver Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The NZ-APC approved the name in 1982 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil scientist with the DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names in Asgard Range from Norse mythology; Njord being the father of the goddess Freya.

Nobble Head: see Knobble Head 63°09'S, 56°32'W

Nobby 55°02'S, 34°38'W

Rock at the SE end of the Clerke Rocks, lying some 40 mi ESE of the SE end of South Georgia. The Clerke Rocks were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Nobby was probably given this descriptive name by DI personnel, who made surveys of the South Georgia area in the period 1926–30. Not: Islote Llamativo, Roca Notable.

Nobby Nunatak 63°25'S, 56°59'W

Nunatak, 270 m, standing 1 mi S of Lake Boeckella and 1 mi E of Mount Flora, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Nobby Nunatak was first charted and named by the FIDS in 1945. The name is descriptive.

Nobile Glacier 64°32'S, 61°28'W

Glacier flowing into the SE part of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Umberto Nobile, Italian designer of the rigid airships *Norge* and *Italia*, which reached the North Pole in 1926 and 1928, respectively.

Nob Island 65°12'S, 64°19'W

The largest of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. So named by the UK-APC in 1961 because there is a black knob of rock, almost permanently snow free, on the N side of the island which is a useful navigational mark for vessels using French Passage; nob is a spelling of knob.

Noble, Mount 60°39'S, 45°16'W

Mountain, 1,165 m, standing at the N side of Roald Glacier 2 mi W of Gibbon Bay, in the E portion of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Presumably first sighted by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell in 1821. The peak was named by James Weddell in 1823 for his friend James Noble of Edinburgh, orientalist. Not: Noble's Peak.

Noble Glacier 62°04'S, 58°26'W

Small glacier lying just N of Flagstaff Glacier on the E side of Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hugh M. Noble of FIDS, glaciologist at Admiralty Bay in 1957, who made detailed studies of the regime of Flagstaff and Stenhouse Glaciers.

Noble Nunatak 85°12'S, 121°29'W

An isolated nunatak in the N part of the Horlick Mountains, lying 8 mi N of Widich Nunatak along the N side of Shimizu Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for William C. Noble, meteorologist, Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Noble Peak 64°48'S, 63°25'W

Peak, 720 m, standing 1 mi SW of Lockley Point and marking the NE end of a prominent ridge on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect on earlier naming. Not: Pico Notable.

Noble Rocks 67°52'S, 68°41'W

Group of about 19 small, low rocks in Marguerite Bay, lying E of Jester Rock in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. Noble Rocks

were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of their association with Emperor Island.

Noble's Peak: see Noble, Mount 60°39'S, 45°16'W

Nødtvedt Nunataks 86°32'S, 162°18'W

Isolated nunataks standing in mid-stream of the Amundsen Glacier, rising 7 mi ENE of Mount Bjaaland. Named by US-ACAN for J. Nødtvedt, a member of the sea party of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12.

Nodule Nunatak 63°19'S, 56°05'W

Small but prominent isolated nunatak, 440 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Tholus in the southern part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1956.

Nodwell Peaks 64°18'S, 59°47'W

Two outstanding peaks, less than 1 mile apart, on the E side of Edgeworth Glacier, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd. of Calgary, Canada, makers of Nodwell tracked carriers, used in Antarctica since 1960.

Noe Island: see Moe Island 60°45'S, 45°42'W

Noel, Mount 69°55'S, 67°55'W

A large ice-capped mountain (1,600 m) in the Traverse Mountains, isolated by wide snow passes from McHugo Peak and Mount Allan to the N and S of it, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named by the UK-APC after John Fraser Noel (1942–66), BAS diesel mechanic, Stonington Island, 1965–66, who lost his life while sledging with T.J. Allan near Tragic Corner, Fallières Coast, in May 1966.

Noel Hill 62°14'S, 58°46'W

Conspicuous slate knob, 255 m, on Barton Peninsula in the W part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his investigations of King George Island in 1913–14.

Nogood Lagoon: see Little Jason Lagoon 54°11'S, 36°36'W

Noice, Mount 73°17'S, 164°40'E

A mountain (2,780 m) surmounting the SW edge of Deception Plateau, 8 mi S of Mount Overlord, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Gary E. Noice, USN, navigator with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Noir, Rocher: see Tristan Island 66°44'S, 140°54'E

Noire Rock 64°40'S, 62°35'W

Dark pinnacle rock 1.5 mi SW of Mount Dedo on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and descriptively named (noire means black) by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. Not: Monte Doble, Sable Pinnacles.

Nøkkelholmane Islands 69°24'S, 39°29'E

A scattered group of about 24 islands and rocks lying just off the W side of Skarvsnes Foreland in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nøkkelholmane (the key island).

Nøkkel Island 69°28'S, 39°28'E

The southernmost of the Nøkkelholmane Islands, lying off the W side of Skarvsnes Foreland in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nøkkeløya (the key island).

Nolan Island 77°13'S, 147°24'W

An ice-covered island 6 mi long, lying 2 mi N of Court Ridge in Sulzberger Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for William G. Nolan, RD1, USN, Radarman aboard USS *Glacier* in Antarctica, 1957–58 and 1961–62.

Nolan Pillar 85°27'S, 86°52'W

A rock pinnacle (1,940 m) standing 3 mi SE of Smith Knob and marking the E extremity of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Thomas B. Nolan, seventh director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1956–65.

Noll Glacier 69°33'S, 159°09'E

Glacier, nearly 20 mi long, draining NE from Jones Nunatak in central Wilson Hills. The glacier turns NW at Wegert Bluff and enters the lower part of Tomilin Glacier before the latter debouches into the sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Edmund P. Noll, USMC, Cargo Officer and LC-130 Aircraft Commander with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Nómade, Roca: see Nomad Rock 63°13'S, 57°42'W

Nomad Rock 63°13'S, 57°42'W

An isolated rock in Bransfield Strait, 5 mi off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula and 9 mi NE of Cape Legoupil. So named by UK-APC because of confusion about the identity of geographic points along this coast, and because of the wandering of features and names on charts of this vicinity. Not: Roca Nómade.

Nonplus Crag 70°58'S, 69°10'W

Prominent rock cliff, 1,250 m, in the LeMay Range, near the head of Jupiter Glacier in the E-central part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Name given by the UK-APC is descriptive of the perplexity which arose over FIDS identification of the feature.

Noonan Cove 66°15'S, 110°31'E

A cove in the W side of Clark Peninsula, to the S of Stonehocker Point and Wilkes Station. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for Paul F. Noonan, USN, photographer with the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

Nora Island: see Stedet Island 67°33'S, 61°27'E

Nordbukta 69°38'S, 38°21'E

A bay on the N side of Padda Island in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nordbukta (the north bay).

Nordenskjöld Coast

Nordenskiöld Barrier: see Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Glacier: see Nordenskjöld Glacier 54°22'S, 36°22'W

Nordenskiöld Glacier Tongue: see Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Ice Barrier: see Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue: see Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Tongue: see Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskjöld Coast 64°30'S, 60°30'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Longing and Cape Fairweather. The name was proposed in 1909 by Edwin Swift Balch, for Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, Swedish geographer and leader of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who explored this coast in 1902. Not: Terre Otto Nordenskjöld.

Nordenskjöld Glacier 54°22'S, 36°22'W

Large glacier flowing N to the head of Cumberland East Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, and named for Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the expedition. Not: Nordenskiöld Glacier.

Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

A broad glacier tongue extending eastward from the Mawson Glacier into the Ross Sea. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Otto Nordenskjöld, Swedish geographer who led an expedition to Antarctica in 1901. This feature had become well established by the name Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue prior to initiation of systematic application of common specific names to a glacier and its glacier tongue. Although this feature is a glacier tongue, the generic term ice tongue is retained in the name to reduce ambiguity. Not: Nordenskiöld Barrier, Nordenskiöld Glacier Tongue, Nordenskiöld Ice Barrier, Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue, Nordenskiöld Tongue.

Nordenskjöld Outcrops 64°27'S, 58°58'W

Rock outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula at the NE end of Nordenskjöld Coast. The feature extends S for 2 mi from the vicinity of Longing Gap and is the type locality for the geologic Nordenskjöld Formation. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1987–88, after Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who explored this coast in 1902.

Nordenskjöld Peak 54°29'S, 36°22'W

Conspicuous, partly snow-covered mountain, 2,355 m, which rises at the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier and stands close E of Mount Roots in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name derives from nearby Nordenskjöld Glacier, and was given by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist who visited South Georgia in 1911–12.

Nordhaugen Hill 71°43'S, 25°27'E

The northernmost of three hills bordering the E side of Kamp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by

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USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Nordhaugen (the north hill) by the Norwegians.

Nordhill, Mount 70°55'S, 63°27'W

A high, sharp-pointed peak between Steel Peak and Kosky Peak in the east ridge of the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. The peak was mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Claude H. Nordhill, USN, Operations Officer of Squadron VXE-6 in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze, 1970, and Commanding Officer, 1972.

Nord Island 66°45'S, 141°33'E

Small rocky island which is the northernmost feature in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them because of its position in the group, "nord" being French for north.

Nordkammen: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Nordkammen Crest: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Nordöyane: see Sirius Islands 66°57'S, 57°27'E

Nordtoppen Nunatak 71°29'S, 25°14'E

Nunatak, 1,100 m, standing 16 mi N of the Austkampane Hills of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Nordtoppen (the north peak) by the Norwegians because of its position in the group.

Nordvestöya: see Nordwestliche Insel Mountains 71°27'S, 11°33'E

Nordwestliche Insel Mountains 71°27'S, 11°33'E

A small, detached group of mountains, island-like in appearance, and forming the northern extremity of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named Nordwestliche Insel (northwest island). The feature lies at the northwest extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains. Not: Nordvestöya.

Noreste, Punta: see Macaroni Point 62°54'S, 60°32'W

Norfolk Glacier 85°53'S, 130°18'W

A glacier, 12 mi long, draining westward from Wisconsin Range to enter Reedy Glacier between Mounts Soyat and Bolton. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Norfolk, VA, location of Detachment Three, the Meteorological Support Unit of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Norma, Bukhta: see Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

A cove between Suffield Point and Jasper Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island. The feature was named "Bukhta Norma" or "Norma Inlet" by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973, following SovAE surveys from the nearby Bellingshausen Station. Not: Bukhta Norma, Norma Inlet, Norm Cove.

Norma Inlet: see Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Norman Glacier 71°25'S, 67°30'W

Glacier, 5 mi long, flowing SW from Palmer Land to enter George VI Sound just N of Bushell Bluff. Named by UK-APC for Shaun

M. Norman, base commander with the BAS at Stonington Island, 1966–68.

Normann, Mount 54°51'S, 36°04'W

Mountain, 1,240 m, standing 1 mi N of Smaaland Cove at the S end of South Georgia. The feature has appeared on charts since the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Wilhelm Normann (1870–1939), German chemist, whose work led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Normanna Reef 64°21'S, 62°59'W

Reef lying near the center of the S entrance to The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel, but this may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. The name presumably derives from the Normanna Whaling Co. of Sandefjord, Norway, or one of its ships that worked in this area.

Normanna Strait 60°40'S, 45°38'W

Strait 1 mi wide between Signy Island and Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Matthew Brisbane, who roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island under the direction of James Weddell in 1823. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of these islands by Capt. Petter Sørllie in 1912–13, and is probably after the Normanna Whaling Co. of Sandefjord, Norway, operators of the floating factory ship *Normanna*.

Norman Peak 69°09'S, 66°08'W

Peak rising to 1,790 m on the N side of Airy Glacier, 4 mi NNE of Anchor Crag and 3.8 mi W of Peregrinus Peak, in SW Graham Land. The peak was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by the UK-APC after Robert Norman (fl. 1560–96), English compass maker who fortuitously discovered magnetic dip in 1576.

Norm Cove: see Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Norris Island: see Teksla Island 67°27'S, 60°56'E

Norris Reef 54°25'S, 3°20'E

A reef lying close off the western shore of Bouvetøya, 0.5 mi southwest of Cape Circumcision. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Named by the Norwegians after British sealer Capt. George Norris who, with the *Sprightly* and *Lively*, visited Bouvetøya in 1825. Not: Norrisrevet.

Norrisrevet: see Norris Reef 54°25'S, 3°20'E

Norselbukta: see Norsel Iceport 71°01'S, 11°00'W

Norsel Iceport 71°01'S, 11°00'W

A small iceport in the front of the Quar Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. This feature was named by the NBSAE, 1949–52, which used it to moor and unload the expedition ship *Norsel*. The low ice front permitted easy access onto Quar Ice Shelf, where NBSAE established Maudheim Station about 1 mi S of the iceport. Not: Bukhta Nursel', Norselbukta.

Norsel Point 64°46'S, 64°06'W

Rocky point on the NW side of Arthur Harbor, on the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in

1955. Named by the UK-APC for the Norwegian sealing vessel *Norsel*, which was chartered by the FIDS for the 1954–55 summer season to establish the station at Arthur Harbor.

Norseman Point 68°12'S, 67°00'W

Easternmost point of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the FIDS after the Norseman airplane which landed near the point to relieve the FIDS party on Stonington Island in February 1950.

Norsk Polarinstittut Glacier 72°34'S, 31°16'E

Glacier flowing SW between Mount Perov and Mount Limburg Stirum in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it after the Norsk Polarinstittut of Oslo.

Nørsteholmen: see Wyatt Earp Islands 68°22'S, 78°32'E

Norte, Bahía: see Narval Bay 54°02'S, 37°41'W

Norte, Brazo: see Lientur Channel 64°50'S, 63°00'W

Norte, Cabo: see North, Cape 53°58'S, 37°44'W

Norte, Islote: see D'Hainaut Island 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Norte, Islote: see Mane Skerry 67°50'S, 67°18'W

Norte, Punta: see Salamander Point 59°25'S, 27°05'W

North, Cape 53°58'S, 37°44'W

Cape marking the northernmost point of South Georgia, near the W end of the island. This name was first applied to the NW tip of South Georgia on a map by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Since 1912 it has become established for the northernmost point of the island, which is in keeping with the geographical position inferred by the name. Not: Cabo Norte, Mys Severnyy.

North, Cape 70°41'S, 165°48'E

A large bluff with much rock exposed along the N and E sides, standing at the W side of Nielsen Fjord on the N coast of Victoria Land. The top of the bluff is snow covered and rises to about 500 m. Although it is not the northernmost coastal point in the immediate area, the feature is conspicuous and presumably is the one observed by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841 and given the name Cape North. On the chart by Ross, Cape North is depicted as the northernmost cape observed westward of Cape Hooker.

North, Cape: see Alexandra, Cape 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Northampton, Mount 72°41'S, 169°06'E

A mountain (2,465 m) that rises above the central part of the ridge just E of Bowers Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, who named it for the Marquis of Northampton, then President of the Royal Society.

North Barrier 53°04'S, 73°35'E

A narrow rock ridge which descends northward from Campbell Peak to Mount Separation, and then along the NW flank of Compton Glacier in northern Heard Island. The descriptive name was applied by ANARE in 1948.

North Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Cove forming the northern head of Prince Olav Harbor, along the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted Prince Olav Harbor in 1929.

North Bay 77°38'S, 166°23'E

A small bay on the north side of Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by members of the BrAE, 1910–13.

North Bay: see Narval Bay 54°02'S, 37°41'W

Northcliffe Glacier 66°40'S, 98°52'E

Glacier descending to the coast immediately E of Davis Peninsula. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Lord Northcliffe, of London, a patron of the expedition.

Northcliffe Peak 78°44'S, 161°08'E

Prominent peak, 2,255 m, rising 4 mi SE of Mount Harmsworth in the Worcester Range. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of its association with Mount Harmsworth. Sir Alfred Harmsworth, a generous contributor to the BrNAE (1901–04), was later created Viscount Northcliff.

North Crest: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Northeast Glacier 68°09'S, 66°58'W

Steep, heavily crevassed glacier, 13 mi long and 5 mi wide at its mouth, which flows from McLeod Hill westward and then SW into Marguerite Bay between the Debenham Islands and Roman Four Promontory, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1940 by members of the USAS, who first used this glacier as a sledging route, and so named by them because it lies at the northeast side of their base at Stonington Island.

Northern Foothills 74°44'S, 163°55'E

A line of coastal hills on the west side of Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land, lying southward of Browning Pass and forming a peninsular continuation of the Deep Freeze Range. So named by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, because during field operations Inexpressible Island, close southward, was originally referred to as the “Southern Foothills.”

Northern Islands: see Wyatt Earp Islands 68°22'S, 78°32'E

North Foreland 61°54'S, 57°44'W

Cape forming the NE extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named on Oct. 16, 1819 by Capt. William Smith in the brig *Williams*. Since this was the easternmost point which he saw on this trip, he named it after the headland in England which forms its most easterly land. Not: Cabo Promontorio Norte, Cape North Foreland.

North Foreland, Cape: see North Foreland 61°54'S, 57°44'W

North Foreland: see Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

North Foreland Head: see Caroline Bluff 61°55'S, 57°42'W

North Forel Glacier: see Sharp Glacier 67°20'S, 66°27'W

North Fork 77°32'S, 161°15'E

The northern arm of Wright Valley in Victoria Land. The feature is separated from the South Fork by the Dais. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

North Fork: see Taylor Glacier 77°44'S, 162°10'E

North Head: see Macaroni Point 62°54'S, 60°32'W

North Heim Glacier: see Antevs Glacier 67°19'S, 66°49'W

North Island: see Hansen Island 67°06'S, 67°37'W

North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this segment is the northern, rising to 1,030 m and extending 3 mi in a N-S direction. The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. This northern range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nordkammen (the north comb or crest). The approved name, suggested by ANCA in 1960, more clearly identifies the feature as a part of Masson Range. Not: Gora Nurkammen, Nordkammen, Nordkammen Crest, North Crest.

North Nansen Island: see Enterprise Island 64°32'S, 62°00'W

North Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W

Point marking the northern extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of the South Orkney Islands by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933.

North Point: see Salamander Point 59°25'S, 27°05'W

Northrop, Cape 67°24'S, 65°16'W

Conspicuous, rocky bluff which rises to 1,160 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Whirlwind Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and named for Jack Northrop, designer of the Lockheed airplane used on the expedition. The cape was photographed by the USAS in 1940 and charted by the FIDS in 1947.

Northrup Head 69°52'S, 160°09'E

An ice-covered headland on the N side of Suvorov Glacier. The headland, a coastal extension of the Wilson Hills, stands 3.5 mi WSW of Belousov Point. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for David A. Northrup, ATN2, USN, Aviation Electronics Technician with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Norths Highland 66°40'S, 126°00'E

An ice-covered upland close S of Cape Goodenough, surmounting the Banzare Coast between Maury and Porpoise Bays. The name “North’s High Land” after James H. North, acting master on the brig *Porpoise*, was applied to an elevated coastal area by the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Subsequently, because of inadequate data regarding the nature of this feature, the name “Norths Coast” was applied to a coastal area in the vicinity of 127°45'E US-ACAN’s identification of Norths Highland is based upon correlation of Wilkes’ chart with G.D. Blodgett’s reconnaissance map (1955) compiled from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The name is adopted for this recently verified upland region in 126°00'E in keeping with Wilkes’ original naming.

North Spit 62°13'S, 58°49'W

Rocky spit forming the N side of the entrance to Marian Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name appears on a chart showing the results of a survey by DI

personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Punta Lengua Norte.

Northstar Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W

Low rocky island 1 mi NW of the W tip of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1947, and named by them for USMS *North Star*, one of the ships of the USAS, 1939–41, which visited Marguerite Bay in 1940. Not: Islote Estrella del Norte.

North Star Island: see Eta Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Northtrap Rocks 62°54'S, 56°35'W

Small isolated group of rocks lying NW of Cape Juncal, D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. In association with Sauthtrap Rock (q.v.), so named by UK-APC in 1963 because the rocks are the northernmost of two features which should be avoided by vessels entering Antarctic Sound from the north. Not: Rocas Trampa Norte.

North Undine Harbour: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

North West Cornice 53°04'S, 73°26'E

A narrow rock ridge descending in a northwest direction from Big Ben on Heard Island, and terminating at Schmidt Glacier in the northwest part of the island. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Northwest Mountain 77°38'S, 160°38'E

Massive mountain just NE of Beehive Mountain, on the N side of upper Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The name appears on the maps of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Northwind Glacier 76°40'S, 161°18'E

A large glacier, one of the major sources of the Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The glacier drains the W part of Flight Deck Névé and flows N between Elkhorn Ridge and Sunker Nunataks to Fry Glacier. A lobe of the glacier flows W a short distance into the mouth of Greenville Valley. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party (1956–57) of the CTAE after the USCGC *Northwind*, an icebreaker in the main American convoy into McMurdo Sound that season.

Norvegia, Cape 71°20'S, 12°18'W

A prominent cape on the coast of Queen Maud Land which marks the northeast extremity of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. Discovered by Commander Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in February 1930 while on an airplane flight from the *Norvegia*, the ship in which the expedition was made. The cape was named by Riiser-Larsen for the ship.

Norvegia, Mount 67°51'S, 48°08'E

Large ice-covered mountain, 1,340 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after the Norwegian exploration ship, *Norvegia*, which was off Enderby Land in December 1929–January 1930.

Norvegiabåen: see Norvegia Rock 54°24'S, 3°25'E

Norvegia Bay 68°45'S, 90°42'W

A cove at the north side of Cape Ingrid on the west side of Peter I Island. Named after the *Norvegia*, the Norwegian research vessel which visited the island in February 1929. The *Norvegia* remained in the vicinity for a week while the crew engaged in charting the island and in sounding and dredging operations.

Norwegian Rock: see Norwegian Rock 53°02'S, 73°19'E

Norvegia Point 54°27'S, 3°21'E

A point 2 mi south of Cape Circumcision on the west side of Bouvetøya. First roughly charted from the *Valdivia* in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named by Horntvedt after his expedition ship, the *Norvegia*.

Norvegia Rock 54°24'S, 3°25'E

A submerged rock with less than 2 m of water over it, lying off the N coast of Bouvetøya, approximately 0.5 mi ENE of Cape Valdivia. The *Norvegia*, the ship of the Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt, struck a rock here on December 3, 1927. Named by the expedition after the *Norvegia*. Not: Norvegiabåen.

Norway Bight 60°37'S, 45°49'W

Bay 4 mi wide indenting the S coast of Coronation Island between Meier Point and Mansfield Point, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart by Petter Sørllle, Norwegian whaling captain who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Norway Fjord.

Norway Fjord: see Norway Bight 60°37'S, 45°49'W

Norway Glacier 86°30'S, 164°00'W

A tributary glacier about 10 mi long, descending the polar plateau just W of Mount Prestrud, and flowing NE to enter Amundsen Glacier between Mount Bjaaland and Mount Hassel, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with the many features named in this area for members of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12.

Norway Rocks 76°10'S, 168°20'E

A reef of rocks, the charted position of which is doubtful, reported to extend about 4 mi southward from Bernacchi Head, Franklin Island, in the Ross Sea. Discovered in 1841 by Ross. Named by C.E. Borchgrevink, a native of Norway, leader of the BrAE, 1898–1900.

Norwegian Rock 53°02'S, 73°19'E

A sunken rock outside the entrance to West Bay, about 1.2 mi SE of West Cape, off the W side of Heard Island. The name *Norwegian Rock* appears in a supplement to the 1930 British Admiralty *Antarctic Pilot* and probably reflects the work of Norwegian whalers in the vicinity in that general period. The form *Norwegian Rock* was recommended by ANCA in 1954. Not: *Norwegian Rock*.

Norwood Scarp 68°50'S, 65°23'W

A well-defined escarpment, 11 mi long and rising to 1,525 m, forming part of the E flank of Weyerhaeuser Glacier in eastern Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940 and by FIDS, Aug. 14, 1947. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Richard Norwood (1590–1675), English mathematician who expounded the advantages of great-circle sailing and who, in 1635, measured an arc of meridian in order to improve the practice of navigation.

Nøst Island 67°37'S, 62°41'E

Island less than 0.5 mi long, lying 2 mi WSW of Evans Island in the S part of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers

Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

A pyramidal peak (c. 600 m) on the N shore of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. The name "Punta Alberto Obrecht" after Alberto Obrecht, former Director of the Chilean Astronomical Observatory and a member of the Comisión Antártica Chilena of 1906, was applied to this feature on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1947. An amended form of the original name has been approved. Not: Punta Alberto Obrecht, Punta Perito Moreno.

O'Brien Bay 66°18'S, 110°32'E

Bay lying between Bailey and Mitchell Peninsulas on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump and Operation Windmill in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Clement E. O'Brien, USN, communications officer with USN Operation Windmill which established astronomical control stations in the Windmill Islands in 1948. Not: Bukhta Lagernaya.

O'Brien Island 61°30'S, 55°58'W

Small rocky island which rises to 540 m, lying 2 mi SW of Aspland Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: O'Brien's Island.

O'Brien Islet: see Pidgeon Island 66°19'S, 110°27'E

O'Brien Peak 85°28'S, 156°42'W

A rock peak, 670 m, standing 3 mi W of the N extremity of Medina Peaks, along the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd for John S. O'Brien, surveyor with that party.

O'Brien's Island: see O'Brien Island 61°30'S, 55°58'W

Obruchev, Mount 68°54'S, 154°10'E

A mountain 15 mi ESE of Scar Bluffs, near the base of Mawson Peninsula. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and named for Soviet geologist V.A. Obruchev.

Obruchev Hills 66°35'S, 99°46'E

A group of rounded hills on the coast between Denman Glacier and Scott Glacier. The hills were plotted by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) as a great rock face. They were plotted in greater detail from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and later by the Soviet expedition (1956). Named by the latter for Vladimir A. Obruchev, Soviet geologist (1863–1956).

Observation Bluff 60°43'S, 45°36'W

The eastern summit, 110 m, of the ice-free ridge which forms the N side of Paal Harbor in Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The area was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. The bluff was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because it marks the position from which daily sea ice observations were made.

Observation Hill 77°51'S, 166°40'E

Conical hill, 230 m, surmounting Cape Armitage at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and so named because it forms an excellent lookout station.

Observation Island 67°01'S, 50°24'E

Small irregular island lying just W of the mouth of Beaver Glacier in the E part of Amundsen Bay. Visited in 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and so named because the island was occupied as a magnetic and astronomical observation station.

Observatorio, Isla: see Gamma Island 64°20'S, 63°00'W

O'Cain Point 62°16'S, 58°53'W

Point lying 3 mi NW of Duthoit Point on the E side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name O'Cain's Island, after the American sealing vessel *O'Cain* (Capt. Jonathan Winship) from Boston, MA, was applied by the Stonington sealers in 1820–21 to Nelson Island, but this name did not become established. O'Cain Point was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve the American name in the area.

O'Cain's Island: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Ocaso, Fiord: see Sunset Fjord 54°03'S, 37°27'W

Oceana Insel: see Oceana Nunatak 65°08'S, 59°48'W

Oceana Nunatak 65°08'S, 59°48'W

One of the Seal Nunataks, lying at the NW corner of Robertson Island, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen in December 1893, and named after the Oceana Co. of Hamburg, a sponsor of the expedition. Not: Oceana Insel.

Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

Deeply indented bay on the N coast of South Georgia which is entered 1.5 mi WNW of Tijuca point. The names New Fortune Bay and Neufortuna Bay, probably for the *Fortuna*, Norwegian-Argentine whaling vessel which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia in 1904–05, were used for this feature in 1922 by Filchner, following the GerAE, 1911–12. Following a survey of the island in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the feature is known to whalers and sealers as Ocean Harbor, a name derived from the Ocean Whaling Co. which at one time had a station there. The name Ocean Harbor is approved for this feature on the basis of local usage, and also to avoid confusion of the name New Fortuna Bay with Fortuna Bay, only 22 mi to the northwest. Not: Bahía Neuva Fortuna, Neufortuna Bay, New Fortuna Bay, New Fortune Bay.

Oceanite, Mount 58°29'S, 26°15'W

A conspicuous ice-covered mountain (probably an extinct volcano) rising to 915 m in the extreme SE corner of Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the oceanite lavas present in this area, which occur nowhere else in the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Monte Allen.

Ochre, Mount 78°14'S, 166°33'E

A volcanic crater, partly eroded away, lying 3 mi E of Mount Aurora on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because reddish-brown scoria covers much of the upper slopes.

Ochs Glacier 76°30'S, 145°35'W

Glacier flowing to the head of Block Bay between Mount Iphigene and Mount Avers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named for Adolph S.

Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*, a patron of the expedition. Not: Adolph Ochs Glacier.

Ocoa Point 62°37'S, 61°09'W

A steep headland backed by raised beach terraces at the head of New Plymouth, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature is named "Punta Ocoa" in a report by P.J. Hernández P. and V. Azcárate M., 1971, following geological work by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition. Presumably named for a member of the expedition.

O'Connell Nunatak 84°43'S, 65°08'W

A peaked rock nunatak, 1,210 m, standing 6 mi SSE of Mount Murch in southern Anderson Hills, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard V. O'Connell, seismologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

O'Connor Island 66°25'S, 110°28'E

Rocky island, 1 mi long, between Holl and Ford Islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Joseph (Jerry) J. O'Connor, who served as air crewman with the eastern task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947–48 season. Not: Ostrov O'Konnor.

O'Connor Nunataks 76°26'S, 143°25'W

Group of rock exposures rising above the ice near the head of Balchen Glacier, 5 mi NE of Griffith Nunataks in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in aerial flights over this area in 1940, and named for Raymond O'Connor, a member of the West Base of the USAS (1939–41).

O'Connor Peak 54°16'S, 36°19'W

Peak, 675 m, standing W of Long Point on Barff Peninsula, South Georgia. Charted by a Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28, and named Mount Bryde. Recharted by DI in 1929 and named after Midshipman W.P. O'Connor, RNR, who assisted with the survey. Not: Mount Bryde.

O'Connors Rock 62°05'S, 58°24'W

Rock 0.1 mi SW of Stenhouse Bluff, King George Island, lying in Visca Anchorage in the N part of Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name "O'Connor's Rock" was first used for this feature on a British chart and is probably after Midshipman W.P. O'Connor, RNR, who assisted in a sketch survey of Visca Anchorage in the *Discovery* in 1927.

Odbert Island 66°22'S, 110°33'E

Rocky island, 1.5 mi long, between Ardery Island and Robinson Ridge in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Jack A. Odbert, USN, assistant aerological officer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Odde Nunatak 72°02'S, 10°43'E

The northernmost of a small chain of nunataks at the E side of Glopeflya Plain, close S of the E part of the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for

Odde Gjeruldsen, scientific assistant with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Oddesteinen.

Oddesteinen: see Odde Nunatak 72°02'S, 10°43'E

Odell Glacier 76°44'S, 159°55'E

A glacier draining NE between Allan Hills and Coombs Hills into the upper Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Prof. N.E. Odell, formerly of Otago University, New Zealand.

Oden Rock: see Ko-iwa Rock 68°42'S, 40°33'E

Odin, Mount 66°26'S, 64°03'W

A saddle-top mountain consisting of two ice-covered peaks, 1,465 m, situated close SW of Frigga Peak on the divide between Anderson and Sleipnir Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. During 1947 the peak was photographed from the air by the RARE and charted from the ground by the FIDS. Named by the FIDS after the Norse god Odin, the mythological husband of Frigga.

Odin, Mount 77°35'S, 161°39'E

The most prominent, though not the highest peak in the Asgard Range, rising over 2,000 m just S of Lake Vanda in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for one of the Norse gods.

Odin Glacier 77°35'S, 161°36'E

A small glacier that drains the W slopes of Mount Odin in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with Mount Odin.

Odinokaya Nunatak 71°32'S, 6°10'E

A small, isolated nunatak about 15 mi NW of the Jaren Crags, Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Gora Odinokaya (solitary hill).

Odin Valley 77°36'S, 161°43'E

An ice free valley immediately E of Mount Odin in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with Mount Odin.

Odishaw, Mount 84°42'S, 174°54'E

A high, prominent mountain, 3,965 m, forming a distinctive landmark 9 mi SSW of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Base-laying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by the latter for Hugh Odishaw, Executive Secretary of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Odom Bay: see Odom Inlet 71°30'S, 61°20'W

Odom Inlet 71°30'S, 61°20'W

Ice-filled inlet 9 mi long, between Cape Howard and Cape MacDonald along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast from East Base both by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Howard Odom, radio operator at the East Base. Not: Odom Bay.

O'Donnell Peak 72°24'S, 166°01'E

A peak on the polar plateau, situated 5 mi W of Joice Icefall of the Millen Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Frank B. O'Donnell, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1962.

Oehlschlager Bluff 75°03'S, 136°42'W

A steep rock bluff overlooking Hull Glacier from the north. It marks the SW extremity of Erickson Bluffs and McDonald Heights in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Oehlschlager, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Oeschger Bluff 76°24'S, 111°48'W

A flat-topped snow and rock bluff that projects from the southeast part of Mount Takahe in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photography, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Hans Oeschger (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Oeste, Acantilado: see Stench Point 56°18'S, 27°36'W

Oeste, Arrecife: see West Reef 61°05'S, 55°36'W

Oeste, Saco: see Cumberland West Bay 54°14'S, 36°35'W

Office Boys, The 55°01'S, 34°39'W

Group of rocks at the NE end of the Clerke Rocks, lying some 40 mi ESE of the SE end of South Georgia. Clerke Rocks were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. The Office Boys were charted and probably named by DI personnel who made surveys in the South Georgia area in the period 1926–30. Not: Los Mandaderos.

Office Girls, The 72°20'S, 160°01'E

Two prominent rock nunataks along an ice cliff, situated 7 mi SW of Welcome Mountain in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN to express appreciation for the dedicated support provided to Antarctic programs by home-based personnel. Not: Bray Nunatak.

Offset Ridge 71°41'S, 68°32'W

A ridge extending W from Triton Point between Venus Glacier and Neptune Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The ridge is kinked in the middle and is effectively formed of two ridges offset from one another; thus, the descriptive name applied by UK-APC.

Ogden Heights 73°58'S, 161°40'E

Flattish, mainly ice-covered heights, about 7 mi long, forming a part of the S wall of upper Priestley Glacier to the SE of Tantalus Peak, Victoria Land. The heights are near where the southern party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, was landed. Named by them for Lt. John H. Ogden, USN, pilot who airlifted the party to this point, flew in their resupply, and later flew the party back to base at the end of the season.

Ōgi Beach 69°08'S, 39°26'E

A beach at the head of the cove in southern Rumpa Island, in the eastern part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by the JARE. The name Ōgi-hama (Oogi Hama), meaning “fan beach,” was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Oogi Hama.

O’Gorman Rocks 68°34’S, 77°57’E

Two small insular rocks lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 0.5 mi S of Trigwell Island. The rocks were plotted from ANARE air photos of 1957 and 1958. Named by ANCA for M. O’Gorman, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959.

O’Hara Glacier 70°49’S, 166°40’E

A glacier just W of Ackroyd Point, flowing NW into the S side of Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Norbert W. O’Hara, a member of the USARP party which conducted studies of the Ross Ice Shelf, 1965–66.

O’Higgins, Tierra de: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30’S, 65°00’W

Ohio Range 84°45’S, 114°00’W

A range about 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, extending WSW-ESE from Eldridge Peak to Mirsky Ledge. The range forms the NE end of the Horlick Mountains and consists primarily of a large snow-topped plateau with steep northern cliffs and several flat-topped ridges and mountains. The highest point, 2,990 m, is the summit of Mount Schopf. The range was surveyed in 1958–59 by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse, and was investigated in 1960–61 and 1961–62 by geologists of the Institute of Polar Studies of Ohio State University, for which the range is named.

Ohlin Island 63°30’S, 60°07’W

Island lying 6 mi W of the N end of Tower Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld for Axel Ohlin, zoologist with the expedition. Not: Bailys Island.

Ohridsky, Mount 69°31’S, 71°30’W

An ice-covered mountain rising to c. 1,500 m, 5 mi S of Mount Braun, in the S part of Sofia Mountains, Alexander Island. The name results from geological work in the area in February 1988 by a field party composed of members of BAS and the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. Named after Kliment Ohridsky (Okhridsky), Bulgarian scholar, whose name is officially associated with the University of Sofia.

Ō-ike, Lake 69°01’S, 39°34’E

A lake just SE of Shōwa Flat in the E extremity of Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Ō-ike (big pond) because it is the largest lake on the island.

Ojakangas, Mount 77°36’S, 86°15’W

An elongated mountain rising to c. 2,450 m, 2 mi NW of Mount Washburn in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982 after Richard Ojakangas, Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota, Duluth, a member of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

O’Kane Canyon 74°19’S, 162°30’E

A steep-walled canyon at the head of O’Kane Glacier, indenting the E side of Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for H.D. O’Kane, photographer at Scott Base, 1961–62. O’Kane had made several reconnaissance flights to provide aerial photographs of the area.

O'Kane Glacier 74°26'S, 163°06'E

A steep glacier, 15 mi long, draining the E wall of Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point and flowing SE to its terminus opposite the mouths of the Priestley and Corner Glaciers at the N extremity of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in association with O'Kane Canyon, located at the head of the glacier.

O'Keefe Hill 70°20'S, 64°24'E

An isolated ice-covered hill, located 1.5 mi S of Baldwin Nunatak and 8 mi SSW of Mount Starlight in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos, 1965. Named by ANCA for J. O'Keefe, cook at Mawson Station, 1964.

O'Konnor, Ostrov: see O'Connor Island 66°25'S, 110°28'E

Okskaya Nunatak 71°58'S, 13°47'E

Elongated nunatak, 2,295 m, at the N end of Rimekalvane Nunataks in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named presumably after the river Oka.

Oku-hyōga Rock 70°06'S, 39°01'E

A rock which is the farthest south bare rock exposed along the E side of Shirase Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE 1957–62, and named Oku-hyōga-iwa (inner glacier rock) because of its position.

Oku-iwa Glacier 68°42'S, 40°46'E

Glacier flowing to the sea just W of Oku-iwa Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named after nearby Oku-iwa Rock.

Oku-iwa Rock 68°42'S, 40°50'E

A substantial rock exposure just E of Oku-iwa Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Oku-iwa (interior rock). The name presumably suggests the interior position of the rock with respect to the minor recession of the coast along which the rock is located. Not: Pinboko Rock.

Okuma Bay 77°50'S, 158°20'W

A bay indenting the front of Ross Ice Shelf at its juncture with Edward VII Peninsula. It was discovered by the BrNAE under Scott in 1902. Named by the Japanese Antarctic Expedition under Lt. Nobu Shirase (1911–12) after Count Shigenobu Okuma (1838–1922), Premier of Japan. Not: Hal Flood Bay.

Olaf Bjaaland, Mount: see Bjaaland, Mount 86°33'S, 164°14'W

Olaf Prydz Buk: see Prydz Bay 69°00'S, 75°00'E

Olander Nunatak 74°25'S, 72°07'W

One of several somewhat scattered nunataks which rise above the ice of eastern Ellsworth Land, lying 5 mi E of Tollefson Nunatak and 27 mi NNW of Sky-Hi Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for R.E. Olander, electronics technician at Eights Station in 1963.

Olav Peak 54°25'S, 3°25'E

A snow-covered peak (780 m) which stands 1.5 mi south of Cape Valdivia and surmounts the north-central part of Bouvetøya. The

recommended name was applied in December 1927 by the *Norvegia* expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Although the name "Kaiser Wilhelm Pik" appears on the chart of the German *Valdivia* expedition of 1898 as applying to this peak, the accompanying expedition report indicates that name is intended for the entire summit area of the island, not this single peak. Not: Kaiser Wilhelm Pik, Olavtoppen.

Olav Rocks 54°03'S, 37°07'W

Small group of rocks lying 0.6 mi ESE of Cape Crewe off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel during the period 1927–30, and so named because the rocks serve as a guide to vessels entering Prince Olav Harbor. The incorrect spelling, "Prince Olaf Rocks," appearing on the charts by DI personnel has been corrected. A shortened form of the original name is approved. Not: Prince Olaf Rocks.

Olavtoppen: see Olav Peak 54°25'S, 3°25'E

Old Ben Mountain: see Big Ben 53°06'S, 73°31'E

Oldenburg, Mount 82°04'S, 87°55'W

A partly snow-covered peak 0.5 mi E of Mount Helms in the E part of Martin Hills. The peak was sketched by J. Campbell Craddock in January 1963. Named by US-ACAN for Margaret Oldenburg, who has been interested in polar exploration and research for a number of years, and who is well known to polar workers because of her gifts of books, photographs and other materials to isolated IGY and Weather Bureau stations. Application of the name was suggested by a number of persons including Edward C. Thiel who, with J. Campbell Craddock, conducted an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian near this feature in 1959–60.

Oldfield, Mount 66°50'S, 50°38'E

A coastal mountain at the E side of Amundsen Bay, standing close W of Mount Hardy in the Tula Mountains. Photographed and mapped by ANARE in 1956. Visited and positioned by G.A. Knuckey of ANARE in November 1958. Named by ANCA for R.E.T. Oldfield, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1958.

Oldham Island 67°32'S, 61°42'E

An island in the E part of the Stanton Group, off Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Andøya (duck island). Renamed by ANCA for Hugh Oldham, biologist and magnetician at Mawson Station in 1955. Not: Andøya.

Old Man, The 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Point lying between Squire and Sheep Points in Cook Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Old Mans Head 72°22'S, 60°45'W

Dark headland marking the S side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the headland was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. This descriptive name was given by the FIDS.

Oldroyd Island 68°32'S, 77°54'E

A small island 0.2 mi NW of Magnetic Island, lying off the Vestfold Hills in the E part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen

Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named by ANCA for K.C. Oldroyd, weather observer at Davis Station in 1960.

Olds Peak 84°40'S, 174°41'W

A peak (1,480 m) standing 6 mi NE of Mount Kenney in the S part of Longhorn Spurs, Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Corwin A. Olds, USN, who participated in Antarctic Support Activity during USN OpDFrz 1964.

O'Leary Peak 84°27'S, 179°14'W

A partly snow-covered peak (1,040 m), the northernmost summit along the E wall of Erickson Glacier, where the latter enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Paul V. O'Leary, builder, USNR, a member of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who lost his life by accidental poisoning on Nov. 28, 1959.

O'Leary Ridges 70°58'S, 67°19'E

Three partly snow-covered ridges extending in a line NW-SE for about 5 mi, situated 20 mi SE of Mount Bunt in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for R.A. O'Leary, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1964.

Ole Engelstad, Mount: see Engelstad, Mount 85°29'S, 167°24'W

Olentangy Glacier 86°00'S, 127°20'W

A glacier draining that portion of the Wisconsin Plateau of the Horlick Mountains that stands ENE of Sisco Mesa, flowing S to merge into McCarthy Glacier and the larger Reedy Glacier to the SW of Mount McNaughton. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65. The Olentangy River flows through the University campus.

Oliphant Islands 60°45'S, 45°36'W

Group of small ice-free islands and rocks lying S of Gourlay Peninsula, the SE extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Dove Channel extends through this group in a general E-W direction. The group was roughly charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sjørille, Norwegian whaling captain, and again in 1933 by DI personnel. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named by them for Prof. Marcus L.E. Oliphant, then professor of physics, Birmingham University; later director of the Research School of Physical Sciences, Australian National University, who gave assistance to the FIDS in obtaining equipment.

Oliver, Mount 84°56'S, 173°44'W

A peak over 3,800 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Campbell in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58) and named by him for Norman Oliver, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, who was Antarctic Project Leader for aurora operations, 1957–60.

Oliver Glacier 82°34'S, 163°45'E

Glacier draining the area west and south of Mount Christchurch and entering Lowery Glacier just N of the Taylor Hills. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Oliver, USARP glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1961–62.

Oliver Island 69°19'S, 68°37'W

The largest of the Mica Islands, lying outside the entrance to West Bay and 6 mi NE of Cape Jeremy in S Marguerite Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for David L. Oliver, CS1, USN, cook, Palmer Station, winter party 1972.

Oliver Nunatak 84°05'S, 66°08'W

One of the Rambo Nunataks, lying 2 mi S of Sowle Nunatak on the W side of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas H. Oliver, electronics technician at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Oliver Peak 77°37'S, 161°03'E

A prominent peak (2,410 m) located 4 mi NNW of Round Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Leon Oliver of New Zealand, who participated in the international Dry Valley Drilling Project as chief driller (1973–74) and drilling superintendent (1974–75).

Olivine Point 60°40'S, 45°29'W

The southern end of the low-lying peninsula which forms the E limit of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49, and so named by them because the mineral olivine occurs in the igneous dikes intersecting the peninsula just N of the point.

Ollivant Point 57°46'S, 26°31'W

The westernmost point of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Captain Martin S. Ollivant, RN, Captain of HMS *Protector* at the time of her survey of the island in 1964.

Olliver Peak 84°34'S, 173°33'W

A rock peak (630 m) along the edge of Ross Ice Shelf. It stands at the E side of the mouth of Barrett Glacier and is the northwesternmost summit in Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. George R. Olliver, USN, who was injured in the crash of an Otter aircraft on Dec. 22, 1955, following a take-off from near Cape Bird.

Olsen, Mount 53°01'S, 73°20'E

A snow-covered peak (635 m) standing 0.2 mi E of Hayter Peak on Laurens Peninsula, in the NW part of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was surveyed in 1948 by ANARE, who named it for Bjarne Olsen, first mate on the whale catcher *Kidalkey* which visited the island in January 1929.

Olsen Crags 86°12'S, 160°48'W

Rugged crags surmounting a small but conspicuous mountain block that projects into the E side of Amundsen Glacier just N of Epler Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Karinius Olsen, cook on the *Fram*, the ship of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount K. Olsen," a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount K. Olsen.

Olsen Névé: see Olson Névé 82°07'S, 158°00'E

Olsen Peak 77°32'S, 86°29'W

Peak, 2,140 m, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Wyatt Earp near the N end of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Hartveg Olsen, captain of Ellsworth's expedition ship *Wyatt Earp* in 1935–36.

Olsen Rock 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Rock lying 0.5 mi SE of Cape Paryadin, off the W end of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1926–27. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Søren Olsen, gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Co. at Leith Harbor, 1926–30, 1933–39 and 1945–53.

Olsen Valley 54°12'S, 36°41'W

Valley extending from Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay to Carlita Bay in Cumberland West Bay, on the N side of South Georgia. The feature was known to early whalers and sealers at South Georgia. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Nils E. Olsen, Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1950–56.

Olsen Glacier 72°49'S, 166°41'E

A tributary glacier descending westward from Malta Plateau to enter Seafarer Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard D. Olson of the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation, who participated in research administration activities at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Olsen Island 77°14'S, 153°17'W

The largest and northernmost of the ice-covered White Islands, in southern Sulzberger Bay. The feature is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and is indicated as “low ice cliffs” that rise above the ice shelf in this part of the bay. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named for Michael L. Olson, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, winter party 1968, and a member of the Plateau Station summer party, 1968–69.

Olsen Névé 82°07'S, 158°00'E

A névé on the NW side of Cobham Range which nourishes the Lucy and Prince Philip Glaciers, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65). Named for Lt. Dennis A. Olson, USN, who flew the *New Zealand* party to the névé and supported it during the summer season. The feature is incorrectly identified as “Olsen Névé” on some maps of the late 1960's. Not: Olsen Névé.

Olsen Nunatak 74°55'S, 162°28'E

A bare rock nunatak lying at the S side of the terminus of Reeves Glacier, 4 mi N of the summit of Mount Gerlache, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for James J. Olson, geophysicist with the USARP Ross Ice Shelf party in the 1961–62 season.

Olsen Peaks 79°16'S, 160°05'E

Two close-lying peaks, the higher 1,335 m, standing 4 mi W of Cape Lankester on the N side of Bertoglio Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Gary D. Olson, a member of the U.S.

Army aviation support unit for Topo North and Topo South (1961–62) which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Olstad Glacier 68°50'S, 90°41'W

A heavily crevassed glacier descending to the west coast of Peter I Island about 2 mi south of Tofte Glacier. Peter I Island was circumnavigated by the Norwegian whale catcher *Odd I* in January 1927 and was explored from the *Norvegia* in February 1929. The glacier is named for Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist who, transported by various whaling ships, conducted research in South Georgia, South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago in 1927–28.

Olstad Peak 54°29'S, 37°05'W

Peak, 650 m, surmounting Annenkov Island off the S coast of South Georgia. First observed in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist, member of the Norwegian expedition under Hornvedt, 1927–28, and chief scientist of the Norwegian expedition under Nils Larsen, 1928–29.

Oluf Rocks 63°41'S, 60°10'W

Small group of rocks lying 3.5 mi E of Cape Neumayer, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the Danish freighter *Oluf-Sven* (Capt. J.C. Ryge) which transported the FIDASE to Deception Island in 1955 and 1956, and was used during the two summer seasons as a mobile base for operations by ground survey parties.

Olympus, Mount 80°13'S, 156°46'E

A rectangular, flat, ice-covered mountain over 2,400 m, standing 5 mi E of Mount Henderson in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN, in association with nearby Byrd Glacier, after the *Mount Olympus*, flagship of USN OpHj, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd.

Olympus Range 77°29'S, 161°30'E

A primarily ice-free mountain range of Victoria Land with peaks over 2,000 m, between Victoria and McKelvey Valleys on the north and Wright Valley on the south. Mapped by the VUWAE, 1958–59, and named for the mythological home of the Greek gods. Peaks in the range are named for figures in Greek mythology.

Omega, Cape 68°34'S, 40°59'E

A prominent rock cape between Omega Glacier and Daruma Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

Omega Glacier 68°37'S, 41°01'E

A glacier flowing to the coast just S of Cape Omega in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

Omega Island 64°20'S, 62°56'W

Island 2 mi long, which lies immediately S of Eta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the SE part of the Melchior Islands, is part of what was called “Ile Melchior” by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but the name Melchior now applies for the whole island group. Omega Island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name Omega, derived from the last letter of the Greek alphabet, appears

to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Sobral, Lystad Island.

Omega Nunatak 81°55'S, 29°12'W

Isolated, flat-topped nunatak 21 mi SSW of the Whichaway Nunataks. First mapped in 1957–58 by the CTAE and so named because it was the last rock outcrop seen, until Victoria Land was reached, on the transpolar route of the CTAE in 1957–58.

Omega Peak 72°09'S, 166°03'E

A peak 1 mi NE of Le Couteur Peak, in the Millen Range. So named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because this was the last major peak climbed by the party, Jan. 2, 1963.

Omicron Islands 64°21'S, 62°55'W

Group of small islands and rocks which lie close SE of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islas Capitán Turrado, Islas Silveyra.

Ommaney Glacier: see Ommanney Glacier 71°32'S, 169°29'E

Ommanney Bay 60°33'S, 45°32'W

Bay 2 mi wide between Prong Point and Foul Point on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Francis D. Ommanney, zoologist on the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Ommanney Glacier 71°32'S, 169°29'E

Valley glacier, 20 mi long, meandering northward in the Admiralty Mountains to discharge into Relay Bay, on the W side of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, who had served in the Arctic Expedition of 1850. Not: Ommaney Glacier.

Ommundsen Island 66°20'S, 110°22'E

An island just W of Midgley Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Audon Ommundsen, transport specialist at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Omond, Mount: see Susini, Mount 60°43'S, 44°48'W

Ondina, Puerto: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Ondina Sur, Puerto: see Undine South Harbor 54°31'S, 36°33'W

Ondori Island 69°00'S, 39°32'E

A small island lying 1 mi N of Ongul Island and 0.8 mi W of Nesoya in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Ondori-jima" (rooster island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with nearby Mendori Island.

O'Neal Ridge 72°48'S, 168°45'E

A high ridge trending NE-SW, bounded by Ingham Glacier and Humphries Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Russell D. O'Neal, member of the

National Science Board, 1972–77. As part of his official duties in support of the U.S. science program, he visited several sites in Antarctica in 1975.

One Day Islet: see Hedgehog Island 72°12'S, 170°00'E

O'Neil, Mount 85°40'S, 136°20'W

Mountain, 2,090 m, just NE of Mount Ratliff at the N side of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Robert J. O'Neil, utilitiesman with the Byrd Station winter party in 1961.

O'Neill Nunataks 79°01'S, 85°00'W

A small, linear group of nunataks that mark the S end of Bastien Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota geological parties to the Ellsworth Mountains for Jerry O'Neill, aerographer with these parties in 1963–64 and 1964–65.

O'Neill Peak 74°05'S, 77°14'W

The highest point (c. 850 m) of FitzGerald Bluffs (q.v.), on the English Coast, Ellsworth Land. Following geological work in the area by a USGS field party in Dec. 1984, named by US-ACAN after John M. O'Neill, USGS geologist, a member of the field party.

O'Neill Point 64°49'S, 63°06'W

The N point of Lautaro Island, lying 1.5 mi WSW of Lemaire Island in Gerlache Strait. Named by UK-APC in 1977 for Vincent Michael O'Neill, FIDS radio operator and mechanic at Danco Island, 1957–58, and Deception Island, 1958–59. Not: Punta Independencia.

Onezhskiye Nunataks 71°35'S, 7°03'E

A small group of nunataks, the largest being Storkvarvsteinen Peak, situated 9 mi NNE of Slettefjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961; the name is an adjective derived from Onega, a river in the Soviet Union.

Ongley Island 62°26'S, 59°54'W

Small island lying 2.5 mi W of Dee Island, close off the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, but the name appears to have been first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey.

Ongulgalten Island 69°04'S, 39°36'E

The northernmost of three aligned islands lying 1 mi SE of the Te Islands, at the S end of the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ongulgalten (the fishhook boar) in association with nearby Ongul Island.

Ongul Island 69°01'S, 39°32'E

An island 1.5 mi long, which is the largest feature in the Flatvaer Islands lying just within the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They believed this island to be connected to East Ongul Island (q.v.) and applied the name "Ongul" (fishhook), which is suggestive of the outline of the two islands taken together. In 1957, the JARE found East Ongul Island to be a separate entity, but the name Ongul Island is retained for this largest island in the group. Not: West Ongul Island.

Ongul Islands: see Flatvaer Islands 69°01'S, 39°33'E

Ongulkalven Island 69°01'S, 39°27'E

An island lying 1 mi W of Ongul Island in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ongulkalven (the fishhook calf).

Ongulöy: see Partizan Island 68°31'S, 78°10'E

Ongul Sound 69°02'S, 39°38'E

A sound, 2 mi wide, between the E shore of Lützw-Holm Bay and the Flatvaer Islands in which Ongul Island is the principal feature. Mapped by cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for its association with Ongul Island. Not: Ongul Strait.

Ongul Strait: see Ongul Sound 69°02'S, 39°38'E

Ong Valley 83°14'S, 157°37'E

A mainly ice-free valley 5 mi long, just W of Kreiling Mesa in the Miller Range. Named by US-ACAN for John S. Ong, USARP traverse engineer on the South Pole Traverse (1962–63).

Onley Hill 67°43'S, 63°02'E

A bare rock hill, 840 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Henderson in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sørkollen (the south knoll). Renamed by ANCA for L. Onley, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959. Not: Sørkollen.

Onlooker Nunatak 71°54'S, 162°22'E

An isolated nunatak which protrudes prominently above the ice of the Rennick Glacier just SE of Morozumi Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64. The name is suggestive of the aspect of the feature.

Onnum Ridge 80°07'S, 156°25'E

A mountain spur that descends NE to McCraw Glacier, 3 mi S of Derrick Peak in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.), geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Onnum is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Onyx River 77°32'S, 161°45'E

A meltwater stream which flows westward through the Wright Valley from Wright Lower Glacier to Lake Vanda. Mapped and named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Oogi Hama: see Ōgi Beach 69°08'S, 39°26'E

Oom Bay 67°26'S, 60°44'E

A well-defined bay, 2 mi wide, indenting the coast between Cape Bruce and Campbell Head. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Lt. K.E. Oom, RAN, cartographer with the expedition. Not: Uksvika.

Oom Island 67°24'S, 60°39'E

Small island 0.5 mi NE of Campbell Head, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Uksøy. Renamed by ANCA for Lt. K.E. Oom, RAN, a member of the BANZARE, 1929–31. Not: Uksøy.

Oona, Mount 83°09'S, 162°36'E

A mountain, 2,170 m, at the N end of the ridge between Helm Glacier and Lowery Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Henn Oona, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1964.

Oona Cliff 72°27'S, 160°09'E

A north-facing rock and ice cliff, about 4 mi long, situated just NW of Mount Walton in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Hain Oona, ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Opornyy Point 69°48'S, 13°00'E

An ice point along the W side of Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 15 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Opornyy (support point) because the ice shelf at this point rests on the ocean floor.

Oppegaard Spur 84°29'S, 177°22'W

A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, extending NW from the SW portion of Mount Speed, standing just E of Kosco Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Richard D. Oppegaard, Seaman Apprentice, USN, a member of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who lost his life in a shipboard accident, Nov. 8, 1957.

Oppkuven Peak 72°37'S, 0°24'E

A peak 2 mi N of Gavlen Ridge in the Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Oppkuven (the ascent peak).

Óptimo, Cabo: see Best, Cape 54°05'S, 36°49'W

Orcadás del Sur, Islas: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Orca Peak 54°16'S, 36°32'W

Peak, 395 m, standing W of Grytviken on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Oread Spur 72°35'S, 168°53'E

A rock spur on the S side of Tucker Glacier, 10 mi W of Crater Cirque, on which a survey station was placed at a height of 1,185 m by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. They named it Oread (mountain nymph), which is derived from Greek mythology.

Orejas Blancas: see Shewry Peak 64°45'S, 63°38'W

Orejas de Burro, Islas: see Asses Ears 62°19'S, 59°45'W

Orejas de Burro, Picos: see Burro Peaks 62°26'S, 59°47'W

Orejas Negras: see Gateway Ridge 64°43'S, 63°33'W

Orel Ice Fringe 64°46'S, 62°36'W

A strip of coastal ice bordering the S side of Errera Channel between Beneden Head and Porro Bluff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Eduard von Orel (1877–1941), Austrian surveyor who in 1905

designed the first stereoautograph for plotting maps directly from horizontal photographs.

Orella, Islas: see Vize Islands 65°40'S, 65°37'W

Orestes, Mount 77°28'S, 161°55'E

Prominent peak, over 1,600 m, just E of Bull Pass in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Orestes Valley 77°28'S, 161°55'E

A small ice-free valley at the N side of Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1964 for its association with Mount Orestes by American geologist Parker E. Calkin.

Orford Cliff 66°55'S, 66°29'W

A coastal cliff of Graham Land, overlooking the E side of Lallemand Fjord just E of Andresen Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956. Named for Michael J.H. Orford, FIDS assistant surveyor at Detaille Island in 1956, a member of the party which found a route from Detaille Island to Avery Plateau, via Orford Cliff and Murphy Glacier.

Organ Peak 66°56'S, 67°00'W

The northernmost peak of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped in 1960 from surveys by FIDS. The name, which arose locally in 1956, is descriptive; the fluted appearance of this peak resembles the pipes of an organ.

Organ Pipe Cliffs 68°25'S, 149°04'E

A line of coastal cliffs in the form of palisades of columnar dolerite overlooking the sea to the west of Cape Wild. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them because of the similarity of the rock structure to organ pipes. Not: Orgelpipe Klippene.

Organpipe Nunatak 63°59'S, 58°07'W

Nunatak rising to 150 m in the glacier flowing west into Holuschickie Bay, in northwest James Ross Island. Named descriptively following BAS geological work on the island, 1985–86, from the excellent columnar jointing exhibited on the feature.

Organ Pipe Peaks 86°03'S, 150°00'W

A row of aiguille type rock peaks, 7 mi long, standing just N of Mount Harkness and E of Scott Glacier in the Gothic Mountains. Discovered by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, who gave the descriptive name.

Organ Pipes, The 82°37'S, 52°42'W

Notable rock cliffs on the NW side of Jaeger Table, S of Cairn Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). The name is suggested by the appearance of the feature caused by weathering along prominent vertical joints in the gabbro rock. Named by Arthur B. Ford, USGS geologist, leader of the USGS Pensacola Mountains survey party, 1978–79.

Orgelpipe Klippene: see Organ Pipe Cliffs 68°25'S, 149°04'E

Orgullo, Cabo: see Pride, Cape 54°00'S, 37°58'W

Orheim Point 79°23'S, 84°19'W

A rock point at the end of Inferno Ridge in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Olav Orheim,

Norwegian glaciologist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II, 1965–66.

Orion Massif 70°23'S, 66°47'W

A prominent massif, 14 mi long, with a complicated network of peaks, passes, ridges and cirques. Located 4 mi ENE of Scorpio Peaks, between the upper parts of Meiklejohn and Millett Glaciers, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Orion.

Orléans, Canal d': see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orléans Channel: see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orleans Inlet: see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

A strait running NE-SW and separating Trinity Island and Tower Island from Davis Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. Possibly first seen by Nathaniel B. Palmer, captain of the *Hero*, on Nov. 18, 1820. Named and outlined in part by the FrAE, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. Charted in greater detail by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Presumably named for the royal house of Orléans; Louis Philippe (formerly Duc d'Orléans) was King of France at the time of d'Urville's voyage. Not: Canal d'Orléans, Orléans Channel, Orleans Inlet.

Ormay, Mount 70°44'S, 66°42'E

A ridgelike mountain 1 mi S of Mount Butterworth in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for P.I. Ormay, plumber at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Ormehausen Peak 72°01'S, 14°38'E

A peak at the N end of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormehausen (the serpent's head). Not: Gora Bagritskogo.

Ormeryggen 72°04'S, 14°33'E

The three major hills forming the central portion of Linnormen Hills, standing SE of Skavlhø Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormeryggen (the serpent's back). Not: Gory Fersmana.

Ormesporden Hill 72°05'S, 14°19'E

A hill at the SW end of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormesporden (the serpent's tail). Not: Skala Venera-Tri.

Orn, Rocher de l': see Ørnen Rocks 62°01'S, 57°35'W

Orndorff, Mount 84°37'S, 175°26'W

A peak (1,520 m) standing 5 mi S of Nilsen Peak, at the W side of Massam Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Howard J. Orndorff, USN, a member of the winter party at McMurdo Station in 1963.

Orne Harbor 64°37'S, 62°32'W

Cove 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land 2 mi SW of Cape Anna. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898.

The name Orne Harbor was probably in use by Norwegian whalers, because it was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson following his geologic reconnaissance of this area aboard the whaler *Hanka* in 1913.

Orne Islands 64°40'S, 62°40'W

Group of small islands lying close N of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. The name Orne Islands was probably in use by Norwegian whalers, because it was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson following his geological reconnaissance of this area aboard the *Hanka* in 1913.

Ørnen Rocks 62°01'S, 57°35'W

Group of rocks, some of which are above water, 1 mi NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named after the Norwegian whaler *Ørnen* which went aground there about 1908 or 1909. Not: Rocas Horne, Rocher de l'Orn.

Oro, Puerto: see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

Orr Glacier 71°36'S, 162°52'E

A tributary glacier which drains the large cirque between Mounts Moody and Bernstein in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains, and flows W into Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Thomas L. Orr, USA, Asst. Logistics Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1968 and 1969.

Orr Island 77°38'S, 149°36'W

An ice-covered island 5 mi long, lying 3 mi SW of Grinder Island in Marshall Archipelago, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Thomas E. Orr, Supply Officer and Officer-in-Charge of the Para Rescue Team of USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Orr Peak 83°29'S, 157°49'E

A peak in the Miller Range overlooking Marsh Glacier, forming the eastern salient in the bluffs southward of Argo Glacier. Observed in December 1957 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named for H. Orr, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

Ortiz Island 63°18'S, 57°52'W

An island in the Duroch Islands. It lies 0.2 mi south of the eastern end of Largo Island and a like distance from the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula. The name was given by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin (USARP) field party which geologically mapped the Duroch Islands, 1961–62. It honors Marcos Ortiz G., Captain of the Chilean ship *Lientur* which assisted in transporting the party during its study of this area.

Orton Cave 66°23'S, 110°27'E

A cave in the western wall of Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station, for whom it was named by ANCA.

Orton Reef 66°16'S, 110°33'E

A reef with a least depth of 2 ft in the N part of Newcomb Bay, located 0.5 mi N of Molholm Island in the Windmill Islands. Discovered and charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS

Glacier. Named for Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station, who assisted in an ANARE survey of Newcomb Bay in the 1961–62 season.

Orville Coast 75°45'S, 65°30'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying W of Ronne Ice Shelf between Cape Adams and Cape Zumbege. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this coast for Capt. Howard T. Orville, USN, Head of the Naval Aerological Service, who was largely responsible for formulating the RARE meteorological program. The name Orville Coast is considered a more useful reference than "Orville Escarpment," the name originally applied for this area. Not: Orville Escarpment.

Orville Escarpment: see Orville Coast 75°45'S, 65°30'W

Orvinfjella: see Orvin Mountains 72°00'S, 9°00'E

Orvin Mountains 72°00'S, 9°00'E

Major group of mountains extending for about 65 mi between the Wohlthat and Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Anders K. Orvin, Director of the Norsk Polarinstitut (1945–48) and Under-Director after 1948. Not: Orvinfjella.

Orwell Bight 60°43'S, 45°23'W

Body of water lying S of the eastern half of Coronation Island, bounded on the west by Signy Island and on the east by the Robertson Islands, in the South Orkney Islands. The general nature of this bight was first delineated by Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaling captain who mapped this area in 1912–13. It was surveyed by DI personnel in 1933 and by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for the Norwegian transport *Orwell*, the second ship of that name belonging to the Tønseberg Hvalfangeri, which anchored in Borge Bay, Signy Island, on the W side of this bight in the seasons 1925–26 to 1929–30. Not: Fondeadero Ventisquero.

Orwell Glacier 60°43'S, 45°38'W

Small glacier, less than 0.5 mi long, which descends steeply from the S slopes of Snow Hills and terminates in 20 m ice cliffs along the S margin of Elephant Flats in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1927 and named by them for the Norwegian transport *Orwell*, which anchored in Borge Bay, Signy Island, throughout the seasons 1925–26 to 1929–30. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1947.

Orwell Lake 60°43'S, 45°37'W

A small lake in Moraine Valley, lying SE of Orwell Glacier in the E part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The lake has developed with the retreat of Orwell Glacier in recent years. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 in association with the glacier.

Osborne, Mount 78°37'S, 84°47'W

A mountain (2,600 m) on the SW side of Thomas Glacier, 5 mi E of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas M. Osborne, Navy builder, who helped construct and served at the South Pole Station with the winter party, 1957.

Oscar Cove 64°55'S, 62°55'W

A cove next W of Garzón Point in southern Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The cove was named "Caleta Oscar" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, from the fore-name of the second-in-command of the expedition ship *Chiriguano* used in survey of the area.

Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Fairweather and Cape Alexander. Discovered in 1893 by Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it for King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden. Not: King Oscar II Coast, King Oscar II Land, Kong Oskar II Küste, König Oskar II Land, Terre du Roi Oscar.

Oscar Island: see Oscar Point 74°35'S, 164°53'E

Oscar Point 74°35'S, 164°53'E

A small rock point along the N shore of Terra Nova Bay, 1 mi NW of Markham Island, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE, 1898–1900, and named for King Oscar of Norway and Sweden. C.E. Borchgrevink, the leader of this expedition, was a native of Norway. Originally charted by Borchgrevink as an island, the feature is now known to be joined to the coast. Not: Oscar Island.

Oscar Wisting, Mount: see Wisting, Mount 86°27'S, 165°26'W

Osechka Peak 71°31'S, 15°26'E

Small peak, 1,740 m, standing 6 mi S of Vorposten Peak in Lomonosov Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Osechka (misfire mountain).

Osen Cove 69°27'S, 39°40'E

A lake-like cove that indents the N part of Skarvsnes Foreland and opens on Byvågen Bay at the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Osen (the outlet).

O'Shea, Mount 70°15'S, 65°35'E

A mountain 2 mi NNW of Mount Albion in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for A.J. O'Shea, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1964.

O'Shea Peak 70°26'S, 66°31'E

A small peak just S of Mount McCarthy in the eastern part of the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named for J.H. O'Shea, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962 and 1964 and at Macquarie Island in 1966.

Oshiage Beach 69°38'S, 39°27'E

A beach on the NE side of Skallen Hills on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The beach faces an inlet which lies between Skallen Hills and the terminus of Skallen Glacier. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Oshiage-hama" (raised beach) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Osicki Glacier 84°41'S, 170°45'E

A narrow, deeply entrenched glacier just S of Mount Deakin in the Commonwealth Range, flowing W into Beardmore Glacier.

Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth J. Osicki, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Oskeladden Rock 71°18'S, 11°27'E

Rock lying 0.9 mi S of Pål Rock in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Oskeladden.

Osmic Hill 54°19'S, 36°30'W

Conspicuous rounded hill which rises abruptly from the surrounding plain to 305 m, marking the N limit of an undulating ridge of hills on the W side of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their sketch survey in 1951. The name is one in a group in the vicinity of Discovery Point derived from the chemical fixatives used there in biological work by the FIDS.

Osoorno, Bajo: see Pesky Rocks 66°09'S, 65°54'W

Osoorno, Monte: see Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W

Osøya 69°27'S, 39°37'E

Island in the middle of Osen Cove, which indents the N coast of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Osøya (the outlet island) in association with Osen Cove.

Ostenso, Mount 78°18'S, 86°11'W

A mountain (4,180 m) 2 mi S of Mount Giovinetto in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for Ned A. Ostenso, traverse seismologist at Byrd Station (1957) and a member of the party.

Osterrieth Mountains: see Osterrieth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W

Osterrieth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W

Mountain range extending in a NE-SW direction along the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Mme. Ernest Osterrieth, a patron of the expedition. Not: Osterrieth Mountains, Osterleth Mountains.

Osterrleth Mountains: see Osterrieth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W

Östliche Petermann Range 71°26'S, 12°44'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, trending in a N-S direction for 15 mi from Per Spur to Gornyy Inzheneriy Kocks, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, and so named by them for its eastern location in the Petermann Ranges. Not: Austre Petermannkjeda, Khrebet Zavaritskogo.

Östre Shelf-Is: see Ekström Ice Shelf 71°00'S, 8°00'W

Ostry Point 69°55'S, 12°00'E

A projecting point of the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature forms the W side of the entrance to Leningradskiy Bay. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Ostry (angular point).

Osuga Glacier 72°34'S, 166°55'E

A tributary glacier flowing NE to Trafalgar Glacier just E of Mount Burton, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for David T. Osuga, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

O'Sullivan Peak 71°26'S, 62°06'W

Ice-covered peak, 1,765 m, which forms the highest point and is near the S end of a N-S trending ice-covered ridge, standing 11 mi W of the N arm of Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS in December 1940, and was probably seen by the expedition's ground party that explored this coast. First charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS in 1947. Named by the FIDS for T.P. O'Sullivan, a member of the FIDS at the Hope Bay base in 1946–47.

Otago Glacier 82°32'S, 161°10'E

Glacier about 20 mi long draining the NE side of Mount Markham and entering Nimrod Glacier just E of Svaton Peaks. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Otago University, New Zealand.

Otago Spur 84°45'S, 114°10'W

A small spur projecting northward from the Buckeye Table, W of Discovery Ridge, Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–59. The spur was studied by a NZARP geological party, 1983–84, and named after Otago University, the alma mater of Jonathan Aitchison, a member of the field party.

Otdel'naya, Gora: see Gløymdehorten Nunatak 72°07'S, 12°11'E

Otis Mount 75°05'S, 136°13'W

A small rocky summit along the N side of Kirkpatrick Glacier. The feature is 1.5 mi SW of Mount Sinha at the SE margin of Erickson Bluffs in McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Jack Otis, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Otlet Glacier 65°48'S, 64°38'W

Glacier 9 mi long, flowing along the S side of Fontaine Heights to the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. More accurately mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Paul Otlet (1868–1944), Belgian documentalist, co-founder of the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, 1895, and of the Universal Decimal Classification. He was a pioneer of the rational organization of polar information by an international classification scheme.

Otome-no-hana: see Otome Point 68°08'S, 42°36'E

Otome Point 68°08'S, 42°36'E

A point 2 mi SW of Cape Hinode on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Otomenohana" or "Otome-no-hana" (girl's nose) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Otome-no-hana.

Ottehallet Slope 72°12'S, 0°13'W

An ice slope between Straumsvola Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ottehallet (the early-morning slope).

Otterflya: see Otter Plain 71°30'S, 7°30'E

Otter Highlands 80°38'S, 30°00'W

A group of peaks and ridges extending NW-SE for 17 mi from Mount Lowe to Wyeth Heights, located W of Blaiklock Glacier and forming the W end of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed by the CTAE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1972 after the de Havilland Otter aircraft which supported the CTAE.

Otter Plain 71°30'S, 7°30'E

An ice plain between Sigurd Knolls on the N and the Mühlig-Hofmann and Drygalski Mountains on the S, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named after the Otter aircraft used by the expedition. Not: Otterflya.

Otter Rock 63°38'S, 59°12'W

A high distinctive rock lying 3 mi N of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after the Otter aircraft used by BAS.

Otto Borchgrevinkfjellet: see Borchgrevink, Mount 72°07'S, 23°08'E

Otto Grotevolya, Gory: see Südliche Petermann Range 71°46'S, 12°20'E

Otto Nordenskjöld, Terre: see Nordenskjöld Coast 64°30'S, 60°30'W

Otto v. Gruberfjella: see Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

Otway Massif 85°27'S, 172°00'E

A prominent, mainly ice-free massif, about 10 mi long and 7 mi wide, standing at the NW end of the Grosvenor Mountains at the confluence of Mill Glacier and Mill Stream Glacier. Surveyed and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for P.M. Otway, who had wintered over at Scott Base and was a member of this party and the Northern Party during the summer of 1960–61.

Ouellette Island 64°47'S, 64°25'W

Island 0.5 mile west of Howard Island in southern Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald L. Ouellette, Chief Engineer in the *Hero* in her first voyage to Antarctica and Palmer Station in 1968.

Outback Nunataks 72°30'S, 160°30'E

A series of bare rock nunataks and mountains which are distributed over an area about 40 mi long by 20 mi wide. The group lies S of Emlen Peaks of the Usarp Mountains and W of Monument Nunataks and upper Rennick Glacier, adjacent to the featureless interior plateau. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse party, 1959–60, and mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. So named by US-ACAN for their remote position at the posterior side of the large mountain belt that extends from the Ross Sea to the interior ice plateau.

P

Paal Harbor 60°43'S, 45°36'W

Small bay 0.5 mi S of Borge Bay along the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a map based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørle.

Pabellón Island 64°19'S, 62°57'W

The southernmost of two islands which lie close off the N tip of Omega Island and mark the S side of the western entrance to Andersen Harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. Named by the Argentine expedition during a survey of these islands in 1946–47. They erected a mast on this island from which they flew the Argentine national colors (pabellón).

Pablo, Islotes: see Paul Islands 64°16'S, 63°44'W

Pacific Point 56°19'S, 27°36'W

Small rounded point on the NW side of Zavodovski Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Low Point by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but that name has been changed because it has also been used for several other features in the vicinity. Pacific Point was recommended in 1953 by the UK-APC and is named for the American schooner *Pacific* which, under Capt. James Brown, visited Zavodovski Island in 1830, making a landing there. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

Packard Glacier 77°21'S, 162°10'E

Glacier just W of Purgatory Peak in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land, flowing S into Victoria Valley. Mapped and named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, for Andrew Packard, summer biologist who worked in this area with the N.Z. party of the CTAE in 1957–58.

Padda Island 69°39'S, 38°20'E

Island lying near the W side of the entrance to Havsbotn in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Padda (the toad) because of its shape.

Paddock Cove: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Pagano Nunatak 83°41'S, 87°40'W

A notable rock nunatak with a pointed summit (1,830 m) which stands in relative isolation, 8 mi E of Hart Hills and 80 mi NNE of Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The nunatak was examined and sketched by Edward Thiel in the course of an airlifted seismic traverse along meridian 88°W in the 1959–60 season. Named by US-ACAN after Chief Warrant Officer Gerald Pagano (d.1981), USA, assistant for plans and operations on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1960–65; staff member, Center for Polar Archives, National Archives, 1972–81. Not: Semper Shaftus.

Page, Cape 63°55'S, 60°18'W

Cape lying 13 mi SW of Cape Kater on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly shown by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Frederick H. Page, pioneer aircraft

designer and president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, 1945–47. Not: Cabo Byers, Cabo Comdte. Byers.

Pageant Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W

The central and highest of three ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by the FIDS, derives from the penguin rookery there, with its associated pageantry.

Page Bluff 69°38'S, 66°11'W

A bluff rising to c. 1,250 m at the E end of Crescent Scarp (q.v.) in northern Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after John H. Page, geodesist, U.S. Army Topographic Command (later Defense Mapping Agency, Hydrographic/Topographic Center), Scientific Leader, Palmer Station, winter party 1969.

Page Rock: see Jester Rock 67°52'S, 68°42'W

Paget, Mount 54°26'S, 36°33'W

Saddle-shaped mountain, 2,935 m, marking the summit of the Allardyce Range in the central part of South Georgia. This feature was known to early sealers and whalers at South Georgia, and the name has long been established through general usage.

Paget Glacier 54°24'S, 36°28'W

Glacier in South Georgia, 4 mi long and 1 mi wide, which flows NE from the N slopes of Mount Paget into the W side of Nordenskjöld Glacier. Roughly surveyed in 1928–29 by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, and resurveyed in 1951–52 by the SGS. The name, which is derived from nearby Mount Paget, was given by the SGS, 1951–52.

Paglietano, Cerro: see Saddleback Ridge 62°35'S, 59°56'W

Pagoda Peak 83°56'S, 166°45'E

A sharp peak, 3,040 m, between the heads of Tillite and Montgomerie Glaciers, 3 mi N of Mount Mackellar in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its shape.

Pagoda Ridge 71°53'S, 68°33'W

A ridge with a small peak resembling a pagoda at the summit, located between Phobos Ridge and Deimos Ridge on the N side of Saturn Glacier, in SE Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. This descriptive name was applied by UK-APC.

Pagodroma Gorge 70°50'S, 68°08'E

A steep-sided gorge 3 mi long which joins Radok and Beaver Lakes, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The gorge was traveled by A. Medvecky, ANARE geologist in Jan.-Feb., 1969. Named by ANCA after the Snow Petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*) which nest in the weathered sandstone walls of the gorge.

Paige, Mount 76°20'S, 144°42'W

A mountain 3 mi W of Mount Carbone in the Phillips Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos taken

by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for David Paige, artist with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Paine, Mount 86°46'S, 147°32'W

A massive, flat-topped mountain, 3,330 m, forming a buttress-type projection of the western part of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Stuart D.L. Paine, navigator and radio operator of that party. Not: Mount Katherine Paine.

Paine Ridge 71°50'S, 162°00'E

A saber-shaped ridge largely composed of bare rock, extending southward from DeGoes Cliff at the SW end of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Roland D. Paine, Public Information Officer, National Science Foundation, who worked at McMurdo Station, 1960–61 and 1968–69.

Pain Mesa 73°08'S, 163°00'E

A large mesa just N of Tobin Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for Kevin Pain, deputy leader of this party. Not: Pain Tableland.

Pain Névé 84°36'S, 174°20'E

A névé between Commonwealth Range and Hughes Range from which the Keltie Glacier drains southwestward to enter Beardmore Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) for Kevin Pain, field assistant with the party.

Pain Tableland: see Pain Mesa 73°08'S, 163°00'E

Painted Cliffs 83°50'S, 162°20'E

An irregular line of cliffs which extend SW from Mount Picciotto and mark the SE edge of Prince Andrew Plateau. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the colored sedimentary and igneous rock layers exposed on the face of the cliffs.

Painted Hill: see Painted Peak 67°45'S, 62°51'E

Painted Peak 67°45'S, 62°51'E

Prominent peak, 710 m, on the northern spur of the North Masson Range in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party in 1955, and so named because of its conspicuous red-brown coloring. Not: Painted Hill.

Painted Peak 72°27'S, 163°45'E

A peak rising from the N part of Russet Hills in the Gallipoli Heights, Freyberg Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the feature, 1981–82. Ignimbrite and dacite breccia cut by dikes of andesite and dacite give the peak many colors.

Paish, Mount 66°51'S, 52°48'E

Mountain 1.5 mi E of Mount Torckler and 27 mi SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for P.G. Paish, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Pájaro, Isla: see Bird Island 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Palais Glacier 78°02'S, 161°19'E

A broad glacier, about 8 mi long, flowing N between Wilkniss Mountains and Colwell Massif to enter Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Julie Michelle Palais, glaciologist, who conducted field research in Antarctica during five seasons at Dome Charlie and Mount Erebus, 1978–89; from 1991, Program Director for Polar Glaciology, Office of Polar Programs, NSF; from 1994, member of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Palaver Point 64°09'S, 61°45'W

Point on the W side of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57. The name arose because the feature is the site of a penguin rookery, with its attendant ceaseless noise resembling the profuse and idle discussion denoted by the word “palaver.”

Palestrina Glacier 69°21'S, 71°35'W

Glacier in the N part of Alexander Island, 11 mi long and 8 mi wide, flowing W from Nichols Snowfield into Lazarev Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Giovanni da Palestrina (1525–94), Italian composer.

Palets Rock 70°46'S, 11°36'E

An isolated rock which rises above the ice midway between Aerodromnaya Hill and the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Skala Palets (toe rock).

Palindrome Buttress 71°06'S, 70°27'W

Conspicuous rock buttress, 905 m, marking the S end of the N group of Walton Mountains, Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped in greater detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by UK-APC because the characteristic shape of the buttress is recognizable at a considerable distance from all quarters.

Palisade Nunatak 64°04'S, 58°15'W

A substantial rock nunatak just N of Röhss Bay and 2 mi SE of Hidden Lake on James Ross Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). This distinctive ridge-backed nunatak with vertical columnar structure is the largest outcrop of hard intrusive rock on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC for its resemblance to a palisade.

Palisades, The 82°50'S, 159°10'E

A steep escarpment at the W side of Cotton Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range, overlooking Marsh and Nimrod Glaciers. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of the resemblance to a protective wall at the junction of two rivers.

Palisade Valley 79°47'S, 158°26'E

Valley about 2 mi long and 1,000 m high, dominated for its entire length by a large dolerite sill, situated at the SW side of Pleasant Plateau and 3 mi NE of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills. Explored by VUWAE, 1962–63, and so named because of resemblance to the Palisades bordering the Hudson River near New York.

Pallas Peak 72°06'S, 69°43'W

A steep triangular peak which forms part of an impressive ridge midway between Ceres Nunataks and Stephenson Nunatak, in southern Alexander Island. The western face of the peak is seamed with many gullies, but the eastern side has a gentle slope of snow and rock. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Pallid Peak 84°37'S, 178°49'W

A small peak (1,500 m) along the W side of Kosco Glacier, 7 mi SW of McGinnis Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The descriptive name was proposed by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University party which geologically mapped the peak on Dec. 3, 1970. Composed entirely of white crystalline marble, the Peak lacks contrast with the snow that skirts it to a high level.

Palmer, Cape: see Palmer, Mount 71°40'S, 98°52'W

Palmer, Mount 71°40'S, 98°52'W

An ice-covered mountain, visible from seaward, surmounting the N end of Noville Peninsula on Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for James Troxall Palmer, acting surgeon on the ship *Relief* and later on the sloop of war *Peacock* of the USEE under Wilkes, 1838–42, and later Surgeon-General of the Navy. Not: Cape Palmer.

Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Group of islands extending from Tower Island in the N to Anvers Island in the S, lying NW of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Gerlache Strait. Named by Gerlache, leader of the BelgAE, 1897–99, for Capt. Nathaniel Palmer who navigated these waters in 1820. Not: Antarctic Archipelago, Antarktiske Arkipel, Palmer Inseln.

Palmer Bay 60°37'S, 45°20'W

Bay 1 mi wide, lying immediately W of Crown Head on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 in the course of a joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove* and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*. Named for Captain Palmer. Not: Palmers Bay.

Palmer Bay: see False Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W

Palmer Coast: see Davis Coast 64°00'S, 60°00'W

Palmer Inlet 71°15'S, 61°10'W

Ice-filled inlet 7 mi long, lying between Cape Bryant and Cape Musselman along the E coast of Palmer Land. Essentially rectangular in shape, it is bordered by almost vertical cliffs. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Robert Palmer, assistant to the meteorologist at the East Base. Not: Robert Palmer Bay.

Palmer Inseln: see Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Palmer Land 71°30'S, 65°00'W

That portion of the Antarctic Peninsula which lies south of a line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz. This application of Palmer Land is consistent with the 1964 agreement between US-ACAN

and UK-APC, in which the name Antarctic Peninsula was approved for the major peninsula of Antarctica, and the names Graham Land and Palmer Land for the northern and southern portions, respectively. This feature is named after Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, American sealer who explored the Antarctic Peninsula area southward of Deception Island in the *Hero* in November 1820.

Palmer Peninsula: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W

Palmer Point 69°43'S, 74°02'E

A rock point on the coast of Antarctica, about 2 mi W of Strover Peak and 8 mi WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Visited by I.R. McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party, 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Palmer, helicopter pilot with ANARE (*Nella Dan*) in 1968.

Palmers Bay: see False Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W

Palmers Bay: see Palmer Bay 60°37'S, 45°20'W

Palombo, Mount 77°29'S, 143°12'W

A mountain (1,030 m) marking the NE end of the Mackay Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert A. Palombo, USN, aircraft commander during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Palosuo Islands 65°37'S, 66°05'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi N of Maurstad Point, off the W side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Erkki Palosuo, Finnish oceanographer who has specialized in sea ice studies. Not: Islas Mutilla.

Pål Rock 71°18'S, 11°26'E

Rock lying between Per and Oskeladden Rocks in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Pål (Paul).

Pálsson, Mount 67°20'S, 65°32'W

A large and conspicuous mountain rising to 1,190 m. The feature is located at the N end of Whirlwind Inlet between Flint Glacier and Demorest Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain was photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by UK-APC for Sveinn Pálsson (1762–1840), Icelandic naturalist who carried out pioneer work on glaciers and ice caps in Iceland.

Pampa, Cerro: see Mahogany Bluff 63°53'S, 57°14'W

Pampa Island 64°20'S, 62°10'W

An island 1.5 mi long and 475 m high, which lies off the E coast of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The island lies 1 mi NE of Pinel Point and is separated from Brabant Island by the southern part of Pampa Passage. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the Argentine expedition of 1947–48 in association with Pampa Passage. Not: Hunt Island, Isla Jenie.

Pampa Passage 64°18'S, 62°10'W

A ship passage along the east side of Brabant Island, trending southwestward between the latter island and off-lying Lecointe Island and Pampa Island. The name "Bahía Pampa" was given by the Argentine Antarctic expedition of 1947–48 after the *Pampa*, a transport vessel used by the expedition. The term passage is considered apt for this feature. Not: Freud Passage.

Pampero Pass 69°31'S, 68°07'W

A snow pass at c. 750 m, running N-S between Mount Edgell and Mistral Ridge in NW Palmer Land. The pass provides a sledge route between Wordie Ice Shelf and Eureka Glacier. Named by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Pampero is the cold wind that blows from the S Andes to the Atlantic Ocean.

Pan de Azucar, Islote: see Sugarloaf Island 61°11'S, 54°00'W

Pan de Azucar, Pico: see Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

Pandemonium Point 60°45'S, 45°40'W

Point marking the S end of a sharp ice-free ridge which forms the S extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the ceaseless noise from the penguin rookeries on the W side of the ridge close N of the point.

Pandora Spire 77°47'S, 161°13'E

Sharply pointed feature, 1,670 m, the highest in the Solitary Rocks, on the N side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Pan Glacier 68°48'S, 64°24'W

A glacier 7 mi long, flowing N and terminating at the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula 2 mi SW of Victory Nunatak. The lower part of the glacier was plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from air photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) in Dec. 1947, and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pan, god of the shepherds in Greek mythology.

Panhard Nunatak 63°42'S, 58°17'W

The nearest nunatak to the coast on the north side of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for René Panhard (1841–1908), French engineer who in 1891 was jointly responsible with E. Levassor for a motor car design which originated the principles on which most subsequent developments were based.

Panimavida, Isla: see Roux Island 66°54'S, 66°57'W

Pankratz Bay 73°27'S, 126°38'W

A bay in the western end of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The bay is just south of Lovill Bluff and opens on Wrigley Gulf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Leroy M. Pankratz, USARP geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Panorama Peak 77°37'S, 161°24'W

A rock peak 0.5 mi N of Mount Thundergut on the ridge extending to Plane Table, in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name applied by NZ-APC presumably alludes to excellent views available from the summit.

Panorama Point 82°49'S, 159°10'E

Point surmounted by a small hill on the NW side of Cotton Plateau, overlooking the junction of Marsh and Nimrod Glaciers. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) because it affords an excellent view.

Pantaló, Roca: see Trousers Rock 57°04'S, 26°45'W

Panther Cliff 66°23'S, 65°36'W

Conspicuous cliff at the NE corner of Darbel Bay, just N of the mouth of Cardell Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the cliff, which is a landmark for parties sledging in Darbel Bay.

Pantomime Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W

The northernmost of three ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by the FIDS, arose from the behavior observed in the penguin rookeries on Gourlay Peninsula.

Panzarini Hills 82°10'S, 41°30'W

A group of hills lying N of San Martin Glacier and forming the N half of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Rodolfo N. Panzarini, Director of the Instituto Antártico Argentino in this period.

Papanin Nunataks 68°13'S, 50°15'E

A small group of nunataks lying 11 mi E of Alderdice Peak in the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE (1961–62) for Soviet polar expert Admiral Ivan D. Papanin.

Pape Rock 75°32'S, 159°04'E

A lone rock at the S side of David Glacier, 3 mi NW of Shomo Rock, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Bernard C. Pape, builder with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

Beach 1.5 mi long on the SE shore of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name derives from "Papua Cove," now an obsolete name, applied for a minor recession of the shore of this beach by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, because a colony of gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) was found there. The cove was called "Pinguinbucht" on a 1907 chart by A. Szielasko, and the form Penguin Bay appears on some later charts. Following this survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the beach now described, rather than the cove or bay, is the significant feature for which a name is required. Not: Papua Cove, Penguin Bay, Pinguinbucht.

Papua Cove: see Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

Papua Island 63°07'S, 55°57'W

Small circular island lying 4 mi W of Boreal Point, off the N coast of Joinville Island. The name was applied by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1953–54) because large numbers of gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) were sighted on this island.

Paradise Bay: see Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W

Paradise Beach 54°50'S, 36°10'W

Small sealing beach 2.5 mi NW of Rogged Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Paradise Cove: see Sentry Cove 62°13'S, 58°26'W

Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W

Wide embayment behind Lemaire and Bryde Islands, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Duthiers and Leniz Points. The name was applied by whalers operating in this vicinity and was in use by 1920. Not: Bahía Paraíso, Paradise Bay, Puerto Paraíso.

Paradise Ridge 85°27'S, 157°10'W

A low ridge that parallels the coast at the head of Ross Ice Shelf, located E of Amundsen Glacier and midway between MacDonald Nunataks and O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, because the ridge is rather flat on top and provides easy traversing.

Paragon Point 65°38'S, 64°17'W

Small but prominent point on the SW side of Leroux Bay, 3 mi WSW of Eijkman Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959.

Paraíso, Bahía: see Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W

Paraíso, Puerto: see Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W

Parallactic Island 67°32'S, 62°46'E

The most northwesterly of the Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because a photo-theodolite was erected on the island for parallactic measurement of the aurora by ANARE in 1961.

Parallactic Islands 67°32'S, 62°46'E

Group of 6 small islands between the Azimuth and Kellas Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA after Parallactic Island, one of the group.

Parasite Bay 66°46'S, 141°33'E

Small bay between Péage Island and the coastal angle formed by the W side of Cape Découverte. Charted by the FrAE in 1951 and named by them for the study of atmospheric parasites made here, and by analogy with Ionosphere Bay at the E side of Cape Découverte. Not: Baie des Parasites.

Parasite Cone 73°06'S, 164°18'E

A small parasite cone on the NW flank of Mount Overlord, 6.5 mi distant from the latter's summit, in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Parasites, Baie des: see Parasite Bay 66°46'S, 141°33'E

Pardo, Isla: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Pardoe, Mount 67°08'S, 50°11'E

Mountain, 790 m, between Wyers Ice Shelf and Priestley Peak on the shore of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Pardoe Peak 73°29'S, 61°38'E

The summit of the SW part of the Mount Menzies massif, located about 3.5 mi SW of the summit of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos and surveys, 1957–61. Named by ANCA for Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson Station, 1961.

Pardoner Island: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Pardo Ridge 61°07'S, 54°51'W

Ridge extending from The White Company in the W to Cape Valentine in the E end of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, and named by UK-APC for Capt. Luis Pardo, commander of the Chilean tug *Yelcho* which rescued members of Shackleton's *Endurance* expedition from Elephant Island in August 1916.

Pardue Peak 79°06'S, 86°30'W

The northernmost peak, 1,840 m, on Smith Ridge in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. A. Michael Pardue, (MC) USN, Flight Surgeon with Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica in 1960–61.

Paredes, Islote: see Montravel Rock 63°09'S, 58°02'W

Paredes, Punta: see Charles Point 64°14'S, 61°00'W

Paré Glacier 64°08'S, 62°13'W

Glacier 7 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing E and then NE into the head of Bouquet Bay on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Ambroise Paré (1510–90), French surgeon who first taught the importance of clean wound dressings, improved operative techniques and fracture treatment.

Pariadin, Cape: see Paryadin, Cape 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Paris, Massif: see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Conspicuous mountain, c. 2,800 m, 4 mi SE of Mount Bayonne in N Alexander Island. First mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for the French capital. Resighted in 1936 by the BGLE and charted as mountains, but subsequent study of air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, has caused the name to be restricted to this single mountain. Not: Massif Paris, Mount Parks, Paris Mountains.

Paris Mountains: see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Paris Peak 64°30'S, 63°22'W

Conspicuous peak, 1,645 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Priam in the Trojan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow covered on the S side, but the N side is formed by sheer rock scarps. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the

UK-APC for Paris, son of Priam, whose abduction of Helen caused the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad*.

Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier 71°38'S, 12°04'E

Glacier, 8 mi long, draining NW between Zwiesel Mountain and Gråkammen Ridge to Humboldt Graben in the Petermann Ranges, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Lednik Parizhskoy Kommuny (Paris commune glacier). Not: Lednik Parizhskoy Kommuny.

Parizhskoy Kommuny, Lednik: see Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier 71°38'S, 12°04'E

Parjadine, Kap: see Paryadin, Cape 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Park, Mount 67°14'S, 51°00'E

Mountain 3 mi W of Mount Tomlinson in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.A. Park, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Parker, Mount 71°15'S, 168°05'E

A bluff-type mountain (1,260 m) along the W side of Nash Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name Mount Parker was given to a mountain in this general vicinity by Capt. James Ross, RN, in 1840, honoring V. Admiral Sir William Parker, a senior naval lord of the Admiralty, 1834–41. For the sake of historical continuity US-ACAN has retained the name for this mountain.

Parker Bluff 86°17'S, 145°38'W

A bold, rounded bluff at the S end of the California Plateau, overlooking Van Reeth Glacier about 5 mi E of Mount Blackburn, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Parker, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Parker Glacier 73°47'S, 165°33'E

A valley glacier in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land which drains the area just E and NE of Mount Monteagle, and flows S to Lady Newnes Bay where it terminates in a floating glacier tongue adjacent to Andrus Point. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Anthony G.H. Parker, biologist at Hallett Station in 1963–64, and McMurdo Station, 1964–65 and 1966–67.

Parker Hill 68°31'S, 78°26'E

A hill exceeding 135 m, located just E of Lake Cowan in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. The hill was the site of a wind-run pole erected by an ANARE party from Davis Station in 1969. Named by ANCA for Dr. D. Parker, Officer-in-Charge and medical officer at Davis Station in 1969.

Parker Mesa 77°15'S, 160°55'E

A prominent snow covered mesa 4 mi SE of Skew Peak, in the S part of Clare Range, Victoria Land. This high, flattish feature was named by US-ACAN for Bruce C. Parker, USARP biologist who conducted limnological studies at Antarctic Peninsula (1969–70) and in Victoria Land (1973–74 and 1974–75).

Parker Pass 75°53'S, 142°48'W

A broad ice-covered pass on the S side of Zuncich Hill in Marie Byrd Land. It leads from the head of Siemiatkowski Glacier to the névé area lying SW of El-Sayed Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Dana C. Parker, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Parker Peak 72°14'S, 97°30'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains rising at the base of Evans Peninsula on Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Alton N. Parker, aviation pilot of the ByrdAE in 1928–30.

Park Glacier 74°21'S, 110°50'W

A glacier in the N part of Bear Peninsula, flowing to the sea along the W side of Gurnon Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after Chung G. Park, an ionospheric physics researcher at Byrd Station, 1966.

Parkinson Peak 69°33'S, 159°00'E

A pyramidal peak (690 m) near the coast in the north-central Wilson Hills. It surmounts the N extremity of the ridge complex that is the divide between Tomilin and Noll Glaciers. Visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from the ANARE (*Magga Dan*, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named for W.D. Parkinson, geophysicist with the expedition.

Parks, Mount: see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Parks Glacier 77°07'S, 125°55'W

A glacier draining southeastward from Weiss Amphitheater, a caldera in southern Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Perry E. Parks, Jr., exploration geophysicist and assistant seismologist on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse, 1959–60.

Parmelee Massif 70°58'S, 62°10'W

A rugged mountain massif standing W of the base of Imshaug Peninsula at the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for David F. Parmelee, USARP biologist who studied birds of the Antarctic pack ice ecosystems in the Antarctic Peninsula area from aboard icebreakers in 1972–73, 1973–74 and 1974–75.

Parochlus Lake 54°10'S, 36°45'W

A shallow lake at the head of Karrakatta Valley, to the WNW of Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after the midge *Parochlus steinenii*, whose larvae abound near the margins of the lake.

Parpen Crags 60°35'S, 45°49'W

Precipitous, isolated rock face, near the head of Norway Bight on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC following survey by the FIDS in 1948–50. Parpen is a term used in masonry to denote a stone extending through the thickness of a wall.

Parr, Cape 81°14'S, 161°04'E

A large snow-covered cape along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 8 mi S of Gentile Point. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named it for Admiral Alfred Arthur

Chase Parr, one of Scott's advisors who had served in Arctic exploration.

Parrish Peak 79°55'S, 82°01'W

A very pointed, partly snow-topped peak, 1,775 m, surmounting the ridge next S of Seal Glacier in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward N. Parrish, glaciologist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverses (I and II), 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Parry, Mount 64°16'S, 62°25'W

A mountain (2,520 m) which rises eastward of Minot Point and dominates the central portion of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The feature appears to have been named by Capt. Henry Foster, RN, of the *Chanticleer* expedition in 1829 and since has gained international usage. Not: Parry Berg.

Parry Berg: see Parry, Mount 64°16'S, 62°25'W

Parry Patch 62°17'S, 59°22'W

A shoal lying in Nelson Strait 3 mi NW of Harmony Point, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Parry's Straits or Perry's Straits was applied to Nelson Strait by the British sealer Richard Sherratt in 1820–21, but the name did not become established. Parry Patch was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve Sherratt's name in the area.

Parry Point 79°30'S, 30°20'W

Prominent rock outcrop lying N of the mouth of Slessor Glacier and 25 mi SW of Mount Faraway in the Theron Mountains, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. First mapped in 1957–58 by the CTAE and named for R. Admiral Cecil R.L. Parry, Secretary to the CTAE of 1955–58.

Parrys Straits: see Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

Parsons, Mount 67°47'S, 62°35'E

Prominent pointed peak, 1,120 m, standing in the David Range, 1 mi SSW of its N extremity. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The peak was visited in January 1956 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Neville Parsons, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station, 1955.

Parsons Peak 54°11'S, 36°34'W

A peak rising to c. 460 m, located S of Busen Point in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and probably named from the Parsons marine engine used in the survey motorboat.

Partida, Punta: see Start Point 62°35'S, 61°13'W

Partizan Island 68°31'S, 78°10'E

A hook-shaped island, 3 mi long, lying in the middle of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name Ongulöy (fishhook island), but that name might be confused with the better known Ongul Island, the site of recent Japanese Antarctic Research Expeditions. The area was subsequently photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954–58), and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Renamed Ostrov Partizan (partisan island) by the Soviet expedition. Not: Ongulöy.

Partridge Nunatak 75°42'S, 140°20'W

The westernmost of three aligned nunataks lying southward of the Ickes Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. The nunatak (730 m) is located along the N side of White Glacier, about 5 mi W of Bailey Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Billy W. Partridge, EOC, USN, Chief Equipment Operator at Byrd Station, 1966.

Parus, Gora: see Småsponen Nunatak 72°00'S, 3°55'E

Parvenu Point 67°34'S, 67°17'W

Low but prominent point forming the N extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The point was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and found to be more conspicuous from the W than had previously been supposed, its new stature thus suggesting the name. Not: Punta Arribista.

Parviainen, Mount 66°45'S, 51°07'E

Mountain close NE of Mount Hensken, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for L. Parviainen, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Paryadin, Cape 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Cape which forms the southernmost point of the W tip of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The cape was resighted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it for Ya. Poryadin, navigator on the *Vostok*. The spelling "Paryadin" for the cape has become established through long usage. Not: Cape Pariadin, Kap Parjadine.

Paryadin-Kamm: see Paryadin Ridge 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Paryadinkette: see Paryadin Ridge 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Paryadin Peak: see Dixon Peak 54°03'S, 38°01'W

Paryadin Ridge 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Ridge extending from Cape Alexandra to Cape Paryadin at the W end of South Georgia. The name "Paryadin-Kamm," derived from nearby Cape Paryadin, was given by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen during his visit to South Georgia in 1928–29. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Paryadin-Kamm, Paryadinkette.

Pasaje, Roca: see Passage Rock 62°23'S, 59°45'W

Pascal Island 66°47'S, 141°29'E

Small rocky island 0.2 mi ESE of Descartes Island and 1 mi NE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Blaise Pascal (1623–62), French physician and philosopher.

Paschal Glacier 75°54'S, 140°40'W

A glacier about 20 mi long and 4 mi wide, draining NW between two ridges, the terminal points of which are Mount McCoy and Lewis Bluff. The lower end of this glacier merges with the flow of White Glacier and the larger Land Glacier near Mount McCoy before the latter feature debouches into Land Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Paschal Glacier was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Evans W. Paschal, Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1970.

Pasco, Mount 66°59'S, 54°44'E

Mountain standing westward of Edward VIII Bay, 18 mi WSW of Mount Storegutt. Plotted from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named by ANCA for Cdr. C. Pasco, RN, member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Pascoe Glacier 76°46'S, 161°01'E

A cirque glacier, 1.5 mi long, which flows into Greenville Valley from the N end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by geologist Christopher J. Burgess, VUWAE party leader in the 1976–77 season. Named after John D. Pascoe (1909–72), New Zealand mountaineer, photographer, and author of books on New Zealand mountains and alpine subjects; Chief Archivist, Department of Internal Affairs, 1963.

Passage Rock 62°23'S, 59°45'W

Rock in the Aitcho Islands at the N entrance to English Strait, 0.5 mi W of Fort William, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and so named because it serves as a guide to vessels passing through the strait. Not: Islote Channel, Roca Pasaje.

Passat Nunatak 71°18'S, 3°55'W

A nunatak (145 m) nearly 1 mi NE of Boreas Nunatak at the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after *Passat*, one of the Dornier flying boats of the expedition.

Passel, Mount 76°53'S, 144°56'W

A ridgelike mountain 4 mi N of the Swanson Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1940 by members of a geological party of the USAS which visited this area, and named for Charles F. Passel, geologist and radio operator of that party.

Passel Pond 76°53'S, 145°05'W

A meltwater pond lying at the SW foot of Mount Passel in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. The pond was first mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Passel.

Passes Peak 63°27'S, 57°03'W

Pyramidal peak, 535 m, standing next S of Mount Carroll and 2 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and so named because it lies between two passes used by Hope Bay sledging parties in traveling to Duse Bay and to the head of Depot Glacier. Not: Cerro Arcondo, Cerro Saravia.

Pasteur Island 66°37'S, 140°06'E

Small rocky island at the SE end of the Dumoulin Islands, close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51. Named by the FrAE, 1951–52, for Louis Pasteur, famous French chemist who made notable contributions to medical science.

Pasteur Peninsula 64°04'S, 62°24'W

Broad peninsula 5 mi long in a N-S direction and ranging from 5 to 8 mi wide between Guyou Bay and Bouquet Bay, forming the N end of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot in honor of Louis Pasteur, famous French chemist.

Pasto, Isla: see Grass Island 54°09'S, 36°40'W

Pastore, Islote: see Moreno Rock 64°05'S, 61°18'W

Pastorizo Bay 63°54'S, 57°17'W

A bay 2 mi wide, indenting the S side of Vega Island just W of Mahogany Bluff. The name appears on an Argentine chart of 1959. Not: Bahía Vega.

Pastor Peak 85°54'S, 134°42'W

A peak rising to 2,000 m along the N wall of Colorado Glacier, located midway between Teller Peak and Eblen Hills on the ridge descending from Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Stephan E. Pastor, equipment operator, a member of the winter parties at the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, 1956, Byrd Station in 1960 and McMurdo Station in 1964.

Pata de Perro, Fiordo: see Dogs Leg Fjord 67°43'S, 66°52'W

Pata de Perro, Seno: see Dogs Leg Fjord 67°43'S, 66°52'W

Patagonia Bay 64°27'S, 63°12'W

A bay between Gourdon Peninsula and Thompson Peninsula on the NE coast of Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. Named “Bahía Patagonia” by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1947, after the expedition ship *Patagonia*. Not: Bahía Gonzalez Videla, Bahía Sin Nombre.

Patalamon Mesa 64°02'S, 58°22'W

A flat-topped mountain rising to c. 700 m west of Hidden Lake, in the western portion of James Ross Island. In association with nearby Kerick Col, named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Patalamon, son of Kerick Booterin, in Rudyard Kipling's story *The White Seal* in *The Jungle Book*.

Patcha Point 64°37'S, 62°08'W

The S end of Nansen Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jan Patcha, helicopter pilot with the FIDASE which photographed this area in 1956–57.

Patella Island 63°08'S, 55°29'W

Small but prominent island, more than 75 m high, lying 2 mi NW of Ambush Bay off the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. The name is descriptive of the island's shape; *Patella* is the Latin name for a limpet. Not: Isla Ruiz.

Patelnia: see Telefon Point 62°14'S, 58°28'W

Paternoster Valley 60°41'S, 45°37'W

A valley extending southwestward from Stygian Cove in northern Signy Island. So named by UK-APC from the occurrence of three small paternoster lakes at different levels in the valley.

Paternostro Glacier 69°24'S, 158°37'E

A glacier, 11 mi long, in the Wilson Hills. It flows between Cook Ridge and Goodman Hills to enter the E part of Davies Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Joseph L.A. Paternostro, USNR, Navigator in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Paterson, Mount 54°39'S, 36°08'W

Mountain, 2,195 m, standing 2 mi NNW of Mount Carse in the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the

period 1951–57, and named for Stanley B. Paterson, assistant surveyor of the SGS, 1955–56.

Paterson, Mount 78°02'S, 154°36'W

Pyramidal mountain about 2 mi NE of Mount Schlossbach, at the NE end of the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and later named by Byrd for Seward M. Paterson, manufacturer who furnished shoes and ski boots for the ByrdAE (1933–35). Not: Mount Patterson.

Paterson Islands 67°32'S, 63°10'E

Group of small islands lying 4 mi NE of Klung Islands, close along the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A.J.F. Paterson, supervisory technician (radio) at Mawson Station, 1963.

Patience Rocks 67°45'S, 68°56'W

Group of rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Avian Island, close off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Leading Engineer Mechanic Donald Patience, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this area in 1963.

Paton Peak 76°57'S, 166°57'E

The highest point, 740 m, on Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for James Paton, a seaman who made at least six voyages to the Ross Sea area. He first served on the *Morning*, relief ship of the BrNAE (1901–04), and made the first landing on the island by walking to it against orders, over sea ice from the ship.

Patricia Islands 66°51'S, 56°47'E

Three small islands 15 mi SW of Austnes Point in the W part of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. The islands were mapped in greater detail by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They were visited by an ANARE party under R.G. Dovers in 1954. Not: Georges Islands.

Patricio Lynch, Punta: see Kay Nunatak 68°41'S, 64°40'W

Patrick, Mount 84°13'S, 172°00'E

A massive largely ice-covered mountain in the Commonwealth Range, rising to 2,380 m just E of Wedge Face on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

Patrick Nunatak 84°04'S, 55°35'W

A nunatak 3.5 mi SE of Gambacorta Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Frank M. Patrick, aerographer at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Patrick Point 73°28'S, 66°51'E

The northern point of Cumpston Massif, at the junction of Mellor and Lambert Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station, 1956.

Patrignani, Islotes: see Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

Patriot Hills 80°20'S, 81°25'W

A line of rock hills 5 mi long, located 3 mi E of the N end of Independence Hills in Horseshoe Valley, Heritage Range. Patriot Hills were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Patroclus Hill 64°28'S, 63°37'W

Rounded, snow-covered hill, 760 m, separated by a low col from the NW side of Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Patroclus, the squire and close friend of Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*.

Patterson, Mount: see Paterson, Mount 78°02'S, 154°36'W

Patterson Peak 85°44'S, 155°59'W

A peak, 1,610 m, standing at the S end of Medina Peaks, 4 mi NW of Anderson Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Clair C. Patterson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Patterson Rock 66°13'S, 110°35'E

An insular rock 0.5 mi W of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OPHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The rock was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund, who named it for Acy H. Patterson, USN, electrician at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Patton Bluff 75°13'S, 133°40'W

A bluff situated between Shibuya Peak and Coleman Nunatak on the E side of Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Delbert E. Patton, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Patton Glacier 78°16'S, 85°25'W

A broad tributary glacier in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It drains the E slope of the main ridge between Mounts Ostenso and Tyree and flows E to enter Ellen Glacier. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Sgt. Richard J. Patton, USAF, first ever to parachute land at the South Pole, Nov. 26, 1956. He gave valuable assistance on the ground in directing the air drops from Globemaster aircraft, used in transporting supplies to establish the South Pole Station.

Patuxent Ice Stream 85°15'S, 67°45'W

A broad ice stream between Patuxent Range and Pecora Escarpment in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northwestward to the upper part of Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for its proximity to the Patuxent Range.

Patuxent Mountains: see Patuxent Range 84°43'S, 64°30'W

Patuxent Range 84°43'S, 64°30'W

A major range of the Pensacola Mountains, comprising the Thomas Hills, Anderson Hills, Mackin Table and various nunataks and ridges bounded by the Foundation Ice Stream, Academy Glacier and the Patuxent Ice Stream. Discovered and partially photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental

nonstop plane flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Naval Air Station (at Cedar Point, Maryland) located on the south side of the mouth of the Patuxent River. The range was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Not: Macizo Armada Argentina, Patuxent Mountains.

Paul Beach 54°04'S, 37°24'W

A shingle beach at the W end of Ample Bay, in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The beach is 0.55 mi long, tussock-covered at the higher levels, and is backed by 35-m cliffs. It is bounded to the E by Grace Glacier and to the W by cliffs which extend E from Markham Point. The beach was occupied for biological work in 1953–54 by two members of FIDS. Named by FIDS after the *Southern Paul*, a buoy-boat of the Salvesen whaling fleet based at Leith Harbor, which transported the field party to the Bay of Isles and assisted on other occasions.

Paul Block, Mount: see Block, Mount 85°46'S, 176°13'E

Paul Block Bay: see Block Bay 76°15'S, 146°22'W

Paulcke, Mount 65°59'S, 64°53'W

Mountain, at least 915 m, standing W of Huitfeldt Point, Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Wilhelm Paulcke (1873–1949), German pioneer exponent of skiing who, with three companions, demonstrated the possibilities of long distance ski-mountaineering for the first time.

Paulding Bay 66°35'S, 123°15'E

A bay along the coast just W of Clark Point. The outer portions of the bay are bounded by the Moscow University and Voyeykov Ice Shelves. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs obtained by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy under President Martin Van Buren. Paulding had previously served as U.S. Navy agent for New York and was instrumental in the outfitting of the *USEE* (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Paulet Island 63°35'S, 55°47'W

Circular island about 1 mi in diameter, lying 3 mi SE of Dundee Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and named by him for Capt. the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, RN.

Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W

A separate group of islands lying 3 mi SE of Barcroft Islands, in Crystal Sound. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Linus C. Pauling, American chemist; originator of a theory of the structure of ice, in about 1935. Not: Grupo Malleco, Islotes Condell.

Paul Islands 64°16'S, 63°44'W

Group of islands 3 mi in extent, lying NW of Quinton Point off the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Not: Islotes Pablo.

Paul Lee, Mount: see Lee, Mount 71°33'S, 74°05'W

Paulsen Mountains 72°10'S, 1°21'E

A group of mountains including Brattskarvet Mountain, Vendeholten Mountain and Tverrveggen Ridge, located in the northern part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Karl-Heinz Paulsen, oceanographer on the expedition.

Paulsen Peak 54°20'S, 36°40'W

Rock peak, 1,875 m, standing near the head of Lyell Glacier, 2 mi NW of Mount Sugartop in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC, following mapping by the SGS, 1951–52, for Harald B. Paulsen (1898–1951), a leading figure in the Norwegian whaling industry.

Pauls Hole 64°41'S, 62°38'W

Small harbor lying along the E side of Rongé Island just S of Cuverville Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was probably given by whalers operating in the area prior to 1921–22.

Paulus, Mount 72°37'S, 31°00'E

Mountain, 2,420 m, close S of Mount Rossel in the SW part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Jean-Pierre Paulus, a patron of the expedition.

Paulus Glacier 69°24'S, 70°33'W

A glacier W of Mount Cupola, flowing SE from Rouen Mountains into Hampton Glacier, N Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from the air photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. John F. Paulus, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, USN OpDFrz, 1969 and 1970.

Paumelle Point 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Point marking the S side of the entrance to Libois Bay and the NW end of the peninsula which forms the W extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for R. Paumelle, steward of the ship *Français*.

Pavie, Cap: see Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°59'W

Pavie, Ile: see Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°59'W

Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°59'W

Isolated rocky ridge rising over 500 m, which extends S and W from Martin Glacier to Moraine Cove, and forms the SE limit of Bertrand Ice Piedmont, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name "Ile Pavie" was given in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot to an island, or possible cape, shown on the FrAE maps in 68°27'S, 66°40'W. From a position 15 mi SE of Jenny Island, Maurice Bongrain, FrAE surveyor, made sketches of this feature which were labeled "Ile Pavie" and "Cap Pavie." This general area was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, but the feature named by Charcot was not identified. Following further surveys by the FIDS in 1948, Charcot's "Ile Pavie" was identified from Bongrain's sketches as the feature now named Red Rock Ridge. The name Red Rock Ridge is now too firmly established to alter. The name Pavie Ridge has therefore been approved for the isolated rocky ridge described above as forming the S limit of Bertrand Ice Piedmont, and whose position is not far removed from the original position indicated by Charcot. Named by Charcot, presumably for Auguste J.M. Pavie (1847–1925), French diplomat and explorer. Not: Cap Pavie, Ile Pavie.

Pavlak Glacier 82°58'S, 163°12'E

A glacier that drains E from the Queen Elizabeth Range into Lowery Glacier close S of Mount Predoehl. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas L. Pavlak, USARP glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1962–63.

Pavlov Peak 64°03'S, 61°58'W

Peak lying N of Mount Vesalius on Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Ivan P. Pavlov (1849–1936), Russian experimental physiologist noted for his work on conditioned reflexes. Not: Monte Centro.

Pawley Nunataks 69°59'S, 67°36'W

A line of four nunataks on the E side of Mount Allan, Traverse Mountains (q.v.), on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after Michael R. Pawley, BAS general assistant, 1969–71, and Station Leader, Stonington Island, 1972–73.

Pawson, Mount 73°10'S, 61°01'W

A mountain 7 mi SE of Mohn Peaks, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First mapped by the FIDS-RARE joint sledge party of 1947–48. Remapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Pawson, biologist with the Palmer Station-Eastwind Expedition, summer 1965–66.

Pawson Peak 62°11'S, 58°28'W

Solitary peak of irregular conical shape, rising to 250 m WNW of Sphinx Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Kenneth Pawson, FIDS meteorological observer, Port Lockroy, 1947–48; general assistant, Admiralty Bay, 1948–50. The name "Czajkowski Needle" was applied to this feature by the Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1977–78, after Ryszard Czajkowski, a geophysicist with the expedition who climbed the peak. Not: Czajkowski Needle.

Payer Group: see Payer Mountains 72°02'S, 14°35'E

Payer Mountains 72°02'S, 14°35'E

A group of scattered mountains extending N-S for about 23 mi, standing 10 mi E of the Weyprecht Mountains and forming the eastern half of the Hoel Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Julius Payer, Austrian explorer, who in company with Karl Weyprecht discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873. Not: Payer Group.

Payne Creek 54°00'S, 38°04'W

A narrow cove just S of Goldcrest Point along the W side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Michael R. Payne, BAS principal investigator on fur seals, Bird Island, 1971–74.

Paz Cove 66°14'S, 100°47'E

Cove, 1 mi wide and 4 mi long, indenting the N side of the Bunger Hills 2.5 mi SE of Cape Henderson. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for H.J. Paz, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Zaliv Rybiy Khvost.

P. Curie, Pointe: see Curie Point 64°50'S, 63°29'W

Peace Island 64°18'S, 62°57'W

Small island which is northernmost of several islands which extend northward about 1 mi from the W extremity of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Iota.

Peacock, Mount 72°13'S, 169°27'E

A high peak (3,210 m) standing directly at the head of Kelly Glacier, 1.6 mi SW of Mount Herschel, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for the Very Reverend Dr. George Peacock, Dean of Ely.

Peacock Peak 75°11'S, 134°30'W

A peak 1 mi S of Bennett Bluff on the W side of upper Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Dennis S. Peacock, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1970–71.

Peacock Ridge 66°48'S, 51°00'E

A ridge standing between Mount Soucek and Mount Porteus, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for D. Peacock, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Peacocks Bay: see Deakin Bay 68°23'S, 150°10'E

Peacock Sound 72°45'S, 99°00'W

An ice-filled sound, 135 mi long and 40 mi wide, separating Thurston Island from the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land. The sound is not navigable by ships, it being occupied by the western part of Abbot Ice Shelf. The feature was discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940, and was further delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. The sound was first noted to parallel the entire S coast of Thurston Island, thereby establishing insularity, by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named after the sloop of war *Peacock* in which Capt. William L. Hudson, in company with the tender *Flying Fish* under Lt. William M. Walker, both of the USEE, 1838–42, sailed along the edge of the pack ice to the north of Thurston Island for several days in March 1839.

Peacock Subglacial Trench 76°30'S, 124°00'E

A subglacial trench that forms a N-S extension of Aurora Subglacial Basin in Wilkes Land. The trench lies S of Dome Charlie and W of Belgica Subglacial Mountains. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the *Peacock* (Lt. William L. Hudson, USN) one of the ships of the USEE, 1838–42 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN).

Péage Island 66°46'S, 141°32'E

Small rocky island 0.5 mi SW of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for its position, which seems to command access to the Curzon Islands for parties arriving from Port Martin, "peage" being French for toll.

Peake-Jones Rock 67°38'S, 62°48'E

Low, bean-shaped rock lying just off the coast and 2 mi NE of Ring Rock in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by

Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for K. Peake-Jones, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959.

Peak of Friesland: see Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W

Peale Inlet 71°55'S, 99°12'W

Ice-filled inlet about 16 mi long, lying immediately W of Noville Peninsula and indenting the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Titian Ramsay Peale, noted artist-naturalist who served on the sloop of war *Peacock* of the USEE under Wilkes, 1838–42. The *Peacock*, accompanied by the tender *Flying Fish*, sailed along the edge of the pack ice to the north of Thurston Island for several days in March 1839.

Pearce Peak 67°48'S, 61°12'E

A partially snow-covered ridge, 1,200 m, which appears as a peak when viewed from the N, standing 2 mi S of Moyes Peak and 15 mi SSW of Falla Bluff. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Sir George Pearce, Chairman of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

Pearigen, Mount 72°01'S, 168°50'E

A prominent mountain (3,020 m) standing 6 mi NW of Mount Hart in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Jare M. Pearigen, USN, helicopter pilot in Operation Deep Freeze 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Pear Island 64°31'S, 62°54'W

A small island lying immediately SW of False Island, off the NE coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The existence of the island is noted on a British hydrographic chart of 1929; the name is presumably descriptive of shape and appears on a British hydrographic chart of 1952. Not: Isla Pera.

Pearl Harbor Glacier 72°15'S, 167°40'E

Major tributary glacier flowing generally E from the Victory Mountains and entering the SW side of Tucker Glacier 17 mi NW of Bypass Hill. Named by the NZGSAE 1957–58, to commemorate the heroism of the United States forces at Pearl Harbor in 1941. Not: Pearl Harbour Glacier.

Pearl Harbour Glacier: see Pearl Harbor Glacier 72°15'S, 167°40'E

Pearl Rocks 63°35'S, 59°56'W

A group of rocks covering an area 3 mi by 2 mi close off the W coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name was given by FIDASE (1955–57) and is descriptive of the numerous snow-covered rocks in this group.

Pearsall Ridge 77°52'S, 163°06'E

A ridge, for the most part ice covered, which extends ENE from Royal Society Range between Descent Pass and Covert Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Richard A. Pearsall, cartographer, USGS; member of the USGS geodetic control party to the Ellsworth Mountains in the 1979–80 season; additional work during the season at South Pole Station, determining the true position of the Geographic South Pole.

Pearse Valley 77°43'S, 161°32'E

Ice-free valley 3 miles long, lying immediately W of Catspaw Glacier, at the S side of the Asgard Range in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for John S. Pearse, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1961, and the season 1961–62.

Pearson, Mount 72°17'S, 166°43'E

A prominent snow peak (2,440 m) situated at the W side of the mouth of Lensen Glacier where the latter joins Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for F.H. Pearson, surveyor with the party.

Pearson, Mount: see Pearson Peak 75°54'S, 140°57'W

Pearson Peak 75°54'S, 140°57'W

A rock peak rising 1 mi S of McGaw Peak on the ridge that trends S from Mount McCoy, coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert E. Pearson, USARP geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station, 1963. Not: Mount Pearson.

Pearson Point 54°01'S, 38°05'W

Point forming the SW extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears on a 1921 British Admiralty chart.

Peary, Massif: see Peary, Mount 65°15'S, 63°52'W

Peary, Mount 65°15'S, 63°52'W

Conspicuous massif, 1,900 m, with a flat, snow-covered summit several miles in extent, surmounted by a marginal peak on the W, standing 7 mi ENE of Cape Tuxen and dominating the area between Wiggins and Bussey Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for R. Admiral Robert E. Peary, USN, American Arctic explorer and first to attain the North Pole, in 1909. Not: Massif Peary.

Pebbley Mudstone Island 63°18'S, 57°51'W

A small island in the SE part of Duroch Islands. It lies 0.3 mi SW of Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin (USARP) party during geological mapping of this area, 1961–62. The principal outcrop of pebbly mudstone was found on this island and provides valuable data to the geologic history of the region.

Peces, Islotes: see Fish Islands 66°02'S, 65°25'W

Pechell, Mount 71°05'S, 167°16'E

A peak (1,360 m) surmounting the W end of Hedgpet Heights in the Anare Mountains. Discovered and rudely mapped in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named this feature for Capt. Sir Samuel J. Brooke Pechell, a junior lord of the Admiralty at that time.

Peckham Glacier 80°21'S, 157°25'E

A steep tributary glacier in the Britannia Range, flowing S from Mount McClintock into Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Verne E. Peckham, biologist, McMurdo Station winter party 1962, who with use of SCUBA gear made numerous dives under the sea ice of McMurdo Sound at Winter Quarters Bay and off Cape Evans.

Peck Range 72°20'S, 62°42'W

A range of mountains, ridges and hills, 11 mi long N-S and 6 mi wide, in the W part of Du Toit Mountains, Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature rises to c. 1,700 m and is bounded to the S by a high snowfield, and to the E and W by unnamed north-flowing glaciers that coalesce at the N end of the range, S of Mount Wever. The range was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966–69 and was visited by a USGS-BAS joint field party, 1986–87. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN in 1988 after Dallas Lynn Peck, geologist, a world authority on igneous rocks, including granites; eleventh director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1981–93; previously, Chief Geologist of the Geologic Division, USGS. Bedrock in the range is almost entirely made up of a coarse-grained fresh granite batholith.

Pecora Escarpment 85°38'S, 68°42'W

An irregular escarpment, 7 mi long, standing 35 mi SW of Patuxent Range and marking the southernmost exposed rocks of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by Dwight Schmidt, geologist to the Pensacola Mountains, 1962–66, for William T. Pecora, eighth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1965–71.

Peddie, Mount 76°01'S, 145°01'W

An isolated mountain 5 mi N of Webster Bluff at the N end of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Norman W. Peddie, geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station, 1964.

Peden Cliffs 74°57'S, 136°28'W

A line of cliffs, 6 mi long, breached near the center by Rhodes Icefall. The cliffs border the N side of Garfield Glacier in the W part of McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Irene C. Peden, ionospheric physicist who made investigations on electrical measurements of the ice sheet near Byrd Station, 1970–71.

Pedersen, Mount 72°05'S, 164°02'E

A mountain, 2,070 m, standing 9 mi SE of Galatos Peak in Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John M. Pedersen, biologist at McMurdo Station, summers 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Pedersen Nunatak 64°56'S, 60°44'W

The westernmost of the Seal Nunataks, lying 8 mi NE of Cape Fairweather, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and named for Capt. Morten Pedersen of the Norwegian sealer *Castor*, which operated in Antarctic waters during the 1893–94 season.

Pedro, Monte: see Pierre, Mount 63°58'S, 61°50'W

Pedro, Punta: see Azufre Point 65°03'S, 63°39'W

Pedro Nelson, Isla: see Jinks Island 65°22'S, 65°38'W

Peeler Bluff 72°35'S, 93°20'W

A prominent rock bluff along the middle of the west coast of McNamara Island. The island lies within the northern edge of Abbot Ice Shelf, but Peeler Bluff is a conspicuous navigation mark

from seaward. This area was explored by personnel aboard the USS *Glacier* and *Staten Island* in February 1961. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James C. Peeler, USN, who camped here, February 7–9, 1961, and obtained position data for the bluff and other points in the vicinity. Not: Peeler Point.

Peeler Point: see Peeler Bluff 72°35'S, 93°20'W

Pegasus Mountains 71°00'S, 67°12'W

Mountains, 16 mi long, consisting of a system of ridges and peaks broken by two passes. Located between Bertram and Ryder Glaciers and immediately E of Gurney Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Pegasus.

Peggotty Bluff 54°09'S, 37°17'W

Bluff on the N side and near the head of King Haakon Bay, South Georgia. In 1916, Sir Ernest Shackleton's party from Elephant Island established a camp near the head of King Haakon Bay which they called Peggotty Camp. During the SGS, 1955–56, King Haakon Bay was surveyed and the approximate position of the camp deduced. The name Peggotty Bluff was given to the feature now described, which is close to the campsite.

Pegmatite Peak 85°39'S, 154°39'W

A peak (790 m) along the W side of Koerwitz Glacier, about midway between the main summits of Medina Peaks and Mount Salisbury, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, because of the occurrence of large, whitish pegmatite dykes in a rock wall at the SE spur of the peak.

Pegmatite Point 85°01'S, 165°20'W

A distinctively banded point which juts into the head of Ross Ice Shelf from the Duncan Mountains. The point is 7 mi ENE of Mount Fairweather. It was first roughly plotted from ground surveys and aerial photographs by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. The Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, visited the point and gave the name because of the abundance of the rock Pegmatite.

Pegtop Mountain 77°04'S, 161°15'E

An elongated mountain marked by several conspicuous knobs, the highest and westernmost rising to 1,395 m, situated at the S side of Mackay Glacier, 3 mi W of Sperm Bluff; in Victoria Land. Mapped and given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: Pegtop Nunatak.

Pegtop Nunatak: see Pegtop Mountain 77°04'S, 161°15'E

Peine, Islote: see Peine Island 63°24'S, 54°42'W

Peine Island 63°24'S, 54°42'W

A small island W of Beagle Island in the Danger Islands (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island. The descriptive name "Islote Peine" (comb island) was given by Ministerio de Defensa, Argentina, 1978; US-ACAN approved the name in 1993 with the generic term Island. Not: Comb Island, Islote Peine.

Peleg Peak 65°51'S, 62°33'W

A rock peak (920 m) on the massif between Flask Glacier and Leppard Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. It stands 4 mi NW of Ishmael Peak. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by

UK-APC after Captain Peleg, part-owner of the whaling ship *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Peletier Plateau 83°55'S, 159°40'E

An ice-covered plateau, about 20 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the southern part of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral Eugene Peletier, CEC, USN, Bureau of Yards and Docks, who was of assistance to Rear Admiral George Dufek in the preparation of USN OpDFrz II, 1956–57.

Peleus, Mount 77°29'S, 162°05'E

Small peak, 1,790 m, about 3 mi W of Mount Theseus in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Pelias Bluff 66°04'S, 61°23'W

Conspicuous rock bluff rising to more than 150 m at the head of the inlet lying immediately W of Standring Inlet, on the N coast of Jason Peninsula in Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named in 1956 by the UK-APC in association with Jason Peninsula; Pelias, who was his uncle, deprived Jason of his kingdom, but was later killed through the agency of Medea.

Peligro, Islotes: see Danger Islands 63°25'S, 54°40'W

Peligrosa, Punta: see Foul Point 60°32'S, 45°29'W

Peligroso, Cabo: see Danger, Cape 62°27'S, 60°23'W

Peligrosos, Islotes: see Danger Islands 63°25'S, 54°40'W

Pellegrini, Punta: see Natriss Head 54°51'S, 35°56'W

Pelletan Point 65°06'S, 63°02'W

Long, narrow point projecting into the head of Flandres Bay 3 miles S of Briand Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE (1903–05) under Charcot, who applied the name "Baie Pelletan" to the indentations N and S of the point here described. In 1960 the UK-APC transferred the name Pelletan to the point; the two indentations do not together form an identifiable feature and they can be easily described by reference to this point. Charles-Camille Pelletan (1846–1915) was a French politician and Minister of the Navy, 1902–05. Not: Bayet Point.

Pelseneer Island 64°39'S, 62°13'W

Island 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, with three prominent rocky peaks projecting through its icecap, lying 2 mi W of Brooklyn Island in the south-central portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for P. Pelseneer, member of the *Belgica* Commission and writer of some of the zoological reports of the expedition. Not: Pilseneer Island.

Pelter Glacier 71°52'S, 98°20'W

A glacier about 5 mi long on Thurston Island, flowing from the E side of Noville Peninsula into the W side of Murphy Inlet. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for J.A. Pelter, aerial photographer with the ByrdAE in 1933–35.

Peltier Channel 64°52'S, 63°32'W

Channel 6 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, separating Doumer and Wiencke Islands to the S of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Jean Peltier, noted French physicist.

Pemmican Bluff 73°31'S, 94°22'W

A short but prominent bluff with steep rock N face and sloping snow S slope. It overlooks the W side of upper Basecamp Valley just W of Pillsbury Tower, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by this party because the bluff is composed of complex volcanic rocks giving the N face a very mottled appearance similar to the pemmican eaten in the field.

Pemmican Step 72°00'S, 167°33'E

A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier above its junction with Leander Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its southern half, but there is easy traveling over it toward its north end. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. It is the second of the steps on this glacier.

Penance Pass 78°04'S, 163°51'E

The lowest, and easternmost, pass from Shangri-la to the Miers Valley. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Penca Hill 62°36'S, 61°07'W

Prominent hill rising to about 200 m at the base of Ray Promontory, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature is named "Cerro Penca" in a report by P.J. Hernández P. and V. Azcárate M., 1971, following geological surveys by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition. The name may be descriptive, penca being a fleshy leaf or joint of a plant.

Penck, Cape 66°43'S, 87°43'E

Ice-covered point fronting on West Ice Shelf about 35 mi WNW of Gaussberg, separating Leopold and Astrid Coast from Wilhelm II Coast. Roughly charted by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Albrecht Penck, internationally known German geographer.

Penck Glacier 77°57'S, 34°42'W

A small glacier flowing northward along the west side of Bertrab Glacier to Vahsel Bay. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for German geographer Albrecht Penck.

Penck Glacier: see Albrecht Penck Glacier 76°40'S, 162°20'E

Penck-Gletscher: see Ryan Glacier 54°03'S, 37°36'W

Penck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W

A mainly ice-covered ledge at the W side of the head of Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named in association with Penck Trough. Not: Gory Bludau, Pencksökkrabbane.

Penck-Mulde: see Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W

Pencksökket: see Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W

Pencksökkrabbane: see Penck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W

Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W

A broad ice-filled valley trending SW-NE. for about 60 mi between Borg Massif and the NE part of Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for German geographer Albrecht Penck. Maps of the GerAE incorrectly represent this feature with a N-S

axis, but it was accurately mapped by the NBSAE under Giaever, 1949–52. Not: Penck-Mulde, Pencksökket.

Pendant Ridge 85°04'S, 174°45'W

A ridge about 3 mi long, extending SW to the N side of the mouth of McGregor Glacier, 1.5 mi NW of Simplicity Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because a pyramidal peak at its southern extremity appears to be dangling from the ridge as a pendant.

Pendleton Baie: see Pendleton Strait 66°00'S, 66°30'W

Pendleton Island: see Tower Island 63°33'S, 59°51'W

Pendleton Strait 66°00'S, 66°30'W

A strait between Rabot and Lavoisier Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. The FrAE, in accordance with Charcot's conception of this water feature, applied the name Pendleton Bay in January 1909. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, recognizing that it is really a strait, renamed it Pendleton Strait. Named by Charcot for Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, Yankee sealer of Stonington, CT. Captain Pendleton was commodore of the little fleet which included the sloop *Hero* under Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer who, at Pendleton's direction, explored this area in January 1821. Not: Burdick Channel, Pendleton Baie.

Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S, 55°14'W

A mountain (975 m) 1.5 mi NW of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. The name was applied to this highest mountain on Elephant Island by UK-APC in 1971 and acknowledges Prince Charles as royal patron of the Joint Services Expedition. Pendragon is the ancient title for a British or Welsh Prince. Not: Monte Blanco, The Fortress.

Péndulo, Caleta: see Pendulum Cove 62°56'S, 60°36'W

Pendulum Cove 62°56'S, 60°36'W

Cove at the NE side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name of the cove derives from the pendulum and magnetic observations made there by the British expedition under Foster in 1829. Not: Caleta Péndulo.

Penelope Point 71°30'S, 169°47'E

A bold rock headland between Nielsen Glacier and Scott Keltie Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by them after the nickname "Penelope" given to Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, commander of the expedition ship *Terra Nova*.

Peneplain Peak 83°51'W, 167°02'E

A peak (2,650 m) located midway along Hampton Ridge, which lies between Montgomerie Glacier and Mackellar Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because an excellent exposure of the "Kukri Peneplain," an ancient erosion surface, is present on the peak.

Penfold Point 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Point which forms the NW side of the entrance to Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named for Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, who conducted a survey of the island during 1948–49. Not: Punta Baja.

Pengin Dai: see Penguin Heights 68°08'S, 42°38'E

Penguin Bay 54°20'S, 36°14'W

Small, kelp-infested bay lying just SE of Ocean Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Bahía Pingüino.

Penguin Bay: see Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

Penguin Bay: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

A bight on the SE coast of Seymour Island, northward of Penguin Point. The feature was named "Pinguinbucht" (Penguin Bay) from the large penguin rookery observed there by the SwedAE, 1901–04. The term bight is considered appropriate for this feature. Not: Bahía Pingüino, Fondeadero Pingüino, Penguin Bay, Pinguinbucht.

Penguin Heights 68°08'S, 42°38'E

A relatively low, rocky elevation about 1 mi SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Penguin Heights was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Pengin Dai.

Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Island 1 mi long, which lies close off the S coast of King George Island and marks the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Sighted in January 1820 by a British expedition under Bransfield, and so named by him because penguins occupied the shores of the island. Not: Georges Island, Ile Pingouin, Isla Pengüino, Penguin Isle.

Penguin Island: see Afuera Islands 64°20'S, 61°36'W

Penguin Island: see Pingvin Island 65°45'S, 81°50'E

Penguin Islands: see Babel Rock 63°53'S, 61°24'W

Penguin Isle: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Pengüino, Isla: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Penguin Point 60°31'S, 45°56'W

Point which forms the NW extremity of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on Dec. 7, 1821 by Capt. George Powell, British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*. Named by Powell because of the number of penguins which were on this point. Not: Pointe Foca.

Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W

Point located centrally along the S shore of Seymour Island, lying SE of James Ross Island at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. The point was possibly seen in 1843 by a British expedition under Ross, and was roughly charted by Capt. C.A. Larsen who landed on the island in 1892 and 1893. Recharted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who so named it because a large penguin colony was found there. Not: Pinguinenkap, Punta Pingüino, Punta Sobral.

Penguin Point 67°39'S, 146°12'E

A rock point at the W side of the entrance to Murphy Bay. The point rises to 95 m and marks the termination of a granite wall about 3 mi long. Discovered and named in 1912 by the eastern coastal party led by Cecil T. Madigan of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.

Penguin Point: see Irving Point 56°43'S, 27°07'W

Penguin Point: see Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W

Penguin River 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Small meandering stream which flows in a general NE direction from Hamberg Lakes to the coast close S of Horse Head in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named by Carl Skottsberg, botanist with the expedition. Not: Hamberg Fluss.

Penitente, Pico: see Penitent Peak 67°52'S, 67°14'W

Penitent Peak 67°52'S, 67°14'W

A peak between Mount Breaker and Ryan Peak on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57 and so named because of the snow penitents which are a characteristic feature in the vicinity of the peak. Not: Pico Penitente.

Penk Glacier: see Ryan Glacier 54°03'S, 37°36'W

Pennell Coast 71°00'S, 167°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Williams and Cape Adare. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, commander of the *Terra Nova*, the expedition ship of the BrAE, 1910–13. Pennell engaged in oceanographic work in the Ross Sea during this period. In Feb. 1911 he sailed along this coast in exploration and an endeavor to land the Northern Party led by Lt. Victor Campbell.

Pennell Glacier: see Matusевич Glacier 69°20'S, 157°27'E

Pennell Glacier Tongue: see Matusевич Glacier Tongue 69°05'S, 157°15'E

Penney Bay 66°26'S, 110°36'E

A large bay extending from Robinson Ridge to Browning Peninsula, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Penney, ornithologist and biologist at Wilkes Station in 1959 and 1960.

Penney Landing 66°22'S, 110°28'E

The only practical landing place toward the eastern end of the northern side of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1959 by Richard L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes Station, for whom it was named by ANCA.

Penney Ravine 66°22'S, 110°27'E

A small ravine on Ardery Island in the Windmill Islands. It is on the northern side of the island just west of center. Discovered in February 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA for Richard L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes Station in 1959 and 1960.

Pennilea, Lake: see Kroner Lake 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Penny Lake 78°16'S, 163°12'E

A coin-shaped lake perched in moraine near the mouth of Roaring Valley, just S of Walcott Glacier in Victoria Land. It was the site of a base camp of the VUWAE, 1960–61, which gave this descriptive name.

Penny Point 80°48'S, 160°41'E

An ice-covered point on the S side of Nicholson Peninsula, marking the N side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet along the

Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. H.C. Penny, USN, commanding officer of USS *Vance*, ocean station ship in support of aircraft flights between New Zealand and Antarctica in USN OpDFrz 1962.

Penola, Glacier: see Zélée Glacier 66°52'S, 141°10'E

Penola Island 62°03'S, 57°51'W

Small island in Sherratt Bay lying close off the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named for the *Penola*, the BGLE ship which assisted the *Discovery II* in the search for a survey party stranded on King George Island in January 1937.

Penola Strait 65°10'S, 64°07'W

Strait 11 mi long and averaging 2 mi wide, separating the Argentine Islands, Petermann Island and Hovgaard Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Traversed by the BelgAE under Gerlache on Feb. 12, 1898. Named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, for the expedition ship *Penola*.

Peñón, Punta: see Trulla Bluff 59°02'S, 26°31'W

Peñón, Roca: see Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Penrod Nunatak 85°35'S, 134°53'W

A nunatak 2 mi NW of Abbey Nunatak, lying at the W side of Reedy Glacier just N of the mouth of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jack R. Penrod, builder with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Pensacola Mountains 83°45'S, 55°00'W

A large group of mountain ranges and peaks, extending 280 mi in a NE-SW direction, comprising the Argentina Range, Forrestal Range, Dufek Massif, Cordiner Peaks, Neptune Range, Patuxent Range, Rambo Nunataks and Pecora Escarpment. These mountain units lie astride the extensive Foundation Ice Stream and Support Force Glacier which drain northward to the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of USN Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, in commemoration of the historic role of that establishment in training aviators of the U.S. Navy. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67.

Penseroso Bluff 71°04'S, 160°06'E

A prominent bluff (1,945 m) surmounting the narrow, northern neck of the Daniels Range, 10 mi NE of Mount Nero, in the Usarp Mountains. The Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, reached this bluff in gloomy weather. The feature appeared dark and sombre; hence, the party gave the name from Milton's "Il Penseroso" in antithesis to Allegro Valley 14 miles to the south.

Pépin, Cape 66°32'S, 138°34'E

Ice-covered cape between Ravin Bay and Barré Glacier. Discovered in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville and named by him for his wife Adèle Pépin. The area was charted by the AAE in 1912–13, and again by the BANZARE in 1931, both under Mawson. The cape was more recently delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47.

Pepper Peak 83°12'S, 57°55'W

A sharp peak, 940 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Nervo in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford G. Pepper, hospital corpsman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Pequeña, Isla: see Small Island 64°00'S, 61°27'W

Pequeñas, Rocas: see Petty Rocks 67°34'S, 67°29'W

Pequod Glacier 65°30'S, 62°03'W

A glacier over 15 mi long, draining E into Exasperation Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. It lies parallel and just S of Melville Glacier. The lower part of the glacier was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and the upper reaches were surveyed in 1955. Named by UK-APC after the whaling ship *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Pera, Isla: see Pear Island 64°31'S, 62°54'W

Peralta Rocks 63°16'S, 58°08'W

A group of about 8 small rocks covering an area 4 mi by 2 mi, lying 7 mi N of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, for Lt. Roberto Peralta Bell, second-in-command of the oil tanker *Lientur*.

Perce, Cape: see Perce Point 72°08'S, 74°38'W

Perce Point 72°08'S, 74°38'W

A low ice-covered point 12 mi WNW of Berlioz Point on the southern coast of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Discovered by Snow, Perce and Carroll of the USAS expedition in a flight from Stonington Island on Dec. 22, 1940. Originally named "Cape Perce" after Earl B. Perce, co-pilot of the discovery aircraft, but the term point is considered appropriate for this feature. Not: Cape Perce.

Perch Island 66°00'S, 65°22'W

Island lying just off Prospect Point in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Perchot, Mount 65°44'S, 64°10'W

Mountain, 2,040 m, surmounted by a prominent ridge extending in a general N-S direction, standing 4 mi SE of Magnier Peaks on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Perchot, an acquaintance who donated seventy pairs of boots to the expedition.

Percy, Mount 63°15'S, 55°49'W

Prominent mountain, 765 m, the highest feature on Joinville Island, standing immediately N of Mount Alexander near the center of the island. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross on Dec. 30, 1842, and named for R. Admiral the Honorable Josceline Percy, RN, 1784–1856. Although this mountain is not surmounted by twin peaks, as described by Ross, there are a number of peaks of similar height in its vicinity, one of which may have given rise to Ross' description. Not: Percy Berg.

Percy Berg: see Percy, Mount 63°15'S, 55°49'W

Perdida, Roca: see Mislaid Rock 54°30'S, 37°08'W

Peregrinus Peak 69°09'S, 65°50'W

A peak (1,915 m) along the N side of Airy Glacier, 3 mi SE of Mount Timosthenes, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE Nov. 27, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Petrus Peregrinus de Maricourt, of Luceria, author of *Epistola de magnete* (1269), the first scientific treatise on the magnet. Not: Perigrinus Peak.

Peremenny, Cape 66°12'S, 105°24'E

An ice point on the coast of Antarctica 45 mi WNW of Merritt Island. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition and ANARE (1956). Named at the suggestion of members of the Soviet expedition. Peremenny means "variable" and probably refers to the nature of this ice coastline. Not: Cape Peremenny.

Peremenny, Cape: see Peremenny, Cape 66°12'S, 105°24'E

Pérez, Cape 65°24'S, 64°06'W

Prominent cape between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, but apparently not named by them until about 1904, when in working up their scientific reports they gave it the name Trooz. In the meantime, Charcot's FrAE, 1903–05, left for the Antarctic and in Nov. 1904 resighted the same cape, to which they gave the name Trois Pérez, for the brothers Fernando, Leopoldo and Manuel Pérez of Buenos Aires. Maurice Bongrain in his report of 1914 acknowledges the Belgian name Trooz for this cape. However, the US-ACAN has retained the Charcot name because of wider usage, and has given the name Trooz to the large glacier 5 mi NE of Cape Pérez. Not: Cabo Tres Pérez, Cap de Trooz, Cape Trois Pérez.

Perez, Mount 70°00'S, 159°32'E

A mountain (1,610 m) at the S side of the upper reaches of Suvorov Glacier, 6 mi SW of Hornblende Bluffs, in the Wilson Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Manuel J. Perez, Photographer's Mate, USN member of the USGS Topo West survey party that established geodetic control for features between Cape Adare and the Wilson Hills during 1962–63.

Perez Glacier 84°06'S, 177°00'E

A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing NE from Mount Brennan in the Hughes Range to the Ross Ice Shelf E of Giovinco Ice Piedmont. Named by US-ACAN for Ensign Richard Perez, USN, of Squadron VX-6, Antarctic Support Activity, who participated in USN. OpDFrz 1964; wintered at McMurdo Station in 1961.

Pérez Peak 65°25'S, 64°05'W

A distinctive peak 1 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the rugged peninsula between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, in western Graham Land. The name "Sommet du Grand Perez" was given by J.B. Charcot during the FrAE, 1908–10. It derived from nearby Cape Pérez, after three brothers Manuel, Fernando and Leopoldo Pérez of Buenos Aires. The name Pérez Peak has been established in use since 1957. Not: Sommet du Grand Pérez.

Perfil, Punta: see Crosscut Point 57°04'S, 26°46'W

Perforada, Roca: see Hole Rock 61°53'S, 57°44'W

Peregrinus Peak: see Peregrinus Peak 69°09'S, 65°50'W

Periphery Point: see Rock Pile Point 68°25'S, 64°58'W

Perito Moreno, Punta: see Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

Perkins, Mount 76°32'S, 144°08'W

Mountain at the E end of the Fosdick Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Northeastern Flight of Dec. 15–16, 1934. Named for Jack E. Perkins, biologist at the USAS West Base (1939–41) and the leader of a biological party which visited this area in December 1940.

Perkins Canyon 85°27'S, 124°20'W

A canyon at the head of Quonset Glacier, between Ruseski Buttress and Mount LeSchack, along the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for David M. Perkins, geomagnetist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Perkins Glacier 74°54'S, 136°37'W

A broad, low gradient glacier 8 mi SSE of Cape Burks on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It drains W from McDonald Heights into the E side of Hull Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Earle B. Perkins, biologist with the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Perlebandet Nunataks 71°56'S, 23°03'E

A linear group of nunataks 5 mi NW of Tanngarden Peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Perlebandet (the string of beads).

Per Nunatak 71°52'S, 7°04'E

A nunatak lying 4 mi NE of Larsen Cliffs in the Mühligh-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Per Larsen, steward with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Perskjeret.

Perov, Mount 72°34'S, 31°12'E

Mountain, 2,380 m, just W of the terminus of Norsk Polarinstittutt Glacier in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Cdr. V. Perov, Soviet pilot who came to the aid of four members of the BelgAE in December 1958.

Perov Nunataks 67°35'S, 51°06'E

A small group of nunataks on the E edge of the Scott Mountains, 19 mi SE of Debenham Peak. Photographed in October 1956 by ANARE aircraft and surveyed in November 1958 by an airborne field party. Named by ANCA for Viktor Perov, pilot of a Soviet aircraft which flew over this area and rescued the 1958 Belgian field party after an aircraft accident.

Perplex Ridge 67°39'S, 67°43'W

Ridge, rising over 915 m, composed of four rocky masses separated by small glaciers, extending 6 mi northeastward from Lainez Point along the NW side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because of confusion in attempting to identify this ridge from earlier maps. Not: Cadena Confusión.

Perrier Bay 64°23'S, 63°45'W

Bay 6 mi wide indenting the NW coast of Anvers Island between Giard Point and Quinton Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Edmond Perrier, French naturalist. Not: Baie E. Perrier, East Perrier Bay.

Perro, Isla: see Dog Island 65°49'S, 65°05'W

Per Rock 71°17'S, 11°26'E

Rock lying 0.8 mi N of Pål Rock in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Per (Peter).

Perry Bay 66°08'S, 132°49'E

An open ice-filled bay about 12 mi wide, indenting the coast between Freeman Point and a stubby peninsula terminating in Cape Keltie. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. O.H. Perry on the sloop *Peacock* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Perry Range 75°00'S, 134°12'W

A narrow range of mountains, 6 mi long, separating the lower ends of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier where they enter Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The range was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John E. Perry, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer at McMurdo Station, 1968. He commanded the Antarctic Construction Battalion Unit from January 1969 until it was decommissioned in May 1971, when he became project manager for the South Pole Station.

Persaksla: see Per Spur 71°19'S, 12°36'E

Perseus, Mount 57°04'S, 26°40'W

The lower (455 m) and more northerly of twin ice domes in the E part of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 in association with nearby Mount Andromeda. In Greek mythology, Perseus married Andromeda after rescuing her from a sea monster.

Perseus Crags 70°36'S, 66°11'W

A group of about twelve small nunataks dominated by a high whale-backed hill, located on the W edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, about 30 mi ENG. of Wade Point. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Perseus.

Perseverance, Mount 76°48'S, 162°12'E

The high peak near the S end of the ridge from Mount Whitcombe, overlooking the lower Benson Glacier in Victoria Land. So named because it was the final station occupied by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) during a particularly long day's field work on October 22, 1957.

Perskjeret: see Per Nunatak 71°52'S, 7°04'E

Per Spur 71°19'S, 12°36'E

A rock spur which marks the northern extremity of Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for J. Per Madsen, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Persaksla.

Persson Island 64°13'S, 58°24'W

Island 1.5 mi long, lying in the entrance to Röhss Bay on the SW side of James Ross Island. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named by him for Nils Persson, a patron of the expedition. Not: N. Persson Island, N. Perssons Ö.

Peruque Point 54°08'S, 36°49'W

Point at the S side of Anchorage Bay on the W side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Perutz Glacier 67°36'S, 66°33'W

Glacier, 10 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows WNW into Bourgeois Fjord, close E of Thomson Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. The mouth of the glacier was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The entire glacier was surveyed in 1946–47 and 1948–49 by the FIDS, and named by them for Max F. Perutz of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, who has made important studies on the mechanism of glacier flow.

Pervomayskaya Peak 71°47'S, 11°40'E

Peak, 2,795 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Skarshovden in the central Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Pervomayskaya (May 1st Mountain).

Pescadora, Punta: see Borley Point 58°23'S, 26°28'W

Pesce Peninsula 71°41'S, 74°57'W

Broad snow-covered peninsula between Rameau Inlet and Verdi Inlet on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Victor L. Pesce, USN, Commanding Officer, U.S. Navy Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), from May 1980 to May 1981.

Pesky Rocks 66°09'S, 65°54'W

Small group of rocks lying 3.5 mi W of Cape Evensen, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on a Chilean government chart of 1947. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the rocks obstruct an otherwise clear shipping route. Not: Bajo Osorno.

Peter, Mount 70°11'S, 64°56'E

A large dome-shaped rock outcrop with a flat, sheer N face, about 2 mi E of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Peter Crohn, geologist at Mawson Station, 1955–56.

Peterbreen: see Peter Glacier 73°20'S, 1°09'W

Peter Glacier 73°20'S, 1°09'W

A short, broad glacier draining NE into Jutulstraumen Glacier just E of Neumayer Cliffs and Melleby Peak in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Peter Melleby who was in charge of sledge dogs with the NBSAE. Not: Peterbreen.

Peter I Island 68°47'S, 90°35'W

An isolated, mainly snow covered island, 11 mi long and 5 mi wide, located 200 mi NE of Cape Braathen, Thurston Island. The

island is lofty with steep slopes, attaining a height of 1,755 m in Lars Christensen Peak. Discovered in January 1821 by Capt. Thaddeus Bellingshausen, who named it for Peter the Great of Russia.

Peterman Islands: see Petermann Island 65°10'S, 64°10'W

Petermann Island 65°10'S, 64°10'W

Island 1 mi long, lying 1 mi SW of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, and named by Dallmann for August Petermann, noted German geographer and founder of *Petermanns Mitteilungen*. The US-ACAN has rejected the name Lund Island, applied by the BelgAE, 1897–99, in favor of the original naming. Not: Lund Island, Peterman Islands.

Petermann Range: see Petermann Ranges 71°40'S, 12°20'E

Petermann Ranges 71°40'S, 12°20'E

A group of associated mountain ranges including the Östliche Petermann, Mittlere Petermann, Westliche Petermann, Südliche Petermann and Pieck Ranges, located just E of the Humboldt Mountains in the central Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it for August Petermann. Not: Petermann Range.

Peter Nunatak 75°55'S, 128°33'E

A prominent, conical nunatak (2,440 m) standing 3.5 mi SE of Mount Petras at the S extremity of the McCuddin Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Peter J. Anderson, USAF, Technical Editor, History and Research Division, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1971 and 1972.

Peters Bastion 70°27'S, 62°54'W

The large, mainly ice-free mountain forming the northernmost summit of the Eland Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Vernon W. Peters, USN, Commanding Officer of Squadron VXE-6 in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze, 1974.

Peters Butte 85°19'S, 119°32'W

A flat-topped, steep-sided rock butte on the S side of McCarthy Valley in Long Hills, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Norman L. Peters, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Petersen, Cape 71°56'S, 101°46'W

A rounded ice-covered cape on the N side of Thurston Island, about 18 mi ENE of Cape Flying Fish. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Carl O. Petersen, radio engineer with the ByrdAE in 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Petersen Bank 65°45'S, 110°10'E

Submarine bank extending NNW from the coast of Antarctica, just W of Balaena Islands. A portion of the bank was sounded by ships of USN OpWml, 1947–48. The bank was more fully delineated by ANARE during January 1956 and 1957. Named by the ANARE for Capt. Hans C. Petersen, master of the *Kista Dan*, who explored the bank in this vessel in January 1956.

Petersen Island 67°35'S, 62°54'E

Largest and most northerly island of the Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for Capt. H.C. Petersen, master of the *Thala Dan*, 1959–61, and formerly master of the *Kista Dan*.

Petersen Peak 80°27'S, 27°57'W

A rock peak (1,215 m) standing 6 mi SW of Morris Hills in the north-central part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Hans C. Petersen, captain of the Danish ship *Magga Dan* which transported members of the CTAE to the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1956–57. Not: Peterson Peak.

Peters Glacier 54°08'S, 37°33'W

A glacier flowing southward into the west side of Cheapman Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Nikolaus Peters, a leading German authority on whales and whaling and Director of Reichsstelle für Walforschung, Hamburg, 1937–40.

Peterson, Mount 74°40'S, 76°59'W

A small mountain rising above the ice surface 22 mi NW of Mount Rex, Ellsworth Land. The feature lies within a group of nunataks first sighted and photographed on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth. The area was explored by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named the mountain for Harries-Clichy Peterson, physicist with the expedition.

Peterson Bluff 71°09'S, 165°53'E

A prominent bluff (1,480 m) on the N side of Ebbe Glacier. The feature forms the SE end of the broad ridge descending from Mount Bolt in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Donald C. Peterson, photographer's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Peterson Glacier 66°25'S, 110°44'E

Glacier flowing W into Penney Bay opposite Herring Island in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Louie N. Peterson, radio operator and recorder with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts during January-February 1948.

Peterson Hills 75°50'S, 67°55'W

A group of hills just E of Spear Glacier, between the Hauberg and Wilkins Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for D.G. Peterson, electronics technician at South Pole Station in 1963.

Peterson Icefalls 70°05'S, 72°44'E

A line of icefalls at the terminus of Stevenson Glacier, where the latter enters the east part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by Roscoe for J.C. Peterson, Jr., air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

Peterson Island 66°28'S, 110°30'E

Rocky island, 2 mi long, with two inlets indenting the N side, lying immediately W of Browning Peninsula in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN

for Lt. Mendel L. Peterson, USN, supply officer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948. Not: Ostrov Piterson.

Peterson Peak: see Petersen Peak 80°27'S, 27°57'W

Peterson Ridge 84°34'S, 163°56'E

High rock ridge that extends N from the W part of Storm Peak massif, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, for Donald N. Peterson, party member who collected basalt lavas from the ridge for petrologic and paleomagnetic studies.

Peters Peak 82°14'S, 160°04'E

Snow-covered peak, 2,220 m, standing 4 mi N of Melrose Peak in the central part of Holyoake Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Merrill J. Peters, USARP field assistant, 1962–63.

Petes Pillar 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Pillar rock or stack lying immediately E of Fildes Point at the N side of the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The pillar was presumably a well-known landmark to early sealers at Deception Island and appears on the chart drawn by Lt. E.N. Kendall of the *Chanticleer* in 1829. Named in 1950 by the UK-APC for Pilot Officer Pete St. Louis, RCAF, pilot with the FIDS in 1949–50. Not: El Monolito, Kats Pillar.

Petinos, Mount 74°25'S, 132°43'W

A mountain (500 m) located 1 mi ESE of Worley Point in the NW part of Shepard Island. Mapped from the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962, and named for Lt. (j.g.) Frank Petinos, USN, First Lieutenant aboard the *Glacier*.

Petite Rocks 82°40'S, 51°30'W

Two small isolated rocks in the W part of Sallee Snowfield, about 5 mi E of central Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. The name applied by US-ACAN is descriptive of their small size.

Petlock, Mount 85°25'S, 172°16'E

The most prominent mountain (3,195 m) in the NE part of Otway Massif, surmounting the N end of the ridge which borders the E side of Burgess Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for James D. Petlock, USARP ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Petras, Mount 75°52'S, 128°39'W

A high, prominent, ridge-shaped mountain, 2,865 m, standing 10 mi SE of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS on a flight from West Base on Dec. 14–15, 1940, and named for Theodore A. Petras, master technical sergeant, USMC, pilot of the airplane on this flight.

Petrel, Rada: see Petrel Cove 63°28'S, 56°13'W

Petrel Cove 63°28'S, 56°13'W

A small coastal indentation at the W end of Dundee Island between Welchness and Diana Reef. The cove is adjacent to the Argentine station "Petrel," established in 1951–52, from which it takes its name. Not: Rada Petrel.

Petrel Island 54°02'S, 37°17'W

Island 0.75 mi SW of Prion Island, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy,

American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Recharted in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who so named it because of its association with Prion Island. Petrels of the genus *Prion* were observed in these islands.

Pétrel Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Rocky island, 0.5 mi long and 45 m in elevation, which lies NW of Rostand Island and is the largest feature in the cluster of islands at the SE end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because numerous snow petrel nests were found there. In January 1952, following destruction of the Port Martin base by fire, the FrAE under Marret, 1952–53, enlarged the hut on Pétrel Island to serve as the new base site. Not: Ile des Pétréls.

Petrel Island: see Dynamite Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Petrel Lake 62°13'S, 58°58'W

A lake lying W of Hydrographers Cove on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The lake was included in SovAE surveys from Bellingshausen Station from 1968 and was called "Ozero Al'batros" by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973; later called "Ozero Burevestnik" (petrel lake) in a report by I.M. Simonov, 1975. The US-ACAN has approved the translated form of the latter name as recommended by the UK-APC in 1979. Not: Ozero Al'batros, Ozero Burevestnik.

Petrellfjellet 71°59'S, 4°50'E

A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain between Slokstallen Mountain and Mount Grytoyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Petrellfjellet (the petrel mountain).

Petrel Peak 54°16'S, 36°32'W

Peak, 630 m, standing at the N side of Hodges Glacier, 1 mi NW of Grytviken, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name was proposed by J. Smith of the FIDS in 1958, following glaciological investigations as part of the IGY. Petrel Peak is named for the whale-catcher *Petrel*, belonging to the Compañía Argentina de Pesca at Grytviken, and for the snow petrels which nest on the higher rocks of the peak.

Pétréls, Ile des: see Pétrel Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Petrides, Mount 75°04'S, 136°30'W

A mountain with much exposed rock midway between Oehlschlager Bluff and Mount Sinha, in southern Erickson Bluffs, Marie Byrd Land. It overlooks the confluence of Kirkpatrick and Hull Glaciers from the north. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for George A. Petrides, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Petrie Ice Rises 70°33'S, 72°12'W

A N-S line of about ten ice rises in Wilkins Ice Shelf, to the W of Alexander Island. Seen from the air on a BAS radio echo sounding flight around Alexander Island, Feb. 11, 1967, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat imagery. Named by UK-APC in 1980 after David L. Petrie, BAS and SPRI electronic technician, c. 1966–70, who was on the flight.

Petter, Havre: see Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W

Petter Bay 60°43'S, 45°10'W

Bight 0.5 mi S of Spence Harbor along the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. This coast was roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. The name Petters Bay appears on a chart drawn by Capt. Petter Sørille in 1912 and corrected by Hans Borge in 1913. It seems likely that this name was first used by Borge and commemorates Capt. Sørille. Not: Petters Bay.

Petters Bay: see Petter Bay 60°43'S, 45°10'W

Pettersenegga: see Pettersen Ridge 71°47'S, 9°42'E

Pettersen Ridge 71°47'S, 9°42'E

Ridge extending N for 6 mi from Sandho Heights in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from surveys and air photos by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Sverre Pettersen, steward with the NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Pettersenegga.

Pettigrew Scarp 54°30'S, 37°04'W

An escarpment nearly 0.5 mi long in the S part of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. It is terminated to the SW by a ridge, and to the NE by three rock pinnacles. Named by the UK-APC for Timothy H. Pettigrew, BAS geologist who worked on the island, 1972–73.

Pettus Glacier 63°48'S, 59°04'W

A narrow deeply entrenched glacier 9 mi long, which flows N from Ebony Wall into Gavin Ice Piedmont between Poynter Hill and Tinsel Dome, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Robert N. Pettus, aircraft pilot with FIDASE, 1956–57.

Petty Rocks 67°34'S, 67°29'W

A group of small rocks lying 3 mi SE of Cape Saenz in the center of the W part of Bigourdan Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named Petty Rock because of its small size. Air photos have disclosed that there are several rocks instead of just one. Not: Rocas Pequeñas.

Petzval Glacier: see Suárez Glacier 64°56'S, 62°56'W

Pew, Mount 72°19'S, 169°11'E

A mountain (2,950 m) that surmounts the central part of the ridge separating Kelly and Towles Glaciers, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James A. Pew, geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Péwé, Lake 77°56'S, 164°18'E

A small lake at 550 m elevation on the uppermost Koettlitz bench, 0.5 mi E of Blackwelder Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in recognition of the glacial geomorphological work done in the Koettlitz Glacier area by Troy L. Péwé (Péwé Peak, q.v.) of the University of Alaska. It was near this lake that members of the VUWAE, 1960–61, found a note left by Péwé, reporting observations on glacial erratics. Named by the VUWAE party.

Péwé Peak 78°02'S, 163°40'E

A bedrock peak, 860 m, composed of granite and topped with a dolerite sill. The peak is immediately S of Joyce Glacier and is

surrounded by glacial ice except on the S side. Named by US-ACAN for Troy L. Péwé, glacial geologist with USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1957–58, who personally explored this peak as well as adjacent portions of Victoria Land.

Pfaff Island 66°54'S, 67°44'W

One of the Bennett Islands, lying just S of Gränicher Island in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Alexius B.I.F. Pfaff (1825–86), German physicist who made pioneer investigations of the plastic deformation of ice, in Switzerland, in 1874–76. Not: Isla Quidora.

Pfrogner Point 72°37'S, 89°35'W

An ice-covered point on the NW extension of Fletcher Peninsula; it is partially encompassed by the Abbot Ice Shelf. The point marks the division of Eights Coast and Bryan Coast. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ray L. Pfrogner, USARP geomagnetist-seismologist at Byrd Station, 1961–62.

Phantom Point 66°25'S, 65°41'W

Point within Darbel Bay, lying 1.5 mi W of Shanty pt. on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. The name arose because the position of the point was only vaguely known when first visited by an FIDS sledge party in 1957, and it was obscured by thick fog from which it finally loomed like a phantom. Not: Punta Fantasma.

Phelan, Mount 71°59'S, 160°37'E

A mostly ice-free mountain (2,000 m) located 5 mi SE of Killer Nunatak in the S portion of Emlen Peaks, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Michael J. Phelan, geomagnetist/seismologist at South Pole Station, 1962; a member of the Byrd Traverse, 1963–64.

Phelps Island 66°17'S, 110°30'E

Small island lying close W of the N end of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Robert F. Phelps, air crewman with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Phelps Rock 65°00'S, 65°50'W

An insular rock rising 10 m above sea level SW of Hugo Island, in the W approaches to French Passage, Wilhelm Archipelago. The rock was charted by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1966–67. Named by UK-APC after Capt. Edmund M.S. Phelps, First Officer in *John Biscoe*, 1966–72 (Senior Master from 1972), who assisted with the hydrographic survey of the area, 1965–67.

Philbin Inlet 74°04'S, 114°11'W

Narrow, ice-filled inlet about 15 mi long that indents the N end of Martin Peninsula between Murray Foreland and Slichter Foreland, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Brig. Gen. Tony Philbin, USA, who served the Secretary of Defense in liaison with the U.S. Navy during the 1957–58 IGY.

Philippi, Cape 75°14'S, 162°33'E

A rock cape rising abruptly to 490 m along the coast of Victoria Land, marking the N side of the terminus of David Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, who named this feature for Emil Philippi, distinguished geologist, who was a member of the GerAE, 1901–03, under Drygalski.

Philippi, Cumbres: see Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Philippieis: see Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Philippi Glacier 54°49'S, 36°03'W

Glacier flowing E into Brandt Cove on the SW side of Drygalski Fjord, at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, who named it for Emil Philippi, glaciologist with the GerAE, 1901–03, under Drygalski, and professor of geology at the University of Jena.

Philippi Glacier 66°45'S, 88°20'E

Coastal glacier about 15 mi long, flowing N to the E end of the West Ice Shelf, 15 mi W of Gaussberg. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by the ANCA for Emil Philippi, geologist with the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03, who made scientific observations in the vicinity of Gaussberg.

Philippigletscher: see Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Philippi Ice Plateau: see Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Low, snow-covered promontory 7 mi wide and extending some 10 mi SE from the E coast of Graham Land. The ice surface is highest in the W, where it rises to about 395 m and is broken by Borchgrevink and Gemini Nunataks. The SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, reported an ice wall or glacial terrace in the vicinity of Borchgrevink Nunatak. Although unable to determine its nature, Nordenskjöld named the feature Philippigletscher, after Emil Philippi. It was determined to be a snow-covered promontory by the FIDS during their 1947 survey of this coast. Not: Alturas Phillippi, Cumbres Philippi, Philippieis, Philippigletscher, Philippi Ice Plateau.

Philip Wrigley Gulf: see Wrigley Gulf 74°00'S, 129°00'W

Phillippi, Alturas: see Philippi Rise 66°06'S, 62°18'W

Phillips, Cape 73°04'S, 169°36'E

A cape approximately midway along the E side of Daniell Peninsula, 8 mi SE of Mount Brewster, in Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Lt. Charles G. Phillips of the *Terror*.

Phillips, Mount 73°01'S, 167°15'E

The culminating summit (3,035 m) in the S part of the ice-covered Malta Plateau, in Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Prof. John Phillips, assistant secretary of the British Association.

Phillips Glacier: see Albanus Glacier 85°52'S, 151°00'W

Phillips Mountains 76°16'S, 145°00'W

A range of mountains on the N side of Balchen Glacier and Block Bay in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Sr.,

a manufacturer of Cambridge, MD, and patron of the Byrd expeditions. Not: Albanus Phillips Mountains.

Phillips Nunatak 84°45'S, 62°35'W

A nunatak along the edge of a small ice escarpment 7 mi N of Mount Wanous in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Harry G. Phillips, cook at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Phillips Ridge 67°50'S, 62°49'E

Ridge, 0.5 mi long, standing 0.5 mi W of the main massif of the Central Masson Range in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for J. Phillips, physicist at Mawson Station in 1962.

Phillis, Bahía: see Phyllis Bay 58°28'S, 26°18'W

Phils Island 64°30'S, 63°00'W

The southern of two small islands lying immediately S of Guépratte Island in Discovery Sound, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery*.

Phleger Dome 85°52'S, 138°24'W

A massive dome-shaped mountain, 3,315 m, at the NE end of Stanford Plateau along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Herman Phleger, one of the U.S. representatives in the discussions on the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

Phobos Ridge 71°52'S, 68°30'W

Rocky ridge of sandstones and shales forming the W side of Mars Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. This ridge was first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for its association with Mars Glacier, Phobos being the inner of the two satellites of Mars.

Phoebe, Mount 71°47'S, 68°47'W

A mountain between the head of Neptune Glacier and the Saturn Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. The feature is situated at the junction of four radial ridges. The summit is a small mesa of conglomerate rising 300 m above the surrounding ice. First photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

Phoenix Peak 64°24'S, 59°39'W

A peak immediately S of Muskeg Gap at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Phoenix Manufacturing Co. of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which started in 1906–07 to design and build steam “locomotive sleds” for hauling logs over ice and snow, probably the earliest successful vehicles of their type. Not: Pico Fénix.

Phoque Island 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Rocky island 0.1 mi long, the southernmost island in a small group 0.1 mi N of Cape Margerie. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them because of numerous seals near the island, “phoque” being French for seal. Not: Ile aux Phoques.

Phoques, Ile aux: see Phoque Island 66°49'S, 141°24'E

Phoques, Iles des: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Phyllis Bay 58°28'S, 26°18'W

Small bight between Allen and Scarlett Points at the S end of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. The feature was roughly outlined by Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Phyllis V. Horton, daughter of Lt. Cdr. W.A. Horton, RN, chief engineer of the *Discovery II* at the time of the survey. Not: Bahía Phyllis.

Physeter Rocks 63°31'S, 60°09'W

Small group of rocks lying W of Ohlin Island, Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by FIDASE, 1956–57, and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*.

Piccard Cove 64°45'S, 62°19'W

Cove forming the southernmost part of Wilhelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Auguste Piccard, Swiss physicist, stratosphere pioneer who reached a height of 9.5 mi in a hydrogen-filled balloon in 1931.

Picciotto, Mount 83°46'S, 163°00'E

A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, 2,560 m, surmounting the NE end of Painted Cliffs on Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Edgard E. Picciotto, glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1962–63; South Pole–Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Pickersgill Islands: see Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W

Pickering Nunatak 71°24'S, 70°47'E

A prominent nunatak at the E side of the mouth of Lambert Glacier, situated 20 mi SSW of Manning Nunataks. Sighted on a flight by an ANARE Beaver aircraft over the Amery Ice Shelf on Nov. 2, 1957. Named by ANCA for Flight Sgt. R. Pickering of the RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1957.

Pickering Nunataks 71°49'S, 68°57'W

A group of nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Phoebe and on the NE side of Saturn Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The nunataks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after William H. Pickering (1858–1938), the American astronomer who discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W

Small group of islands 15 mi SE of Annenkov Island and 9 mi WSW of Leon Head, South Georgia. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who charted the largest feature of the group as Pickersgill Island, erroneously thinking it to be the island sighted in 1775 by Capt. James Cook and named for Lt. Richard Pickersgill of the expedition ship *Resolution*. The name Pickersgill Islands has been established by usage for this group of islands; the island originally named by Cook has been known as Annenkov Island since 1819. Not: Pickersgill Islands, Pickersgills Island.

Pickersgills Island: see Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W

Pickwick Island 65°29'S, 65°38'W

The largest of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Very roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. More accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Samuel Pickwick, founder of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. Not: Isla Alférez Maveroff.

Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W

A marine channel, 1.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, between Snow Hill Island and Seymour Island in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed in 1902 by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Norden-skjöld. The UK-APC name arose from the excellent sledging conditions experienced during the FIDS resurveying of the area of 1952, which gave to the work a picnic-like atmosphere. Not: Estrecho Arguindeguy, Estrecho Arguindeguy.

Pico, Isla: see Beak Island 63°37'S, 57°18'W

Pico, Mount 64°10'S, 62°27'W

A peak over 1,700 m in northern Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. It rises 3.5 mi northeast of Driencourt Point. The name "Monte Pico" was used on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. In Spanish, "pico" means beak or bill of a bird; peak or sharp point of any kind. Not: Mount Rokitansky.

Pico, Rocas: see Montrol Rock 62°58'S, 56°21'W

Pidgeon Island 66°19'S, 110°27'E

Rocky island, 1 mi long, between Midgley Island and Mitchell Peninsula in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for E.C. Pidgeon, Photographer's Mate on USN OpHjp flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Thought to be a separate unit, the E part of this feature was previously named O'Brien Islet. The name O'Brien is now applied to the bay N of Mitchell Peninsula. Not: O'Brien Islet, Ostrov Pidzhen.

Pidzhen, Ostrov: see Pidgeon Island 66°19'S, 110°27'E

Pieck Range 71°45'S, 12°06'E

A short mountain range surmounted by Zwiesel Mountain, located at the E side of Humboldt Graben in the Petermann Ranges, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Wilhelm Pieck, first President of communist East Germany. Not: Khrebet Vil'gel'ma Pika.

Piedrabuena, Isla: see Eta Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Pierce Peak 84°52'S, 63°09'W

A peak, 1,790 m, standing 2 mi S of Sullivan Peaks at the NE edge of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chester M. Pierce who, with Jay T. Shurley, studied the psychophysiology of men while asleep and awake—both before, during, and after sojourns at the South Pole Station, in 1966–67.

Pierre, Mount 63°58'S, 61°50'W

Sharp conical peak, 210 m, standing immediately S of Moureaux Point, Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and

named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Not: Monte Pedro.

Pierre, Mount 71°18'S, 35°45'E

A massif (2,200 m) standing next north of Mount Goossens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it for Michel Pierre, aircraft mechanic, member of the Belgian flight reconnoitering party in this area.

Pierre Baudin, Cap: see Baudin Peaks 68°49'S, 67°03'W

Pierre Willems, Cap: see Willems, Cape 64°57'S, 63°16'W

Piggott Peninsula 73°43'S, 61°20'W

A broad snow-covered peninsula between New Bedford Inlet and Wright Inlet on Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land, bounded to the W by Bryan Glacier and Swann Glacier. The feature was first seen from the air and photographed by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after William R. Piggott, British ionosphericist and Head, Atmospheric Sciences Division, BAS, 1973–79.

Pigmy Rock 68°43'S, 67°33'W

Rock lying close off the SW side of Alamode Island at the S extremity of the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. This rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its size.

Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Point which forms the S side of the entrance to North Bay, Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted Prince Olav Harbor in 1929. Not: Punta Chanchito, Punta Chancho.

Pig Rock 62°19'S, 58°48'W

Rock, 65 m high, the largest of a group of rocks lying 1 mi E of the E end of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This rock, known to sealers in the area as early as 1821, was charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Rocas Chanchito.

Pi Islands 64°20'S, 62°53'W

Two islands and several rocks which lie 1 mi E of the NE end of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Sidders, Islotes Suboficial Rubianes.

Pikstock: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Pila Island 67°35'S, 62°43'E

Small island 1.5 mi W of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Pila (the arrow). Not: Arrow Island.

Pilarryggen 72°42'S, 3°56'W

A rock ridge at the W side of Portalen Pass in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Pilarryggen (the pillar ridge).

Pilcher Peak 64°19'S, 60°49'W

Peak between Mouillard and Lilienthal Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Percy S. Pilcher (1866–99), British engineer and pioneer of gliding flight.

Pillar Peak: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak 66°09'S, 65°38'W

Pillar Rock 54°00'S, 38°01'W

A prominent rock stack lying SW of Square Rock, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Pillar Rock: see Stina Rock 54°00'S, 37°58'W

Pillow Knob 83°39'S, 58°41'W

A peak, 810 m, protruding through the snow cover at the NE end of Williams Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. The descriptive name was suggested by Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist to these mountains, 1962–66.

Pillow Rock 54°27'S, 36°55'W

An insular rock forming the easternmost element of Hauge Reef, lying 3.3 mi W of Cape Darnley, South Georgia. So named following BAS geological work, 1975–76, from the pillowed lavas that compose the feature.

Pillsbury Tower 73°31'S, 94°20'W

A remnant volcanic cone, 1,295 m, with a sheer north-facing rock cliff and a gradual slope at the south side, standing directly at the base of Avalanche Ridge in the Jones Mountains. With its dark rock rising 100 m above the surrounding area, it is clearly the most prominent landmark in these mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them after Pillsbury Hall which houses the Dept. of Geology at the University of Minnesota.

Pilon Peak 71°14'S, 164°57'E

A prominent peak (1,880 m) standing 2 mi NE of Mount Works along the W side of Horne Glacier, in the Everett Range, Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Jerome R. Pilon, USN, Operations Officer of Antarctic Development Squadron Six (1967–68), Executive Officer (1968–69), and Commanding Officer (1969–70). Commander Pilon served on the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1976–78.

Pilot Glacier 73°23'S, 165°03'E

A short, deeply entrenched tributary glacier in the Mountaineer Range, descending along the SE side of Deception Plateau to enter Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in recognition of services rendered by pilots of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica, and in association with Aviator Glacier.

Piloto Pardo, Isla: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Pilot Peak 65°51'S, 65°16'W

The highest peak on Larrouy Island, 745 m, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the peak, conspicuous

from a great distance, is useful as a navigation mark for the passage of Grandidier Channel. Not: Pico García.

Pilseneer Island: see Pelseneer Island 64°39'S, 62°13'W

Pilten Nunatak 71°53'S, 24°48'E

Nunatak in the N part of Gjel Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Pilten (the nipper).

Pimple, The 77°59'S, 162°40'E

Small cone-shaped peak, 3,215 m, midway between Mount Lister and Camels Hump in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04.

Pinafore, Mount 69°46'S, 70°52'W

A prominent peak rising to c. 1,100 m between Bartok Glacier and Sullivan Glacier in N Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC, 1977, in association with nearby Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier after the operetta *HMS Pinafore*.

Pinafore Moraine 76°53'S, 159°26'E

A sheet of moraine which extends northeastward from Carapace Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). The name is descriptive.

Pinboko Rock: see Oku-iwa Rock 68°42'S, 40°50'E

Pincer Point 85°34'S, 150°30'W

A narrow rock point lying 4 mi ESE of Durham Point, near the NW end of the Tapley Mountains. First seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. So named by US-ACAN because its appearance is similar to a part of a pincers.

Pinckard Table 74°00'S, 164°03'E

An ice-covered tableland, 8 mi long and 3 mi wide, rising between the Styx and Burns Glaciers in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for William Pinckard, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 season.

Pinder Gully 60°43'S, 45°35'W

A small gully in eastern Signy Island which runs north from Observation Bluff down to the sea. Named by UK-APC after Ronald Pinder, radio operator and meteorologist at Signy Island, 1959–61.

Pinegina, Gora: see Pinegin Peak 71°44'S, 12°33'E

Pinegin Peak 71°44'S, 12°33'E

A central peak, 2,595 m, on Isdalsegga Ridge in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet polar explorer N.V. Pinegin (1883–1940). Not: Gora Pinegina.

Pine Island Bay 74°50'S, 102°40'W

A bay about 40 mi long and 30 mi wide, into which flows the ice of Pine Island Glacier, at the SE extremity of Amundsen Sea. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS *Pine Island*, seaplane tender and flagship of the eastern task group of USN OpHjp which explored this area.

Pine Island Glacier 75°10'S, 100°00'W

A broad glacier flowing WNW along the S side of the Hudson Mountains into Pine Island Bay, Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Pine Island Bay.

Pinel Point 64°21'S, 62°12'W

Point lying 5 mi NE of D'Ursel Point on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Philippe Pinel (1745–1826), French physician who held advanced views on investigation of disease and first succeeded in abolishing severe physical restraints on mental cases, in 1796.

Piner Bay 66°43'S, 140°17'E

Open bay 8 mi long and 2 mi wide between Cape Bienvenue and the E side of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840, by the USEE under Wilkes, who named it for Thomas Piner, signal quartermaster on the USEE flagship *Vincennes*. This feature correlates closely with portions of the sketch of "Piners Bay" as shown on Wilkes' chart of 1840. Not: Piners Bay.

Piñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W

Island 2 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying about 4.5 mi NW of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Dr. Antonio F. Piñero, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, on whose motion the government voted unlimited credit to meet the needs of the expedition. Not: Ile Piniero, Isla Carrera.

Piñero Peak 67°34'S, 67°49'W

The highest point (380 m) of Piñero Island (q.v.) in Laubeuf Fjord, W Graham Land. Named after the island by the UK-APC in 1980.

Piners Bay: see Piner Bay 66°43'S, 140°17'E

Pinet Butte 73°10'S, 161°41'E

A small butte comprising the westernmost portion of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Paul R. Pinet, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Pingouin, Ile: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Pinguin-Bay: see Sacramento Bight 54°29'S, 36°01'W

Pinguinbucht: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pinguinbucht: see Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

Pinguinenkap: see Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W

Pinguinera, Punta: see Stranger Point 62°16'S, 58°37'W

Pinguino, Bahía: see Penguin Bay 54°20'S, 36°14'W

Pingüino, Bahía: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pingüino, Fondeadero: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pinguino, Punta: see Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W

Pingüino, Punta: see Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W

Pinguino, Punta: see Irving Point 56°43'S, 27°07'W

Pingvinane Nunataks 72°00'S, 23°17'E

Group of nunataks standing close N of Tanngarden Peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Pingvinane (the penguins).

Piniero, Ile: see Piñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W

Pinnacle: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Pinnacle Gap 73°15'S, 163°00'E

A gap between Pain and Tobin Mesas in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. The feature was traversed and so named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because it is readily identified by the high rock pinnacle (Mount Ballou) on the N ridge overlooking the gap.

Pinnacle Island: see Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W

Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W

Rock, 120 m high, lying 2.5 mi E of Point Wild and close off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was probably suggested by members of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16, who sighted and described this feature as a pillar of rock during their refuge at Elephant Island following the loss of the *Endurance*. Not: Pinnacle Island, Roca de la Aguja.

Pinn Island 67°34'S, 47°55'E

Island lying close off the NE end of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos in 1956 and visited by an ANARE party in October 1957. Named by ANCA for John Pinn, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Pin Point: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Pinther Ridge 70°22'S, 64°20'W

An arc-shaped mountain ridge, 6 mi long, that is somewhat isolated and mostly snow covered. It rises above the ice surface at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, about 22 mi S of the Eternity Range. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Miklos Pinther, Chief Cartographer of the American Geographical Society in the 1970's, under whose supervision a number of excellent maps of Antarctica have been prepared.

Pioneer Crossing 68°29'S, 78°22'E

A low pass across Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, leading from the southeast arm of Tryne Fjord to Langnes Fjord. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). The feature was visited by an ANARE sledging party led by B.H. Stinear (1957), and was named to record this first known traverse of the pass.

Pioneer Heights 79°30'S, 83°30'W

A group name in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains, encompassing the large area of hills, ridges and peaks located eastward of Schneider and Schanz Glaciers and between Spletts-toesser and Union Glaciers. Among these features are the Inferno Ridge, the Nimbus, Gross, Buchanan and Collier Hills. The Pioneer Heights were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range. Not: Pioneer Hills.

Pioneer Hills: see Pioneer Heights 79°30'S, 83°30'W

Pioneers Escarpment 80°28'S, 21°07'W

A mostly snow-covered north-facing escarpment, interrupted by occasional bluffs and spurs, between Slessor Glacier on the N and Shotton Snowfield on the S, in the Shackleton Range. The escarpment was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and was surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. So named by UK-APC because features on the escarpment are named after the pioneers whose inventions have assisted living and traveling conditions in the polar regions. Not: Pionerhallet.

Pionerhallet: see Pioneers Escarpment 80°28'S, 21°07'W

Pionerskiy Dome 73°59'S, 73°08'E

An ice-covered summit about 60 mi SSW of the Grove Mountains. Discovered by the SovAE in 1958 and named "Kupol Pionerskiy" (Pionerskiy Dome).

Pio Point 54°01'S, 38°05'W

Point forming the N side of the entrance to Johnson Cove at the W end of Bird Island, South Georgia. Roughly charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30 and surveyed by HMS *Owen* in 1960–61. Named by the UK-APC in 1963. "Pio" is an old sailors' name for the light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*), a bird which breeds on Bird Island.

Piore Ridge 72°40'S, 168°55'E

A prominent ridge, 11 mi long, located between Elder Glacier and Bowers Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, and the USGS, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Emanuel Ruben Piore, American physicist, member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, 1961–72.

Pip Cliffs 65°43'S, 63°01'W

Prominent rock cliffs W of Mount Fedallah, rising to c. 1,250 m on the N side of Flask Glacier on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. In association with names from Melville's *Moby Dick* grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1987 after Pip, the cabin boy of the *Pequod*.

Pipecleaner Glacier 78°14'S, 162°51'E

A glacier formed by the coalescence of numerous small alpine glaciers on the E side of Mount Huggins. Together with Glimpse Glacier it joins the Radian Glacier where that stream meets the N arm of Dismal Ridge. Its surface is marked by innumerable bands of moraine reminiscent of pipecleaners. Named by New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Pipe Peak 79°09'S, 86°15'W

A sharp peak on a ridge, 1,720 m, rising 1.5 mi N of Matney Peak in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. So named by members of the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because a pipe was left here after a visit to the area.

Pipkin Rock 68°05'S, 68°50'W

Small ice-free island, lying NE of Dismal Island in the Faure Islands, Marguerite Bay. The Faure Islands were discovered and first charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. The group was surveyed in 1949 by FIDS and so named from the insignificant size of the feature.

Pippin Peaks 65°39'S, 62°28'W

An E-W line of several peaks ranging in height from 880 m to 1,160 m and formed of white or pink granite. The feature is located at the W end of Stubb Glacier where it forms a part of the glacier's N wall. The name is one of several in this area applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, Pippin being the shipkeeper in the *Pequod* who was cast adrift by Stubb.

Piragua, Islote: see Mabel Island 60°40'S, 44°42'W

Pirámide, Cabo: see Minot Point 64°16'S, 62°31'W

Píramide, Cerro: see Thimble Peak 63°27'S, 57°06'W

Pirie Peninsula 60°42'S, 44°39'W

Narrow peninsula extending 3 mi northward from the center of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The peninsula was surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Dr. J.H. Pirie, surgeon and geologist of the expedition.

Pirner, Mount: see Pirner Peak 54°31'S, 36°04'W

Pirner-Berg: see Pirner Peak 54°31'S, 36°04'W

Pirner Peak 54°31'S, 36°04'W

A peak 0.7 mi NW of Pirner Point, Royal Bay, South Georgia. Surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, and named by them for Captain Pirner of the expedition ship *Moltke*. Not: Mount Pirner, Pirner-Berg.

Pirner Point 54°31'S, 36°04'W

Point marking the N side of the entrance to Little Moltke Harbor in Royal Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, under Schrader, and named by them for Captain Pirner, commander of the expedition ship *Moltke*.

Pirrit, Mount: see Pirrit Hills 81°17'S, 85°21'W

Pirrit Hills 81°17'S, 85°21'W

An isolated group of peaks and nunataks about 7 mi in extent, lying southward of the Ellsworth Mountains, between the Heritage Range and Nash Hills. The feature was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party in December 1958. Named by US-ACAN for John Pirrit, glaciologist with the traverse party who had wintered at Ellsworth Station. Pirrit was scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1959. Not: Mount Pirrit.

Pisco, Mount: see Pisgah, Mount 62°57'S, 62°29'W

Pisgah, Mount 62°57'S, 62°29'W

Peak, 1,860 m, standing nearly 3 mi SW of Mount Christi and 4 mi NE of Mount Foster in the north-central part of Smith Island, South Shetland Islands. Because the peaks of Smith Island gave it a forked appearance when seen from a distance, American sealers in the 1820's called it Mount Pisgah Island after the double-topped Mount Pisgah in the town of Durham, CT. The name has since been restricted to the peak described. Not: Mount Pisco, Mount Piso.

Piso, Mount: see Pisgah, Mount 62°57'S, 62°29'W

Pista, Punta: see Rink Point 63°53'S, 58°11'W

Piterson, Ostrov: see Peterson Island 66°28'S, 110°30'E

Pitkevitch Glacier 71°23'S, 168°52'E

Glacier, 20 mi long, flowing N from the Admiralty Mountains along the W side of DuBridge Range. The glacier reaches the sea just E of Atkinson Cliffs, where it forms Anderson Icefalls. A portion of the terminus merges northwestward with Fendley Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sergeant, Leonard M. Pitkevitch, USAF, who perished in the crash of a C-124 Globemaster aircraft in this vicinity in 1958.

Pitman, Mount 70°09'S, 67°42'W

Mountain with two mainly ice-covered, dome-shaped summits, the higher and northern rising to 1,830 m, standing 9 mi inland from George VI Sound, between Riley and Chapman Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for E.L. Pitman, an airplane carpenter of Byfleet, Surrey, who made the sledges used by the BGLE, 1934–37, introducing important new elements into the design of the Nansen-type sledge.

Piton Island 66°47'S, 141°36'E

Small rocky island lying 0.1 mi SW of Guano Island in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them for its very pointed shape.

Pittard, Mount 71°31'S, 166°54'E

Pointed mountain (2,410 m) standing 12 mi E of the N part of Homerun Range in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Donald A. Pittard, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Pitt Island: see Pitt Islands 65°26'S, 65°30'W

Pitt Islands 65°26'S, 65°30'W

Group of small islands lying immediately off the N extremity of Renaud Island, at the N end of the Biscoe Islands. The name "Pitt's Island," for William Pitt, British statesman, was applied by John Biscoe in 1832 to an island which he erroneously charted as lying about 25 mi WNW of these islands. The present application of Pitt Islands is based on the interpretation of the BGLE under Rymill, who charted the island group in 1935–36. Not: Islas Avellaneda, Islas Moyano, Pitt Island.

Pitt Point 63°51'S, 58°22'W

Promontory, 90 m high, at the S side of the mouth of Victory Glacier on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1945, and named for K.A.J. Pitt, master of the *Fitzroy*, who assisted in establishing FIDS bases in 1944–45.

Pitzman Glacier 70°41'S, 160°10'E

A glacier, 6 mi long, draining the SE slopes of Pomerantz Tableland in the Usarp Mountains. It flows between Mount Lowman and Williams Bluff to an ice piedmont just eastward. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick J. Pitzman, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Pivot, Mount 80°41'S, 30°10'W

Conspicuous mountain, 1,095 m, with steep rock slopes on its W side, standing between Mount Haslop and Turnpike Bluff in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because this prominent landmark was the turning

point for aircraft and sledging parties of the expedition rounding the SW end of the Shackleton Range.

Pivot Peak 78°02'S, 161°01'E

Prominent conical peak, 2,470 m, distinguished by a large NE cirque and as the highest point in Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit on Jan. 21, 1958. So named by them because its prominent appearance and location make it the focal point of the topography in that area.

Plaice Island 66°01'S, 65°27'W

Island lying W of Mackerel Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Planck Point 79°18'S, 85°11'W

A snow-covered, spur-like point along the N side of Splettstoesser Glacier, located 10 mi SE of Landmark Peak in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to the area, 1963–64, for Russell E. Planck, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Plane Table 77°36'S, 161°27'E

A distinctive ice free mesa in the N part of the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. This flattish feature surmounts the area between Nibelungen Valley and the Sykes Glacier and commands an extensive view of Wright Valley. A descriptive name given by NZ-APC.

Planet Heights 71°13'S, 68°47'W

Series of summits along a ridge, extending 24 mi in a N-S direction between the S part of LeMay Range and George VI Sound in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with the nearby glaciers named for planets.

Plankington Bluff 84°58'S, 64°37'W

A large rock bluff along the SW edge of Mackin Table, 5 mi SE of Shurley Ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Plankington, Jr., meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Plano, Morro: see Flat Top Peninsula 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Plata Glacier 72°04'S, 166°11'E

A glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, flowing N between Mirabito Range and Monteath Hills into Jutland Glacier. One of several features in the Victory Mountains named after naval encounters, this glacier named after the naval battle of the Río de la Plata, December 1939. Named by the NZ-APC on the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist to this area, 1981–82.

Plata Passage 64°40'S, 62°01'W

Passage in Wilhelmina Bay separating Brooklyn Island from the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named after the estuary between Argentina and Uruguay in recognition of the services rendered the expedition by the people of Argentina. Not: La Plata Channel.

Platform Spur 77°59'S, 162°10'E

A wedge-shaped sandstone platform which rises to 2,350 m and tapers to the NE, between Bindschadler Glacier and Jezek Glacier in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. It was descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88.

Plato, Islote: see Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W

Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W

A small island lying 1 mi E of Darwin Island in the Danger Islands, q.v. The descriptive name "Islote Plato" (plate island) was given by Ministerio de Defensa, Argentina, 1977. The term island is appropriate and replaces "islote" (islet) in the name approved by US-ACAN in 1993. Not: Islote Plato, Platter Island.

Plato Khal'vfarryuggen: see Halvfarryuggen Ridge 71°10'S, 6°40'W

Platt Cliffs 62°11'S, 58°35'W

Cliffs rising to c. 100 m between Goulden Cove and Monsimet Cove in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by the UK-APC after Eric Platt (1926–48), FIDS base leader and geologist, Admiralty Bay, 1948. Platt died from exhaustion and exposure near Ternyck Needle, Nov. 8, 1948, and is buried near the British station on Keller Peninsula. Not: Cytadela.

Platter Island: see Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W

Platt Point 68°36'S, 64°14'W

The E entrance point to Bowman Inlet on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The feature marks the extremity of an ice-covered, though clearly outlined, spur that juts N from the W part of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula. The margins of the feature were photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, but it was more clearly defined by aerial photographs taken by the USAS, 1940. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for William D. Platt, USN, hospital corpsman, Palmer Station, winter party 1968.

Platypus Ridge 70°42'S, 163°43'E

Large ice-covered ridge bordering the W side of the mouth of Lillie Glacier. It extends NE from Bowers Mountains to the head of Ob' Bay. Its position was fixed by S.L. Kirkby, surveyor with ANARE (*Thala Dan*) in Feb. 1962. Named by ANARE after this monotreme mammal, native only to Australia.

Plau, Ostrov: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

Playa, Punta: see Beach Point 59°26'S, 27°19'W

Playa Ancha, Bahía: see Cheapman Bay 54°09'S, 37°31'W

Playfair Mountains 73°55'S, 63°25'W

A group of mountains between the Swann and Squires Glaciers in SE Palmer Land. The mountains were first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John Playfair (1748–1819), Scottish mathematician and geologist.

Plaza Point 62°06'S, 58°26'W

Point forming the S tip of Keller Peninsula, which separates Mackellar and Martel Inlets in the N part of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and

named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. The name suggests the central position of the feature at the head of Admiralty Bay. Not: La Plaza Point.

Pleasant Cove: see Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Pleasant Plateau 79°46'S, 158°30'E

A small, somewhat isolated ice-free plateau located close W of Blank Peaks and Foggydog Glacier in the Brown Hills. Explored by the VUWAE, 1962–63, who so named it because of the agreeable weather encountered there on each occasion the area was visited.

Pleiades, The 72°42'S, 165°32'E

Several extinct volcanic peaks in a cluster, overlooking the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier. Named after the cluster of small stars in Taurus by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Pleiones, Mount 72°45'S, 165°29'E

The southernmost and highest peak of The Pleiades, at the head of Mariner Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC after Pleiones of Greek mythology.

Pléneau, Pointe: see Pléneau Island 65°06'S, 64°04'W

Pléneau Island 65°06'S, 64°04'W

Island, 0.8 mi long, lying just NE of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted as a peninsula of Hovgaard Island by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named its NE point for Paul Pléneau, photographer of the expedition. The feature was first shown to be an island on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Not: Pointe Pléneau.

Plenty, Cape 61°30'S, 55°28'W

The SE cape of Gibbs Island (actually marks S point of the island), in the South Shetland Islands. Visited by JSEEIG in January 1977 and so named because a reef E of the cape causes upwelling of water which attracts numerous birds to feed in the area. Approved by UK-APC in 1980.

Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

An island 1 mi long in Prydz Bay, lying 0.5 mi N of Lake Island and 0.5 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named "Plogoy" (plow island), as being descriptive of the island's shape. Not: Ostrov Plau, Plogø, Plough Island.

Plogø: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

Plogskaftet Nunataks 71°48'S, 5°12'E

A row of nunataks about 5 mi long lying close NW of Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Plogskaftet (the plow handle).

Plogsteinen: see Lucas Island 68°30'S, 77°57'E

Plough Island: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

P. L. Smith, Mount: see F. L. Smith, Mount 83°38'S, 169°29'E

Plumb Bob Point 77°52'S, 161°44'E

A tapering rock point, 4 mi NE of Knobhead, marking the NE extremity of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land, and the point

of apposition of the east-flowing Taylor Glacier and Ferrar Glacier. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB.

Plummer Glacier 79°58'S, 81°30'W

A short glacier descending E through the Enterprise Hills to the N of Lippert Peak and the Douglas Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles C. Plummer, USARP glaciologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Plummet Glacier 77°47'S, 161°54'E

The westernmost glacier on the N side of Kukri Hills, flowing N to Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. The name refers to a plummet, or plumb bob.

Plumstead Valley 76°37'S, 159°49'E

A valley at the northern end of Shipton Ridge, east of Kirkcaldy Spur in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Dr. E.P. Plumstead for her work on Glossopteris fossils, especially those from Antarctica.

Plunket Point 85°05'S, 167°06'E

A conspicuous rock point marking the northern end of the Dominion Range and the confluence of the Beardmore and Mill Glaciers. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Lord Plunket, at that time Governor of New Zealand.

Pluto Glacier 71°07'S, 68°22'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, which flows E into George VI Sound to the N of Succession Cliffs. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Pluto following FIDS surveys in 1948 and 1949.

Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W

Mountain, 520 m, standing 1.5 mi NW of Discovery Bay in the N part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named after the city of Plymouth in Devon, England. Not: Monte Osorno, Picacho General Cañas.

Poa Cove 54°15'S, 36°30'W

Small cove 0.8 mi SW of Mai Point in the SE corner of Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, and in 1951 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after the genus *Poa*, which includes the tussock grass which grows in profusion near this cove.

Podium, The 78°56'S, 161°09'E

A high, flat ice-covered bluff, 1 mi in extent, which projects at the S end of the Worcester Range and surmounts the ice-filled embayment between Cape Teall and Cape Timberlake. So named by US-ACAN in 1964 because of its position relative to nearby features and its resemblance to a podium.

Podprudnoye Lake 70°45'S, 11°37'E

A small lake lying just SE of Prilednikovoye Lake in Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Podprudnoye (by-the-pond lake).

Pod Rocks 68°09'S, 67°30'W

Small compact group of rocks, lying 5 mi W of Millerand Island in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The rocks were visited and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who established a sealing camp there. The name, proposed by FIDS, derives from the old sealers' term "pod," meaning a group of seals hauled ashore.

Poindexter, Cape: see Reynolds, Mount 72°42'S, 61°16'W

Poindexter Peak 75°13'S, 134°25'W

Snow-covered peak (1,215 m) rising 4 mi SE of Bennett Bluff, along the W side of upper Berry Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Monte F. Poindexter, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Poinsett, Cape 65°46'S, 113°13'E

An ice-covered cape, the northern extremity of Budd Coast, from which the coast recedes abruptly to the southeast and southwest. The position of Cape Poinsett correlates closely with the high seaward extremity of "Budd's High Land" as charted in 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes. The cape was plotted from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under President Martin Van Buren, who was instrumental in the compilation and publication of the large number of scientific reports based on the work of the USEE, 1838–42.

Pointe Géologie, Archipel de: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E

Pointer Nunatak 80°37'S, 29°00'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 1,245 m, immediately E of Wedge Ridge in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it is an important landmark on the route from Blaiklock Glacier to Stratton Glacier which provides access from the W to the E part of the Shackleton Range.

Pointers, The 62°36'S, 61°19'W

Two rocks lying NW of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was applied by sealers in the area in the 1820's. Not: Rocas Indicadoras.

Pointing Cliff: see Ponting Cliff 71°12'S, 168°21'E

Poisson, Cerro: see Poisson Hill 62°29'S, 59°39'W

Poisson, Isla: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W

Poisson, Promontorio: see Poisson Hill 62°29'S, 59°39'W

Poisson Hill 62°29'S, 59°39'W

Rounded, ice-covered hill (80 m) located 0.3 mi NE of Iquique Cove, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The recommended name derives from "Promontorio Poisson" and "Cerro Poisson," forms appearing on Chilean hydrographic charts of the 1950's. Maurice Poisson signed the official act of inauguration of

Ross, RN, in commemoration of the planting of the British flag here on Jan. 12, 1841.

Possession Nunataks: see Possession Rocks 66°45'S, 98°51'E

Possession Rocks 66°45'S, 98°51'E

Two small rock outcrops just E of Northcliffe Glacier, above which they rise to 160 meters. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party under Frank Wild of the AAE, 1911–14, and so named following a ceremony in December 1912 of claiming this area for the British Crown. Not: Possession Nunataks.

Postel Nunatak 84°53'S, 67°46'W

A nunatak, 1,450 m, standing 8 mi SW of Snake Ridge along the ice escarpment that trends SW from the ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Philip A. Postel, meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Poste Point 65°05'S, 64°01'W

Point on the W side of Booth Island which marks the S limit of Salpêtrère Bay, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for L. Poste, stoker on the ship *Français*.

Poster, Mount 74°41'S, 65°39'W

A mountain lying W of the Latady Mountains and 9 mi NW of Mount Tenney, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Carl K. Poster, geophysicist with the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse III, summer 1967–68.

Postern Gap 63°15'S, 55°59'W

Pass in the central ridge of Joinville Island, just E of Mount Tholus. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1954. So named by the UK-APC because this is the only way through the ridge which gives access to the central part of the S coast of Joinville Island.

Postillion Rock 68°14'S, 66°53'W

Small ice-free rock in the N part of Neny Fjord, lying close S of the Roman Four Promontory along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and so named by them because of its outlying position.

Post Office Hill 77°28'S, 169°14'E

Prominent hill, 430 m, standing 4 mi NW of The Knoll and overlooking the Adélie penguin rookery of Cape Crozier, Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because the ship *Discovery*, in January 1902, left messages attached to a pole in a cairn of rocks in the rookery for the relief ship *Morning*.

Post Ridge 76°56'S, 143°38'W

A rock ridge, 3 mi long and trending WNW-ESE, situated immediately NE of Mount Swan in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Madison J. Post, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in 1970.

Post Rock 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Small promontory 40 m high, forming the W side of the entrance to Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Potaka Glacier: see Potaka Inlet 71°57'S, 99°35'W

Potaka Inlet 71°57'S, 99°35'W

Narrow ice-filled inlet about 8 mi long, indenting the N side of Thurston Island immediately E of Starr Peninsula. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OPHj in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Louis H. Potaka, medical officer with the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Potaka Glacier.

Pot Harbor: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Pothole Gulch 57°07'S, 26°46'W

A gulch whose bed is broken by numerous potholes, draining the SE portion of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1971.

Potmess Rocks 62°19'S, 59°45'W

A group of large rocks, including the very distinctive feature named Asses Ears near the N end, located 1.2 mi W of Heywood Island, South Shetland Islands. The name arose from the midday stew served on *Nimrod* of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, January to March 1967, at the time the rocks were charted.

Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W

Cove indenting the SW side of King George Island to the E of Barton Peninsula, in the South Shetland Islands. Potter Cove was known to sealers as early as 1821, and the name is now well established in international usage. Not: Havre Petter, Potters Cove.

Potter Glacier 78°23'S, 162°12'E

A glacier about 12 mi long, between Mounts Huggins and Kempe in the Royal Society Range, flowing generally SW into the Skelton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Edgar A. Potter, USN, helicopter pilot at McMurdo Station in 1960.

Potter Nunataks 72°02'S, 161°10'E

A group of small, rather isolated nunataks about 6 mi SW of the Helliwell Hills and 20 mi NE of Welcome Mountain of the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Neal Potter, economist, McMurdo Station, 1965–66, who made a study of the economic potentials of Antarctica.

Potter Peak 75°07'S, 68°45'W

Peak standing 6 mi E of Mount Jenkins in the Sweeney Mountains, Ellsworth Land. First observed from aircraft by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Christopher J. Potter, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Potter Peninsula 62°15'S, 58°40'W

Low ice-free peninsula between Potter Cove and Stranger Point in SW King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named "Peninsula Potter" in association with the cove by Chilean geologists Roberto Araya and Francisco Hervé, 1966, following field work at Potter Cove. The English form of the name has been approved.

Potters Cove: see Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W

Pottinger Point 61°56'S, 58°24'W

Point 2 mi E of Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Pottinger, Master of the *Tartar* from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: Punta Redondo.

Potts Glacier 72°58'S, 166°50'E

A steep glacier draining from the W slopes of Malta Plateau and flowing S to enter Mariner Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Donald C. Potts, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Potts Peak 61°58'S, 58°18'W

Peak standing at the W side of Eldred Glacier on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Potts, Master of the sealing vessel *L.P. Simmons* from New London, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873–74.

Poulter Glacier 86°50'S, 153°30'W

A tributary glacier draining E along the S flank of the Rawson Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains to enter Scott Glacier. Discovered by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and named by Byrd for Thomas C. Poulter, second in command of the expedition.

Poulton Peak 68°02'S, 63°02'E

The highest point on the elongated rock ridge in the NE part of Blånabbane Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. The summit has the appearance of a rock cairn. The peak was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by ANARE surveyor M.J. Corry in 1965. Named by ANCA for M.A. Poulton, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1965.

Pourquoi Pas Glacier 66°15'S, 135°55'E

Glacier 4 mi wide and 15 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice and terminating in a prominent tongue 9 mi WNW of Pourquoi Pas Point. Delineated by French cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named in 1952 by the French Antarctic Sub-committee after the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, polar ship of the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, later used by Charcot in expeditions to Greenland.

Pourquoi Pas Glacier Tongue 66°10'S, 136°00'E

Prominent glacier tongue 4 mi wide and 6 mi long, extending seaward from Pourquoi Pas Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French polar ship *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

Pourquoi Pas Island 67°41'S, 67°28'W

Mountainous island, 17 mi long and from 5 to 11 mi wide, lying between Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. The island was charted more accurately by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named it for Charcot's expedition ship, the *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

Pourquoi Pas Point 66°12'S, 136°11'E

Ice-covered point which forms the W side of the entrance to Victor Bay. Charted by the FrAE, 1950–52, and named in 1954 for the French polar ship *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

Powder Island 69°32'S, 68°47'W

Small island lying 8 mi SSE of Cape Jeremy and 2 mi off the W coast of Palmer Land, in George VI Sound. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the friable nature of the rock found on the island.

Powell, Mount 85°21'S, 87°56'W

A prominent mountain (2,195 m) sharing a small massif with King Peak which stands 1.5 mi WNW, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for John Wesley Powell, second director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1881–94. Other peaks in the vicinity are named for directors of the USGS.

Powellboen: see Powell Rock 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Powell Channel 68°08'S, 67°07'W

A narrow channel between Millerand Island and Debenham Islands, off the west coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Lt. John M. Powell, RN, who surveyed the channel in 1972.

Powell Cove 66°15'S, 110°32'E

A cove in the western side of Clark Peninsula, between Whitney and Stonehocker Points. First mapped from air photographs taken by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for James T. Powell, USN, chief aerographer at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Powell Group: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Powell Hill 81°56'S, 161°11'E

A rounded, ice-covered prominence 6 mi WSW of Mount Christmas, overlooking the head of Algje Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James A. Powell, USN, communications officer at McMurdo Station during USN OpDFrz 1963 and 1964.

Powell Island 60°41'S, 45°03'W

Narrow island 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying between Coronation and Laurie Islands in the central part of the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. It was correctly charted, though unnamed, on Powell's map published in 1822. Named for Captain Powell on an Admiralty chart of 1839. Not: Cruchleys Island, Dibbins Island.

Powell Islands: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Powell Rock 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Small submerged rock on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies off the mouth of Starfish Cove, about 0.3 mi NE of Balin Point. First charted by Petter Sørille in 1912–13 and named "Powellboen," after his whale catcher *Powell*. The FIDS fixed the position of breakers here during rough weather in 1947. Not: Powellboen.

Poynter Col 63°49'S, 59°07'W

A snow-filled col, over 700 m high, joining Poynter Hill and Ivory Pinnacles in northern Graham Land. The col is 9 mi ESE of Cape Kjellman. Charted by FIDS in 1948. Named by UK-APC from association with Poynter Hill.

Poynter Hill 63°46'S, 59°06'W

Conspicuous hill, 825 m, standing 8 mi ESE of Cape Kjellman on the W side of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC (1950) after Mr. Poynter, Master's Mate, who accompanied Edward Bransfield on the brig *Williams* in January 1820 when explorations were made in the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait.

Practicante Coloma, Isla: see Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W

Prague Spur 70°01'S, 70°20'W

A rock spur rising to c. 500 m between Puccini Spur and Finlandia Foothills, at the E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by UK-APC in 1977 in association with the ice piedmont and Mozart's Symphony No. 38, *The Prague*.

Prahl Crags 76°04'S, 134°43'W

Rock crags at an elevation of 2,750 m on the south slopes of the Mount Moulton massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Sidney R. Prahl, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, 1971–72.

Pram Point 54°08'S, 36°39'W

A point on the NE side of Leith Harbor, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1929 and named after the flat-bottomed boat used for inshore work.

Pram Point 77°51'S, 166°45'E

Low rounded point on the SE side of Hut Point Peninsula, about 1.5 mi NE of Cape Armitage, on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, under Scott, 1901–04, who so named it because it is necessary during the summer months to use a pram in the open water adjacent to the point when traveling between the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the Ross Ice Shelf.

Pram Point: see Dinghy Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Pranke Island 73°14'S, 124°55'W

A small ice-covered island lying close to Siple Island in the W extremity of Russell Bay, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for James B. Pranke, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1965.

Prat, Punta: see Edwards Point 62°29'S, 59°30'W

Pratt, Mount 85°24'S, 176°41'E

The northernmost nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains, standing just E of the head of Mill Stream Glacier, 17 mi N of Block Peak. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Thomas B. Pratt, American financier and contributor to the expedition. Not: Stenhouse Nunatak.

Pratt Peaks: see Pratts Peak 80°24'S, 29°21'W

Pratts Peak 80°24'S, 29°21'W

A rock peak 6 mi E of Mount Provender in the W part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE; photographed in 1967 by U.S. Navy (trimetrogon aerial photography). Named by UK-APC for David L. Pratt, engineer, and John G.D. Pratt, geophysicist, with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58. Not: Pratt Peaks.

Prebble Glacier 84°16'S, 164°30'E

A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing westward from Mount Kirkpatrick in Queen Alexandra Range to enter Walcott Név N of Fremouw Peak. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for

Michael Prebble, of the base support party, who assisted the party with preparations and training.

Prebble Icefalls 79°54'S, 155°55'E

Icefalls on the southwestern side of Midnight Plateau in the Darwin Mountains. They occupy two large cirques southwestward of Mount Ellis and fall about 900 meters. Discovered by the VUWAE (1962–63) and named for W.M. Prebble, geologist with the expedition.

Precious Peaks 62°04'S, 58°20'W

A line of about three dark peaks at the NE side of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Alan Precious of FIDS, meteorological observer at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, and leader at the Admiralty Bay station in 1957.

Predoehl, Mount 82°56'S, 163°11'E

Partly snow-covered mountain, 1,710 m, just N of lower Pavlak Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Martin C. Predoehl, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Prehn Peninsula 75°06'S, 63°30'W

A mainly ice-covered peninsula, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, between Hansen and Gardner Inlets, on the E coast and at the base of Antarctic Peninsula. First observed from aircraft by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Frederick A. Prehn, Jr., USN, pilot on photographic flights in the Pensacola Mountains and Alexander Island areas on Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Preikestolen Ridge 72°06'S, 2°51'W

A ridge in the western part of Liljequist Heights, in the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Preikestolen (the pulpit).

President Beaches 62°39'S, 61°09'W

A series of beaches which extend for 6 mi along the broad western end of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "West Beaches" was proposed by K.R. Everett, USARP researcher who made a reconnaissance soil survey in the area during February 1969. The proposed name is locationally appropriate but would be repetitious. The US-ACAN has chosen instead to restore a historical name to the vicinity. In the early part of the 1820–21 season, the Stonington sealers used the name "President's Harbor" (now New Plymouth) for the anchorage immediately off these beaches.

Presidente González Videla, Costa del: see Davis Coast 64°00'S, 60°00'W

Presidente Sarmiento, Canal: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

President Head 62°44'S, 61°12'W

Headland forming the E extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name President Island was applied by the Stonington sealers in 1820–21 to Snow Island, but that name did

not become established. President Head was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve the name on this island. Not: Punta Tortuga.

President's Harbor: see New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Preslik Spur 82°32'S, 51°20'W

An ice-free spur lying S of Clemons Spur and Forlidas Ridge in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of USGS party leader Arthur B. Ford, after Private First Class Joseph W. Preslik, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment with the USGS Pensacola Mountains survey, 1965–66.

Press, Mount 78°05'S, 85°58'W

A mountain (3,830 m) just E of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range and 3.5 mi ENE of Mount Bentley, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for Frank Press, vice chairman of the technical panel on glaciology of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY; later (1977-) White House Science Advisor.

Pressure Bay 71°25'S, 169°20'E

An arm of Robertson Bay, 3 mi wide, lying between Cape Wood and Birthday Point along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The Northern Party experienced great difficulty in sledging across the pressure ice fringing the shore of Robertson Bay. This pressure was caused by the adjacent Shipley Glacier descending to the sea ice.

Preston Island 67°48'S, 68°59'W

The largest of the Henkes Islands, lying off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Frank Preston, BAS officer in charge and surveyor at Adelaide station, 1961–62, and member of the first party to winter there.

Preston Point 70°17'S, 71°48'E

An ice covered point with marginal rock exposures, marking the N end of Gillock Island in the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for J.C. Preston, Jr., air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° east longitude.

Prestrud, Mount 86°34'S, 165°07'W

A peak over 2,400 m which rises from the southwestern part of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Lt. K. Prestrud, first officer of the *Fram* and leader of the Norwegian expedition's Eastern Sledge Party to the Scott Nunataks. The peak described was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Prestrud. Not: Mount K. Prestrud.

Prestrud Coast: see Shirase Coast 78°30'S, 156°00'W

Prestrud Inlet 78°18'S, 156°00'W

A re-entrant in the S side of Edward VII Peninsula, at the NE corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the U.S. Antarctic Service expedition (1939–41) in honor of Lt. K. Prestrud, leader of Amundsen's Eastern Sledge Party in 1911 who was first to traverse this region.

Preuschoff Range 72°04'S, 4°03'E

A mountain range consisting of Mount Hochlin and associated features, lying just W of Kaye Crest in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Preuschoff-Rücken" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Franz Preuschoff, engineer on the flying boat *Passat* used by this expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W

Small rocky island 0.5 mi NE of Miller Island, forming the northernmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The name was approved by the Argentine geographic coordinating committee in 1956, replacing the provisional toponym "Fernando." Named in memory of First Lieutenant Prevot, commander of the mobile detachment in the operations of the Argentine Air Force unit for Antarctica. He died on active duty. Not: Isla Fernando, Isla Primer Teniente Prevot, Tangent Island.

Prezbeheski Island: see Przybyszewski Island 76°58'S, 148°45'W

Priam, Mount 64°34'S, 63°24'W

The central mass of the Trojan Range, standing 4 mi N of Mount Français on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is flat topped and snow covered and rises to 1,980 m. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Priam, King of Troy in Homer's *Iliad*.

Price, Mount 84°29'S, 166°38'E

The eastern of two peaks, rising to 3,030 m at the N end of the Adams Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Rayburn Price, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Price Bluff 86°32'S, 144°34'W

A large bluff 5 mi NE of Mount Mooney, standing near the head of Robison Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert P. Price, USN, photographic officer who served as inflight observer on many photographic missions during Operation Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Price Glacier 54°07'S, 37°29'W

Glacier 3.5 mi long, flowing SW to Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Thomas Price, member of the SGS, 1955–56.

Price Nunatak 67°57'S, 62°43'E

Nunatak marking the N end of the Trilling Peaks, 3 mi S of Mount Burnett in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for H. Price, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959.

Price Peak 85°43'S, 142°24'W

Peak, 1,510 m, located at the N side of Leverett Glacier, 8 mi N of the extremity of California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Floyd W. Price, personnel-man with USN Squadron VX-6, who participated in Operation Deep Freeze for 5 seasons, 1963–67.

Pricker, The 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Point forming the E end of Albatross Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Priddy Glacier 77°56'S, 164°01'E

A glacier, 2 mi long, on the W side of Esser Hill, flowing NW to join Hobbs Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Allan R. Priddy of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who experienced one winter above 76° in Greenland and one below 76° at McMurdo Station, as well as several summer seasons in Antarctica from 1969–91. He was construction foreman at four geological field camps and for four summer seasons at South Pole Station, and was a key crew member in the building of both Siple I and Siple II Stations.

Pride, Cape 54°00'S, 37°58'W

Cape which forms the E side of the entrance to Elsehul, a small bay along the N coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who surveyed Elsehul in 1930. Not: Cabo Orgullo.

Priest Island: see Goetschy Island 64°52'S, 63°31'W

Priestley, Mount 75°11'S, 161°53'E

A mountain, 1,100 m, rising at the N side of David Glacier, 5 mi SW of Mount Bellingshausen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE, 1907–09, which named it for Raymond (later Sir Raymond) E. Priestley, geologist with the expedition, who was later a member of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Priestley Glacier 74°20'S, 163°22'E

A major valley glacier, about 60 mi long, originating at the edge of the polar plateau of Victoria Land and draining SE between Deep Freeze Range and Eisenhower Range to enter the N end of the Nansen Ice Sheet. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Raymond E. Priestley, geologist with the Northern Party. Not: Priestly Glacier.

Priestley Névé 73°35'S, 160°20'E

The névé at the head of Priestley Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in about 1966 in association with Priestley Glacier.

Priestley Peak 67°12'S, 50°23'E

Peak between Mount Pardoe and Mount Tod on the S side of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Sighted on Jan. 14, 1930, by BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Sir Raymond Priestley, a member of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Priestly Glacier: see Priestley Glacier 74°20'S, 163°22'E

Prilednikovoye Lake 70°45'S, 11°35'E

A lake 1.25 mi SSW of Tyuleniy Point in the Schirmacher Hills, situated at the edge of the continental ice sheet in Queen Maud

Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Prilednikovoye (fore-glacier lake), presumably for its location.

Prime Head 63°13'S, 57°17'W

Prominent snow-covered headland which forms the N extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Siffrey was given to a cape in this vicinity by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and was previously approved for the feature here described. D'Urville's "Cap Siffrey" has since been identified by the UK-APC as a point 2 mi to the ESE, now called Siffrey Point. The name Prime Head, given by the UK-APC in 1963, alludes to the position of the headland as the first or northernmost feature of Antarctic Peninsula. Not: Cape Siffrey.

Primera, Punta: see First Point 54°28'S, 37°07'W

Primera, Roca: see First Rock 54°55'S, 36°07'W

Primer Mojón: see First Milestone 54°06'S, 36°40'W

Primero de Mayo, Isla: see Lambda Island 64°18'S, 63°00'W

Primero de Mayo Bay 62°58'S, 60°42'W

Bay on the SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named "Bahía 1° de Mayo" or "Bahía Primero de Mayo" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1942–43, after the *1° de Mayo*, an expedition ship which visited Deception Island in 1942 and 1943; she sank off the coast of Argentina on February 5, 1944. Not: Fumarole Bay, Surgidero Iquique.

Primer Teniente Aciar, Monte: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Primer Teniente López, Isla: see Kappa Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Primer Teniente Prevot, Isla: see Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W

Prince, Mount 74°58'S, 134°11'W

A prominent butte (640 m) marking the N end of Perry Range on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph F. Prince, ADR2, USN, Aviation Machinist's Mate with Squadron VXE-6 who participated in several Deep Freeze operations and wintered over at Little America V (1956) and McMurdo Station (1966).

Prince Albert Mountains 76°00'S, 161°30'E

A major mountain group, over 200 mi long, extending N-S between the Priestley Glacier and Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by Sir James Clark Ross, Feb. 17, 1841, and named by him for His Royal Highness Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria of England. First exploration of the mountains was by British expeditions in the early 1900's; detailed survey and mapping was accomplished by New Zealand and American expeditions in the 1950's and 1960's.

Prince Andrew Plateau 83°38'S, 162°00'E

An ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and 15 mi wide, lying S of Mount Rabot in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Prince Andrew, son of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.

Prince Charles Mountains 72°00'S, 67°00'E

A major group of mountains in Mac. Robertson Land including the Athos, Porthos, and Aramis Ranges. These mountains together with other scattered peaks form an arc about 260 mi long, extending from the vicinity of Mount Starlight in the north to Goodspeed Nunataks in the south. These mountains were first observed and photographed from a distance by airmen of USN OpHjp, 1946–47. They were examined by several ANARE parties and mapped in the years 1954–61. Named by ANCA in 1956 for Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British throne. Not: Main South Range.

Prince Charles Strait 61°05'S, 54°35'W

Strait 5 mi wide between Cornwallis and Elephant Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. This strait was known to sealers as early as 1821, but first record of its navigation was in 1839 by the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE squadron under Wilkes. Soundings of the strait were made by the vessel *John Biscoe* and the frigate *HMS Sparrow* in December 1948. Named for Prince Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. Not: Pasaje Príncipe Carlos.

Prince Creek 54°01'S, 38°04'W

A cove N of Pio Point along the W side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Peter A. Prince, assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971–74, and principal investigator on fur seals and birds, 1975–76.

Prince de Ligne, Monts: see Prince de Ligne Mountains 72°20'S, 31°14'E

Prince de Ligne Mountains 72°20'S, 31°14'E

A small group of mountains rising to 2,285 m, standing 10 mi N of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named them for Prince Antoine de Ligne, pilot and photographer with the expedition. Not: Monts Prince de Ligne.

Prince Edward Glacier 82°46'S, 159°32'E

Glacier draining the N side of Cotton Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range and flowing N for about 6 mi along the W side of Hochstein Ridge. Named by NZ-APC for Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W

Strait about 80 mi long and from 4 to 15 mi wide, separating James Ross and Vega Islands from Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in October 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Crown Prince (later King) Gustav of Sweden. Not: Canal Príncipe Gustavo, Crown Prince Gustav Channel, Kronprins Gustav Channel, Kronprinz Gustaf Kanal.

Prince Gustav Ice Shelf 64°15'S, 58°30'W

An ice shelf of more than 15 mi extent occupying the S part of Prince Gustav Channel, including Röhss Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC in 1990 in association with the channel.

Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E

That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land encompassing Lützow-Holm Bay, lying between Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, in 34°E, and the E entrance point of Lützow-Holm Bay, marked by the coastal angle at 40°E. Discovered during a flight, Feb. 4, 1937, by Viggo Widerøe, Nils Romnaes, and Mrs. Ingrid Christensen of the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named

after the infant son of the Crown Prince of Norway. Not: Prince Harald Land, Prins Harald Land.

Prince Harald Land: see Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E

Prince of Wales Glacier 82°44'S, 160°10'E

Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing generally N for about 10 mi between Hochstein and Kohmyr Ridges into Hamilton Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the Prince of Wales (Prince Charles), eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince Olaf Bay: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Prince Olaf Harbor: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Prince Olaf Mountains: see Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W

Prince Olaf Rocks: see Olav Rocks 54°03'S, 37°07'W

Prince Olav Coast 68°30'S, 42°30'E

That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land between the E entrance point of Lützow-Holm Bay, marked by the coastal angle at 40°E, and Shinnan Glacier at 44°38'E. Discovered by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in January 1930 on a flight from the *Norvegia*. Named for Crown Prince Olav of Norway. Not: Crown Prince Olav Coast, Crown Prince Olav Land, Kronprins Olav Land.

Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Small harbor in the SW portion of Cook Bay, entered between Point Abrahamsen and Sheep Point, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name was in use as early as 1912 and was given, probably by Norwegian whalers, for Crown Prince Olav of Norway. Not: Prince Olaf Bay, Prince Olaf Harbor, Prins Olavs Havn.

Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W

A mountain group of the Queen Maud Mountains stretching from Shackleton Glacier to Liv Glacier at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen when on the way to the South Pole, and named by him for the then Crown Prince of Norway. Not: Crown Prince Olav Mountains, Kronprinz Olav Berge, Prince Olav Mountains.

Prince Philip Glacier 82°21'S, 159°55'E

Glacier flowing S for about 20 mi between Cobham and Holyoake Ranges into Nimrod Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC for Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince-Regent Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Prince's Island: see Zavodovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W

Princess Anne Glacier 82°59'S, 159°20'E

Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing from the area S of Mount Bonaparte between Cotton and Bartrum Plateaus into Marsh Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II.

Princess Astrid Coast 70°45'S, 12°30'E

That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 5° and 20°E. The entire coast is bordered by ice shelves. Discovered by Capt. H. Halvorsen of the *Sevilla* in March 1931 and named for Princess Astrid of Norway. Not: Prinsesse Astrid Land.

Princess Martha Coast 72°00'S, 7°30'W

That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 50°00'E and the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W. The entire coastline is bounded by ice shelves with ice cliffs 20 to 35 m high. The name Crown Princess Martha Land was originally applied by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen to that section of the coast in the vicinity of Cape Norvegia which he discovered from the *Norvegia* and roughly charted from the air during February 1930. Not: Crown Princess Martha Land, Kronprinsesse Märtha Kyst, Kronprinsesse Märtha Land.

Princess Ragnhild Coast 70°30'S, 27°00'E

That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 20°00'E and Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, in 34°00'E. All but the eastern end of the coast is fringed by ice shelves. Discovered by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and Capt. Nils Larsen in aerial flights from the ship *Norvegia* on February 16, 1931, and named for Princess Ragnhild of Norway. Not: Prinsesse Ragnhild Land.

Principal, Cabo: see Principal Point 64°55'S, 63°27'W

Principal, Canal: see Sound, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W

Principal, Isla: see Main Island 54°00'S, 38°13'W

Principal Point 64°55'S, 63°27'W

Prominent ice-covered point lying 4 mi E of Cape Errera and forming the SE end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. The name, applied by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1953–54, suggests the prominence of the feature. Not: Cabo Principal, Pursuit Point.

Príncipe Carlos, Pasaje: see Prince Charles Strait 61°05'S, 54°35'W

Príncipe Gustavo, Canal: see Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W

Prinsesse Astrid Land: see Princess Astrid Coast 70°45'S, 12°30'E

Prinsesse Ragnhild Land: see Princess Ragnhild Coast 70°30'S, 27°00'E

Prins Harald Land: see Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E

Prins Olavs Havn: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Prinzregent Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Prion Island 54°01'S, 37°15'W

Island 1.5 mi NNE of Luck Point, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, and so named because he observed petrels of the genus *Prion* on the island.

Prior, Mount 72°58'S, 168°47'E

A mountain (1,220 m) about 10 mi W of Mount Brewster, rising at the head of Whitehall Glacier in the W part of Daniell

Peninsula, Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, for George T. Prior of the Mineral Department, British Museum, who studied and analyzed the rocks obtained from this region by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Priores Island 64°56'S, 63°53'W

Narrow island lying 0.5 mi E of Host Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Prior Island 75°41'S, 162°52'E

An island 1 mi long, lying just E of Lamplugh Island, off the coast of Victoria Land. First charted and named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. Probably named for George Thurland Prior, Keeper of the Dept. of Minerals, British Museum, 1909–27.

Prism Ridge 73°33'S, 94°14'W

A small ridge with bare rock outcroppings located just N of Haskell Glacier and 2 mi SSW of Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. They found a large block of ice in the shape of a square prism standing as an isolated feature at the S end of this ridge.

Probe Ridge 71°50'S, 68°21'W

A prominent snow-free terraced ridge forming part of the N flank of Viking Valley on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 after the space probe which surveyed Mars in 1976.

Proclamation Island 65°51'S, 53°41'E

Small rocky island 2.5 mi W of Cape Batterbee and close E of Aagaard Islands. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and so named, following the reading of a proclamation on its summit on Jan. 13, 1930 claiming the area for the British Crown.

Procyon Peaks 70°29'S, 66°30'W

Two ridges of peaks connected by a sledgeable pass, located between the upper parts of Millett and Bertram Glaciers, about 25 mi E of Moore Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Procyon in the constellation of Canis Major.

Profile Bluff 77°52'S, 160°26'E

A prominent bluff (2,070 m) midway between Mount Weller and Horizon Bluff on the W side of Beacon Valley, in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB.

Profound Lake 62°11'S, 58°55'W

A lake 0.25 mi NW of Jasper Point in NE Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The feature was named "Ozero Glubokoye" (deep lake) by the SovAE working from Bellingshausen Station from 1968, but both forms of the name are already in use in the Antarctic. The UK-APC amended the name in 1979 to avoid duplication. Not: Ozero Glubokoye.

Projection Peak 77°59'S, 163°47'E

A peak (1,475 m) rising above the head of Garwood Glacier at the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGB in 1993 in association with several glaciers on this ridge (Bonne, Cassini and Mollweide Glaciers) that are named after types of map projections.

Promontorio, Islote: see Foreland Island 61°57'S, 57°39'W

Promontorio Bajo, Cabo: see Low Head 62°09'S, 58°08'W

Promontorio Norte, Cabo: see North Foreland 61°54'S, 57°44'W

Prong Point 60°32'S, 45°34'W

Narrow protruding point forming the W side of the entrance to Ommanney Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of a joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1959.

Proshchaniya Bay 70°10'S, 4°20'E

A bay that indents the SW side of Neupokoyev Bight, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and roughly mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named Bukhta Proshchaniya (farewell bay).

Prospección, Punta: see Prospect Point 66°01'S, 65°21'W

Prospect Glacier 69°32'S, 67°20'W

Glacier between Kinnear Mountains and Mayer Hills, flowing N into Forster Ice Piedmont on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. In 1954 the UK-APC gave the name Prospect Pass to a col between Eureka Glacier and the glacier here described. During resurvey of the area by the FIDS in 1958, the col was found to be an indeterminate feature, while this glacier is well marked and requires a name. Not: Prospect Pass.

Prospect Mesa 77°30'S, 161°52'E

A low mesa below Bull Pass on the N side of Wright Valley in Victoria Land. Named by geologists C.G. Vucetich and W.W. Topping of the VUWAE, 1969–70, to designate the type locality of the geological "Prospect Formation."

Prospect Pass: see Prospect Glacier 69°32'S, 67°20'W

Prospect Point 66°01'S, 65°21'W

Point on the W coast of Graham Land, nearly 2 mi S of Ferin Head and immediately E of the Fish Islands. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Photographed by Hunting Aerial Surveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name was suggested in 1957 by E.P. Arrowsmith, Governor of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). Not: Punta Prospección.

Prospect Spur 83°57'S, 173°25'E

A narrow spur at the SW base of Cleft Peak in the Separation Range. The spur descends westward to the edge of Hood Glacier. So named because it was ascended to obtain a view up Hood Glacier in order to prospect a route to the south. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Protection Cove 71°39'S, 170°12'E

A bay, 3 mi wide, lying at the E side of Cape Klövstad where it forms the head of Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, and so named because the expedition ship *Southern Cross* found protection here during a gale.

Protector Heights 66°42'S, 66°15'W

Mountainous coastal heights (2,245 m) which are separated from the Graham Land plateau by a narrow col, dominating the area between Wilkinson Glacier and southern Darbel Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after HMS *Protector*, British naval vessel which assisted in survey work and served in the Antarctic every season from 1955 until 1967.

Proud Island 54°00'S, 38°08'W

Small, relatively high, tussock-covered island, rising to a peak at its northern end, lying at the E end of the Willis Islands at South Georgia. Roughly mapped by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30 and by HMS *Owen* in 1960–61. The name was given in 1963 by the UK-APC and is descriptive, the expression "standing proud" in naval parlance being the equivalent of "sticking up."

Provender, Mount 80°23'S, 29°55'W

Conspicuous rock mountain, 900 m, marking the NW extremity of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because members of the CTAE established a depot of food and fuel and an airplane camp on the S side of the mountain in 1957 to support sledging parties working in the Shackleton Range.

Providence Cove 68°19'S, 66°47'W

Cove bounded by ice cliffs which lies at the foot of Remus Glacier in the SE corner of Neny Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was resurveyed in 1940–41 by members of the USAS, and so named by them because on first arrival it seemed providential that a site for the East Base was found so quickly and easily. It was soon determined, however, that the cove did not provide a suitable site for the base.

Pryamougol'naya Bay 70°10'S, 5°30'E

A small bay that indents the SE side of Neupokoyev Bight, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named Bukhta Pryamougol'naya (rectangle bay).

Prydz Bay 69°00'S, 75°00'E

A deep embayment of the continent between the Lars Christensen Coast and Ingrid Christensen Coast. Portions of the bay were sighted in January and February 1931 by Norwegian whalers and the BANZARE. It was explored in February 1935 by Norwegian whaler Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*, and was mapped in considerable detail from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936–37. Named for Olaf Prydz, general manager of the Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening in Sandefjord, Norway. Not: Olaf Prydz Bukta.

Pryor Cliff 73°53'S, 100°00'W

A distinctive rock cliff which faces northward toward Cosgrove Ice Shelf, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Nickens at the N end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas A. Pryor, map compilation specialist who contributed significantly to construction of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.

Pryor Glacier 70°05'S, 160°10'E

A glacier flowing northeastward, to the north of Mount Shields and Yermak Point, into Rennick Bay. The feature is about 30 mi long and forms a physical separation between Wilson Hills and Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Madison E. Pryor, scientific leader at McMurdo Station (1959) and U.S. Exchange Scientist at the Soviet Mirnyy Station (1962).

Pryor Peak 67°16'S, 67°22'W

A peak rising to c. 600 m at the W side of Giants Cirque in the Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The peak was visited by BAS geologists, 1980–81. Named by UK-APC after Cdr. John S.N. Pryor, RN, Superintendent of Sailing Directions, Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence; Member of the UK-APC, 1968–82.

Przybyszewski Island 76°58'S, 148°45'W

An ice-covered island 12 mi long in the Marshall Archipelago. It lies 3 mi east of Cronenwett Island in the western part of Sulzberger Ice Shelf. The island was charted from aircraft of the USS *Glacier* under Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, in 1962. Named by him for Lt. (j.g.) V.A. Przybyszewski, USNR, helicopter pilot on the *Glacier* who sighted the island from the air on Jan. 26, 1962. The name has been misspelled "Prezbecheski Island" on certain maps and charts. Not: Prezbecheski Island.

Przywitowski, Mount 86°36'S, 154°08'W

A mountain, 2,770 m, standing at the SE side of Holdsworth Glacier, 2.5 mi W of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard F. Przywitowski, USARP scientific leader at South Pole Station, winter 1966.

Psi Islands 64°18'S, 63°01'W

Group of small islands which lie close to the W side of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Ballesteros, Islotes Lamadrid.

Ptolemy, Mount 68°33'S, 65°58'W

An isolated block mountain with four main summits, the highest rising to 1,370 meters. It lies close north of the Traffic Circle on the northwestern side of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Antarctic Peninsula. First observed by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, from their sledge route through the Traffic Circle. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC after Claudius Ptolemy (2nd century A.D.), Egyptian mathematician, astronomer and geographer, who introduced the system of coordinates of latitude and longitude for fixing positions on the earth's surface.

Publications Ice Shelf 69°38'S, 75°20'E

An ice shelf about 35 mi long on the S shore of Prydz Bay, between Mount Caroline Mikkelsen and Stornes Peninsula. Several glaciers, listed from SW to NE, nourish the ice shelf: Polar Times, Il Polo, Polarforschung, Polar Record and Polararboken Glaciers. The feature was first mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name "Publication Glacier Tongues" was applied by John H. Roscoe in 1952 following his study of USN OPHjp (1946–47) air photos of the area, but the term

ice shelf is more descriptive. So named by Roscoe because the several glaciers in the area commemorate polar publications.

Puccini Spur 70°03'S, 70°38'W

Rock spur, 6 mi long, extending SW into Mozart Ice Piedmont close S of Mahler Spur in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Accurately delineated from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924), Italian operatic composer.

Pudding Butte 75°52'S, 159°59'E

A butte standing 2 mi SW of Beta Peak, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of a splendid feast at the nearby camp. Not: Pudding Tableland.

Pudding Tableland: see Pudding Butte 75°52'S, 159°59'E

Puertas del Infierno, Paso: see Hell Gates 62°40'S, 61°11'W

Puerto, Punta: see Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Puffball Islands 69°02'S, 68°30'W

Scattered group of small, low, mainly ice-covered islands and rocks which extend about 10 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying in southern Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The center of the group lies 23 mi NNE of Cape Jeremy. First visited and surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, derives from association with Mushroom Island which lies 14 mi NE of this group. Not: Islotes Bejin.

Puget, Cape: see Puget Rock 63°29'S, 55°39'W

Puget Rock 63°29'S, 55°39'W

Rock lying E of Eden Rocks, off the E end of Dundee Island in the Joinville Island group. The name Cape Puget was given by Sir James Clark Ross on Dec. 30, 1842, for Capt. William D. Puget, RN, but it is not clear from Ross' text what feature he was naming. The name Puget Rock was given by the UK-APC in 1956 in order to preserve Ross' name in this vicinity. Not: Cape Puget, Islote Redondo.

Pugh Shoal 54°02'S, 38°13'W

Area of shoal 1.5 mi S of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman Peter J. Pugh of HMS *Owen*, which first charted this shoal in 1961. Not: Zulu Shoals.

Pujato Bluff 82°40'S, 42°57'W

A rock bluff, 660 m, forming the S end of Schneider Hills in the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Gen. Hernán Pujato, officer in charge of Argentine wintering parties at General Belgrano Station in 1955 and 1956.

Pukaki, Mount 82°49'S, 162°06'E

Peak between Mount Hawea and Mount Rotoiti in the Frigate Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the N.Z. frigate *Pukaki*.

Pukkelen Rocks 72°15'S, 27°09'E

Rock outcrops just W of Bollene Rocks at the head of Byrdreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartogra-

phers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Pukkelen (the hump).

Pulfrich Peak 64°41'S, 62°28'W

Peak near the E part of Wild Spur on Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Carl Pulfrich (1858–1927), “father of stereophotogrammetry,” who independently developed a stereocomparator in 1901 and developed the principle of the “floating mark” established by Franz Stolze.

Pulgar, Isla: see Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Pulgar Negro, Monte: see Black Thumb 68°25'S, 66°53'W

Pulitzer, Mount 85°49'S, 154°16'W

A prominent mountain, 2,155 m, standing 7 mi NE of Mount Griffith on the elevated platform between Koerwitz and Vaughan Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, a patron of the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Pullen Island 72°35'S, 60°57'W

Snow-covered island 5 mi long, which rises to 495 m at its N end, lying near the center of Violante Inlet along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and named for William A. Pullen, Aviation Machinist's Mate at the East Base.

Pull Point 54°01'S, 37°58'W

Point lying 0.5 mi S of Cape Pride on the E side of Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Pulpit Mountain 60°41'S, 45°13'W

Conspicuous, red-colored mountain, 945 m, standing 1.5 mi W of Spence Harbor at the E end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49. The feature resembles a pulpit when seen from the east.

Pulpit Rock 53°05'S, 73°21'E

Rock lying 0.1 mi S of Cape Gazert, off the W side of Heard Island. This feature was charted as a small island on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The feature was surveyed and named in 1948 by the ANARE.

Pumphouse Lake 60°42'S, 45°37'W

The southernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley on Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because of the abandoned pumphouse and pipeline on the east side of the lake which was built by whalers.

Punch Bowl: see Devils Punchbowl 77°01'S, 162°24'E

Punchbowl Cirque 76°42'S, 159°47'E

A cirque in the southern part of Shipton Ridge, about 0.5 mi SW of Roscolyn Tor, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the descriptive name.

Punchbowl Glacier 65°11'S, 61°57'W

A glacier that enters the N end of Exasperation Inlet, N of Jorum Glacier, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947

and 1955. The name applied by UK-APC is descriptive of shape as the glacier is hemmed in by mountains.

Pungent Point 56°18'S, 27°31'W

Low, dark lava cliffs forming the E point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the pungent volcanic fumes which are characteristic of this island.

Puño, Pico: see Admiralen Peak 62°06'S, 58°30'W

Punteadas, Rocas: see Stipple Rocks 68°06'S, 67°22'W

Puntiagudo, Pico: see Sharp Peak 62°32'S, 60°04'W

Pup Cove 64°42'S, 45°36'W

Small cove on the N side of Elephant Flats at the head of Borge Bay, Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in recognition of the first recorded birth of a fur seal pup (*Arctocephalus gazella*) on the island (Feb. 1977) since the opening of Signy station in 1947.

Puppis Pikes 71°16'S, 66°24'W

A loosely-defined group of pointed nunataks and smaller outcrops running roughly east-west, located 7 mi northeast of Mount Cadbury in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Puppis.

Pup Rock 68°22'S, 67°03'W

A rock about 200 m in diameter, between Refuge Islands and Tiber Rocks in Rymill Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by geologist Robert L. Nichols of RARE, 1947–48, who applied the name “Three Pup Island.” The name has been shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: Three Pup Island.

Purcell Snowfield 70°29'S, 69°55'W

Snowfield, 15 mi wide, between Colbert Mountains and Douglas Range in the central part of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Henry Purcell (1659–95), English composer.

Purdy Point 60°32'S, 45°26'W

Point 1.5 mi ESE of Foul Point on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of a joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and roughly shown on Powell's chart. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John Purdy (1773–1843), a leading English hydrographer of his day, who compiled numerous nautical directories and charts, including the South Orkney Islands, the forerunners of Admiralty sailing directions.

Purgatory Peak 77°21'S, 162°18'E

Peak 2 mi SW of Pond peak in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. So named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, because of the extremely trying weather and surface conditions encountered while traveling toward and surveying from this peak.

Purka Mountain 68°15'S, 58°35'E

A prominent mountain ridge with two outliers, about 5 mi SE of Mount Gjeita in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named Purka (the sow) by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos

taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Mount Corry.

Pursuit Point: see Principal Point 64°55'S, 63°27'W

Purvis, Cape 63°35'S, 55°58'W

Cape forming the S extremity of Dundee Island, off the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in Dec. 1842 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for Commodore (later Rear Admiral) John B. Purvis, RN, who was of assistance to Ross' expedition.

Purvis, Point 54°10'S, 36°41'W

Point lying 1 mi SW of Tønsberg Point in Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928 and named after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN (Purvis Glacier, q.v.), a member of the DI hydrographic survey party in this area in the motorboat *Alert*, 1928–30.

Purvis Glacier 54°06'S, 37°10'W

Glacier flowing generally NE into the W side of Possession Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, and named after John Murray-Gletscher. It was renamed Purvis Glacier, possibly to avoid confusion with Murray Glacier in northern Victoria Land, after Petty Pffocer J. Purvis, RN (Point Purvis, q.v.). Not: John Murray Gletscher.

Purvis Peak 72°38'S, 169°09'E

A peak (2,250 m) 2 mi NE of Mount Northampton in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. The peak overlooks the terminus of Tucker Glacier from the south. Mapped by NZGSAE, 1957–58, and the USGS, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Ronald S. Purvis, USN, of Squadron VX-6, pilot of Otter aircraft at Ellsworth Station, 1956–57, and of R5D Skymaster aircraft at McMurdo Station, 1957–58.

Putzke Peak 75°49'S, 128°32'W

A peak (2,325 m) at the end of the spur which descends NE from Mount Petras, in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Stanley G. Putzke, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Staten Island* during Operation Deep Freeze 1971 and 1972.

Puzzle Islands 64°59'S, 63°40'W

Group of small islands, rocks and reefs at the mouth of Flandres Bay, lying 1 mi W of Mènier Island off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. So named by the UK-APC in 1958; the group is often hidden by icebergs which come to rest in the surrounding shallow waters. Not: Islotes Mercurio.

Pyke Glacier 64°15'S, 59°36'W

A glacier 5 mi long, flowing southward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, between Albone and Polaris Glaciers. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Geoffrey N. Pyke (1894–1948), English scientist who in 1941 originated the ideas developed by the Studebaker Corporation into the M-29 Tracked Cargo Carrier or "Weasel," the first really successful snow vehicle.

Pylon Point 68°06'S, 65°05'W

Rocky promontory standing 4 mi SW of Three Slice Nunatak and marking the N end of the main mountainous mass of Joerg Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Pylon Point lies in the

area first seen by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and crossed by Lincoln Ellsworth on his flight of Nov. 21, 1935. So named by the US-SCAN because the various flights and sledge trips of the USAS, 1939–41, rounded it on their way S along the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Not: Clarkson Point, Punta Diego Portales.

Py Point 64°53'S, 63°37'W

Point forming the S extremity of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Py, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires at that time.

Pyramid, The 63°26'S, 57°01'W

Pyramidal nunatak, 565 m, standing 1 mi E of Mount Carroll and 1.5 mi SE of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Not: Pyramiden.

Pyramid, The 78°21'S, 163°30'E

A small but distinctive peak just S of Pyramid Trough, at the W side of the Koettlitz Glacier. The descriptive name appears to have been first used by the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: Pyramid Nunatak.

Pyramid, The: see Pyramid Island 62°26'S, 60°06'W

Pyramiden: see Pyramid, The 63°26'S, 57°01'W

Pyramiden Nunatak 72°17'S, 3°48'W

A nunatak 2 mi E of Knallen Peak, on the E side of the head of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Pyramiden (the pyramid).

Pyramid Island 62°26'S, 60°06'W

Conspicuous, pillar-shaped island, 205 m high, lying 2 mi NNE of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island, presumably known to sealers in the area since about 1821, was charted and given this name by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: The Pyramid.

Pyramid Mountain 77°47'S, 160°40'E

A mountain resembling a pyramid, rising to 2,120 m between Turnabout Valley and the mouth of Beacon Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name seems first to appear on maps of the BrAE (R.F. Scott), 1910–13, but the mountain was almost certainly seen for the first time during Scott's first expedition, 1901–04.

Pyramid Mountain 81°19'S, 158°15'E

A conspicuous pyramidal mountain, 2,810 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Albert Markham in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Pyramid Mountain: see Rhamnus, Mount 68°11'S, 66°50'W

Pyramid Nunatak: see Pyramid, The 78°21'S, 163°30'E

Pyramid Peak 54°00'S, 37°23'W

Peak, 475 m, surmounting Cape Buller at the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Mapped in 1902 by the SwedAE and named descriptively "Die Pyramide." Not: Die Pyramide.

Pyramid Peak 72°16'S, 165°35'E

A peak in the SE part of Destination Nunataks, Victoria Land, rising to 2,565 m 1 mi N of Sphinx Peak. Descriptively named by the Northern Party of NZFMC AE, 1962–63.

Pyramid Peak: see Rhamnus, Mount 68°11'S, 66°50'W

Pyramid Point 54°01'S, 37°58'W

Point lying S of Cape Pride on the E side of Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Pyramid Point: see Tilt Rock 70°27'S, 68°44'W

Pyramid Rock 64°23'S, 63°07'W

Rock lying close to the extremity of Gourdon Peninsula, off the NE coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927.

Pyramid Trough 78°18'S, 163°27'E

A deep trough immediately W of The Bulwark, through which a part of the Koettlitz Glacier formerly flowed N to Walcott Bay. Named by the VUWAE (1960–61) for its proximity to The Pyramid.

Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W

The largest of three small islands lying SE of Gam Point and forming the E side of Esther Harbor, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. In 1913–14, the rocky extremity of Gam Point and the adjoining islands to the NW and SE were named Esther, Pyritis (sic) or Pyritic Islands by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who reported they were composed of pyrites and vein quartz. From Ferguson's description it appears that the ice cliff behind the Gam Point has advanced since 1914 so that this "island" is now joined to the mainland. The highest and most conspicuous of the remaining islands is the one here described. The name Pyrites Island was recommended by the UK-APC in 1960 to avoid confusion with the other existing "Esther" names in the vicinity. Not: Esther Islands, Pyritic Islands, Pyritis Islands.

Pyritic Islands: see Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Pyritis Islands: see Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Pyroxenite Promontory 82°37'S, 53°00'W

A promontory rising to c. 1,150 m near the W end of Dufek Massif (q.v.) in the Pensacola Mountains. The feature is located W of Neuburg Peak and projects NW toward Rautio Nunatak. The name was proposed by Arthur B. Ford, leader of the USGS geological party in the Pensacola Mountains, 1978–79, from the pyroxenite rock which forms a conspicuous dark layer along the cliffs of the promontory.

Pyrox Island 68°12'S, 66°41'W

Island lying at the head of Neny Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named it because of pyroxenic rocks found there. Not: Islote Dos Lomos, Neny Glacier Island.

Pythagoras Peak 66°59'S, 51°20'E

Highest peak, 1,275 m, in the central Tula Mountains, standing along the N side of Beaver Glacier, 8 mi SE of Mount Storer. The peak has a prominent notch, the eastern aspect being a right-angled triangle with a perpendicular northern face. It was photographed from Mount Riiser-Larsen in February 1958 by ANARE led by Phillip Law, but was first visited and surveyed in December 1958 by G.A. Knuckey, ANARE surveyor. Named by ANCA after Pythagoras, Greek philosopher, whose theorem concerning a right-angled triangle is well known.

Pythia Island 64°32'S, 61°59'W

Island 0.2 mi long, the largest of a group of small islands off the E side of Enterprise Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after Christen Christensen's whaling factory *Pythia*, which operated from nearby Gouvernøren Harbor during the 1921–22 whaling season. Not: Isla Toneles.

Pyxis Ridge 71°16'S, 66°48'W

A narrow ridge of nunataks separated by passes, located 5 mi NNW of Mount Cadbury from where it projects into the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Pyxis.

Q

Quackenbush, Mount 80°21'S, 156°58'E

A flat-topped mountain, 2,435 m, which forms a projecting angle along the steep cliffs bordering the N side of Byrd Glacier, just W of Peckham Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Robert S. Quackenbush, Jr., chief of staff to Admiral Cruzen (Central Group of Task Force 68) in USN OpHjp, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd.

Quadrangle, The 71°35'S, 68°36'W

An ice-covered area (essentially a glacial cirque) enclosed on three sides by rock ridges, but open to the south, lying between Mount Umbriel and Venus Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The feature was so named by UK-APC in description of its shape.

Quadrant Peak 57°06'S, 26°47'W

A peak (430 m) forming the summit of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The peak forms a narrow ridge above the uniform slopes of the original volcanic cone, and is a quadrant of what was probably once a circular mass cone. Named by UK-APC in 1971.

Quam Heights 71°03'S, 167°48'E

Mostly snow-covered heights, 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising over 1,000 m and forming the coastline between the Barnett and Dennistoun Glaciers in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Louis O. Quam, Chief Scientist, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1967–72.

Quandary, Mount 64°52'S, 61°34'W

A mountain on the E side and near the head of Hektor Glacier, 12 mi NW of Shiver Point, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955; the name arose because when first viewed it could not be determined whether the feature was part of the central plateau of Graham Land or a detached summit in Hektor Glacier.

Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W

The ice shelf between Cape Norvegia and Søråsen Ridge along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by NBSAE, 1949–52, whose Maudheim Station was located on this ice shelf. Named for Leslie Quar, British radio mechanic and electrician with NBSAE, who drowned when the weasel (track-driven vehicle) in which he was riding drove over the edge of this ice shelf, Feb. 24, 1951. Not: Maudheim Shelf-Is, Quarisen, Shel'fovyy Lednik Kuarisen.

Quarisen: see Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W

Quarles Range 85°36'S, 164°30'W

A high and rugged range of the Queen Maud Mountains, extending from the polar plateau between Cooper and Bowman Glaciers and terminating near the edge of Ross Ice Shelf. Peaks in the range were first sighted by Capt. Roald Amundsen in 1911, and the range was mapped in detail by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, 1955–57, and Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1957–59, at the outset of the International Geophysical Year and organization of U.S. activity in Antarctica.

Quarterdeck Ridge 72°27'S, 170°16'E

The undulating, north-south snow crest of Hallett Peninsula. For the most part this crest is very close to the great 1,500 meter Cotter Cliffs that fall abruptly to the Ross Sea. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because impressions obtained in traversing along it recall those in walking the quarterdeck of a ship.

Quartermain Glacier 67°01'S, 65°09'W

A well-defined, highly-crevassed glacier on the N side of Fricker Glacier, from which it is separated in its upper reaches by Mount Kennett. It flows from the plateau into Mill Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Leslie B. Quartermain (Quartermain Mountains, Quartermain Point, q.v.), New Zealand historian of the Antarctic and author of *South to the Pole. The early history of the Ross Sea Sector* (London, 1967).

Quartermain Mountains 77°51'S, 160°45'E

A group of exposed mountains, c. 20 mi long, typical of ice-free features of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, located S of Taylor Glacier and bounded by Finger Mountain, Mount Handley, Mount Feather and Tabular Mountain; also including Knobhead, Terra Cotta Mountain, New Mountain, Beacon Heights, Pyramid Mountain, Arena Valley, Kennar Valley, Turnabout Valley and the several valleys and ridges within Beacon Valley. The mountains were visited by British expeditions led by R.F. Scott (1901–04 and 1910–13) and E.H. Shackleton (1907–09), which applied several names. Names were added in the years subsequent to IGY, 1957–58, concurrent with research carried out by NZARP and USARP field parties, and to fulfill the requirement for maps compiled from USN aerial photographs, 1947–83. Named by the NZ-APC in 1977 after Lester Bowden Quartermain (1895–1973), New Zealand Antarctic historian.

Quartermain Point 72°03'S, 170°08'E

Prominent point in the N part of Moubray Bay between Helm Point and Cape Roget. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for L.B. Quartermain, president, New Zealand Antarctic Society, who took a close interest in the work of the expedition.

Quartz Hills 85°56'S, 132°50'W

An arcuate group of mainly ice-free hills and peaks standing immediately S of Colorado Glacier along the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to these hills in 1964–65, because there is much rose quartz in the superficial deposits of the hills.

Quartz Pebble Hill 84°44'S, 113°59'W

A flat-topped elevation on the N escarpment of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains. The hill is located where Discovery Ridge joins the main escarpment. The rock that forms the hill is composed of sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate. The name was suggested by William E. Long, geologist of the Ohio State University expedition, who worked in these mountains in 1960–61 and 1961–62.

Quaternary Icefall 77°18'S, 166°30'E

A western lobe of the Mount Bird icecap, descending steeply into Wohlschlag Bay 1 mi S of Cinder Hill on Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the Quarter-

nary glacial period marine shells carried by the glacier and deposited in terminal moraines.

Quaver Nunatak 71°00'S, 70°17'W

Small nunatak rising to c. 250 m, the northernmost exposure of the Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC (1977) after the musical term, reflecting the small size of the feature and in association with the names of composers in this area.

Quebrada, Isla: see Broken Island 67°49'S, 66°57'W

Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E

A major mountain range, about 100 mi long, bordering the entire W side of Beardmore Glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf to the polar plateau. Discovered on the journey toward the South Pole by the BrAE (1907–09), and named by Shackleton for Alexandra, Queen of England, 1901–10. Not: Alexandra Mountains, Alexandra Range, Königin Alexandra Gebirge.

Queen Elizabeth Range 83°20'S, 161°30'E

A rugged mountain range paralleling the E side of Marsh Glacier for nearly 100 mi from Nimrod Glacier in the north to Law Glacier in the south. Mount Markham, 4,350 m, is the highest elevation in the range. Named by J.H. Miller of the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) who, with G.W. Marsh, explored this area. It was named for Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, the patron of the expedition.

Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

A group of mountains, 30 mi long, consisting mainly of seven small massifs which trend north-south, forming a partial barrier to the flow of inland ice. The mountains stand in isolation about 90 mi SW of the head of Lützw-Holm Bay. Discovered and photographed from aircraft by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1960, under Guido Derom, on October 8, 1960, and named with the permission of the King for Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragon, on the occasion of her wedding with King Baudouin of Belgium. In November-December 1960, the mountains were visited by a party of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition which made geomorphological and geological surveys. They applied the name "Yamato Mountains." Not: Dronning Fabiolafjella, Monts Reine Fabiola, Yamato Mountains, Yamato Sanmyaku.

Queen Mary Coast 66°45'S, 96°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Filchner, in 91°54'E, and Cape Hordern, in 100°30'E. Discovered in February 1912 by the AAE (1911–14) under the leadership of Douglas Mawson, who named it for Queen Mary of England. Not: Dronning Mary Land, Königin Mary Land, Queen Mary Land.

Queen Mary Land: see Queen Mary Coast 66°45'S, 96°00'E

Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

A V-shaped bay 2.5 mi wide at the entrance, lying immediately N of Nuñez Peninsula along the S coast of South Georgia. Roughly charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Named prior to 1922 for Queen Maud, wife of King Haakon VII of Norway, probably by Norwegian whalers who frequented this coast. Not: Ensenada Balcarce, Ensenada Reina Maud, Königin Maud Bucht, Queen Maud Harbor.

Queen Maud Harbor: see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

Queen Maud Land 72°30'S, 12°00'E

That part of Antarctica lying between the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W, and Shinnan Glacier, in 44°38'E. This name, given for Queen Maud of Norway, represents an expansion from that of the original core area, between 37°00' and 50°00'E, discovered by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in 1930. Not: Dronning Maud Land.

Queen Maud Mountains 86°00'S, 160°00'W

A major group of mountains, ranges and subordinate features of the Transantarctic Mountains, lying between the Beardmore and Reedy Glaciers and including the area from the head of the Ross Ice Shelf to the polar plateau. Capt. Roald Amundsen and his South Pole party ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier near the central part of this group in November 1911, naming these mountains for the Queen of Norway. Elevations bordering the Beardmore Glacier, at the western extremity of these mountains, were observed by the British expeditions led by E.H. Shackleton (1907–09) and R.F. Scott (1910–13), but the mountains as a whole were mapped by several American expeditions led by R.E. Byrd (1930's and 1940's), and USARP and NZARP expeditions from the 1950's through the 1970's. Not: Dronning Mauds Fjell, Königin Maud Gebirge, Queen Maud Range.

Queen Maud Range: see Queen Maud Mountains 86°00'S, 160°00'W

Queen Mountain: see Queer Mountain 77°08'S, 161°45'E

Queens Bay: see Borge Bay 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Queensland, Mount 74°16'S, 163°56'E

A prominent mountain, 1,910 m, standing 7 mi N of Mount Dickason in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named this mountain for the State of Queensland, Australia, in recognition of the assistance given the expedition by its government.

Queequeg, Mount 65°39'S, 62°08'W

Conspicuous, partly snow-covered mountain with three conical summits, the highest 900 m, between the mouths of Starbuck and Stubb Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC in 1956 after Starbuck's harpooner on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Queer Mountain 77°08'S, 161°45'E

A conspicuous black mountain (1,180 m) with steep slopes showing bands of sandstone above the granite, standing 1 mi W of Killer Ridge, between the Cotton and Miller Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and so named because, though surrounded by glacier, it has nearly every rock in the district, including coal beds, represented on its cliffs. Not: Queen Mountain.

Quensel Glacier 54°46'S, 35°50'W

Small glacier flowing SE into Cooper Bay at the E tip of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Percy D. Quensel, Swedish geologist of Uppsala University, who visited South Georgia with Carl Skottsberg in 1909.

Querthal: see Cross Valley 64°16'S, 56°42'W

Quervain Peak 67°23'S, 66°39'W

A peak in the central part of the Boyle Mountains in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Alfred de Quervain, Swiss glaciologist who in 1909 first applied photogrammetric methods to the measurement of surface glacier flow.

Query Island 68°48'S, 67°12'W

Prominent rocky island lying between the foot of Clarke Glacier and Keyhole Island on the S side of Mikkelsen Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the difficulty in deciding from a distance whether the feature was an island or part of the mainland. Not: Islote Confuso.

Quest Channel 67°48'S, 69°01'W

A channel leading southwestward from Adelaide Anchorage between Hibbert Rock and Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC after the survey motorboat *Quest* used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this area in 1963.

Quest Cliffs 82°36'S, 155°10'E

A line of steep east-facing cliffs immediately N of The Slot in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named after the *Quest*, the ship of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22. Not: Quest Nunatak.

Quest Nunatak 81°31'S, 28°10'W

Northeasternmost of the Whichaway Nunataks, 1,065 m. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it was the last rock outcrop visited on the transpolar route of the CTAE in December 1957 when a further search was made for plant fossils previously found in the area by the expedition's geologist.

Quest Nunatak: see Quest Cliffs 82°36'S, 155°10'E

Quidora, Isla: see Pfaff Island 66°54'S, 67°44'W

Quilmes, Mount 63°14'S, 55°37'W

A mainly snow-covered mountain, 715 m, standing NE of Haddon Bay on Joinville Island. The name was given during the course of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1953–54) and memorializes the battle of the same name in which the Argentine squadron of Admiral Guillermo Brown was engaged.

Quilmes, Punta: see Molina Point 64°48'S, 62°51'W

Quilp Rock 67°37'S, 67°47'W

Small, isolated rock in Laubeuf Fjord, lying 3.5 mi SSE of the S tip of Piñero Island and 1.5 mi off the NW side of Pourquoi Pas

Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and named by them after the dwarf, Daniel Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered character in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, by Charles Dickens.

Quilty Nunataks 75°45'S, 71°45'W

A group of nunataks which extend over 8 mi, located 15 mi SW of Thomas Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, led by Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for Patrick Quilty, geologist with the University of Wisconsin survey party to this area, 1965–66.

Quinault Pass 70°49'S, 69°28'W

A snow pass trending N-S between Lully Foothills and LeMay Range in central Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named in association with the foothills by UK-APC, 1977, after Philippe Quinault (1635–88), French librettist who collaborated with J.B. Lully in three operas.

Quintana Island 65°09'S, 64°57'W

Small isolated island, lying 6 mi NE of Betbeder Islands in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted as a group of islands by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Manuel Quintana (1836–1906), then President of Argentina. A survey in 1957–58 by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit found only one island in this position.

Quinteros, Glaciar: see Goodenough Glacier 72°00'S, 66°40'W

Quinton Point 64°19'S, 63°41'W

Point at the N side of the entrance to Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot after René Quinton (1867–1925), French naturalist, then assistant at the Laboratoire de Pathologie Physiologique, Collège de France.

Quirihue, Islas: see Darbel Islands 66°23'S, 65°58'W

Quonset Glacier 85°19'S, 127°05'W

A glacier about 20 mi long which drains the N slopes of Wisconsin Range between Mount LeSchack and Ruseski Buttress and trends WNW to enter the N side of Davisville Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, home base of Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6).

R

R4D Nunatak 72°44'S, 162°21'E

A nunatak lying 2 mi SE of Burkett Nunatak, at the SE end of Monument Nunataks. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, after the R4D “Dakota” aircraft used by the U.S. Navy to transport the Northern Party to this area, and to resupply and return the party to Scott Base.

Rabben, Mount 66°27'S, 54°07'E

Mountain, 1,540 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Griffiths in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rabben (the small elongated elevation).

Rabben Ridge 71°52'S, 2°49'E

A small, isolated ridge about 5 mi N of Stabben Mountain in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Rabben (the small elongated elevation).

Rabot, Mount 83°11'S, 161°17'E

A mountain, 3,335 m, standing 3 mi SE of Mount Lecointe in Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Charles Rabot was editor of *La Géographie*, bulletin of the Société Géographique, Paris, and was an outstanding glaciologist of that period.

Rabot Glacier 83°11'S, 160°10'E

A glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing W from Mount Rabot between Mount Counts and Bartrum Plateau to enter Marsh Glacier. Named in association with Mount Rabot by the NZGSAE, 1961–62.

Rabot Island 65°54'S, 65°59'W

Island 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying 1 mi S of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Charles Rabot.

Rabot Point 64°17'S, 57°20'W

A high rocky point on the E side of James Ross Island. It lies in Markham Bay and separates the mouths of Gourdon and Hobbs Glaciers. The name “Rabot Gletscher” after the French glaciologist, Charles Rabot, was originally given by Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901–04, to a small glacier close W of The Watchtower on the S side of the island. The FIDS surveyed the S part of the island in 1953 and found that the glacier is very insignificant and does not require a name. In order to preserve the name Rabot in the vicinity, the UK-APC has applied it to the point described.

Rachel Glacier 65°37'S, 62°10'W

A glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, 6 mi long, flowing E along the N side of Mount Baleen to join Larsen Ice Shelf. The name, applied by UK-APC, is taken from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, the *Rachel* being a ship from Nantucket which met the *Pequod* and brought news of a lost whaleboat.

Racine Nunatak 85°28'S, 136°18'W

Nunatak, 960 m, located 3 mi W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier and 7 mi ESE of Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by

US-ACAN for Edward J. Racine, a member of the crew of the icebreaker *Eastwind* in Operation Deep Freeze 1967.

Racovitza Islands 64°31'S, 62°05'W

Group of three islands lying just N of Nansen Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS from the *Norsel* in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Emile G. Racovitza, zoologist and botanist of the BelgAE which explored this area in 1897–99.

Rade Point: see Kade Point 54°06'S, 37°44'W

Radford Island 76°54'S, 146°36'W

An ice-covered island surmounted by several peaks, lying 6 mi W of Saunders Mountain in the E part of Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929. This feature was mapped as a part of the mainland by the USAS (1939–41) and named “Radford Mountains.” It was determined to be an island by the U.S. Geological Survey from air photos taken by the U.S. Navy, 1962–65. Named by Byrd for V. Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) during the exploration by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and later Admiral and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Not: Radford Mountains.

Radford Mountains: see Radford Island 76°54'S, 146°36'W

Radian Glacier 78°13'S, 163°00'E

A glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, descending from a high cirque just SE of Mount Rucker and flowing E toward Walcott Glacier. In the measurements made of this glacier by the VUWAE (1960–61), one of the survey angles, by chance, was exactly one radian, and the glacier came to be referred to by this term.

Radigan Point 71°23'S, 74°16'W

A snow-covered point between Verdi Inlet and Brahms Inlet, marking the N extremity of Harris Peninsula, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Matthew J. Radigan, USNR, Commanding Officer, USN Squadron VXE-6, from May 1983 to May 1984.

Radio Hill 66°33'S, 93°00'E

Hill rising to 50 m, standing 0.4 mi SW of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Remapped and named by the Soviet expedition of 1956.

Radlinski, Mount 82°31'S, 103°34'W

A rounded, smooth, ice-covered mountain (2,750 m) rising 4 mi SE of Mount Seelig in the NE part of the Whitmore Mountains. Surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959 by William H. Chapman, a member of the Horlick Mountains Traverse (1958–59). Named by Chapman after William A. Radlinski, USGS photogrammetrist, 1949–79; Associate Director of USGS, 1969–79; president, American Society of Photogrammetry, 1968; president, International Federation of Surveyors, 1973–75.

Radok Lake 70°52'S, 68°00'E

A meltwater lake about 4 mi long and marked by a slender glacier tongue feeding into it from the W, lying 3 mi SW of Beaver Lake

and 15 mi SE of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. Named for Uwe Radok, lecturer in meteorology at the University of Melbourne, who greatly assisted ANARE's glaciological program.

Radspinner, Mount 71°29'S, 164°33'E

A conspicuous ridge-like mountain, 1,785 m, located just E of Mount Freed and Copperstain Ridge in the E part of Bowers Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Frank H. Radspinner, Jr., USA, commanding officer of the helicopter detachment that supported the USGS Topo East-West party that surveyed this area in 1962–63.

Rae, Point 60°46'S, 44°37'W

Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Scotia Bay on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for John Rae, Scottish Arctic explorer and member of the Sir John Richardson expedition 1854, who learned the fate of the Sir John Franklin Arctic expedition 1847.

Raggatt Mountains 67°42'S, 49°00'E

A group of peaks westward from the Scott Mountains, lying E of Rayner Glacier and N of Thyer Glacier. Delineated by ANARE from air photos taken by RAAF Antarctic Flight of 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. H.G. Raggatt, Secretary of the Australian Dept. of National Development. Not: Raggatt Mountains.

Ragged Island: see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Ragged Peaks 66°59'S, 51°00'E

Prominent group of peaks on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay in a line running almost N-S. The peaks, extending 8 mi, contain several spires and the ridge connecting the peaks is much serrated. There are five peaks over 915 meters. Sighted in October 1956 by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P.W. Crohn. The descriptive name was given by ANCA. Not: Rugged Peaks.

Raggett Mountains: see Raggatt Mountains 67°42'S, 49°00'E

Ragle Glacier 76°28'S, 145°32'W

A small glacier that drains the W end of the Fosdick Mountains, between Mounts Ferranto and Avers, and flows NW to Block Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. The glacier was photographed by the USAS (1939–41), led by Admiral Byrd, and was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named for Dr. B. Harrison Ragle, Admiral Byrd's personal physician in the late 1930's, who made financial contributions toward purchase of first aid equipment and medical supplies for USAS (1939–41) and was a consultant on medical matters for that expedition.

Ragotzkie Glacier 80°02'S, 157°45'E

A glacier in the Britannia Range, about 10 mi long, flowing northward along the west side of Mount Aldrich and coalescing with other north-flowing glaciers which enter the Hatherton Glacier to the southwest of Junction Spur. Named by US-ACAN for Robert A. Ragotzkie, project director for USARP studies of lakes in the ice-free valleys. He made personal studies in Victoria Land in the 1962–63 season.

Rahir Point 65°04'S, 63°14'W

Point marking the NE end of a small peninsula which extends into Flandres Bay just N of Thomson Cove, on the W coast of Graham

Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named "Cap Rahir," probably for Maurice Rahir, Belgian geographer and member of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. Not: Punta Thomson.

Rainbow, Mount 80°54'S, 156°55'E

A peak, 2,050 m, along the S side of Byrd Glacier, surmounting the broad ridge between Zeller and Sefton Glaciers. So named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) as the peak consists of multi-colored beds of sandstone with probable dolerite sitting on pink-green limestone.

Rainbow Ridge 78°06'S, 165°24'E

A small ridge which forms a distinct western rim to the large crater-like depression high in the central part of Brown Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Given this geologically descriptive name by the NZ-APC, it arose from investigations by the N.Z. Geological Survey and the Victoria University Expedition in 1964–65. The top of the ridge has been planed off by subsequent glaciation and the resultant surface exposes two basalt "pipes" (Nubian Formation) within the trachyte. These have altered the trachyte at their margins to various shades of brown, hence the name of the ridge.

Rainer Glacier: see Rayner Glacier 67°40'S, 48°25'E

Rainey Glacier 73°40'S, 163°06'E

A tributary glacier on the N side of Archambault Ridge, descending from the Deep Freeze Range into Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for Denys Rainey, cartographer, who assisted this and other N.Z. Antarctic expeditions with their mapping problems.

Rainoff's Island: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Rajska Zatoka: see Sentry Cove 62°13'S, 58°26'W

Rakebosten Ridge 71°56'S, 7°12'E

A high rock ridge with lateral western spurs, forming the S part of Trollslottet Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rakebosten (the shave bristles).

Rakekniven Peak 71°54'S, 7°17'E

A peak, 2,365 m, at the N end of Trollslottet Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Rakekniven (the razor).

Rakuda Glacier 68°03'S, 43°54'E

A glacier flowing to the coast just E of Rakuda Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

Rakuda Rock 68°02'S, 43°49'E

A projecting coastal rock at the W side of Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

Rakusa Point 62°10'S, 58°28'W

A point 0.5 mi SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition in 1977 after Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, who established Poland's Arctowski Station near this point, Feb. 26, 1977. Not: Przylądek Rakusy.

Rakusy, Przylądek: see Rakusa Point 62°10'S, 58°28'W

Rallier Channel 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Narrow channel lying between Rallier Island and the W end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, in association with Rallier Island. Not: Rallier-du-Baty Channel.

Rallier-du-Baty Channel: see Rallier Channel 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Rallier du Baty Islet: see Rallier Island 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Rallier Island 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Small island with a small islet off its N side, lying 0.25 mi W of the NW extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named by him for Raymond Rallier du Baty, merchant marine cadet who signed on as seaman on the ship *Français*. Not: Rallier du Baty Islet.

Ralph, Mount 76°58'S, 144°32'W

A mountain between Mount Gilmour and Mount McCormick in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by the US-ACAN for Ralph W. Smith, airplane pilot with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Ramage Point 73°39'S, 120°20'W

An ice-covered point lying just W of Beakley Glacier on the N side of Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral L.P. Ramage, USN, Asst. Chief of Naval Operations, Ships Operations and Readiness, in the post 1957–58 IGY period.

Rambler Harbor 66°28'S, 66°27'W

A small harbor in the N side of Rambler Island, Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound. First mapped and named by Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, of the *Discovery II* (1930–31). The location of the harbor was in doubt for several years, but in 1958 was reidentified and surveyed by FIDS.

Rambler Island 66°28'S, 66°27'W

The largest of the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound about 7.5 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). The name derives from association with Rambler Harbor which lies on the north side of the island. Not: Isla Bio Bio.

Rambo Nunataks 83°57'S, 66°20'W

A loose chain of nunataks which lie NW of Patuxent Range and extend along the W side of the Foundation Ice Stream for 17 mi in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Rambo, geophysicist in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66.

Ram Bow Bluff 80°48'S, 26°42'W

Prominent rock bluff on the E side of Stephenson Bastion in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. First visited by the CTAE in 1957 and given this descriptive name because of the feature's resemblance to the ram bow of an old battleship.

Rameau Inlet 71°46'S, 75°13'W

A partly ice-filled inlet in SW Alexander Island, indenting the N side of Beethoven Peninsula between Pesce Peninsula and Cape

Westbrook, the SW extremity of the island. Delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery of Jan. 29, 1973, by DOS. In association with names of composers in the area, named by UK-APC after Jean Philippe Rameau (1683–1764), French composer.

Ramenskiy, Mount 71°46'S, 12°33'E

Mountain, 2,560 m, forming the S end of Isdalsegga Ridge in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet botanist L.G. Ramenskiy (1884–1953). Not: Gora Ramenskogo.

Ramenskogo, Gora: see Ramenskiy, Mount 71°46'S, 12°33'E

Ram Head 54°01'S, 37°27'W

Headland between Rosita Harbor and Camp Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Ramírez Island 69°09'S, 68°28'W

The northernmost of the three Bugge Islands (q.v.), lying off Wordie Ice Shelf in S Marguerite Bay. The island was named "Isla Eleuterio Ramírez" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, possibly after a member of the expedition. A concise form of the original name has been approved. Not: Isla Eleuterio Ramírez.

Rampart Ridge 78°10'S, 161°55'E

A prominent broken ridge on the W side of the Royal Society Range, standing N of Rutgers Glacier and extending from The Spire to Bishop Peak. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in February 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Ramp Rocks 53°59'S, 38°18'W

Three barren rocks, the largest being 23 m high, lying 2.5 mi NW of Johannesen Point, Main Island, at the W extremity of South Georgia. The name "Laavebrua," a descriptive Norwegian term meaning literally "threshing floor bridge" or "barn bridge," was used for the largest rock by whalers and sealers at South Georgia. In Norwegian barns used for storing hay, there is a ramp up which the wagons are driven before tipping. "Laavebrua," which is not strictly translatable, is this ramp. The UK-APC recommended in 1954 that "Ramp Rock" be approved for the large rock, but in 1976 altered the name to Ramp Rocks to include the three rocks. The name Låvebrua Island is already approved for an island near Deception Island. Not: Laavebrua.

Ramsay, Mount 60°45'S, 44°45'W

Peak, 475 m, standing at the W side of Uruguay Cove on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902–04, and named for Allan Ramsay, chief engineer of the expedition ship *Scotia*, who died on Aug. 6, 1903, and was buried at the foot of the peak.

Ramsay Wedge 80°26'S, 25°43'W

A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, with talus slopes rising to c. 1,200 m, located 2 mi SW of Mount Absalom in the SW portion of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sir Andrew C. Ramsay (1814–91), Scottish geologist who first recognized the glacial

origin of rock basins in 1862; Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1871–81.

Ramseier Glacier 80°30'S, 156°18'E

Steep cirque-type glacier, 5 mi long, flowing SW to enter Byrd Glacier immediately E of Mount Rummage. Named by the US-ACAN for René O. Ramseier, glaciologist at McMurdo and South Pole Stations, 1960–61 and 1961–62 seasons.

Ramsey Cliff 83°28'S, 54°09'W

A rock cliff along Torbert Escarpment, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Torbert in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Ramsey, storekeeper at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Ramsey Glacier 84°24'S, 179°20'E

Glacier about 45 mi long, originating in the Bush Mountains near the edge of the polar plateau and flowing N to the Ross Ice Shelf eastward of Den Hartog Peak. Discovered by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, for Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations during USN OpHjp, 1946–47.

Rancho Point 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Conspicuous rock headland, 170 m, marking the E extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. It rises from the sea to become a large rock which, because of its shape, has received the name. The name was proposed by the commander of the Argentine ship *Granville* in the year 1947 through having observed, by chance, that the feature resembles a hut with a double-pitched roof. Not: Baily Head.

Randall, Mount 72°48'S, 167°40'E

A mountain rising to 3,000 m at the S end of Hackerman Ridge in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The mountain, which forms the summit area in this part of the ridge, is 2 mi W of Mount Riddolls and 3.5 mi NE of Mount Burrill, with which this name is associated. Named by the US-ACAN in 1994 after Richard R. Randall, geographer and cartographer, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1973–93, whose office included responsibility for geographic nomenclature in Antarctica. Succeeding Meredith F. Burrill (Mount Burrill, q.v.) as Executive Secretary, Randall combined with Burrill to direct a half-century of American geographic names research.

Randall Ridge 71°44'S, 64°38'W

An arc-shaped rock ridge at the N side of the Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after Robert H. Randall (1890–1966), Assistant on Cartography with the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in the Executive Office of the President, with responsibility for coordinating the mapping activities of the Government, 1941–60. In 1954 he set up the Technical Advisory Committee on Antarctic Mapping that established a mapping program for Antarctica based on the best technical methods.

Randall Rocks 68°11'S, 67°17'W

Group of rocks situated 0.5 mi off the SW corner of Miller and Island and trending in a NW-SE direction for 1 mi, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in

1948–49 by the FIDS and named for Terence M. Randall, FIDS radio operator at Stonington Island, 1947–49.

Random Hills 74°07'S, 164°25'E

A group of rugged hills, bounded on the W by Campbell Glacier and on the E by Tinker Glacier and Wood Bay, centered about 15 mi NNW of Mount Melbourne, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1966–67, because of the random orientation of the ridges which comprise the feature.

Ranfurly Point 84°50'S, 169°36'E

A low rocky point marking the convergence of the Beardmore and Keltie Glaciers, at the northern extremity of Supporters Range. Named by D.B. Rainey, Cartographic Branch of the Department of Lands and Survey, N.Z., for Lord Ranfurly, Governor of N.Z., 1897–1904.

Rankine Rock 82°24'S, 50°35'W

A rock lying 1 mi N of Cox Nunatak at the N extremity of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for David F. Rankine, Jr., photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1964.

Rankin Glacier 71°41'S, 62°15'W

A glacier about 12 mi long on the E side of Palmer Land. It flows SE and then E along the S side of Schirmacher Massif to join the Cline Glacier just inland from the head of Odom Inlet. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for John S. Rankin, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions, 1968 and 1969.

Ranney Nunatak 76°53'S, 143°55'W

A nunatak in the SW extremity of Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Ranney, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1969.

Ranvik 54°48'S, 36°15'W

Cove 3.5 mi SE of Diaz Cove along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Ranvika 68°44'S, 90°30'W

A cove indenting the E coast of Peter I Island near the NE corner of the island. Discovered in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in the *Odd Island*. They applied the name, perhaps after the estate of Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition, situated at the head of Ranvik, a bay in Norway. Not: Caleta Ranvika.

Ranvika, Caleta: see Ranvika 68°44'S, 90°30'W

Ranvika, Caleta: see Ranvik Bay 69°00'S, 77°40'E

Ranvik Bay 69°00'S, 77°40'E

An open bay 15 mi wide, lying southward of Rauer Islands in the southeast part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and charted in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition led by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*. Named after the estate of Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition, situated at the head of Ranvik, a bay in Norway. Not: Caleta Ranvika.

Ranvikbreen: see Ranvik Glacier 69°10'S, 77°40'E

Ranvik Glacier 69°10'S, 77°40'E

A broad glacier flowing into the southern part of Ranvik Bay in the southeast part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and named Ranvikbreen (Ranvik Glacier) for its association with Ranvik Bay. Not: Ranvikbreen, Ranvik Ice Tongue.

Ranvik Ice Tongue: see Ranvik Glacier 69°10'S, 77°40'E

Ranvik Island 68°54'S, 77°50'E

A rocky island, 1.5 mi long, which is the largest island in the southern part of the Rauer Islands. It lies at the northern end of Ranvik Bay, about 3 mi NW of Browns Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers, as being connected to the mainland, from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name "Ranviktangen" (the Ranvik tongue) because of its association with Ranvik Bay. The US-ACAN has approved John H. Roscoe's 1952 recommendation that the Norwegian name be amended to Ranvik Island. Roscoe's examination of this area in air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) determined that the feature described is actually separated from the mainland. Not: Ranviktangen, Torckler Island.

Ranviktangen: see Ranvik Island 68°54'S, 77°50'E

Rara, Punta: see Moody Point 63°18'S, 55°01'W

Rare Range 74°24'S, 64°05'W

A rugged mountain range between the Wetmore and Irvine Glaciers, in Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN (using the initials of the Ronne expedition) in recognition of the contributions made by this expedition to knowledge of Palmer Land and the Antarctic Peninsula area.

Rasmussen, Cape: see Rasmussen Island 65°15'S, 64°05'W

Rasmussen Island 65°15'S, 64°05'W

Small island in the N part of Waddington Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The N entrance to Waddington Bay was named "Cap Rasmussen" by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, but air photos show no significant point there which can be reidentified without ambiguity. To preserve the original name in the vicinity, the UK-APC in 1959 applied the name Rasmussen to this island. Not: Cape Rasmussen.

Rassa Point: see Rossa Point 65°57'S, 65°14'W

Rastorfer Glacier 71°50'S, 167°06'E

Glacier draining S from the Admiralty Mountains and entering upper Tucker Glacier just E of Homerun Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James R. Rastorfer, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in 1967–68 and Palmer Station in 1968–69.

Rastorguev Glacier 70°57'S, 163°30'E

Large tributary glacier which drains the E slopes of the Explorers Range between Mounts Ford and Sturm and joins Lillie Glacier via Flensing Icefall. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN after Vladimir I. Rastorguev, Soviet IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

Rath, Mount 74°19'S, 62°30'W

A mountain 6 mi NNE of Mount Owen, in the Hutton Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur E. Rath, electronics technician at South Pole Station in 1964.

Rathbone Hills 71°39'S, 64°48'W

A line of low hills or nunataks, 14 mi long and trending E-W, located 4 mi N of Guthridge Nunataks in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. David L. Rathbone, USMC, Commander of LC-130 aircraft in USN Squadron VXE-6 during Operation Deep Freeze, 1970 and 1971.

Ratliff, Mount 85°42'S, 137°00'W

Mountain, 2,520 m, located N of Watson Escarpment and 8 mi NNE of Mount Doumani. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. Ratliff, aviation machinist mate with USN Squadron VX-6 in several Operation Deep Freeze deployments, 1963–67.

Raudbergdalen: see Raudberg Valley 72°39'S, 3°26'W

Raudberget 72°38'S, 3°30'W

A prominent mountain just NE of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Raudberget (the red mountain).

Raudberg Pass 72°38'S, 3°22'W

A pass between Kulen Mountain and Raudberget in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for its proximity to Raudberget. Not: Raudbergasset.

Raudbergasset: see Raudberg Pass 72°38'S, 3°22'W

Raudberg Valley 72°39'S, 3°26'W

The main ice-filled valley, about 20 mi long, extending northeastward through the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for its proximity to Raudberget. Not: Raudbergdalen.

Rauer Group: see Rauer Islands 68°51'S, 77°50'E

Rauer Islands 68°51'S, 77°50'E

A group of rocky coastal islands which lie between Sørdsdal Glacier Tongue and Ranvik Bay, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and roughly charted in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen. He named them Rauer, probably after the island lying in Oslofjorden opposite Tønsberg, Norway. Not: Rauer Group.

Rautio Nunatak 82°37'S, 53°03'W

Nunatak rising to c. 1,000 m between Neuburg Peak and Hannah Peak near the W end of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN after Henry Rautio, photographer, USN Squadron VX-6, who obtained reconnaissance photographs of the Pensacola Mountains from LC-47 aircraft on Jan. 22, 1964.

Ravelin Ridge 61°11'S, 54°05'W

A ridge which extends N-S almost the length of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. UK-APC applied the name in 1971 following mapping by the Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71.

Ravel Peak

The feature resembles a fortification, hence the name ravelin. Not: Dorsal Fuerte.

Ravel Peak 69°55'S, 71°17'W

Peak, c. 1,300 m, surmounting Debussy Heights in the N part of Alexander Island. The peak is markedly pyramid shaped when seen from the east. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Maurice Ravel (1875–1937), French composer.

Ravin Bay 66°32'S, 138°27'E

Small bay between Cape Pépin and the point where Français Glacier discharges into the sea. Discovered in 1840 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville and named by him for the aspect of the coast, "ravin" being French for ravine. Not: Baie des Ravins.

Ravins, Baie des: see Ravin Bay 66°32'S, 138°27'E

Ravn Rock 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Submerged rock lying in the center of Neptunes Bellows, the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named for the whale catcher *Ravn*, based at Deception Island at that time.

Rawle Glacier 71°50'S, 164°40'E

A tributary glacier in the Concord Mountains, flowing NW between Leitch Massif and King Range into the Black Glacier. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Russell Rawle, leader at Scott Base, 1964.

Rawson, Mount: see Rawson Plateau 85°52'S, 164°45'W

Rawson Mountains 86°43'S, 154°40'W

A crescent-shaped range of tabular, ice-covered mountains including Fuller Dome, Mount Wyatt and Mount Verlautz, standing SE of Nilsen Plateau and extending SE for 18 mi to the W side of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Frederick H. Rawson, American banker and contributor to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35. Not: Frederick H. Rawson Mountains.

Rawson Plateau 85°52'S, 164°45'W

An ice-covered plateau, 15 mi long and 3,400 m high, rising between the heads of the Bowman, Moffett and Steagall Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named for Kennett L. Rawson, a contributor to the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and a member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Mount Kennett Rawson, Mount Rawson.

Ray, Mount 85°07'S, 170°48'W

A peak, 3,905 m, standing 1.5 mi SE of Mount Fisher in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Carleton Ray, USARP zoologist at McMurdo Station in the 1963–64, 1964–65, and 1965–66 summer seasons.

Raymond, Mount 85°53'S, 174°43'E

A rock peak, 2,820 m, standing on the southernmost ridge of the Grosvenor Mountains, 2.5 mi SE of Mount Cecily. Discovered by Shackleton of the BrAE (1907–09), who named this feature for his eldest son. The position agrees with that shown on Shackleton's

map, but the peak does not lie in the Dominion Range as he thought, being separated from that range by Mill Glacier.

Raymond Fosdick Mountains: see Fosdick Mountains 76°32'S, 144°45'W

Raymond Fosdick Range: see Fosdick Mountains 76°32'S, 144°45'W

Rayner Glacier 67°40'S, 48°25'E

Prominent glacier, 10 mi wide, flowing N to the coast of Enderby Land just W of Condon Hills. Sighted in October 1956 by Squadron Leader D. Leckie during a flight in an ANARE Beaver aircraft. Named by ANCA for J.M. Rayner, Director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources in the Australian Department of National Development. Not: Rainer Glacier.

Rayner Peak 67°24'S, 55°56'E

Prominent peak, 1,270 m, standing 35 mi SW of the head of Edward VIII Bay and 2 mi W of Robert Glacier. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named for George W. Rayner, zoologist on the DI staff and leader of the expedition. Not: George Rayner Peak, Kjuringen.

Rayner Point 60°39'S, 45°10'W

Point marked by a rocky peak forming the N side of the entrance to Gibbon Bay on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1912–13 by Capt. Petter Sørille, a Norwegian whaler. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for George W. Rayner, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee.

Ray Nunatak 83°28'S, 51°58'W

A nunatak, 1,630 m, located just N of Beiszer Nunatak and 5 mi SW of Dyrdal Peak in southern Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for James A. Ray, utilities man at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Ray Promontory 62°36'S, 61°09'W

A promontory 4 mi long which forms the NW termination of Byers Peninsula and Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Start Point marks the NW extremity of the promontory. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Capt. Nathaniel Ray, Master of the American schooner *Harmony*, of Nantucket, which carried on sealing operations from Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, 1820–21.

Razlom Point 70°00'S, 12°52'E

An ice point at the W edge of Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 2 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Razlom (breach point) because there is a large old break in the ice shelf nearby.

Razorback, Mount 76°50'S, 161°18'E

A craggy mountain rising to c. 1,600 m E of Staten Island Heights in the Convoy Ridge, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Razorback Island: see Little Razorback Island 77°40'S, 166°31'E

Razorback Island: see Big Razorback Island 77°41'S, 166°30'E

Razor Point 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Point lying SW of Point Abrahamsen on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Razumovski, Mount 71°29'S, 12°43'E

A high peak, 2,285 m, on the S part of Deildegasten Ridge in Östliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geologist N.K. Razumovskiy, 1893–1967. Not: Gora Razumovskogo.

Razumovskogo, Gora: see Razumovski, Mount 71°29'S, 12°43'E

Rea, Mount 77°04'S, 145°30'W

Prominent rock mountain with an imposing monolith on its W side called The Billboard, standing between Arthur and Boyd Glaciers in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Mr. and Mrs. Rea, of Pittsburgh, PA, contributors to the expedition.

Reade Peak 65°06'S, 63°29'W

Peak, 1,060 m, rising 1 mile S of Sonia Point and Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Joseph B. Reade (1801–70), English pioneer of photography, who obtained photographs on paper coated with silver nitrate, developed with gallic acid and fixed with hyposulphate of soda, in 1837.

Read Mountains 80°42'S, 24°45'W

Group of rocky summits, the highest 1,830 m, lying E of Glen Glacier in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Prof. Herbert H. Read, Chairman of the Scientific Committee and member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Real, Bahía: see Royal Bay 54°32'S, 36°00'W

Reales Cédulas, Ensenada: see Cabinet Inlet 66°35'S, 63°10'W

Rea Peak 62°01'S, 58°09'W

Peak, 590 m, lying nearly 2 mi NE of Rose Peak and 1.5 mi NW of Mount Hopeful in the central part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Henry Rea, Master of the Enderby Brothers' schooner *Hopeful*, which sailed from London in 1833 in company with the tender *Rose* to continue John Biscoe's Antarctic researches. The Antarctic voyage was abandoned after the *Rose* had been crushed in the pack ice in 60°17'S, 53°26'W, December 1833 or January 1834.

Rea Rocks 77°05'S, 145°10'W

A group of rocks in the middle of Arthur Glacier, 6 mi E of Mount Rea, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for construction electrician Peter C. Rea, USN, of the Byrd Station, 1967.

Rebholz Nunatak 74°05'S, 100°13'W

Isolated nunatak just N of the Hudson Mountains, located 8 mi NNW of Teeters Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys

and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Edward Rebholz, operations officer of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69.

Rebuff Glacier 73°58'S, 163°12'E

A tributary glacier descending from the Deep Freeze Range and entering Campbell Glacier 4 mi SE of the summit of Mount Mankinen, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the party was prevented from getting access to it.

Recely Bluff 73°10'S, 125°46'W

A snow and rock bluff on the NE slope of Mount Siple on Siple Island. The bluff is 7 mi NE of the summit of the mountain. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Frank J. Recely, Jr., USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Recess Cove 64°30'S, 61°32'W

Cove 2.5 mi wide in the E side of Charlotte Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS from the *Norsel* in 1955. So named by the UK-APC in 1956 because this cove forms a recess in the side of Charlotte Bay. Not: Bahía Frei.

Recess Nunatak 76°31'S, 144°17'W

A small but conspicuous nunatak 1 mi W of Mount Pérkins, in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Later mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). So named by US-ACAN because the nunatak is recessed in the ice at the base due to windscooping.

Rechazo, Isla: see Reluctant Island 67°50'S, 67°05'W

Reckling Moraine 76°15'S, 158°40'E

A moraine located 8 mi W of Reckling Peak, the latter at the head of Mawson Glacier, Victoria Land. The site of the moraine is part of a long, narrow patch of bare ice that extends W from Reckling Peak, from which the moraine is named. The name arose following the collection of meteorites at the moraine by a USARP field party in the 1979–80 season.

Reckling Peak 76°16'S, 159°15'E

An isolated peak, 2,010 m, which surmounts the central part of a ridge located at the icefalls at the head of Mawson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Cdr. Darold L. Reckling, pilot with U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, 1961.

Reclus, Cape: see Reclus Peninsula 64°33'S, 61°47'W

Recluse Nunatak 70°18'S, 70°32'W

Isolated rock exposure on Handel Ice Piedmont, midway between Haydn Inlet and Colbert Mountains in the W.-central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name given by the UK-APC suggests the isolated position of the nunatak.

Reclus Peninsula 64°33'S, 61°47'W

Peninsula 7 mi long which borders the W side of Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named the N extremity "Cap Reclus" for Elisée Reclus (1830–1905), French geographer and author. The

UK-APC extended the name Reclus to the entire peninsula in 1960. Not: Cape Reclus.

Recoil Glacier 73°46'S, 163°05'E

A tributary glacier descending from the Deep Freeze Range, south of Mount Pollock, to the Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the geologist was said to have “recoiled in disgust” on finding little of geological interest there and not what he expected.

Recovery Bay: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Recovery Glacier 81°10'S, 28°00'W

Glacier, at least 60 mi long and 40 mi wide at its mouth, flowing W along the S side of the Shackleton Range. First seen from the air and examined from the ground by the CTAF in 1957, and so named because of the recovery of the expedition's vehicles which repeatedly broke into bridged crevasses on this glacier during the early stages of the crossing of Antarctica. Not: Glaciari Expedición Polar Argentina, Glaciari Falucho.

Rector Ridge 77°54'S, 160°33'E

A bold rock ridge at the head of Beacon Valley, rising to 2,105 m between Friedmann Valley and Mullins Valley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Cdr. Jack Rector, USN, Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), May 1987 to May 1988.

Red Bay 68°18'S, 67°11'W

Small, open bay lying close S of the W extremity of Red Rock Ridge, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The bay was resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them for its association with Red Rock Ridge. Not: Bahía Roja.

Red Buttress Peak 76°49'S, 162°21'E

A rock peak, 1,060 m, surmounting the bold rock mass between the lower Benson and Hunt Glaciers in Victoria Land. Its E face is an immense cliff of red granite. Mapped and given this descriptive name by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Redcastle Ridge 72°26'S, 169°57'E

A castlelike ridge of red and black volcanic rocks between Arneb Glacier and the terminal face of Edisto Glacier at the head of Edisto Inlet. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of its coloring and shape.

Redcliff Nunatak 77°02'S, 162°03'E

Red granite nunatak, 630 m, rising about 4 mi E of Mount Suess along the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named because of its color. Not: Redcliffs Nunakol.

Redcliffs Nunakol: see Redcliff Nunatak 77°02'S, 162°03'E

Reddick Nunatak 76°17'S, 144°01'W

A nunatak in the E part of the Phillips Mountains, 8 mi ENE of Mount Carbone, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Warren W. Reddick, Jr., construction electrician, USN, at Byrd Station in 1967.

Red Dike Bluff 78°48'S, 162°19'E

A prominent bluff immediately S of Trepidation Glacier on the E side of the Skelton Glacier. The bluff is distinguished by a dike consisting of igneous rock against a black background of the intruded sediments. The descriptive name was given in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Not: Red Dyke Bluff.

Red Dyke Bluff: see Red Dike Bluff 78°48'S, 162°19'E

Redfearn Island 68°37'S, 77°53'E

A small island lying just W of Warriner Island and 1 mi off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First plotted as two small islands by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Replotted as a single island from ANARE air photos of 1957–58. Named by ANCA for H.T. Redfearn, diesel mechanic at Davis Station, 1961.

Redifer, Mount 85°48'S, 160°52'W

A mountain, 2,050 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Ellsworth in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Howard D. Redifer, meteorology electronics technician at South Pole Station, 1959.

Red Island 52°58'S, 73°18'E

Conspicuous red lava island, 95 m high, which lies 0.5 mi N of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, and to which it is tied by a low isthmus. The descriptive name was applied by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855.

Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W

Circular, flat-topped island, 1 mi in diameter and 495 m high, with reddish cliffs of volcanic rock, lying 3.5 mi NW of Cape Lachman, James Ross Island, in Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered and named by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Not: Isla Roja, Rödön, Rote Insel.

Redmond Bluff 71°08'S, 167°03'E

An abrupt east-facing bluff (1,200 m) standing 2.5 mi E of Mount Dalmeny in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James R. Redmond, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Redonda, Isla: see Owen Island 61°56'S, 58°26'W

Redondo, Cabo: see Redondo Point 65°12'S, 64°06'W

Redondo, Islote: see Puget Rock 63°29'S, 55°39'W

Redondo, Punta: see Pottinger Point 61°56'S, 58°24'W

Redondo Point 65°12'S, 64°06'W

A small point just W of Blanchard Ridge on the W coast of Graham Land. The US-ACAN has approved Redondo (round) for this point on the basis of prior naming on an Argentine chart of 1957. The name “Moot Point” is used for this feature on later British maps. Not: Cabo Redondo, Moot Point.

Redpath Peaks 80°28'S, 81°18'W

A cluster of low, snow-covered peaks lying 3 mi SE of Mount Shattuck and the Independence Hills, at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for

Bruce B. Redpath, USARP geophysicist on the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse I, 1964–65.

Red Raider Rampart 85°09'S, 173°12'W

A rugged ice and rock wall just east of the juncture of the Gatlin and McGregor Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for the student body of Texas Technological College, whose athletic representatives are known as the Red Raiders.

Red Ridge 77°06'S, 162°08'E

A ridge just W of Robson Glacier in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by F. Debenham of the BrAE (1910–13) during his plane table survey in 1912.

Red Rock Peak 71°58'S, 166°05'E

A peak rising to 2,000 m about 1 mi NNW of Thomson Peak in the S part of Mirabito Range, Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the rock at the peak and was given by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, a member of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1980–81.

Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S, 67°08'W

Conspicuous reddish-colored promontory which rises to 690 m and projects from the W coast of Graham Land between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, who so named it because of its color. Further surveys in 1948 by the FIDS have identified this ridge as the feature first sighted in 1909 and named "Ile Pavie" or "Cap Pavie" by the FrAE under Charcot, but the name Red Rock Ridge is now too firmly established to alter. The name Pavie Ridge has been assigned to the prominent rocky ridge at 68°34'S, 66°59'W. Not: Morro Roca Roja, Promontorio Roca Roja.

Red Spur 85°57'S, 126°44'W

A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, descending from southern Wisconsin Plateau to Olentangy Glacier 1 mi north of Tillite Spur. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to this area in 1964–65, because the surface of a flat platform on this spur is weathered bright red.

Reece, Mount 63°50'S, 58°32'W

Sharp, ice-free peak, 1,085 m, standing 4 mi W of Pitt Point. It is the highest point of a ridge forming the S wall of Victory Glacier on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS and named for Alan Reece, leader of the FIDS Deception Island base in 1945, and meteorologist and geologist at the Hope Bay base in 1946. Reece, a member of the NBSAE, 1949–52, was killed in an airplane accident in the Canadian Arctic in 1960.

Reecedalen: see Reece Valley 72°41'S, 0°22'E

Reece Pass 76°32'S, 144°32'W

A north-south pass just E of Mounts Colombo and Richardson, in the E part of the Fosdick Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and visited by a biological party in 1940. Named for J.A. Reece, radio operator at West Base.

Reece Valley 72°41'S, 0°22'E

An ice-filled valley between Gavlen Ridge and Nupskåpa Peak, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land.

Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Alan Reece, geologist with the NBSAE (1949–52) and earlier with the FIDS. Not: Reecedalen.

Reed, Mount 67°02'S, 51°38'E

Mountain standing on the N side of Beaver Glacier, 2 mi E of Mount Sones in the Tula Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA in 1962 for J.E. Reed, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31.

Reed Nunataks 74°49'S, 161°58'E

A cluster of nunataks that form a divide between the upper portions of the Reeves and Larsen Glaciers, 6 mi W of Hansen Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for David Reed, USGS Topographic Engineer at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

Reed Ridge 85°02'S, 91°40'W

A flat-topped, snow-covered ridge extending NW for 3 mi from the W part of the Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The ridge forms the W wall of Compton Valley. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–61. Named by US-ACAN for Dale R. Reed, ionospheric scientist at Ellsworth Station in 1958 and Byrd Station in 1960.

Reedy Glacier 85°30'S, 134°00'W

A major glacier, over 100 mi long and from 6 to 12 mi wide, descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between the Michigan Plateau and Wisconsin Range, and marking the limits of the Queen Maud Mountains on the west and the Horlick Mountains on the east. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral James R. Reedy, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from November 1962 until April 1965.

Reef, Roca: see Rocca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W

Reef Point 59°27'S, 27°13'W

Point bounded by a small reef forming the W end of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Punta Arrecife.

Reek Point 56°16'S, 27°32'W

A low-lying lava feature forming the N point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name given by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the volcanic fumes which arc characteristic of this island.

Rees Mount 76°40'S, 118°10'W

Mountain located 7 mi NW of Mount Steere in the N end of Crary Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Manfred H. Rees, aurora scientist at Byrd Station, 1965–66 season.

Reeve Island 64°55'S, 63°58'W

Island 1.5 in. long, lying between Knight and Friar Islands in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Reeves, Mount 67°07'S, 67°58'W

Mountain, 1,920 m, immediately NE of Mount Bouvier on the E side of Adelaide Island. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Edward A. Reeves, Map-curator and Instructor in Survey at the Royal Geographical Society, 1900–33.

Reeves, Mount: see Reeves Bluffs 79°36'S, 158°40'E

Reeves Bluffs 79°36'S, 158°40'E

A line of east-facing rock bluffs, 8 mi long, situated 15 mi W of Cape Murray in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who gave the name "Mount Reeves," after Edward A. Reeves, Map Curator to the Royal Geographical Society, to a summit along this bluff. The bluff was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography (1959–63). Since a prominent mountain does not rise from the bluffs, and because the name Mount Reeves is in use elsewhere in Antarctica, the US-ACAN (1965) recommended that the original name be amended and that the entire line of bluffs be designated as Reeves Bluffs. Not: Mount Reeves.

Reeves Glacier 74°45'S, 162°15'E

A broad glacier originating on the interior upland and descending between Eisenhower Range and Mount Larsen to merge with the Nansen Ice Sheet along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. The NZ-APC reported that the glacier is probably named for William Pember Reeves, former New Zealand Cabinet Minister, and the Agent-General for New Zealand in London, 1896–1909.

Reeves Névé 74°25'S, 160°00'E

An extensive névé lying westward of Eisenhower Range in Victoria Land. Reeves Glacier, which drains southeastward to the coast, has its source in this névé. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Reeves Glacier.

Reeves Peninsula 77°24'S, 152°20'W

A snow-covered peninsula along the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. It extends between the lower ends of the Dalton and Gerry Glaciers into southern Sulzberger Bay. This area was explored from the air and rudely mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. The peninsula was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd, for John M. Reeves (of Reeves Brothers, Inc.) who assisted the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35 with contributions of sheepskin-lined coats, and by the development and donation of windproof material for cold weather clothing.

Reference Island: see Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W

Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W

Rocky islands 2 mi WNW of the W tip of Neny Island and 1.5 mi SE of Millerand Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The islands were surveyed by the FIDS in 1947, and so named by them because they served as a convenient reference point for survey work. Not: Reference Island.

Reference Peak 67°15'S, 50°29'E

Roughly conical peak, 1,030 m, with a steep face to the W near its crest, lying 3 mi S of Amundsen Bay between Mounts Weller and Hollingsworth. Viewed from the N it presents a sharp peak with

smooth, clear-cut sides. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party and so named because the peak was used as a reference point for magnetic observations at Observation Island.

Referring Peak 76°56'S, 161°51'E

Conspicuous black peak over 1,200 m, standing on the N side of Mackay Glacier about 1.5 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier, in Victoria land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13. The name suggests the easy identification of the peak and its use as a landmark.

Refuge Islands 68°21'S, 67°10'W

Small group of islands lying 1 mi from the ice cliffs at the SW side of Red Rock Ridge, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who used these islands as a depot for sledge journeys S from the southern base in the Debenham Islands. Not: Islotes Refugio.

Refugio, Islotes: see Refuge Islands 68°21'S, 67°10'W

Regent Reef 67°52'S, 68°38'W

An area of submerged and drying rocks forming the NE limit of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963. The name given by the UK-APC extends those in the neighboring islands associated with an emperor's court.

Regina, Mount 71°27'S, 165°45'E

Mountain (2,080 m) standing 10 mi WNW of Mount LeResche in the S part of Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas J. Regina, Photographer's Mate, USN, on C-130 aircraft flights in the 1968–69 season. He was a member of the McMurdo Station winter party in 1963.

Régnard, Sommets: see Régnard Peaks 65°11'S, 63°53'W

Régnard Peaks 65°11'S, 63°53'W

Group of rounded, snow-covered peaks probably over 1,220 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Peary on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Not: Sommets Régnard.

Regreso, Cabo: see Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Regreso, Cap: see Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Regreso, Isla: see Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Regula Range 72°05'S, 3°20'W

A range of summits, including Flårjuven Bluff, Aurhø Peak, Hornet Peak, and Snøhetta Dome, forming the southwest portion of Ahlmann Ridge in western Queen Maud Land. The name "Regula-Kette" after Herbert Regula, chief meteorologist with the expedition, was applied in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary, but it is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Regulator, Mount 54°00'S, 37°44'W

Mountain, 655 m, standing 1 mi W of Right Whale Bay on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the *Regulator*. In 1800, Edmund Fanning found a deserted hut in Right Whale Bay, built

by the crew of the *Regulator* which had been wrecked in the vicinity.

Reichelderfer, Cape 69°22'S, 62°43'W

Rounded, mainly ice-covered headland 4 mi E of DeBusk Scarp, lying at the W side of Stefansson Strait on the E coast of Palmer Land. This cape was seen by Sir Hubert Wilkins who explored this coast on his aerial flight of Dec. 20, 1928. It was charted in 1940 by the USAS and erroneously called Cape Rymill at that time. Resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne who named it for Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Not: Cape Rymill.

Reichle Mesa 68°09'S, 65°03'W

An ice-covered tableland, 3 mi in extent and rising to 1,160 m, between Stubbs Pass and Getman Ice Piedmont on Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, RARE, 1947, and U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Richard A. Reichle, USARP biologist, specialist on Antarctic seals in six austral summers, 1970–77, the last two summers in RV *Hero* in the Gerlache Strait area and South Shetland Islands.

Reid, Mount 83°03'S, 166°01'E

A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, 3,315 m, standing just E of the head of Cleaves Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Alfred Reid, manager of the expedition.

Reid Glacier 66°30'S, 98°40'E

Steep glacier descending between Melba and Davis Peninsulas to the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, and named for Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner in London in 1911.

Reid Glacier 67°29'S, 67°16'W

Glacier, 1.5 mi wide and 8 mi long, which flows S to enter Bigourdan Fjord opposite The Narrows, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The lower reaches of the glacier were surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and named by them for Harry F. Reid (1859–1944), professor of geology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, noted for his studies of glacier flow and stratification in Alaska and the Alps.

Reidholmen: see Reid Island 60°41'S, 45°30'W

Reid Island 60°41'S, 45°30'W

Island at the E side of the entrance to Iceberg Bay, along the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name "Reidholmen" appears in this location for a small group of islands on a chart drawn by Capt. Petter Sørille in 1912–13. Survey by the FIDS in 1948–49 determined that only a single island exists. Not: Reidholmen.

Reid Ridge 76°57'S, 160°23'E

Narrow rock ridge at the W side of the mouth of Cambridge Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for John R. Reid, Jr., glaciologist at Little America V in 1959–60.

Reid Spur 84°46'S, 178°30'E

A spur, 5 mi long, in the Queen Maud Mountains, descending N along the E side of Ramsey Glacier from an unnamed prominence 3 mi NW of Mount Bellows. Named by US-ACAN for CWO

James S. Reid, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which participated in exploring this area with the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition, 1964–65.

Reilly Ridge 71°32'S, 163°18'E

Prominent rock ridge about 7 mi long on the NE side of Lanterman Range; Bowers Mountains. The ridge descends from the heights just E of Mount Bernstein and forms a part of the SW wall of Sledgers Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Joseph L. Reilly, USN, officer in charge of the winter support party at McMurdo Station. 1964.

Reilly Rocks 75°09'S, 114°59'W

A cluster of rocks located 5 mi NNW of Detling Peak in the NW part of Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. The name was applied by US-ACAN in memory of Gerald E. Reilly, Jr., USCG. A machinery technician assigned to USCGC *Glacier*, he lost his life in an accident aboard the ship while it was in the Ross Sea enroute from McMurdo Station to the Antarctic Peninsula, Jan. 22, 1976.

Reimer, Mount 77°48'S, 86°12'W

Mountain, 2,430 m, in the N portion of the Sentinel Range, standing on the S side of Newcomer Glacier 5 mi SW of Mount Warren. Named by the US-ACAN for John D. Reimer of USN Squadron VX-6, aerial photographer on flights over this range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Reina Maud, Ensenada: see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

Reinbolt Hills 70°29'S, 72°30'E

A group of rocky hills, low to moderate in height and about 5 mi long, situated 9 mi E of Gillock Island at the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. Fred L. Reinbolt, USN, co-pilot on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this area.

Reindeer Valley 54°18'S, 36°20'W

Valley between Godthul, on the N coast of South Georgia, and Sandebugten, in Cumberland East Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and so named by the UK-APC because, in 1909, Norwegian whalers introduced reindeer into this part of the island.

Reine Fabiola, Monts: see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

Reinhardt, Mount 84°12'S, 177°12'E

A mountain 1,020 m, with a spur descending NE from it, standing at the NW portal of Good Glacier where the latter flows into Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles O. Reinhardt, USN, engineer for USN OPHjp (1946–47) and for Little America IV.

Reist Rocks 66°31'S, 107°25'E

A small group of rocks on the Antarctic coast, 8 mi W of Snyder Rocks. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Wilbur H. Reist, tractor driver with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in transporting shore parties that established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Relay Bay 71°30'S, 169°32'E

An arm of Robertson Bay, about 5 mi wide, lying between Islands Point and Penelope Point along the N coast of Victoria Land. First visited on Oct. 4, 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. So named because they found it necessary to relay their sledges owing to the heavy pressure ridges encountered here. The Nielsen, Ommanney, Crume and Reusch Glaciers flowing into the bay contribute to these pressures.

Relay Hills 69°29'S, 68°00'W

A group of low, ice-covered hills, mainly conical in shape, between Mount Edgell and Kinnear Mountains in western Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936–37. Photographed from the air by RARE, Nov. 1947. Resurveyed by FIDS, Nov. 1958. The name, applied by the UK-APC, arose because both the BGLE and the FIDS sledging parties had to relay their loads through this area to the head of Prospect Glacier.

Relict Lake 62°57'S, 60°36'W

Small lake lying SE of Pendulum Cove on Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by the UK-APC in 1957 because when Lt. E.N. Kendall made his survey of Deception Island in January–March 1829, Pendulum Cove extended inland to this lake, which has since been cut off from the sea.

Relief Inlet 75°13'S, 163°45'E

A narrow inlet at the SW corner of Terra Nova Bay. The feature is formed along a shear plane caused by differential ice movement near the coast of Victoria Land involving the N edge of Drygalski Ice Tongue and S extremities of the Nansen Ice Sheet. So named by the South Magnetic Polar Party, led by T.W.E. David, of the BrAE, 1907–09, because, after almost giving up hope of rescue, the Nimrod picked up the party here.

Relief Pass 79°49'S, 158°23'E

A pass, about 1,000 m high, situated 1 mi N of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills. Explored by the VUWAE, 1962–63, and so named by its members because of the relief it provided after ascent to this pass.

Reluctant Island 67°50'S, 67°05'W

Small island off eastern Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. So named because of the feature's apparent reluctance to be recognized as an island; it did not appear on maps of the BGLE 1934–37 and was mapped as a peninsula by FIDS in 1948–50. Not: Isla Rechazo.

Remenchus Glacier 66°02'S, 101°35'E

Channel glacier about 4 mi wide and 8 mi long, flowing NW from the continental ice and terminating in a small, but prominent tongue close E of the Mariner Islands and 12 mi NE of Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for John F. Remenchus, chief aviation pilot, who assisted USN OpWml shore party operations and made photographic flights along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts in January–February 1948.

Remington, Mount 71°46'S, 161°17'E

A mountain (1,775 m) 4 mi NW of Mount Bresnahan in the N part of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Benjamin F.

Remington, Jr., meteorologist who wintered over at Little America V, 1957, and at South Pole Station, 1959.

Remington Glacier 78°34'S, 84°18'W

A steep glacier about 7 mi long in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It rises just N of McPherson Peak and flows ESE to debouch between the terminus of Hough Glacier and Johnson Spur. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN for Edward W. Remington, glaciologist at the South Pole Station during the IGY in 1957.

Remnant Lake: see Dingle Lake 68°34'S, 78°04'E

Remolino, Caleta: see Whirlwind Inlet 67°30'S, 65°25'W

Remolino, Islote: see Vortex Island 63°44'S, 57°38'W

Remolque, Bahía: see Tow Bay 57°02'S, 26°42'W

Remplingen Peak 72°05'S, 4°18'E

A peak, 2,650 m, at the N end of Langfloget Cliff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Remplingen (the calf).

Remus Glacier 68°20'S, 66°43'W

Glacier, 8 mi long, which flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa northwestward along the NE side of the Blackwall Mountains into Providence Cove, Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of the glacier were first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named it for its association with Romulus Glacier, whose head lies near the head of this glacier.

Renagar Glacier: see Renegar Glacier 78°22'S, 163°08'E

Renard, Cape 65°01'S, 63°47'W

Cape forming the S side of the entrance to Flandres Bay and separating the Danco and Graham Coasts on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache and named by him for Prof. A. Renard, a member of the Belgica Commission and of the Belgian Royal Academy.

Renard Glacier 64°40'S, 61°38'W

Glacier flowing into the southernmost part of Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Charles Renard (1847–1905), who, with A.C. Krebs, constructed and flew the first dirigible airship capable of steady flight under control, in 1884.

Renaud Glacier 67°43'S, 65°35'W

A heavily crevassed glacier flowing SE to enter Seligman Inlet between Lewis Glacier and Choyce Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was first photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by UK-APC for André Renaud, Swiss glaciologist and chairman of the Swiss Glacier Commission, 1955–74.

Renaud Island 65°40'S, 66°00'W

Ice-covered island, 25 mi long and from 4 to 10 mi wide, lying between the Pitt Islands and Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. The island was first charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Rendezvous Bluff: see Discovery Bluff 77°01'S, 162°37'E

Rendezvous Rocks 69°35'S, 67°38'W

An isolated line of south-facing crags (c. 945 m), located S of Khamzin Pass and 5 mi SW of Kinnear Mountains on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS, 1970–72, and so named because the feature was used as a rendezvous for two sledge parties traveling from opposite sides of the plateau in 1970.

Rendu, Mount 67°26'S, 67°04'W

A mountain between Reid Glacier and Heim Glacier on Arrow-smith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for Louis Rendu (1789–1859), French Bishop and scientist, author of *Théorie des glaciers de la Savoie*, an important book on the mechanism of glacier flow.

Renegar Glacier 78°22'S, 163°08'E

A steep glacier flowing SE from Mount Dromedary into Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Garland Renegar, USN, R4D aircraft pilot at McMurdo Station, 1960. Not: Renegar Glacier.

Renier, Cap: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Narrow point forming the E extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to sealers as Point Renier as early as 1821. The name Pin Point, given by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, has been rejected in favor of the original name. Not: Cap Renier, Friesland Point, Pin Point, Punta Alfiler.

Renirie Rocks 71°20'S, 161°20'E

An elliptical rock outcrop 1.5 mi long at the W side of the terminus of Gressitt Glacier, 10 mi NW of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Jack Renirie, USARP Public Information Officer at McMurdo Station in at least five austral summer seasons, 1962–63 through 1970–71.

Rennell Glacier 79°23'S, 84°12'W

A glacier, 10 mi long, in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. It drains NW, to the E of Inferno Ridge, to join Spletstoesser Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for K.P. Rennell, biologist with the party.

Renner Peak 70°21'S, 67°50'W

The dominant peak on the small mountain mass between Chapman and Naess Glaciers on the west coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for Robert G.B. Renner, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1963–65.

Rennick Bay 70°06'S, 161°20'E

An embayment of the coastline at the terminus of Rennick Glacier. It is bounded on the west and east by Belousov Point and Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. The eastern part of the bay was discovered from the ship *Terra Nova*, of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott. Named by the BrAE for Lt. Henry E. de P. Rennick, RN, an officer on the *Terra Nova*. The bay was photographed by USN OpHjp (1947) and by the SovAE (1958). Not: Zaliv Kooper-siya.

Rennick Glacier 70°30'S, 160°45'E

A broad glacier, nearly 200 miles long, which is one of the largest in Antarctica. It rises on the polar plateau westward of Mesa Range and is 20 to 30 miles wide, narrowing to 10 miles near the coast. It takes its name from Rennick Bay where the glacier reaches the sea. The seaward part of the glacier was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. In early 1960, Lt. Cdr. Robert L. Dale, pilot of USN Squadron VX-6, evacuated the USARP Victoria Land Traverse from 72°38'S, 161°32'E, on this glacier, from where an aerial photographic reconnaissance was made to Rennick Bay on the coast.

Rennick Névé 73°10'S, 160°20'E

The névé at the head of Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in about 1966 in association with Rennick Glacier.

Rennie, Mount 64°41'S, 63°35'W

Snow-covered mountain, 1,555 m, forming the central part of the ridge which extends southwestward from Mount Français, in the S part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and resurveyed by them in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Alexander J. Rennie of FIDS, assistant surveyor at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955.

Renouard, Mount 67°00'S, 52°26'E

Mountain 3 mi S of Mount Keyser, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for H.E. von Renouard, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Röpke, Gora: see Iskollen Hill 72°51'S, 4°09'W

Reptile Ridge 67°33'S, 68°11'W

A ridge over 2 mi long, rising to c. 250 m and extending NW from the vicinity of Rothera Point, Adelaide Island. The name is descriptive of its appearance when viewed in profile from north or south. Named by the UK-APC in 1977.

Rescapé Islands 66°49'S, 141°22'E

A small group of rocky islands lying 0.5 mi northwest of Cape Margerie along Adélie Coast. Surveyed by the FrAE (1949–51) under André Liotard, and named in remembrance of an incident of the disembarkation at nearby Port Martin station, when a ship's boat was carried away by the wind.

Rescate, Roca: see Rescue Rock 54°00'S, 37°14'W

Rescue Nunatak 69°37'S, 157°27'E

A nunatak 14 mi SSE of Mount Martyn in southern Lazarev Mountains. The feature lies along the W side of upper Matusevich Glacier. Plotted by ANARE from photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and ANARE (1959). Visited by NZGSAE (1963–64) who gave the name because of the rescue, in bitter conditions, of a sledge and dogs which had fallen into a nearby crevasse.

Rescue Rock 54°00'S, 37°14'W

Submerged rock marked by breakers, 0.6 mi NE of Skua Island in the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI survey personnel. So named because a whale catcher passing near this rock sighted a flag on Skua Island, eventually leading to the rescue of the survey party at Camp Bay where their vessel had run aground. Not: Roca Rescate.

Resolution Point 59°26'S, 27°07'W

Point on the NE side of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. The point was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named by them for HMS *Resolution*, the ship from which Capt. James Cook discovered these islands in 1775.

Resolution Subglacial Highlands 73°00'S, 135°00'E

A line of subglacial highlands of interior Wilkes Land, running NNW-SSE and separating Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and was named after HMS *Resolution*, flagship of the British expedition, 1772-75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).

Ressac Island 66°42'S, 141°14'E

Small rocky island 1 mi E of Houle Island and 4 mi NE of Zélée Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OPHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and so named by them because the surf breaks over the island. "Ressac" is the French word for surf.

Restitution Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Point marking the N side of the entrance to South Bay in Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Factory Point, derived from the nearby whaling station (now no longer operating), was given for this feature by DI personnel in 1929. There is also a Factory Point at Leith Harbor, less than 20 mi to the NW. Since Factory Point in Leith Harbor is better known locally, it has been retained. To avoid confusion the name Factory Point is rejected for the feature now described, and a new name Restitution Point is approved. The S.S. *Restitution*, a floating factory ship, worked for many years at Prince Olav Harbor before the shore station was built there. Not: Factory Point, Punta Factoria.

Rethval Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W

Ice-free point forming the S side of the entrance to Paal Harbor on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the Rethval Whaling Co. of Oslo, the first company to start whaling in the South Orkney Islands in 1911-12.

Retour Island 66°46'S, 141°34'E

Rocky island 0.7 mi long, the largest feature in the Curzon Islands, lying 0.1 mi N of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them to commemorate the return of French exploring parties to the vicinity.

Retreat, Point 76°55'S, 162°33'E

A point at the E extremity of the Kar Plateau, in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE, 1910-13.

Retreat Hills 72°59'S, 165°12'E

A group of hills at the S side of the head of Astronaut Glacier, along the S margin of Evans Névé. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, which had hoped to visit the hills, but was forced to beat a hasty retreat due to blizzards.

Retrospect Spur 84°09'S, 173°12'E

A spur, 7 mi long, descending NNW from the base of Separation Range into the E side of Hood Glacier. So named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959-60) because they climbed the spur to obtain a panorama of Hood Glacier, which they had just traversed.

Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Rocky slope forming the SW extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on Dec. 7, 1821, by Capt. George Powell, British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*. Named by Powell who, after making a landing on this point of land, returned directly aboard ship after viewing the coast to the eastward. Not: Cabo Regreso, Cap Regreso.

Reu, Mount 71°09'S, 65°35'E

A partly snow-covered mountain about 18 mi E of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for R.N. Reu, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Reuning Glacier 71°26'S, 72°41'W

A glacier on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, flowing NW and joining Hushen Glacier in discharging into S Mendelssohn Inlet. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967-68 and U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN for Winifred M. Reuning, Office of Polar Programs, NSF, Editor, *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, from 1980.

Reusch Glacier 71°29'S, 169°29'E

A very small glacier descending into Relay Bay immediately E of Islands Point, along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898-1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named this feature for Prof. H. Reusch, then president of the Norwegian Geographical Society. Not: Doctor Rusch Glacier, Reush Glacier.

Reush Glacier: see Reusch Glacier 71°29'S, 169°29'E

Reuther Nunataks 79°10'S, 85°57'W

A ridgelike line of nunataks 4 mi long, located 3 mi W of Landmark Peak in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963-64, for Charles J. Reuther, who served that season as helicopter technical representative with the 62nd Transportation Detachment.

Revelle Bay: see Revelle Inlet 68°40'S, 63°26'W

Revelle Inlet 68°40'S, 63°26'W

Broad, ice-filled inlet which recedes W some 15 mi between Capes Agassiz and Keeler, along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first charted by the USAS in 1940. It was resighted by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named it for Roger Revelle, oceanographer at the Scripps Institute for Oceanographic Research, who gave technical assistance during the fitting out of the Ronne expedition. Not: Revelle Bay.

Revsnes Island 69°17'S, 39°37'E

A distinctive forked island with two branches, lying just off Hammenabben Head in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Revsnes (fox's nose) because of its shape.

Rex, Mount 74°54'S, 75°57'W

An isolated mountain (1,105 m) which rises above the interior ice surface of Ellsworth Land about 55 mi SSE of FitzGerald Bluffs. Discovered and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth (*Geographical Review*, July 1936, p. 459, Fig. 16). The feature was resighted by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named it for Lt. Cdr. Daniel F. Rex, USN, of the Office of Naval Research, who made important contributions to the planning of the scientific research program and the equipping of the expedition. Not: Mount Daniel Rex.

Rey, Cabo: see King Point 63°09'S, 55°27'W

Rey, Cape 66°36'S, 66°27'W

Dark rocky cape between the SW side of Darbel Bay and the NE side of Lallemand Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Lt. Joseph J. Rey, French Navy, meteorologist of the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Punta Lincoyan.

Reyes, Punta: see Reyes Spit 62°29'S, 59°41'W

Reyes, Punta: see Jurva Point 65°50'S, 65°49'W

Reyes Spit 62°29'S, 59°41'W

A narrow shingle spit projecting westward into Discovery Bay from Guesalaga Peninsula, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from "Punta Reyes" which appears for a point at the base of the spit, but not for the spit itself, on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1951. The recommended name, Reyes Spit, recognizes the practical continuity of the point with this shingle spit. Named by the 1947 Chilean Antarctic Expedition for Second Navigation Sergeant Camilo Reyes Ulloa, who had charge of the gyrocompass and other navigation instruments aboard the frigate *Iquique*. Not: Bajo Toro, Punta Reyes.

Rey George, Isla: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

Reynolds, Cape 75°25'S, 162°34'E

A rocky cape marking the S side of the terminus of David Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, who probably named this feature for Jeremiah (John) N. Reynolds, an American who long agitated for exploration of the Antarctic, and who was one of the principal promoters of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–42.

Reynolds, Cape: see Reynolds, Mount 72°42'S, 61°16'W

Reynolds, Mount 72°42'S, 61°16'W

Snow-capped mountain, 1,130 m, marked by steep, rocky lower slopes, standing at the S side of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940. Named by the US-SCAN for Jeremiah (John) N. Reynolds, longtime protagonist (1826–38) of American exploration and expansion in the Pacific and the Antarctic. Not: Cape Poindexter, Cape Reynolds.

Reynolds Bench 70°35'S, 63°40'W

A nearly flat bench, or mesa-like feature, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, that has a smooth, snow-covered surface but has rock outcroppings along its steep sides. The feature stands at the N side of the Kelley Massif, to which it appears to be joined, along the S side of the upper Clifford Glacier in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974.

Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Reynolds, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast geologic and mapping party in 1970–71.

Reynolds Glacier 77°38'S, 145°55'W

A glacier 5 mi long, flowing eastward from the Haines Mountains along the south side of Keyser Nunatak to enter the Hammond Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald K. Reynolds, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1967–68 season.

Reynolds Ice Rise 69°03'S, 67°01'W

A small ice rise lying 3 mi SE of Wade Ice Rise in Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast. The ice rise was mapped from U.S. Landsat imagery, 1974–79. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after John M. Reynolds, BAS glaciologist, 1978–83, who undertook a study of intensive calving of Wordie Ice Shelf from Landsat imagery.

Reynolds Nunatak 85°33'S, 149°40'W

Nunatak at the S side of the terminus of Leverett Glacier, 12 mi N of Mount Herr. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford E. Reynolds, electrician with the Byrd Station winter party in 1957.

Reynolds Peak 69°16'S, 157°01'E

A prominent peak (785 m) rising 6 mi NW of Eld Peak on the W side of Matusевич Glacier. Two conical peaks were sighted in the area from the *Peacock* on Jan. 16, 1840 by Passed Midshipmen William Reynolds and Henry Eld of the USEE (1838–42). The northwestern peak was named for Reynolds by USEE leader Lt. Charles Wilkes. In 1959 Phillip Law of ANARE made investigations of features in this area. Reference to Wilkes' narrative showed that the recorded descriptions of the peaks seen by Reynolds and Eld to be in accord with photographs of the peaks on the W side of Matusевич Glacier. The peak described was selected by Law to commemorate Wilkes' naming.

Reynolds Ridge 75°40'S, 129°19'W

Rock ridge 1.5 mi long located 5 mi NW of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Warren Reynolds, U.S. Dept. of State, who assisted in work on the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

Reynolds Strait 74°15'S, 132°10'W

A strait between Forrester Island on the north and Shepard and Grant Islands along the edge of Getz Ice Shelf on the south. The discovery of Forrester Island from USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962 simultaneously established the existence of the strait, which was then sounded. The name was applied by US-ACAN for Ralph R. Reynolds (1938–73), Lt. Cdr., CEC, USN who was Officer-in-Charge of the Navy Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo Station in 1970.

Rhamnus, Mount 68°11'S, 66°50'W

Mountain, 865 m, which lies 2 mi NE of Mount Nemesis on the N side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. Seen from the W, it appears as a mainly snow-covered pyramid. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS who named the mountain for its association with Mount Nemesis. According to the mythological story, the Greek goddess Nemesis had a celebrated sanctuary at Rhamnus in Attica. Not: Pyramid Mountain, Pyramid Peak.

Rhea Corner 71°53'S, 68°48'W

A triangular area of exposed rock on the N side of Saturn Glacier in southeastern Alexander Island. The feature is a promontory at the W end of the massif that includes the Deimos, Pagoda and Phobos Ridges. A cliff on the N face is about 500 m high. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC in association with Saturn Glacier, Rhea being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Rhino Horn Rock: see Rhino Rock 69°34'S, 62°32'W

Rhino Rock 69°34'S, 62°32'W

Prominent black rock with steep sides rising to 700 m, standing 5 mi SW of Cape Rymill on the E coast of Palmer Land. It was named Rhino Horn Rock for its suggestive appearance by members of the East Base of the USAS who charted the area on land and from the air in 1940, but the name has been shortened to Rhino Rock. Not: Rhino Horn Rock.

Rhodes, Mount 66°49'S, 51°09'E

Mountain between Mount Hampson and Mount Bond, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.J. Rhodes, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Rhodes Bluff 79°50'S, 83°20'W

A bare rock bluff 2 mi NW of Mount Dolence, forming the NW end of Enterprise Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Joseph J. Rhodes, (CEC) USN, in charge of the maintenance program at McMurdo Station, winter party 1966.

Rhodes Head 74°42'S, 163°03'E

A prominent headland forming the extremity of McCarthy Ridge on the SE side of Eisenhower Range, overlooking the Nansen Ice Sheet on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. James C. Rhodes, USMCR, an LC-130 aircraft commander with USN Squadron VX-6 for several seasons to 1967.

Rhodes Icefall 74°58'S, 136°25'W

An icefall draining W out of McDonald Heights through a breach in the middle of Peden Cliffs. The icefall nourishes the Garfield Glacier near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Rhodes, ABH1, USN, Aviation Boatswain's Mate, crash crew leader at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, during Operation Deep Freeze 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Rhodes Peak 83°20'S, 167°47'E

A peak, 780 m, standing at the N side of the mouth of Hoffman Glacier, marking the seaward end of the ridge descending E from Mount Tripp, Holland Range. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. A.G. Rhodes, RNZN, commanding officer of HMNZS *Pukaki*, ocean station ship on duty between New Zealand and McMurdo Sound in 1964 and 1965.

Rho Islands 64°17'S, 63°00'W

Group of small islands and rocks which lie immediately N of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The

name, derived from the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Boulvier, Islotes Soler.

Rhone Glacier 77°42'S, 162°14'E

Glacier lying W of Matterhorn Glacier and flowing S toward the junction of Lake Bonney and Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Rhyolite Head 62°10'S, 58°36'W

The headland between Cardozo Cove and Goulden Cove in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, because the feature largely results from the indurating effects of a rhyolite intrusion, a rare lithology in the South Shetland Islands.

Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W

Group of islands and rocks which extend 4 mi in an E-W direction, lying close off the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land opposite the N side of the mouth of Eureka Glacier, in George VI Sound. Surveyed in 1948 by FIDS and so named from the rock of which the islands are largely composed. The name "Grupo Maipo," after the Chilean oil tanker *Maipo*, may refer to these islands roughly charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, in c. 69°54'S, 68°33'W. Not: Grupo Maipo, Islas Chacabuco, Islotes Riolita.

Ribes, Punta: see Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W

Rice Bastion 64°27'S, 60°19'W

A substantial mountain mass surmounted by a small crown of exposed rock which appears slightly higher than the plateau behind it, projecting from the edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, 8 mi SW of Mount Elliott. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Lee Rice, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay (1957–58), who worked in this area.

Rice Ridge 73°27'S, 93°50'W

A low ridge with rocky exposures, 1 mi long, which extends from the N side of Anderson Dome in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert A. Rice, USN, Supply and Fiscal Officer of Mobile Construction Battalion One on USN OpDFrz 1962.

Rich, Mount 79°47'S, 158°48'E

An isolated peak in the Brown Hills, 5 mi NW of Diamond Hill. Named by the VUWAE (1962–63) for Charles C. Rich, USARP geologist who served as deputy leader and geologist of the expedition.

Richard Black Coast: see Black Coast 71°45'S, 62°00'W

Richard d'Abnour, Baie: see D'Abnour Bay 64°16'S, 63°14'W

Richard Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W

The S entrance point to Williams Haven, situated 0.3 mi SW of North Point, Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 for Kenneth J. Richard, BAS terrestrial biological technician, Signy Station, from 1978.

Richard Russell, Mount: see Russell, Mount 86°17'S, 149°08'W

Richards Cove 62°35'S, 61°09'W

Small cove lying 1 mi E of Essex Point on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Richards Island was given by James Weddell in 1820–23 to the island close north of this cove, probably for Captain Richards of the sealer *George* of Liverpool who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Since the name Window Island (q.v.) has priority, the name Richards has been transferred to this nearby cove.

Richards Inlet 83°20'S, 168°30'E

A large ice-filled inlet at the mouth of Lennox-King Glacier, opening to the Ross Ice Shelf just SE of Lewis Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for R.W. Richards, a member of the Ross Sea Party of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), who assisted in laying depots as far south as Mount Hope for Shackleton's proposed crossing of Antarctica.

Richards Island: see Window Island 62°34'S, 61°07'W

Richards Nunatak 75°56'S, 159°45'E

A large nunatak between McLea Nunatak and Pudding Butte in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped and named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for David Richards, radio operator at Scott Base, who shared field party work and was responsible for the training of the base dog team in the absence of the base dog handler.

Richardson, Cape: see Bickerton, Cape 66°20'S, 136°56'E

Richardson, Mount 76°34'S, 144°39'W

Peak just W of Reece Pass and 3 mi S of Mount Colombo in the SE part of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Harrison H. Richardson, meteorological observer with the biological party which visited this area in 1940.

Richardson Bluff 70°47'S, 166°20'E

A steep rock bluff which rises on the E side of Kirkby Glacier opposite Frecker Ridge, in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Sgt. A. Richardson, RAAF, member of the Antarctic Flight which accompanied the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) cruise to this coast, 1962.

Richardson Glacier 70°28'S, 63°42'W

The broad NW tributary to the Clifford Glacier, entering it just SE of Mikus Hill in Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after Harriet Richardson, French zoologist, author of a number of reports on the Crustacea (Isopoda) collected by the French Antarctic Expeditions of 1903–05 and 1908–10.

Richardson Hill 79°48'S, 156°40'E

An ice-free hill which rises above the ice of Island Arena on the N side of the Darwin Mountains. Mapped and named by the VUWAE (1962–63), for Prof. L.R. Richardson of the Victoria University of Wellington, N.Z., an active supporter of the University's Antarctic expeditions. Not: Richardson Nunatak.

Richardson Lakes 66°45'S, 50°38'E

Small group of meltwater lakes at the foot of Mount Riiser-Larsen on the NW side, close E of Amundsen Bay. Photographed in 1956 by ANARE aircraft and first visited in November 1958 by an ANARE party led by G.A. Knuckey. Named for Sgt. A.K.

Richardson, RAAF, a member of the 1958 Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station.

Richardson Nunatak 66°22'S, 64°56'W

Nunatak in the southern part of Hugi Glacier, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for E.C. Richardson (1871–1954), the “father of British skiing,” one of the principal founders and first secretary of the Ski Club of Great Britain.

Richardson Nunatak: see Richardson Hill 79°48'S, 156°40'E

Richardson Peak 67°20'S, 67°21'W

A peak rising to c. 600 m at the E side of Vallot Glacier in the Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. Visited by BAS geologists during the 1980–81 season. Named by the UK-APC after Hilda Richardson, Secretary General, International Glaciological Society, from 1962; Secretary, British Glaciological Society, 1953–62.

Richmond Peak 75°48'S, 115°49'W

The central and culminating peak (3,595 m) of the Toney Mountain massif in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Addison E. Richmond, Jr., of the U.S. Dept. of State, Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1971–72.

Richter Glacier 77°10'S, 155°25'W

A low gradient coastal glacier located 10 mi W of Scott Nunataks on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. The feature saddles with the Butler Glacier and flows NW to the sea where it forms a small tongue. The glacier and tongue are depicted on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. The map indicates that the landing party from the *Kainan Maru* (Shirase) traversed up this glacier to the summit of Scott Nunataks in January 1912. The glacier was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Gregory S. Richter, meteorologist and scientific leader of the Byrd Station winter party in 1968.

Richter Peaks 71°20'S, 70°21'W

Group of peaks rising to c. 1,385 m near the S end of the Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph J. Richter, USARP biologist, Palmer Station, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Richthofen Pass 66°01'S, 62°42'W

Pass, 1 mi wide, between Mount Fritsche and the rock wall N of McCarroll Peak, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it Richthofen Valley for Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, German geographer and geologist. The feature was found to be a pass by the FIDS in 1955. Not: Richthofen Sund, Richthofen Tal, Richthofen Valley.

Richthofen Sund: see Richthofen Pass 66°01'S, 62°42'W

Richthofen Tal: see Richthofen Pass 66°01'S, 62°42'W

Richthofen Valley: see Richthofen Pass 66°01'S, 62°42'W

Ricker Canyon 84°47'S, 115°18'W

A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon that indents the N escarpment of Buckeye Table between Darling Ridge and Schulthess Buttress, in

the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for John F. Ricker, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961–62.

Ricker Dome 82°04'S, 162°43'E

Snow-free summit, 1,720 m, standing 3 mi E of Smith Bluff in the Nash Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Karl E. Ricker, USARP biologist at McMurdo Sound, 1961.

Ricker Hills 75°41'S, 159°10'E

A group of mainly ice-free hills, about 9 mi long, lying just W of Hollingsworth Glacier in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for J.F. Ricker, a geologist with the party. Not: Ricker Peak.

Ricker Peak: see Ricker Hills 75°41'S, 159°10'E

Rickmers Glacier 66°15'S, 64°55'W

Glacier flowing into Hugi Glacier just S of Caulfeild Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for W. Rickmer Rickmers, German pioneer exponent of skiing and joint author of the first English manual on skiing. He also improved the design of ice axes, introducing the characteristic shape still in use.

Ricky Glacier: see Blackwelder Glacier 77°56'S, 164°12'E

Riddell Nunataks 69°54'S, 64°20'E

Group of low exposed rock ridges, with snow and ice nearly extending to the summits, lying 5 mi NW of Anare Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers in 1954. Named for Alfred Riddell, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1955.

Riddle Islands 65°39'S, 64°33'W

Small group of islands lying off the SW end of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name arose locally in August 1957 because these islands were difficult to find among the icebergs frozen in the surrounding sea ice.

Riddolls, Mount 72°48'S, 167°46'E

A very prominent mountain (3,295 m) situated directly at the head of Rudolph Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier geology party of the NZGSAE, 1966–67, for B.W. Riddolls, assistant geologist with the party.

Ridge, The: see Jabet Peak 64°49'S, 63°28'W

Ridge Island 67°42'S, 67°06'W

A ridge-shaped island, 6 mi long and 1.5 mi wide lying 3 mi E of Pourquoi Pas Island in the center of Bourgeois Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Caballete.

Ridge Peak 63°30'S, 57°03'W

Pyramidal rocky peak, 510 m, from which a prominent ridge extends eastward, standing 2.5 mi SW of Trepassey Bay between Cairn Hill and Lizard Hill on Tabarin Peninsula. This area was first explored by a party of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Ridge Peak was charted and named by the FIDS, 1946.

Ridgeway Glacier 73°24'S, 167°14'E

A short glacier in the E part of Mountaineer Range, draining SE between Spatulate Ridge and Gauntlet Ridge into Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966 for Norman Ridgeway, senior scientist at Hallett Station, 1963–64. Not: Ridgway Glacier.

Ridgway Glacier: see Ridgeway Glacier 73°24'S, 167°14'E

Ridley, Camp: see Ridley Beach 71°18'S, 170°13'E

Ridley Beach 71°18'S, 170°13'E

A cusped beach feature forming a triangle about 1 mi long on each side, lying 1 mi S of Cape Adare, on the W side of Adare Peninsula in northern Victoria Land. This was the camp site of the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. He gave the camp his mother's maiden name. The Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13, disembarked here in 1911, and they gave the name to the entire beach. The beach is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery. Not: Camp Ridley.

Ridley Head: see Ridley Island 61°51'S, 58°03'W

Ridley Island 61°51'S, 58°03'W

Island lying 2 mi N of False Round Point, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1822, and the name Ridley is well established in international usage. Not: Ridley Head.

Rifenburgh, Mount 82°57'S, 166°20'E

Mountain, 2,690 m, standing 2 mi E of the head of Davidson Glacier in the Holland Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys (1961–62) and Navy air photos (1960). Named by US-ACAN for Capt. E. Rifenburgh, USN, Commanding Officer of the USS *Arneb* during USN OpDFrz 1963.

Rigby, Mount 85°33'S, 154°35'W

Mountain, 950 m, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Hastings, just W of the mouth of Scott Glacier, in the Karo Hills. First observed and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for John F. Rigby, geologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1965–66.

Rigel, Mount 70°24'S, 66°52'W

The highest peak (1,910 m) of Orion Massif, Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966–69. Named by UK-APC in 1976 after the star Rigel in the constellation Orion.

Rigel Skerries 66°55'S, 57°18'E

A chain of islands and rocks in the NW part of the Øygarden Group, lying in the S part of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Utskjera (the outer skerries). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; these skerries were renamed by ANCA after the star Rigel which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Utskjera.

Riggold Knoll: see Ringgold Knoll 69°20'S, 157°39'E

Rightangle Peak 73°31'S, 94°25'W

A small rock peak between Snowplume Peak and Camelback Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of

Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the feature presented a right angle profile facing west when viewed from Camp Minnesota (from northward).

Right Whale Bay 54°00'S, 37°41'W

Bay 1.5 mi wide, entered between Craigie Point and Nameless Point along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1922 and is now well established. The right whale is a species of whale found in this area. Not: Bahía Ballena Franca.

Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Group of rocks 0.25 mi N of Barff Point, at the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. The name Merton Rocks was used for this feature on a chart of Cumberland Bay by personnel of HMS *Sappho* in 1906, but the name Right Whale Rocks is retained because of wider and more recent acceptance. Not: Merton Rocks, Rocas Ballena, Rocas Ballena Franca.

Rigsby Islands 66°40'S, 67°37'W

A small group of ice-capped islands lying off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, about 2 mi S of Sillard Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for George P. Rigsby, American geologist who has specialized in the investigation of ice crystal structure and the plasticity of ice.

Riiser-Larsen, Mount 66°47'S, 50°40'E

Prominent mountain, 870 m, standing at the NW end of the Tula Mountains on the E side of Amundsen Bay. Named by the BANZARE under Mawson, in January 1930, for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, leader of a Norwegian expedition in the *Norvegia* which also explored the area in that season.

Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf 72°40'S, 16°00'W

An ice shelf about 250 mi long on the coast of Queen Maud Land, extending from Cape Norvegia in the north to Lyddan Island and Stancomb-Wills Glacier in the south. Parts of the ice shelf were sighted by Bruce in 1904, Shackleton in 1915, and Riiser-Larsen in 1930. Most of it was photographed from the air in 1951–52 by NBSAE and delineated from these photos. Additional delineation of the southern and landward margins of the feature was accomplished from air photos taken, by USN Operation Deep Freeze from 1967 to 1969. The feature was named by Norway for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen who explored the area from the *Norvegia*, including airplane flights from this vessel, in 1930. Not: Riiser-Larsenisen, Shel'fovy Lednik Riser-Larsena.

Riiser-Larsenisen: see Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf 72°40'S, 16°00'W

Riiser-Larsen Peninsula 68°55'S, 34°00'E

A large peninsula forming the western portal to Lützw-Holm Bay and marking the separation of the Princess Ragnhild and Prince Harald Coasts. Named for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen who discovered the peninsula in a flight from the *Norvegia* on Feb. 21, 1931. Not: Cook Peninsula.

Rikhtgofena, Gory: see Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

Riley, Mount 86°11'S, 147°37'W

A mountain, 2,100 m, standing along the NE side of Long Valley, just W of California Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Stephen G. Riley, photo-

graphic officer with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Riley Glacier 70°03'S, 68°20'W

Heavily crevassed glacier, 14 mi long and 17 mi wide, flowing westward from the W side of Palmer Land into George VI Sound between the Traverse Mountains and Mount Dixey. First sighted and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named for Quintin T.P.M. Riley, assistant meteorologist of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Rima, Picos: see Rime Crests 60°38'S, 45°25'W

Rimebrekka Slope 72°08'S, 13°14'E

A crevassed ice slope 4 mi S of Rimekalvane Nunataks in the Weyprecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rimebrekka (the frost slope).

Rime Crests 60°38'S, 45°25'W

Five crest-like summits surmounting the E side of Sunshine Glacier, Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name, originally applied to the highest peak by the FIDS following a survey of 1948–49, is descriptive of the feature's heavy cover of hoarfrost, or rime. A collective name for the summits was considered to be more useful. Not: Picos Rima, Rime Peak.

Rimekalvane Nunataks 72°03'S, 13°38'E

A group of nunataks 4 mi E of Dekefjellrantane Hills in the Weyprecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rimekalvane (the frost calves). Not: Gory Amurskiye.

Rime Peak: see Rime Crests 60°38'S, 45°25'W

Rincón, Islas del: see Corner Island 65°15'S, 64°14'W

Rincon, Roca del: see Corner Rock 65°15'S, 64°14'W

Rindebotnen Cirque 72°33'S, 3°20'W

A cirque indenting the NE wall of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Rindebotnen (the mountain cirque).

Rindehallet Slope 72°25'S, 1°13'E

An ice slope between Isingen Mountain and Egil Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Rindehallet (the mountain slope).

Rinehart Peak 70°38'S, 160°01'E

A peak (1,710 m) which rises from a ridge on the east-central slopes of Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. The feature stands at the south side of the head of Helfferich Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Floyd J. Rinehart, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Ringed Nunatak 85°13'S, 173°13'W

A small but conspicuous nunatak located in the icefall at the head of Gatlin Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. So named by the Texas

Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because a ring of moraine completely surrounds the nunatak.

Ringgold Knoll 69°20'S, 157°39'E

A mountain 9 mi S of Archer Point on the E side of Matusевич Glacier. On Jan. 16, 1840, Lieutenant-Commandant Cadwalader Ringgold on the *Porpoise*, one of the ships of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes, sighted a large dark mountain in this direction. It was named Ringgold's Knoll on the chart by Wilkes. In 1959 Phillip Law of ANARE made an investigation of features in the area. It was not possible to identify the feature sighted by Ringgold, but this mountain is in proper relationship to nearby Reynolds Peak and Eld Peak as indicated on Wilkes' chart. It was selected by Law of ANARE to perpetuate Wilkes' naming. Not: Riggold Knoll.

Ringöya: see Ring Rock 67°39'S, 62°43'E

Ring Rock 67°39'S, 62°43'E

Rock lying 2 mi SE of Nøst Island at the head of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ringöya (ring island). First visited in 1956 by an ANARE sledging party; they found that the term "rock" better describes this feature. Not: Ringöya.

Rink Point 63°53'S, 58°11'W

A rocky point on the NW coast of James Ross Island, 2 mi E of Carlson Island. The name arose because, during a visit by an FIDS party in August 1952, the point was surrounded by a large area of slippery, snow-free sea ice resembling a skating rink. Not: Punta Pista.

Rio Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W

Mountain, 975 m, standing 2.5 mi E of Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Baron Rio Branco, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. Not: Mount Branco, Sommet Rio Branco.

Rio Branco, Sommet: see Rio Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W

Riolita, Islotes: see Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W

Rip Point 62°15'S, 58°59'W

Point on Nelson Island forming the S side of the E entrance to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a British Admiralty chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Cabo Andrada.

Rippon Glacier 66°40'S, 56°29'E

Small glacier, close E of Seaton Glacier, flowing southward into Edward VIII Ice Shelf. Mapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named for Sgt. R. Rippon, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson in 1959.

Riptide Cirque 76°37'S, 160°51'E

A glacial cirque on the S wall of Eastwind Ridge immediately W of Mount Naab, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Icefalls at the head provide the main ice flow into the Towle Glacier. One of the nautical names in Convoy Range. The name was applied by a 1989–90 NZARP field party to describe the fastest flowing tributary to Towle Glacier.

Riquelme, Isla: see Tonkin Island 67°49'S, 65°03'W

Riquelme, Islotes: see Symington Islands 65°27'S, 64°58'W

Risemedet Mountain 72°03'S, 3°10'E

Large mountain, 2,705 m, marking the eastern end of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Risemedet (the giant landmark). Not: Gory Gruber.

Risen Peak 71°58'S, 3°18'E

A peak 2 mi N of Medhovden Bluff in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Risen (the giant).

Riser-Larsena, Shel'fovyy Lednik: see Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf 72°40'S, 16°00'W

Risk Rock 66°09'S, 65°48'W

Isolated rock midway between Cape Evensen and Pesky Rocks, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the rock lies in the route of ships which have passed southward through the channel between Marie Island and the mainland.

Ristelen Spur 71°59'S, 5°37'E

A rock spur about 5 mi SE of the summit of Breplogen Mountain, standing between the flow of Vestreskorve and Austreskorve Glaciers in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ristelen (the plowshare). Not: Gora Krylova.

Risting Glacier 54°46'S, 36°06'W

Glacier, 4.5 mi long, lying N of Jenkins Glacier and flowing SE into the head of Drygalski Fjord in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sigurd Risting (1870–1935), Norwegian whaling historian; secretary of Norsk Hvalfangerforening, 1918–35, and editor of *Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende*, 1922–35. The GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, named Drygalski Fjord and this glacier for Erich von Drygalski, leader of the GerAE, 1901–03, but the name for the glacier did not survive. A number of features in Antarctica, including a glacier, are named for Drygalski.

Ristkalvane Nunataks 71°41'S, 10°36'E

A small group of nunataks forming the N end of Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ristkalvane (the ridge calves).

Ritala Spur 83°07'S, 48°57'W

A mostly snow-covered spur extending NE from the E side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Keith D. Ritala, USARP geophysicist who conducted gravity research at South Pole Station, winter party 1972.

Ritchie Point 70°25'S, 68°20'E

A well defined point at the extremity of the large, flat rock feature extending northeastward from Amery Peaks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for F.A. Ritchie, cook at Mawson Station in 1965.

Ritscherflya: see Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

Ritscher-Land: see Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

Ritscher Peak 71°24'S, 13°20'E

A prominent peak (2,790 m) standing 7 mi WSW of Mount Mentzel in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This peak was discovered and mapped by the German Antarctic Expedition of 1938–39 and was named for Capt. Alfred Ritscher, leader of the expedition.

Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

A large ice-covered upland of western Queen Maud Land, bounded by Kraul Mountains and Heimefront Range to the west and southwest, and by Borg Massif and Kirwan Escarpment to the east. Discovered by the GerAE, 1938–39, and named for Capt. Alfred Ritscher, leader of the expedition. Remapped from air photos taken by NBSAE in 1951–52. Not: Ritscher-Land, Ritscherflya.

Rivard Glacier 78°04'S, 163°55'E

A glacier about 1 mi long at the head of Marshall Valley in Victoria Land. The glacier was observed and mapped by Troy L. Péwé, glacial geologist with USN OpDFrz, 1957–58. Named by Péwé for Norman Rivard who was his assistant on this expedition. Not: David Lee Glacier.

Rivas Peaks 83°35'S, 54°25'W

A line of rock peaks that jut westward for 2 mi from the south part of Torbert Escarpment in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Merced G. Rivas, radioman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Rivera, Isla: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Rivera Peaks 73°48'S, 62°50'W

A wedge-shaped range of peaks, 14 mi long, between Swann Glacier and Watson Peaks, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for James P. Rivera, electronics technician at South Pole Station in 1967.

Rivett, Mount 67°50'S, 66°14'E

A bare rock mountain, the northeasternmost feature of the Gustav Bull Mountains in Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this mountain after Sir David Rivett, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 1927–45.

Roadend Nunatak 79°48'S, 158°02'E

A conspicuous nunatak 4 mi WNW of Bastion Hill along the N side of Darwin Glacier. So named by the VUWAE (1962–63) because of its use as a landmark for manhauling sledge journeys and aircraft flights which supported the expedition and landed there.

Roald Amundsen Sea: see Amundsen Sea 73°00'S, 112°00'W

Roald Glacier 60°39'S, 45°13'W

Glacier which flows from the vicinity of Mount Noble and Mount Sladen eastward into Gibbon Bay, on the E coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Chartered and named by the

Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørle in the period 1912–15. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS.

Roaring Cliffs 86°23'S, 159°24'W

The high and precipitous rock cliffs just northward of Kutschin Peak on the west side of Nilsen Plateau, Queen Maud Mountains. The name was proposed by William Long, geologist with a USARP field party that visited the area in the 1963–64 season. The name is descriptive of the sound made by the wind here; standing in the quiet, windless valley below, a roaring noise like an approaching train can be heard high up on the cliffs.

Roaring Ridge 86°14'S, 146°45'W

A long and outstanding spur that descends from the Watson Escarpment 3.5 mi NE of Mount Blackburn. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE (1969–70) because two geologists worked and camped nearby, experiencing roaring gale force winds rushing down the steep escarpment.

Roaring Valley 78°16'S, 163°03'E

A moraine-filled valley on the N side of Mount Dromedary, formerly occupied by the coalescing glaciers that descend NE and N from Mount Kempe and Mount Dromedary. The New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, which named this feature, experienced strong winds at most campsites in this area, but none of such violence and destructive force as those which struck their camp at the mouth of this valley, hence the name.

Robben Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Robbenspitze: see Seal Point 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Robbery Beaches 62°37'S, 61°05'W

Beaches extending along the N side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Robbery Beach was used by James Weddell in 1820–23. It arose from the English robbery of sealskins collected by the American brig *Charity* (Capt. Charles H. Barnard) of New York in January 1821. There was fierce competition between British and American sealers in the area during the early 1820's.

Robb Glacier 82°38'S, 165°00'E

A glacier about 40 mi long, flowing from Clarkson Peak N along the E side of Softbed Ridges to the Ross Ice Shelf at Cape Goldie. Named by the expedition after Murray Robb, leader of the NZGSAE (1959–60), who traversed this glacier to reach Lowery Glacier.

Robbins Island 64°47'S, 64°27'W

One of the southwestern Joubin Islands, off the southwest coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen H. Robbins, Jr., Able Seaman in the R.V. *Hero* in her first voyage to Antarctica in 1968.

Robbins Nunatak 83°12'S, 57°05'W

A conspicuous nunatak 8 mi NE of Mount Gorecki in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Robbins, aerographer at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Robert, Cape 66°23'S, 137°39'E

Ice-covered point at the W side of Marret Glacier. Discovered and named by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont

d'Urville in 1840. The name Robert is the first name of a member of the family of Dumont d'Urville. The point was roughly charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, and more recently delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47.

Robert English Coast: see English Coast 73°30'S, 73°00'W

Robert Glacier 67°10'S, 56°18'E

The eastern of two glaciers entering the southern part of Edward VIII Bay. Seen by Robert Dovers and G. Schwartz in 1954 while carrying out a sledge journey and survey of Edward VIII Bay. Named by ANCA for Dovers, who was surveyor and officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1954.

Robert Island 62°24'S, 59°30'W

Island 11 mi long and 8 mi wide, lying between Nelson and Greenwich Islands in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Mitchells Island, Polotsk Island, Roberts Island.

Robert Palmer Bay: see Palmer Inlet 71°15'S, 61°10'W

Robert Point 62°28'S, 59°23'W

Point marking the SE tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point, which probably has been known to sealers and whalers in the area for over 100 years, takes its name from the island. Not: Cape Roberts, Roberts Point.

Roberts, Cape 77°02'S, 163°12'E

Cape at the S side of the entrance to Granite Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party, led by David, of the BrAE (1907-09) and named for William C. Roberts, assistant zoologist and cook for the expedition.

Roberts, Cape: see Robert Point 62°28'S, 59°23'W

Roberts, Mount 64°00'S, 58°49'W

Dark, mostly ice-free rock peak with a flat, sloping top, 955 m, which is isolated from the Detroit Plateau to the W and lies 3 mi S of Aitkenhead Glacier on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS, 1945, and named for D.W. Roberts, Manager of the Falkland Islands Co. in 1945, who was of assistance to the expedition.

Roberts Butte 72°39'S, 160°08'E

A striking, flat-topped butte (2,830 m) that is very prominent and can be seen from great distances standing 2 mi NW of Miller Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959-60. Louis J. Roberts, USGS surveyor with this party, proposed the name "Flattop Mountain," but to avoid duplication the US-ACAN named it for Roberts who was first to survey the feature.

Roberts Cirque 75°45'S, 115°49'W

A cirque marked by a sheer rock cliff located just W of Zurn Peak along the central-north wall of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-71. Named by US-ACAN for John H. Roberts III, USN, Chief Commissaryman with the South Pole Station winter party, 1974.

Roberts Cliff 72°24'S, 170°05'E

The third prominent rock bluff S of Seabee Hook on the E shore of Edisto Inlet. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for Charles L.

Roberts, Jr., USARP meteorologist and scientific leader at Hallett Station in 1959.

Robert Scott, Mount 83°49'S, 172°48'E

A small, flat, snow-covered mountain that rises over 1,000 m and is situated immediately S of Ebony Ridge in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) under Ernest Shackleton, who named this feature for Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN. Shackleton had been a member of Scott's Southern Polar Party which reached 82°17'S on the BrNAE (1901-04). Not: Scott Mount.

Robert Scott Glacier: see Scott Glacier 85°45'S, 153°00'W

Roberts Ice Piedmont 69°00'S, 70°20'W

Large ice piedmont, 20 mi long in a N-S direction and 15 mi wide, lying to the N and NW of Mount Calais and occupying the NE corner of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. Photographed from the air by the BGLE on Aug. 15, 1936, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by UK-APC in 1955 after Brian B. Roberts (1912-78), British ornithologist, polar specialist and leading figure in the development of Antarctic nomenclature; ornithologist, BGLE, 1934-37; Secretary, United Kingdom Antarctic Place-names Committee, 1945-74.

Roberts Inlet 79°15'S, 44°00'W

An ice-filled inlet, the central of three inlets which indent the east side of Berkner Island. Discovered by U.S. ground and flying personnel at Ellsworth Station during the IGY (1957-58) under Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. Named by Ronne after Capt. Elliott B. Roberts, USCGS (Ret.), formerly chief of the geophysical branch of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Chairman, U.S. National Committee for the IGY Panel on Geomagnetism.

Roberts Island: see Robert Island 62°24'S, 59°30'W

Roberts Knoll 71°27'S, 3°15'W

A snow-covered coastal knoll with numerous rock outcrops at the E side of the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named for Brian B. Roberts, Secretary of the United Kingdom Antarctic Place-names Committee. Not: Robertskollen.

Robertskollen: see Roberts Knoll 71°27'S, 3°15'W

Roberts Massif 85°32'S, 177°05'W

A remarkable snow-free massif at the head of Shackleton Glacier. It rises to over 2,700 m and is about 60 square miles in area. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961-62), who named it for A.R. Roberts, leader at Scott Base for 1961-62.

Robertson, Cape 60°44'S, 44°48'W

Cape which marks the W side of the entrance to Jessie Bay, in the NW part of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies 1 mi E of Route Point at the N end of Mackenzie Peninsula. On the map of Laurie Island by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902-04, the name Cape Robertson appears in the position of Route Point, previously named by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. The name Route Point is retained for the NW end of Mackenzie Peninsula; Cape Robertson is the NE extremity. Named for Thomas Robertson, captain of the *Scotia*, expedition ship of the ScotNAE.

Robertson, Cape: see Robertson Point 54°06'S, 36°46'W

Robertson, Mount 74°41'S, 64°14'W

Mountain, 1,565 m, standing 20 mi NW of Mount Austin and the head of Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this feature for James B. Robertson, aviation mechanic with the expedition. Not: Mount James Robertson.

Robertson Bay 71°25'S, 170°00'E

A large, roughly triangular bay that indents the N coast of Victoria Land between Cape Barrow and Cape Adare. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for Dr. John Robertson, Surgeon on the *Terror*.

Robertson Channel 66°19'S, 110°29'E

A body of water separating Mitchell Peninsula from Pidgeon Island and Warrington Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Richard A. Robertson, glaciologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958. Not: Proliv Krivoy.

Robertson Glacier 71°03'S, 165°23'E

Tributary glacier that flows S from Anare Mountains and enters Ebbe Glacier E of Springtail Bluff. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for John W. Robertson, photographer's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Robertson Island 65°10'S, 59°37'W

Ice-covered island, 13 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 6 mi wide, lying at the E end of the Seal Nunataks off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Capt. C.A. Larsen discovered the island from the *Jason* on Dec. 9, 1893. Larsen named it for William Robertson, co-owner of Woltereck and Robertson, the Hamburg firm that sent him to the Antarctic.

Robertson Islands 60°46'S, 45°09'W

Group of islands extending 4 mi southward of the SE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named by James Weddell in 1823. Not: Robertsons Islands.

Robertson Landing 66°23'S, 110°26'E

A boat landing on the N side of Ardery Island, near the W end of the island, in the Windmill Islands. A landing was first made here by Phillip Law and an ANARE party from the launch *MacPherson Robertson* on Jan. 9, 1961. Named after N.N. Robertson of Melbourne, donor of the launch.

Robertson Nunatak 71°54'S, 69°37'E

A small nunatak 20 mi NE of Clemence Massif on the E side of Lambert Glacier. Photographed by ANARE in 1950. Sighted and mapped by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1969 and 1971. Named by ANCA for M.J. Robertson, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1970, who took part in the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971.

Robertson Point 54°06'S, 36°46'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Robertson Point is an established name dating back to at least 1920. Not: Cape Robertson.

Robertson Ridge 77°24'S, 162°12'E

A ridge circumscribing the NW part of Clark Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for James D. Robertson, USARP geophysicist at Byrd Station, 1970–71 season; he participated in the geophysical survey of the Ross Ice Shelf in the 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons.

Robertsons Islands: see Robertson Islands 60°46'S, 45°09'W

Roberts Point: see Robert Point 62°28'S, 59°23'W

Roberts Ridge 86°23'S, 131°30'W

A prominent ridge 5 mi SW of Cleveland Mesa, at the SE end of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Peter Roberts of the Division of International Scientific and Technical Affairs, Department of State.

Robillard Glacier 68°18'S, 65°35'W

Narrow glacier flowing ENE and entering the N side of the head of Solberg Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE, under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Capt. George Robillard, USN, of the legal section of the Bureau of Ships, who assisted in gaining Congressional support which resulted in procuring the expedition ship.

Robilliard Glacier 70°13'S, 159°56'E

A valley glacier, 17 mi long, which flows northeastward through the Usarp Mountains. It rises southward of Mount Simmonds and emerges from the mountains at Mount Shields, where it joins Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon Robilliard, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Robinheia: see Robin Heights 72°27'S, 0°38'E

Robin Heights 72°27'S, 0°38'E

A cluster of high rock summits between Hei Glacier and Kvitsvodene Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Gordon de Q. Robin, third in command and a physicist with the NBSAE. Not: Robinheia.

Robin Peak 60°41'S, 45°38'W

Sharply defined rocky summit, 270 m, which is the northernmost peak on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Gordon de Quetteville Robin of the FIDS, leader at Signy Island base in 1947, who made the first detailed survey of the island.

Robinson, Cape 66°52'S, 63°43'W

Cape marking the E end of Cole Peninsula, between Cabinet and Mill Inlets on the E coast of Graham Land. Sir Hubert Wilkins, while on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928 along this coast, named an island for W.S. Robinson of London and Australia, which he reported to lie in about 67°20'S, 61°40'W. Absence of photographs of this island by Wilkins has prevented its positive reidentification. For this reason, and for the sake of historical continuity, it is recommended that the E end of the peninsula here

described be given the name Cape Robinson. This cape was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Not: Cape Duemler.

Robinson, Mount 71°50'S, 169°49'E

A mountain (2,430 m) at the head of DeAngelo Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841, by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named the feature for Rev. Dr. Robinson of Armagh, one of the more active promoters of magnetic research in the Antarctic and a member of the committee of the British Association which advocated sending out this expedition.

Robinson, Puerto: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

Robinson Bluff 85°36'S, 159°47'W

A bold rock bluff overlooking the W side of lower Amundsen Glacier, just N of Whitney Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Named by US-ACAN for Richard R. Robinson, station engineer with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1966.

Robinson Glacier 66°30'S, 107°16'E

A channel glacier flowing to the Antarctic coast between Merritt Island and Reist Rocks. Mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by US-ACAN for R.P. Robinson, Purser's Steward of the ship *Vincennes* on the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes, 1838-42.

Robinson Group 67°27'S, 63°27'E

Group of small islands extending 10 mi in an E-W direction, lying close NW of Cape Daly. The group was observed by BANZARE under Mawson, 1931, who named it after W.S. Robinson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition. Essentially the same islands were observed in 1931 by the crew of the Norwegian whale catcher *Thorgaut*, who gave the name Thorgautöyane. In concurrence with the recommendations by ANCA, the name Robinson has been assigned to the whole group and the name Thorgaut to the most conspicuous island. Not: Thorgaut Islands.

Robinson Heights 71°22'S, 166°40'E

The mainly ice-covered heights (2,170 m), elliptical in plan and 15 mi long, which rise S of Anare Pass and form the NW end of the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photography, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Edwin S. Robinson, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Sound in 1960. He participated in a number of geophysical traverses, including his leadership of the South Pole Station Traverse, 1962-63.

Robinson Island: see Francis Island 67°37'S, 64°45'W

Robinson Peak 79°23'S, 83°58'W

A sharp peak, 2,040 m, on the ridge E of Rennell Glacier, standing 7 mi S of Mount Virginia in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN for Willard E. Robinson, construction mechanic at Byrd Station in 1965.

Robinson Peak: see Robison Peak 77°12'S, 160°15'E

Robinson Ridge 66°22'S, 110°36'E

Rocky coastal peninsula between Sparkes Bay and Penney Bay, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos

taken by USN OpHjp on February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Frederick G. Robinson, USN, aerological officer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Robison Glacier 86°29'S, 148°12'W

A broad tributary glacier flowing NW along the N side of La Gorce Mountains to enter Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Layton E. Robison, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1964, 1965 and 1966.

Robison Peak 77°12'S, 160°15'E

A snow-covered peak, 2,230 m, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Dearborn, near the N end of the Willett Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Leslie B. Robison, USGS civil engineer who surveyed the peak, December 1960. Not: Robinson Peak.

Robson Glacier 77°05'S, 162°11'E

Glacier about 3 mi long, which flows N from the Gonville and Caius Range along the E side of Red Ridge. It merges with the general flow of ice toward Granite Harbor southward of Redcliff Nunatak. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910-13.

Roca, Cape 60°45'S, 44°49'W

Cape, 2 mi NW of Cape Davidson at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Julio A. Roca, President of Argentina, 1880-86 and 1898-1904. Not: Cape Rock.

Roca, Islotas: see Anagram Islands 65°12'S, 64°20'W

Roca, Punta: see Hueca Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W

Roca Baja, Punta: see Low Rock Point 54°01'S, 37°50'W

Roca Islands 65°11'S, 64°27'W

Group of small islands between Cruls Islands and Anagram Islands on the S side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Julio A. Roca, President of Argentina, 1880-86 and 1898-1904. The name was incorrectly applied to the Anagram Islands by the BGLE, 1934-37, but was reidentified with this group after further mapping by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958. Not: Rocca Islands.

Roca Roja, Morro: see Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S, 67°08'W

Roca Roja, Promontorio: see Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S, 67°08'W

Rocas, Punta de las: see Stone Point 63°24'S, 56°56'W

Rocasa, Punta: see Bell Point 62°07'S, 58°53'W

Rocca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W

A group of small islands and rocks 3 mi E of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE and named by Charcot for Monsieur Rocca, an acquaintance in Punta Arenas. Remapped by the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963. Not: Roca Reef, Roca Rock.

Rocca Islands: see Roca Islands 65°11'S, 64°27'W

Roché Peak 54°00'S, 38°02'W

Conspicuous peak, 365 m, the highest feature on Bird Island, South Georgia, standing 1 mi W of the W tip of the island. The name La Roche Strait, for the nearby strait between Bird Island and South Georgia, was used for many years but has now been replaced in usage by Bird Sound. Roché Peak, given by the UK-APC in 1960, preserves this early name in the area. It appears likely that Antonio de la Roché, an English merchant, was the discoverer of South Georgia in 1675. Not: Bird Peak.

Rochray Glacier 72°11'S, 101°21'W

Glacier about 5 mi long, located just E of Hendersin Knob on Thurston Island and flowing S to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Samuel Rochray, USN, helicopter pilot on USS *Glacier* in February 1960, who made several flights in which new parts of Thurston Island were discovered.

Rock, Cape: see Roca, Cape 60°45'S, 44°49'W

Rock, Roca: see Rocca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W

Rockby: see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

Rockefeller Mountains 78°00'S, 155°00'W

A group of low-lying, scattered granite peaks and ridges, almost entirely snow covered, standing 30 mi SSW of the Alexandra Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE on Jan. 27, 1929, and named by Byrd for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a patron of the expedition.

Rockefeller Plateau 80°00'S, 135°00'W

That portion of the interior ice plateau of Marie Byrd Land lying eastward of Shirase and Siple Coasts and southward of the Ford, Flood and Executive Committee Ranges, centering near the coordinates given above. Much of its extensive, ice-covered surface is from 1,000 to 1,500 m above sea level. Discovered by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, in 1934, and named for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., patron of the Byrd expeditions.

Rockfall Cliff 73°26'S, 93°34'W

A conspicuous rock cliff which marks the NW face of Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and so named by them because the continual falling of rocks made examination of the area hazardous.

Rock Haven 60°44'S, 45°35'W

A small cove on the east coast of Signy Island, between Pageant Point and Gourlay Point on Gourlay Peninsula. The cove provides a sheltered anchorage for small boats. Named by UK-APC after the prominent rock at the entrance.

Rockney Ridge 75°02'S, 133°45'W

A rock ridge on the NE side of Mount Goorhigian in the Demas Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Vaughn D. Rockney, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69.

Rockpepper Bay 63°08'S, 55°44'W

Bay 3.5 mi wide at its entrance, lying E of Boreal Point along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. So named by the UK-APC because of the very many small islands and rocks in the bay. Not: Ensenada Güemes.

Rock Pile Peaks 68°25'S, 65°09'W

A cluster of peaks rising to 1,110 m between Wilson Pass and Rock Pile Point on Bermel Peninsula (q.v.), Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The peaks were photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins, 1928, and Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, and were roughly mapped from the photographs by W.L.G. Joerg, 1937; further photographed from the air by USAS, 1940; surveyed^a by FIDS, 1947. The name Rock Pile Peaks was suggested by UK-APC in 1952. It derives from Rock Pile Point, a name applied descriptively to Bermel Peninsula by USAS, 1939–41, but subsequently reapplied by US-ACAN to the E point of the peninsula.

Rock Pile Point 68°25'S, 64°58'W

The E point of Bermel Peninsula (q.v.) on the Bowman Coast, Graham Land. This feature was photographed from the air and roughly positioned by USAS, 1939–41, which applied the descriptive name Rock Pile Point to the peninsula; the name was subsequently reapplied by US-ACAN to the E point as described. Not: Periphery Point, Punta Carrera Pinto.

Rock X: see X, Rock 66°20'S, 136°42'E

Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

Small bay, with numerous rocks lying in the bay and at its entrance, situated immediately N of Ducloz Head along the S coast of South Georgia. The presence of this bay seems to have been first noted in 1819 by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen who roughly charted a small inlet in this approximate position. The name was in use prior to 1930 and was probably applied by sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Bahía Rocosa, Rockby, Rok-Bucht.

Rocky Beach: see Gilchrist Beach 53°02'S, 73°36'E

Rocky Cove 62°12'S, 58°56'W

A cove between Lapidary Point and Suffield Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island. Following surveys by SovAE from 1968, the feature was called "Bukhta Kamenistaya" (rocky bay). The name has been approved in the translated form recommended by the UK-APC in 1978. Not: Bukhta Kamenistaya.

Rocky Point: see Kanin Point 54°11'S, 36°42'E

Rocky Point: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Rocky Point: see Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W

Rocky Point: see Dunlop, Cape 77°14'S, 163°27'E

Rocky Point: see Bell Point 62°07'S, 58°53'W

Rocky Point: see Chinstrap Point 57°07'S, 26°46'W

Rocosa, Bahía: see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Canty Point 64°45'S, 63°32'W

Rodeada, Isla: see Beta Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Roderick Valley 83°30'S, 57°30'W

A large ice-filled valley trending in a north-south direction and separating Schmidt and Williams Hills from the main mass of Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN

for Capt. David W. Roderick, USAF, pilot and second in command of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Rodger, Mount 79°42'S, 83°34'W

A sharp peak, 1,410 m, at the NW end of Collier Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Rodger A. Brown, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Rodgers Head: see Rogers Head 53°00'S, 73°24'E

Rodman Cove 61°07'S, 55°28'W

A cove S of Cape Lindsey on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named for Benjamin Rodman of New Bedford, MA, owner of whaling ships operating from that port in the 1820's and 1830's. The name was suggested by American geographer Lawrence Martin and has appeared in descriptions and charts of Elephant Island since about 1943. Not: Emma Cove.

Rodman Passage 65°52'S, 66°00'W

Passage between the S end of Renaud Island and Rabot Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Hugh Rodman of the U.S. Hydrographic Office, author in 1890 of *Reports of Ice and Ice Movements in the North Atlantic*, a pioneer work on the subject. Not: Paso Covadonga.

Rödön: see Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W

Rodriguez, Cabo: see Chauchepat Point 63°32'S, 56°42'W

Rodríguez, Isla: see Terminal Island 68°45'S, 70°35'W

Rodríguez Argumedo, Cerro: see Léal Bluff 63°53'S, 57°35'W

Roe, Mount 85°08'S, 169°36'W

A flattish, largely ice-covered mountain overlooking the W side of Liv Glacier. It stands 1 mi NE of Mount Wells at the SE end of Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald W. Roe, Jr., of US Navy Squadron VX-6, a member of the 1961 winter party at McMurdo Station and squadron safety officer in the 1962–63 season.

Roe Glacier 85°36'S, 151°26'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing NW through the Tapley Mountains to enter Scott Glacier just S of Mount Durham. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Derrell M. Roe, a member of summer parties at McMurdo Station in 1963–64 and 1964–65 and station engineer with the McMurdo winter party in 1966.

Roe Island 64°00'S, 60°50'W

An island lying in the entrance of Curtiss Bay, about 2 mi W of Cape Andreas, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC for Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe, English pioneer aircraft designer and aviator since 1908; founder of A.V. Roe and Co., Ltd. (later Saunders-Roe Ltd.). Not: Islote Martín.

Roer, Mount 72°18'S, 0°21'E

An isolated mountain, 2,085 m, standing 7 mi W of Fuglefjellet in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air

photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Roer, surveyor with the NBSAE. Not: Roerkulten.

Roerkulten: see Roer, Mount 72°18'S, 0°21'E

Rogers, Kap: see Rogers Head 53°00'S, 73°24'E

Rogers, Mount 80°33'S, 29°26'W

Mountain, 995 m, on the E side of Blaiklock Glacier between Williams Ridge and Wedge Ridge in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Allan F. Rogers, medical officer and physiologist with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Rogers Glacier 69°59'S, 73°04'E

A broad glacier entering the eastern side of Amery Ice Shelf close northward of McKaskle Hills. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr., USN, plane commander of one of the three air crews during Operation Highjump which took air photos of the coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Rogers Head 53°00'S, 73°24'E

A conspicuous headland marking the N extremity of the peninsula between Atlas Cove and Corinthian Bay on the N coast of Heard Island. Named for the Rogers family of New London, CT, including Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers, who in 1855 made the first landing on Heard Island in the ship *Corinthian*, Capt. James H. Rogers, master of the brig *Zoe*, and Henry Rogers, first mate of the *Zoe*, who in 1856 was leader of the first party to winter on the island. The name appears on an early manuscript map compiled by American sealers. Not: Kap Rogers, Rodgers Head.

Rogers Peak 79°21'S, 84°14'W

A peak, 1,520 m, standing at the E side of the terminus of Rennell Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for M. Alan Rogers, geologist to the Hart Hills and Whitmore Mountains areas, 1964–65.

Rogers Peaks 72°15'S, 24°31'E

Small group of peaks standing just SW of Dufek Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr. USN, plane commander of one of the three aerial crews of USN OpHjp which flew photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Rogerstoppane.

Rogers Spur 74°30'S, 111°24'W

A rocky, wedge-shaped spur located at the head of Brush Glacier on Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after James C. Rogers, electrical engineer at the Byrd (very low frequency) Sub-station, 1966.

Rogerstoppane: see Rogers Peaks 72°15'S, 24°31'E

Roget, Cape 71°59'S, 170°37'E

A steep rock cape at the S tip of Adare Peninsula, marking the N side of the entrance to Moubray Bay along the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Ross, 1841, who named it for Peter Mark Roget, noted English lexicographer who was Secretary

of the Royal Society. The cape is the site of an Emperor penguin rookery.

Roget Rocks 64°20'S, 61°10'W

A small group of rocks 4 mi SW of Spring Point in Hughes Bay, Graham Land. Surveyed by K.V. Blaiklock of FIDS from the *Norsel* in 1955. Named by UK-APC for Peter M. Roget, a member of the committee which planned the expedition of the *Chanticleer* (1828–31) and author in 1852 of *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition*.

Rogged Bay 54°52'S, 36°07'W

Small bay lying immediately N of Cape Disappointment, the S tip of South Georgia. The name Rogged Bay, which was probably used by early sealers, was recorded by Arnaldo Faustini on a 1906 map and applied to a wider but less distinctive embayment in this vicinity. Following its survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the small bay immediately N of Cape Disappointment required a name. The existing name Rogged Bay was recommended, as limited to this small bay, by the UK-APC in 1954.

Rogstadbreen: see Rogstad Glacier 72°21'S, 1°19'E

Rogstad Glacier 72°21'S, 1°19'E

A glacier flowing NW along the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Egil Rogstad, chief radio operator with the NBSAE. Not: Rogstadbreen.

Röhss Bay 64°12'S, 58°16'W

Bay 11 mi wide, between Capes Broms and Obelisk on the SW side of James Ross Island. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for August and Wilhelm Röhss, patrons of the expedition.

Roi Georges, Ile du: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

Roi Oscar, Terre du: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

Roja, Bahía: see Red Bay 68°18'S, 67°11'W

Roja, Isla: see Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W

Rojas Parker, Isla: see Vázquez Island 64°55'S, 63°25'W

Rojas Peak 64°49'S, 62°55'W

A peak rising to c. 675 m in the center of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named "Cerro Rojas" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Sargento Angel Gustavo Rojas, who disappeared in a blizzard while returning from hydrographic work at Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, Sept. 1, 1949.

Rojizos, Picos: see Russet Pikes 67°49'S, 67°08'W

Rok-Bucht: see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

Rokhlina, Skaly: see Rokhlin Nunataks 72°12'S, 14°28'E

Rokhlin Nunataks 72°12'S, 14°28'E

Four nunataks standing 6 mi S of Linnormen Hills at the S extremity of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39.

Mapped from air photos by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after M.I. Rokhlin, a wintering over geologist who died in 1958. Not: Skaly Rokhlina.

Rokitansky, Mount: see Pico, Mount 64°10'S, 62°27'W

Roland, Mount 86°29'S, 145°42'W

A mountain, 2,210 m, directly N of Mount Mooney on the N flank of Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Charles J. Roland, aircraft navigator with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Roland Bay 65°04'S, 64°03'W

Cove, the S shore of which is Hervéou Point, indenting the W end of the peninsula that forms the W extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for F. Roland, a seaman on the ship *Français*.

Roland Bonaparte Point: see Bonaparte Point 64°47'S, 64°05'W

Rolf Rock 54°22'S, 36°12'W

Small isolated rock in Hound Bay, 1.5 mi SSE of Tijuca Point, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC, following mapping by the SGS, 1951–52, after the *Rolf*, one of the vessels of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1904.

Rollet de l'Isle, Ile: see Rollet Island 65°02'S, 64°03'W

Rollet Island 65°02'S, 64°03'W

A small island 1 mi N of the NW part of Booth Island in the Dannebrog Islands. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot, who named it "Ile Rollet de l'Isle" for Monsieur Rollet de l'Isle, French hydrographic surveyor. A shortened form of the original name has been adopted. Not: Ile Rollet de l'Isle.

Romanes Beach 77°17'S, 166°22'E

Beach on the N shore of Wohlschlag Bay just S of Harrison Bluff, on the W side of Ross Island. Mapped by a party of the NZGSAE, 1958–59, landed there by the USS *Arneb*. Named by the NZ-APC for W. Romanes, mountaineer assistant with the expedition.

Roman Figure Four Mountain: see Roman Four Promontory 68°13'S, 66°56'W

Roman Four Promontory 68°13'S, 66°56'W

Rocky promontory rising to 830 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Neny Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The name was given by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, whose base was located on nearby Stonington Island, and derives from snow-filled clefts along the face of the promontory giving the appearance of a Roman numeral IV. Not: Punta Cuatro Romano, Roman Figure Four Mountain, Roman Four Rock.

Roman Four Rock: see Roman Four Promontory 68°13'S, 66°56'W

Romeo Island 62°23'S, 59°55'W

Island lying 3.5 mi SW of Table Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel *Romeo*, probably from London, which visited the South

Romerof Head

Shetland Islands in 1821–22, and moored in nearby Clothier Harbor in March 1822.

Romero, Cape: see Romerof Head 54°03'S, 37°52'W

Romero, Islote: see Romero Rock 63°19'S, 57°57'W

Romerof, Cape: see Romerof Head 54°03'S, 37°52'W

Romeroff, Cape: see Romerof Head 54°03'S, 37°52'W

Romerof Head 54°03'S, 37°52'W

Prominent headland with steep rock cliffs, forming the W side of the entrance to Schlieper Bay, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name, which probably was given by early whalers, dates back to at least 1912. Not: Cape Romero, Cape Romerof, Cape Romeroff.

Romero Rock 63°19'S, 57°57'W

A rock lying 0.1 mi W of Saavedra Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947–48, under the command of Navy Captain Ernesto González Navarrete, made a survey of this area and gave the name "Islote Astrónomo Romero" after Astronomer of the Chilean Army Guillermo Romero González who was a member of the expedition and did astronomical work in the Antarctic. Around 1951 the name "Islote Romero" began to be used to avoid the compound name. The present name, Romero Rock, has been in use since 1962. Not: Islote Astrónomo Romero, Islote Romero.

Rømlingane Peaks 72°11'S, 1°08'E

A chain of peaks extending from the W side of Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Rømlingane (the fugitives).

Rømlingsletta Flat 72°16'S, 1°07'E

An ice-covered, flattish area of about 40 square miles, lying northward of the foot of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Rømlingsletta (the fugitive's plain).

Romnaes, Mount 71°31'S, 24°00'E

Prominent isolated mountain rising to 1,500 m, standing 22 mi NW of Brattnipane Peaks and the main group of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for Nils Romnaes, aerial photographer with this expedition. Not: Romnaesfjellet.

Romnaesfjellet: see Romnaes, Mount 71°31'S, 24°00'E

Rompiente, Monte: see Breaker, Mount 67°53'S, 67°16'W

Romulus Glacier 68°23'S, 66°55'W

Glacier, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa westward to Rymill Bay between the Blackwall Mountains and Black Thumb, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in

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1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named it for its association with Remus Glacier, whose head lies near the head of this glacier.

Ronald, Mount: see Ronald Hill 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Ronald Hill 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Rocky ice-free hill, 105 m, standing N of Kroner Lake in Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted, photographed and named by Olaf Høltedahl of the Norwegian expedition 1927–28, after the floating factory *S.S. Ronald*, which belonged to the Hektor Whaling Co. and was anchored at Deception Island in 1911–12 and many later seasons. Not: Mount Ronald.

Ronald Ridge 79°37'S, 83°20'W

A narrow ridge, 5 mi long, located 1 mi W of Donald Ridge, which it resembles, in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald C. Taylor, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Ronald Rock 83°20'S, 49°25'W

A prominent rock, 1,145 m, along the cliff next N of Skidmore Cliff, located E of Saratoga Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald D. Brown, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Ronca, Mount 82°38'S, 155°15'E

Mountain over 2,200 m, surmounting the S end of Quest Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Luciano B. Ronca, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1960–61.

Ronde Island 66°47'S, 141°15'E

Small rocky island close to the NE side of Zélée Glacier Tongue, 2.6 mi WNW of Rescapé Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51 and so named by them because of its round shape.

Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

High, rugged island 5 mi long, the largest island of the group which forms the W side of Errera Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named it for Madame de Rongé, a contributor to the expedition. Not: Cuverville Island, De Rongé Island, Isla Curville, Rouge Island.

Ronne, Mount 77°34'S, 146°10'W

A prominent, flattish mountain which projects from the middle of the E side of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably first observed on aerial flights by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for Martin Ronne who was sailmaker, ski instructor, dog-driver and ice pilot with the ByrdAE (1928–30), and who had been a shipboard member of the *Fram* on Amundsen's expedition (1910–12).

Ronne Bay: see Ronne Entrance 72°30'S, 74°00'W

Ronne Entrance 72°30'S, 74°00'W

Broad SW entrance of George VI Sound where it opens on Bellingshausen Sea at the SW side of Alexander Island. Discov-

ered on a sledge journey through the sound in December 1940 by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of the USAS, 1939–41, and named Ronne Bay. Since 1940, the head of the bay has receded eastward into George VI Sound, altering the relationships on which the name was based. The name was therefore changed to Ronne Entrance, in keeping with the physical characteristics of the feature. Named after the Ronne family, of which the father, Martin Ronne, was a member of the Norwegian expedition under Amundsen, 1910–12, and the ByrdAE, 1928–30; and the son, Finn Ronne (d.1980), was a member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and the USAS, 1939–41. Finn Ronne also served as leader of the RARE, 1947–48, and as military and scientific leader at Ellsworth Station during the IGY, 1957. Not: Ronne Bay.

Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

The larger and western of the two major ice shelves at the head of Weddell Sea. It is bounded on the west by the base of Antarctic Peninsula and Ellsworth Land, and on the east by Berkner Island. Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader of RARE (1947–48), discovered and photographed a strip along the entire northern portion of this ice shelf in two aircraft flights in November and December 1947. He named it "Lassiter Shelf Ice" and gave the name "Edith Ronne Land" to the land presumed to lie south of it. In 1957–58, the US-IGY party at Ellsworth Station, under now Captain Ronne, determined that the ice shelf was larger than previously charted, that it extends southward to preempt most of "Edith Ronne Land." Inasmuch as Capt. James Lassiter's name has been assigned to a coast of Palmer Land, the US-ACAN has approved the name Ronne Ice Shelf for this large ice shelf. The recommendation is on the basis of first sighting and exploration of the ice shelf by Ronne and parties under his leadership. Named for Edith Ronne, wife of Captain Ronne, who made important contributions to the planning, organization, and operation of RARE and who served as observer at the Stonington Island base while RARE members were in the field. (Filchner Ice Shelf lies between Berkner Island and Coats Land.) Not: Edith Ronne Ice Shelf, Edith Ronne Land, James Lassiter Ice Barrier, Lassiter Ice Barrier, Lassiter Shelf Ice.

Röntgen Peak 64°02'S, 62°17'W

Peak 1 mi SE of Cape Cockburn in the NE part of Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Wilhelm K. von Röntgen (1845–1923), German physicist who discovered X-rays in 1895.

Rookery Bay 54°16'S, 36°20'W

Small bay lying between Lucas and Rookery Points on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: Bahía Roquería.

Rookery Islands 67°37'S, 62°31'E

Group of small islands and rocks in the SW part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Innerskjera (the inner skerries). The islands were visited in 1954 and 1955 by ANARE and so renamed by them because an Adélie penguin rookery occupies the largest island in the group. Not: Innerskjera.

Rookery Islands: see Haswell Islands 66°32'S, 93°00'E

Rookery Point 54°15'S, 36°19'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Rookery Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Roosen, Chenal de: see Neumayer Channel 64°47'S, 63°30'W

Roosen Channel: see Neumayer Channel 64°47'S, 63°30'W

Roosevelt Ice Dome: see Roosevelt Island 79°25'S, 162°00'W

Roosevelt Island 79°25'S, 162°00'W

An ice-covered island, about 80 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 40 mi wide, lying in the E part of the Ross Ice Shelf. The N extremity of the island is 3 mi S of the Bay of Whales. Its main topographic expression is a central ridge about 550 m above sea level. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934, and named by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd for Franklin D. Roosevelt, then President of the United States. Not: Roosevelt Ice Dome.

Roosevelt Sea: see Amundsen Sea 73°00'S, 112°00'W

Roos Glacier 75°17'S, 110°57'W

A steep glacier that drains the NW slopes of Mount Murphy on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN after S. Edward Roos, oceanographer with the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Rootes Point 60°41'S, 45°36'W

The N entrance point to Starfish Cove on the E side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after David M. Rootes, BAS marine assistant at Signy Station, 1977–79; Base Commander, summers 1981–84.

Roots, Mount 54°28'S, 36°24'W

Mainly snow-covered mountain in the Allardyce Range, South Georgia, standing near the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, 4 mi ESE of Mount Paget. Its western peak rises to 2,280 m; its eastern peak to 2,160 m. The mountain is a prominent feature and presumably was known to whalers and sealers in South Georgia at an early date. It was roughly surveyed in the period 1925–30 by DI personnel, and resurveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC for James W. Roots, a member of the SGS, 1951–52.

Roots Heights 72°37'S, 0°27'E

Ice-free heights between Reece Valley and Skarsdalen Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Ernest F. Roots, chief geologist with the NBSAE. Not: Rootshorga.

Rootshorga: see Roots Heights 72°37'S, 0°27'E

Ropar, Mount 83°58'S, 160°29'E

A mountain, 2,420 m, at the E extremity of Canopy Cliffs in Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Nicholas J. Ropar, Jr., Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V, 1958.

Ropebrake Pass 84°45'S, 173°25'W

A steep, narrow snow pass between the S end of Gabbro Hills and Mount Llano, permitting passage between the Barrett and Gough Glaciers. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the large number of rope brakes used in its crossing.

Roper Point 76°19'S, 112°54'W

A largely ice-covered point, but with some rock exposures, at the W extremity of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Nathaniel A. Roper, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1963.

Roquedal, Punta: see Chinstrap Point 57°07'S, 26°46'W

Roquemaurel, Cape 63°33'S, 58°56'W

Prominent rocky headland at the E side of the entrance to Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for Lt. Louis de Roquemaurel, second-in-command of the expedition ship *Astrolabe*.

Roquería, Bahía: see Rookery Bay 54°16'S, 36°20'W

Rorqual, Mount 65°39'S, 62°20'W

A peak between Starbuck and Stubb Glaciers, 5 mi W of Mount Queequeg, on the E side of Graham Land. The feature is rocky and precipitous, rises to 1,110 m and is separated from Cachalot Peak by a narrow ridge. The name is one of a group in the area applied by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, the Rorquals being a species of baleen whales.

Rosa, Cape 54°11'S, 37°25'W

Cape marking the S side of the entrance to King Haakon Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. The name first appears about 1920 on charts of South Georgia and has since become established by usage.

Rosa, Islote: see Rosa Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Rosa G. de Claro, Islote: see Rosa Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Rosamel Island 63°34'S, 56°17'W

Circular island 1 mi in diameter with precipitous cliffs of volcanic rock rising to a snow-covered peak 435 m high, lying W of Dundee Island in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for V. Admiral Claude de Rosamel, French Minister of Marine under whose orders the expedition sailed. Not: Christmas Island.

Rosa Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

A small rock lying 0.1 mi W of Agurto Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the second Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1948, for Rosa González de Claro, daughter of the President of Chile, Gabriel González Videla. Not: Islote Rosa, Islote Rosa G. de Claro.

Roscoe Glacier 66°30'S, 95°20'E

Channel glacier, 12 mi long and 3 to 5 mi wide, debouching from a small valley onto the W portion of Shackleton Ice Shelf, midway between Cape Moyes and Junction Corner. Charted as a valley depression during a southern reconnaissance in March 1912 by F. Wild and other members of the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for John H. Roscoe, geographer, author of *Antarctic Bibliography* (Washington, 1951), and scientific advisor to the director of United States Antarctic Programs. Roscoe served as photogrammetrist with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and with USN

OpWml, 1947–48, and assisted the latter group in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Roscoe Promontory 66°52'S, 64°27'W

A massive ice-capped promontory between Aagaard Glacier and Mitterling Glacier on the N side of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, Graham Land. The feature was photographed by RARE and surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after John H. Roscoe, photogrammetrist on U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and Operation Windmill, 1947–48; author of *Antarctic Bibliography*, U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, Department of the Navy, 1951, and *Antarctica*, Regional Photo Interpretation Series, Department of the Air Force, 1953. The promontory is in proximity to several features named after Antarctic bibliographers.

Roscolyn Tor 76°42'S, 159°50'E

A high sandstone feature about 1 mi SW of Warren Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after a similar feature in Anglesey, Wales.

Rose, Mount 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Rocky hill, 22 m, standing S of Mount Cervin on the E side of Pétrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a summit in the Alps between Italy and Switzerland.

Rose: see Rose Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E

Rosenau Head 70°28'S, 162°46'E

A steep, ice-covered coastal headland located on the E side of Barber Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Darrell D. Rosenau, USN, electronics technician at the South Pole Station, 1965.

Rosenberg Glacier 75°44'S, 132°33'W

A steep, heavily-crevassed glacier draining the W slopes of the Ames Range between Mount Kosciusko and Mount Boenighausen, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore J. Rosenberg, ionospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1970–71.

Rosenthal, Mount 80°03'S, 83°15'W

A prominent mountain, 1,840 m, at the N end of Liberty Hills, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Ronald Rosenthal, USN, navigator on LC-47 aircraft, who perished in a crash on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Rosenthal Islands 64°36'S, 64°18'W

Group of islands fringing the W coast of Anvers Island, 6 mi N of Cape Monaco, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, and named by him for Albert Rosenthal, Director of the Society for Polar Navigation, who, with the society, sponsored the expedition.

Rosenwald, Mount 85°04'S, 179°06'W

A spectacular mountain (3,450 m) which forms a distinctive landmark between the heads of Gallup and Baldwin Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. The mountain is entirely snow covered on the SW side but has nearly vertical exposed-rock cliffs on the

NE side. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole Flight of November 1929. Named by Byrd for Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a contributor to the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Rose Peak 62°02'S, 58°12'W

Peak, 655 m, lying nearly 2 mi SW of Rea Peak and 3 mi NE of Ternyck Needle in the central part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Enderby Brothers' cutter *Rose*, tender to the schooner *Hopeful*, which sailed from London in 1833. In December 1833 or January 1834 the *Rose* was crushed in the pack ice in 60°17'S, 53°26'W; her crew was rescued by the *Hopeful*.

Rose Point 74°45'S, 136°45'W

A rocky point 1 mi E of Cape Burks on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen D. Rose, First Officer of the *Bear of Oakland* on the first voyage to Bay of Whales (1933); Master of the *Jacob Ruppert* on its second voyage to Bay of Whales (1935), during the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Rose Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E

The southern of two rocks called The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. The Sisters were named by the BrAE, 1898–1900. Rose Rock was named by Campbell, leader of the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, at the suggestion of Levick, after a favorite comic song which concerned two sisters named Rose and Gertrude. Not: Rose.

Rosita Bay: see Rosita Harbor 54°01'S, 37°27'W

Rosita Harbor 54°01'S, 37°27'W

Small bay lying 1 mi N of Camp Bay in the W side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The names Rosita Harbor and Allardyce Harbor were given for this bay in the period 1905–12, and both have since appeared on maps for this feature. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the feature is known locally as Rosita Harbor, and this name is approved on that basis. The name Allardyce is rejected as applied to this feature; the main mountain range at South Georgia is already named for William L. Allardyce. Rosita Harbor is named after the *Rosita*, one of the whale catchers of Messrs. Salvesen and Co., which started operating with the company in 1905, and which anchored in this bay. Not: Allardyce Harbor, Rosita Bay.

Ross, Cape 76°44'S, 163°01'E

A granite headland 8 mi N of Cape Archer on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named this feature for Sir James Clark Ross, the discoverer of the Ross Sea and Victoria Land.

Ross, Islote: see Link Island 63°16'S, 57°56'W

Ross, Mount: see Haddington, Mount 64°13'S, 57°38'W

Rossa Point 65°57'S, 65°14'W

Point 2 mi NE of Ferin Head on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Anders Rossa, a Jokkmokk Lapp who, with Pava Tuorda, accompanied A.E. Nordenskjöld to Greenland in 1883 and first demonstrated the possibilities of skis for polar travel. Not: Rassa Point.

Ross Archipelago 77°30'S, 167°00'E

A convenient name for that group of islands which, together with the ice shelf between them, forms the eastern and southern boundaries of McMurdo Sound. The most northerly is Beaufort Island, then comes Ross Island, the Dellbridge Islands, and Black and White Islands. Debenham's classic report, *The Physiography of the Ross Archipelago*, 1923, described "Brown Island" (now Brown Peninsula) as a part of the group.

Ross Barrier: see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W

Ross Desert: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

Rossel, Mount 72°36'S, 31°02'E

Mountain, 2,250 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Perov in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Mlle. Marie-Thérèse Rossel, a patron of the expedition.

Rosser Ridge 82°46'S, 53°35'W

A rock ridge, 4 mi long, marking the N limit of the Cordiner Peaks, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Earl W. Rosser, topographic engineer in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66.

Ross Glacier 54°33'S, 36°06'W

Glacier 6 mi long, flowing E from the juncture of Allardyce and Salvesen Ranges to Little Moltke Harbor, Royal Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, and named for Sir James Clark Ross.

Ross Ice Barrier: see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W

Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W

A vast ice shelf, almost entirely afloat, occupying the entire southern part of the Ross Sea embayment and ending seaward in a cliffed ice front about 400 miles long and ranging from 15 to 50 meters high. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1841, by Capt. James Clark Ross, for whom it is named. Ross mapped the ice front eastward to 160°W. Not: Grosse Eisebene, Ross Barrier, Ross Ice Barrier, Ross Shelf Ice.

Rossini Point 72°28'S, 73°09'W

Snow-covered point on the S coast of Alexander Island, marking the SE side of the entrance to the embayment occupied by Bach Ice Shelf. First seen and roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Remapped in greater detail from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Gioacchino Rossini (1792–1868), Italian composer.

Ross Island 77°30'S, 168°00'E

An island lying on the E side of McMurdo Sound and extending 43 mi from Cape Bird on the N to Cape Armitage on the S, and a like distance from Cape Royds on the W to Cape Crozier on the east. This island is entirely volcanic, Mount Erebus, 3,795 m, near the center, being an active volcano; and Mount Terror, 3,230 m, about 20 mi eastward, being an extinct volcano. Mount Bird rises to 1,765 m just S of Cape Bird. This area was discovered by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841, but he thought it formed part of the mainland of Victoria Land. Determined to be an island and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) for Sir James Clark Ross.

Ross Island: see James Ross Island 64°10'S, 57°45'W

Rossman, Mount 79°47'S, 82°48'W

A prominent wedge-shaped, ice-free mountain, 1,450 m, located at the N end of the Enterprise Hills between Union and Henderson Glaciers, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Rossman W. Smith, ionospheric physicist at Eight Station in 1965.

Ross Pass 54°32'S, 36°15'W

Narrow but well-defined pass between the SE end of the Allardyce Range and the NW end of the Salvesen Range in South Georgia. The pass is 610 m high and provides a sledging route between Ross Glacier and Brøgger Glacier. It was first mapped in 1882–83 by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations who referred to it as "Gletscher-Joch" (meaning glacier yoke). The name Ross Pass, which derives from association with nearby Ross Glacier, was given by the SGS following their survey of 1951–52. Not: Gletcher-Joch, Royal Pass.

Ross Peaks 60°43'S, 44°32'W

A series of elevations rising to c. 450 m and trending NW-SE between Ferguslie Peninsula and Fitchie Bay in Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Alastair Ross, taxidermist on the ScotNAE, 1902–04, led by W.S. Bruce.

Ross Point 62°21'S, 59°08'W

Point on the SW side of Nelson Island, 2 mi SE of Harmony Cove, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935.

Ross Sea 75°00'S, 175°00'W

A large embayment of the Pacific Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east. The sea is named for Capt. James Clark Ross who discovered it in 1841.

Ross Shelf Ice: see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W

Rostand Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Rocky island 0.2 mi long, 0.1 mi SE of Pétrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Jean Rostand, noted French biologist. Not: Ile Jean Rostand.

Rotch Dome 62°38'S, 60°53'W

Undulating snow dome lying immediately E of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for William Rotch (1734–1828), and his brother, Francis Rotch, American whaling merchants of Nantucket and New Bedford, pioneers of the southern whale fishery, whose vessels also inaugurated the Canton fur trade for sealers. Not: Rotch Ice Dome.

Rotch Ice Dome: see Rotch Dome 62°38'S, 60°53'W

Rote Insel: see Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W

Roth, Mount 84°35'S, 172°22'W

A rock peak (870 m) located 3 mi E of Mount Justman in the NE corner of Gabbro Hills, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and

named for Benjamin Roth, mechanic and U.S. Army representative on that expedition.

Rothera Point 67°34'S, 68°08'W

Point at the E side of the entrance to Ryder Bay, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John M. Rothera, FIDS surveyor at the Horseshoe Island station in 1957 and at Detaille Island in 1958.

Rothschild, Cape: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Rothschild, Mount: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Rothschild Island 69°36'S, 72°33'W

Island 24 mi long, mainly ice covered but surmounted by prominent peaks of Desko Mountains, 5 mi W of the N part of Alexander Island in the N entrance to Wilkins Sound. Sighted from a distance by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, after Édouard-Alphonse, Baron de Rothschild (1868–1949), head of the French branch of the Rothschild family and president of the Rothschild Brothers bank. In subsequent exploration by the BGLE, 1934–37, the feature was believed to be a mountain connected to Alexander Island, but its insularity was reaffirmed by the USAS, 1939–41, who photographed and roughly mapped the island from the air. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. satellite imagery taken in 1974. Not: Cape Rothschild, E. de Rothschild Island, Mount Rothschild.

Rotoiti, Mount 82°48'S, 162°14'E

A peak, 2,900 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Pukaki in the Frigate Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the N.Z. frigate, *Rotoiti*.

Rotolante, Mount 83°36'S, 168°25'E

A mountain, 2,460 m, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Fox in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph A. Rotolante, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Rotschild, Ile de: see Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W

Rotunda Glacier 78°00'S, 161°38'E

A tributary glacier flowing N between Ugolini Peak and La Count Mountain into upper Ferrar Glacier, Victoria Land. The name Rotunda Glacier was used for this feature in the report "Tephra in Glacier Ice" by J.R. Keys, P.W. Anderton, and P.R. Kyle following the 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons. Named in association with the 2,410 m butte of the same name on the W side of the glacier.

Rotz Glacier 69°17'S, 65°43'W

A tributary glacier 9 mi long and 2 mi wide. It flows W from Wakefield Highland, central Antarctic Peninsula, into Airy Glacier at a point due S of Mount Timosthenes. Photographed by RARE on Nov. 27, 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Jean Rotz, 16th century French chartmaker and writer on the principles of navigation, who designed an elaborate magnetic compass and became hydrographer to King Henry VIII in 1542.

Rouch Point 65°10'S, 64°11'W

Point forming the NW end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by

Charcot for Jules Rouch, sub-lieutenant of the *Pourquoi-Pas?*, who was responsible for the study of meteorology, atmospheric electricity and oceanography on the expedition.

Rouen, Massif: see Rouen Mountains 69°13'S, 70°50'W

Rouen Mountains 69°10'S, 70°53'W

Prominent mountain range, c. 2,800 m, extending 35 mi NW-SE from Mount Bayonne to Care Heights and Mount Cupola, in N Alexander Island. First mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, under J.B. Charcot and named by him after the French city of Rouen. Charcot indicated a break in these mountains S of Mount Paris, but air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, as interpreted by Searle of the FIDS indicate that the mountains are continuous SE to Mount Cupola; partly surveyed by FIDS in 1948; further delineated from U.S. satellite imagery of January 1974 and February 1975. Not: Massif Rouen.

Rouge, Massif: see Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W

Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W

A prominent mountain between Funk and Cadman Glaciers at the head of Beascochea Bay, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered and named Massif Rouge (red mountain) by the FrAE, 1908–10, led by Charcot. Not: Massif Rouge, Mount Mellanby.

Rouge Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

Rougier Hill 85°10'S, 174°30'W

An ice-free hill just E of LaPrade Valley in the N part of the Cumulus Hills, overlooking the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for Michael Rougier, staff photographer with *Life Magazine* who was seriously injured while climbing this hill with the expedition.

Roullin Point 65°07'S, 64°01'W

Point marking the S tip of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Probably first seen by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05 under Charcot, and named by him for Captain Roullin, French Navy.

Round Bay: see Rund Bay 67°02'S, 57°15'E

Roundel Dome 65°38'S, 63°15'W

A mainly snow-covered dome, with a small circular rock exposure at the summit, rising to 1,770 m on the E side of Bruce Plateau, between the heads of Crane and Flask Glaciers. The feature is a useful landmark along a proven E-W route from Larsen Ice Shelf across Bruce Plateau, Graham Land. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of the circular area of dark colored rock surrounded by the smooth snow-covered lower slopes of the dome, resembling the type of aircraft marking known as a roundel.

Round Hill 53°04'S, 73°38'E

An ice-free, rounded hill (380 m) rising southward of Fairchild Beach and between Compton Glacier and Brown Glacier, on the NE side of Heard Island. The feature is roughly mapped on the 1874 chart by the *Challenger* expedition. It was surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Round Island 65°54'S, 65°33'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Hummock Island and 7 mi NW of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Round Island: see Davey Point 61°58'S, 58°34'W

Round Mountain 77°41'S, 161°06'E

Mountain, 2,410 m, overlooking the N side of Taylor Glacier at the E side of the Inland Forts, in Victoria Land. So named by Scott of the BrNAE (1901–04) because of its outline.

Round Point 61°56'S, 58°28'W

Point 12 mi W of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name dates back to at least 1822 and is established in international usage.

Rouse, Cape 67°45'S, 67°09'E

Ice-covered cape 8 mi E of Murray Monolith on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Edgar J. Rouse of Sydney, who assisted the expedition with photographic equipment.

Rouse Islands 67°35'S, 62°57'E

Small group of islands in the E part of Holme Bay, fringing the coast of Mac. Robertson Land close S of Welch Island. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named them for E.J. Rouse of Sydney, who assisted the expedition with photographic equipment. Not: Rouse Rocks.

Rouse Rocks: see Rouse Islands 67°35'S, 62°57'E

Route Point 60°44'S, 44°49'W

Rocky point marking the NW extremity of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and named by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in December 1821. Not: Punta Rumbo.

Roux, Cape 64°01'S, 62°28'W

Cape marking the NW extremity of Pasteur Peninsula, northern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Emile Roux, noted French physician and bacteriologist, then Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Not: Cap E. Roux.

Roux Island 66°54'S, 66°57'W

Island 2 mi long, lying 0.5 mi N of Arrowsmith Peninsula at the W side of the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, who named it for Jules Charles-Roux. Not: Charles Roux Island, Isla Panimavida.

Røver Anchorage 54°27'S, 3°21'E

An open anchorage along the SW coast of Bouvetøya, approximately midway between Norvegia Point and Lars Island. The anchorage was used in December 1927 by the *Norvegia*, the vessel of the Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. They named it "Røverhullet," a name suggesting a place where only pirates would feel at home! Not: Räuberhöhle, Røverhullet.

Rowe Bluff 68°01'S, 65°33'W

A bluff rising to 1,200 m on the N side of Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, 5 mi NE of Williamson Bluff. The bluff was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 21, 1935, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It appears in subsequent American photographs from USAS, 1940, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Lt.

Cdr. Gary L. Rowe, USCG, Engineer Officer on USCGC *Burton Island*, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1975.

Rowe Island: see Row Island 66°31'S, 162°38'E

Rowell Peak 71°33'S, 163°19'E

The highest peak (1,725 m) on Reilly Ridge in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after A.J. Rowell, geologist, a member of R.A. Cooper's NZARP geological party to the area, 1981-82.

Rowe Point 62°35'S, 60°54'W

Point lying in Barclay Bay, 8 mi SSW of Cape Shirreff on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain Rowe, Master of the British sealing vessel *Grace* from Plymouth, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821-22.

Rowett Island 61°17'S, 55°13'W

Rocky island 0.5 mi long, lying immediately off Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1822. It was named by members of a British expedition under Shackleton, 1921-22, for John Q. Rowett, chief patron of the expedition.

Row Island 66°31'S, 162°38'E

A small island, less than 1 mi in diameter, which lies just off the SE end of Young Island in the Balleny Islands. John Balleny assigned the name in 1839 to an island which he reported to be 10 mi N of Young Island, naming it for J. Row, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition. Since the island reported by Balleny could not be found by other explorers in the vicinity, the name was assigned to this island discovered by the British ship *Discovery II* in 1936. Not: Rowe Island.

Rowland Glacier 82°46'S, 163°10'E

Glacier on the N side of the Frigate Range, flowing E into Lowery Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Rowland, USARP glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Rowles Glacier 71°17'S, 167°39'E

Tributary glacier over 20 mi long, flowing NW along the E side of Dunedin Range, Admiralty Mountains, to enter Dennistoun Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for D.S. Rowles of the New Zealand Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, a member of the Hallett Station party, 1964.

Rowley Corridor 71°25'S, 67°15'W

A north-south pass in the Batterbee Mountains that extends from Ryder Glacier to Conchie Glacier and separates Mount Ness and Mount Bagshawe from the peaks along the western edge of Palmer Land and George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC for David N. Rowley, senior pilot with the BAS, 1969-74.

Rowley Massif 71°35'S, 61°55'W

A prominent mountain massif between the Haley and Cline Glaciers. It surmounts the N side of the head of Odom Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN after geologist Peter D. Rowley of the USGS, a member of the USGS geologic and mapping party to the Lassiter

Coast, 1970-71, and leader of the USGS party to the area, 1972-73.

Roy, Mount 72°31'S, 166°15'E

A mountain rising to 2,850 m on the S side of Benighted Pass, Barker Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN after Robert R. Roy, cook at Hallett Station in 1957.

Royal, Cape: see Harcourt, Cape 54°29'S, 35°58'W

Royal Bay 54°32'S, 36°00'W

Bay, 4 mi wide and indenting 5 mi, entered between Capes Charlotte and Harcourt along the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. Surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations under Schrader which was based on the N shore of the bay in 1882-83. Not: Bahía General Paz, Bahía Real.

Royalist, Mount 71°47'S, 168°30'E

A prominent mountain (3,640 m) standing 2 mi W of Mount Adam in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for its impressive appearance and also for the New Zealand cruiser HMNZS *Royalist*. Several adjacent peaks are named for New Zealand ships.

Royal Pass: see Ross Pass 54°32'S, 36°15'W

Royal Society Range 78°10'S, 162°40'E

A majestic range of mountains rising to 4,025 m along the W shore of McMurdo Sound between the Koettlitz, Skelton and Ferrar Glaciers. The range was probably first seen by Ross in 1841. It was explored by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, who named the range after the Royal Society and applied names of its members to many of its peaks. The Royal Society provided financial support to BrNAE and its members had assisted on the committee which organized the expedition.

Royds, Cape 77°33'S, 166°09'E

Dark rock cape forming the W extremity of Ross Island, facing on McMurdo Sound. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Lt. Charles W.R. Royds, RN, who acted as meteorologist for the expedition. Royds rose to become an Admiral and was later Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London. This cape was the site of the expedition camp of the BrAE, 1907-09.

Røysane Rocks 72°19'S, 23°17'E

A group of rocks 4 mi SE of Mount Nils Larsen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Røysane (the pile of stones).

Rozas, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Rozier Glacier 64°45'S, 62°13'W

Glacier flowing into Wilhelmina Bay N of Sophie Cliff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier (1756-85), French technician who made the first human balloon ascent and (with the Marquis d'Arlande) the first balloon voyage, in 1783.

Rozo Point 65°03'S, 64°03'W

Point marking the NW end of Cholet Island, which lies close N of the NW part of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for M. Rozo, the cook on the ship *Français*.

Rubeli Bluff 70°26'S, 72°27'E

A bluff on the N end of the Reinbolt Hills, at the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf. A survey station was established on the feature during the ANARE tellurometer traverse from Larsemann Hills in 1968. Named by ANCA for M.N. Rubeli, surveyor at Mawson Station, who was in charge of the traverse.

Rubey Glacier 75°11'S, 137°07'W

Broad, heavily crevassed glacier flowing N to coalesce with the W side of Hull Glacier eastward of Mount Giles, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Ervin B. Rubey, USN, Commander of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo Station, summer 1969–70.

Rubin, Mount 73°25'S, 65°40'E

A large, gently domed mountain, with a long tail of moraine trending E, standing 16 mi WNW of Cumpston Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the air by ANARE, 1956–58. Named by ANCA for American meteorologist Morton J. Rubin, U.S. Exchange Scientist to the Soviet Mirnyy Station during 1958; member of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1973–74.

Rubin de la Borbolla, Mount 75°02'S, 135°03'W

An ice-covered mountain (1,090 m) in the SE extremity of McDonald Heights, overlooking Johnson Glacier from the W in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for George S. Rubin de la Borbolla, meteorologist at Plateau Station, 1968.

Rubner Peak 66°44'S, 65°51'W

The highest point on the sharp ridge separating McCance and Widdowson Glaciers, just S of Darbel Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Max Rubner (1854–1932), German physiologist who made outstanding researches on human calorie requirements and the calorie value of foods.

Ruby Peak 54°12'S, 36°40'W

Peak rising on the E side of Olsen Valley to the SW of Jason Peak, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Rücker, Mount 78°11'S, 162°32'E

Mountain, 3,815 m, immediately S of Johns Hopkins Ridge in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Sir Arthur Rücker, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society.

Rücker Ridge 78°12'S, 162°50'E

A high spur descending E from pointed Mount Rücker in Royal Society Range and forming the divide between Radian and Walcott Glaciers. Named after Mount Rücker by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Rucker Spur 77°31'S, 146°30'W

A rock spur between Alexander Peak and Mount Ronne, on the E side of the Haines Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Joseph T. Rucker, photographer with the ByrdAE (1928–30).

Rudder Point 56°40'S, 28°08'W

The high, rocky SE point of Leskov Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, refers to the resemblance of the feature to a large ruder in contradistinction to Bowsprit Point at the other end of the island.

Rude Spur 77°27'S, 160°49'W

A rock spur 2 mi NW of Mount Circe that descends from the plateau of Victoria Land toward Balham Lake and Balham Valley. Named by US-ACAN after USARP oceanographer Jeffrey D. Rude who drowned in McMurdo Sound, Oct. 12, 1975, when the tracked vehicle he was driving broke through bay ice and sank in the vicinity of Erebus Glacier Tongue and Turtle Rock.

Rudmose Brown Peak 66°22'S, 51°04'E

Peak 7 mi S of the coast and 8 mi SW of Mount Hurley. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, who named this feature for Dr. R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the ScotNAE, 1902–04, member of the Scott Polar Research Committee, 1939–41, and author of numerous books and articles on Antarctica.

Rudmose Rocks 60°42'S, 44°35'W

Group of rocks 0.3 mi NNW of Cape Geddes, off the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named them for R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the expedition.

Rudolph Glacier 64°54'S, 62°26'W

Glacier flowing into Andvord Bay S of Moser Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Paul Rudolph, German mathematical optician who designed the first anastigmatic camera lens, introduced by Zeiss in 1889, and the “Tessar” lens, introduced by Zeiss in 1902.

Rudolph Glacier 72°32'S, 167°53'E

A large tributary glacier flowing N between Hackerman Ridge and McElroy Ridge to Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN after Emanuel D. Rudolph, American botanist (1927–92), USARP project leader for lichenology studies at Hallett Station in three summer seasons, 1961–64; Director, Ohio State University's Institute of Polar Studies (now Byrd Polar Research Center), 1969–73; Chairman of the Botany Department, Ohio State University, 1978–87.

Rudolph Point 64°53'S, 63°07'W

The SW point of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named “Punta Rudolph” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Capt. Raúl Rudolph of the Chilean Navy, commander of the expedition transport ship *Angamos*.

Rue, Mount de la: see Aubert de la Rue, Mount 53°01'S, 73°22'E

Ruegg, Mount 71°51'S, 170°11'E

The culminating peak (1,870 m) on the divide between DeAngelo Glacier and Moubray Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Capt. H. Ruegg, nautical advisor to the Marine Department of New Zealand, a visitor to the Ross Sea area in 1956.

Rugate Ridge 65°01'S, 61°56'W

A high, east-trending ridge between Green and Evans Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. So named by UK-APC because many small ridges and spurs make up the feature ("rugate" means "ridgy").

Rugged Harbor: see New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Island 3 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying W of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Isla Rugosa, Lloyds Island, Ragged Island.

Rugged Peaks: see Ragged Peaks 66°59'S, 51°00'E

Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Small group of rocks at the W side of the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, lying just N of Renier Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. These rocks were known to early sealers in the area and appear on Powell's map of 1822. They were recharted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and given this descriptive name. Not: Rocas Escarpadas, Rocas Rugosas.

Rugg Peak 66°19'S, 65°23'W

Peak at the E side of Widmark Ice Piedmont southward of Crookes Peak, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Andrew Rugg-Gunn, English ophthalmic surgeon, who in 1934 brought together the relevant data on radiation and protective glasses to improve the design of snow goggles.

Rugosa, Isla: see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Rugosas, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Ruhnke, Mount 72°05'S, 3°38'E

A peak (2,535 m) in the NW part of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Ruhnke-Berg" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Herbert Ruhnke, radio operator on the flying boat *Passat* used by this expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Ruiz, Isla: see Patella Island 63°08'S, 55°29'W

Ruker, Mount 73°40'S, 64°30'E

A large, dark mountain just SW of Mount Rubin in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.A. Ruker, geologist at Mawson Station, 1960.

Rukhin, Mount 71°35'S, 15°07'E

A small mountain, 1,740 m, standing 9 mi SW of Ekho Mountain in the Lomonosov Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from

air photos by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after L.B. Rukhin, professor at Leningrad State University, who died in 1959. Not: Gora Rukhina.

Rukhina, Gora: see Rukhin, Mount 71°35'S, 15°07'E

Rullman Peak 79°13'S, 84°32'W

A peak, 1,910 m, located just S of Grimes Glacier in the Anderson Massif, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Equipment Operator Gerald D. Rullman, USN, direct supervisor of the crew that first pierced the Ross Ice Shelf at 160 ft during USN OpDFrz 1966. The drilling was accomplished near the Dailey Islands.

Rumbler Rock 64°47'S, 64°13'W

Rock lying 3.5 mi W of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because with the prevailing heavy SW swell, the noise of seas breaking over the rock may be heard well clear of the danger.

Rumbo, Punta: see Route Point 60°44'S, 44°49'W

Rumbolds Point 54°52'S, 36°00'W

Point which marks the E side of the entrance to Doubtful Bay at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of this area in 1930 by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Rum Cove 64°06'S, 58°25'W

A cove indenting the NW coast of James Ross Island between Tumbledown Cliffs and Cape Obelisk. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC in association with the names of other alcoholic spirits on this coast. Not: Bahía Obelisco, Caleta Martinez.

Rumdoodle Peak 67°46'S, 62°50'E

Prominent peak 1 mi SW of Painted Peak in the North Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name is associated with "Rumdoodle Air Strip," which the peak overlooks. Rumdoodle was the name of a fictional mountain in a novel *Ascent of Rumdoodle* by W.E. Bowman, and since 1960 has been used locally by Mawson Station personnel for the air strip.

Rummage, Mount 80°29'S, 156°12'E

A conical, bare rock mountain, 1,510 m, at the W side of Ramseier Glacier. It is the westernmost mountain along the N wall of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Laurence A. Rummage, QMCM, USN, who took part in Christchurch transport and schedule operations for USN OpDFrz, 1965.

Rumpa Island 69°08'S, 39°26'E

An island in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 5 mi NW of Langhovde-kita Point. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rumpa (the rump).

Rum Pond 76°54'S, 161°07'E

The larger and eastern of two closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Alatna Valley, Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in Convoy Range reflecting a nautical theme. Named after this traditional naval beverage by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.

Runaway Hills 73°19'S, 163°33'E

A cluster of hills forming the NW extremity of Arrowhead Range in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because both of their motor toboggans went out of control here, when going down hill.

Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Rocky island 0.7 mi W of the W tip of Neny Island and 0.2 mi NW of Surf Rock, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because a runaway dog team left this island and returned to base. Not: Isla Escritor Orrego Vicuña, Islotes Fuga, Runaway Islands.

Runaway Islands: see Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Runciman Rock 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Rock marked by breakers, lying 0.1 mi E of Black Island at the SE approach to Black Island Channel in the Argentine Islands. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, who named it for Philip Runciman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Whites Southhampton Yachtbuilding and Engineering Company Limited, where the ship *Penola* was refitted before sailing south in 1934.

Runcorn Glacier 72°03'S, 62°42'W

A glacier to the W of Hess Mountains, flowing SE to join Beaumont Glacier near the head of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1972–73. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN in 1978 after Stanley K. Runcorn, English geophysicist, Professor of Physics, University of Newcastle, from 1963.

Runcumilla, Isla: see Weertman Island 66°58'S, 67°44'W

Rund Bay 67°02'S, 57°15'E

Small bay indenting the S shore of Edward VIII Bay immediately E of Kvarsnes Foreland. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, who named it Rundvika (round bay). Not: Round Bay.

Rundle Peaks 80°44'S, 157°12'E

A cluster of mainly ice-covered peaks at the S side of Byrd Glacier, just E of Sefton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur S. Rundle, a member of the USARP parties which made glaciological and geophysical studies on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Rundneset: see Green Point 67°19'S, 59°30'E

Rundøy: see Trevillian Island 67°38'S, 62°42'E

Rundvåg Bay 69°50'S, 39°04'E

A rounded embayment, the S part of which is occupied by a glacier tongue, indenting the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay just W of Rundvågs Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundvåg (round bay).

Rundvågs Head 69°53'S, 39°00'E

A rock headland rising to 160 m at the SW margin of Rundvåg Bay, on the SE coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen

Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundvågshetta (the round bay cap) for its proximity to Rundvåg Bay. Not: Rundvågshetta.

Rundvågshetta: see Rundvågs Head 69°53'S, 39°00'E

Rundvågs Hills 69°50'S, 39°09'E

Bare rock hills that rise just E of Rundvåg Bay on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundvågskollane (the round bay hills) for their proximity to Rundvåg Bay. Not: Rundvågskollane.

Rundvågskollane: see Rundvågs Hills 69°50'S, 39°09'E

Runnelstone Rock 65°47'S, 65°20'W

Rock lying at the SW end of Grandier Channel, 3 mi NW of Larrouy Island and 16 mi WSW of Cape Garcia, Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE in 1935–36 and named after the Runnelstone off Land's End, Cornwall, England.

Runyon Rock 76°56'S, 116°33'W

A prominent rock along the northern side of Boyd Ridge, in the Crary Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William E. Runyon, USN, construction electrician at the South Pole Station in 1969 and 1974.

Ruotolo Peak 86°04'S, 148°06'W

A peak, 2,490 m, surmounting the N side of Griffith Glacier, close W of the California Plateau and Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Anthony P. Ruotolo, aircraft pilot with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Ruppert Coast 75°45'S, 141°00'W

That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Brennan Point and Cape Burks. Named by R. Admiral Byrd for Col. Jacob Ruppert of New York, a supporter of the ByrdAE (1933–35) that made the first aerial reconnaissance flight along this coast. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Not: Jacob Ruppert Coast.

Rusanov, Mount 71°32'S, 19°38'E

An isolated mountain lying N of the Russkiye Mountains, about 35 mi NE of Zhelannaya Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from air photos by NorAE, 1958–59. Also mapped in 1959 by the SovAE, and named for Russian geologist and polar explorer V.A. Rusanov. Not: Gora Rusanova.

Rusanova, Gora: see Rusanov, Mount 71°32'S, 19°38'E

Ruseski Buttress 85°29'S, 124°23'W

A projecting buttress rock or spur, forming the S portal to Perkins Canyon along the N side of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Peter P. Ruseski (MC) USN, of the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Rush Glacier 64°23'S, 62°37'W

Glacier 4 mi long in southern Brabant Island, flowing W from the Solvay Mountains into Dallmann Bay between Fleming and Humann Points, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Benjamin Rush

(1745–1813), first great American physician and philanthropist, author of works on insanity and fevers, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Russell, Cape 74°54'S, 163°54'E

A rock cape in Terra Nova Bay along the coast of Victoria Land, forming the S extremity of the Northern Foothills. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. R.E. Russell, USN, officer in charge of the helicopter unit aboard the icebreaker *Glacier* in this area during USN OpDFrz, 1958–59.

Russell, Mount 86°17'S, 149°08'W

A mountain, 2,280 m, standing on the E flank of Scott Glacier just S of the mouth of Howe Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and named for Richard S. Russell, Jr., one of the members of that party, and his father, Richard S. Russell, Sr., a supporter of the Byrd Antarctic expeditions. Not: Mount Richard Russell.

Russell Bay 73°27'S, 123°54'W

A rather open bay in southwestern Amundsen Sea, extending along the N sides of Siple Island, Getz Ice Shelf and Carney Island, from Pranke Island to Cape Gates. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral James S. Russell, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations during the post 1957–58 IGY period.

Russell Bluff 82°21'S, 161°06'E

An ice-free bluff at the E side of the mouth of Errant Glacier, at the juncture with Nimrod Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for John Russell, USARP traverse, specialist at McMurdo Sound, 1959.

Russell East Glacier 63°44'S, 58°20'W

Glacier, 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, which lies at the N end of Detroit Plateau and flows from Mount Canicula eastward into Prince Gustav Channel on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier together with Russell West Glacier, which flows westward into Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula, form a through glacier across the N part of Antarctic Peninsula. It was first surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for V.I. Russell, surveyor and leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1946. Not: East Russell Glacier.

Russell Nunatak 67°47'S, 63°19'E

Solitary rounded nunatak 10 mi E of the Masson Range and 7 mi SE of Mount Henderson. Discovered in December 1954 by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers and named by ANCA for John Russell, engineer at Mawson Station, 1954.

Russell Owen, Mount: see Owen Peak 71°53'S, 63°08'W

Russell Peak: see Brown Peak 67°25'S, 164°35'E

Russell West Glacier 63°40'S, 58°50'W

Glacier, 11 mi long and 4 mi wide, which lies immediately N of Detroit Plateau and flows from Mount Canicula westward into Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier together with Russell East Glacier, which flows eastward into Prince Gustav Channel on the S side of Trinity Peninsula, form a through glacier across the N part of Antarctic Peninsula. It was first surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for V.I.

Russell, surveyor and leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1946. Not: Glaciar Arcondo, West Russell Glacier.

Russet Hills 72°27'S, 163°47'E

A line of hills trending E-W for 3.5 mi and forming the southern ridge of Gallipoli Heights in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the hills, 1981–82. Named descriptively from the red-colored ignimbrite rock of this feature.

Russet Pikes 67°49'S, 67°08'W

Peaks just E of the mouth of Gaul Cove on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. The name is descriptive; reddish-brown color is visible on the feature most of the year, the slopes being too steep to retain snow cover for any length of time. Not: Picos Rojizos.

Russian Gap 69°11'S, 71°13'W

Gap extending in a N-S direction between the Havre Mountains and Rouen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. The N coast of Alexander Island was first sketched from a great distance in 1821 by the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and this gap apparently represented by one of two open spaces between three high features. The gap was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the Russian group which observed this area in 1821.

Ruskiye Mountains 72°10'S, 18°00'E

A widely-scattered group of mountains and nunataks between the Hoel Mountains and Sør Rondane Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The group was mapped from air photos taken by NorAE Dec. 1958-Jan. 1959. The group was observed the same season by the SovAE, apparently after the landing at Lazarev Station in March 1959, and named Gory Ruskiye (Russian Mountains).

Rustad Bay 54°30'S, 37°05'W

Small bay indenting the SW side of Annenkov Island, off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Ditlef Rustad, biologist of the Norwegian expedition under Hornvedt, 1927–28, during which he visited and made collections on Annenkov Island.

Rustad Hill: see Rustad Knoll 54°28'S, 3°23'E

Rustad Knoll 54°28'S, 3°23'E

A rounded, snow-topped elevation (365 m) which surmounts the S shore of Bouvetøya immediately E of Cato Point. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. The knoll was recharted in December 1927 by the *Norvegia* expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. They named it for Ditlef Rustad who was in charge of the biological research of the expedition. Not: Rustadkollen, Rustad Hill.

Rustadkollen: see Rustad Knoll 54°28'S, 3°23'E

Rust Bluff 82°56'S, 157°42'E

A small bluff or promontory on the E side of Miller Range, overlooking Marsh Glacier 5 mi S of Corner Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN for Izak C. Rust, professor of geology, University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Rust was international exchange scientist with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, and with John Gunner collected geological samples at this bluff.

Rusty, Cape: see Howard, Cape 71°25'S, 61°08'W

Rusty Bluff 60°44'S, 45°37'W

Prominent cliffs rising to a rounded summit, 225 m, on the W side of Paal Harbor on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by FIDS, was suggested by the color of the bluff and by a rusty iron post found on the summit.

Ruta, Bahía: see Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Rutford Glacier: see Rutford Ice Stream 79°00'S, 81°00'W

Rutford Ice Stream 79°00'S, 81°00'W

A major ice stream, about 180 mi long and over 15 mi wide, which drains southeastward between the Ellsworth Mountains and Fletcher Ice Rise into the southwest part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Robert H. Rutford, a member of several USARP expeditions to Antarctica; leader of the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1963–64. Rutford served as Director of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1975–77. Not: Rutford Glacier.

Rutgers Glacier 78°14'S, 161°55'E

A steep glacier in the Royal Society Range, descending SW from Johns Hopkins Ridge and Mount Rücker to enter the Skelton Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN after Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, which has sent researchers to Antarctica, and in association with Johns Hopkins Ridge and Carleton Glacier.

Ruth, Cape: see Ruth Ridge 64°39'S, 60°48'W

Ruth, Mount 86°18'S, 151°45'W

A ridge-shaped mountain, 2,170 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Gardiner, at the SE side of the lower reaches of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by R. Admiral Byrd for Ruth Black, deceased wife of Richard B. Black, expedition member who assisted with seismic, survey, and radio operations in the vicinity of Little America II. Not: Mount Ruth Black.

Ruth Black, Mount: see Ruth, Mount 86°18'S, 151°45'W

Ruth Bugge Islands: see Bugge Islands 69°12'S, 68°25'W

Ruth Gade, Mount 85°37'S, 164°40'W

A pyramidal mountain, 3,515 m, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Wedel-Jarlsberg in the Quarles Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for one of the daughters of the Norwegian minister to Brazil, a strong supporter of Amundsen.

Ruth Ridge 64°39'S, 60°48'W

Black, rocky ridge 1.5 mi long in a N-S direction, terminating at its S end in a small peak. The ridge forms the S end of Detroit Plateau and marks a change in the direction of the plateau escarpment along the E coast of Graham Land where it turns W to form the N wall of Drygalski Glacier. Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901–04, gave the name Cape Ruth, in honor of his sister, to what appeared to be a cape at the N side of Drygalski Glacier. The feature was determined to be a ridge in 1947 by the FIDS. Not: Cape Ruth.

Ruth Siple, Mount: see Siple, Mount 73°15'S, 126°06'W

Ruthven Bluff 82°34'S, 42°54'W

Large rock bluff 1 mi S of Sosa Bluff in the Schneider Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Richard W. Ruthven, USGS surveyor who visited the bluff in the 1965–66 season.

Rutkowski Glacier 85°11'S, 166°21'E

A glacier which drains the northern part of the Dominion Range icecap eastward of Mount Mills. It descends northeastward into Meyer Desert where it terminates without reaching Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Rutkowski, USARP meteorologist at the South Pole Station, 1962.

Ruvungane Peaks 72°54'S, 3°28'E

A group of small peaks just N of Ryvingen Peak in the S part of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Ruvungane.

Ruy, Isla: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Ryan Glacier 54°03'S, 37°36'W

Glacier, 2 mi long, flowing W to the head of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The GerAE (1911–12) named this glacier for Dr. Albrecht Penck, though an incorrect spelling "Penk" appeared on published maps. A number of significant Antarctic features, including a glacier, are named for Albrecht Penck. To avoid confusion of these names the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that this feature be renamed. Ryan Glacier is named for Alfredo R.L. Ryan, president since 1946 of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken. Not: Penck-Gletscher, Penk Glacier.

Ryan Peak 67°52'S, 67°12'W

A peak 1 mi E of Penitent Peak on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. Named for Francis B. Ryan of FIDS, meteorologist at Horseshoe Island in 1956, who broke a leg in a climbing accident on this peak.

Ryan Reef 54°26'S, 36°07'W

Isolated reef lying off the N coast of South Georgia, 0.5 mi N of the E entrance point of Doris Bay. The reef appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel in the period 1925–31, but it may have been charted earlier. It was named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951–52, for Alfredo R.L. Ryan, president of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia.

Rybiy Khvost, Zaliv: see Paz Cove 66°14'S, 100°47'E

Rydberg Peninsula 73°10'S, 79°45'W

A broad ice-covered peninsula, 30 mi long, between Fladerer Bay and Carroll Inlet, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Sven Rydberg, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, February 1962 to June 1963.

Rydelek Icefalls 74°27'S, 113°54'W

An area of icefalls between Smythe Shoulder and Coyer Point on the E side of Martin Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photo-

graphs, 1959–67, and Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Paul Rydelek, geophysicist, University of California, Los Angeles, a member of the USARP winter party at South Pole Station, 1974.

Ryder, Mount 66°57'S, 52°15'E

Mountain between Harvey Nunataks and Mount Keyser, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for B.P. Ryder, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Ryder Bay 67°34'S, 68°20'W

Bay 6 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 4 mi, lying 5 mi E of Mount Gaudry on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. The Léonie Islands lie across the mouth of this bay. Discovered and first surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and in 1948 by the FIDS. The bay is named for Lisle C.D. Ryder, second mate on the *Penola* during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Ryder Glacier 71°07'S, 67°20'W

Gently sloping glacier, 13 mi long and wide, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound to the S of Gurney Point. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Capt. Robert E.D. Ryder, RN, who as Lieutenant, was commander of the *Penola* during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Ryge Rocks 63°40'S, 60°00'W

Group of rocks lying E of Oluf Rocks, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for J.C. Ryge, Danish master of the freighter *Oluf Sven*, chartered by the FIDASE, 1955–57.

Rymill, Cape 69°30'S, 62°25'W

A steep, metamorphic rock cliff standing opposite the central part of Hearst Island and jutting out from the icecap along the E coast of Palmer Land. Named for John Rymill by members of the East Base of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Rymill was the leader of the BGLE, and in 1936 sledged eastward across Antarctic Peninsula to 69°45'S, 63°28'W.

Rymill, Cape: see Reichelderfer, Cape 69°22'S, 62°43'W

Rymill, Mount 73°03'S, 65°50'E

A fairly massive mountain with an undulating surface marked by extensive formation of stone polygons, standing 6 mi W of Mount Stinear in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the

air by ANARE, 1956–58. Named by ANCA for John R. Rymill, leader of the British Graham Land Expedition, 1934–37.

Rymill Bay 68°24'S, 67°05'W

Bay, 9 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 5 mi, entered between Red Rock Ridge and Bertrand Ice Piedmont along the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen from a distance by the FrAE under Charcot in 1909. The bay was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name, proposed by members of the BGLE, is for John R. Rymill, Australian leader of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Rymill Coast 71°00'S, 67°30'W

That portion of the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Jeremy and Buttress Nunataks. Partially photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, November 23, 1935; further photographed from the air and surveyed by BGLE in October–November 1936; further surveyed by USAS, 1940, and by FIDS, 1948–50; additional aerial photography by RARE, 1947, and U.S. Navy, 1966. Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after John R. Rymill (1905–68), Australian leader of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Rymill's Col: see Safety Col 68°20'S, 66°57'W

Ryrie Rock 67°03'S, 61°27'E

An isolated rock off the coast, 11 mi NE of Kidson Island and 26 mi NE of Byrd Head. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for the Australian High Commissioner in London at the time. Not: Ryrieskjeret.

Ryrieskjeret: see Ryrie Rock 67°03'S, 61°27'E

Ryswyck Island: see Fournier Island 64°33'S, 62°49'W

Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Point marking the E extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Not: Cap V. Ryswyck, Van Ryswycke Point, Van Ryswyck Point.

Ryūgū, Cape 67°58'S, 44°02'E

Rocky cape 7 mi NE of Rakuda Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Ryūgū-misaki (cape of the dragon's palace).

Ryvingen Peak 72°55'S, 3°29'W

A rock peak 3 mi WSW of Bråpiggen Peak, on the S side of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Ryvingen.

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Saavedra, Islote: see Saavedra Rock 63°19'S, 57°56'W

Saavedra Rock 63°19'S, 57°56'W

The largest of several rocks at the SW corner of González Anchorage, in the Duroch Islands. Named by the fifth Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, for Lt. Col. Eduardo Saavedra R., chief army delegate aboard the ship *Lautaro*. Not: Islote Saavedra.

Sabatier, Mount 54°49'S, 36°08'W

Mountain 1,145 m, standing close N of Mount Senderens and 1 mi NE of Paradise Beach in the S part of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Prof. Paul Sabatier (1854–1941), French chemist, whose work with Jean-Baptiste Senderens led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Sabine, Mount 71°55'S, 169°33'E

Prominent, relatively snow-free mountain rising to 3,720 m between the heads of Murray Glacier and Burnette Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named this feature for Lt. Col. Edward Sabine of the Royal Artillery, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, one of the most active supporters of the expedition.

Sabine Glacier 63°55'S, 59°47'W

A glacier terminating at the sea between Wenersgaard Point and Cape Kater on the northwest coast of Graham Land. Capt. Henry Foster gave the name "Cape Sabine" in 1829 to a feature lying southeast of Cape Kater but it has not been possible to identify that cape. This toponym preserves the early use of Sabine in this area. Sir Edward Sabine (1788–1883), English astronomer and geodesist, was a member of the committee which planned the 1829 voyage of Foster in the *Chanticleer*.

Sable Pinnacles: see Noire Rock 64°40'S, 62°35'W

Sabre Rock 54°19'S, 36°26'W

An offshore rock rising 7.5 m above sea level, located 0.5 mi ESE of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Surveyed in Jan. 1987 from HMS *Herald* and named descriptively.

Sabrina Coast 67°20'S, 119°00'E

That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, lying between Cape Waldron, in 115°33'E, and Cape Southard, in 122°05'E. John Balleny has long been credited with having seen land in March 1839 in about 117°E. The USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes approached this coast in February 1840 and indicated its general configuration as shown in part by "Totten High Land" on his 1840 chart. In 1931 the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson saw what appeared to be land in this longitude about one degree farther south than that reported by Balleny and Wilkes. In recognition of Balleny's effort, Mawson retained the name of the cutter *Sabrina*, one of Balleny's ships which was lost in a storm in 95°E in the latter part of March 1839. Not: Sabrina Land, Totten High Land.

Sabrina Island 66°57'S, 163°17'E

The largest of three small islets lying 1 mi southward of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named after the cutter *Sabrina*, commanded by H. Freeman, which sailed with John Balleny's schooner the *Eliza Scott*, in 1839, when the Balleny Islands were discovered.

Sabrina Land: see Sabrina Coast 67°20'S, 119°00'E

Sabrina Ridge 80°09'S, 156°20'E

A bare rock ridge between Sabrina Valley and Tamarus Valley, 5 mi S of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Sabrina is a historical name formerly used in Roman Britain for the River Severn.

Sabrina Valley 80°09'S, 156°22'E

An ice-free valley between Pontes Ridge and Sabrina Ridge in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Sabrina Ridge (q.v.) by a University of Waikato geological party, 1978–79.

Sachsebåene: see Sachse Rocks 54°24'S, 3°25'E

Sachse Rocks 54°24'S, 3°25'E

A group of submerged rocks which lie close to the northern coast of Bouvetøya and approximately 0.2 mi SE of Cape Valdivia. The rocks were charted and named by the Norwegian expedition, 1927–28, under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named for Walter Sachse, navigation officer on the German vessel, the *Valdivia*, which made a running survey of Bouvetøya in 1898 and accurately fixed the position of the island for the first time. Not: Sachsebåene.

Sack Island 66°26'S, 110°25'E

A rocky island, 0.4 mi long, lying 0.2 mi E of the S end of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Norman F. Sack who served as photographer's mate with the central task force of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and assisted USN OpWml parties in obtaining photographic coverage of this area in January 1948. Not: Back Rock, Sack Rock.

Sack Rock: see Sack Island 66°26'S, 110°25'E

Sacramento Bay: see Sacramento Bight 54°29'S, 36°01'W

Sacramento Bight 54°29'S, 36°01'W

An open bight, 2.5 mi wide, between Calf Head and Cape Harcourt on the N coast of South Georgia. The name "Penguin-Bay" was given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, to a small bay within the bight now described. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that a name is not necessary for this bay, and that the bight, which is known to whalers and sealers as Sacramento Bay, does require a name. In order to indicate the correct nature of the feature, and at the same time to conform to local usage, the name Sacramento Bight is approved. Not: Penguin-Bay, Sacramento Bay.

Saddleback Ridge 62°35'S, 59°56'W

A ridge rising to 125 m in the N part of Half Moon Island, Moon Bay, Livingston Island. A descriptive name applied following

geological work by BAS, 1975–76. The “saddle” refers to a cover of permanent ice on the lower, central part of this 0.75 mile long ridge. Not: Cerro Paglietano.

Saddle Bluff 56°42'S, 27°09'W

Point 1.3 mi NW of Irving Point on the NE side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey in 1930. Not: Acantilado Montura.

Saddle Hill 72°25'S, 163°45'E

A small saddle-shaped table rising from the east end of the northern ridge of Gallipoli Heights, Freyberg Mountains. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the hill when viewed from the north. Named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the hill, 1981–82.

Saddle Island 60°38'S, 44°50'W

Island nearly 2 mi long, consisting of twin summits which are almost separated by a narrow channel strewn with boulders, lying 5.5 mi N of the W end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and charted in 1823 by British sealer James Weddell, and so named by him because of its peculiar shape. Not: Ile Montura, Isla Montura.

Saddle Island: see Brutus Island 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Saddle Peak 70°40'S, 164°40'E

Twin peaks (960 m) with a distinct saddle between them, located 3 mi NW of Mount Kostka in western Anare Mountains. Given this descriptive name by ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, which explored this area.

Saddle Point 53°01'S, 73°29'E

A rock point separating Corinthian Bay and Mechanics Bay on the N coast of Heard Island. The name was applied by American sealers at Heard Island following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. Not: Sadles Point.

Saddlestone, The 63°26'S, 57°02'W

Small nunatak, 380 m, standing between Mount Carroll and The Pyramid, in the N part of Tabarin Peninsula. It rises 45 m above the ice sheet at the head of Kenney Glacier. Surveyed in 1955 by FIDS, who applied the descriptive name; saddlestone is an architectural term for the stone at the apex of a pediment or gable.

Sadler Point 64°42'S, 62°04'W

Point within Wilhelmina Bay, lying 2.5 mi E of Garnerin Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after James Sadler (1751–1828), Oxford confectioner, the first English aeronaut, who ascended in a montgolfier balloon on Oct. 4, 1784.

Sadles Point: see Saddle Point 53°01'S, 73°29'E

Saens Peña, Cape: see Sáenz, Cape 67°33'S, 67°39'W

Saens Valiente, Mount: see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

Saens Valiente, Sommet: see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

Saens Valiente Peak: see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

Sáenz, Cape 67°33'S, 67°39'W

Cape between Laubeuf and Bigourdan Fjords, forming the S extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula on the W coast of Graham

Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña, President of the Argentine Republic, 1910–13. Not: Cape Saens Peña, Cape Sáenz Peña.

Sáenz Peña, Cape: see Sáenz, Cape 67°33'S, 67°39'W

Saenz Valiente Peak: see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

Saetet Cirque 72°01'S, 2°42'E

A large cirque in the N side of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Saetet (the seat).

Saether Crags 71°52'S, 8°54'E

High rock crags just south of Steinskaret Gap in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Håkon Saether, medical officer with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Saetherrindane.

Saetherrindane: see Saether Crags 71°52'S, 8°54'E

Safety Col 68°20'S, 66°57'W

Snow-covered col, 185 m high, between Red Rock Ridge and the Blackwall Mountains, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the col affords a safe sledging route between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay when there is open water off the W end of Red Rock Ridge. Not: Bingham Col, Rymill's Col.

Safety Island 67°31'S, 63°54'E

Small coastal island 3 mi E of Cape Daly. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited in 1954 by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers, and so named because it was the nearest safe camp site to Scullin Monolith.

Safety Spur 85°19'S, 168°00'E

A small rock spur from the Dominion Range, extending SE from a broad isolated prominence between the mouth of Vandament Glacier and the W side of Mill Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because it was at this landfall that the party arrived after their first crossing of Mill Glacier in November 1961.

Saffery Islands 66°04'S, 65°49'W

Group of islands extending W from Black Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC for J.H. Saffery, Deputy Leader and Flying Manager of the FIDASE which photographed part of the area in 1955–57. Not: Islotes Tortuga.

Sagbladet Ridge 71°47'S, 5°51'E

A rock ridge at the E side of the mouth of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Sagbladet (the saw blade).

Sagehen Nunataks 86°30'S, 153°15'W

A roughly triangular group of hills rising to c. 150 m above base level on the E side of Holdsworth Glacier, 5 mi N of McNally

Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. Visited by a USARP-Arizona State University geological field party, 1978–79, and named after the Sagehen, mascot of Pomona College, Claremont, CA, the alma mater of Scott G. Borg, one of the field party members.

Sage Nunataks 84°33'S, 173°00'W

Two ice-free nunataks, 1 mi apart, located at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf just N of Mount Justman and the Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Richard H. Sage, builder, USN, a member of the winter party at Byrd Station in 1959 and the South Pole Station in 1964.

Sail Rock 52°54'S, 73°34'E

A rock lying 1 mi NW of Shag Island and 7 mi N of Heard Island. This rock, though positioned several miles too far westward, appears to have been first shown on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was more accurately charted and named on an 1874 chart by the *Challenger* expedition. Not: Segel-Fels.

Sail Rock 63°02'S, 60°57'W

Insular rock, 30 m high, lying 7 mi SW of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This name, which dates back to at least 1822, was probably given by sealers. From a distance, the rock is reported to resemble a ship under sail, but at close range it is more like a house with a gable roof. Not: Roca Vela, Rocher Voile, Sail Rocks, Steeple Rock.

Sail Rocks: see Sail Rock 63°02'S, 60°57'W

Sails, Bay of 77°21'S, 163°34'E

A shallow indentation of the coast of Victoria Land between Spike Cape and Gneiss Point. The name was suggested by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE (1910–13), which while sledging across the ice at the mouth of the bay erected makeshift sails on their man-drawn sledge, thereby increasing the speed.

Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W

A bight 2 mi wide, indenting the N coast of South Georgia immediately S of Mount Skittle. Probably first sighted by the British expedition under Cook which explored the N coast of South Georgia in 1775. The name dates back to at least 1920 and is now well established. On charts where abbreviations are used, the name may be abbreviated to St. Andrews Bay. Not: Bahía San Andrés, Little Bucht, St. Andrew Bay.

Saint George Peak 69°06'S, 72°03'W

Peak in the W part of the Havre Mountains, 1,500 m, situated 3 mi NE of Cape Vostok on Alexander Island. In 1821 the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen sighted a very high mountain in this area to which they gave the name "Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa" (Mountain of Saint George the Victor). Though the position reported by them for this mountain would place it in the sea, it has been assumed that the peak described here is the same feature. It was first mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The translated form of the name suggested by the UK-APC has been approved. Not: Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa.

Saint Johns Range 77°17'S, 162°00'E

Crescent-shaped mountain range about 20 mi long, in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by the Cotton, Miller and Debenham

Glaciers, and on the S by Victoria Valley and the Victoria Upper and Victoria Lower Glaciers. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, which surveyed peaks in the range in 1957. Named for St. Johns College at Cambridge, England, with which several members of the BrAE (1910–13) were associated during the writing of their scientific reports, and in association with the adjacent Gonville and Caius Range.

Saint Lauxanne, Bahía: see Lauzanne Cove 65°05'S, 63°23'W

Saint Lauxanne, Baie: see Lauzanne Cove 65°05'S, 63°23'W

Saint Martha Cove 63°56'S, 57°50'W

A small, almost landlocked cove on the NW side of Croft Bay, close S of Andreassen Point, James Ross Island. Named on an Argentine map of 1959, presumably after Saint Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus. Not: Caleta Santa Marta.

Saint Michael, Mount 67°10'S, 58°21'E

Prominent rocky point at the W side of the entrance to Bell Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and probably named by them for its resemblance to Le Mont-Saint-Michel on the French coast. Not: Skagen.

Saint Pauls Mountain 77°39'S, 161°13'E

A high, steeply-cliffed mountain 2 mi NE of Round Mountain on the N side of Taylor Glacier. It is joined to Round Mountain by a high ridge. Named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Saint Rita Point 64°15'S, 57°16'W

A point terminating in a steep rock outcrop immediately N of the mouth of Gourdon Glacier, on the E coast of James Ross Island. The name "Cabo Santa Rita" appears on a 1959 Argentine map. Saint Rita (1381–1457), an Italian, was canonized in 1900 and is well known throughout the Spanish-speaking world as the saint of desperate causes.

Sakazuki Rock 68°42'S, 40°31'E

A small and featureless rock which lies just east of the Tama Point rock outcrop on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Sakazuki-iwa" (wine cup rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1962.

Sakellari Peninsula 67°10'S, 49°15'E

Large ice-covered peninsula immediately W of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. This region was photographed by ANARE in 1956–57 and by the Soviet expedition in the *Lena* in 1957. Named by the Soviet expedition for N.A. Sakellari, Soviet scientist and navigator.

Salamander Point 59°25'S, 27°05'W

The northern point of Bellingshausen Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named North Point during the survey of the island from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930, but the name was changed by UK-APC in 1971 to avoid duplication. The new name is in association with nearby Basilisk Peak; Salamander is an animal mythically supposed to live in fire. Not: North Point, Punta Norte.

Salamander Range 72°06'S, 164°08'E

A distinctive linear range between the Canham and Black Glaciers, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of

NZGSAE, 1963–64, from the nickname given to Lord Freyberg by Sir Winston Churchill, for the lizard that is untouched by fire.

Salbreen: see Sal Glacier 72°03'S, 25°31'E

Salen Mountain 72°05'S, 25°27'E

Mountain, 2,950 m, between Komsa Mountain and Sal Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Salen (the saddle) because of its shape.

Sal Glacier 72°03'S, 25°31'E

Glacier, 7 mi long, flowing N between Salen Mountain and Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Salbreen (the saddle glacier), probably for its association with Salen Mountain (q.v.). Not: Salbreen.

Saliente, Roca: see Salient Rock 62°22'S, 59°20'W

Salient Glacier 78°06'S, 163°05'E

A glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, draining NE into the head of the Blue Glacier from the slopes of Salient Peak. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named after Salient Peak.

Salient Nunatak 84°42'S, 113°24'W

A prominent cusp-shaped nunatak which stands out from the N side of Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains, 3 mi NE of Mount Glossopteris. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–59. Named by the NZ-APC following geological work in the area by a NZARP field party, 1983–84.

Salient Peak 78°09'S, 162°45'E

A buttressed peak of the Royal Society Range between Mounts Rucker and Hooker. A ridge descends eastward from it and forms the watershed between tributaries of the Blue Glacier on the north and Walcott Glacier on the south. So named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) because it forms a salient of the Royal Society Range, where the summit turns SW toward Mounts Rucker and Huggins.

Salient Ridge 78°08'S, 163°00'E

A prominent ridge, 6 mi long, extending ENE from Salient Peak along the S side of Salient Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in association with the peak and glacier at the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, leader of three NZARP geological parties to the area, 1977–81.

Salient Rock 62°22'S, 59°20'W

The outermost of numerous rocks fringing the NE end of Robert Island and extending into Nelson Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Roca Saliente" appears on a Chilean government chart of 1951 and is probably descriptive. Not: Roca Saliente.

Salisbury, Mount 85°38'S, 153°37'W

An ice-free mountain, 970 m, standing at the W side of the lower Scott Glacier at the S end of the Karo Hills. First seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for James B. Salisbury who made cosmic radiation studies at McMurdo Station in 1965.

Salisbury Bluff 62°41'S, 60°27'W

Rock cliffs rising to 120 m, 2 mi SW of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after the sealing ship *Salisbury* (Capt. Thomas Hodges), from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Salisbury Plain 54°03'S, 37°21'W

A small plain lying between the mouths of Grace and Lucas Glaciers on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Long Beach.

Salknappen Peak 72°19'S, 1°02'E

A subsidiary peak on the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Salknappen (the saddle button).

Sallee Snowfield 82°37'S, 50°20'W

A large snowfield between Dufek Massif and northern Forrestal Range in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Ralph W. Sallee, Asst. Meteorological Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1967 and 1968.

Sally Cove 67°48'S, 67°17'W

Cove indenting the NW shore of Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. So named by UK-APC because the cove was used by all sledging parties leaving the nearby FIDS station for the north.

Sally Rocks 62°42'S, 60°26'W

Group of rocks lying in South Bay just N of Miers Bluff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Sallys Cove was applied to a feature shown lying southward of Johnsons Dock by James Weddell in 1820–23. There is no true cove in this area, but these rocks may have formed one arm of what appeared to him to be a cove. The name Sally Rocks was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell's name in the vicinity.

Salmon Bay 77°56'S, 164°33'E

Bay just N of Cape Chocolate along the coast of Victoria Land. The bay was originally named Davis Bay in association with Davis Glacier (now Salmon Glacier) by the BrAE, 1910–13. The glacier was subsequently renamed Salmon Glacier by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) to avoid confusion with a second Davis Glacier in Victoria Land. In order to preserve the original association, the name of this bay was also changed. Not: Davis Bay.

Salmon Cliff 72°22'S, 170°06'E

The second prominent rock cliff S of Seabee Hook on the W side of Hallett Peninsula. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for K.J. Salmon, physicist and scientific leader at Hallett Station in 1958.

Salmon Cove 67°06'S, 66°28'W

A cove 4 mi SE of McCall Point on the E side of Lallemand Fjord, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Eric M.P. Salmon, assistant FIDS meteorologist who spent several seasons in Antarctica, 1950–56, and visited this cove in 1956.

Salmon Creek: see Salmon Stream 77°56'S, 164°30'E

Salmon Glacier 77°58'S, 164°05'E

Small glacier lying 5 mi WSW of Cape Chocolate and immediately S of Salmon Hill in Victoria Land. It appears on the charts of the BrAE (1910–13) as Davis Glacier, a name given to another feature in Victoria Land. To avoid the confusion of having identical names for nearby features, this glacier was renamed after nearby Salmon Hill by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Not: Davis Glacier.

Salmon Hill 77°57'S, 164°09'E

Hill between Salmon and Blackwelder Glaciers in Victoria Land. So named by F. Debenham of the BrAE (1910–13) because of its sandy pink color due to a pink limestone.

Salmon Island 66°01'S, 65°28'W

The westernmost of the Fish Islands, lying off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Salmon Stream 77°56'S, 164°30'E

A small meltwater stream about 6 mi long, draining from the Salmon Glacier and flowing into Salmon Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. Originally named Davis Creek by the BrAE, 1910–13. Renamed for its association with Salmon Glacier by the NZ-APC in 1960. Not: Davis Creek, Salmon Creek.

Salomon Glacier 54°47'S, 35°54'W

Glacier flowing S into Hamilton Bay, at the E end of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12.

Salpêtrière Bay 65°04'S, 64°02'W

Bay 1 mi wide, between Hervéou Point and Poste Point along the W side of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, 1903–05, and named by him after the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, a Paris hospital where his father, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, founded a clinic for the treatment of nervous diseases.

Saltonstall, Mount 86°53'S, 154°18'W

A tabular mountain, 2,975 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Innes-Taylor at the S side of Poulter Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for John Saltonstall, contributor to the expedition.

Saluta Rocks 54°03'S, 37°57'W

Group of rocks 1 mi E of Laurie Point, lying off the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Mutt and Jeff was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin of the *Discovery* during his survey of the Undine Harbor area in 1926. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that the name is misleading; there are not two rocks as implied, but a group. The rocks were renamed by the UK-APC for the *Saluta*, a transport of the South Georgia Whaling Co. for many years. Not: Mutt and Jeff.

Salvador Nunatak 72°34'S, 163°20'E

A nunatak 2 mi N of Schumann Nunatak, in the SW part of Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Anthony Salvador, ionospheric physics researcher at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Salvesen Bay: see Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W

Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W

Cove forming the S extremity of Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. The cove was partially outlined on the charts of the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Probably named by whalers operating in this vicinity after Salvesen and Company, whalers of Leith, Scotland. Not: Salvesen Bay, Salveson Cove.

Salvesen Range 54°40'S, 36°07'W

Rocky mountain range, 18 mi long and rising to 2,330 m, which extends from Ross Pass in a SE direction to the SE end of South Georgia. The range is roughly delineated on several early charts of South Georgia. It was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named for Sir Harold Salvesen, a director of Messrs. Chr. Salvesen and Co., Leith, who gave great assistance to the SGS, 1951–52 and 1953–54.

Salveson Cove: see Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W

Samoylovicha, Gora: see Samoylovich Nunatak 71°48'S, 4°55'E

Samoylovich Nunatak 71°48'S, 4°55'E

A nunatak near the N end of the Hamarskafdet Nunataks, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for R.L. Samoylovich, a polar explorer. Not: Gora Samoylovicha.

Sample Nunataks 70°53'S, 159°52'E

A cluster of nunataks located at the convergence point of the Lovejoy and Harlin Glaciers, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald M. Sample, USN, radio operator on R4D aircraft, 1961–62, and again in 1962–63 in support of the USGS Topo East-West party, including the survey of these nunataks.

Samsel, Mount 70°24'S, 63°15'W

A mountain along the N side of Clifford Glacier, just W of the juncture of the Kubitza Glacier, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Gene L. Samsel, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in the 1969–70 and 1970–71 seasons.

Samuel Islands 54°11'S, 37°37'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying close to the S coast of South Georgia, 1 mi WSW of Nilse Hullet and 2 mi ESE of Klutschak Point. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC after the catcher *Don Samuel*, built in 1925 and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, which sank in the vicinity of these islands in 1951.

Samuel Nunataks 79°38'S, 82°30'W

A chain of about seven nunataks at the SE end of the Nimbus Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Samuel L. Wilson, meteorological electronics technician at Little America V Station in 1957.

Samuel Peak 62°33'S, 60°07'W

Peak rising westward of Edinburgh Hill in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American ship *Samuel* (Capt. Robert

Inott) from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

San Andrés, Bahía: see Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W

San Agustín, Cerro: see Scree Peak 63°38'S, 57°27'W

Sanaviron, Peninsula: see Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

Sanavirón Island 68°09'S, 67°05'W

An island lying off Northeast Glacier, SE of Audrey Island, Debenham Islands, in Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, as two small islands (probably because of overlying ice) and named “Islotes Sanavirón” after the Argentine ship *Sanavirón*, used for the hydrographic survey of the area. The feature has been determined to be a single island.

San Carlos Point 63°50'S, 58°02'W

The SW entrance point of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. A refuge hut called “Refugio San Carlos” was established on this point by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1959. Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, the point was called “Brandy Point” in association with the bay, but later named San Carlos Point.

Sanctuary Cliffs 64°27'S, 57°12'W

Rock cliffs at the N edge of the ice cap which covers the central part of Snow Hill Island, James Ross Island group. First seen and surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. They gave the name “Mittelnunatak,” presumably because of their position near the middle of the north coast of the island. Following survey by FIDS in 1952, it was reported that the term “cliffs” is more suitable than “nunatak” for this feature. Since the word “Middle” has been accepted in several other Antarctic names, the UK-APC recommended an entirely new and more distinctive name be approved. Sanctuary Cliffs is descriptive of the aspect of these cliffs which face into the sun and provide shelter from the prevailing southwesterly winds.

Sanctuary Glacier 86°00'S, 150°25'W

A glacier almost completely encircled by the Gothic Mountains. It drains W between Outlook Peak and Organ Pipe Peaks into Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. The descriptive name was proposed by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which established a base camp on the glacier in January 1981.

Sanctuary Islands 65°37'S, 64°35'W

Group of small islands lying just off the W side of Chavez Island, 0.5 mi SW of Link Stack, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because these islands provided sheltered camping sites for FIDS sledging parties from the Prospect Point station in 1957, and there are several small boat anchorages which were used by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit's motor-launch in 1957–58.

Sanctuary Pinnacle: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Sandau Nunatak 71°42'S, 67°12'W

A coastal nunatak rising to c. 400 m at the SW end of Steeple Peaks, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from

USN aerial photographs, 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN in 1976 after Charles L. Sandau, USN, cook with the winter party at Palmer Station, 1973.

Sandbakken Moraine 71°34'S, 12°08'E

An area of moraine located 2 mi NW of Gråhorna Peaks, on the W side of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandbakken (the sand slope).

Sand Bay: see Sandebugten 54°18'S, 36°22'W

Sandbotnen Cirque 71°44'S, 12°01'E

A cirque or small valley, the floor of which is covered by moraine, indenting the W side of Zwiesel Mountain in the Pieck Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandbotnen (the sand cirque).

Sandebugten 54°18'S, 36°22'W

Cove in Cumberland East Bay at the W end of Reindeer Valley, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1929 British Admiralty chart but probably was applied earlier by Norwegian whalers operating from South Georgia. Not: Sand Bay.

Sandefjord 54°21'S, 36°58'W

Cove close W of Newark Bay along the S coast of South Georgia. The name is well established in local use.

Sandefjord: see Sandefjord Bay 60°37'S, 46°03'W

Sandefjord Bay 60°37'S, 46°03'W

Narrow body of water, 2 mi long, extending in a NE-SW direction between the W end of Coronation Island and Monroe Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The N entrance is narrow and has Spine Island in the middle. Discovered and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in December 1821. The name Sandefjord, presumably for Sandefjord, Norway, center of the Norwegian whaling industry, appears to have been first used on a 1912 chart by Petter Sørllø, Norwegian whaling captain. The feature was surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. Not: Sandefjord.

Sandefjord Bay: see Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W

Sandefjord Bay: see Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E

Sandefjordbukta: see Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E

Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W

A cove between Cape Ingrid and the terminus of Tofte Glacier on the west side of Peter I Island. A Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte circumnavigated Peter I Island in the *Odd I* in 1927. In February 1929 the *Norvegia* under Nils Larsen carried out a series of investigations all around the island, landing on February 2 to hoist the Norwegian flag. Named for Sandefjord, Norway, center of the Norwegian whaling industry. Not: Sandefjord Bay.

Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E

A bay about 25 mi wide which forms the head of Prydz Bay. The feature is bounded on the west by Amery Ice Shelf, on the east by Publications Ice Shelf, and on the south by the mainland. Discovered in February 1935 by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship *Thorshavn* sent out by Lars Christensen.

They gave the name Sandefjordbukta after the town of Sandefjord, center of the Norwegian whaling industry. The term "ice bay" is applied to this feature because of its formation in ice, and to eliminate duplication of the name Sandefjord Bay. Not: Sandefjord Bay, Sandefjordbukta.

Sandefjord Peak: see Sandefjord Peaks 60°37'S, 45°59'W

Sandefjord Peaks 60°37'S, 45°59'W

Three conical peaks, the highest 635 m, marking the SW end of Pomona Plateau at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The southernmost of these peaks was named Sandefjord Peak after nearby Sandefjord Bay by DI personnel in 1933. The collective name, Sandefjord Peaks, was recommended by the UK-APC following a survey of the peaks by the FIDS in 1950. Not: Sandefjord Peak.

Sandegga Ridge 71°54'S, 9°43'E

Ridge extending S for 5 mi from Sandhø Heights in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandegga (the sand ridge).

Sandeggtind Peak 71°52'S, 9°45'E

Peak, 3,055 m, standing 1 mi S of Sandhø Heights on Sandegga Ridge in the Conrad Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandeggtind (sand ridge peak).

Sandeidet Moraine 71°39'S, 12°15'E

A moraine covering the surface between Gråkammen Ridge and a small rock spur just NW, in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandeidet (the sand isthmus).

Sandell, Mount: see Wood, Mount 74°51'S, 64°07'W

SandercocK Nunataks 68°32'S, 52°04'E

An isolated group of nunataks about 45 mi ESE of the Nye Mountains in Enderly Land. Discovered and visited in Dec. 1959 by an ANARE airborne survey party. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader J.C. SandercocK, RAAF, officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1959.

Sanders Mount: see Saunders, Mount 85°21'S, 165°26'E

Sandford Cliffs 83°54'S, 159°17'E

Distinctive, mainly ice-free cliffs constituting the western limits of Peletier Plateau in Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for N. Sandford, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

Sandford Glacier 66°40'S, 129°50'E

A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, about 25 mi SSW of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Joseph P. Sandford, Passed Midshipman on the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Sandhøhallet Glacier 71°52'S, 9°50'E

Small glacier flowing SE from the S slopes of Sandhø Heights in the Conrad Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway

from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhøhallet (the sand heights slope).

Sandhø Heights 71°50'S, 9°47'E

Bare rock heights forming the summit area in the central Conrad Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhø (sand heights).

Sandhøkalvane Nunataks 71°46'S, 9°55'E

A group of nunataks located 4 mi NE of Sandhø Heights, lying between Conrad Mountains and Mount Dallmann in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhøkalvane (the sand heights calves).

Sandilands Nunatak 70°32'S, 67°27'E

A small, solitary nunatak about 3 mi N of Mount Seaton. It lies in the middle of and near the northern end of Nemesis Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in December 1956 by an ANARE sledging party led by P.W. Crohn. Named by ANCA for A.H. Sandilands, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1957.

Sandneset Point 71°39'S, 9°33'E

The northern point of Furdesanden Moraine in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandneset (the sand point).

Sandneskalven Nunatak 71°40'S, 9°53'E

An isolated nunatak located 6 mi E of Sandneset Point in the Conrad Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandneskalven (the sand point calf).

Sandnesstaven Peak 71°41'S, 9°39'E

A peak, 2,030 m, at the N end of the Conrad Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandnesstaven (the sand point staff).

Sandow, Mount 67°22'S, 100°24'E

A nunatak overlooking the Denman Glacier about 11 mi SW of Mount Amundsen. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Eugene Sandow of London, a patron of the expedition.

Sandseten Mountain 71°33'S, 12°09'E

A flattish mountain 1 mi S of Krakken Mountain and just SW of Gneysovaya Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandseten (the sand seat).

Sandved, Mount 82°41'S, 161°06'E

Mountain, 2,440 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Dougherty in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Kurt G. Sandved, Information Officer at the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.

Sandwich Bay: see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

Sandwich Bay: see Iris Bay 54°42'S, 35°56'W

Sandwich Bluff 63°50'S, 57°30'W

Flat-topped mountain, 610 m, broken sharply at its W side by a steep dark bluff standing slightly W of center on Vega Island in the James Ross Island group. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and so named because a horizontal snow-holding band of rock breaks the western cliff giving it the appearance of a sandwich when viewed from the north.

Sandwich Group: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

Sandwich Islands: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

Sandwich Land: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

Sandy Beach: see Blacksand Beach 77°33'S, 166°08'E

Sandy Glacier 77°29'S, 161°57'E

A very small glacier (600 m long and 75 m wide) located 0.6 mi east of Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. The glacier was studied and named by Wakefield Dort, USARP geologist with the University of Kansas Expedition (1965–66), who reported that it is composed throughout of interbedded ice and sand layers.

San Eladio, Cabo: see San Eladio Point 64°50'S, 63°07'W

San Eladio Point 64°50'S, 63°07'W

The NW point of Bryde Island (q.v.), Danco Coast, Graham Land. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, and named "Punta San Eladio" or "Cabo San Eladio" after a staff officer on the expedition ship *Chiriguano*. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cabo San Eladio, Punta Unwin.

San Fernando, Cerro: see San Fernando Hill 63°57'S, 58°17'W

San Fernando Hill 63°57'S, 58°17'W

A hill rising to c. 650 m northeast of Matkah Point on James Ross Island. Named "Cerro San Fernando" in 1979 following work in the area by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro San Fernando.

San José, Paso: see San José Pass 63°55'S, 57°54'W

San José Pass 63°55'S, 57°54'W

Pass trending NW-SE and rising to c. 200 m between Lachman Crags and Stickle Ridge on James Ross Island. On either side of this pass there are exposures of fossiliferous Cretaceous rocks. Following work in the area, named "Paso San José" after Saint Joseph by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition (announced 1979 by Argentina Ministerio de Defensa). Not: Paso San José.

San Lesmes, Estrecho: see Douglas Strait 59°27'S, 27°14'W

San Luis, Monte: see St. Louis, Mount 67°09'S, 67°30'W

San Martín, Tierra de: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W

San Martín Glacier 82°24'S, 42°14'W

A broad glacier flowing westward and bisecting the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for

the Argentine icebreaker *General San Martín*, which brought the first party to General Belgrano Station on the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1954–55 and made numerous relief and resupply voyages to the area.

San Pedro, Isla: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

San Rafael Nunatak: see Ferrara, Mount 82°15'S, 41°25'W

San Servando, Caleta: see Holluschickie Bay 63°59'S, 58°16'W

Santa Cruz Point 62°31'S, 59°33'W

Bluff forming the E end of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1949 and is probably for the *Santa Cruz*, an Argentine vessel that visited the South Shetland Islands in 1948. Not: Spencer Bluff.

Santa Eduvigis, Bahía: see Whisky Bay 63°53'S, 58°09'W

Santa Eduvigis, Caleta: see Whisky Bay 63°53'S, 58°09'W

Santa Fe Hill: see Spann, Mount 82°03'S, 41°21'W

Santa Marta, Bahía: see Duperré Bay 64°27'S, 62°41'W

Santa Marta, Caleta: see Saint Martha Cove 63°56'S, 57°50'W

Santa Micaela, Cerro: see Marin Bluff 69°25'S, 68°36'W

Santa Rock 57°02'S, 26°48'W

Rock, 35 m high, lying 1.5 mi NNW of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Santa Teresita, Macizo: see Dufek Massif 82°36'S, 52°30'W

Santa Teresita Range: see Dufek Massif 82°36'S, 52°30'W

San Telmo, Cadena: see Allardyce Range 54°25'S, 36°33'W

San Telmo Island 62°28'S, 60°49'W

Island forming the W side of Shirreff Cove on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the Spanish vessel *San Telmo*, which left Cadiz with the *Alexandro*, *Prueba* and *Primeroso-Mariana* on a voyage to Lima, Peru, in May 1819. Very severe weather was encountered in Drake Passage and the *San Telmo*, dismasted and rudderless, was taken in tow by the *Primeroso-Mariana* in about 61°S, 60°W, but hawser after hawser parted and she was ultimately left to her fate in about 62°S. Some of her spars and her anchor-stock were found by sealers on nearby Half Moon Beach in about 1821. Not: Telmo Island.

Santos Peak 64°25'S, 61°32'W

Peak lying S of Murray Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Alberto Santos-Dumont (1873–1932), Brazilian inventor resident in France, who designed and flew 14 small airships and accomplished the first official powered flight in Europe in 1906.

Sapper Hill 81°24'S, 160°38'E

An ice-covered hill 2 mi NE of Hermitage Peak, in the northern part of Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61), in association with nearby Mount Ubique, for the Royal Engineers.

Sappho Huk: see Sappho Point 54°14'S, 36°28'W

Sappho Point 54°14'S, 36°28'W

Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Cumberland East Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first sighted by the British expedition under Cook which explored the N coast of South Georgia in 1775. Named for HMS *Sappho*, British ship used in charting portions of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Punta Brau, Sappho Huk.

Sapp Rocks 82°30'S, 51°48'W

Two exposed rocks lying 2 mi N of Alley Spur along the N side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clifton E. Sapp, hospital corpsman with the South Pole winter party, 1965.

Sarandí, Islote: see Beagle Island 63°25'S, 54°40'W

Saratoga Table 83°20'S, 50°30'W

A high, flat, snow-covered plateau, 8 mi long and 6 mi wide, standing just S of Kent Gap and Lexington Table in southern Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental nonstop flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return. Named by the US-ACAN for the USS *Saratoga* of 1926, one of the first large aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy.

Saravia, Cerro: see Passes Peak 63°27'S, 57°03'W

Sarcophagus Point 57°04'S, 26°43'W

A point at the SE side of Sea Serpent Cove on the W coast of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The point, with a spine of lava cliffs, almost cuts off Medusa Pool from the sea. It was referred to as "The Sarcophagus" on a sketch-survey of Sea Serpent Cove made by a boat party from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930.

Sarg-Berg: see Coffin Top 54°30'S, 36°06'W

Sargent Glacier 85°23'S, 163°50'W

A steep-walled tributary glacier, flowing SE from the Herbert Range to enter Axel Heiberg Glacier just SE of Bell Peak. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen's polar party in 1911, the glacier was mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Howard H. Sargent III who made ionospheric studies at the South Pole Station in 1964.

Sargento Aldea, Isla: see Aldea Island 69°13'S, 68°30'W

Sarkofagen Mountain 72°10'S, 16°45'E

A somewhat isolated mountain about 11 mi S of Mount Yakovlev in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from air photos taken by NorAE, 1958–59, and named Sarkofagen (the sarcophagus).

Sarnoff Mountains 77°10'S, 145°00'W

A range of mountains, 25 mi long and 4 to 8 mi wide separating the west-flowing Boyd and Arthur Glaciers in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The west end of the range was discovered and roughly plotted from photos taken by ByrdAE (1928–30) on the flight of Dec. 5, 1929. The range was mapped in greater detail by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and USAS (1939–41), all expeditions led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for David Sarnoff, president of

RCA (Radio Corporation of America), who provided radio equipment for receiving and transmitting that was used in the field and at Little America by the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Sarratea, Cabo: see Exotic Point 62°13'S, 59°02'W

Sartorius Island: see Greenwich Island 62°31'S, 59°47'W

Sartorius Point 62°34'S, 59°39'W

Point lying nearly 2 mi E of Ephraim Bluff on the S coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Point Hardy was used for this feature by sealers in the area as early as 1820. This name, however, was later incorrectly applied to Fort Point lying to the east. In order to avoid further confusion and also duplication with Hardy Point in the South Sandwich Islands, the name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1961 and a new name substituted. Sartorius Point derives from Sartorius Island, the name used for Greenwich Island by James Weddell in 1820–23. Weddell served under Admiral Sir George R. Sartorius (1790–1885) on HMS *Avon* in 1813–14. Not: Point Hardy.

Sastrugi, Cape 74°37'S, 163°41'E

A sharply projecting point on the W side of Deep Freeze Range, standing 1.5 mi NW of Snowy Point and overlooking the N portion of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because of large and extensive sastrugi that impeded the travel of this party in approaching the point.

Såta Nunatak 69°46'S, 37°17'E

A nunatak 0.5 mi N of Kista Nunatak, standing at the E side of Fletta Bay along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Såta (the haystack).

Satellite, The 67°51'S, 61°07'E

Small rock peak rising to 1,100 m, protruding slightly above the ice sheet 3 mi SW of Pearce Peak and 8 mi E of Baillieu Peak. Discovered and named in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. The approximate position of this peak was verified in aerial photographs taken by the USN OpHjp on Feb. 26, 1947.

Satellite Snowfield 71°28'S, 69°45'W

A snowfield at the SE side of the Walton Mountains in south-central Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The name applied by UK-APC is for the satellites of the planets, a theme used in naming several features in this area.

Saturn Glacier 72°00'S, 68°35'W

Glacier in SE Alexander Island, 15 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing SE into the ice shelf of George VI Sound N of Corner Cliffs. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The glacier was surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for the planet Saturn.

Saunders, Cape 54°07'S, 36°38'W

Cape forming the W side of the entrance to Stromness Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook and named for his close friend Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Saunders, Mount 85°21'S, 165°26'E

A mountain, 2,895 m, forming a part of the W escarpment of the Dominion Range, 4.5 mi NNW of Mount Nimrod. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Edward Saunders, secretary to Shackleton, who assisted in preparing the narrative of the expedition. Not: Sanders Mount.

Saunders, Mount: see Saunders Mountain 76°53'S, 145°42'W

Saunders Bluff 72°45'S, 160°44'E

A small, isolated bluff standing 9 mi ESE of Miller Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jeffrey J. Saunders, biolab technician at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Saunders Coast 77°45'S, 150°00'W

That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Colbeck and Brennan Point. This coast was explored from the air on Dec. 5, 1929, by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and was first mapped from aerial photographs obtained on that flight by Capt. Harold E. Saunders, USN (Saunders Mountain, q.v.), for whom the coast is named. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65.

Saunders Hill 66°19'S, 110°32'E

A rounded, rocky hill which projects into the SE part of O'Brien Bay, just E of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after William Y. Saunders, biologist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Saunders Island 57°47'S, 26°27'W

An arc-shaped island 5.5 mi long, lying between Candlemas Islands and Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook, RN, who named it for Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty. Charted in greater detail by Bellingshausen in 1819 and in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Saunders Mountain 76°53'S, 145°42'W

A massive islandlike mountain rising to 975 m at the W end of Denfeld Mountains, Ford Ranges, on the Saunders Coast (q.v.), Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on an aerial flight of Dec. 5, 1929, and named by R. Admiral Byrd after Capt. Harold E. Saunders, USN (1890–1961), naval architect, cartographer and toponymist; chief cartographer of the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35, who compiled maps of this coast from aerial photographs obtained by the Byrd expeditions; Technical Director, David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, MD, 1940–46 (Director, 1946–47); Consultant to Bureau of Ships, USN, to 1961; member of US-SCAN, 1943–46; Chariman, US-ACAN, 1947–61. Not: Mount Saunders.

Saunders Point 60°42'S, 45°19'W

The southern extremity of the small island lying between Amphibolite Point and Tophet Bastion, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by DI personnel from the *Discovery II* in 1933. Named for A. Saunders who was aboard *Discovery II* and photographed the South Orkney Islands.

Saunders Rock 85°25'S, 127°02'W

A rock 3 mi NW of Feeley Peak, between Davisville and Quonset Glaciers on the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN

for John T. Saunders, electronics technician, Byrd Station winter party, 1960.

Saunders Valley 62°13'S, 58°58'W

Valley 0.9 mi in length and varying width, trending WNW-ESE in S Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The valley mouth opens to Hydrographers Cove. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 for Andrew D. Saunders, British geologist, University of Birmingham, working with the BAS party in this area, 1975.

Sauria Buttress 80°32'S, 20°24'W

A rock buttress rising to c. 1,300 m to the SE of Lundström Knoll in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Charles-Marc Sauria (b. 1812), French inventor of the first practical friction match in 1831.

Saussure Glacier 67°11'S, 67°00'W

Glacier flowing NE from Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in the area after Horace Bénédicte de Saussure (1740–99), Swiss naturalist and physicist, who in 1787 was the first to recognize that erratic boulders had been moved great distances by ice.

Savage Glacier 72°25'S, 96°05'W

Glacier at the E end of Thurston Island, lying S of Tierney Peninsula and flowing E to Seraph Bay. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS *Glacier* and *Burton Island* by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John Savage, USN, Dental Officer aboard the *Glacier* who assisted in establishing geodetic control points in the area. Not: Savage Inlet.

Savage Inlet: see Savage Glacier 72°25'S, 96°05'W

Savage Nunatak 86°27'S, 124°58'W

A nunatak located 7 mi SE of Hatcher Bluffs, along the E margin of upper Reedy Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Henry C. Savage, builder at Byrd Station in 1962.

Savin Nunatak 73°52'S, 68°02'W

An isolated nunatak 30 mi SW of Mount Vang, rising above the ice plateau at the base of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Samuel M. Savin, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Peak, 1,415 m, at the NE end of Sierra DuFief, a mountain range in the SW part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, in 1898, and scaled by members of the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Named by Charcot for Luigi di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi. Not: Luigi di Savoia Peak, Luigi Peak, Pic Luigi de Savoie, Pico Luis de Saboya.

Saw, Mount 68°11'S, 56°44'E

An isolated mountain about 17 mi SSE of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Saw, helicopter pilot with the 1965 ANARE (*Nella Dan*), led by Phillip Law.

Sawert Rocks 67°31'S, 62°50'E

Group of rocks 2.5 mi ENE of Azimuth Island in the NE part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958. Named by ANCA for A. Sawert, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1959.

Saw Rock 57°03'S, 26°47'W

Rock, 25 m high, lying 0.4 mi N of Crosscut Point, the N extremity of Vindication Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DJ personnel on the *Discovery II* and named by them, probably for association with Crosscut Point. Not: Roca Sierra.

Sawtooth: see Armadillo Hill 68°07'S, 66°22'W

Sawyer Island 65°26'S, 65°32'W

Island 2 mi long lying N of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Robert Sawyer, one of the central characters in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. Not: Isla Contramaestre Rivera.

Sawyer Nunatak 75°44'S, 161°50'E

A small but distinctive nunatak standing 3 mi SE of Mount Stephens in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph O. Sawyer, satellite geodesist with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1966.

Saxby Mountains 72°04'S, 167°08'E

A mountain group with peaks rising to 2,450 m in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, bounded by Jutland Glacier, Tucker Glacier, Pearl Harbor Glacier, and Midway Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1982 after Eric Saxby, field leader and coordinator of New Zealand projects during the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981–82.

Saxby Pass 71°36'S, 167°45'E

A snow-covered pass through Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, S of Lange Peak. The pass was used by a NZARP field party led by R.H. Findlay, 1981–82, in travel between Atkinson Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Named by NZ-APC after Eric Saxby.

Saxton Ridge 70°37'S, 66°52'E

A mountain ridge just S of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.A. Saxton, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Saxum Nunatak 63°10'S, 56°02'W

Isolated nunatak, 430 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Tholus on the N side of Joinville Island. It is dome-shaped when seen from the south, but has a conspicuous rock wall on its northern side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1954. The name is descriptive of the feature as seen from the north, "saxum" being Latin for wall.

Sayce Glacier 65°05'S, 62°59'W

Glacier flowing into Flandres Bay immediately N of Pelletan Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for B.J. Sayce (1839–95), English photographer who, with W.B. Bolton, invented the collodion emulsion process of dryplate photography, which displaced wet collodion in 1864.

Sayen Rocks 73°40'S, 94°37'W

Two small rock exposures, visible from northward, situated near the crest of the ice-covered heights between Miller Crag and Sutley Peak, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for L.D. Sayen, photographer of USN Squadron VX-6, who took part in photographing the Jones Mountains in January 1961.

Sayer Nunatak 62°28'S, 60°08'W

Nunatak rising to 210 m S of Williams Point, NE Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; later visited during BAS geological studies, 1975–76. Named by UK-APC after Capt. Sayer, Master of the brig *General Scott*, from Sag Harbor, New York, who carried out sealing operations in this area, 1821–22.

Sbrosovoye Lake 70°45'S, 11°35'E

A small lake 1 mi SW of Tyuleniy Point in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Sbrosovoye (fault lake).

Scaife Mountains 75°06'S, 65°08'W

A group of mountains rising W of Prehn Peninsula and between the Ketchum and Ueda Glaciers, at the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, who named these mountains for Alan M. Scaife of Pittsburgh, a contributor to the expedition.

Scallop Hill 78°12'S, 166°44'E

A volcanic dome rising to 225 m directly behind Cape Spirit on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) after a fossiliferous conglomerate on top of the hill which contains a Chlamid lamellibranch commonly called scallops.

Scallop Ridge 85°26'S, 139°00'W

An undulating ridge, 3 mi long, forming the SW portion of the Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN. The name is descriptive of the curving outline of the ridge.

Scanlan Peak 71°05'S, 65°23'E

The southernmost of a group of three peaks about 5 mi SE of Husky Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for A.M. Scanlan, cook at Davis Station in 1961.

Scarab Bluff 71°20'S, 68°16'W

A bluff N of Giza Peak overlooking Fossil Bluff hut on Alexander Island. A small plateau above the bluff contains a permanent melt pool which is a designated biological research site. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in keeping with other names in the vicinity after the sacred Scarab Beetle of the Egyptians.

Scarab Peak 73°21'S, 163°01'E

A prominent peak, 3,160 m, located 2 mi NE of Mount Frustum in the SE end of Tobin Mesa, the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for its resemblance to a scarab beetle.

Scar Bluffs 68°48'S, 153°32'E

Three black, rectangular, steep-sided rock outcrops 27 mi S of Cape Hudson, Mawson Peninsula. Photographed by USN Opera-

tion Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and ANARE, 1959. Named by ANCA after the Special Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Scarborough Castle 62°28'S, 60°48'W

A crag rising to c. 30 m near the NE Entrance point to Shirreff Cove, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Roughly charted and named by British sealer Robert Fildes in 1821. Not: Roca Castillo Scarborough.

Scar Hills 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Small ridge of hills, with numerous glacial striae, extending from the head of Hope Bay 1 mi NE along the SE shore, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named "Schrammenhügel" by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. An English translation of the name has been approved. Not: Schrammenhügel.

Scar Inlet 65°56'S, 61°52'W

An area of the Larsen Ice Shelf immediately NW of Jason Peninsula. It is bounded by Tashtego Point and Chapman Point. Discovered in 1902 by Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04, who gave the name "Scott Bay." That name has not survived in usage, perhaps due to the large number of features already named after Capt. Robert F. Scott. The present name was given by UK-APC (1963) after the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, in recognition of the role of this organization in furthering scientific research in the Antarctic. Not: Scott Bay.

Scarlatti Peak 71°16'S, 70°26'W

Conspicuous pyramidal peak, 750 m, 8 mi NW of Holst Peak and 12 mi E of Walton Mountains in the central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Alessandro Scarlatti (1660–1725), Italian composer.

Scarlet Hill 53°06'S, 73°40'E

Ice-free, rounded hill, 410 m, overlooking Skua Beach on the E side of Heard Island. This feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1874 chart by a British expedition under Nares in the *Challenger*. It was surveyed and named by the ANARE in 1948.

Scarlett Point 58°28'S, 26°20'W

Point forming the W side of Phyllis Bay at the S end of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for E.W.A. Scarlett, accountant on the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Scend Rocks 64°48'S, 64°15'W

Small group of rocks lying 1.5 mi SW of Rumbler Rock and 2.5 mi WNW of Outcast Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57, and named by the UK-APC in 1958. Scend is a nautical term describing the horizontal forward and backward flow of sea water breaking over a shallow obstruction, caused by the incoming ocean swell.

Schaefer, Mount 71°22'S, 166°23'E

Mountain (1,825 m) which marks the W extremity of Robinson Heights in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photography, 1960–63. Named by

US-ACAN for Paul W. Schaefer, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Schaefer Islands 73°40'S, 103°24'W

A small group of islands lying close to the NW end of Canisteo Peninsula and 2 mi SW of Lindsey Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for William A. Schaefer, geologist on the Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69.

Schanz Glacier 79°45'S, 83°40'W

A glacier 8 mi long in the Heritage Range, draining S between Soholt Peaks and Collier Hills to enter Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Thomas L. Schanz, supply officer with USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze, 1965.

Scharon Bluff 70°58'S, 167°24'E

A steep rock bluff (1,000 m) on the S side of Tapsell Foreland, Victoria Land. The bluff surmounts the N side of Barnett Glacier, 9 mi W of Cape Moore. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for LeRoy H. Scharon, U.S. Exchange Scientist (geophysics) at Molodezhnaya station, winter 1968.

Schaus Ice Rises 71°03'S, 72°40'W

A group of small ice rises in Wilkins Ice Shelf, aligned E-W just off the N side of Eroica Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Richard Schaus, USN, assigned to the Division of Polar Programs, NSF, as aviation projects officer, 1979–80.

Scheimpflug Nunatak 64°48'S, 62°36'W

Nunatak in the mouth of Deville Glacier on Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Theodor Scheimpflug (1865–1911), Austrian pioneer of aerophotogrammetry.

Schenck Peak 69°40'S, 72°18'W

A peak (c. 500 m) in the Desko Mountains (q.v.), located 2 mi SW of Morrill Peak in SE Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James N. Schenck, USCG, Executive Officer of USCGC *Staten Island* during USN OpDFrz, 1971.

Scherger, Mount 73°13'S, 62°55'E

A peak just W of Mount McCauley in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos and surveys, 1956–57, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for Air Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger, Chief of the Air Staff in Australia, 1957–61.

Scheuren Stream 77°24'S, 163°39'E

A meltwater stream 1 mi west of Gneiss Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and drains northward to the Bay of Sails. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in 1957–58 season. Named by Nichols for John J. Scheuren, Jr., chief of Metcalf and Eddy's field party.

Schevill, Mount 85°07'S, 167°12'W

A conspicuous mountain, 1,995 m, overlooking the head of Somero Glacier, about 5 mi SE of Mount Johnstone, in the Queen

Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William E. Schevill, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65.

Schicht, Mount 71°26'S, 13°08'E

A prominent mountain with several summits, rising 4 mi WSW of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The feature was discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named Schicht-Berge (stratum mountains) because of its appearance. Not: Sjiktbega.

Schimansky, Mount 70°50'S, 63°49'W

A ridge-like mountain 6 mi NW of Heintz Peak of the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John A. Schimansky, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft of Squadron VXE-6 on many aerial photographic and ice-sensing missions over the Antarctic continent during Operation Deep Freeze, 1970 and 1971.

Schimper Glacier 80°18'S, 25°05'W

A glacier in the E part of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, flowing NNE into Slessor Glacier. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in the area, named by the UK-APC after Karl Friedrich Schimper (1803–67), German botanist who in 1835 originated the theory of the Ice Age in Europe to account for the distribution of erratic boulders.

Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

A line of low coastal hills, 11 mi long, with numerous meltwater ponds, standing 40 mi N of the Humboldt Mountains along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Richardheinrich Schirmacher, pilot of the *Boreas*, one of the expedition seaplanes. Not: Schirmacheroasen, Schirmacher-Seenplatte, Vassfjellet.

Schirmacher Massif 71°37'S, 62°20'W

An island-like mountain massif in the E part of Palmer Land. The feature is surrounded by the flow of the Rankin and Cline Glaciers, 3 mi W of Rowley Massif. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Eberhard G. Schirmacher, topographic engineer, leader of the USGS topographic party on two expeditions to the Lassiter Coast, 1969–70 and 1970–71. He was USGS party leader to Pine Island Bay, 1974–75.

Schirmacheroasen: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schirmacher Ponds 70°45'S, 11°40'E

A group of meltwater ponds scattered among the Schirmacher Hills, lying 40 mi N of the Humboldt Mountains, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Richardheinrich Schirmacher, pilot of the *Boreas*, one of the expedition seaplanes. Not: Schirmacher-Seengruppe.

Schirmacher-Seengruppe: see Schirmacher Ponds 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schirmacher-Seenplatte: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schist Peak 77°19'S, 162°00'E

Peak, 1,650 m, surmounting the divide between the Willis and Packard Glaciers in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land.

Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for the rock type of which it is composed.

Schist Point 60°43'S, 45°14'W

Conspicuous point at the W side of Divide Peaks on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. The name, applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49, marks the eastern limit at sea level of the metamorphic rocks in this part of Coronation Island.

Schlatter Glacier 77°41'S, 161°27'E

Glacier descending from the Asgard Range toward Lake House in Pearse Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Roberto P. Schlatter, Chilean biologist who worked in the USARP bird-banding program relative to the Adélie penguin and the south polar skua, at Cape Crozier in the 1969–70 and 1970–71 seasons.

Schleiper Bay: see Schlieper Bay 54°02'S, 37°50'W

Schlieper Bay 54°02'S, 37°50'W

Bay 1 mi wide, entered between Romerof Head and Weddell Point along the S coast of South Georgia. Schlieper Bay was named between 1905–12 after the director of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Not: Schleiper Bay.

Schloredt Nunatak 75°03'S, 134°15'W

A nunatak 1 mi S of Bleclic Peaks, at the S extremity of the Perry Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry L. Schloredt, Chief Construction Electrician, USN, who served as Nuclear Power Plant Operator with the Naval Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo Station, 1966, 1967 and 1969.

Schlossbach, Cape 75°08'S, 63°06'W

Cape forming the E end of Prehn Peninsula, located between Gardner and Hansen Inlets on the E side of the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, who named it for Cdr. Isaac Schlossbach, USN (Ret.), second-in-command of the expedition and commander of the ship *Port of Beaumont, Texas*.

Schlossbach, Mount 78°03'S, 154°48'W

A peak just SE of Mount Nilsen in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE on a flight on Jan. 27, 1929, and named for Cdr. Isaac Schlossbach, USN, a member of the ByrdAE (1933–35) and member of the USAS party which occupied the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station during November–December 1940.

Schmehl Peak 69°34'S, 158°45'E

A rock peak (750 m) at the N end of the ridge overlooking the junction of the Walsh Glacier with the Tomilin Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Peter W. Schmehl, USNR, Navigator in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Schmid, Mount 77°58'S, 85°40'W

A mountain (2,430 m) on the S side of Embree Glacier, rising 5 mi E of Mount Goldthwait in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Ernest A. Schmid, USAF, who participated in the establishment of the IGY South Pole Station during the 1956–57 season.

Schmidt Glacier 53°03'S, 73°24'E

A glacier, 0.7 mi long, flowing W from Baudissin Glacier between Mount Drygalski and North West Cornice, on the W side of Heard Island. The feature was roughly charted in 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski. He named it for Dr. J. Schmidt of the Royal Prussian Ministry, who assisted in obtaining government support for the expedition.

Schmidt Glacier 79°15'S, 83°42'W

A glacier, 20 mi long, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The glacier originates near Hall Peak and drains N along the W side of Thompson Escarpment and Gross Hills to coalesce with the lower part of Splettstoesser Glacier, N of Mount Virginia. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1961–62, for Paul G. Schmidt, geologist with the party.

Schmidt Hills 83°14'S, 57°48'W

A group of rock hills, 15 mi long, lying N of Childs Glacier and W of Roderick Valley in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist to the Pensacola Mountains in 1962–63, 1963–64 and 1965–66.

Schmidt Nunataks 69°53'S, 158°56'E

A cluster of nunataks 11 mi SE of Governor Mountain in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James L. Schmidt, AE2, USN, Aviation Electrician's Mate of Squadron VX-6 and a member of the winter-over party at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Schmidt Peak 86°15'S, 144°50'W

A peak along the S side of California Plateau, marking the end of a narrow ridge 3 mi NE of Parker Bluff in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Dennis C. Schmidt, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1963, 1964 and 1967.

Schmidt Peninsula 63°19'S, 57°54'W

A small peninsula connected by a low isthmus to Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947–48 for Capt. Hugo Schmidt Prado, Chilean Army, the first commander of Base Bernardo O'Higgins established in 1948 on this peninsula.

Schmitter Peak 71°16'S, 66°21'E

A small mountain peak about 3 mi SW of Mount Woinarski in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for U. Schmitter, cook at Davis Station in 1964.

Schmitt Mesa 74°56'S, 64°05'W

A prominent, mainly ice-covered mesa, 15 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the southern rampart of Latady Mountains at the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Waldo L. Schmitt, marine biologist, Honorary Research Associate of the Smithsonian Institution. Schmitt was aboard *Fleurus* at Deception Island in 1927. He participated in the *Staten Island* cruise to Marguerite Bay and Weddell Sea in the 1962–63 season.

Schmutzler Nunatak 74°57'S, 72°10'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,500 m, located 1 mi NW of Neff Nunatak and 1.5 mi SSW of Gaylord Nunatak in the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965–68. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Robin A. Schmutzler, USGS cartographer, a member of the joint USGS-BAS geological party to Orville Coast, 1977–78.

Schneider Glacier 79°29'S, 84°17'W

A glacier in the Heritage Range, 15 mi long, draining N between the Dunbar and Inferno Ridges and coalescing with Balish Glacier before entering the Splettstoesser Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Arthur F. Schneider, Maintenance Officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1965, and Commanding Officer in 1968.

Schneider Hills 82°36'S, 42°45'W

A group of hills lying S of San Martin Glacier and forming the S half of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Otto Schneider, chief scientist of the Instituto Antártico Argentino in this period.

Schneider Peak 71°37'S, 62°41'W

A peak rising to c. 1,300 m near the head of Rankin Glacier, 6 mi WSW of Mount Geier, Schirmacher Massif, on the Black Coast of Palmer Land. The peak was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs, 1966–69, and was visited by a joint USGS-BAS geological party, 1986–87. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 after David L. Schneider, cartographer, USGS, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Australia's Casey Station, winter party 1974. While assigned to the Law Dome ice-drilling team during March 1974, Schneider assisted in the rescue of three Australian co-workers whose Nodwell snow traverse vehicle had fallen into a deep crevasse.

Schneider Rock 74°08'S, 115°05'W

A rock 3 mi N of Siglin Rocks, protruding through the ice on the W side of Martin Peninsula, Bakutis Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. First photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. R.P. Schneider, USN, maintenance coordinator at the Williams Field air strip, McMurdo Sound, during Deep Freeze 1966.

Schobert Nunatak 85°31'S, 162°14'W

A nunatak overlooking the terminus of Bowman Glacier, standing 4 mi E of Mount Dean, at the NE end of Quarles Range, Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Schobert, aviation electrician and maintenance shop supervisor with USN Squadron VX-6 for several Deep Freeze operations, 1964–67 period.

Schoeck Peak 79°53'S, 82°51'W

A peak, 1,810 m, standing directly at the head of Henderson Glacier in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Peter A. Schoeck, auroral scientist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Schofield Peak 72°36'S, 166°18'E

A peak 1 mi SE of Mount McCarthy, in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air

photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Edmund A. Schofield, biologist at Hallett Station, summer 1963–64, and McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Schokalsky, Détroit: see Schokalsky Bay 69°15'S, 69°55'W

Schokalsky Bay 69°15'S, 69°55'W

Bay, 9 mi wide at its entrance and indenting 6 mi between Mount Calais and Cape Brown along the E coast of Alexander Island. Hampton Glacier discharges tremendous amounts of ice into the head of Schokalsky Bay at a steep gradient causing the ice there to be extremely broken and irregular, and discourages use of this bay and glacier as an inland sledging route onto NE Alexander Island. First sighted from a distance in 1909 and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot who, thinking it to be a strait, gave the name "Détroit Schokalsky" after Yuliy M. Shokal'skiy, Russian geographer, meteorologist and oceanographer. Charcot followed the spelling Schokalsky used by the man himself when writing in Roman script. The coast in this vicinity was photographed from the air and this bay roughly charted in 1937 by the BGLE, but Charcot's "Détroit Schokalsky" was not identified. Surveys by FIDS in 1948 identified this bay as the feature originally named by Charcot. Not: Détroit Schokalsky, Détroit Shokalski.

Scholander Island 66°22'S, 66°58'W

An island 1.5 mi E of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Per F. Scholander, American physiologist who has investigated many aspects of polar physiology.

Schollaert Channel 64°30'S, 62°50'W

Channel between Anvers Island on the SW and Brabant Island on the NE, connecting Dallmann Bay and Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it for François Schollaert (1851–1917), Belgian statesman.

Schoofs Nunatak 73°18'S, 64°04'W

An isolated nunatak 20 mi WNW of Mount Barkow, rising above the featureless ice plateau westward of the heads of Meinardus and Haines Glaciers, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald J. Schoofs, radioscience researcher at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Schopf, Mount 84°48'S, 113°25'W

An elongated, mesa-like, mainly ice-covered mountain (2,990 m), located just E of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Schopf, geologist, Coal and Geology Laboratory, USGS, Columbus, Ohio, who greatly assisted the field geologist by analyzing coal and related rock specimens from this mountain. Schopf was a member of the Horlick Mountains Party in the 1961–62 season.

Schott Inlet 72°10'S, 60°52'W

Small ice-filled inlet indenting the E side of Merz Peninsula close S of Cape Darlington, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE under Ronne and the FIDS. Named by the FIDS for Gerhard Schott, internationally known German oceanographer.

Schrader Glacier 54°07'S, 37°39'W

Small glacier which flows to the head of Wilson Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, and named for Dr. K. Schrader, leader of the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at Royal Bay in 1882–83. Not: Glaciär Shrader.

Schrammenhügel: see Scar Hills 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Schroeder Hill 85°23'S, 175°12'W

A rock prominence, 2,680 m, standing 3.5 mi SE of Ellis Bluff in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Henry B. Schroeder, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1964, who was field assistant at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Schroeder Peak 82°15'S, 158°37'E

Peak, 2,230 m, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Kopere in the Cobham Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Schroeder, USARP glaciologist at Little America V, 1959–60.

Schroeder Spur 71°38'S, 160°30'E

A large mountain spur lying S of Edwards Glacier and the parallel Thompson Spur, at the S end of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lauren A. Schroeder, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Schubert Inlet 70°52'S, 70°55'W

Ice-filled inlet, 14 mi long and 5 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Alexander Island between the Colbert and Walton Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Franz Schubert (1797–1828), Austrian composer.

Schule Island 65°46'S, 65°33'W

Small island lying 4 mi E of Laktionov Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John J. Schule, Jr., American oceanographer who organized the sea ice service of the U.S. Hydrographic Office in 1950.

Schulte Hills 73°35'S, 163°50'E

A small group of low hills lying 5 mi SSW of Stewart Heights in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for Frank Schulte, geologist with this party.

Schulthess Buttress 84°47'S, 115°00'W

A broad ice-capped bluff between Ricker and Higgins Canyons on the N side of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range. The feature has steep ice and rock cliffs and is prominent when viewed from northward. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party. Named by US-ACAN for Emil Schulthess, Swiss photographer who accompanied the party during part of the traverse. He subsequently published an excellent photographic portrait of the continent in his book *Antarctica*, 1960.

Schultz Glacier 77°19'S, 162°20'E

A glacier flowing E between Pond Peak and Purgatory Peak to join Victoria Lower Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Robert L. Schultz, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1975.

Schulze Cove: see Bolsón Cove 65°09'S, 63°05'W

Schulz Point 66°17'S, 110°29'E

The western point of Shirley Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Construction Mechanic Richard L. Schulz, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Schumacher, Mount 71°55'S, 2°58'W

Mountain, 1,230 m, standing 6 mi SW of Nils Jørgen Peaks on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Jørgen Schumacher, senior meteorologist with the NBSAE.

Schumann, Mount 71°38'S, 73°42'W

Mountain rising to c. 600 m SW of the head of Brahms Inlet on Beethoven Peninsula in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Robert Schumann (1810–56), German composer.

Schumann Nunatak 72°35'S, 163°18'E

A nunatak 2 mi S of Salvador Nunatak, at the SW end of Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward A. Schumann, cosmic ray researcher at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Schüssel Cirque 71°34'S, 11°33'E

A large west-facing cirque containing Schüssel Moraine, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who referred to it as "In der Schüssel" (in the bowl) and "Grosse Brei-Schüssel" (great mash bowl). The US-ACAN has recommended a shorter form of the original names and has added the appropriate generic term. Not: Grautfatet, Grosse Brei-Schüssel, In der Schüssel.

Schüssel Moraine 71°34'S, 11°32'E

A large morainal deposit occupying Schüssel Cirque in the north-central Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted by the GerAE, 1938–39, who named the cirque. The moraine was named in association with Schüssel Cirque by the Soviet expedition which obtained air photos of the feature in 1961. Not: Morena Shyussel'.

Schutz, Mount 69°46'S, 159°16'E

A mountain (1,260 m) rising at the E side of the head of Noll Glacier in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Albert C. Schutz, Jr., USN, Aircraft Commander in LC-117D and Co-pilot in LC-130F aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Schwartz Peak 74°10'S, 76°15'W

A rock peak 15 mi ESE of FitzGerald Bluffs in Ellsworth Land. The peak is one in a chain of small summits lying southeastward of the bluffs and is the dominant feature near the center of the group. It was discovered and photographed on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bruce L. Schwartz, USGS Topographic Engineer in Antarctica, 1967–68.

Schwartz Range 67°08'S, 55°38'E

Range of mountains trending in a NE-SW direction, standing 17 mi SW of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in November 1954 by R. Dovers and Georges Schwartz during an ANARE sledging journey to Edward VIII Bay. Named by ANCA for Schwartz, who was French Observer with ANARE at Mawson Station in 1954.

Schwarze Hörner: see Svarthorna Peaks 71°35'S, 12°37'E

Schwarze Insel: see Black Island 78°12'S, 166°25'E

Schweitzer Glacier 77°50'S, 34°40'W

A glacier which drains west along the north side of Littlewood Nunataks into Vahsel Bay. The Lerchenfeld Glacier, trending west-northwestward, coalesces with the lower portion of this glacier. Discovered by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. He named it for Major Schweitzer, first president of the German Antarctic Expedition Society.

Schwob Peak 75°53'S, 128°39'W

A peak (2,715 m) 1.5 mi S of Mount Petras in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. William S. Schwob, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Southwind* during Operation Deep Freeze 1972.

Schytt Glacier 71°35'S, 3°40'W

A broad glacier about 60 mi long, flowing northward between Giaefer and Ahlmann Ridges in Queen Maud Land to the Jelbart Ice Shelf. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Stig V. Schytt, second in command and glaciologist of NBSAE.

Scoble Glacier 67°23'S, 60°27'E

Glacier 4 mi W of Campbell Head in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breoddane (the glacier points). Renamed by ANCA for Charles H. Scoble, diesel engineer at Macquarie Island station, who drowned in July 1948. Not: Breoddane.

Scoresby, Cape 66°34'S, 162°45'E

A high bluff marking the N end of Borradaile Island in the Balleny Islands. Charted by personnel on the RRS *Discovery II* who made running surveys of the northern portion of the Balleny Islands, 1936–38. Named after the *William Scoresby*, a companion research ship of *Discovery II* in carrying out oceanographic work in Antarctic waters at that time.

Scoresby Bay: see William Scoresby Bay 67°24'S, 59°34'E

Scoresby Point 54°50'S, 36°00'W

Point forming the S side of the entrance to Williams Cove, Larsen Harbor, at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Scorpio Peaks 70°31'S, 67°26'W

A conspicuous massif with two high conical peaks dominating its western end and with a ridge of lower peaks extending eastward. The feature separates Meiklejohn Glacier and Millett Glacier on the west edge of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Scorpio.

Scotia Bay 60°46'S, 44°40'W

Bay 2.5 mi wide, lying immediately E of Mossman Peninsula on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. He named it for the expedition ship *Scotia*.

Scotia Sea 57°30'S, 40°00'W

A sea bounded by Shag Rocks, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands and the South Shetland Islands; it merges at about 55°W with Drake Passage. Named in about 1932 after the *Scotia*, the expedition ship used in these waters by the ScotNAE (1902–04) under William S. Bruce. Not: Südantillen See.

Scott, Cape 71°07'S, 168°05'E

A cape at the W side of the terminus of Dennistoun Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Ross, 1841, who named it for Peter A. Scott, Mate on the *Terror*.

Scott, Ensenada: see Barber Cove 54°00'S, 37°39'W

Scott, Massif: see Scott, Mount 65°09'S, 64°03'W

Scott, Mount 65°09'S, 64°03'W

Horseshoe-shaped massif, 880 m, open to the SW with its convex side fronting on Girard Bay and its NW side on Lemaire Channel, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Mapped by Dr. Jean B. Charcot, leader of the FrAE, 1908–10, and named for Capt. Robert F. Scott, leader of the BrNAE, 1901–04. Not: Massif Scott.

Scott Bay: see Scar Inlet 65°56'S, 61°52'W

Scott Bay: see Barber Cove 54°00'S, 37°39'W

Scott Coast 76°30'S, 162°30'E

That portion of the coast of Victoria Land between Cape Washington and Minna Bluff. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, RN, leader of the BrNAE (1901–04) and the BrAE (1910–13), who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole. Much of the early exploration of this coastline was accomplished by Scott and his colleagues, and many of the names in the region were bestowed by him.

Scott Cone 66°55'S, 163°15'E

A conical hill about 2 mi NNE of Cape McNab on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Located adjacent to Eliza Cone, the two features appear to have been named after John Balleny's schooner, the *Eliza Scott*, in which he discovered the Balleny Islands in Feb. 1839.

Scott Glacier 66°30'S, 100°20'E

Glacier, 7 mi wide and over 20 mi long, flowing NNW to the coast between Cape Hoadley and Grace Rocks. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Mawson and named for Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN.

Scott Glacier 85°45'S, 153°00'W

A major glacier, 120 mi long, originating on the polar plateau in the vicinity of D'Angelo Bluff and Mount Howe, and descending between Nilsen Plateau and the mountains of the Watson Escarpment to enter Ross Ice Shelf just W of Tapley Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party

under Laurence Gould. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN, leader of the BrNAE, 1901–04, and BrAE, 1910–13, who lost his life in March 1912 on the return journey from the South Pole, which he had reached on Jan. 18, 1912. Not: Robert Scott Glacier, Thorne Glacier.

Scott Icefalls 85°32'S, 170°15'E

Extensive icefalls near the head of Mill Glacier, between Otway Massif and the S part of Dominion Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Capt. Robert F. Scott.

Scott Island 67°24'S, 179°55'W

An island, 0.25 mi long and half as wide, lying 315 mi northeastward of Cape Adare, the northeastern extremity of Victoria Land. Discovered in December 1902 by Lt. William Colbeck, RNR, commander of the *Morning*, relief ship for Capt. Robert F. Scott's expedition. Named by Colbeck for Captain Scott.

Scott Keltie, Cape: see Keltie Head 63°47'S, 57°41'W

Scott Keltie Glacier 71°32'S, 169°49'E

A very small glacier discharging into Robertson Bay between Penelope Point and Egeberg Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. He named it for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Scott Mount: see Robert Scott, Mount 83°49'S, 172°48'E

Scott Mountains 67°30'S, 50°30'E

A large number of isolated peaks lying S of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. He named the feature Scott Range after Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN. The term mountains is considered more appropriate because of the isolation of its individual features. Not: Scott Range.

Scott Nunataks 77°14'S, 154°12'W

Conspicuous twin elevations which form the N end of the Alexandra Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered in 1902 by the BrNAE under Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN. Named after Scott by Lt. K. Prestrud, leader of the Eastern Sledge Party of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition who ascended the features while exploring Edward VII Peninsula in 1911.

Scott Peninsula 74°22'S, 117°58'W

An ice-covered peninsula, 17 mi long, extending from the coast of Marie Byrd Land into the Getz Ice Shelf toward the W end of Wright Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Thomas Scott, USA, who assisted with the early establishment of USN OpDFrz finances and liaison during the IGY.

Scott Range: see Scott Mountains 67°30'S, 50°30'E

Scott Uplands 72°42'S, 66°05'W

A group of rounded hills rising to c. 1,500 m S of Seward Mountains in SW Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974–75. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Roger J. Scott, BAS surveyor, Stonington Island, 1973–75, who was in charge of the survey party in this area.

Scree Cove 67°34'S, 67°08'W

A cove on the SW side of Blaiklock Island in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59, and named for the very prominent scree or talus slopes along the southern shore of the cove. Not: Caleta Guijarro.

Scree Gap 54°01'S, 37°48'W

Gap between Schlieper Bay and Church Bay, near the W end of South Georgia. The name is descriptive and was given by the UK-APC following surveys by the SGS in the period 1951–57.

Screen Islands 65°01'S, 63°43'W

Group of islands extending NW from Aguda Point for 1.5 mi across the entrance to Hidden Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because they form a screen across the entrance to Hidden Bay. Not: Islotes Menier.

Scree Peak 63°38'S, 57°27'W

Conspicuous, flat-topped peak with talus-covered slopes, 560 m, standing at the NE end of Eagle Island in Prince Gustav Channel, off the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the FIDS and so named following their 1945 survey. The name is descriptive of the slopes of the peak. Not: Cerro San Agustín.

Scripps Heights 69°08'S, 63°40'W

Rugged heights which are largely ice covered, surmounting the peninsula between Casey and Lurabee Glaciers on the E coast of Palmer Land. Deeply scarred by glaciers, the heights terminate on the E in Cape Walcott. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in his pioneer flight on Dec. 20, 1928. Thinking the feature to be a large island lying between two great transverse channels which completely severed Antarctic Peninsula, he named it Scripps Island for William Scripps of Detroit, MI. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the findings of the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this to be a peninsula. In published reports, members of the BGLE have concurred in this interpretation which was also borne out by the results of subsequent flights and a sledge trip from East Base by members of the USAS in 1940. Not: Scripps Island, Scripps Peninsula, Scripps Ridge.

Scripps Island: see Scripps Heights 69°08'S, 63°40'W

Scripps Peninsula: see Scripps Heights 69°08'S, 63°40'W

Scripps Ridge: see Scripps Heights 69°08'S, 63°40'W

Scrivener Glacier 76°57'S, 161°37'E

Small tributary glacier flowing SE to the N side of Mackay Glacier, immediately W of Mount Allan Thomson in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Scrymgeour, Cape 63°35'S, 56°26'W

High, conspicuous cliffs of red-colored volcanic rock, forming the E end of Andersson Island in Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. The cape was named by Thomas Robertson, captain of the *Active* of Dundee, Scotland, in 1893. It was re-identified and charted by the FIDS in 1947.

Scudder Mountain 86°07'S, 149°36'W

Mountain, 2,280 m, between Organ Pipe Peaks and Mount McKercher on the E side of Scott Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The name appears in Paul Siple's 1938 botany report

on the ByrdAE, 1933–35, based on exploration of this vicinity by the expedition's geological party led by Quin Blackburn.

Scudder Peak 75°53'S, 115°12'W

Small rock peak just SW of Spitz Ridge on the S side of Toney Mountain, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Brent E. Scudder, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1966.

Scudding Glacier 76°54'S, 160°45'E

An abrupt glacier, 3 mi long, descending into the end of Alatna Valley from the S side of Mount Gunn in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. This high elevation glacier is adjacent to the névé of Cambridge Glacier and snow laden katabatic winds make their first descent into Alatna Valley over the glacier. Even on days of relatively light winds, snow clouds derived from the high névé may be seen swirling and scudding down this glacier. So named by the 1989–90 NZARP field party to the area.

Scud Rock 63°23'S, 55°01'W

Isolated rock lying 4 mi S of Moody Point, the E extremity of Joinville Island. Roughly surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. So named by the UK-APC because scud (low, fast moving cloud) is characteristic of this area.

Scullin Monolith 67°47'S, 66°42'E

Crescent-shaped rock fronting the sea 4 mi W of Torlyn Mountain in Mac. Robertson Land. Early in January 1930 the BANZARE under Mawson made an aerial flight from the ship *Discovery* and reported a mountainous shoreline in this area. Mawson landed on the rock on Feb. 13, 1931 and named it for James Henry Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, 1929–31. The rock was charted in January-February 1931 from Norwegian whale catchers exploring along this coast, and named "Mount Klarius Mikkelsen" for Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, master of the whale catcher *Torlyn*. Mikkelsen Peak is hereby retained as the name of the highest peak of this feature.

Scully Terrace 84°53'S, 169°06'E

A bold, flat-topped terrace which is triangular in plan and borders the NW part of Supporters Range between Ranfurly Point and Mount Kinsey, on the E side of upper Beardmore Glacier. Named in 1986 by US-ACAN after R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, U.S. Department of State, with responsibility for policy and negotiations relative to Antarctic resources, conservation, and the inspection of foreign stations under the Antarctic Treaty.

Sculpture Mountain 72°51'S, 162°05'E

A large dissected mountain between the Monument Nunataks and Sheehan Mesa. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, due to the cusped embayment which has been sculptured into the feature. Not: Sculpture Tableland.

Sculpture Tableland: see Sculpture Mountain 72°51'S, 162°05'E

Scuppers Icefalls 76°48'S, 161°36'E

A prominent line of icefalls, 5 mi long and nearly 400 m high, between Mount Razorback and Mount Nespelen in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The icefalls are the main outflow draining from Flight Deck Névé into Benson Glacier. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range, this descriptive name is derived

from the drainage of the feature, suggestive of stormwater on a ship's deck draining through scuppers along the rail. Named by a NZARP field party, 1989–90.

Scylla Glacier 70°20'S, 67°00'E

A large glacier draining eastward between the Athos and Porthos Ranges of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in December 1956 by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. It was named after Homer's Scylla because of the difficulty in traversing the region due to the glacier.

Scythian Nunatak 76°44'S, 159°47'E

An isolated ridge about 1 mi SE of Trudge Valley in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). They found the feature to be continually shrouded in drifting snow and named it after the land of the scythians which, according to the Romans, had this peculiarity in common.

Seabee Heights 85°13'S, 171°15'W

Rugged snow-covered heights rising to 3,400 m in the Queen Maud Mountains. The heights are about 15 mi long and 5 mi wide and are bounded by the flow of the DeGanahl, LaVergne and Liv Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for the USN Construction Battalions (Seabees) which have played a significant role in the building of U.S. Antarctic stations.

Seabee Hook 72°19'S, 170°13'E

Low, recurved spit composed of coarse volcanic ash which projects about 0.5 mi W from the high rocky ridge forming Cape Hallett, along the coast of Victoria Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the icebreaker USS *Edisto*. Named by the US-ACAN for the Seabee unit aboard the *Edisto* which investigated and surveyed this area for possible use as a base site for International Geophysical Year operations. Seabee is a phonetic spelling for "construction battalion" and now refers to individual or collective members of naval construction engineer units.

Seacatch Nunataks 63°58'S, 58°04'W

A group of nunataks rising to c. 500 m between Carro Pass and Massey Heights in James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work here, 1981–83. Named after Seacatch, the father seal in Kipling's *The White Seal*, in association with similar names in this area.

Seafarer Glacier 72°54'S, 166°34'E

A tributary glacier draining southward from Webb Névé, between the Lawrence Peaks and Malta Plateau, to enter Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Mariner Glacier party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, in association with the name Mariner.

Seagull Rock 54°11'S, 36°42'W

Rock awash, lying W of Kanin Point in Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Seal Bay 71°45'S, 12°45'W

A bay which indents the northeastern end of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf just southward of Cape Norvegia, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered in 1930 by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and so named by him because of the abundance of seals in the bay. Not: Selbukta.

Seal Cove 54°03'S, 36°08'W

A cove on the S side of Lighthouse Bay in Cook Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by DI, 1929–30.

Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W

Bay 1 mi wide between Bellingshausen and Luck Points in the SE part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who gave this name because he observed sea leopards there. Not: Bay of Bull, Fiordo Leopardo Marino, Seeleoparden Fjord.

Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S, 58°24'W

A shoal with a least depth of 18 m, located near the center of Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the *Discovery* and named after the leopard seal *Hydrurga leptonyx*. Not: Bajofondo Leopardo, Bajo Leopardo, Manchón Leopardo Marino.

Sealer Cove: see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Sealer Hill 62°40'S, 61°06'W

Hill rising to 70 m near the W end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, from the presence of at least three crude stone huts, presumably built by sealers, below the hill.

Sealers Passage 61°02'S, 55°23'W

A marine channel between Elephant Island and Seal Islands, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971, the passage is a short cut around the N coast of Elephant Island used by sealers in the 1820's. Not: Pasaje Foqueros.

Seal Glacier 79°53'S, 81°50'W

A small glacier draining E, located just N of Parrish Peak in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for radioman G.L. Seal, USN, who up to OpDFrz 1966 had contributed to efficient communications during four austral summer seasons.

Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying from 3 to 6 mi NW of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The group takes its name from the largest island, which Capt. William Smith named Seal Island in 1820 because of the number of seals caught there. Not: Farallones Focas, Iles des Phoques, Islas Foca, Islotes Foca, Seal Rocks.

Seal Islands: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Chain of nunataks trending WNW from Robertson Island and protruding above Larsen Ice Shelf, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named Seal Islands in December 1893 by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen, who also named several individual features in the group. They were surveyed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who determined them to be nunataks, and by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Nunataks Foca, Robben Nunataks, Seal Islands, Sel Öene.

Seal Point 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Point which extends N from the SE shore of Hope Bay between Eagle Cove and Hut Cove, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE,

Seal Point

1901–04, and so named because the party relieved their shortage of food and fuel by killing a seal on this point. Not: Punta Foca, Robbenspitze.

Seal Point 71°22'S, 170°14'E

A steep rock point 3.5 mi S of Ridley Beach on the W side of Adare Peninsula, northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Seal Rocks 66°15'S, 162°16'E

Rocks (15 m high) on which the sea breaks, extending 3 mi NNW of Cape Ellsworth, the N extremity of Young Island, in the Balleny Islands.

Seal Rocks: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Seaplane Point 64°03'S, 60°46'W

A point at the S side of Curtiss Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC in association with Curtiss Bay; Glenn Curtiss, after whom the bay is named, pioneered seaplanes from 1911 onward.

Seaquist Peak 79°45'S, 81°20'W

A peak, 800 m, surmounting the NW end of the Meyer Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Larry R. Seaquist, USARP meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, 1961.

Searle, Mount 67°49'S, 67°15'W

Peak between Sally and Gaul Coves on Horseshoe Island. Named for Derek J.H. Searle of FIDS, surveyor at Horseshoe Island in 1955 and 1956, who surveyed this feature.

Sea Serpent Cove 57°02'S, 26°42'W

Small cove 1 mi SE of Vulcan Point on the W side of Candlemas Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Ensenada de la Serpiente.

Seaton, Mount 70°36'S, 67°27'E

A prominent domed peak, one of the Amery Peaks, situated about 3 mi S of Sandilands Nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in January 1957, and named for Pilot Officer John Seaton, RAAF pilot with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1956.

Seaton Glacier 66°43'S, 56°26'W

Glacier 17 mi long, flowing SE into Edward VIII Ice Shelf at the NW part of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped, 1954–58, by ANARE and named by ANCA in 1958 for Flight Lt. John Seaton, RAAF, pilot with ANARE at Mawson in 1956.

Seaver, Canal: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

Seavers Nunataks 73°10'S, 61°58'E

Two nunataks 16 mi W of Mount Scherger, near the head of Fisher Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos and surveys, 1958 and 1960–61. Named by ANCA for J.A. Seavers, assistant cook at Mawson Station, a member of the ANARE field party in this area in 1961.

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Seavers Ridge 67°03'S, 52°51'E

Rock ridge 14 mi ESE of Mount Renouard in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for J.A. Seavers, assistant cook at Mawson Station in 1961.

Seaward Rock 54°00'S, 37°19'W

Rock close NE of Mollyhawk Island, being the northern and most seaward rock in a group of islands which occupies the central part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Probably named by DI personnel who surveyed the Bay of Isles in 1929–30.

Seay Nunatak 84°03'S, 54°38'W

A nunatak standing 3 mi S of Hill Nunatak at the SE extremity of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for William K. Seay, utilities man at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Seay Peak 79°05'S, 157°30'E

Pointed ice-free peak, 1,805 m, the northeasternmost summit in the Finger Ridges, Cook Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Benny F. Seay, a member of the U.S. Army aviation support unit for Topo North and Topo South (1961–62) which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Sechrist Peak 75°23'S, 111°02'W

A peak (1,350 m) on the SW spur of the Mount Murphy massif in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Frank S. Sechrist, U.S. Exchange Scientist at the Soviet Molodezhnaya station in 1975.

Secluded Rocks 67°32'S, 59°20'E

Low, prominently banded rock outcrops between Mulebreen and Cosgrove Glacier, standing 6 mi SSW of Kemp Peak, Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66, and so named because the rocks are situated in a hollow.

Second Crater 77°49'S, 166°40'E

A crater on Arrival Heights, situated 0.6 mi NE of First Crater on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named by F. Debenham in 1912 on his local survey of Hut Point Peninsula during the BrAE, 1910–13.

Second Facet 77°11'S, 162°18'E

A steep ice-free bluff standing just W of First Facet, the two features together forming the N wall of Debenham Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and descriptively named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Second Milestone 54°06'S, 36°44'W

Rock marked by breakers, 1.7 mi ENE of Robertson Point, off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel during the period 1927–30. Not: Rompiente Segundo Mojón, Segundo Mojón.

Secret Lake 71°50'S, 68°21'W

A meltwater lake 2 mi W of Ares Cliff, in eastern Alexander Island. The lake is situated in a NW-facing cirque and is fed from an area of stagnant ice. It lies 100 m above the E edge of Mars Glacier and is visible only from the cirque or from the air. Mapped

by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The name by UK-APC refers to the secluded location of the lake.

Section Peak 73°14'S, 161°55'E

A small, but prominent sandstone knob at the N end of the Lichen Hills, Victoria Land. It provided for the geologist one of the few sections seen in sedimentary beds. Mapped and named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Security Bay 64°51'S, 63°37'W

Bay lying between Homeward and Gauthier Points on the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the bay gives adequate shelter to small craft against both the SW gales which create a heavy sea in the southern entrance to Neumayer Channel and the strong northeasterly winds which funnel down the channel; it was used for this purpose several times by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. Not: Bahía Sin Nombre.

Seddon, Mount 73°06'S, 65°00'E

A mountain with two peaks separated by an ice-filled saddle, standing 20 mi W of Mount Stinear on the N side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for Norman R. Seddon, Managing Director of B.P. Australia Ltd. since 1957, in recognition of the assistance given to ANARE by the company.

Sedgwick Glacier 69°51'S, 69°22'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E from the foot of Mount Stephenson into George VI Sound immediately N of Mount King. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Adam Sedgwick, English geologist and professor of geology at Cambridge University, 1818–73.

Sedov, Cape 69°22'S, 14°05'E

The ice cape which forms the NW extremity of Lazarve Ice Shelf along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and mapped by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named for Russian polar explorer G.Ya. Sedov. Not: Mys Sedova.

Sedova, Mys: see Sedov, Cape 69°22'S, 14°05'E

Seebeck, Mount 85°44'S, 150°46'W

A mountain standing directly at the head of Roe Glacier in the Tapley Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Seebeck, station engineer at McMurdo Station, winter party, 1962.

Seedsman, Mount 70°09'S, 65°26'E

A mountain about 8 mi E of Mount Dovers in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for D.L. Seedsman, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1964.

Seekopf, Mount 71°17'S, 13°42'E

A peak (1,300 m) surmounting the E side of Lake Ober-See in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given

the descriptive name Seekopf (lake peak) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Sjöhausen.

Seeleoparden Fjord: see Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W

Seelig, Mount 82°28'S, 103°54'W

The largest and highest mountain in the Whitmore Mountains, rising to 3,020 m at the NE end of the group. Surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959 by William H. Chapman of USGS, a member of the Horlick Mountains Traverse, 1958–59. Named by Chapman after Walter R. Seelig, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1960–86, who developed the USGS-NSF plan for topographic mapping of Antarctica; NSF Representative in Christchurch, N.Z., during eleven USARP austral seasons between 1971 and 1986, including seventeen trips to Antarctica and adjacent seas; member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1973–86; Chairman, 1976–86.

See Nunatak 68°19'S, 59°09'E

The northernmost of the group of peaks forming the eastern part of the Hansen Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for R. See, chief helicopter mechanic with the 1965 ANARE (*Nella Dan*), led by Phillip Law.

Sefton Glacier 80°45'S, 156°52'E

Glacier about 10 mi long, flowing into the S side of Byrd Glacier just W of Rundle Peaks. Named by the US-ACAN for Ronald Sefton, ionospheric physicist, a member of the Byrd Station winter parties of 1962 and 1964.

Segel-Fels: see Sail Rock 52°54'S, 73°34'E

Segers, Mount 78°25'S, 85°21'W

A peak (2,460 m) on the ridge at the E side of the head of Crosswell Glacier, 7 mi E of Mount Tyree, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN for Chester W. Segers, a Navy cook and a member of the first wintering party at the South Pole Station during the IGY in 1957.

Segman, Isla: see Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W

Segunda, Punta: see Inott Point 62°31'S, 60°00'W

Segundo Mojón, Rompiente: see Second Milestone 54°06'S, 36°44'W

Segundo Mojón: see Second Milestone 54°06'S, 36°44'W

Seilkopffjella: see Seilkopf Peaks 72°41'S, 4°00'W

Seilkopf Peaks 72°41'S, 4°00'W

A group of mainly ice-free peaks and ridges between Portalen Pass and Nâlegga Ridge in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed by the GerAE (1938–39) and named for Heinrich Seilkopf, head of the marine aerology section of the Deutsche Seewarte (German Hydrographic Office) in Hamburg. Although rudely mapped by GerAE, the Seilkopf Peaks are clearly shown and identified in air photos published by the expedition. The peaks were mapped in detail by the NBSAE (1949–52). Not: Seilkopffjella.

Seitz, Mount 71°43'S, 166°05'E

One in the series of peaks (2,130 m) that rise between Mirabito Range and Homerun Range in northern Victoria Land. This peak

is 4 mi SE of Mount Armagost and 9 mi NW of Boss Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas E. Seitz, Chief Construction Mechanic, USN, of the McMurdo Station party, 1967.

Selborne, Cape 80°23'S, 160°45'E

A high snow-covered cape at the S side of Barne Inlet, the terminus of Byrd Glacier at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for William Waldegrave Palmer Selborne, Second Earl of Selborne, who entered the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1900. Not: Cape Selbourne, Cape Selhorn.

Selbourne, Cape: see Selborne, Cape 80°23'S, 160°45'E

Selbukta: see Seal Bay 71°45'S, 12°45'W

Selby, Mount 80°12'S, 156°23'E

A mountain rising over 2,200 m between Mount Henderson and Mount Olympus in Britannia Range. Named by the NZ-APC for M.J. Selby, Professor of Earth Sciences, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand. Selby was a member of field parties in Antarctica, 1969–70, 1971–72, and 1978–79, the last doing geological work in Britannia Range.

Selene Nunatak 71°08'S, 68°48'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,200 m west of Lunar Crag, Planet Heights, in eastern Alexander Island. Named in association with Lunar Crag by the UK-APC in 1988 after Selene, the Greek goddess of the Moon.

Selhorn, Cape: see Selborne, Cape 80°23'S, 160°45'E

Seligman Inlet 67°50'S, 65°30'W

Broad inlet which recedes inland for 6 mi between Choyce Point and Cape Freeman on the E coast of Graham Land. The inlet was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. It was charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Gerald Seligman, founder and president of the British Glaciological Society.

Seller Glacier 69°19'S, 66°24'W

A well-defined glacier, 20 mi long and 4 mi wide flowing westward into Forster Ice Piedmont, western Antarctic Peninsula, just N of Flinders Peak. Roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37, and resurveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after John Seller (c. 1658–98), English hydrographer and compass maker who published the first sailing directions for England, 1671; his *Practical Navigation* (1672) gave the first description of the variation of the compass, with rules for its determination.

Sellery, Mount 84°58'S, 172°45'W

A prominent peak (3,895 m) between Mounts Oliver and Smithson in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Harry Sellery of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, who was Antarctic Project Leader for ionosphere studies, 1957–60.

Sel Öene: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Selvick Cove: see Lagarrigue Cove 64°39'S, 62°34'W

Selwood, Mount 66°54'S, 51°30'E

Mountain 5 mi NE of Pythagoras Peak, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE

aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for C.H.V. Selwood, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Semerka, Bukhta: see Adams Fjord 66°50'S, 50°30'E

Semla Reef 54°15'S, 37°25'W

Reef, 1 mi long, at the S side of the entrance to Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the ex-catcher *Semla* which has been used for many years by the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor, as a service boat.

Semper Shaftus: see Pagano Nunatak 83°41'S, 87°40'W

Semprebon, Mount 82°04'S, 88°01'W

A prominent, partly snow-free peak rising 1 mi NE of Mount Barsoum in Martin Hills. The peak was positioned by the US Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Louis C. Semprebon, ionospheric physicist and assistant scientific leader at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Semyorka, Bukhta: see Adams Fjord 66°50'S, 50°30'E

Send, Mount 70°02'S, 159°49'E

A mountain (1,180 m) on the N flank of Pryor Glacier, 10 mi E of Basilica Peak, in southern Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond F. Send, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Senderens, Mount 54°50'S, 36°07'W

Mountain, 1,315 m, standing close S of Mount Sabatier and 1 mi N of Rogged Bay at the S end of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Jean-Baptiste Senderens (1856–1937), French chemist, whose work with Paul Sabatier led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Sengekoven Cirque 71°53'S, 5°26'E

A cirque indenting the N side of Breplogen Mountain immediately E of Høgsenga Crag, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sengekoven (the bed closet).

Senia Point 80°31'S, 160°58'E

An ice-covered point 9 mi S of Cape Selborne, marking the N side of the entrance to Couzens Bay on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for B. Senia, master of the cargo vessels USNS *Mizar* during OpDFrz 1962 and USNS *Mirfak* during OpDFrz 1963.

Sennet Glacier 80°12'S, 158°42'E

A precipitous glacier between Yancey and Merrick Glaciers in the Britannia Range, flowing southward from Mount Aldrich to the Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN, ACAN, in association with Byrd Glacier, for the USS Sennet, submarine (Central Group of Task Force 68) of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd.

Sentinal, The: see Sentinel, The 52°59'S, 73°19'E

Sentinel, The 52°59'S, 73°19'E

A rocky hill (420 m) standing 0.8 mi NE of Anzac Peak on Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE

and so named by them because this isolated hill lies in front (north) of the main backbone of Laurens Peninsula and commands the approach to Atlas Cove. Not: The Sentinel.

Sentinel: see Sutton Crag 54°23'S, 36°29'W

Sentinel Butress 64°04'S, 58°08'W

A prominent crag containing a volcanic breccia sequence, rising to 535 m E of Palisade Nunatak at the head of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1987 from its commanding position in the area.

Sentinel Islands 66°47'S, 141°42'E

Small group of rocky islands lying immediately off the coastal ice cliffs 2 mi E of the Curzon Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51. So named because these islands mark the easternmost rock outcrops, as yet known, along Adélie Coast. Not: Iles Sentinelles.

Sentinelles, Iles: see Sentinel Islands 66°47'S, 141°42'E

Sentinel Mountains: see Sentinel Range 78°10'S, 85°30'W

Sentinel Nunatak 64°46'S, 60°44'W

High, black, pyramid-shaped nunatak at the mouth of Drygalski Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and so named because of its commanding position at the mouth of Drygalski Glacier.

Sentinel Peak 77°47'S, 162°23'E

A conspicuous, pointed peak over 2,000 m, standing at the N side of Ferrar Glacier and forming the highest point in the south-central part of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrNAE 1901–04 under Scott.

Sentinel Peak: see Sutton Crag 54°23'S, 36°29'W

Sentinel Range 78°10'S, 85°30'W

A major mountain range situated northward of Minnesota Glacier and forming the northern half of the Ellsworth Mountains. The range trends NNW-SSE for about 115 mi and is 15 to 30 mi wide. Many peaks rise over 4,000 m and Vinson Massif (5,140 m) in the southern part of the range is the highest elevation on the continent. The range was first sighted and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth who in naming it recognised its prominent position as a landmark on an otherwise featureless ice surface. The range was first visited and partially surveyed in January 1958 by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, led by Charles R. Bentley. The entire range was mapped by USGS from aerial photography taken by U.S. Navy, 1958–61. Not: Cadena Centinel, Sentinel Mountains.

Sentinels, The 54°16'S, 36°16'W

Small group of rocks lying in the entrance to Godthul, a bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Rocks in this approximate position have been indicated on charts since about 1912, but they were first accurately charted by personnel on the *Norvegia*, 1927–28. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who recharted this area in 1929. Not: Rocas Los Centinelas.

Sentry Cove 62°13'S, 58°26'W

Cove on the SW side of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975–76. The name derives from the serried row of upended

whale skulls along the beach at the head of the cove. After 1979, a Polish Antarctic Expedition referred to this feature as “Rajska Zatoka” (paradise cove). Not: Paradise Cove, Rajska Zatoka.

Sentry Rocks 70°45'S, 167°24'E

Two high, rugged rocks lying just off Cape Dayman along the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The US-ACAN applied this descriptive name which is suggestive of the position and appearance of the feature.

Separation, Mount 53°05'S, 73°33'E

Rocky peak, 1,480 m, standing 1 mi NE of Campbell Peak on the NE flank of Big Ben, the dominating mountain on Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and probably so named by them because this feature lies somewhat apart from the main cluster of peaks near the summit of Big Ben.

Separation Range 84°05'S, 174°00'E

The Commonwealth Range branches at about 84°20'S and forms two chains of mountains separated by Hood Glacier. The Separation Range, about 30 mi long, is the eastern branch and terminates to the north at Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60. Not: East Commonwealth Range.

Sepúlveda, Punta: see Sepúlveda Point 64°31'S, 61°35'W

Sepúlveda Point 64°31'S, 61°35'W

The S entrance point of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast. The feature was named “Punta Sepúlveda” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1952, after Teniente (Lt.) Hernán Sepúlveda Gore, of the patrol ship *Lientur* which worked in the area. Not: Punta Sepúlveda.

Sequence Hills 73°03'S, 161°15'E

Escarpment-like hills on the W margin of the upper Rennick Glacier, about 7 mi NW of Caudal Hills, Victoria Land. They provided the only good geological sequence in the area. Mapped and named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Seraph Bay 72°28'S, 95°12'W

An open bay about 15 mi wide, formed at the SE end of Thurston Island. It is bounded by Cape Annawan on the NW, Abbot Ice Shelf on the SW and Dustin Island on the SE. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940. The bay was more accurately delineated by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-SCAN for the brig *Seraph* of Stonington, CT, which in 1830, under Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, sailed westward from the South Shetland Islands, reaching as far as 101°W, south of 60°S.

Serba Peak 69°37'S, 159°03'E

A prominent rock peak (830 m) that surmounts the ridge along the N side of Fergusson Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and US Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Edward W. Serba, USN, Navigator in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Sergeya Kameneva, Zaliv: see Kamenev Bight 69°55'S, 9°30'E

Serkammen, Gora: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

Serlin Spur 75°04'S, 134°42'W

A narrow, mostly snow-covered spur 4 mi S of Bowyer Butte in Marie Byrd Land. The spur extends eastward from the divide between Johnson and Venzke Glaciers and intrudes into the upper part of the latter glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald C. Serlin, ionospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1969–70.

Serpan Peak 83°34'S, 54°50'W

A small peak, 1,445 m, surmounting Washington Escarpment just W of Rivas Peaks in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Serpan, aerologist with the Neptune Range field party, 1963–64.

Serpent Nunatak 69°28'S, 70°55'W

A nunatak which is reverse S-shaped, rising to c. 750 m just W of Tufts Pass in Nichols Snowfield, Alexander Island. Descriptively named by UK-APC in 1977.

Serpiente, Ensenada de la: see Sea Serpent Cove 57°02'S, 26°42'W

Serrano, Cerro: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Serrano, Isla: see Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W

Serrated Island: see Sierra Island 62°24'S, 59°48'W

Serrat Glacier 70°24'S, 161°04'E

A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing N through the middle of Kavray-skiy Hills into the W side of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Javier Serrat of the University of Chile, who worked (electrical engineering) at the USARP McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Sërtinnane, Gory: see Sørtindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E

Services Glacier: see Sultan Glacier 61°08'S, 55°21'W

Sessrumnir Valley 77°37'S, 160°52'E

A high, mainly ice-free valley lying E of Mount Freya in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The NZ-APC approved the name in 1982 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, Soil Bureau, DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names from Norse mythology in Asgard Range; Sessrumnir being the palace of the goddess Freya.

Setenuten Peak 72°03'S, 4°45'E

A rock peak, 2,745 m, standing 1 mi S of Petrellfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Setenuten (the seat peak) because of its shape.

Seue Peaks 67°19'S, 66°55'W

Peaks standing between Bentley Crag and Mount Rendu on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Christian Martini de Seue, Norwegian surveyor and glaciologist who made pioneer measurements of glacier flow in Norway in about 1870.

Seven, Peak 69°41'S, 64°42'E

A peak 5 mi WNW of Summers Peak in the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE southern party

(1954) led by R.G. Dovers. It was the farthest south reached by them. The name was given as a code name in the field and has since been used by later parties. Not: West Nunatak.

Seven Bay: see Adams Fjord 66°50'S, 50°30'E

Seven Buttresses 63°36'S, 57°10'W

Series of seven rock buttresses, 150 m high, which are separated by narrow icefalls and extend for 4 mi along the W side of Tabarin Peninsula, the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first sighted by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. The Seven Buttresses were surveyed and named by the FIDS, 1946.

Severnny, Mys: see North, Cape 53°58'S, 37°44'W

Severnny, Ostrov: see Foster Island 66°04'S, 100°16'E

Severtsev, Mount 71°43'S, 12°37'E

Peak, 2,540 m, standing 2 mi NE of Pinegin Peak in the Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian geographer N.A. Severtsev (1827–85). Not: Gora Severtseva.

Severtseva, Gora: see Severtsev, Mount 71°43'S, 12°37'E

Sevier Nunatak 71°22'S, 70°15'W

A nunatak SE of Richter Peaks, rising to c. 1,000 m at the S end of the Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Moses T. Sevier, USN, Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply and Logistics, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, OpDFrz, 1969 and 1970; Assistant Supply Officer, Squadron VX-6, OpDFrz, 1957 and 1958.

Seward Mountains 72°26'S, 66°15'W

Isolated mountains, 1,525 m, standing 10 mi ESE of Buttress Nunataks and a like distance E of George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by Rymill for Sir Albert Charles Seward, professor of botany at Cambridge, 1906–36.

Sewing-Machine Needles 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Three prominent rock needles, the highest 45 m, lying close SE of Rancho Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Sewing-Machine Rock was given by whalers for what was originally a conspicuous natural arch. Needles is now considered the more suitable descriptive term; an earthquake tremor in 1924 caused the arch to collapse. Not: Islotes Mohai, Rocas Ministro Ezcurra.

Seymour, Cape: see Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W

Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W

Island 10 mi long and 5 mi wide at its greatest breadth, lying 1 mi NE of Snow Hill Island at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. The NE end of this feature was sighted by a British expedition under Ross, Jan. 6, 1843, and named Cape Seymour after R. Admiral George Francis Seymour. Its insular nature was determined by Capt. C.A. Larsen in 1892–93 and the name Seymour has since been extended to the entire island. Not: Cape Seymour, Isla Marambio, Isla Segman, Isla Vicecomodoro Marambio.

Sfinksen: see Sphinx Mountain 71°27'S, 11°58'E

Sfinksen Nunatak 72°18'S, 3°47'W

A nunatak about 1 mi S of Pyramiden Nunatak, at the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Sfinksen (the sphinx).

Sfinksskolten: see Sphinxkopf Peak 71°25'S, 11°57'E

Shabica Glacier 70°21'S, 62°45'W

A northern tributary glacier to the Clifford Glacier, joining it near its terminus just E of Mount Tenniel, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen V. Shabica, USARP biologist and Station Scientific Leader at Palmer Station in 1970.

Shackleton, Mount 65°13'S, 63°56'W

Mountain, 1,465 m, with perpendicular cliffs facing W, standing 2.5 mi E of Chaigneau Peak between Leay and Wiggins Glaciers, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for Sir Ernest Shackleton. Not: Shackleton Peak.

Shackleton Barrieren: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackleton Coast 82°00'S, 162°00'E

That portion of the coast along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Cape Selborne and Airdrop Peak at the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Sir Ernest Shackleton. He accompanied Scott on the southern journey during the BrNAE (1901–04) and subsequently led three Antarctic expeditions. On the BrAE (1907–09), Shackleton discovered the area beyond Shackleton Inlet to the Beardmore Glacier, and was the first to find a practicable route to the South Pole. Lack of food stopped him 97 miles from his goal.

Shackleton Gap 54°08'S, 37°12'W

An ice-covered pass rising to c. 300 m between King Haakon Bay and Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name Shackletons Pass, after Sir Ernest Shackleton, was used on a map in his book *South*, published in 1920. The feature marks a portion of the route across South Georgia used by the Shackleton party in 1916. The form approved was recommended by the UK-APC in 1957. Not: Shackleton Glacier, Shackletons Pass.

Shackleton Glacier 84°35'S, 176°20'W

A major glacier, over 60 mi long and from 5 to 10 mi wide, descending from the polar plateau from the vicinity of Roberts Massif and flowing N through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf between Mount Speed and Waldron Spurs. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named by US-SCAN for Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, British Antarctic explorer. Not: Wade Glacier.

Shackleton Glacier: see Shackleton Gap 54°08'S, 37°12'W

Shackleton Harbour: see Duperré Bay 64°27'S, 62°41'W

Shackleton Icefalls 85°08'S, 164°00'E

Extensive icefalls of the upper Beardmore Glacier, southward of Mount Darwin and Mount Mills. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) for Sir Ernest Shackleton, leader of the BrAE (1907–09), who first penetrated this region.

Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

An extensive ice shelf fronting the coast of Antarctica for about 240 mi (95°E to 105°E), projecting seaward about 90 mi in the W portion and 40 mi in the east. The existence of this ice shelf was first made known by the USEE under Wilkes who mapped a portion of it from the *Vincennes* in February 1840. It was explored by the AAE under Mawson (1911–14) who named it for Sir Ernest Shackleton. The extent of the ice shelf was mapped in greater detail in 1955, using aerial photography obtained by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Further mapping by the Soviet Expedition of 1956 showed the portion eastward of Scott Glacier to be a part of this ice shelf. Not: Shackleton Barrieren, Shackleton Shelf, Shackleton Shelf Ice, Termination Barriere Eis.

Shackleton Inlet 82°19'S, 164°00'E

A reentrant, about 10 mi wide, between Cape Wilson and Cape Lyttelton. It is occupied by the terminus of Nimrod Glacier descending at a low gradient from the bordering highlands to the Ross Ice Shelf Discovered by Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN, in December 1902, while on his attempted trip to the South Pole. He was accompanied on this trip by Dr. Edward A. Wilson and Lt. (later Sir) Ernest H. Shackleton, RNR, for whom this inlet was named.

Shackletonkjeda: see Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Shackleton Mountains: see Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Shackleton Peak: see Shackleton, Mount 65°13'S, 63°56'W

Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Range of mountains rising to 1,875 m, extending in an E-W direction for c. 100 mi between Slessor and Recovery Glaciers. Seen from the air by the CTAE, 1956, which surveyed the W part of the range from the ground in 1957. The range was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1967 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley station, with support from USN C-130 Hercules aircraft, 1968–69 and 1969–70. Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922), leader of a British expedition 1914–16, the unsuccessful forerunner of the CTAE. Not: Cordillera Los Menucos, Cordón Los Menucos, Shackletonkjeda, Shackleton Mountains.

Shackleton Shelf: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackleton Shelf Ice: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackletons Pass: see Shackleton Gap 54°08'S, 37°12'W

Shackleton Valley 54°09'S, 36°43'W

A broad valley running WNW from Stromness Harbor, Stromness Bay, in South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, British Antarctic explorer, whose epic traverse of South Georgia with two of his men, in May 1916, following their boat journey from Elephant Island, ended in this valley. They made contact with Mr. Sørille, the manager at Stromness whaling station, and then set about organizing the rescue of three of their party from King Haakon Bay, South Georgia, and a further group of men marooned on Elephant Island.

Shadbolt, Mount 76°41'S, 160°28'E

The highest summit (2,270 m) in the N part of Convoy Range, Victoria Land, standing at the N side of the head of Towle Valley.

Named by the 1976–77 VUWAE, led by Christopher J. Burgess, after New Zealand author Maurice Shadbolt.

Shadow, Mount 71°56'S, 167°31'E

A small peak in the Admiralty Mountains that rises above and close W of Shadow Bluff at the junction of the Tucker and Leander Glaciers. Climbed by the geological team of the NZGSAE, 1957–58, in January 1958, and named from association with Shadow Bluff and nearby Mount Midnight.

Shadow Bluff 71°57'S, 167°38'E

A rock bluff just W of McGregor Range, at the junction of the Tucker and Leander Glaciers. It is a landmark when sledging on the Tucker Glacier, and is nearly always in shadow, hence the name. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Shafer Peak 74°01'S, 162°36'E

A prominent peak, 3,600 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Hewson in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdt. Willard G. Shafer, (CEC) USN, officer in charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo Station, winter party 1965.

Shag Felsen: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Shag Island 52°55'S, 73°35'E

An island 0.5 mi long, the central and largest of a group of three islands and rocks that lie 6 mi N of Heard Island. This feature appears to have been known to American sealers as Shag Rock, as shown by Capt. H.C. Chester's 1860 sketch map of the Heard Island area. The name Shag Island as applied on an 1874 chart by the Challenger expedition has become established in international usage. Not: Shag Rock.

Shagnasty Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Small, rocky ice-free island lying 0.3 mi W of Lepton Point in the N part of Clowes Bay, close off the S coast of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1933 by DI personnel, and surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, arose from the unpleasant state of the island due to its occupation by a large colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*).

Shag Point 54°02'S, 37°27'W

Point between Camp Bay and Sunset Fjord in the Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Shag Rock 66°00'S, 65°38'W

Rock 0.1 mi E of Cliff Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Shag Rock: see Shag Island 52°55'S, 73°35'E

Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Group of four insular rocks, 75 m high, lying some 115 mi WNW of South Georgia. Shag Rocks, probably so named because shags and other sea birds frequent them, were known to sealers prior to 1823 and are now considered to be identical with the "Aurora Islands" reported in this vicinity by the ship *Aurora* in 1762. They were charted by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in 1927. Not: Aurora Islands, Rocas Cormorán, Shag Felsen, Shag Skjoerne.

Shag Skjoerne: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Shaler Cliffs 80°17'S, 25°29'W

Rock cliffs 2 mi ESE of Charpentier Pyramid, rising to 1,000 m in the N part of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Nathaniel S. Shaler (1841–1906), American geologist, joint author with geographer William Morris Davis of *Glaciers* (Boston, 1881) and of papers on glacial geology, 1884–92.

Shallop Cove 54°14'S, 37°20'W

Cove forming the head of Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and so named because the remains of a shallop were found here by the SGS in 1956.

Shallow Bay 67°48'S, 67°28'E

Bay 5 mi wide, formed by a recession of limited extent in the ice cliffs just W of Point Williams, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson, who so named it because it formed only a shallow indentation in the coast line.

Shambles Glacier 67°20'S, 68°13'W

Steep glacier 4 mi long and 6 mi wide, with very prominent hummocks and crevasses, flowing E between Mount Bouvier and Mount Mangin into Stonehouse Bay on the E side of Adelaide Island. The lower reaches of the glacier were first sighted and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The upper reaches were mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, and by the FIDASE, 1956–57. So named by the FIDS because of the very broken nature of the glacier's surface.

Shamrock Hill 56°42'S, 27°05'W

A prominent volcanic cone located NW of Irving Point in the E part of Visokoi Island, South Sandwich Islands. So named by the survey party from HMS *Protector* because they occupied this feature as a survey station on St. Patrick's Day, Mar. 17, 1964.

Shangri-la 78°03'S, 163°42'E

A small, secluded valley area completely isolated by mountain peaks, located immediately S of Joyce Glacier and Péwé Peak. The valley reminded personnel of the VUWAE (1960–61), who applied the name, of James Hilton's Shangri-la in *Lost Horizon*.

Shanklin Glacier 84°37'S, 176°40'E

A glacier in the Hughes Range, flowing SE from Mount Waterman to enter Muck Glacier at a point 5 mi W of Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for CWO David M. Shanklin, USA, of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition, 1964–65.

Shannon Point 54°52'S, 35°58'W

Point marking the SW side of the entrance to Esbensen Bay at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* and named for Lt. Cdr. R.L.V. Shannon, RN, captain of the ship at the time of the survey.

Shanty Point 66°25'S, 65°38'W

Small point within Darbel Bay, lying close W of the mouth of Cardell Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC because, when

seen from a distance, a large rectangular boulder on the point has the appearance of a small hut with a crooked chimney.

Shapeless Mountain 77°26'S, 160°24'E

Massive mountain, 2,740 m, standing W of the head of Balham Valley in Victoria Land. Named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) as being descriptive of its appearance from almost every direction.

Shapley Ridge 86°18'S, 129°10'W

A prominent ridge overlooking Reedy Glacier; it extends E from Cleveland Mesa and marks the E extremity of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Alan H. Shapley, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Sharbonneau, Cape 70°50'S, 61°27'W

Rounded, snow-covered headland forming the S side of the entrance to Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Members of the East Base of the USAS explored this coast in 1940. They charted this feature as an island which they named for Charles W. Sharbonneau, carpenter at East Base. It was determined to be a cape of Palmer Land in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS. Not: Sharbonneau Island.

Sharbonneau Island: see Sharbonneau, Cape 70°50'S, 61°27'W

Shark Island: see Håkollen Island 67°00'S, 57°15'E

Shark Peak 68°03'S, 62°41'E

An isolated nunatak 3.5 mi SSW of Van Hulssen Nunatak in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hanuten (the shark peak). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been adopted. Not: Hånuten.

Sharks Tooth 76°02'S, 159°38'E

A small steep-sided, tooth-like rock lying W of Beckett Nunatak at the N side of the upper Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Sharp, Mount 77°53'S, 86°10'W

Mountain over 3,000 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Barden in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, who named the mountain for Prof. Robert P. Sharp, member of the Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Sharpend Glacier 76°52'S, 160°56'E

An alpine glacier, 1.5 mi long, which flows into Alatna Valley from the S end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named from the pointed terminus of this glacier by a NZARP field party to the area, 1989–90.

Sharp Glacier 67°20'S, 66°27'W

A glacier flowing N to the head of Lallemand Fjord, close E of the Boyle Mountains, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for Robert P. Sharp, American geologist who has undertaken numerous studies on glaciers and their flow. Not: North Forel Glacier.

Sharp Peak 62°32'S, 60°04'W

Sharp peak, c. 500 m, situated in the NE part of Livingston Island, 2 mi NW of Edinburgh Hill, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the peak in 1935. Not: Pico Agudo, Pico Puntagudo.

Sharp Peak 66°02'S, 65°18'W

Peak, 475 m, standing 2 mi SE of Prospect Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The name is descriptive. Not: Pico Agudo.

Sharp Peak: see Chaplin Head 54°03'S, 37°54'W

Sharp Valley 63°52'S, 58°04'W

A small valley trending NE-SW, located 1 mi ESE of Stoneley Point on James Ross Island. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC after Michael C. Sharp, BAS field assistant in the area, 1981–82.

Shatskiy Hill 72°02'S, 13°21'E

Hill, 2,705 m, in the Dekefjellrante Hills of the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geologist, N.S. Shatskiy. Not: Gora Shatskogo.

Shatskogo, Gora: see Shatskiy Hill 72°02'S, 13°21'E

Shattuck, Mount 80°26'S, 81°28'W

A peak, 1,430 m, located at the S end of Independence Hills, about 3 mi NW of Redpath Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for aviation machinist Wayne M. Shattuck, USN, air crewman on LC-47 aircraft, who perished in a crash on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Shaula Island 66°58'S, 57°21'E

Island 3 mi long and rising to 150 m, lying 1 mi E of Achernar Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Söröya (the south island). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; the island was renamed by ANARE after the star Shaula which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Söröya.

Shaw, Mount 69°57'S, 64°33'E

The highest peak (2,035 m) of the Anare Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for P.J.R. Shaw, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1955.

Shaw Glacier: see Kichenside Glacier 67°46'S, 47°36'E

Shaw Islands 67°33'S, 47°44'E

A group of four islands lying 2 mi N of the central part of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for John E. Shaw, physicist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Shaw Massif 72°01'S, 66°51'E

A fairly flat-topped rock massif (1,355 m) on the W margin of Lambert Glacier. It stands 12 mi S of Mount Willing in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1956 from an ANARE aircraft. Named by ANCA for Bernard Shaw, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1957.

Shaw Nunatak 69°33'S, 71°12'W

Nunatak rising to 500 m in Nichols Snowfield, northern Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after Colin Shaw (1944–78), BAS surveyor who worked in Alexander Island, 1975–76.

Shcherbakova, Khrebet: see Shcherbakov Range 71°51'S, 10°32'E

Shcherbakov Range 71°51'S, 10°32'E

A mountain range trending N-S for 20 mi, standing immediately E of Mount Dallmann where it marks the E extremity of the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet scientist D.I. Shcherbakov (d.1966). Not: Khrebet Shcherbakova.

Shear, Mount 78°20'S, 86°08'W

A mountain over 4,000 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Tyree in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for James A. Shear, scientific leader at Hallett Station during the IGY in 1957.

Shearer, Mount 71°19'S, 163°00'E

A peak rising to 2,100 m, 2 mi NW of Mount Jamroga in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Ian J. Shearer, elected to the New Zealand Parliament, 1975; Minister of Science and Technology, 1980–83.

Shearer Stack 61°55'S, 58°05'W

Rock stack lying 1.5 mi SW of False Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the American sealing vessel *Charles Shearer* from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1874–75. In 1877 the ship again sailed for the islands and disappeared without a trace.

Sheathbill Bay 53°59'S, 37°26'W

A small bay just N of Rosita Harbor (the features being separated by a small peninsula) along the N coast of South Georgia. So named by UK-APC because the bay is frequented by sheathbills (*Chionis alba*).

Sheehan Glacier 70°56'S, 162°24'E

A steep and extremely broken glacier draining from the vicinity of Miller Peak in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, and entering the Rennick Glacier just S of Alvarez Glacier. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Maurice Sheehan, mountaineer who wintered at Scott Base, 1963, and was a field party assistant with the expedition.

Sheehan Islands 67°22'S, 59°46'E

Group of small islands lying at the SE side of Islay in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named one of the group Sheehan Nunatak after H.H. Sheehan, Asst. Secretary to the Treasury, who was Secretary of the Australian Antarctic Committee of BANZARE. BANZARE erroneously charted Sheehan Nunatak as lying behind the coastline. The insularity of the group was determined by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* on Feb. 27, 1936. The islands were more fully mapped by Norwegian cartog-

raphers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January and February 1937. Not: Hamaröygalten, Sheehan Nunatak.

Sheehan Mesa 73°01'S, 162°18'E

A prominent mesa standing 10 mi WNW of Pain Mesa in the NW part of Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for Maurice Sheehan, field assistant with this party. Not: Sheehan Tableland.

Sheehan Nunatak: see Sheehan Islands 67°22'S, 59°46'E

Sheehan Tableland: see Sheehan Mesa 73°01'S, 162°18'E

Sheelagh Islands 66°32'S, 50°12'E

Group of small islands lying 3 mi S of Cape Kolosov, near the mouth of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. They were possibly the site of the landing from an aircraft by Riiser-Larsen on Dec. 22, 1929. An ANARE party landed on them on Feb. 14, 1958. Named by ANCA for the wife of R.H.J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division and second-in-command of the expedition.

Sheep Point 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Point along the S side of Cook Bay, marking the S side of the entrance to Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1929 survey of Prince Olav Harbor by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Sheer Point 54°03'S, 37°08'W

A point E of Fine Point on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, South Georgia. Charted and descriptively named "Steep Point" by DI in 1929, but that form duplicated a name at adjacent Possession Bay. To avoid possible confusion, the UK-APC recommended Sheer Point for the feature described here.

Sheets Peak 85°28'S, 125°52'W

A peak over 1,800 m, standing 1 mi NW of Koopman Peak on the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph D. Sheets, journalist on USN OpDFrz 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Sheffield, Cape 62°37'S, 61°19'W

Cape forming the NW extremity of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named for James P. Sheffield, Master of the brig *Hersilia* of Stonington, CT, in 1819–20 and 1820–21, the first American sealer known to have visited the South Shetland Islands. In 1819–20 he took 8,868 sealskins from headquarters at Rugged Island.

Sheffield, Mount 80°10'S, 25°42'W

Rocky mountain, 915 m, at the junction of Gordon and Slessor Glaciers on the N side of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Alfred H. Sheffield, Chairman of the radio communications working group for the IGY, who was of great assistance in this field to the CTAE, 1955–58.

Sheila Cove 60°45'S, 44°46'W

Cove in the SW part of Jessie Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and named by the ScotNAE, 1902–04, for Sheila Bruce, daughter of William S. Bruce, leader of the expedition.

Shelby, Mount 68°09'S, 65°50'W

Mountain, 1,520 m, standing between Daspit Glacier and Bills Gulch at the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Marjorie Shelby, who contributed her services as typist and editor in drafting the RARE prospectus and assisted in general expedition work prior to departure. Not: Cerro Aeronáutica Argentina.

Shelby Glacier: see Gould Glacier 66°47'S, 64°39'W

Sheldon Glacier 67°30'S, 68°23'W

A glacier flowing SE from Mount Mangin into Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 for Ernest B. Sheldon, BAS meteorological observer, Adelaide Station, 1968–69, and Stonington Island, 1969–70; Base Commander, Adelaide Station, 1975–76, and Rothera Station, 1976–77.

Shell Glacier 77°16'S, 166°25'E

A western lobe of the Mount Bird icecap. It descends steeply in the valley N of Trachyte Hill and Harrison Bluff in the center of the ice-free area on the lower western slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the marine shell content of the moraines.

Shelter Cove 63°41'S, 57°57'W

A small coastal indentation on the N shore of Prince Gustav Channel, between Chapel Hill and Church Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name, given by UK-APC, is descriptive of the only part of this coast which is sufficiently sheltered from the prevailing SW winds to afford a reliable camp site.

Shelter Islands 65°15'S, 64°17'W

Group of small islands lying 0.3 mi W of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Islas Abrigo.

Shelter Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

A point on the W side of Blue Whale Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The feature was charted and named descriptively by DI, 1929–30. Not: Punta Abrigo.

Shelton, Mount 71°41'S, 166°48'E

A mountain (2,485 m) located just W of the upper part of Rastorfer Glacier in the east-central portion of the Homerun Range, Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Shelton USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1964–65.

Shelton Head 72°28'S, 97°25'W

A headland marked by exposed rock, located 12 mi W of Long Glacier on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for John A. Shelton meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1963–64.

Shelton Nunataks 75°43'S, 70°35'W

Two isolated nunataks located 10 mi SE of Thomas Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Willard S. Shelton, electrician at Eights Station in 1964.

Shenk Peak 85°11'S, 174°45'W

A sharp peak 2,540 m, standing just SE of Mount Kenyon, between Gillespie Glacier and LaPrade Valley in the Cumulus

Hills. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for John C. Shenk, graduate student at Texas Technological College and a member of the expedition.

Shennan, Mount 70°14'S, 65°33'E

A mountain 4 mi W of Farley Massif in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for K.J. Shennan, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1963.

Shepard Cliff 74°08'S, 161°09'E

An isolated cliff, 4 mi long, at the NE margin of the Reeves Névé, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Danny L. Shepard, USN, construction electrician at South Pole Station in 1966.

Shepard Island 74°25'S, 132°30'W

An island about 11 mi long, lying 6 mi W of Grant Island off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The island is ice capped except at its northern, seaward side, and is almost wholly embedded in the Getz Ice Shelf Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for John Shepard, Jr., a contributor to the expedition. Not: John Shepard Island.

Shepherd Dome 74°52'S, 99°33'W

A low dome-shaped mountain at the N side of Pine Island Glacier, standing 4 mi SW of Mount Manthe in the S part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos made by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Donald C. Shepherd, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1967.

Sheppard Nunatak 63°22'S, 56°59'W

Conical nunatak 60 m high which stands close N of Sheppard Point, the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by a party of the SwedAE 1901–04. The nunatak was charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and named by them for its association with Sheppard Point.

Sheppard Point 63°22'S, 56°58'W

Point marking the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named by the FIDS for R. Sheppard, Master of the *Eagle* who, in February 1945, landed the party which established a FIDS scientific station at Hope Bay.

Sheppard Rocks 75°37'S, 158°38'E

A group of rocks lying 4 mi NW of Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Paul D. Sheppard, storekeeper with the South Pole Station winter party in 1966.

Sheridan Bluff 86°53'S, 153°30'W

A bluff at the S side of the junction of Poulter Glacier and Scott Glacier, 2 mi ESE of Mount Saltonstall, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Michael F. Sheridan, Professor of Geology, Arizona State University, a member of a USARP field party in this area during the 1978–79 season.

Sheridan Peak 54°26'S, 36°21'W

A peak rising to 955 m near the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, South Georgia. During the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, the feature was called "Thin Ridge." It was named by the UK-APC in 1988 after Maj. James G. Sheridan, Royal Marines, who accepted the surrender of the Argentine garrison at King Edward Point, Apr. 25, 1982. Not: Thin Ridge.

Sheriff, Cape: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

Sheriff Cliffs 83°24'S, 50°37'W

Cliffs rising to c. 1,750 m to the W of Gabbro Crest, Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Steven D. Sheriff, geologist, Western Washington State University, Bellingham, WA, who worked in this area, 1978–79.

Sherlac Point 64°44'S, 62°40'W

Point at the SE end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named "Cap Charles" by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. To avoid confusion with Charles Point in Hughes Bay, an anagram of the name was adopted by the UK-APC in 1960. Not: Cap Charles.

Sherman Island 72°38'S, 100°00'W

An ice-covered island about 32 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying S of Thurston Island in the middle of Peacock Sound. The feature rises above Abbot Ice Shelf which occupies the sound. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Forrest Sherman, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, 1949–51, when preparations were being made for U.S. Naval support during the forthcoming IGY operations.

Sherratt Bay 62°02'S, 57°50'W

Bay between Cape Melville and Penguin Island on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The existence of the bay was known and roughly charted by sealers working in the area in the early 1820's. It was named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Richard Sherratt, Master of the *Lady Trowbridge* from Liverpool which was wrecked off Cape Melville on December 25, 1820. Sherratt occupied his time until rescued by making an inaccurate but historically interesting map of the South Shetland Islands.

Sherrell Point 63°18'S, 58°41'W

A point at the S end of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named for Frederick W. Sherrell, surveyor and geologist in this area with the FIDASE, 1955–56.

Sherwin Peak 82°37'S, 161°48'E

Peak, 2,290 m, surmounting the E side of Otago Glacier 5 mi SE of Mount Chivers, in the N part of Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for James S. Sherwin, ionospheric scientist at Little America V, 1958.

Shetland del Sur, Islas: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Shetland du Sud, Iles: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Shetland Islands: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Shewry Peak 64°45'S, 63°38'W

Peak, 1,065 m, marking the end of the rock ridge which extends northward from Mount William in the S part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed from the E by the FIDS in 1944, and resurveyed and photographed in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Arthur L. Shewry of FIDS, general assistant at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955. Not: Orejas Blancas.

Shibuya Peak 75°10'S, 133°35'W

A rocky summit (840 m) on the E side of Berry Glacier, 4 mi SE of Demas Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin T. Shibuya, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Shideler, Mount 77°55'S, 154°51'W

Peak 1 mi SE of Mount Fitzsimmons in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight over this area. The name appears to have been applied by the USAS (1939–41).

Shield Island: see Shield Nunatak 74°33'S, 164°30'E

Shield Nunatak 74°33'S, 164°30'E

A prominent nunatak standing at the E side of the terminus of Campbell Glacier on the N shore of Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. This feature, a multiple volcanic cone, was so named by the NZGSAE, 1965–66, because it looks like an old Viking shield. Not: Shield Island.

Shields, Mount 70°11'S, 159°56'E

A mountain (1,170 m) at the junction of the Pryor and Robilliard Glaciers, at the N end of the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. James K. Shields, USMC, assigned to USN Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica, 1962–63 and 1963–64. During 1962, Shields served as navigator on aircraft in support of the USGS Topo West survey of this area.

Shimizu Ice Stream 85°11'S, 124°00'W

An ice stream in the Horlick Mountains, draining WNW from the area between Wisconsin Range and Long Hills to enter the S flank of Horlick Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN after Hiromu Shimizu, glaciologist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.; later Associate Professor, Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido, Japan.

Shimizu Nunatak: see Anderson Nunataks 75°06'S, 68°18'W

Shimmering Icefield 76°39'S, 159°44'E

An icefield between the Shipton and Tilman Ridges in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name because of its frequently nacreous luster when viewed against the sun.

Shingle Cove 60°39'S, 45°34'W

Small sheltered cove in the NW corner of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. The name, applied by the FIDS

following their survey of 1948–49, arose from the fine shingle on the landing beach on the S shore of the cove.

Shinn, Mount 78°27'S, 85°46'W

A mountain over 4,800 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Tyree in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered on IGY reconnaissance flights in January 1958, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Conrad S. (Gus) Shinn, USN, pilot on some of these flights. Shinn was pilot of the Navy R4D aircraft carrying Admiral Dufek which, on Oct. 31, 1956, made the first plane landing at the geographic South Pole.

Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38'E

A glacier which flows NW to the coast just E of Shinnan Rocks and marks the division between Queen Maud Land and Enderby Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shinnan-hyōga (new south glacier). Not: Carnebreen, Sinnan Glacier.

Shinnan Rocks 67°57'S, 44°33'E

A substantial area of exposed coastal rocks at the W side of Shinnan Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shinnan-iwa (new south rocks). Not: Sinnan Rocks.

Shinobi Rock 68°03'S, 43°44'E

A small rock exposure on the coast between Kabuto Rock and Rakuda Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shinobi-iwa (hidden rock). Not: Sinobi Rock.

Ship Cone 76°40'S, 159°35'E

A conical peak 1 mi south of Townrow Peak on the Tilman Ridge in Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, who gave the name after a similarly shaped peak in the Hokonui Hills, New Zealand.

Shipleigh Glacier 71°26'S, 169°12'E

A glacier, 25 mi long, in the north-central Admiralty Mountains. The glacier drains the northern slopes of Mount Adam and flows along the E wall of DuBridge Range to Pressure Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. Some of the glacier bypasses Pressure Bay and reaches the sea W of Flat Island. The seaward end of the glacier was first mapped by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Campbell for Sir Arthur Shipleigh, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, at the suggestion of Priestley. The entire glacier was mapped by USGS, 1960–63.

Ship Nunatak 71°04'S, 159°50'E

A very striking nunatak which rises above the ice near the center of the upper portion of Harlin Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. A descriptive name applied by US-ACAN because of the appearance of the feature, resembling that of a ship at sea.

Shipton Ridge 76°40'S, 159°51'E

The main ridge forming the northeastern arm of the Allan Hills in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Eric Shipton, Himalayan mountaineer, because of his association with Prof. N.E. Odell, for whom the adjacent Odell Glacier is named.

Shipwreck Moraine 76°51'S, 161°47'E

An extensive moraine in a valley beside the Benson Glacier, between Black Pudding Peak and Mount Brøgger, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) to commemorate an incident at the site. On a descent to the moraine, the motor toboggan and a sledge ran onto blue ice thinly disguised by snow and careened out of control down the slope, tossing gear and personnel overboard as the sledge overturned.

Shirase Coast 78°30'S, 156°00'W

The N segment of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E side of Ross Ice Shelf and Ross Sea, lying between the N end of Siple Coast (about 83°30'S, 155°00'W) and Cape Colbeck. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Lieutenant Npbu Shirase (1861–1946), leader of the Japanese expedition, whose ship *Kainan Maru* sailed near this coast in Jan. 1912. Landings were made at Kainan Bay and at the Bay of Whales, the origin of a 160-mile journey SE on Ross Ice Shelf. From 76°56'S, 155°55'W (off Edward VII Peninsula), another party landed for a sledge trip to the edge of the Alexandra Mountains. Not: Prestrud Coast.

Shirase Glacier 70°05'S, 38°45'E

A large glacier entering Havsbøt, the bay that forms the head of Lützow-Holm Bay. The area occupied by this feature was first mapped as a bay and named Instefjorden (the innermost fjord) by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveys by JARE, 1957–62, revealed the large glacier in this position which they named after Lt. Nobu Shirase, leader of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition of 1911–12. Not: Instefjorden.

Shirreff, Cap: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

Shirley, Mount 75°39'S, 142°03'W

An ice-covered mountain whose E face is marked by a prominent cirque, surmounting the W side of the mouth of Land Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Charles C. Shirley, chief photographer at the USAS West Base. Not: Mount Ann Shirley.

Shirley Island 66°17'S, 110°30'E

Rocky island 1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NW of the W end of Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Q. Shirley, chief photographer's mate on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

Prominent cape at the N end of the rocky peninsula which separates Hero and Barclay Bays on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by Edward Bransfield in 1820 for Capt. William H. Shirreff, at that time the British commanding officer in the Pacific. Not: Cabo Alvarado, Cabo General Alvarado, Cabo Giralte, Cape Sheriff, Cap Shireff.

Shirreff Cove 62°28'S, 60°48'W

Small cove or anchorage, situated immediately SW of Cape Shirreff along the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, named a cove in this vicinity for Capt. William H. Shirreff British commanding officer in the Pacific in 1820. Present application of the name is based upon the location shown on Capt. George Powell's map,

published by Laurie in 1822. Not: Caleta Garibaldi, Caleta Noto, Shirreff's Cove.

Shirreff's Cove: see Shirreff Cove 62°28'S, 60°48'W

Shirshov, Mount 66°51'S, 51°37'E

A small mountain lying 3 mi NE of Mount Selwood in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The mountain was visited by geologists of the SovAE, 1961–62, which named it for P.P. Shirshov, Soviet polar explorer.

Shishkoffs Island: see Clarence Island 61°12'S, 54°05'W

Shiver Point 65°03'S, 61°22'W

Point, surmounted by a peak 670 m high, 8 mi W of Cape Fairweather on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted during 1947 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC in 1950. The name is suggestive of the cold.

Shmidt, Cape: see Shmidt Point 66°55'S, 67°02'W

Shmidt Point 66°55'S, 67°02'W

Point marking the N extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which separates Hanusse Bay and Lallemand Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FRAE under Charcot. It was sketched from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Prof. Otto Yu. Shmidt, Director of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad, 1930–32, Head of the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route, 1932–39, and leader of many Arctic expeditions. Not: Cape Shmidt, Punta Allipen.

Shmidt Subglacial Basin 72°00'S, 106°00'E

A large subglacial basin situated southward of Knox Coast in East Antarctica. Named by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957, after Soviet academician, Prof. Otto Yu. Shmidt (1891–1956).

Shneyder, Gory: see Heksegryta Peaks 73°31'S, 3°48'W

Shockey Peak 77°36'S, 86°47'W

Peak, 2,010 m, rising 2 mi SE of Allen Peak near the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Charles C. Shockey of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey, which prepared the 1962 map of this range.

Shockley Bluff 73°22'S, 164°56'E

A very steep bluff forming the S end of Deception Plateau, overlooking the point where Pilot Glacier joins the larger Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William E. Shockley, USN, officer in charge of the Squadron VX-6 winter detachment at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Shoemake Nunatak 75°33'S, 140°05'W

A nunatak immediately west of Billey Bluff at the southwest end of the Ickes Mountains, coastal Marie Byrd Land. The nunatak was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for John L. Shoemake, aerographer, USN, weather observer at Brockton Station on the Ross Ice Shelf during two summer seasons, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Shoemaker Glacier 73°47'S, 164°45'E

A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the S side of Daley Hills to Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. (later Captain) Brian H. Shoemaker, USN, helicopter pilot with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Shoemaker Peak 79°51'S, 82°19'W

A peak on the E side of Ahrensbrak Glacier, 3 mi ESE of Sutton Peak in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dawaine A. Shoemaker, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1958.

Shoemaker Point 54°01'S, 38°02'W

Point 0.5 mi E of Jordan Cove on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named by the UK-APC in 1963. "Shoemaker" is an old sailors' name for the Cape hen (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*), a bird which breeds on Bird Island.

Shoesmith Glacier 67°51'S, 67°12'W

The largest glacier on Horseshoe Island, flowing westward into both Lystad Bay and Gaul Cove. Named by UK-APC in 1958 in association with Horseshoe Island. Not: Glaciar Este.

Shokalski, Détroit: see Schokalsky Bay 69°15'S, 69°55'W

Shomo Rock 75°35'S, 159°09'E

A nunatak lying between the Ricker Hills and Pape Rock in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Barry C. Shomo, equipment operator with the South Pole Station winter party of 1966.

Short, Mount 72°50'S, 162°13'E

A mountain, 2,110 m, standing 1 mi E of Sculpture Mountain, in the upper Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John S. Short, USN, LC-130F aircraft commander in Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Shortcut Col 64°16'S, 59°13'W

A wide col rising to over 460 m immediately S of Mount Hornsby, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). So named by UK-APC because this col provides a useful shortcut, avoiding the long detour through Longing Gap.

Shortcut Island 64°47'S, 64°07'W

Crescent-shaped island 0.4 mi long, with three prominent indentations of the N shore, lying 0.7 mi SSE of Gamage Point and Palmer Station along the SW coast of Anvers Island. The suggestive name was given by Palmer Station personnel. The narrow, deep channel separating this island from Anvers Island is a shortcut from the station to the Biscoe Bay area by water.

Short Island 63°57'S, 60°24'W

Island lying 2.5 mi SW of Cape Page, close off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Short Brothers, the British firm started by Eustace and Horace Short, who in 1909 received an order from the Wright brothers to build six aircraft, and thus earned the title of "the first manufacturers of aircraft in the world."

Shostakovich Peninsula 72°11'S, 71°20'W

An ice-covered peninsula lying north of Stravinsky Inlet and extending into Bach Ice Shelf in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after Dmitri Shostakovich, Russian composer.

Shottonfonna: see Shotton Snowfield 80°35'S, 23°15'W

Shotton Snowfield 80°35'S, 23°15'W

A large snowfield between Herbert Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment on the N and Read Mountains on the S, in the Shackleton Range. The U.S. Navy obtained aerial photographs of the feature in 1967 and it was surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC, 1971, in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, after Frederick W. Shotton (1906–90), British Quaternary geologist and Professor of Geology, University of Birmingham, 1949–74. Not: Shottonfonna.

Shoulder Mountain 76°37'S, 162°08'E

A prominent, triangular rock buttress over 1,000 m, on the N side of the lower Fry Glacier and close S of Mount Creak in Victoria Land. Mapped and given this descriptive name by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Shōwa Flat 69°01'S, 39°34'E

A small flattish area along the NW shore of Lake Ō-ike in the E part of Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shōwa-taira (Emperor Hirohito's era flat), presumably in association with Shōwa Station, the scientific station established by JARE on nearby East Ongul Island. Not: Syowa Flat.

Showers, Mount 71°45'S, 61°28'W

A mountain rising above the Condor Peninsula, 13 mi SW of Cape MacDonald, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for William Showers, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1975.

Shpis, Pik: see Huldreslottet Mountain 72°58'S, 3°48'W

Shrader, Glacier: see Schrader Glacier 54°07'S, 37°39'W

Shrov, Mys: see Shrove Point 57°04'S, 26°39'W

Shrove Point 57°04'S, 26°39'W

The SE point of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. So named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* because they charted it on Shrove Tuesday, March 4, 1930. Not: Mys Shrov, Punta Cuencas.

Shuberta, Gory: see Høgfonna Mountain 72°45'S, 3°33'W

Shull Rocks 66°27'S, 66°40'W

A chain of low snow-covered rocks and one small island, lying in Crystal Sound about 10 mi NW of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Clifford G. Shull, American physicist who used neutron diffraction to determine the position of the hydrogen atoms in ice.

Shul'ts, Gory: see Annandags Peaks 72°32'S, 6°18'W

Shults Peninsula 78°52'S, 162°39'E

A bold, mainly ice-covered peninsula, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, at the E side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier in Victoria Land.

Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Roy G. Shults, USN, Chief of Staff to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962 and 1963.

Shultz Peak 76°10'S, 160°51'E

A sharp peak 7 mi S of Mount Armytage, where it overlooks the N flank of Mawson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Willard E. Shultz, USN, supply officer at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Shumskiy Cove 67°04'S, 67°21'W

A cove in southern Hanusse Bay indenting the NW side of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Petr A. Shumskiy, Russian glaciologist, author in 1955 of an important publication on the petrology of ice.

Shupe Peak 78°10'S, 161°55'E

A prominent peak, 2,910 m, of Rampart Ridge, located 4 mi ESE of The Spire in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Gordon H. Shupe, USGS cartographic technician; conducted geodetic operations during three austral field seasons 1990–94; USGS team leader for International Global Positioning System (GPS) Campaign, 1991–92, at McMurdo, Byrd, South Pole Stations, and the Pine Island Bay area. The team established the first continuous-tracking GPS reference station in Antarctica.

Shurley Ridge 84°54'S, 65°23'W

A partly snow-covered ridge projecting from the SW side of Mackin Table, 6 mi SE of Snake Ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Jay T. Shurley, biologist at South Pole Station, summer 1966–67.

Shute, Mount 71°50'S, 165°47'E

A mountain (2,070 m) standing 14 mi SE of Austin Peak in Mirabito Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Larry R. Shute, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963–64.

Shvede, Gora: see Snøskalkhausen Peak 72°02'S, 13°12'E

Shyussel', Morena: see Schüssel Moraine 71°34'S, 11°32'E

Sibbald, Cape 73°54'S, 165°23'E

A cliffed cape at the SW margin of Lady Newnes Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. It marks the SW extremity of the Mountaineer Range at the terminus of Aviator Glacier. Sighted in February 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for Lt. (later Cdr.) John Sibbald of the *Erebus*.

Sibeliuss Glacier 69°55'S, 70°05'W

Glacier, 12 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing S into Mozart Ice Piedmont 10 mi SW of Mount Stephenson in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by the BGLE in 1937. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Jean Sibeliuss (1865–1957), Finnish composer.

Sibiriyakov, Mount 67°56'S, 49°35'E

An isolated mountain about 16 mi S of Mount Humble of the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Rock outcrops here were

Williams Field air strip, McMurdo Sound, during Deep Freeze 1967.

Sigma Islands 64°16'S, 62°55'W

Group of small islands and rocks which lie 3 mi N of Eta Island and mark the N limit of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Avi6n.

Signy Island 60°43'S, 45°38'W

Island 4 mi long and less than 3 mi wide, lying close S of the middle of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Unnamed, the appearance of the island was roughly plotted on James Weddell's chart of 1825. Capt. Petter S6rllle, in the Norwegian whale-catcher *Palmer* made a running survey of the island in the 1912–13 season. Named after Captain S6rllle's wife, Signy S6rllle. The island was surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and by the FIDS in the period 1947–50.

Sigurd Knolls 71°21'S, 7°38'E

Isolated rock knolls at the N end of Otter Plain, about 20 mi NW of Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Sigurd Helle, geodesist and leader of NorAE (1956–60). Not: Nunataki Mramornyye, Sigurdsvodene.

Sigurdsvodene: see Sigurd Knolls 71°21'S, 7°38'E

Sigynbreen: see Sigyn Glacier 71°52'S, 8°36'E

Sigyn Glacier 71°52'S, 8°36'E

A broad glacier flowing N between the Drygalski Mountains and the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped and named from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60). Not: Sigynbreen.

Sikorski Glacier 71°44'S, 98°30'W

Small glacier in the NE part of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. It flows NE to Bellingshausen Sea between Mounts Palmer and Feury. First roughly delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen Sikorski, electronics technician on the USS *Glacier*, who assisted in setting up an automatic weather station on Thurston Island during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960.

Sikorsky Glacier 64°12'S, 60°53'W

Glacier flowing into Hughes Bay N of Charles Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Igor Sikorsky, American (Russian born) aircraft designer, who has pioneered helicopters since 1909.

Silbido, Bahía: see Whistling Bay 67°30'S, 67°37'W

Silk Glacier 81°09'S, 158°55'E

A glacier, 10 mi long, draining the E slopes of the Churchill Mountains between Mount Frost and Mount Zinkovich to enter Nursery Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Cdt. P.R.H. Silk, RNZN, commanding officer of HMNZS *Endeavour II* in Antarctic waters, 1963–64.

Sillard Islands 66°37'S, 67°35'W

Group of small ice-covered islands lying close to Cape Mascart, the NE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named for Director Sillard of the French Montevideo Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, whose company made repairs on Charcot's ship, the *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

Silva Ridge 72°59'S, 162°17'E

A ridge leading to the top of Sheehan Mesa, on the NE side. Large silicified tree stumps in place of growth were found halfway up this ridge, hence named Silva by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Silver Ridge 82°16'S, 161°40'E

A long snow-covered ridge lying west of the mouth of Algje Glacier, being a prominent landmark on the north side of Nimrod Glacier. So named by the southern party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) because of the absence of rock on this steep-sided feature.

Silveyra, Islas: see Omicron Islands 64°21'S, 62°55'W

Silvia, Islote: see Silvia Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Silvia Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W

A rock lying in the Duroch Islands just SE of Agurto Rock and 0.3 mi N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1948, for a daughter of Gabriel Gonz6lez Videla, President of Chile. Not: Islote Silvia.

Simbad, Roca: see Sinbad Rock 62°10'S, 59°02'W

Simensen Peak 71°55'S, 25°31'E

Peak, 2,215 m, standing on the N side of Glitrefonna Glacier in the S6r Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp 1946–47 and named for Erik Simensen, photographic expert with the Lars Christensen Expedition to this area 1936–37. Not: Simensentoppen.

Simensentoppen: see Simensen Peak 71°55'S, 25°31'E

Simler Snowfield 66°03'S, 65°05'W

Snowfield lying NE of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Josias Simler (1530–76), who wrote the first reasonable advice on precautions for travel on glaciers, in 1574.

Simmers Peaks 66°06'S, 52°48'E

Group of three peaks, the highest 840 m, rising above the icecap 13 mi SE of Cape Close and 11 mi N of Mount Codrington. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson in 1930 and named for R.G. Simmers, meteorologist of the expedition.

Simmonds, Mount 70°20'S, 159°33'E

A mountain (1,885 m) standing higher and next westward of Mount Theaker along the north side of Robilliard Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Surveyed in 1962–63 by USGS and in 1963–64 by NZGSAE. Named by NZ-APC for G.A.E. Simmonds, New Zealand cartographer engaged in preparing final drawings of Antarctic maps, 1961–67.

Simmonds Peak 85°58'S, 158°32'W

A prominent rock peak, 1,940 m, standing 4 mi S of Mount Dort on the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Moun-

tains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Willard I. Simmonds, biologist, McMurdo Station winter party, 1964.

Simmons, Mount 80°22'S, 81°45'W

A mountain, 1,590 m, forming the N end of the Independence Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for aviation electronics technician Richard S. Simmons, USN, air crewman on LC-47 aircraft, who perished in a crash on the Ross Ice Shelf, Feb. 2, 1966.

Simmons Basin 77°46'S, 161°18'E

An ice-free basin, or valley, trending SE between Solitary Rocks and Friis Hills, marginal to the N side of the bend of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The lower E end of the valley is occupied by Simmons Lake and a lobe of ice from Taylor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after George M. Simmons, Jr., biologist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, who in the decade following 1977, led several USARP teams in the study of Lakes Bonney, Fryxell, Hoare, Vanda, and other lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Simmons Glacier 75°00'S, 113°36'W

Glacier draining northward between Mount Isherwood and Mount Strange in the east part of the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Harry S. Simmons, assistant to the USARP Representative in Christchurch, New Zealand, for four seasons, 1969–70 through 1972–73. His duties took him to Antarctica in 1971 and 1973.

Simmons Lake 77°46'S, 161°20'E

A lake 1.5 mi long in the E part of Simmons Basin (q.v.), Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 in association with Simmons Basin after biologist George M. Simmons, Jr.

Simon Ridge 71°03'S, 65°30'E

An arc-shaped rock ridge about 8 mi SE of Husky Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for M.J. Simon, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Simoom Hill 69°28'S, 67°56'W

One of the Relay Hills (q.v.), rising to 640 m, 3 mi E of Mount Edgell in western Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Simoom is the warm south wind that blows off the Arabian Desert.

Simplicity Hill 85°06'S, 174°38'W

A small ice-free hill rising 1 mi W of Crilly Hill, at the N side of McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because of the ease with which they were able to approach the feature, and because of the relative simplicity of its geologic nature.

Simpson, Cape 67°28'S, 61°08'E

A high rocky bluff at the N end of Ufs Island, forming the E side of the entrance to Howard Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for F. Simpson of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

Simpson, Ile: see Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W

Simpson, Mount 72°06'S, 100°45'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, rising just W of the head of Hale Glacier on Thurston Island. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. B.L. Simpson, Jr., of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot of the P2V Neptune airplane which took additional air photos of the area in January 1960.

Simpson, Mount: see Simpson Peak 67°43'S, 50°07'E

Simpson Crags 74°24'S, 162°45'E

A series of rugged crags descending SE from Mount Baxter of the Eisenhower Range and forming the S wall of O'Kane Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William A. Simpson, Jr., USN, aircraft commander with Squadron VX-6 during USN OpDFrz 1967.

Simpson Glacier 71°17'S, 168°38'E

A glacier, 6 mi long, in the Admiralty Mountains. It flows northward to the coast between Nelson Cliff and Mount Cherry-Garrard where it forms the Simpson Glacier Tongue. The latter feature was named by the BrAE, 1910–13, after Sir George Simpson, meteorologist of the expedition. The glacier described was mapped by USGS, 1960–63, and was so named by US-ACAN because (with Fendley Glacier to the east) it nourishes the Simpson Glacier Tongue.

Simpson Glacier Tongue 71°15'S, 168°45'E

A small floating glacier tongue nourished by Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier as it extends into the sea between Nelson Cliff and Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for Dr. (later Sir) George C. Simpson, meteorologist of the expedition.

Simpson Head 73°21'S, 60°59'W

Conspicuous promontory rising to 1,065 meters. It projects S into the N side of New Bedford Inlet 4 mi NW of Cape Kidson, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Sir George C. Simpson.

Simpson Hills 71°47'S, 63°24'W

A cluster of ridges and nunataks located at the head of Gruening Glacier, 6 mi NW of Owen Peak, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was mapped by USGS from USN air photos, 1966–69, and was visited by a BAS-USGS joint field party, 1986–87. Named by US-ACAN after Anthony R. Simpson, BAS general assistant, a member of the BAS-USGS field party.

Simpson Nunatak 63°58'S, 58°54'W

A nunatak, 1,165 m, rising 2.5 mi NW of Mount Roberts, on the S margin of Aitkenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Hugh W. Simpson of FIDS, a member of the Detroit Plateau reconnaissance party from Hope Bay in 1957.

Simpson Peak 67°43'S, 50°07'E

Peak, 1,720 m, just E of Mount George in the SW end of the Scott Mountains. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under D. Mawson. He named it for Sir George C. Simpson. The position

of the feature was fixed by J.C. Armstrong of ANARE in 1959. Not: Mount Simpson.

Simpson Ridge 68°06'S, 62°23'E

An isolated, sharp, serrated ridge situated 1 mi S of Mount Twintop in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys, 1954–62. Named by ANCA for C.R. Simpson, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1967.

Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W

A group consisting of a rock, 10 m high, surrounded by sunken rocks, lying 5 mi NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Simpsons Islands" appears on a chart of 1825 by British sealer James Weddell, but the term rocks is considered more descriptive than islands. Not: Ile Simpson, Simpsons Islands.

Simpsons Islands: see Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W

Simsarian, Mount 86°06'S, 132°50'W

A large mountain projecting from the E side of Michigan Plateau just S of the head of Gardiner Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James Simsarian Chief Division of International Scientific and Technical Affairs, Department of State.

Sims Island 73°21'S, 78°19'W

A small but conspicuous island between Rydberg Peninsula and Case Island in the southern part of Carroll Inlet, off the coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered by pilot Ashley Snow of USAS (1939–41) on an aircraft flight, Dec. 22, 1940. Named for Lt. (j.g.) L.S. Sims, USMC, surgeon on the expedition.

Sinbad Rock 62°10'S, 59°02'W

Low rock lying 1.25 mi WNW of Square End Island, off the W end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The rock was charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* but the name appears to be first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey. Not: Roca Simbad.

Sinclair Island 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Island over 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi NE of Reeve Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First mapped by the Argentines in 1950. The toponym replaces the provisional name "Alberto" and was approved by the Geographic Coordinating Committee (Argentina) in 1956. It memorializes Argentine naval hero Captain Enrique Sinclair (1805–1904). Born in New York, U.S.A., he emigrated while very young to the Río de la Plata, joined the Argentine navy and fought at the side of Admiral Brown in the war with Brazil. Not: Chaucer Island, Isla Alberto.

Singer Glacier 74°16'S, 113°57'W

A glacier flowing ENE from Martin Peninsula between Slichter Foreland and Smythe Shoulder into Dotson Ice Shelf, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67, and Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Howard Singer, geophysicist, University of California, Los Angeles, a member of the USARP winter party at South Pole Station, 1973.

Single Island 69°48'S, 68°36'E

A high ice-covered island on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf about 14 mi S of Landon Promontory. First plotted by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956, but incorrectly shown as a

promontory. Later mapped by ANARE as an island. Named by ANCA for M. Single, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the ANARE field party which visited the area in December 1962. Not: Single Promontory.

Single Promontory: see Single Island 69°48'S, 68°36'E

Singleton Nunatak 71°15'S, 61°36'W

A nunatak located directly W of the head of Kauffman Glacier on the E side of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after David G. Singleton, BAS geologist who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

Sinha, Mount 75°04'S, 136°09'W

A mountain (990 m) at the SE extremity of Erickson Bluffs in the S part of McDonald Heights. It overlooks lower Kirkpatrick Glacier from the north in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for A.A. Sinha, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC *Southwind* and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

Siniff Bay 74°40'S, 135°50'W

A bay 13 mi wide between Verleger Point and Melville Point, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald B. Siniff, leader of a USARP party that studied population dynamics and behavior of Weddell seals in the McMurdo Sound area, 1971–72. He also worked in the McMurdo Station area the three preceding austral summers and participated in the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1967–68.

Sinker Rock 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Rock off the N tip of Goudier Island, near the center of the harbor of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Rocks were charted in this position by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. So named by the FIDS in 1944 because a sinker was laid near this rock for a boat mooring.

Sinnan Glacier: see Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38'E

Sinnan Rocks: see Shinnan Rocks 67°57'S, 44°33'E

Sin Nombre, Bahía: see Security Bay 64°51'S, 63°37'W

Sin Nombre, Bahía: see Patagonia Bay 64°27'S, 63°12'W

Sin Nombre, Punta: see Nameless Point 53°59'S, 37°41'W

Sinobi Rock: see Shinobi Rock 68°03'S, 43°44'E

Siple, Mount 73°15'S, 126°06'W

A massive, conical, snow-covered mountain, rising to 3,110 m and dominating the NW part of Siple Island (q.v.), which is separated from Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land, by the Getz Ice Shelf. Named after Paul A. Siple (1908–68), American Antarctic explorer and geographer who took part in six Antarctic expeditions, including the two Byrd expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35 (Siple Coast, Siple Island, q.v.). He was in command of the West Base (Little America) of the USAS, 1939–41, and was navigator on all major exploratory flights from the base, including the flight on which Mount Siple was discovered. He served as U.S. Army Senior Representative on U.S. Navy OpHjp, 1946–47; as Director

of Scientific Projects in the planning stages for the US-IGY; and as the inaugural scientific leader at the U.S. Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station 1956–57. Not: Mount Ruth Siple, Mount Walker.

Siple Coast 82°00'S, 155°00'W

The middle portion of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E side of the Ross Ice Shelf, between the N end of Gould Coast (83°30'S, 153°00'W) and the S end of Shirase Coast (80°10'S, 151°00'W). Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Paul A. Siple (Mount Siple, q.v.), noted American scientist-explorer who accompanied R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on all his Antarctic expeditions.

Siple Island 73°39'S, 125°00'W

A massive, snow-covered island, 70 mi long, lying E of Wrigley Gulf along Getz Ice Shelf, Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1967 in association with Mount Siple (q.v.), which dominates the NW part of the island. Though observed by earlier U.S. expeditions, the feature was first indicated as an island on USGS maps compiled from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65.

Siple Ridge 77°56'S, 160°08'E

A high (2,570 m) ridge, 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, being the more northern of two ridges that extend W from the Mount Feather block, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The narrow upper surface is capped by ice but rock is exposed at many points along abrupt cliffs. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Ruth J. Siple, widow of renowned Antarctic Paul A. Siple (Mount Siple, q.v.); Honorary President and active supporter of The Antarctic Society; Honored Guest at the dedication of the new U.S. Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station at the site on January 9, 1975.

Siren Bay 71°22'S, 169°15'E

A small bay formed by the configuration of the ice at the terminus of Shipley Glacier and the NW side of Flat Island along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because they heard a noise like a ship's siren while mapping this area. Not: Syren Bay.

Siren Rock 74°33'S, 98°24'W

A fairly isolated rock lying 12 mi E of Mount Moses, in the E part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Jan C. Siren, radio scientist at Byrd Station, 1967.

Sir George Newnes Glacier: see Newnes Glacier 71°41'S, 170°14'E

Sirius, Mount 84°08'S, 163°15'E

A peak, 2,300 m, surmounting a prominent, wedge-shaped, ice-free spur between Walcott Névé and Bowden Névé, 3.5 mi N of Bauhs Nunatak. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the star Sirius which was used in fixing the baseline in the area.

Sirius Cliffs 70°33'S, 66°53'W

A conspicuous isolated nunatak with steep rock cliffs all along its N face, located between Mount Lepus and Procyon Peaks on the S side of Millett Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Sirius in the constellation of Canis Major.

Sirius Islands 66°57'S, 57°27'E

A chain of islands in the N part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Nordøyane (the north islands). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; this chain was renamed by ANCA after the star Sirius which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Nordøyane.

Sirius Knoll 63°43'S, 58°36'W

Conspicuous ice-covered knoll, 1,010 m, marking the NE end of Detroit Plateau in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS and named after Sirius, the dog star.

Sir John Murray Glacier: see Murray Glacier 71°39'S, 170°00'E

Sirocco Glacier 69°25'S, 68°31'W

A glacier c. 3 mi long flowing NNE into West Bay, Fallières Coast, between Brindle Cliffs and Mount Edgell. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the sirocco, the Italian name for the wind that blows from the Sahara. One of several features in the area named after winds.

Sirohi Point 83°57'S, 170°06'E

A rock point at the N side of the terminus of Alice Glacier, where the latter enters Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Girraj S. Sirohi, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1960–61.

Sisco Mesa 85°50'S, 127°48'W

An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls whose summit area is 2 mi long and wide and rises to 3,350 m. It stands just N of Haworth Mesa between the heads of Norfolk and Olentangy Glaciers in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph J. Sisco, Asst. Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group in 1966.

Sistefjell Mountain 73°23'S, 0°44'W

A bluff-like mountain situated 10 mi SE of Neumayer Cliffs, at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Sistefjell (the last mountain).

Sistenup Peak 73°17'S, 0°44'W

A low peak at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, about 5 mi N of Sistefjell Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian exp (1958–59) and named Sistenup (last peak).

Sisterabben Hill 73°21'S, 0°44'W

A hill about 2 mi N of Sistefjell Mountain, at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Sisterabben (the last hill).

Sisters, The 71°17'S, 170°13'E

Two stacks or pillar-like rocks standing together just N of Cape Adare at the NE extremity of Victoria Land. First charted and named The Sisters by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. The northern pillar was later named Gertrude Rock, and

the southern one Rose Rock, by the Northern Party of BrAE, 1910–13. Not: Sisters' Rocks.

Sisters, The: see Søstrene Islands 69°33'S, 75°30'E

Sisters' Rocks: see Sisters, The 71°17'S, 170°13'E

Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

Small bay 1 mi W of Cape Buller, along the N coast of South Georgia. The names Sitka Bay and Buller Bay have both appeared for this feature on maps for many years. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this feature is known locally as Sitka Bay, and the name is approved on that basis. Not: Buller Bay, Caleta Buller, French Harbor.

Sjiktberga: see Schicht, Mount 71°26'S, 13°08'E

Sjøbotnen Cirque 71°22'S, 13°25'E

The prominent cirque in the N face of the main massif of the Gruber Mountains, situated immediately E of Mount Zimmermann, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sjøbotnen (the lake cirque) because the inner part of the feature is occupied by a sizable lake.

Sjögren Fiord: see Sjögren Glacier 64°14'S, 59°00'W

Sjögren Glacier 64°14'S, 59°00'W

Glacier 15 mi long in the S part of Trinity Peninsula, flowing SE from Detroit Plateau to the S side of Mount Wild where it enters Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. He named it Hj. Sjögren Fiord after a patron of the expedition. The true nature of the feature was determined by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Hj. Sjögren Fiord, H. J. Sjögren Fiord, Sjögren Fiord.

Sjögren Glacier Tongue 64°14'S, 58°38'W

A tongue of ice between 5 and 7 miles wide, extending 15 miles from Sjögren Glacier across Prince Gustav Channel toward Persson Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). The glacier tongue is an extension of the flow of Sjögren Glacier from which it takes its name.

Sjöhausen: see Seekopf, Mount 71°17'S, 13°42'E

Sjøneset Spur 71°17'S, 13°35'E

A prominent rock spur from the Gruber Mountains, extending N along the E side of Anuchin Glacier to Lake Ober-See, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sjøneset (the lake ness).

Skaar Ridge 84°49'S, 163°15'E

A ridge on the SE side of Mount Augusta in Queen Alexandra Range. It trends SE for 2 mi to Beardmore Glacier. This area was first sighted by Shackleton's Southern Journey Party in 1908. The ridge is the site of the only known (1971) Permian peat deposit of Gondwanaland, discovered here by James M. Schopf of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70. Named for Lt. Gerhard E. Skaar, USN, who piloted the helicopter that took Schopf to the locality and subsequent discovery.

Skagen: see Saint Michael, Mount 67°10'S, 58°21'E

Skålebreen 72°06'S, 3°52'E

A glacier flowing N between Festninga Mountain and Mount Hochlin in the Mühlilig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skålebreen.

Skålebrehalsen Terrace 72°16'S, 4°10'E

A high ice-covered terrace at the S side of Skålebreen, in the Mühlilig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skålebrehalsen.

Skalisty, Poluostrov: see Countess Peninsula 66°09'S, 101°14'E

Skallen Glacier 69°40'S, 39°33'E

A glacier flowing to Lützw-Holm Bay to the E of Skallen Hills. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named for its proximity to Skallen Hills.

Skallen Hills 69°39'S, 39°25'E

An area of bare rock coastal hills which project into eastern Lützw-Holm Bay between Skallevika and Skallen Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallen (the skull), a name presumably suggested by the outline of the feature on the Norwegian map.

Skallevika 69°41'S, 39°23'E

A small bay just W of Skallen Hills along the SE shore of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallevika (the skull bay) in association with nearby Skallen Hills.

Skallevikhalsen Hills 69°41'S, 39°18'E

A line of bare rock hills that fringe the SE shore of Lützw-Holm Bay for 4 mi just W of Skallevika. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallevikhalsen (the skull bay neck) in association with nearby Skallevika.

Skallevik Point 69°41'S, 39°15'E

A point marking the NW end of Skallevikhalsen Hills along the SE shore of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skalleviksodden (the skull bay point) in association with nearby Skallevika. Not: Skalleviksodden.

Skalleviksodden: see Skallevik Point 69°41'S, 39°15'E

Skappelnabben Spur 73°43'S, 4°33'W

A spur at the E side of Urfjellodokka Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Skappelnabben.

Skaret Pass 72°32'S, 0°23'E

Mountain pass at the E side of Skarsnuten Peak in the Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Skaret (the gap).

Solhøgdene Heights 71°22'S, 13°42'E

The heights 1 mi E of Mount Mentzel, overlooking the N side of Asimutbreen Glacier in the eastern Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Solhøgdene (the sun heights).

Solitária, Isla: see Lonely Island 54°03'S, 37°59'W

Solitaria, Roca: see Lone Rock 62°21'S, 58°50'W

Solitario, Islote: see Ponton Island 65°06'S, 63°05'W

Solitario Island 67°52'S, 68°26'W

Small island lying 3 mi S of the Guébriant Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is descriptive of the island's position; solitario is a Spanish word meaning solitary. Not: Solus Island.

Solitary Island: see Uksen Island 67°21'S, 60°09'E

Solitary Nunatak 67°28'S, 58°46'E

A small isolated nunatak 14 mi SE of Svart Peak in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66, and so named because of its isolated position.

Solitary Peak 83°14'S, 161°40'E

A peak (2,810 m) located 4.5 mi SE of Mount Rabot in Queen Elizabeth Range. An important geologic section was measured on the feature by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, which suggested the name because of the peak's relative isolation.

Solitary Rocks 77°47'S, 161°12'E

Mass of rocks immediately NW of Cavendish Icefalls on the N side of the major bend in Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Sollas Glacier 77°43'S, 162°36'E

Glacier between Marr and Hughes Glaciers, flowing from the Kukri Hills toward the E end of Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, for William J. Sollas, professor of geology at Oxford.

Solomon Glacier 78°23'S, 162°30'E

A glacier on the S side of Fisher Bastion which flows W from Solomon Saddle to enter Potter Glacier in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Susan Solomon, NOAA, atmospheric chemist who has been a leader in the study of upper atmospheric physics in Antarctica. At the time of naming, Chairman of the Office of Polar Programs Advisory Committee, NSF.

Solomon Saddle 78°23'S, 162°39'E

A snow saddle (c. 1,850 m) located between the heads of Solomon Glacier and Foster Glacier, to the S of Fisher Bastion in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 in association with Solomon Glacier (q.v.).

Solo Nunatak 72°50'S, 163°35'E

An isolated nunatak lying 6 mi NW of Intention Nunataks, at the SW side of Evans Névé. The name alludes to the isolation of the feature and was given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Solov'yev, Mount 71°41'S, 12°19'E

Peak, 2,715 m, on the S part of Gråkammen Ridge in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet cartographer M.D. Solov'yev. Not: Gora Solov'yeva.

Solov'yeva, Gora: see Solov'yev, Mount 71°41'S, 12°19'E

Solstreif Island 64°33'S, 62°00'W

The southernmost of the small group of islands at the E side of Foyn Harbor in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The feature was so named by whalers operating in the area because the Norwegian whaling vessel *Solstreif* was moored to it during 1921–22, and probably in other seasons also.

Solus, Mount 68°50'S, 65°33'W

A conspicuous, isolated mountain (1,290 m) in the center and near the mouth of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, in southern Graham Land. It has steep rock sides meeting in a sharp summit ridge. Photographed from the air by FIDS in Aug. 1947, and by RARE (Trimetrogon photography) in Dec. 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. The UK-APC name is descriptive of the isolated position of the feature.

Solus Island: see Solitario Island 67°52'S, 68°26'W

Solvay, Mount 72°34'S, 31°23'W

Mountain, 2,560 m, close N of Mount Gillet in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Ernest John Solvay, a patron of the expedition.

Solvay Mountains 64°25'S, 62°32'W

Mountains, probably over 1,500 m, extending in an ENE-WSW direction in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Ernest Solvay, a supporter of the expedition. The name originally extended along the entire E coast of the island, but has been limited to the prominent mountains in the S as there is no well-defined group of mountains farther north. Not: Monts Solway.

Solvay, Monts: see Solvay Mountains 64°25'S, 62°32'W

Sombre Lake 60°41'S, 45°37'W

The northernmost lake in Paternoster Valley in northern Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because of the sombre setting of the lake and the proximity of Stygian Cove.

Sombre Point 57°45'S, 26°25'W

The northeast point of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the dark and dull aspect of the basaltic rock and ash in this vicinity.

Somero Glacier 85°00'S, 167°12'W

A tributary glacier 7 mi long, flowing NW from Mount Fairweather to enter Liv Glacier just S of the W end of the Duncan Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for George N. Somero, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64, and winter 1965.

Somers Glacier 65°22'S, 63°31'W

Glacier flowing NW into Trooz Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named

by the UK-APC in 1959 for Henri Somers, chief engineer of the BelgAE's ship *Belgica*, which explored in the area in 1897–99.

Somers Nunatak 67°28'S, 67°16'W

Nunatak rising to c. 600 m on the W edge of Reid Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The feature provides a useful vantage point near several geological localities. Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1980–81, named by UK-APC after Geoffrey Usher Somers, BAS general assistant at Rothera Station, 1978–81, who assisted in the work.

Somerville Island 65°22'S, 64°19'W

Small island 4 mi SW of Berthelot Islands and 2.5 mi NW of Darboux Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Crichton Somerville, a resident of Kristiania (Oslo), Norway, who selected and supervised the making of much of the polar clothing and equipment used by the expedition.

Somigliana Glacier 67°00'S, 67°09'W

A glacier flowing N to Langmuir Cove on the N part of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Carlo Somigliana, Italian mathematician and physicist who originated a viscous theory of glacier flow, in 1921.

Sones, Mount 67°02'S, 51°30'E

Mountain standing on the N side of Beaver Glacier, 2 mi W of Mount Reed in the Tula Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA in 1962 for F. Sones, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929–31.

Sonia Point 65°04'S, 63°29'W

Point lying 6 miles W of Rahir Point on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named for Madame Sonia Bunau-Varilla.

Sonntag Nunatak 84°53'S, 86°42'W

A solitary nunatak located 20 mi ENE of Hamilton Cliff, Ford Massif, of the Thiel Mountains. The nunatak was observed on Dec. 13, 1959 by Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock in the course of a USARP airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian West. The name was proposed by Thiel and Craddock for Wayne Sonntag, Operations Director at the Geophysical Institute, University of Wisconsin, 1959–61, logistics officer for the airlifted traverse.

Soond, Mount 75°00'S, 134°13'W

A peak 1 mi N of Bleclie Peaks in the Perry Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert T. Soond, geomagnetist-seismologist at Plateau Station, 1968.

Sooty Cove 54°01'S, 38°02'W

A small cove just N of Shoemaker Point along the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. The name, applied by UK-APC, derives from the Light-mantled Sooty Albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*) which breeds on the island.

Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

A rock midway between Lumus Rock and Betheder Islands in Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named "Black Reef" by the BGLE, 1934–37. Resighted from HMS *Endurance* in February

1969 and described as a rock about 20 m high. The synonym Sooty was recommended by UK-APC to avoid duplication of the name Black Rock. Not: Arrecife Black, Arrecife Negro, Black Reef, Isla Tucapel, Sooty Rocks.

Sooty Rocks: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Sophie Cliff 64°44'S, 62°15'W

Conspicuous granite cliff at the E side of the entrance to Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. Not: Sophie Rocks.

Sophie Rocks: see Sophie Cliff 64°44'S, 62°15'W

Søråsen Ridge 71°25'S, 10°00'W

A broad snow covered ridge that separates the Quar and Ekström Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was first mapped and named Søråsen (the south ridge) by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

Sørensen Nunataks 71°41'S, 7°57'E

A group of about 15 nunataks extending c. 6 mi, forming the NW part of the Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named after Stein Sørensen, a radio operator with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Sörensenskjera.

Sorensen Peak 71°43'S, 167°48'E

A peak (2,640 m) which rises between the base of Lyttelton Range and Church Ridge in the Admiralty Mountains. It surmounts the divide between the Dennistoun and Leander Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas J. Sorensen, field assistant at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Sörensenskjera: see Sørensen Nunataks 71°41'S, 7°57'E

Sorenson Glacier 74°28'S, 111°22'W

A glacier between Moore Dome and Rogers Spur on Bear Peninsula, flowing W into Dotson Ice Shelf on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Jon E. Sorenson, civil engineer, USGS, a member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Söre Petermannkjeda: see Südliche Petermann Range 71°46'S, 12°20'E

Sore Thumb 76°40'S, 161°06'E

A notable rock spire (c. 1,400 m) which rises 50 m above a crest of Elkhorn Ridge, to the E of Topside Glacier, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Though not the highest point on the ridge, the spire stands out "like a sore thumb" and is an excellent reference point. The approved name is a shortened form of "Sore Thumb Stack," which had been suggested by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess during a visit to the area in the 1976–77 season.

Sorge Island 67°11'S, 67°43'W

Island lying just S of The Gullet in Barlas Channel, close E of Adelaide Island. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for Ernst F.W. Sorge, German glaciologist who made the first seismic soundings of the Greenland

ice sheet, 1929–31, and developed a theory of the densification of firm.

Sørhaugen Hill 71°48'S, 25°37'E

The southernmost hill in the group at the E side of Kamp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjpp, 1946–47. Named Sørhaugen (the south hill) by the Norwegians.

Sørhausane Peaks 72°47'S, 0°15'E

A small cluster of peaks 2 mi S of Nupskåpa Peak, at the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Sørhausane (the south peaks).

Sørhjelm Peak 71°48'S, 26°28'E

Peak, 2,030 m, standing at the head of Hette Glacier, at the S end of the group of peaks just E of the mouth of Byrdreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjpp, 1946–47. Named Sørhjelm (the south helmet) by the Norwegians because of its position in the group.

Sørhortane 72°02'S, 12°35'E

A group of rock crags along the NE edge of Horteriset Dome, southward of Petermann Ranges in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sørhortane. Not: Gory Voyeykova.

Sørkammen: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

Sørkammen Crest: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

Sørkollen: see Onley Hill 67°43'S, 63°02'E

Sörling Valley 54°22'S, 36°18'W

Ice-free valley between Cumberland East Bay and Hound Bay on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Erik Sörling of the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, who made zoological collections in South Georgia in 1904–05.

Sørille, Cape 60°46'S, 44°59'W

Rocky bluff marking the S end of Fredriksen Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and first charted in 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Capt. Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Sørille Buttress 54°17'S, 36°50'W

Mountain rising above 1,370 m, between Mount Spaaman and Three Brothers in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Petter Sørille (1884–1922), Norwegian whaling captain and inventor who, in 1922, took out a patent for his whale slipway. Sørille was the first manager of the United Whalers station at Stromness.

Sørille Rocks 60°37'S, 46°15'W

Group of rocks, the highest 20 m high, lying 7 mi W of Moreton Point, the W extremity of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named Tre Sten (three stones) on Capt. Petter Sørille's chart resulting from his 1912–13 survey. Renamed for Sørille by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey in 1933. Not: Tre Sten.

Sorna Bluff 83°18'S, 50°40'W

A prominent rock bluff on the N side of Saratoga Table, overlooking the head of May Valley in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Ronald E. Sorna, USN, pilot on photographic flights in the Pensacola Mountains.

Sørn and Bernt 53°59'S, 37°55'W

Two conspicuous rocks lying close off the N coast of South Georgia, 2 mi NE of Cape Pride. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Named for Søren Berntsen and Herman Berntsen, managers of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri at Husvik. Not: Rocas Los Hermanos, The Brothers.

Sörnuten: see Fischer Nunatak 67°44'S, 63°03'E

Söröya: see Shaula Island 66°58'S, 57°21'E

Sorpresa, Grupo: see Sorpresa Rock 67°51'S, 69°34'W

Sorpresa, Islote: see Brewster Island 64°43'S, 62°34'W

Sorpresa, Roca: see Sorpresa Rock 67°51'S, 69°34'W

Sorpresa Rock 67°51'S, 69°34'W

An exposed rock lying SW of Cavalier Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1947. Sorpresa is a Spanish word meaning surprise. Not: Grupo Sorpresa, Roca Sorpresa, Surprise Island.

Sør Rondane Mountains 72°00'S, 25°00'E

Group of mountains about 100 mi long with main peaks rising to 3,400 m, between the Queen Fabiola Mountains and Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by members of the Lars Christensen Expedition on Feb. 6, 1937, and named after Rondane, a mountain massif in southern Norway. The mountains were mapped in greater detail in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working with air photos taken by USN OpHjpp, 1946–47. Not: Southern Escarpments.

Sorrowness Bay: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

Sørsdal Glacier 68°41'S, 78°15'E

A heavily crevassed glacier, 15 mi long, flowing westward along the south side of Krok Fjord and the Vestfold Hills and terminating in a prominent glacier tongue at Prydz Bay. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by a Norwegian expedition in the *Thorshavn* under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, and named by him for Lief Sørsdal, a Norwegian dentist and a member of the party from *Thorshavn* that landed at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills.

Sørsdal Glacier Tongue 68°42'S, 78°00'E

The prominent seaward extension of Sørsdal Glacier into Prydz Bay. Discovered by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in 1935 and named in association with Sørsdal Glacier.

Sørskeidet Valley 72°03'S, 11°30'E

An ice-filled valley lying N of Skeidshovden Mountain near the SW end of the Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sørskeidet.

Sørtindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E

A group of peaks just S of Mount Twintop at the S end of the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Sørtindane (the southern peaks). Not: Brown Range, Gory Sørtinnane.

Sosa Bluff 82°32'S, 42°53'W

A rock bluff 1 mi S of Esignoli Bluff in the Schneider Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. O.R. Sosa, Argentine officer in charge of General Belgrano Station, winter 1966.

Søstre Islands 69°33'S, 75°30'E

A group of small islands and rocks that rise above the northern part of Publications Ice Shelf at the head of Prydz Bay. Discovered and charted in February 1935 by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship *Thorshavn* sent out by Lars Christensen. They gave the name Søstre after the islands by that name lying in the entrance to Oslofjorden, Norway. Not: Söstvene Islands, The Sisters.

Söstvene Islands: see Søstre Islands 69°33'S, 75°30'E

Soto, Punta: see Toe, The 62°20'S, 59°11'W

Soto Glacier 71°31'S, 61°46'W

A glacier about 12 mi long, draining SE along the SW side of Strømme Ridge and discharging into Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Luis R. Soto, Argentine oceanographer on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions, 1968 and 1970.

Sotomayor, Islote: see Sotomayor Island 63°20'S, 57°55'W

Sotomayor Island 63°20'S, 57°55'W

An island lying just S of the entrance to Unwin Cove, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1950–51 for Second Lt. Victor Sotomayor L., cargo officer of the ship *Lientur* during the expedition. Not: Islote Sotomayor.

Soucek, Mount 66°49'S, 50°58'E

Mountain standing between Mount Hardy and Peacock Ridge in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. Z. Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Soucek Ravine 66°23'S, 110°27'E

A small ravine to the W of Penney Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA after Dr. Zdenek Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes in 1960 and 1962.

Souchez Glacier 86°17'S, 154°00'W

A tributary glacier about 17 mi long, flowing from Mount Crockett S along the E side of Faulkner Escarpment and then turning SE to

parallel the SW side of Hays Mountains. It joins Bartlett Glacier just S of Mount Dietz, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Roland A. Souchez, involved in geological studies at McMurdo Station during the season of 1965–66.

Sound, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W

A passage, 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which extends in a N-S direction, separating the Melchior Islands into West Melchior Islands and East Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Probably named by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the feature in 1927. Resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Canal Principal, El Seno, Paso Sur.

Sourabaya, Mount 59°03'S, 26°36'W

A mountain (915 m) 1 mi NW of Mount Darnley, Bristol Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971. The name refers to the whaling factory ship *Sourabaya*, from which an eruption of the island was witnessed in 1935.

Sourrieu, Ile: see Lambda Island 64°18'S, 63°00'W

South America Glacier 77°49'S, 161°47'E

Small glacier near the SW corner of the Kukri Hills in Victoria Land. The ice hangs down a cliff 2,000 m high, and takes a form similar to the continent for which it is named. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Southard, Cape 66°32'S, 122°05'E

An ice-covered cape separating the Banzare and Sabrina Coasts of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Samuel Lewis Southard, Secretary of the Navy under President John Quincy Adams. While serving as Senator from New Jersey, Southard was instrumental in initiating interest in a government scientific expedition and gaining congressional authorization of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, under Charles Wilkes.

Southard, Mount 72°11'S, 159°56'E

A lone mountain (2,400 m) standing 5 mi NW of Welcome Mountain in the NW extremity of the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Rupert B. Southard, Chief, Office of International Activities, USGS, with responsibility for USGS field parties working in Antarctica; later Chief of the Topographic Division of USGS.

Southard Promontory 66°56'S, 64°50'W

A notable promontory, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, which juts into NW Mill Inlet between Breitfuss Glacier and Alberts Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, Graham Land. The promontory is bordered by steep rock cliffs which rise 1,500 m to a relatively flat and snow covered upper surface. It was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1947. In association with the names of Antarctic cartographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Rupert B. Southard, Jr., Chief, National Mapping Division, USGS, 1979–86; Chief, Office of International Activities (with responsibility for USGS field parties working in Antarctica), 1961–64; U.S. Representative to the SCAR Working Group on Geodesy and Cartography, 1964–79; Chairman, Domestic Names Committee of the USBGN, 1983–87 (Chairman, USBGN, 1988–90).

South Arm: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

South Barrier 53°09'S, 73°35'E

A rocky ridge descending southward from Budd Peak along the east margin of Fiftyone Glacier and terminating at Lambeth Bluff in southern Heard Island. The descriptive name was applied by ANARE in 1948.

South Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Cove forming the S head of Prince Olav Harbor, along the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted Prince Olav Harbor in 1929. Not: Saco Sur.

South Bay 62°40'S, 60°28'W

Bay 6 mi long, lying NW of False Bay on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Erebus Bay.

South Bay 77°38'S, 166°25'E

A small bay on the south side of Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by members of the BrAE, 1910–13.

South Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

South Bay: see Miles Bay 54°04'S, 37°39'W

South Beaches 62°40'S, 61°04'W

The beaches along the S side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was used by Capt. George Powell on his chart of 1822.

South Beacon 77°51'S, 160°47'E

The summit of a bold, flat-topped ridge rising to 2,210 m in the south part of Beacon Heights, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. A ridge system connects South Beacon with West Beacon, 1.5 mi north, and East Beacon, 1.5 mi northeast. So named by the NZ-APC following geological work here by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby in 1980–81.

South Cape 60°48'S, 45°09'W

Cape marking the S extremity of the Robertson Islands, lying S of the E end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, who discovered the South Orkney Islands while on a joint cruise in December 1821. Not: South Point.

South Crest: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

South Eastern Mountains: see Grove Mountains 72°45'S, 75°00'E

South East Point 62°59'S, 60°31'W

Point 1 mi ENE of Fildes Point, marking the southeastern point of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. The name was proposed in 1949 by the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty, following a survey of the island by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948–49. Not: Punta Sudeste, Punta Sur Este.

Southern, Mount 74°12'S, 76°28'W

A small mountain, or nunatak, located 1.5 mi NE of Mount Harry and 14 mi SE of FitzGerald Bluffs, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos,

1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Merle E. Southern, USGS Topographic Engineer in Antarctica, 1967–68.

Southern Cross Mountains 73°40'S, 164°00'E

The name applied to the group of ranges lying between the Mariner and Priestley Glaciers in Victoria Land. Seaward parts of this area were first viewed by Ross in 1841 and subsequently by expeditions led by Borchgrevink, Scott, Shackleton and Byrd. The precise mapping of its overall features was accomplished from U.S. Navy air photographs and surveys by New Zealand and American parties in the 1950's and 1960's. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1965–66.

Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands 71°00'S, 147°00'E

A group of subglacial highlands located E of Webb Subglacial Trench in the N end of Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and was named after the *Southern Cross*, the expedition ship of BrAE, 1898–1900, led by Carsten E. Borchgrevink.

Southern Escarpments: see Sør Rondane Mountains 72°00'S, 25°00'E

Southern Foothills: see Inexpressible Island 74°54'S, 163°39'E

Southern Maids, The: see Theta Islands 64°19'S, 63°01'W

Southern Nunataks: see Stinear Nunataks 69°42'S, 64°40'E

Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W

Group of islands consisting of Thule, Cook, and Bellingshausen Islands, at the S end of the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule was named by Capt. James Cook who discovered and roughly outlined its northern portions in 1775. Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen's report, published about 1831, stating that Southern Thule consists of one high rock and three small islands was confirmed in a survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Grupo Tule del Sur, Southern Thule Group.

Southern Thule Group: see Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W

Southern Thule Island: see Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W

South Foreland: see Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'W

South Fork 77°34'S, 161°15'E

The southern arm of Wright Valley in Victoria Land. The feature is separated from the North Fork by the Dais. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

An island about 105 mi long and 20 mi wide, with steep glaciated mountains and deeply indented coasts. It is generally accepted that South Georgia may have been sighted by Antonio de la Roche sailing an English merchant vessel in 1675, and from the Spanish ship *Leon* in 1756. The island was explored and roughly charted in January 1775 by Capt. James Cook in the *Resolution* and named after King George III of Great Britain. The S coast was first explored and charted by Capt. Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819. Substantial additional mapping was accomplished by sealers, whalers and private expeditions. The coastal areas were roughly surveyed by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. The SGS continued the surveys, including inland areas, 1951–57. Not: Isla San Pedro, Isle of Georgia, South Georgia Island, Süd-Georgien.

South Georgia Island: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

South Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E

A rock lying 0.1 mi SE of McDonald Island, marking the southernmost feature in the McDonald Islands. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by the ANARE in 1948.

South Island: see Wyatt Island 67°20'S, 67°40'W

South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this segment is the southern, rising to 1,070 m and extending 2 mi in a NE-SW arc. The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. This southern range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sörkammen (the south comb or crest). The approved name, suggested by ANCA in 1960, more clearly identifies the feature as a part of Masson Range. Not: Gora Serkammen, Sörkammen, Sörkammen Crest, South Crest.

South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

A group of two larger and several smaller mountainous, barren islands covered with ice and snow and surrounded by many rocks, lying NE of the Antarctic Peninsula between 60°20'S and 60°50'S, and 44°20'W and 46°45'7W. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*, in December 1821. The islands were named Powell's Group on Powell's chart, published in England, Nov. 1, 1822. They were explored and roughly recharted by Capt. James Weddell, British sealer, in 1823. Weddell's chart carried the name South Orkney Islands, which became accepted internationally. Subsequent charts of the group were published by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and by the Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørllø, 1912–13. A running survey of the islands was completed in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Further surveys were made by the FIDS in the period 1947–50. Not: Islas Orcadas del Sur, Powell Group, Powell Islands, South Orkneys, Süd-Orkney Inseln.

South Orkneys: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

South Point 60°45'S, 45°42'W

Point marking the south end of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the South Orkney Islands in 1933.

South Point 63°01'S, 60°37'W

Point 1.75 mi SW of Entrance Point, marking the southernmost point of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. The name was proposed in 1949 by the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty, following a survey of the island by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948–49. Not: Punta Sur.

South Point: see South Cape 60°48'S, 45°09'W

South Sandwich Group: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

A chain of N-S trending volcanic islands lying northward of Weddell Sea and extending 190 mi from Zavodovski Island on the

N to Southern Thule on the south. Discovered and roughly charted in 1775 by Capt. James Cook who gave the name "Sandwich Land" for the fourth Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Cook concluded he had charted a group of islands or a point of a continent. The islands were more accurately charted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819. The Traversay Islands, three islands forming the N end of the chain, were not seen by Cook but were discovered and first mapped by Bellingshausen. The South Sandwich Islands were surveyed by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Sandwich Group, Sandwich Islands, Sandwich Land, South Sandwich Group, Süd-Sandwich Inseln.

South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

A group of more than twenty islands and islets lying northward of Antarctic Peninsula and extending about 280 mi from Smith Island and Snow Island in the WSW to Elephant Island and Clarence Island in the ENE. The islands were sighted by Capt. William Smith of the brig *Williams* in February 1819 while cruising close to the northern edge of the islands. The name "New South Britain" was used briefly, but was soon changed to South Shetland Islands. The name is now established international usage. Not: Iles Shetland du Sud, Islas Shetland del Sur, New South Britain, New South Shetland, Shetland Islands, South Shetlands, Süd-Shetland Inseln, Sydshetland.

South Shetlands: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

South Spit 62°14'S, 58°48'W

Rocky spit forming the S side of the entrance to Marian Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name appears on a British Admiralty chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Punta Lengua Sur.

South Stream 77°27'S, 163°44'E

A meltwater stream 2 mi southwest of Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows southeastward to Bernacchi Bay. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in the 1957–58 season. So named by Nichols because the stream was located south of the U.S. Navy installations in the Marble Point area.

South Thor Island: see Thor Island 64°33'S, 62°00'W

Southtrap Rock 62°59'S, 56°38'W

An isolated rock lying W of Cape Juncal, D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. In association with Northern Rocks (q.v.), so named by the UK-APC in 1963 because the rock is the southernmost of two groups of features which should be avoided by vessels entering Antarctic Sound from the north. Not: Rocas Trampa Sur.

South Victoria Land: see Victoria Land 74°15'S, 163°00'E

South West Bay 53°03'S, 73°22'E

An open bay indenting the W side of Heard Island immediately N of Cape Gazert. The bay was roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, an American sealer. The name "S.W. Bay" appears on an 1882 chart compiled by Ens. Washington I. Chambers aboard the USS *Marion* at Heard Island in January 1882. The bay name appears to have developed from an

American sealer name, "Southwest Beach," in use about 1860 for the pebble beach at the N end of this bay.

Southwest Beach Point: see Spit Point 53°07'S, 73°51'E

South West Point 54°30'S, 37°06'W

The SW point of Annenkov Island, off the south-central coast of South Georgia. Annenkov Island was discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775, and resighted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819. The point appears to be first named on a chart based upon DI surveys undertaken in the period 1926–30. Not: S.W. Point.

Southwick, Mount 78°46'S, 84°55'W

A mountain (3,280 m) near the S end of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, located 9 mi SSE of Mount Craddock. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Tech. Sgt. Thomas E. Southwick, USMC, navigator on a Navy R4D reconnaissance flight to these mountains on Jan. 28, 1958.

Southwind Passage 65°18'S, 65°20'W

A navigable passage between Betheder Islands and Dickens Rocks, located at the north extremity of the Biscoe Islands. Named by Capt. S.R. Dolber, USCG, commander of the USCGC *Southwind* in her navigation through this passage in the 1967–68 season. Not: Buchanan Channel.

Sowle Nunatak 83°03'S, 66°05'W

One of the Rambo Nunataks, lying 5.5 mi SE of Wagner Nunatak on the W side of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin L. Sowle, construction mechanic at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Soyat, Mount 85°52'S, 130°46'W

A prominent mountain, 2,150 m, in western Wisconsin Range, rising on the E side of Reedy Glacier just N of the junction of Norfolk Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. David Soyat, USN, air operations officer with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, winter 1962.

Søyla Peak 72°42'S, 3°51'W

Small peak just N of Domen Butte in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Søyla (the pillar).

Soza, Mount 71°10'S, 162°34'E

A massive mountain (2,190 m) in the Bowers Mountains that comprises the E wall of the Rennick Glacier between the entry points of the tributary Alt and Carryer Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN after Ezekiel R. Soza, USGS topographic engineer, a member of USGS Topo North and South, 1961–62, and Topo East and West, 1962–63. Using Army turbine helicopters for rapid movement, these survey parties established geodetic control in the Transantarctic Mountains between the Cape Hallett area and Beardmore Glacier during the first season (Topo North and South); during the second season geodetic control was extended from Cape Hallett to Wilson Hills (Topo West), and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East). Soza was leader of the USGS mapping party in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66 season.

Spaaman, Mount 54°16'S, 36°52'W

Mountain, 1,940 m, standing 1 mi W of Sørllø Buttress in the W part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name "Spaaman" is well established in local use. No precise translation is possible; it means roughly a weather prophet or a fortuneteller. The name arose because the emergence of this mountain from its usual heavy cloud cover is said locally to be a sign of good weather. Not: Spaaman.

Spaaman: see Spaaman, Mount 54°16'S, 36°52'W

Spaatz Island 73°12'S, 75°00'W

A high ice-covered island, 50 mi long and 25 mi wide, lying close to the coast of Ellsworth Land, 30 mi E of Smyley Island. The N side of the island forms a portion of the S margin of Ronne Entrance; the remainder of the island is surrounded by the ice shelves of Stange Sound and George VI Sound. Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of the USAS (1939–41) sledged along the N side of this feature in Dec. 1940. It was photographed from the air and first mapped as an island by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Gen. Carl Spaatz, Chief of Staff, USAAF, who gave assistance in providing an airplane for use of RARE.

Spallanzani Point 64°08'S, 61°59'W

Point forming the N side of the entrance to Hill Bay and the E tip of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Mapped in 1959 from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729–99), Italian physiologist who first interpreted the process of digestion in 1780. Not: Punta Harry.

Spanley Rocks 82°58'S, 54°40'W

A group of about six rocks standing 10 mi SW of Cordiner Peaks, marking the northern extremity of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John A. Spanley, Jr., cook at South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Spann, Mount 82°03'S, 41°21'W

A mountain, 925 m, marking the N extremity of the Panzarini Hills and the Argentina Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a USN transcontinental nonstop plan flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert C. Spann, USMC, navigator of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft during this flight. Not: Santa Fe Hill.

Spano Island 66°24'S, 110°36'E

Small rocky island 0.5 mi N of the W end of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Angelo F. Spano, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1960.

Sparkes Bay 66°22'S, 110°32'E

Bay, 1 mi wide and indenting 2.5 mi between Mitchell Peninsula on the N and Robinson Ridge and Odbert Island on the S, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN

for Lt. Robert S. Sparkes, USN, military leader at Wilkes Station in 1958. Not: Bukhta Nebesnaya.

Spark Point: see Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

Spartan Glacier 71°03'S, 68°20'W

A short valley glacier between Callisto Cliffs and Tombaugh Cliffs on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after the British dog team known as "The Spartans," used in ascending the glacier, 1969.

Spath Crest 80°39'S, 26°12'W

Summit rocks rising to c. 1,450 m and marking the NW end of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in the area, named by the UK-APC after Leonard F. Spath (1882–1957), British paleontologist and stratigrapher whose study of ammonites made possible the correlation of Mesozoic rocks; paleontologist, British Museum (Natural History), 1912–57.

Spatulate Ridge 73°28'S, 167°13'E

An ice-covered ridge in the Mountaineer Range which extends SE between Suter Glacier and Ridgeway Glacier to the coast of Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the shape and was applied in 1966 by the NZ-APC.

Spatz, Mount 72°41'S, 160°33'E

A mountain, 2,270 m, standing 10 mi WSW of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard Spatz, station engineer at McMurdo Station, 1968.

Spaulding Peninsula 74°26'S, 116°00'W

A low ice-covered peninsula W of Martin Peninsula, extending 7 mi into Getz Ice Shelf between Brennan Inlet and Sweeny Inlet on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after PRC Richard L. Spaulding, USN, parachute-rescue team leader, Operation Deep Freeze 1977, during which, over South Pole Station, he made his 1,000th career jump. He made over 110 Antarctic jumps in his nine Deep Freeze seasonal deployments through 1977.

Spaulding Pond 77°39'S, 163°07'E

A pond 0.3 mi NE of the terminal ice cliff of Howard Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of USGS field teams which studied the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, Taylor Valley, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Sarah Ann Spaulding, a member of the team during two seasons, 1988–89 and 1991–92, who studied the pond.

Spaulding Rocks 77°00'S, 143°16'W

A somewhat isolated group of rocks lying 11 mi NE of Mount Warner in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Howard R. Spaulding, USN, builder at Byrd Station in 1966.

Spaull Point 60°44'S, 45°41'W

The northern point of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC after Vaughan W. Spaull, BAS biologist on Signy Island, 1969.

Spayd Island 70°33'S, 72°07'E

An ice-covered island with prominent rock exposures 2 mi long, lying at the SE side of Gillock Island on the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by him for A.W. Spayd, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Spayd Outlier.

Spayd Outlier: see Spayd Island 70°33'S, 72°07'E

Spear Glacier 75°55'S, 68°15'W

A glacier between the Hauberg Mountains and Peterson Hills, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Milton B. Spear, construction electrician at Eights Station in 1965.

Spear Nunatak 86°32'S, 124°06'W

A nunatak lying 3 mi S of Strickland Nunatak; apparently being the farthest S outcrop along the E side of the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Milton B. Spear, construction electrician, a member of the wintering party at Byrd Station in 1962.

Spear Spur 82°38'S, 52°22'W

A rock spur 3 mi E of Clinton Spur on the S side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Albert Spear, builder, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Specimen Nunatak 67°59'S, 66°46'W

A small but distinctive rock pinnacle that rises above the ice of Swithinbank Glacier about 4 mi S of the glacier terminus, in Graham Land. The feature was visited on Feb. 9, 1941 by Herbert G. Dorsey and Joseph D. Healy of the USAS, 1939–41, who gave the name because the pinnacle was a good example of a nunatak projecting above a broad ice field.

Spectator Nunatak 70°37'S, 159°29'E

An isolated, mainly ice-covered nunatak consisting of hornblende, standing 4 mi W of the Pomerantz Tableland, Usarp Mountains. The feature was used as a survey station by the NZGSAE (1963–64), who gave the name because of its aspect.

Spectre, The 86°03'S, 150°10'W

A prominent rock spire (2,020 m) near the center of Organ Pipe Peaks, Gothic Mountains, in Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. The allusive name was suggested by Edmund Stump, leader of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party in the Gothic Mountains, 1980–81.

Speed, Mount 84°30'S, 176°50'W

A roughly circular, mound-shaped mountain with several low summits at the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, standing at the W side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by A.P. Crary, leader of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse (1957–58). Named by Crary for Lt. Harvey G.

for the IGY, 1957–58, and of the National Science Board, 1966–72. Not: Skidmore Bay.

Spilite Arch 54°30'S, 37°02'W

A sea-worn arch formed by a pillar of rock 30 m high joined to the coastal cliffs by a spilite sill. The arch is located on the N side of the E tip of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC.

Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W

Small cove lying immediately W of Black Point along the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Spillers Cove was mentioned by Robert Fildes in 1821. It is probably for Captain Spiller of the *Indian* of Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and brought back some of the crew of the wrecked *Cora* (Captain Fildes) from Desolation Island. Not: Caleta Garibaldi, Caleta Speller, Spellers Cove, Spillers Cove.

Spillers Cove: see Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W

Spillway Icefall 85°01'S, 166°22'W

A spectacular icefall descending northward through central Duncan Mountains to Amundsen Coast. The icefall cascades through the mountains giving the appearance of a turbulent spillway on a dam. The descriptive name was approved by US-ACAN from a proposal by Edmund Stump, geologist, Arizona State University, who worked in this area, 1974–75.

Spincloud Heights 67°50'S, 67°09'W

Heights bordering the N side of Shoemith Glacier on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57, and so named because clouds of spindrift blowing off the heights give warning of approaching storms.

Spindrift Bluff 69°35'S, 68°02'W

An E-W trending bluff (c. 700 m) located close S of Mistral Ridge in NW Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS, 1971–72, and so named by UK-APC, 1977. A local wind blows in this area and spindrift sweeps from the bluff, when it is calm elsewhere.

Spindrift Col 60°41'S, 45°37'W

A col between hills in north-central Signy Island, 0.5 mi SE of Spindrift Rocks. Named by UK-APC in association with Spindrift Rocks.

Spindrift Rocks 60°42'S, 45°40'W

Group of ice-free rocks, 15 m high, lying 0.75 mi SW of North Point and close to the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. The name is descriptive of the spindrift, or sea spray, which forms over these rocks during westerly gales.

Spine Island 60°36'S, 46°02'W

Narrow island composed of several aligned rock segments, lying between the W end of Coronation Island and Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in 1821. So named because of its appearance by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who surveyed the island in 1933. Not: Islote Espina.

Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Isolated rock pinnacle at the NW end of the Blackwall Mountains on the S side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. Probably first seen by

BGLE sledging parties in 1936–37, though not specifically mapped. First climbed on Jan. 17, 1948 by members of FIDS and RARE. The name was first used in 1949 by William Latady, aerial photographer with RARE. Not: Pinnacle, Sanctuary Pinnacle, The Needle.

Spire, The 78°09'S, 161°37'E

A prominent rock spire, over 2,600 m, surmounting the W extremity of Rampart Ridge, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and descriptively named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Spiret Peak 72°31'S, 3°38'W

A rock peak in the NW part of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Spiret (the spire).

Spirit, Cape 78°12'S, 166°45'E

The easternmost point of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Visited by the NZGSAE (1958–59) and so named by them because of the almost constant and spirited winds blowing through the strait between Black and White Islands.

Spirogyra Lake 60°42'S, 45°39'W

Small lake 0.25 mi SE of Thulla Point in the W part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC, 1981, after the algal genus *Spirogyra*, a species of which grows abundantly in this shallow lake in summer.

Spiro Hill 62°16'S, 59°00'W

Hill, 120 m, lying at the head of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The present toponym replaces the provisional "Sudeste" and was approved by the Geographic Coordinating Committee of Argentina in 1956. It memorializes the mariner of Greek origin, Spiro, who was in the squadron of Admiral Brown and died valiantly by exploding the ship's magazine before its surrender to the enemy. Not: Morro SW, Strachan Hill.

Spirit Rock 65°13'S, 64°20'W

A rock awash in the navigable passage between The Barchans and Anagram Islands, in the Argentine Islands. The descriptive name was recommended by UK-APC in 1971. "Spirtle" means to cause to splash.

Spit, The 61°29'S, 55°30'W

A shingle and boulder isthmus or spit, some 50 to 80 m long and 1 m above the level of high tide, connecting Furse Peninsula (q.v.) to the main part of Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in January 1937 and named descriptively.

Spit Bay 53°06'S, 73°45'E

An open bight formed by the NE coastline of Heard Island and Spit Point, the E extremity of the island. The name derives from the conspicuous spit which forms the S and E shore of the bight, and may have been given by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. The name appears on a chart by the British *Challenger* expedition which visited the island in 1874 and utilized many names then in use by the sealers.

Spit Point 53°07'S, 73°51'E

The E tip of a conspicuous spit about 5 mi long, marking the E extremity of Heard Island. The feature was charted by early

American sealers at Heard Island in the years following initiation of sealing operations there in 1855. The descriptive name was apparently given some years later and is now established in usage. Not: Southwest Beach Point.

Spit Point 62°32'S, 59°48'W

Narrow gravel spit forming the S side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was known to early sealers in the area and roughly charted on Powell's map of 1822. It was recharted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and given this descriptive name. Not: Punta Lengua.

Spit Point: see Demon Point 57°03'S, 26°40'W

Spitz Ridge 75°49'S, 114°52'W

A prominent, mainly ice-covered ridge E of Cox Bluff, forming the E end of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Armand Lawrence Spitz, ionospheric physicist, who wintered at Byrd Station in 1966 and worked additional summer seasons at Byrd and Hallett Stations.

Spivey, Mount 69°31'S, 69°50'W

Flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,135 m, standing on the W side of Toyne Glacier and 9 mi S of Mount Nicholas, in the N part of the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Robert E. Spivey, general assistant at Stonington Island, who took part in the FIDS sledge journey to George VI Sound in 1949.

Spjotøy: see Canopus Island 67°32'S, 62°59'E

Spjotøyholmane: see Smith Rocks 67°31'S, 63°01'E

Spjotøyskjera: see Wiltshire Rocks 67°30'S, 63°07'E

Splettstoesser Glacier 79°12'S, 84°09'W

A glacier, 35 mi long, draining from the plateau just S of Founders Escarpment and flowing ENE through the Heritage Range to the S of Founders Peaks and Anderson Massif to enter the Minnesota Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party which explored the area in 1961–62 for John F. Splettstoesser, geologist with that party.

Splettstoesser Pass 71°38'S, 167°15'E

A snow-covered pass at c. 2,200 m, running E-W through Findlay Range to the NW of Gadsden Peaks, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was proposed by R.H. Findlay, leader of a NZARP geological party, 1981–82, which used this pass in travel between Field Névé and Atkinson Glacier, a tributary to Dennistoun Glacier. Named after John F. Splettstoesser, geologist, Minnesota Geological Survey, who was field coordinator for USARP projects during the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981–82.

Splinten Peak 72°41'S, 3°59'W

One of the Seilkopf Peaks, standing just N of Pilaryggen in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Splinten (the splinter).

Splinter Crag 57°05'S, 26°48'W

A wedge-shaped mass of rock, truncated by sheer cliffs on the N and W and falling more gradually to the S, forming the N peak of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 derives from the pinnacled topography of the vicinity.

Split Pin, The 54°11'S, 36°35'W

Twin pinnacles, 12 m high, on the shore N of Lagoon Point in Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively.

Split Rock 64°47'S, 64°03'W

A distinctive oval-shaped rock, cleanly split in a north-south direction to the water line, lying 0.1 mi NW of Janus Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The descriptive name was given by Palmer Station personnel in 1972.

Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W

Island 0.25 mi long, lying off the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Alphonse de Rothschild. To avoid confusion with Rothschild Island near Alexander Island, the UK-APC in 1959 recommended that the name be changed to Splitwind Island. Owing to some physical peculiarity, the wind south of this island is often very different from that north of it. Not: De Rothschild Islets, Ile de Rothschild.

Spohn, Mount 85°28'S, 171°59'E

A prominent peak rising from Otway Massif, being the highest summit (3,240 m) on the ridge bordering the W side of Burgess Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Harty R. Spohn, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Sponholz Peak 80°08'S, 83°00'W

A sharp peak, 1,730 m, standing 2.5 mi S of Moulder Peak in Liberty Hills, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for Martin P. Sponholz, USARP meteorologist, member of the winter party at Plateau Station in 1966.

Sponskafte Spur 71°39'S, 11°12'E

A spur extending W from The Altar, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sponskafte (the wooden spoon handle).

Sponsors Peak 77°18'S, 161°24'E

Mountain, over 1,600 m, at the W side of the mouth of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after sponsors who materially assisted the expedition.

Spooner Bay 67°36'S, 46°15'E

Bay 6 mi wide on the coast of Enderby Land, lying 12 mi E of Freeth Bay in Alasheyev Bight. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited by the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) under D.F. Styles in February 1961 and named for Sen. W.H. Spooner, then Australian Minister of National Development.

Sporli, Mount 79°33'S, 83°36'W

A prominent mountain, 2,255 m, standing at the E side of the head of Driscoll Glacier in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these

mountains, 1963–64, for Bernhard N. Sporli, geologist with the party.

Spøta Spur 72°03'S, 4°03'E

A spur extending from the north-central part of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Spøta (the knitting needle).

Spouter Peak 65°49'S, 62°23'W

Conspicuous rock peak, 615 m, standing 4.5 mi SSW of Daggoo Peak at the S side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the Spouter Inn, New Bedford, where Herman Melville's story *Moby-Dick* opens.

Spraglegga Ridge 71°55'S, 14°45'E

A ridge that is partly rock and partly covered by snow, surmounted by Stenka Mountain, standing 4.5 mi SE of Kvaevefjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Spraglegga.

Sprekkefjellet 71°42'S, 5°37'E

An isolated hill bearing the appearance of two low rock summits separated by a snow col, located 5 mi N of the mouth of Austreskorve Glacier and the main mass of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sprekkefjellet (the split hill).

Sprightly Island 64°17'S, 61°04'W

An island 1 mi NW of Spring Point in Hughes Bay, Graham Land. First roughly surveyed by the BelgAE (1897–99). Named by UK-APC after the British sealer *Sprightly*, Captain Hughes, which visited this vicinity in 1824–25.

Spring, Cape: see Spring Point 64°18'S, 61°03'W

Springer Peak 79°24'S, 84°53'W

A rock peak (1,460 m) surmounting the N extremity of Webers Peaks in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Michael J. Springer, photographer on USN flights over Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth Land in the 1965–66 season.

Spring Glacier 77°55'S, 163°06'E

A glacier flowing from the NE portion of Royal Society Range between Stoner Peak and Transit Ridge, joining the Blue Glacier drainage S of Granite Knolls, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Thomas E. Spring, civil engineer, USGS; leader of the USGS two man astronomic surveying team to South Pole Station and Byrd Station in the 1969–70 field season. The team provided support to various science projects, established the position of the Geographic South Pole (previously done 1956), and established a tie to the Byrd Ice Strain net which had been under study for several years.

Spring Point 64°18'S, 61°03'W

Point forming the S side of the entrance to Brialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. He named it for Prof. W. Spring of the University

of Liège, a member of the *Belgica* Commission. Not: Cape Spring, Cape W. Spring.

Springtail Bluff 71°02'S, 165°12'E

The steep, south-facing bluff that borders the eastern half of Mount Hemphill, in the Anare Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the find of small insects (*Collembola*) in this location.

Springtail Point 77°10'S, 160°42'E

A rock point 3 mi N of Skew Peak in the Clare Range, Victoria Land. So named by Heinz Janetschek, biologist at McMurdo Station (1961–62), because of a find of springtail insects at this location.

Springtail Spur 60°41'S, 45°37'W

A spur rising to 170 m at the SW end of Andreaea Plateau, on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC following BAS ecological work from the springtail insects (especially, *Cryptopygus antarcticus*) that are abundant beneath stones and in the sparse vegetation of the spur.

Spume Island 64°48'S, 64°07'W

Small, low, rocky island lying 1.5 mi SW of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because heavy seas break over the island in a gale; spume is blown spray.

Spur Point 66°36'S, 63°48'W

Point at the E end of a black, rocky spur which extends SE between Anderson Glacier and Sielpnir Glacier to the W side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. This descriptive name was given by the FIDS following their survey in 1947. The feature was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Sputnik Islands 70°22'S, 163°22'E

Two ice-covered islands, one much larger than the other, located between Capes Cheetham and Williams in the entrance to Ob' Bay. The islands were photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Surveyed by the SovAE, 1958, and named after the first Soviet artificial earth satellite.

Square Bay 67°51'S, 67°00'W

Bay, roughly square in outline and 10 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Nicholl Head and Camp Point. Most of the entrance to the bay is occupied by Horseshoe Island, which limits access to a narrow southern strait opening onto Marguerite Bay and a narrower northwestern strait opening onto the mouth of Bourgeois Fjord. Mapped and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Bahía Cuadrada.

Square End Island 62°10'S, 58°59'W

Small island 3 mi NNE of the W tip of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the island in 1935. Not: Isla Cuadrada.

Square Rock 54°00'S, 38°01'W

Rock lying 0.3 mi W of Cape Alexandra, at the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Squire Island 64°55'S, 63°54'W

Small island lying immediately NE of Friar Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Squire Point 54°04'S, 37°08'W

Point lying at the N side of the entrance to East Bay, in Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Squires Glacier 73°58'S, 62°35'W

A tributary glacier between the Playfair and Hutton Mountains, flowing ENE to Swann Glacier, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Peter L. Squires, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Squires Peak 73°56'S, 62°39'W

A peak marking the eastern extremity of the Playfair Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Donald F. Squires, biologist, member of the Palmer Station-Eastwind Expedition, summer 1965–66.

Srite Glacier 76°00'S, 69°00'W

A glacier over 20 mi long, flowing E and SE from Janke Nunatak, Hauberg Mountains, to Orville Coast, Ellsworth Land, W of Spear Glacier. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67, and was visited by a USGS geological party, 1977–78, led by Peter D. Rowley. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. (later Captain) David A. Srite, USN, chief navigator of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the geological party in this area, 1977–78; Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1979 to 1980; Commanding Officer, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1985 to 1987.

Staack Nunatak 74°16'S, 72°49'W

A nunatak lying 1 mi W of Horner Nunatak, being one of several scattered and somewhat isolated nunataks located 40 mi N of the Merrick Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Karl J. Staack, meteorologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Stabben: see Stump Mountain 67°29'S, 60°56'E

Stabben Mountain 71°57'S, 2°52'E

A prominent mountain immediately N of Mayr Ridge in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Stabben (the stump).

Staccato Peaks 71°47'S, 70°39'W

Series of rock peaks extending 11 mi in a N-S direction, rising from the snowfields 20 mi S of the Walton Mountains in the S part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos taken on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name, given by the UK-APC, refers to the precipitous and abrupt way in which the

peaks rise from the surrounding snowfields and is associated with other musical names in the vicinity.

Stack Bay 67°03'S, 58°04'E

A small bay between West Stack and the mouth of Hoseason Glacier in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called "Skotvika" because of the proximity to West Stack, named by personnel of RRS *William Scoresby* in 1936. The name for the bay has been approved in a translated form to agree with West Stack. Not: Skotvika.

Stackpole Rocks 62°41'S, 60°58'W

Group of rocks lying off the SE part of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Edouard A. Stackpole, Curator of the Marine Historical Association, Mystic, CT, historian of early American whaling and sealing in the South Shetland Islands.

Stacy, Banco: see Stanley Patch 62°59'S, 60°38'W

Stadium, The 61°07'S, 54°42'W

A cirque with mountains on three sides but open on the E, located 1 mi N of Walker Point, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The floor of this feature is occupied by a glacier. Mapped by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. UK-APC applied the descriptive name for this bowl-shaped feature. Not: Glaciér Estadio.

Stadler, Mount 66°55'S, 53°14'E

Mountain 2.5 mi SE of Mount Cordwell and 23 mi SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for S. Stadler, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Staeffler Ridge 77°20'S, 162°48'E

A long ridge W of Hanson Ridge, separating Victoria Lower Glacier from Greenwood Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for George R. Staeffler, topographic engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey, who worked in the McMurdo Sound area during 1960–61.

Stafford Glacier 72°30'S, 168°15'E

A glacier 5 mi E of Rudolph Glacier, flowing N into Trafalgar Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Sgt. Billy D. Stafford, USA, in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group which supported the USGS Topo North-South survey of the area in 1961–62.

Stagnaro, Mount 77°10'S, 144°20'W

A mountain (1,130 m) located 3 mi ENE of Mount González, Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was surveyed and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1980 after John Stagnaro of La Crescenta, CA, who during the 1970's carried out nightly Ham radio schedules with the South Pole, McMurdo, Palmer and Siple Stations, connecting personnel at isolated research stations with family and friends in the United States. The ham radio patches provided by "Big John" over many years were a significant factor in maintaining high morale at these stations.

Stahlman, Mount 85°41'S, 151°36'W

A mountain over 1,000 m, rising at the E flank of Scott Glacier between Mount Wallace and Mount Hamilton, at the W end of the Tapley Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for James G. Stahlman, newspaper publisher of Nashville, TN, a supporter of the expedition.

Staircase Glacier 72°16'S, 168°43'E

A glacier about 8 mi long, descending SW between Mount Francis and Mount Titus into Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its proximity to the “Staircase” survey station, the latter so designated because a long line of steps were cut in the ice in climbing to it.

Stair Hill 66°10'S, 65°14'W

Hill at the S side of the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Ralph Stair of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, whose work on the transmissive properties of tinted glass has contributed to the design of satisfactory snow goggles.

Staley, Mount 72°20'S, 164°41'E

A mountain, 2,560 m, at the S end of Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Staley, biologist at Hallett Station, summer 1962–63.

Stalker, Mount 70°09'S, 65°37'E

A mountain in the northern part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about 5 mi NW of Farley Massif. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for J.F. Stalker, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1964.

Stålstuten Ridge 72°04'S, 4°10'E

A high ridge extending from the NE side of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Stålstuten (the bulldozer).

Stamina Glacier: see Highton Glacier 61°14'S, 54°03'W

Stammen Peak 72°16'S, 3°26'W

A peak 1 mi N of Babordsranten Ridge, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Stammen (the prow). Not: Stäven.

Stamper Peak 71°41'S, 169°19'E

A peak (2,180 m) 10 mi ENE of Mount Gilruth in the Admiralty Mountains. It rises from the south-central part of the ridge separating Dugdale and Ommanney Glaciers. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Wilburn E. Stamper, RM2, USN, radioman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Stancliff, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

Peak 3 mi NE of Saunders Mountain on the S side of Crevasse Valley Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledging party of the ByrdAE in November 1934, and

named for Olin D. Stancliff, a member of that party. Not: Mount Stancliffe, Mount Starcliffe.

Stancliffe, Mount: see Stancliff, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

Stancomb Cove 62°56'S, 60°41'W

A cove NE of Laguna Hill in the NW part of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was formed as the result of volcanic eruptions on the island between December 1967 and August 1970. Surveyed from HMS *Endurance* in January 1988 and named after the survey boat *Stancomb-Wills* used in the survey.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier 75°18'S, 19°00'W

A large glacier that debouches into eastern Weddell Sea southward of Lyddan Island where it forms the extensive Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. The glacier was discovered in the course of the U.S. Navy LC-130 plane flight over the coast, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. The name was applied by US-ACAN in 1969, in association with the “Stancomb-Wills Promontory” (now Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue), the seaward edge of which was discovered and named by Shackleton in January 1915.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W

A very extensive glacier tongue, the seaward projection of the Stancomb-Wills Glacier into eastern Weddell Sea. The cliffed front of this feature was discovered in January 1915 by a British expedition led by Shackleton. He named it “Stancomb-Wills Promontory,” after Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, one of the principal donors of the expedition. In 1969, US-ACAN amended the name to Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. This followed the U.S. Navy LC-130 aircraft flight over the area, Nov. 5, 1967, on which the glacier was discovered and the relationship with the glacier tongue was first observed. Not: Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue, Stancomb-Wills Promontory.

Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue: see Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W

Stancomb-Wills Promontory: see Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W

Standifer Bluff 72°32'S, 95°00'W

Conspicuous rock bluff, a component of the Smith Bluffs which form the NW coast of Dustin Island, standing 10 mi WSW of the N tip of the island. The bluff was photographed from helicopters of the USS *Burton Island* and *Glacier* in the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for J.N. Standifer, USGS photographic specialist in Antarctica in the 1967–68 season.

St. Andrew Bay: see Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W

Standring Inlet 66°00'S, 61°03'W

The easternmost of three inlets on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, Graham Land. It is 9 mi long and is filled with ice shelf. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named in 1956 by the FIDS for Anthony J. Standring, geologist at Hope Bay in 1953 and 1954, who visited Jason Peninsula with the survey party.

Stanford Nunatak 76°51'S, 143°18'W

A small, somewhat isolated nunatak located 3.5 mi NE of Mount Morgan in the eastern part of the Gutenko Nunataks, Marie Byrd

Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas H. Stanford, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1970.

Stanford Plateau 85°57'S, 140°00'W

An icecapped plateau, over 3,000 m high and 15 mi wide, between the heads of Leverett and Kansas Glaciers. The plateau unites with the interior ice sheet to the S, but terminates to the N in the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Stanford University which has sent a number of researchers to study Antarctica.

Stange Ice Shelf 73°15'S, 76°30'W

The ice shelf in Stange Sound, English Coast, bounded to the E by Spaatz Island, to the NW by Smyley Island, and to the W by fast ice in Carroll Inlet. Named in association with Stange Sound.

Stange Sound 73°10'S, 76°40'W

A sound about 60 mi long and 25 mi wide along the coast of Ellsworth Land. An ice shelf occupies the sound, which is bounded on the west by Smyley and Case Islands, on the south by the mainland, on the east by Spaatz Island and on the north by open water in Ronne Entrance. Photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne. Named for Henry Stange of New York, a contributor to RARE who gave much time to assisting in preparations for the expedition.

Stanley, Mount 84°09'S, 165°29'E

A peak, 3,220 m, standing NE of the head of Wyckoff Glacier near the western limits of Grindley Plateau, Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for the eldest brother of Dr. E.S. Marshall, a member of the expedition. This identification is the NZGSAE (1961–62) interpretation of the original positioning by the BrAE (1907–09).

Stanley Island 66°32'S, 63°40'W

Island 2 mi long and 520 m high, lying 4 mi NE of Spur Point in the W part of Cabinet Inlet, off the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Rt. Hon. Oliver F.G. Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for the British Colonies, who played an important part in establishing the survey. This island was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Not: Bertrand Island.

Stanley Kemp Peak: see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

Stanley Patch 62°59'S, 60°38'W

Shoal lying in Port Foster, 2 mi WNW of Fildes Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named after Stanley, Falkland Islands, by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his survey in 1948–49. Not: Banco Stacy.

Stanley Peak 54°11'S, 36°55'W

A central summit in the Wilckens Peaks, rising to 1,265 m at the head of Fortuna Glacier, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Ian Stanley, RN, helicopter pilot from HMS *Antrim*, who carried out a rescue operation in bad weather after two helicopters had crashed on Fortuna Glacier, April 21, 1982.

Stansbury Peninsula 62°14'S, 59°00'W

An ice-free peninsula on the N coast of Nelson Island between Edgell Bay and Fildes Strait, in the South Shetland Islands.

Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1975–76, after Michael J. Stansbury, FIDS meteorologist at Grytviken, 1958–59, and Base Leader at Admiralty Bay, 1959–60. A later Polish Antarctic Expedition called this feature “Wzgórze Helikoptera” or “Helicopter Hills” in reference to successful helicopter landings in the 1980–81 season. Not: Helicopter Hills, Wzgórze Helikoptera.

Stansfield, Mount 66°41'S, 52°51'E

Mountain 2.5 mi SE of Mount Berrigan and 20 mi WSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for P.B. Stansfield, supervising radio technician at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Stanton Group 67°32'S, 61°38'E

Group of small rocky islands close to the coast at the E side of Utstikkar Bay, 4 mi NE of Falla Bluff Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for A.M. Stanton, first officer of the *Discovery*, 1930–31. Not: Hovdeøyane.

Stanton Hills 75°17'S, 73°12'W

A group of loosely clustered nunataks which extend over 12 mi and rise to c. 1,300 m, centered 8 mi W of Mount Neuner, Behrendt Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN following a visit to the area by a USGS geological party, 1977–78, after Lt. Cdr. Ronald A. Stanton, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 Hercules aircraft in support of the party.

Stanwix Peak 70°43'S, 162°39'E

A distinctive peak (2,240 m) which surmounts the S side of the head of Astapenko Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. The peak was used as a reference object by surveyor S. Kirkby, with the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. John Stanwix, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

Stanwix Ridge 69°20'S, 158°20'E

A broad, partly ice-covered coastal ridge or promontory in the Wilson Hills. It extends to the SW part of Davies Bay immediately W of McLeod Glacier. Photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. First visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from ANARE (*Magga Dan*, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named for Capt. John Stanwix, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

Starbuck Crater 76°01'S, 133°11'W

A small snow-filled crater at the base of the W slope of the Mount Burse massif in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Starbuck of Bartol Research Foundation, who studied cosmic rays at the South Pole Station in 1970.

Starbuck Glacier 65°38'S, 62°09'W

Glacier 15 mi long, flowing E and entering Scar Inlet immediately N of Mount Queequeg, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed by the FIDS in 1947. The entire glacier was photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–56, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after the first mate on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*.

Starbuck Peak 54°44'S, 36°12'W

Peak, 1,435 m, standing between the heads of Risting Glacier and Harmer Glacier in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alexander Starbuck, American whaling historian; author of *History of the American Whaling Fishery From Its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876*.

Starcliffe, Mount: see Stancliff, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

Starfish Cove 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Small cove close N of Balin Point on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of the large number of starfish in the bottom fauna.

Stark Point 64°02'S, 57°44'W

A rocky point on the E side of Croft Bay, northern James Ross Island. It is formed by almost vertical cliffs which rise from the sea to 285 meters. Surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1953. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC.

Stark Rock 65°15'S, 64°33'W

Conspicuous rock lying 2 mi south of Crulls Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive. Not: Islote Negro.

Starlight, Mount 70°12'S, 64°30'E

An extensive ridge of exposed brown rock with steep sides but no sharp peaks, standing at the W end of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named to commemorate the so-called Operation Starlight during which depots were laid for further work and mapping and geological investigations accomplished.

Starr Lake 77°50'S, 166°40'E

A small meltwater lake which is a source of water for McMurdo Station on Ross Island. The lake is situated in the area of constant snow cover on Hut Point Peninsula, approximately 0.5 mi N of the station and midway between First Crater and Crater Hill. The name Starr Lake came into general use at McMurdo Station for this feature in the early 1970's. It is named after James W. Starr, steelworker, USN, who was closely associated with the development of the lake as a source of station water.

Starr Nunatak 75°54'S, 162°35'E

A conspicuous nunatak marking the N side of the mouth of Harbord Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for James W. Starr, USN, steelworker at McMurdo Station, 1966 and 1967 summer seasons.

Starr Peninsula 71°56'S, 99°46'W

An ice-covered peninsula about 10 mi long, between Wagoner and Potaka Inlets on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Starr, oceanographer aboard the USS *Glacier* in this area during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960.

Starshot Glacier 81°20'S, 160°20'E

A glacier 50 mi long, flowing from the polar plateau eastward through the Churchill Mountains, then N along the W side of Surveyors Range, entering the Ross Ice Shelf S of Cape Parr. So named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) because the area was surveyed with the use of star observations.

Start, Cerro: see Start Hill 62°36'S, 61°11'W

Start, Punta: see Essex Point 62°35'S, 61°12'W

Start, The: see Start Point 62°35'S, 61°13'W

Start Hill 62°36'S, 61°11'W

The highest point (270 m) on the ridge running ESE from Start Point, Ray Promontory, Livingston Island. The hill was named "Cerro Start" by Chilean researchers in 1971 because of its nearness to Start Point. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro Start.

Start Point 54°03'S, 37°21'W

The east entrance point of Ample Bay in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted and probably named by DI, 1929–30. Not: Punta Estrella.

Start Point 62°35'S, 61°13'W

Point marking the NW end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Discovered by Edward Bransfield in January 1820, and so named by him because of its resemblance to a point on the S coast of England by the same name and because it was the place where his operations began. Not: Punta Partida, The Start.

Stasionny, Ruch'ye: see Station Creek 62°09'S, 58°56'W

Staten Island Heights 76°49'S, 160°57'E

A predominantly flat, ice-covered upland between the Greenville and Alatna Valleys in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for the USS *Staten Island*, an icebreaker in the American convoy to McMurdo Sound in several seasons beginning in 1956–57.

Statham Peak 67°41'S, 67°47'W

Prominent pointed peak rising to 1,170 m at the SW end of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after David Statham (1938–58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy Island, 1957–58, and Horseshoe Island, 1958, who was lost with G.A. Stride and S.E. Black when the sea ice between Horseshoe Island and Dion Islands broke up during a sledge journey, May 1958.

Static Nunatak 77°55'S, 160°50'E

A nunatak 2 mi SSW of Altar Mountain, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Static is a modern survey technique involving stationary observations of survey stations with particular relevance to Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys.

Station Creek 62°12'S, 58°58'W

A creek that flows SE from Lake Kitezha into Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The name derives from the proximity of the SovAE Bellingshausen Station, erected 1968, which is located just E of the creek. The approved name, Station

Creek, is a translation of the Russian “Ruch’ye Stasionnyy.”
Not: Ruch’ye Stasionnyy.

Station Nunatak 64°23’S, 57°03’W

Isolated ice-free nunatak near the N coast of Snow Hill Island in the James Ross Island group. It rises to 150 m and stands 4.5 mi SW of the E end of the island. First surveyed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who so named it because of its proximity to the expedition’s winter station. Not: Stations Nunatak.

Stations Nunatak: see Station Nunatak 64°23’S, 57°03’W

Station Tarn 68°35’S, 77°58’E

A small fresh-water pond near the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, immediately N of Heidemann Bay. So named by the first ANARE party at Davis Station because of its proximity.

Statler Hills 69°55’S, 73°11’E

A group of low rocky hills just N of Rogers Glacier on the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for L.R. Statler, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Stauffer Bluff 76°10’S, 111°46’W

A rocky bluff at the northeast extremity of Mount Takahe in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bernhard Stauffer (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Stauren Peak 71°51’S, 6°36’E

A peak on Staumeset Spur, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Stauren (the pole).

Staurneset Spur 71°50’S, 6°33’E

A rock spur extending NW from Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Staumeset (the pole point).

Stäven: see Stammen Peak 72°16’S, 3°26’W

Stayaway Skerries 64°45’S, 64°18’W

Group of rocks and low-lying reefs awash, lying 1.5 mi S of Cape Monaco, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC as a caution to mariners; the group has patches of shoal water extending for some distance from it and should be given a wide berth.

Steagall Glacier 85°38’S, 161°54’W

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, draining the E slopes of Rawson Plateau between Mount Alice Gade and Mount Deardorff and flowing N to enter Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Jack Steagall, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1961.

Stedet Island 67°33’S, 61°27’E

A small island lying at the head of Utstikkar Bay, just N of Falla Bluff, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartogra-

phers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Stedet (the place). Not: Nora Island.

Steele, Mount 69°50’S, 159°40’E

A mountain, 1,050 m, situated 4.5 mi ENE of Stevenson Bluff on the divide between Suvorov Glacier and Manna Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Carlett D. Steele, Chief Aviation Machinist’s Mate of Squadron VX-6. Steele participated in several Deep Freeze operations between 1957 and 1968 as helicopter crewmember and maintenance supervisor.

Steele Island 71°00’S, 60°40’W

A snow-covered island, 12 mi long from east to west and 10 mi wide, rising above the Larsen Ice Shelf off the E coast of Palmer Land, 12 mi SE of Cape Sharbonneau. The steeply-sloping sides of the island are crevassed, but no rock is exposed. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS in 1940. Named for Clarence E. Steele, tractor driver for the East Base.

Steel Peak 70°54’S, 63°27’W

A high peak 1.5 mi N of Mount Nordhill in the east ridge of the Welch Mountains of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Henry E. Steel, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Edisto* during Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970, and Commander of the Antarctic Peninsula Ship Group, 1969.

Steepholm 60°47’S, 45°09’W

The southernmost island in the northern group of the Robertson Islands in the South Orkney Islands. It lies close N of Skilling Island and forms the N side of the navigable channel through the Robertson Islands. The Robertson Islands were discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. The northern group, except Matthews Island which was thought to be part of Coronation Island, was named “Bratholm” by Petter Sørllle in 1912–13. The name was later corrected to the plural form, “Brattholmene” (steep islands), by Sørllle. Subsequently “Bratholm” was restricted by others to the one island described. The name Steepholm, derived from the forms used by Sørllle but restricted to the one island, was recommended by the UK-APC following surveys by the FIDS in 1948–49. Not: Bratholm, Brattholmene.

Steeple, The 63°26’S, 57°03’W

Rocky ridge, c. 500 m, forming the NW arm of horseshoe-shaped Mount Carroll. It rises on the E side of Depot Glacier, 1.5 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS, 1945.

Steeple Peaks 71°38’S, 67°03’W

A line of five distinct peaks, the northeasternmost being Mount Ward, located on the western edge of Palmer Land, south of Conchie Glacier. So named by UK-APC because of a number of steeple-like features visible among the peaks.

Steeple Point 71°43’S, 67°19’W

A low ice-covered point on the W coast of Palmer Land, approximately 2 mi W of Sandau Nunatak of the Steeple Peaks. The point was named by UK-APC in association with the Steeple Peaks.

Steeple Rock: see Sail Rock 63°02’S, 60°57’W

Steep Point 54°06'S, 37°06'W

Point lying NE of Brown Point on the E side of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Steere, Mount 76°44'S, 117°49'W

Prominent mountain (3,500 m) standing 4 mi NNW of Mount Frakes in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William C. Steere, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1964–65 season.

Steershead Crevasses 81°10'S, 164°00'W

A large and distinctive area of crevasses 70 miles south of Roosevelt Island in the east part of Ross Ice Shelf. The outline of the crevasses resembles an immense steer's head. This is a unique landmark on the direct line of flight between McMurdo Station and Byrd Station, and U.S. Navy pilots regularly observed the "steer's head" as a means of verifying their navigation. This was noted by Kenneth Bertrand and Fred Alberts during a November 1962 flight from McMurdo to Byrd. On their recommendation, the name Steershead Crevasses was approved by the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names.

Stefan Ice Piedmont 66°40'S, 66°30'W

A small ice piedmont overlying the coast between Cape Rey and Holdfast Point, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Josef Stefan (1835–93), Austrian physicist who in 1889 pioneered the theory of heat flow in a freezing ice layer and first used it to calculate rates of sea ice growth in the Arctic.

Stefansson Bay 67°20'S, 59°08'E

Bay indenting the coast for 10 mi between Law Promontory and Fold Island. Mawson of the BANZARE applied the name to a sweep of the coast W of Cape Wilkins which he observed on about Feb. 18, 1931. Exploration by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, 1936, and the Lars Christensen expedition 1936–37, defined this section of the coast more accurately. Named for Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer.

Stefansson Inlet: see Smith Inlet 70°25'S, 62°00'W

Stefansson Sound: see Stefansson Strait 69°26'S, 62°25'W

Stefansson Strait 69°26'S, 62°25'W

An ice-filled strait 35 mi long and 3 to 10 mi wide, between the E coast of Palmer Land and Hearst Island. This strait was first sighted by Sir Hubert Wilkins at the S end of his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and was named by him for Vilhjalmur Stefansson. He believed it to be a strait cutting off what is now known to be Antarctic Peninsula from the main land mass of Antarctica. The true orientation of the strait was determined by members of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Not: Boggs Strait, Stefansson Sound.

Steinane: see Stein Islands 69°39'S, 75°47'E

Steinbotnen Cirque 71°18'S, 13°21'E

A cirque in the W wall of Steinmulen Shoulder, in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Steinbotnen (the stone cirque).

Steinemann Island 66°52'S, 67°55'W

An island off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, about 10 mi SW of Mount Vélain. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Samuel Steinemann, Swiss physicist who has made laboratory investigations on the flow of single and polycrystalline ice.

Steinen: see Bypass Nunatak 68°01'S, 62°28'E

Steinfeld, Mount 75°12'S, 135°51'W

Mountain (685 m) at the W end of an ice-covered ridge that overlooks the confluence of Hull Glacier and Kirkpatrick Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Edward F. Steinfeld, Jr., USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

Steinfla Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°23'E

The westernmost of a small group of nunataks which mark the SW extremity of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Steinfla (the stone file).

Steinheil Point 64°51'S, 62°41'W

Point 5 mi SE of Duthiers Point on the W side of Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Adolf Steinheil (1832–93), German mathematical optician who designed and introduced an improved aplanatic camera lens in 1866 and, independently, the telephoto lens in 1891.

Stein Islands 69°39'S, 75°47'E

Two rock islands in the E part of Publications Ice Shelf, about 8 mi SE of the Søstrene Islands. Mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Steinane (the stones). Not: Steinane.

Steinkumpen: see Stein Nunataks 71°36'S, 1°15'W

Steinmulen Shoulder 71°18'S, 13°25'E

A rock shoulder extending N from Mount Zimmermann in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Steinmulen (the stone snout).

Steinnes 69°22'S, 76°34'E

A rock point on the SE shore of Prydz Bay, about 4 mi ENE of Larsemann Hills. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Steinnes (stone point).

Stein Nunatak 71°42'S, 7°58'E

The largest of the Sørensen Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Stein Sørensen, radio operator with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Steinsteinen.

Stein Nunataks 71°36'S, 1°15'W

A group of nunataks about 15 mi E of Witte Peaks on the NE part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Willy Stein, boatswain of the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52. Not: Steinkumpen, Straumsnutane.

Steinskaregga Ridge 71°49'S, 8°54'E

A bare rock ridge just N of Steinskaret Gap in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Steinskaregga (the stone gap ridge).

Steinskaret Gap 71°51'S, 8°57'E

An ice-filled gap in the central Kurze Mountains, just S of Steinskaregga Ridge. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Steinskaret (the stone gap).

Steinsteinen: see Stein Nunatak 71°42'S, 7°58'E

Stejneger Peak 54°00'S, 38°04'W

Conspicuous rocky peak, 190 m, at the head of Evermann Cove on Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1958–59. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Leonhard Stejneger (1851–1943), American zoologist who made important investigations of fur seals and birds in the islands of the Bering Sea at the end of the 19th century; member of the Joint British-American Commission for Fur Seal Investigation in the Bering Sea, 1896. Not: Tonk Hill.

Stella, Canal: see Stella Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Stella, Estero: see Stella Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Stella Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Narrow winding passage extending from Thumb Rock to the SE end of Winter Island and lying between Winter Island and Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE and named after the expedition motor boat *Stella Polaris*. Not: Canal Stella, Estero Stella, Stella Inlet.

Stella Inlet: see Stella Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Stellar Crests 71°05'S, 69°15'W

Four prominent snow-covered peaks, 2,000 m, surmounting LeMay Range W of the N part of Planet Heights in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for their proximity to features named for planets and their satellites.

Stench Point 56°18'S, 27°36'W

Conspicuous point forming the W extremity of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The feature was named West Bluff in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the evil-smelling volcanic fumes emitted in this vicinity. Not: Acantilado Oeste, West Bluff.

Stene Point 60°39'S, 45°42'W

Point lying 1.5 mi of Cape Vik on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1933, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for K.O. Stene, captain of the floating factory *Nor-manna* which operated in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Stenhouse Bluff 62°04'S, 58°24'W

Southern face of a rocky knoll at the head of Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Named for Cdr. J.R. Stenhouse, RNR, captain of the *Discovery* in these waters in 1927.

Stenhouse Glacier 62°04'S, 58°25'W

Small glacier flowing into the head of Visca Anchorage immediately W of Stenhouse Bluff, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted but not named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name West Stenhouse Glacier arose locally for this feature in 1958 from association with Stenhouse Bluff, but the shortened form recommended by UK-APC in 1960 has been adopted. Not: West Stenhouse Glacier.

Stenhouse Nunatak: see Pratt, Mount 85°24'S, 176°41'E

Stenhouse Peak 54°15'S, 36°33'W

Peak, 525 m, standing 1 mi W of Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Stenka Mountain 71°55'S, 14°46'E

Mountain, 2,350 m, forming the central part of Spraglegga Ridge in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Stenka (little wall mountain).

Stepaside Spur 78°18'S, 161°25'E

Prominent spur, 1,750 m high, at the E side of Upper Staircase and the Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Stephen, Mount 75°42'S, 161°43'E

A mountain, 810 m, standing 6 mi E of Mount Howard in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald R. Stephen, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Stephen Austin, Mount: see Austin, Mount 74°53'S, 63°10'W

Stephen Island 75°50'S, 146°54'W

An ice-covered island about 4 mi long lying at the W side of Nickerson Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Alexander Stephen (1795–1875), Scottish shipbuilder of Alexander Stephen and Sons, whose firm built the *Terra Nova* (1884), the *Nimrod* (1866) and the *Bear* (1874), used respectively by Captain Robert Scott, Sir Ernest Shackleton and Admiral Richard Byrd in their expeditions to the Antarctic.

Stephens, Mount 83°23'S, 51°27'W

A prominent mountain, 2,065 m, surmounting the W extremity of Saratoga Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. H.E. Stephens, USN, leader of the unit from Mobile Construction Battalion One which constructed Ellsworth Station in January–February, 1957.

Stephenson, Mount 69°49'S, 69°43'W

Highest mountain in the Douglas Range, 2,985 m, standing at the heads of Toynbee and Sedgwick Glaciers 8 mi W of George VI Sound, on the E side of Alexander Island. Probably first seen in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as part of the Douglas Range. First surveyed in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming,

and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill. The E side of the mountain was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named the feature for Alfred Stephenson, surveyor and leader of the BGLE party to George VI Sound in 1936.

Stephenson Bastion 80°46'S, 27°12'W

A mountain massif with steep rock cliffs on its S side, rising to 1,850 m in the south-central part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE; photographed by U.S. Navy aircraft in 1967. Named by UK-APC for Philip J. Stephenson, Australian geologist with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Stephenson Glacier 53°06'S, 73°42'E

A glacier close W of Dovers Moraine on the E side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for P.J. Stephenson, ANARE geologist on Heard Island in 1963.

Stephenson Nunatak 72°11'S, 69°05'W

Prominent, pyramid-shaped rock nunatak, 640 m, which rises 300 m above the surrounding ice at the NW side of Kirwan Inlet in the SE part of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1940–41 by Ronne and Eklund of the USAS. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Alfred Stephenson, surveyor with the BGLE, who led a sledge party S into George VI Sound to about 72°S in 1936.

Stephenton Island: see Steventon Island 77°15'S, 148°15'W

Stepping Stones 64°47'S, 64°00'W

Three prominent rocks lying 0.5 mi N of Limitrophe Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The rocks form one of a series of small boat refuges for parties working between nearby Palmer Station and Biscoe Bay, and therefore form “stepping stones” for coastal trips. Named by Palmer Station personnel in 1972.

Stepup Col 63°34'S, 57°51'W

A snow-covered N-S running col linking Broad Valley and Cugnot Ice Piedmont, at the E end of Louis Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The name given by UK-APC is descriptive, as 100 ft in height is gained when the col is traversed in a northerly direction.

Sterna Island 65°23'S, 64°14'W

Small island lying 0.7 mi N of Darboux Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because a large number of terns (*Sterna vittata*) breed here.

Sterneck, Cape 64°04'S, 61°02'W

A bold, black cliff on a projecting point of land forming the N side of the entrance to Hughes Bay, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. In 1898, the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache explored this area and named this cape for the German geophysicist whose apparatus was used on the expedition. Not: Cabo Teniente Vivot, Cape Herschel, Cape von Sterneck.

Sterneck Island: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Sterrett Islands 73°48'S, 103°23'W

A small group of islands in Amundsen Sea, lying 5 mi NW of Edwards Islands and 5 mi W of Canisteo Peninsula. Plotted from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January, 1960. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Sterrett, biologist with the ByrdAE in 1933–35.

Steuri Glacier 76°23'S, 112°24'W

A glacier descending the southern slopes of Mount Takahe in Marie Byrd Land. The feature is 3.5 mi west of Möll Spur. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Heinrich Steuri (University of Bern, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69.

Stevenson Bluff 69°51'S, 159°28'E

A bluff 4 mi NW of Mount Ellery in Wilson Hills. The bluff forms a portion of the divide between the Manna and Suvorov Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for William P. Stevenson, Aviation Machinist's Mate of USN Squadron VX-6, a helicopter crew-member at McMurdo Station during 1968.

Stevenson Cove 66°15'S, 110°37'E

A cove on the N side of Clark Peninsula, about 2 mi ENE of Wilkes Station. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The cove was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. He named it for Andrew Stevenson, economic advisor to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, author of a report for the Committee on the IGY in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Stevenson Glacier 70°06'S, 72°48'E

A glacier flowing NW into the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf, just north of Branstetter Rocks. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. James C. Stevenson, co-pilot on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

Stevenson Island 67°26'S, 61°11'E

Small island 120 m high, lying at the E side of Colbeck Archipelago, 2 mi NE of Cape Simpson. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for Capt. J.B. Stevenson, RN, a member of the Australian *Aurora* Committee, 1916–17.

Stevenson Peak 72°25'S, 168°17'E

A peak, 1,780 m, standing 5 mi WNW, of Bypass Hill in the Cartographers Range, Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert G. Stevenson, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Stevens Rock 67°37'S, 64°42'E

A small, lone bare rock 1.5 mi E of Strahan Glacier and 1 mi off the coast. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Cdr. C.W. Stevens, Hydrographic Dept., Royal Australian Navy. Not: Stevensskjeret.

Stevensskjeret: see Stevens Rock 67°37'S, 64°42'E

Steventon Island 77°15'S, 148°15'W

A broad ice-covered island about 24 mi long, lying W of Court Ridge in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Richard F. Steventon, USN, Petty Officer in charge of Eights Station, 1963. Not: Stephenton Island.

Steuer Ridge 72°51'S, 168°02'E

Irregular ridge stretching SE from Mount Riddolls to the confluence of Behr Glacier and Borchgrevink Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for H. Guyford Steuer, Director of the National Science Foundation, 1972–74, which has overall administrative responsibility for the U.S. Antarctic Research Program. He traveled and worked in Antarctica on two occasions, 1973 and 1975.

Steward, Estrecho: see Stewart Strait 54°00'S, 38°06'W

Stewart Buttress 79°07'S, 28°30'W

A rock bluff (1,005 m) 2 mi S of Maro Cliffs in the Theron Mountains. First mapped by CTAE (1956–57) and named for Reginald H.A. Stewart, meteorologist with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Stewart Glacier 77°29'S, 151°25'W

A glacier on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula, flowing NE along the E side of Howard Heights into Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Wayne B. Stewart, USN, co-pilot in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Stewart Heights 73°29'S, 163°58'E

Small, partly snow-covered heights which rise to 2,760 m, situated just S of Arrowhead Range and between the upper forks of Cosmonaut Glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for Ian Stewart, field assistant with this party.

Stewart Hills 84°12'S, 86°00'W

Several small nunataks and snow hills rising above an otherwise featureless terrain, 50 mi NE of Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. Observed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse, 1958–59, and by Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock in the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse, Dec. 13, 1959. The name was proposed by Thiel and Craddock for Prof. Duncan Stewart, geologist, Carleton College, Minnesota, whose writing and interpretation of Antarctic rock samples have contributed to knowledge of the continent.

Stewart Stacks 62°38'S, 61°12'W

Two prominent sea stacks on the S side of New Plymouth between Astor and Rugged Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Monuments" was applied by Robert Fildes in 1820–22, but has been rejected in order to avoid duplication with other existing Monument names. Stewart Stacks, given by the UK-APC in 1958, is for Hampton Stewart of the American sealer *Jane Maria* from New York, who according to the *New York Gazette and General Advertiser* of May 16, 1821, made one of the first charts (now lost) of the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Stewart Strait 54°00'S, 38°06'W

Strait 2 mi wide between Bird Island and the Willis Islands, off the W end of South Georgia. The strait was navigated and charted by Capt. James Cook in 1775; later called Willis Sound by sealers and whalers; recharted by DI in 1930 and named after Walter Stuart [sic], Customs Officer in South Georgia at that time. Not: Estrecho Stewart, Willis Sound.

St. George Bay: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

St. Georges, Baie: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

St. George's Bay: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

Stibbs Bay: see Utstikkar Bay 67°33'S, 61°28'E

Stich Peak 85°57'S, 132°01'W

A peak, 2,305 m, on the W side of Reedy Glacier, standing between May Peak and Chapin Peak in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John D. Stich, USN, pilot at McMurdo Station during 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Stickle Ridge 63°56'S, 57°55'W

A ridge rising to c. 720 m, W of Saint Martha Cove on James Ross Island. The weathered red lavas of the ridge were examined by BAS geologists during the 1985–86 season. Named descriptively by the UK-APC after the spiny nature of the ridge.

Stierer, Mount 75°06'S, 162°09'E

A mountain (1,080 m) rising 1.5 mi NNE of Mount Bellinghausen in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN after Byron A. Stierer, Airman First Class, USAF, a member of the McMurdo Station wintering party, 1962.

Stigant Point 62°02'S, 58°45'W

Conspicuous point, 65 m high, lying 6 mi SW of Davey Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, probably for G.B. Stigant, long-time member of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

Stignabben: see Stig Nunatak 73°20'S, 3°14'W

Stig Nunatak 73°20'S, 3°14'W

A nunatak about 3 mi NE of Mount Hallgren in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). Named for Stig E. Hallgren, photographer with NBSAE. Not: Stignabben.

Stillwell Hills 67°26'S, 59°28'E

A group of rocky hills composed of banded gneisses and including Kemp Peak and Lealand Bluff, extending along the SW side of William Scoresby Bay. This area was explored by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, and by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, the latter group taking air photos used to map these hills for the first time. Geologic investigation of the area was made by ANARE in 1961. Named by ANCA for Dr. F.L. Stillwell, geologist with AAE, 1911–14, who derived a theory of metamorphic differentiation from banded gneisses of the same type on George V Coast.

Stillwell Island 66°55'S, 143°48'E

A small, steep rocky island, 0.25 mi in diameter, which is the largest member of the Way Archipelago. It lies at the W side of the entrance to Watt Bay, 1.5 mi NE of Garnet Point. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson. He named it for Frank L. Stillwell, geologist with the expedition whose detailed survey included this coastal area.

Stina Rock 54°00'S, 37°58'W

Conical rock, 35 m high, lying off Cape Pride in the E side of the entrance to Elsehul, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name

Pillar Rock was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during his survey of Elsehul in 1930, but this same name is more frequently used for a feature 1.5 mi away in Bird Sound than it is for this rock. Pillar Rock has therefore been rejected for the feature now described and a new name substituted; Stina Rock, proposed by the UK-APC in 1957, is for the buoy-boat (ex-catcher) *Stina*, owned by the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor. Not: Pillar Rock.

Stinear, Mount 73°04'S, 66°24'E

A prominent rock peak on a large massif rising to 1,950 m, standing just E of Mount Rymill at the junction of Fisher and Lambert Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. First visited in October 1957 by an ANARE party led by Bruce H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson Station, for whom it is named.

Stinear Island 67°35'S, 62°50'E

One of the Flat Islands, lying 0.2 mi N of Béchervaise Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. It is one of several islands plotted as a part of "Flatöy" (flat island) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Found to be a separate island by ANARE in 1954 and named for B.H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson Station in 1954, 1957 and 1959.

Stinear Lake 68°34'S, 78°08'E

A salt-water lake, 1.5 mi long and 0.25 mi wide, lying immediately E of Lake Dingle on Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. First visited by an ANARE in 1955. Named by ANCA for Bruce H. Stinear, geologist at Davis and Mawson Stations for several seasons in the period 1954–59.

Stinear Nunataks 69°42'S, 64°40'E

A group of dark brown nunataks about 16 mi N of Anare Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Visited by an ANARE southern party (1954) led by R.G. Dovers. He named the group for B.H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson Station in 1954. Not: Southern Nunataks.

Stinker Point 61°13'S, 55°23'W

Point 4 mi S of Table Bay on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71, and named after the Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) which breeds there; "Stinker" being a sailors' name for that bird. Not: Punta Hedionda.

Stipple Rocks 68°06'S, 67°22'W

Compact group of more than twenty rocks, lying 3 mi NW of Millerand Island in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, is descriptive of the representation on a map of the numerous rocks in this group. Not: Rocas Punteadas.

Stirling, Mount 71°33'S, 164°07'E

A mountain (2,260 m) in the Bowers Mountains, located 5 mi SW of Mount Freed where it forms part of the E wall of Leap Year Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, after I. Stirling, Canterbury University, zoologist at Scott Base in that season.

St. Louis, Mount 67°09'S, 67°30'W

A mountain (1,280 m) which is mainly ice covered and forms a prominent landmark immediately E of The Gullet, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under J.B. Charcot. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Canadian pilot Peter B. St. Louis. He flew from the Argentine Islands to Stonington Island in January and February 1950 to relieve the FIDS base. Not: Monte San Luis.

St. Marie Peak 71°56'S, 171°05'E

A small peak (100 m) at the N end of Foyen Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John W. St. Marie, USN, co-pilot on the Squadron VX-6 flight of Jan. 18, 1958, at which time the Possession Islands and this feature were photographed.

Stocking Glacier 77°42'S, 161°50'E

Steep alpine glacier just E of Catspaw Glacier, flowing S toward Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) for its appearance as seen from above.

Stockton Peak 71°08'S, 62°10'W

A sharp, mostly ice-covered peak along the S side of the upper part of Murrish Glacier, 6 mi WNW of Cat Ridge, in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Stockton, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972.

Stoker Island 62°24'S, 59°51'W

Island located 1.3 mi WSW of Emeline Island, South Shetland Islands. This island is occupied by a Chinstrap Penguin rookery. The name applied by UK-APC acknowledges the work of Donald N. Tait, stoker of the survey motor boat *Nimrod*, of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in these islands, 1967.

Stokes Hill 64°52'S, 63°32'W

Small but prominent rocky peak, 270 m, lying 1 mi SE of Doumer Hill on Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because the hill was first climbed by the engineer of the Unit's motor-launch; stokes is naval slang for a seaman who works in the engine room. Not: Monte Teniente.

Stokes Peaks 67°24'S, 68°09'W

A group of peaks rising to c. 800 m between McCallum Pass and Sighing Peak on the N side of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed by BAS, 1961–62. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 for Jeffrey C.A. Stokes, FIDS assistant surveyor, Admiralty Bay, 1959–60, and Adelaide Island, 1960–61.

Stoltz Island 69°15'S, 72°09'W

Small island off the NW coast of Alexander Island, 7 mi S of Cape Vostok. The island was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was plotted by DOS, 1977, from the photographs and U.S. Landsat imagery of January 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles L. Stoltz, USN, Staff Photographic Officer, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, OpDFrz, 1970 and 1971.

Stolze Peak 64°43'S, 62°26'W

Peak on Arctowski Peninsula near the head of Beaupré Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the

UK-APC in 1960 for Franz Stolze, German scientist who in 1881 suggested improvements in methods of air photography and, in 1892, first established the principle of the “floating mark” used in stereophotogrammetry, later developed by Pulfrich.

Stonehocker Point 66°15'S, 110°31'E

Rocky point on which Wilkes Station is built, forming the W extremity of Clark Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Wilkes Station was established in 1937 and occupied by a U.S. party under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Garth H. Stonehocker, ionospheric scientist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Stonehouse, Mount 84°24'S, 164°24'E

A peak, 2,900 m, standing 3.5 mi SW of Mount Falla in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Bernard Stonehouse who has made studies of Antarctic penguins and seals.

Stonehouse Bay 67°21'S, 68°05'W

Bay 5 mi wide, indenting the E coast of Adelaide Island between Hunt Peak and Sighing Peak. First sighted and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Named for Bernard Stonehouse of FIDS, meteorologist in 1947 and 1948 and biologist in 1949 at Stonington Island; leader of the FIDS sledge party which resurveyed the bay in 1948.

Stoneley Point 63°52'S, 58°07'W

A rocky point on the NW coast of James Ross Island, 4 mi W of Brandy Bay. Named by UK-APC for Robert Stoneley, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay in 1952.

Stone Point 63°24'S, 56°56'W

Point with a small islet lying off it, marking the south side of the entrance to Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the UK-APC for H.W. Stone, First Mate on the *Trepassey*, 1946–47, following a survey by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, in 1952. Not: Punta Candado, Punta de las Rocas.

Stoner Peak 77°54'S, 163°06'E

A distinctive peak, 1,300 m, surmounting the E extremity of the ridge between Covert Glacier and Spring Glacier and forming its highest point, in NE Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after James E. Stoner, cartographer, USGS; active in geodetic control planning and data reduction in USGS from 1981; member of USGS geodetic control teams in McMurdo Dry Valleys during the 1986–87 and 1989–90 field seasons; team leader, 1989–90, with additional control work in remote sites working from U.S. icebreakers.

Stonethrow Ridge 62°58'S, 60°44'W

Snow-covered ridge rising W of Primero de Mayo Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose following survey by the FIDS in January 1954 because of the large number of rocks and stones at the base of the steep E face which have been thrown off the ridge.

Stoney Beach: see Gilchrist Beach 53°02'S, 73°36'E

Stonington Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Rocky island lying 1 mi NE of Neny Island in the E part of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. This island, 0.4 mi long from NW to SE and 0.2 mi wide, is connected by a drifted snow slope to Northeast Glacier on the mainland. It was chosen as the site for the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, and named after

Stonington, CT, home port of the sloop *Hero* in which Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer sighted the Antarctic continent in 1820.

Stony Point: see Lapidary Point 62°12'S, 58°56'W

Stopes Point 76°36'S, 159°35'E

The northernmost point on Tilman Ridge, the northwestern arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, and named after Marie Stopes, authority on Carboniferous palaeobotany, and hence associated with the geology of the area.

Stopford, Cape: see Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W

Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W

Peak, 495 m, on the E side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named “Cape Stopford” by Henry Foster in 1829 for Admiral Sir Robert Stopford (1768–1847), Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 1827–30, where Foster’s ship, the *Chanticleer*, fitted out for the voyage. The most prominent feature on the E side of Hoseason Island is this peak which rises steeply from a straight piece of coast. Not: Cape Stopford, Monte Sud, Monte Sur.

Storegutt, Mount 66°53'S, 55°27'E

Mountain, 1,465 m, standing 28 mi W of Edward VIII Bay and 10 mi S of Jennings Bluff. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Storegutt (big boy).

Storeidet Col 71°41'S, 11°31'E

A prominent col situated 3.5 mi W of Eidshaugane Peaks in the central Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Storeidet (the great isthmus).

Store Kari Rock 54°24'S, 3°26'E

An insular rock 3 m high off the northern side of Bouvetøya. It lies 0.8 mi east of Cape Valdivia. Charted from the ship *Norvegia* in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named by Horntvedt in association with Lille Kari Rock which lies 1 mi eastward. Not: Gross Kari.

Store Point 68°12'S, 67°02'W

Northernmost point of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, who so named it because FIDS maintained an emergency food store on this point. Not: Punta Depósito.

Storer, Mount 66°53'S, 51°00'E

A jagged peak in the Tula Mountains, 4 mi ENE of Mount Harvey. Sighted from Observation Island in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn. Named by ANCA for William Storer, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1954.

Storer Reef 54°22'S, 37°04'W

An isolated reef lying 3 mi SE of Aspasia Point and 1.5 mi off the S coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC following mapping by the SGS, 1951–52, for Capt. Nathaniel Storer of New Haven, CT, who in 1801 built a small schooner on the coast of Patagonia, sailed her to South Georgia, and spent two seasons taking 45,000 fur seal skins.

Strauss, Mount 71°39'S, 73°12'W

Snow-covered mountain, 815 m, with a steep scarp on the S side, 6 mi ESE of the head of Brahms Inlet in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this general vicinity appear on the maps of the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johann Strauss (1804–49) and Richard Strauss (1864–1949), German composers.

Strauss Glacier 77°20'S, 139°40'W

A glacier, 40 mi long, flowing between the Ickes Mountains and Coulter Heights to enter the sea at the E side of Land Bay, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The naming was proposed to US-ACAN by Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Named for Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, 1953–58, longtime friend and advisor to Admiral Byrd who recommended that the Antarctic be used to demonstrate peaceful employment of atomic energy.

Stravinsky Inlet 72°20'S, 71°30'W

An ice-covered inlet between Shostakovich Peninsula and Monteverdi Peninsula in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after Igor F. Stravinsky (1882–1971), Russian-born composer who became a French citizen, ultimately a citizen of the United States.

Strawberry Cirque 83°20'S, 157°36'E

A semi-circular glacial cirque, 1 mi wide, at the S end of Macdonald Bluffs in Miller Range. It indents the cliff, at the N side of the terminus of Argo Glacier where the latter enters Marsh Glacier. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because the granite cliffs of the cirque have a bright pink to red color in certain lighting.

Strawn Pass 75°06'S, 135°16'W

A broad pass on the S side of McDonald Heights that connects the heads of Kirkpatrick Glacier and Johnson Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence W. Strawn, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1967–68.

Stray Islands 65°10'S, 64°14'W

Scattered but distinct group of islands lying 2 mi W of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because the group is scattered. Not: Islotes Labbé.

Streitenberger Cliff 85°03'S, 92°07'W

An abrupt rock and ice cliff 1.3 mi W of Reed Ridge, along the NW margin of the Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernell and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the area in 1960–61. Named for Staff Sgt. Fred W. Streitenberger, USMC, navigator of the Squadron VX-6 plane crew that flew the USGS party into the Thiel Mountains, and also to several other mountain ranges during the summer of 1960–61.

Strengen Valley 72°00'S, 3°28'W

An ice-filled valley, about 4 mi long, between Flårjuvnutane Peaks and Flårjuven Bluff on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in

Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Strengen (the string).

Streten, Cape 66°49'S, 49°15'E

An ice cape at the NE tip of Sakellari Peninsula, forming the W side of the entrance to Amundsen Bay. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in November 1956. Named by ANCA for N.A. Streten, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1960. Not: Cape Streton.

Streton, Cape: see Streten, Cape 66°49'S, 49°15'E

Striated Nunatak 67°21'S, 56°13'E

A low, rounded nunatak of banded gneiss 6 mi ENE of Rayner Peak, on the E side of Robert Glacier, Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1934–66, and so named because the surface of the nunatak displays a remarkable development of striations, grooves, and polishing caused by ice movement across its surface.

Striation Valley 70°53'S, 68°23'W

A valley trending SE to George VI Sound, N of Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island. Surveyed by a field party from the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, with BAS support, 1978–79. The name derives from glacial striations found on rocks in the valley.

Stribbs Bay: see Utstikkar Bay 67°33'S, 61°28'E

Strickland Nunatak 86°29'S, 124°12'W

A large nunatak between Savage Nunatak and Spear Nunatak at the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ernest E. Strickland, utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Stridbukken Mountain 72°48'S, 3°13'W

A blufflike mountain about 1 mi SW of Møteplassen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Stridbukken (the hardhead).

Stride Peak 67°41'S, 67°38'W

A peak rising to 675 m at the head of Dalgliesh Bay, Porquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after Geoffrey A. Stride (1927–58), FIDS diesel mechanic, Horseshoe Island, 1958, who, with S.E. Black and D. Statham, was lost between Dion Islands and Horseshoe Island in May 1958, in a break up of the sea ice.

Strider Rock 78°02'S, 155°26'W

A rock 1 mi NW of Mount Nilsen in the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Strider, Aviation Machinist's Mate, USN, plane captain on the ski-equipped R4D carrying R. Admiral George Dufek that was the first aircraft to land at the geographic South Pole, on Oct. 31, 1956.

Stringfellow Glacier 64°10'S, 60°18'W

A glacier just W of Henson Glacier, flowing N from the Detroit Plateau of Graham Land into Wright Ice Piedmont. Mapped from air photos by Hunting Aerosurveys (1953–57). Named by UK-APC for John Stringfellow (1799–1883), English designer of the first powered model airplane to make a flight, in 1848.

Striped Hill 63°40'S, 57°53'W

Small ice-free hill, 90 m, standing near the S shore of Trinity Peninsula, 1 mi ENE of Church Point. Charted and named by the FIDS, 1946. The descriptive name is derived from the stratifications on a small cliff on the seaward side of the hill.

Stroiteley Islands 66°33'S, 92°58'E

A chain of about four small islands in the southern part of the Haswell Islands. They are aligned north-south and lie close to the mainland, 1 mi W of Mabus Point. Plotted by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and shown on their chart as *Ostrova Stroiteley* (builders' islands).

Strombus Ridge 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A ridge curving eastward from Thulla Point toward Jane Col on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature is 0.3 mi south of Jensen Ridge. Named by the UK-APC after the whaling ship *Strombus* (Capt. Gullik Jensen), from Tønsberg, Norway, used on the last whaling expedition to Signy Island, 1935–36.

Strom Glacier 85°10'S, 164°30'W

A steep valley glacier flowing NE from the N side of Mount Fridtjof Nansen to the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, flanked on the NW by the Duncan Mountains and on the SE by the Herbert Range. The glacier derives its name from "Strom Camp" near its foot, occupied during December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Gould. Strom Camp was named by that party for Sverre Strom, first mate of the ship *City of New York*, who remained ashore as a member of the winter party and headed the snowmobile party which hauled supplies in support of the two field parties.

Strømme Ridge 71°27'S, 61°42'W

A broad ice-covered ridge, 15 mi long, trending NW-SE between the Muus and Soto Glaciers. The ridge terminates at the N side of Odom Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Jan A. Strømme, Norwegian oceanographer from the University of Bergen, a member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions, 1968 and 1969.

Stromnes Bay: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

Strømnes Bucht: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

Bay 3 mi wide, entered between Cape Saunders and Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first seen in 1775 by Capt. James Cook. Named in about 1912, presumably by Norwegian whalers who frequented its harbors. Not: Sorrowness Bay, Stromnes Bay, Strømnes Bucht.

Stromness Harbor 54°09'S, 36°41'W

The central of three harbors in the W side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name Fridtjof Nansen or Nansen appeared for this harbor on some early charts, but since about 1920 the name Stromness has been consistently used. Not: Fridtjof Nansen Hafen, Nansen Harbour.

Strong, Mount 70°35'S, 62°45'W

A ridge-like mountain about 5 mi E of the Eland Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN

for Frank E. Strong, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1971–72.

Strong Peak 79°56'S, 82°18'W

A small sharp peak at the end of a ridge in the Enterprise Hills, standing 3 mi WSW of Parrish Peak and overlooking the head of Horseshoe Valley, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Jack E. Strong, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Stroschein, Mount 84°25'S, 63°35'W

Mountain, 1,020 m, standing 2 mi SW of Weber Ridge in the Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACN for Leander A. Stroschein, meteorologist at Plateau Station, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

Strover Peak 69°43'S, 74°07'E

A low rock peak along the coast of Antarctica, standing 6 mi WNW of Mount Caroline Mikketsen. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named "Svartmulen" (the black snout). Renamed by ANCA for W.G.H. Strover, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1963 and a member of the ANARE party that surveyed this feature. Acceptance of Strover Peak curtails the repetitive use of "Svart" (black) in Antarctic names. Not: Svartmulen.

Struve, Gora: see Gårekneet Ridge 72°04'S, 14°48'E

Strybing, Mount 78°41'S, 85°04'W

A mountain (3,200 m) standing 3 mi SE of Mount Craddock in the S part of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for M/Sgt. Henry Strybing, USMC, navigator on reconnaissance flights of R4D aircraft to this region in the 1957–58 season.

Stuart, Mount 72°33'S, 162°15'E

A mountain, 1,995 m, standing 5 mi N of Mount VX-6, in the Monument Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN for A.W. Stuart, glaciologist and member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

Stuart Doyle Point: see Doyle Point 65°53'S, 54°52'E

Stuart Point 66°28'S, 125°10'E

An ice-covered point at the east side of the entrance to Maury Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by the US-ACAN after Frederick D. Stuart, captain's clerk on the sloop *Peacock* of the USEE under Wilkes (1838–42), who assisted Wilkes with correction of the survey data obtained by the expedition.

Stubberud, Mount 86°07'S, 158°45'W

A mountain, 2,970 m, standing 2 mi SE of Beck Peak on a ridge from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jörgen Stubberud, carpenter on the ship *Fram* and member of the land party at Framheim on Amundsen's expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount J. Stubberud," a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount Jorgen Stubberud, Mount J. Stubberud.

Stubb Glacier 65°41'S, 62°10'W

Glacier 11 mi long, flowing E into Scar Inlet between Mount Queequeg and Tashtego Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of this glacier were surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947, and the upper reaches were surveyed in 1955. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the second mate on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Stubbs Pass 68°11'S, 65°12'W

A N-S pass through the middle of Joerg Peninsula on the E side of Graham Land. The pass was photographed from aircraft by the USAS, 1939-41, and the RARE, 1947-48. It was traveled by R.L. Freeman of FIDS in 1947-48. Named by UK-APC for Guy M. Stubbs, BAS geologist at Stonington Island, 1963-65.

Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont 70°22'S, 162°30'E

A coastal ice piedmont, about 10 mi long and wide, located immediately N of Bowers Mountains and between the lower ends of Gannutz and Barber Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1968 for Ernst Stuhlinger, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a member of the U.S. National Science Foundation's Advisory Panel for Antarctic Programs.

Stump, Mount 86°11'S, 153°10'W

A mostly ice-free mountain rising to 2,490 m, located 1 mi NNE of Mount Colbert and 2 mi NE of Mount Borcik in the SE part of Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Colbert (q.v.) after Edmund Stump, geologist, Arizona State University; USARP geological investigator at lower Shackleton Glacier (1970-71), Duncan Mountains (1974-75), Leverett Glacier (1977-78), Scott Glacier and Byrd Glacier (1978-79), and La Gorce Mountains (1980-81); Chief Scientist, International Northern Victoria Land Project (1981-82); additional investigations, McMurdo Dry Valleys, January 1983; Nimrod Glacier area, 1985-86.

Stump Mountain 67°29'S, 60°56'E

Rock peak over 310 m high, about 2 mi SW of Byrd Head, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Stabben (the stump). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Stabben.

Stump Rock 62°05'S, 58°08'W

Rock lying close offshore in the W portion of King George Bay, 0.5 mi NW of Martello Tower, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Sture-Khonakken, Gora: see Stor Hånakken Mountain 66°32'S, 53°38'E

Sturge Island 67°28'S, 164°38'E

An island about 20 mi long and 4 mi wide which is the largest and southernmost of the Balleny Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner *Eliza Scott*, who named it for T. Sturge, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Sturm, Mount 71°03'S, 162°58'E

A peak, 2,320 m, standing directly at the head of Rastorguev Glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the

northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, for Arnold Sturm, senior geologist with the expedition.

Sturm Cove: see Mascías Cove 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Stutflogbreen: see Stutflog Glacier 71°56'S, 4°45'E

Stutfloget Cliff 72°03'S, 4°30'E

A steep rock cliff forming the SW end of Mount Grytøyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Stutfloget (the short rock wall).

Stutflog Glacier 71°56'S, 4°45'E

A glacier flowing N between Mount Grytøyr and Pertrellfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Stutflogbreen (short rock wall glacier). Not: Stutflogbreen.

Styggebrekka Crevasses 71°58'S, 5°44'E

A crevasse field near the center of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Styggebrekka (the dangerous slope).

Styggebrekkufsa Bluff 71°55'S, 5°53'E

A bluff overlooking the east-central part of Austreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Styggebrekkufsa (the dangerous-slope bluff).

Stygian Cove 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Cove lying immediately W of Berry Head in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. On its W side steep rock cliffs rise to Robin Peak. Roughly surveyed in 1912-13 by Petter Sørllø, Norwegian whaling captain, and again in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. The name arose from the fact that this cove is so overshadowed by the cliffs of Robin Peak that a sense of stygian gloom is felt.

Styles Bluff 66°41'S, 57°18'E

Light-colored rock bluff at the SE side of Edward VIII Plateau, rising out of the sea 1 mi N of Cape Gotley. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. First visited in February 1960 by an ANARE party led by D.F. Styles, Asst. Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, for whom this feature was named.

Styles Strait 66°51'S, 48°35'E

Strait, 15 mi long and 6 to 9 mi wide, separating White Island from Sakellari Peninsula. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in November 1956. Visited in February 1960 and February 1961 by the ANARE (*Thala Dan*) led by D.F. Styles, Asst. Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, for whom it was named.

Styrbordsknattane Peaks 72°13'S, 3°26'W

A cluster of small peaks just N of Kjølabbane Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Styrbordsknattane (the starboard peaks).

Styx Glacier 74°02'S, 163°51'E

A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing SE to enter Campbell Glacier between Wood Ridge and Pinckard Table, in Victoria Land. Observed by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1965–66, which named it after the mythical river Styx.

Suarez, Mount 86°27'S, 145°42'W

A mountain, 2,360 m, standing just E of Mount Noville on the divide between Van Reeth and Robison Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Ralph Suarez, aircraft navigator of USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Suárez Glacier 64°56'S, 62°56'W

A glacier flowing into the small cove between Skontorp Cove and Sturm Cove on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. Remapped by the 5th Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) and named for Lt. Cdr. Francisco Suárez V., Operations Officer on the transport ship *Angamos*. Not: Petzval Glacier.

Suarez Nunatak 82°12'S, 41°47'W

A nunatak, 830 m, standing 5 mi NW of Mount Ferrara in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Jorge Suarez, Argentine officer in charge at Ellsworth Station, 1959–61.

Suboficial Ribes, Punta: see Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W

Suboficial Rubianes, Islotes: see Pi Islands 64°20'S, 62°53'W

Sub-Teniente Ross, Islote: see Link Island 63°16'S, 57°56'W

Sub-Teniente Rozas, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Sub-Teniente Swett, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Subtense Valley 77°50'S, 160°06'E

A mostly ice-free valley, 1.5 mi long, located 2 mi NW of Tabular Mountain in the W extremity of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. A subtense bar is a fixed base (usually 2 meters long) used in conjunction with a theodolite in the calculation of horizontal distance.

Succession Cliffs 71°11'S, 68°16'W

A line of steep cliffs 1.5 mi long on the E coast of Alexander Island, facing E onto George VI Sound immediately S of the mouth of Pluto Glacier. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth who photographed segments of the coast in this vicinity on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because a geologic succession, or depositional sequence, is revealed by the accessible rock exposures of the cliffs.

Suchland Islands 74°06'S, 102°32'W

A group of about 8 small islands lying just inside the central part of the mouth of Cranton Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Everett B. Suchland, Jr., USN, radioman at Byrd Station, 1967.

Sucia Island 64°58'S, 63°36'W

Small, almost entirely snow-covered island in Flandres Bay, lying immediately N of Ménier Island off the W coast of Graham Land. The name *Sucia* (foul) appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. The toponym reflects the characteristics of the waters surrounding the island with many low-lying dangers to navigation. Not: LittleSPACE Island.

Sud, Monte: see Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W

Sudan Beach 54°19'S, 36°27'W

Small shingle beach 0.3 mi S of Dartmouth Point, on the E side of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. This area was roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The beach was sketch surveyed and named by the FIDS in 1951. The feature is one of a group in the vicinity named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens collected by FIDS.

Südanntillen See: see Scotia Sea 57°30'S, 40°00'W

Sudare Rock 69°42'S, 39°12'E

A coastal rock on the SE shore of Lützw-Holm Bay, 1 mi W of Skallevikhalsen Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named *Sudare-iwa* (bamboo blinds rock).

Sudeste, Punta: see South East Point 62°59'S, 60°31'W

Süd-Georgien: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

Südlliche Petermann Range 71°46'S, 12°20'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, trending NE-SW for 22 mi from Svarthausane Crags to Gneiskopf Peak, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, which gave directional names to the eastern, middle and western units of the Petermann Ranges. This range was named *Söre Petermannkjeda* by NorAE, 1956–60, because of its southern position in association with other units in the Petermann Ranges. A German form of this name has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with spellings adopted for the aforementioned ranges. Not: Gory Otto Grotevolya, *Söre Petermannkjeda*.

Sudoeste Beacon, Islote: see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W

Süd-Orkney Inseln: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Süd-Sandwich Inseln: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

Süd-Shetland Inseln: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Süd Vorland: see Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'W

Suecia, Península: see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Suess, Mount 77°02'S, 161°42'E

A conspicuous mountain (1,190 m) surmounting the S part of Gondola Ridge, near the S side of Mackay Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Eduard Suess, Austrian geologist and paleontologist.

Suess Glacier 77°38'S, 162°40'E

Glacier between Canada and Lacroix Glaciers, flowing S into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE

under Scott, 1910–13, for Prof. Eduard Suess, noted Austrian geologist and paleontologist.

Suffield Point 62°12'S, 58°55'W

The SW entrance point of Norma Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI, 1943–35, and named after William E. Suffield, boatswain in *Discovery II*, 1929–39, who took part in the survey of the South Orkney Islands in January 1933.

Sugarloaf Island 61°11'S, 54°00'W

Small island which lies close to the E side of Clarence Island, midway between Cape Lloyd and Cape Bowles, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was in use by American and British sealers as early as 1822 and is now well established. Not: Islote Pan de Azucar, Zuckerhut Insel.

Sugarloaf Island: see Vaughan Island 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Sugarloaf Peak: see Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

Prominent, partly snow-covered mountain, 2,325 m, standing 5 mi NW of Mount Paget in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name Sugarloaf Peak has appeared on maps for this feature for many years, but the SGS, following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, reported that the name Mount Sugartop is well established locally for this mountain. This latter name is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Pico Pan de Azucar, Sugarloaf Peak, Sukkertoppen.

Suggs, Mount 75°16'S, 72°13'W

A mountain with a bare rock northern face, standing 2 mi S of Mount Goodman in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Henry E. Suggs, equipment operator of USN Mobile Construction Battalion One, who participated in the deployment to new Byrd Station, summer 1961–62.

Suggs Peak 75°05'S, 113°06'W

A small ice-covered peak 6 mi SSW of Mount Wilbanks in the Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for James D. Suggs USARP geologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party, 1966–67.

Sukkertopp Bay: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Sukkertoppen: see Zuckerhut, Mount 71°25'S, 13°27'E

Sukkertoppen: see Istind Peak 72°06'S, 2°23'W

Sukkertoppen: see Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

Sullivan, Mount 69°39'S, 63°49'W

Mountain, 2,070 m, standing 12 mi E of the N part of the Eternity Range, in Palmer Land. This feature lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first charted by the BGLE in 1936–37. It was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Col. H.R. Sullivan of the Office of Research and Development of the then USAAF, which furnished equipment for the expedition.

Sullivan Glacier 51°42'S, 70°54'W

A glacier flowing W into Gilbert Glacier (q.v.), immediately S of Elgar Uplands in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance by the BGLE during a flight in 1937 and roughly mapped. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. In association with the names of other composers in this area, named by UK-APC after Sir Arthur Sullivan (1842–1900), English composer.

Sullivan Inlet: see Mill Inlet 67°00'S, 64°20'W

Sullivan Nunatak 82°31'S, 156°35'E

Long, narrow nunatak 2 mi E of the S end of Wellman Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by the US-ACAN for James G. Sullivan, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, winter 1961 and the 1961–62 summer season.

Sullivan Nunataks 70°52'S, 65°33'E

Three nunataks lying about 2 mi NE of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for R.N. Sullivan, radio operator at Wilkes Station in 1968, who died on a field trip on July 22, 1968.

Sullivan Peaks 84°50'S, 63°05'W

Two sharp peaks, over 1,400 m, on a spur descending from Pierce Peak on the N side of Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald C. Sullivan, (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Sullivan Ridge 84°47'S, 177°05'E

A massive ridge, 15 mi long, displaying a steep, irregular E slope overlooking Ramsey Glacier and a low gradient, ice-covered W slope overlooking Muck Glacier. The ridge extends generally N from Husky Heights and terminates at the confluence of Muck and Ramsey Glaciers. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and named by US-ACAN for Walter A. Sullivan of the *New York Times* staff, who has written extensively on Antarctic research and exploration.

Sulphur Point 56°42'S, 27°16'W

Prominent bluff 1.5 mi N of Wordie Point on the W side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named West Bluff because of its position by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication with West Bluff on nearby Zavodovski Island. Sulphur Point was recommended in 1953 by the UK-APC. The ground here is reddish in color with patches and streaks of sulphur, and strong sulphurous fumes have been noted by all visitors to this island. Not: West Bluff.

Sultan Glacier 61°08'S, 55°21'W

Glacier flowing SW into Table Bay, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC after HMS *Sultan*, a shore-based RN Engineering school which provided the refuge hut for the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71. Not: Services Glacier.

Sultan's Head: see Sultans Head Rock 77°43'S, 167°12'E

Sultan's Head Cliffs: see Sultans Head Rock 77°43'S, 167°12'E

Sultans Head Rock 77°43'S, 167°12'E

A rock spur along the E flank of Hut Point Peninsula, 7.5 mi SW of the Vee Cliffs, on the S side of Ross Island. The name was first used by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, in describing rocks collected there by Thomas V. Hodgson of the expedition. Not: Sultan's Head, Sultan's Head Cliffs.

Sulzberger Bay 77°00'S, 152°00'W

A bay indenting the front of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf between Fisher Island and Vollmer Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Arthur H. Sulzberger, publisher of the *New York Times*, a supporter of the ByrdAE (1928–30) and (1933–35). Not: Arthur Sulzberger Bay, Biscoe Bay, Sulzberger Embayment.

Sulzberger Embayment: see Sulzberger Bay 77°00'S, 152°00'W

Sulzberger Ice Shelf 77°00'S, 148°00'W

An ice shelf about 85 mi long and 50 mi wide bordering the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Edward VII Peninsula and Guest Peninsula. The ice shelf was observed and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE (1928–30), which applied the name Sulzberger Bay to the open water indenting this feature. The US-ACAN extended the name Sulzberger to the adjacent ice shelf.

Sumgin Buttress 80°18'S, 25°44'W

A prominent elevated rock mass 2.5 mi SW of Charpentier Pyramid, rising to c. 1,100 m on the W side of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. It was roughly surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and resurveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Mikhail I. Sumgin (1873–1942), Russian pioneer in permafrost research.

Summers Glacier 72°13'S, 167°28'E

A tributary glacier that drains the vicinity W of Latino Peak and flows S to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James L. Summers, USN, chief utilitiesman at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Summerson, Mount 82°43'S, 155°05'E

Mountain, 2,310 m, surmounting the N end of Endurance Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Charles H. Summerson, USARP geologist to the Mount Weaver area, 1962–63.

Summers Peak 69°42'S, 64°53'E

The highest peak (2,225 m) of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE southern party (1954) led by R.G. Dovers, who named it for Dr. R.O. Summers, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1954. Not: Bruces Peak.

Summit Pass 63°27'S, 57°02'W

A col 345 m high between Passes Peak and Summit Ridge, situated 2.5 mi S of the head of Hope Bay and 3.5 mi NE of Duse Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901–04. Summit Pass was first charted and named by the FIDS, 1945. It is the highest point on the sledge route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay. Not: Paso del Medio.

Summit Ridge 63°27'S, 57°02'W

Ridge, 380 m, with a steep ice slope on the N side and a rock cliff on the S side. It extends eastward from Passes Peak for 0.5 mi and is located 2 mi S of the head of Hope Bay at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901–04. Summit Ridge was first charted and named by the FIDS, 1945. The feature takes its name from nearby Summit Pass.

Sumner, Mount 74°30'S, 63°45'W

A mountain at the SE end of the Rare Range, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph W. Sumner, utilitiesman at South Pole Station in 1964.

Sumner Glacier 68°53'S, 65°40'W

A short, broad tributary glacier that flows NE into the lower reaches of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, close W of Mount Solus, in southern Graham Land. Sketched from the air by D.P. Mason of FIDS in Aug. 1947. The lower reaches only were surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas H. Sumner (1807–76), American sailor who, in 1837, introduced the position line method of navigation, since developed into standard practice at sea and in the air.

Sumrall Peak 82°48'S, 53°33'W

Peak, 1,130 m, standing 1 mi S of Rosser Ridge in the Cordiner Peaks, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. William H. Sumrall, USNR, airplane pilot, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Sunday Island 66°28'S, 66°27'W

An island close N of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands. First mapped and named by Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN of the *Discovery II* (1930–31). It was reidentified and surveyed by FIDS in 1958.

Sundbeck, Mount 86°10'S, 158°28'W

A peak, 3,030 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Stubberud on a ridge from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from the surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Knut Sundbeck, engineer of the ship *Fram* on Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount K. Sundbeck," a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount Knut Sundbeck, Mount K. Sundbeck.

Sundberg, Mount 70°34'S, 66°48'E

A pyramidal peak surmounting the central part of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named by ANCA for Sgt. G. Sundberg, engine fitter with the RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1956.

Sundholmen: see Hum Island 67°21'S, 59°38'E

Sunfix Glacier 69°16'S, 64°30'W

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 2 mi wide, draining ENE between Grimley and Lurabee Glaciers into Casey Glacier, in northern Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. The name derives from the important sun fix for latitude which was observed by FIDS at the head of this glacier, an area where cloud seldom allows such observation.

Suvorov Glacier 69°56'S, 160°00'E

A glacier, 5 mi wide, flowing E from the Wilson Hills and discharging into the sea S of Northrup Head and Belousov Point. Mapped by the SovAE, 1958, and named after V.S. Suvorov, Soviet mechanic who perished in the Arctic.

Suydam, Mount 84°32'S, 65°27'W

Mountain, 1,020 m, standing 3 mi W of Clark Ridge in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for E. Lynn Suydam, biologist at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Svarthandufsa Bluff 73°29'S, 3°48'W

A bluff at the SW side of Tverregg Glacier in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Svarthandufsa (the black band bluff).

Svarthamaren Mountain 71°54'S, 5°10'E

A prominent ice-free mountain at the E side of the mouth of Vestreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Svarthamaren (the black hammer).

Svarthausane Crags 71°40'S, 12°40'E

A group of crags surmounted by Zhil'naya Mountain, forming the NE end of Südliche Petermann Range in the Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Svarthausane (the black crags).

Svarthausen Nunatak 69°49'S, 74°30'E

A jagged, dark rock nunatak with a small outlier to the SW, lying on the W side of Polar Times Glacier, about 4 mi SSE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Svarthausen (the black crag).

Svarthorna Peaks 71°35'S, 12°37'E

A series of five or more peaks on the curving ridge that forms the S end of Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who gave the descriptive name "Schwarze Hörner" (black peaks). The peaks were remapped by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, who used the spelling Svarthorna. The Norwegian spelling has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with associated features in the area having this name. Not: Schwarze Hörner.

Svarthornbotnen Cirque 71°35'S, 12°36'E

A large cirque just NE of Store Svarthorn Peak in the Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Svarthornbotnen (the black peak cirque).

Svarthornkammen Ridge 71°31'S, 12°31'E

A high rock ridge extending N for 5 mi from Svarthorna Peaks in the Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Svarthornkammen (the black peak ridge).

Svarthovden: see Falla Bluff 67°34'S, 61°29'E

Svart Mountain: see Svart Peak 67°16'S, 58°28'E

Svartmulen: see Strover Peak 69°43'S, 74°07'E

Svartnupen Peak 71°55'S, 8°53'E

A peak on the S side of Håkon Col in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Svartnupen (the black peak).

Svart Öya: see Black Island 78°12'S, 166°25'E

Svart Peak 67°16'S, 58°28'E

A rock peak, 210 m, lying a short distance inland from the coast on the SW side of Law Promontory. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January–February 1937, and named Svartfjell because of its black appearance. Not: Svart Mountain.

Svartpiggen: see Tschuffert Peak 67°28'S, 60°54'E

Svarttindane Peaks 71°39'S, 12°30'E

A cluster of sharp peaks including Vesëlaya Mountain, located 2 mi S of Store Svarthorn Peak in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Svarttindane (the black peaks).

Svaton Peaks 82°35'S, 161°00'E

A cluster of rugged peaks at the N end of the Queen Elizabeth Range, surmounting the area between the mouths of the Heilman and Otago Glaciers. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Ernest M. Svaton, USARP ionospheric physicist at McMurdo Station, winter 1963 and 1964.

Sveabreen: see Svea Glacier 72°08'S, 1°53'E

Svea Glacier 72°08'S, 1°53'E

A broad glacier flowing N between the Sverdrup and Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Sveabreen (the glacier of the Swedes). Not: Sveabreen.

Svelget 73°55'S, 5°22'W

A cirque between Tunga Spur and Uven Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Svelget (the throat).

Svellnuten Peak 72°40'S, 3°09'W

A low peak at the E side of Jökulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and named Svellnuten (the icesheet peak) in association with the nearby slope, Breidssvellet.

Svend Foyn Coast: see Foyn Coast 66°40'S, 64°20'W

Svend Foyn Harbor: see Foyn Harbor 64°33'S, 62°01'W

Svend Foyn Island: see Foyn Island 71°56'S, 171°04'E

Svendsen Glacier 70°21'S, 160°00'E

A meandering glacier, 13 mi long, in the Usarp Mountains. It flows northeastward from Mount Marzolf and emerges between McCain Bluff and Lenfant Bluff onto an ice piedmont just west of the terminus of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Kendall L. Svendsen, USARP geomagnetist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Svenner Islands 69°02'S, 76°50'E

A small group of islands and rocks lying 14 mi SW of Rauer Islands in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition led by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen. He charted the two main islands in the group and applied the name Svenner after the islands of that name near Sandefjord, Norway. The group was plotted in greater detail from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

Sven Rock 63°44'S, 60°11'W

Rock lying S of Oluf Rocks in Gilbert Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the Danish freighter *Oluf Sven* (Capt. J.C. Ryge) which transported the FIDASE to Deception Island in 1955 and 1956, and was used during the two summers as a mobile base for operations by ground survey parties.

Svensson Ridge 70°11'S, 64°29'E

A rock ridge 1 mi NW of Mount Starlight in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for A. Svensson, weather observer at Davis Station, 1964.

Sverdrup Mountains 72°20'S, 1°00'E

A group of mountains about 50 mi long, standing just W of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The mountains were first photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the GerAE (1938–39). They were mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for H.U. Sverdrup, Chairman of the Norwegian Committee for the NBSAE. Not: H. U. Sverdrupfjella.

Sverdrup Nunataks 72°45'S, 63°15'W

A line of peaks trending WNW-ESE and rising to 1,800 m in the NW part of Carey Range, near the edge of the interior plateau in SE Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Harald U. Sverdrup (1888–1957), Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist; Director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, 1936–48; Director, Norsk Polarinstittut, 1948–57, and Chairman of the International Committee for the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949–52.

Sverreborga: see Sverre Peak 71°43'S, 9°39'E

Sverre Hassel, Mount: see Hassel, Mount 86°28'S, 164°28'W

Sverre Peak 71°43'S, 9°39'E

A small peak 0.5 mi off the N end of Pettersen Ridge in the Conrad Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and

surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Sverre Pettersen, steward with NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Sverreborga.

Svip Rock: see Svip Rocks 62°35'S, 61°38'W

Svip Rocks 62°35'S, 61°38'W

Group of submerged rocks reported to lie 9 mi WNW of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name seems first to appear on the charts of the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. It probably derives from the *Svip*, a whale catcher operating in the area at that time. Not: Svip Rock.

Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa, Gora: see Saint George Peak 69°06'S, 72°03'W

SW, Morro: see Spiro Hill 62°16'S, 59°00'W

Swadener, Mount 77°16'S, 153°45'W

A peak in the Sneddon Nunataks, in the N portion of the Alexandra Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John R. Swadener, USN, navigator of the ski-equipped R4D in which R. Admiral George Dufek made the first aircraft landing at the geographic South Pole, on Oct. 31, 1956.

Swain Group: see Swain Islands 66°13'S, 110°37'E

Swain Islands 66°13'S, 110°37'E

A group of small islands and rocks about 2 mi in extent, lying 0.5 mi N of Clark Peninsula at the NE end of the Windmill Islands. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for K.C. Swain who served as air crewman with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and also with USN. OpWml which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of the Windmill Islands in January 1948. Not: Swain Group.

Swan, Mount 76°58'S, 143°45'W

A mountain 4 mi S of Gutenko Nunataks in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Paul Swan, airplane pilot with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Swan Glacier: see Swann Glacier 73°53'S, 61°48'W

Swann Glacier 73°53'S, 61°48'W

Broad glacier of undetermined length flowing E into Wright Inlet to the N of Mount Tricorn, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for W.F.G. Swann, Director of the Barthol Research Foundation of Franklin Inst. at Swarthmore, PA, a contributor to the expedition. Not: Swan Glacier.

Swan Point 66°22'S, 110°30'E

The westernmost point of Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Aerographers Mate John R. Swan, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Swan Rock 64°58'S, 63°18'W

Low rock lying 1.5 mi SW of Cape Willems, off the W coast of Graham Land. The rock appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Joseph Swan (1828–1914), English manufacturer who invented the carbon process for photographic printing in 1866 and pioneered gelatin dry plates for instantaneous photography, 1879–81.

Swanson Glacier 71°30'S, 160°24'E

A glacier, 9 mi long, draining the E slopes of Daniels Range northward of Thompson Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Charles D. Swanson, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Swanson Mountains 77°00'S, 145°00'W

A mountain range 8 mi long, standing 6 mi SE of Saunders Mountain in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights by the ByrdAE in 1934 and named for the Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, 1933–39. Not: Claude Swanson Mountains.

Swarm Peak 76°29'S, 146°20'W

A rock peak (610 m) which is the easternmost of the Birchall Peaks, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, but mapped definitively by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for H. Myron Swarm, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in the 1966–67 season.

Swarsen Nunatak 71°25'S, 63°39'W

A conspicuous nunatak, largely snow covered, located 5 mi SW of Mount Jackson in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Ronald J. Swarsen, USNR, Medical Officer at Byrd Station, 1971, and at the South Pole Station, 1973.

Swartley, Mount 77°15'S, 143°12'W

Peak 1 mi E of Mount Darling in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. Stanley Swartley of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania.

Swartz Nunataks 78°39'S, 160°00'E

Two prominent nunataks, 1,565 m, protruding through the ice midway between the N part of Worcester Range and Tate Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Philip K. Swartz, Jr., MC, USN, officer in charge of the South Pole Station in 1961.

Swash Reef 67°34'S, 67°33'W

A reef in the entrance of Bigourdan Fjord, close N of Pourquoi Pas Island, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59, and so named because most of the reef is awash.

Sweatt, Mount 85°47'S, 129°39'W

A mountain, 2,540 m, standing 6.5 mi NE of Mount Soyat on the ridge between Hueneme and Norfolk Glaciers, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Earl E. Sweatt, construction electrician, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Sweeney Mountains 75°06'S, 69°15'W

A group of mountains of moderate height and about 40 mi extent, located 30 mi N of the Hauberg Mountains in eastern Ellsworth

Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named these mountains for Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney, a contributor to the expedition. Not: Catherine Sweeney Mountains.

Sweeny Inlet 74°27'S, 115°20'W

An ice-filled inlet, 18 mi wide, between Spaulding Peninsula and Martin Peninsula on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. The feature marks the SE end of Getz Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Timothy A. Sweeny, (CE) USA, officer in charge of the aircraft recovery camp at Dome Charlie (q.v.) on USN OpDFrz, 1976. Working at this remote camp in the 1975–76 season, the salvage team succeeded in recovering two LC-130 aircraft which had been damaged at Dome Charlie on Jan. 15, 1975, and Nov. 4, 1975.

Swell Point 59°27'S, 27°06'W

Small, narrow point 1.2 mi S of Resolution Point, on the E side and near the SE extremity of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Punta Mar Tendida.

Swett, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Swift Balch, Mount: see Balch, Mount 65°16'S, 63°59'W

Swift Balch, Sommet: see Balch, Mount 65°16'S, 63°59'W

Swift Glacier 64°22'S, 57°46'W

A steep glacier about 2 mi long, close W of Jefford Point, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys, 1958–61. The name is descriptive, this being one of the most active glaciers on the island.

Swift Peak 66°19'S, 63°08'W

A peak that is the highest point of an undulating, mainly snow-covered range of hills rising to about 1,000 m. Located at the N end of Churchill Peninsula on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by UK-APC after Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), English author of *Gulliver's Travels*, a novel from which several nearby features are named.

Swinburne Ice Shelf 77°10'S, 153°55'W

An ice shelf just N of Edward VII Peninsula and the Alexandra Mountains in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. The ice shelf is 20 mi long and 5 mi wide and extends from Fisher Island to White Islands. It was photographed from aircraft and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. H.W. Swinburne, Jr., Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Deep Freeze 1970 and 1971.

Swine Hill 71°24'S, 67°33'W

The southernmost of two rugged, rocky knolls, 550 m, standing 10 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Bagshawe on the W coast of Palmer Land and overlooking Gadarene Lake and George VI Sound. The feature was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who erected a cairn on the summit. Named by FIDS for its association with Gadarene Lake (q.v.) and the incident of the Gadarene swine.

Swinford, Mount 77°16'S, 161°54'E

A peak 2.75 mi WNW of Mount Harker in Saint Johns Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Harold D. Swinford, USN (CEC), who served with the Navy Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo Station, wintering over there in 1963 and 1968.

Swinford Glacier 84°45'S, 164°10'E

A tributary glacier, 6 mi long, flowing SE between Mount Holloway and Marshall Mountains to enter Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by Shackleton for his eldest son, Raymond Swinford. The map of the BrAE (1910–13) and some subsequent maps transpose the positions of Swinford Glacier and Berwick Glacier. The latter lies 12 mi northeastward. The original application (BrAE, 1907–09) of Berwick Glacier is the one recommended. Not: Berwick Glacier.

Swinford Glacier: see Berwick Glacier 84°36'S, 165°45'E

Swinhoe Peak 54°20'S, 36°32'W

Peak, 845 m, standing between Hamberg Glacier and Hestesletten on the N side of South Georgia. The peak was mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Ernest Swinhoe, Manager of the South Georgia Exploration Co., who visited South Georgia in 1905 to prospect for minerals and to consider the establishment of an experimental sheep ranch.

Swinerton Ledge 80°43'S, 22°28'W

A flat-topped ridge rising to c. 1,500 m and marking the E end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Henry H. Swinerton (1876–1966), British zoologist and paleontologist, Professor of Geology, University College of Nottingham (later Nottingham University), 1912–46; President, Geological Society, 1938–40.

Swithinbank Glacier 67°56'S, 66°46'W

A glacier flowing N to the SE corner of Square Bay, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC for Charles W. Swithinbank, British glaciologist, a participant in several British, New Zealand and American expeditions to Antarctica, 1949–62.

Swithinbankhallet: see Swithinbank Slope 73°28'S, 2°12'W

Swithinbank Moraine 85°00'S, 177°05'W

A spectacular medial moraine in the Shackleton Glacier. It trends northward from Matador Mountain. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Charles W. Swithinbank, a member of the University of Michigan glaciological and survey parties to the major glaciers feeding the Ross Ice Shelf in 1960–61 and 1961–62.

Swithinbank Range 81°42'S, 159°00'E

A small range from the Churchill Mountains, extending eastward between Donnally and Ahern Glaciers to the W side of Starshot Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for Charles W. Swithinbank, glaciologist that season at Little America V.

Swithinbank Slope 73°28'S, 2°12'W

A semi-circular ice slope, about 25 mi long, between Mount Hallgren and Newmayer Cliffs in the Kirwan Escarpment of

Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Charles W. Swithinbank, glaciologist with NBSAE. Not: Swithinbankhallet.

Swope Glacier 77°20'S, 145°50'W

A glacier which drains westward from the Ford Ranges, between Mounts Woodward and West, into Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Features in these ranges were discovered and successively mapped by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and (1933–35) and by the USAS (1939–41) all led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. The glacier is named for Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Corp., who contributed various types of electrical equipment to the ByrdAE (1933–35).

S.W. Point: see South West Point 54°30'S, 37°06'W

Sydney Cove 52°58'S, 73°18'E

An open cove indenting the N side of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, immediately SE of Red Island. The cove was frequented by early sealers, as shown by the name "Shanghai Beach" along the W side of the cove appearing on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and named by them after the city of Sydney, Australia.

Sydney Herbert Sound: see Herbert Sound 63°55'S, 57°40'W

Sydshetland: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

Sykes Glacier 77°35'S, 161°32'E

A north-flowing glacier located just east of Plane Table in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for N.Z. film director Jeremy Sykes who perished in a helicopter accident at nearby Mount McLennan, Nov. 19, 1969.

Sylwester Glacier 84°14'S, 159°48'E

A glacier, 5 mi long, flowing N between Jacobs Nunatak and MacAlpine Hills into Law Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for David W. Sylwester, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1961, and Byrd Station, summer, 1961–62.

Symes Nunatak 72°30'S, 164°55'E

A nunatak near the middle of Evans Névé in Victoria Land, situated 9 mi SE of Mount Staley. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after J. Symes, geological assistant in R.A. Cooper's NZARP geological field party to the area, 1974–75. Not: Symes Ridge.

Symes Ridge: see Symes Nunatak 72°30'S, 164°55'E

Symington Islands 65°27'S, 64°58'W

Group of small islands lying 13 mi WNW of Lahille Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for J.D.L. Symington, senior air photographer of the FIDASE in this area in 1956–57. Not: Islotes Buen Tiempo, Islotes Riquelme.

Synyngen Nunatak 68°20'S, 59°09'E

A nunatak 1 mi S of See Nunatak in the eastern part of the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Lindsay Nunatak.

Syowa Flat: see Shōwa Flat 69°01'S, 39°34'E

Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in plane flights from the ship *Bear* on Feb. 24 and 25, 1940. It was visited in December 1957 by members of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, who applied the name. “Takahe,” the Maori name for a flightless, almost extinct New Zealand bird, is the nickname of the U.S. Navy LC-47 aircraft whose crew resupplied the traverse party near this mountain and assisted by providing aerial reconnaissance to locate passable routes.

Takaki Promontory 65°33'S, 64°14'W

Promontory at the NE side of Leroux Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Baron Kanehiro Takaki (1849–1920), Director-General of the Medical Department of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the first man to prevent beriberi empirically by dietary additions, in 1882.

Takrouna Bluff 71°59'S, 163°23'E

A small but prominent bluff on the E side of Alamein Range in the Freyberg Mountains, overlooking Canham Glacier from a position 6 mi WSW of Galatos Peak. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, after Takrouna, a similar feature in Tunisia associated with Lord Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force during World War II.

Talbot Glacier 65°12'S, 63°14'W

Glacier flowing into Étienne Fjord, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for William H.F. Talbot (1800–77), English inventor of the first practical photographic process on paper, perfected and called calotype in 1839–41.

Talbott Point 66°15'S, 67°10'W

The northern point of DuBois Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for John H. Talbott, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to climatic environments.

Tal der Guten Hoffnung: see Hope Valley 54°01'S, 37°56'W

Tal der Hoffnung: see Hope Valley 54°01'S, 37°56'W

Talmadge, Mount 78°25'S, 162°34'E

A mountain (2,395 m) which rises above the steep cliffs at the W side of Koettlitz Névé, 3 mi S of Fisher Bastion, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after John B. Talmadge, Head of Polar Coordination and Information Section (1984–95), Office of Polar Programs, NSF.

Talos Dome 73°00'S, 158°00'E

A large ice dome rising to 2,300 m to the SW of the Usarp Mountains. The dome overlies the E margin of the Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and was named after Talos of Greek mythology, who assisted Minos in the defense of Crete.

Talutis Inlet 77°15'S, 81°30'W

An ice-filled inlet in the western side of Fowler Ice Rise. The inlet opens onto Carlson Inlet just south of Kealey Ice Rise. Mapped by USGS from imagery provided by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William R. Talutis, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the South Pole Station, 1972.

Tama, Cape: see Tama Point 68°43'S, 40°26'E

Tama Glacier 68°47'S, 40°22'E

A glacier flowing to the sea between Tensoku Rock and Manjū Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tama-hyōga (ball glacier).

Tama Point 68°43'S, 40°26'E

A point 3 mi NE of Tama Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tama-misaki (ball point). Not: Cape Tama.

Tamarus Valley 80°10'S, 156°20'E

Ice-free valley lying S of Sabrina Ridge and 2.5 mi NE of Mount Henderson in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Tamarus is the historical name used in Roman Britain for the River Tamar.

Tambovskaya Peak 71°41'S, 12°20'E

The central peak, 2,750 m, of Gråkammen Ridge in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after the city of Tambov.

Tammann Peaks 66°57'S, 66°21'W

Peaks standing 4 mi SE of Orford Cliff and a like distance E of Lallemand Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Gustav H.J.A. Tammann, German physical chemist who (1900–35) made important studies of the physical properties of ice.

Tangekilen Bay 69°58'S, 26°20'E

An indentation of the ice shelf northward of the Sør Rondane Mountains and 42 mi ENE of Breid Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Tangekilen (the tongue bay) after the large ice tongue just eastward.

Tangent Island: see Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W

Tange Promontory 67°27'S, 46°45'E

An ice-covered peninsula just W of Casey Bay on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in November 1956. Mapped by the SovAE in February 1957. Named by ANCA for Sir Arthur Tange, Secretary of the Australian Department of External Affairs, 1954–65.

Tanglefoot Peak 67°21'S, 67°33'W

Prominent rocky peak, 650 m, at the end of Haslam Heights, Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by members of the FrAE under Charcot who roughly charted this area in 1909. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named from the broken ridge extending S and SE from the peak.

Tangskjera: see Tongue Rock 67°33'S, 62°00'E

Tankobu Peak 69°24'S, 39°48'E

A bare rock peak, 155 m, marking the N end of the Byvågåsane Peaks on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen

Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tankobu-san (craggy peak).

Tanna Peak 72°20'S, 1°20'E

A peak at the E side of the mouth of Rogstad Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tanna (the tooth).

Tannaron, Cap: see Thanaron Point 63°30'S, 58°40'W

Tanner Island 54°38'S, 36°46'W

The westernmost and largest of the Pickersgill Islands (q.v.), rising to 145 m off the S coast of South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for William G. Tanner, BAS geologist, who worked on the island during the 1975–76 field season.

Tanngarden Peaks 72°02'S, 23°17'E

Row of peaks, 2,350 m, just N of Viking Heights and Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tanngarden (the row of teeth).

Tantalus Bluffs 84°55'S, 168°25'W

High rock bluffs forming the NE shoulder of Mount Ferguson, overlooking the W side of the terminus of Liv Glacier near its entry into Ross Ice Shelf. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because the bluffs appeared to be of geologic interest, but could not be reached. In attempting to penetrate the crevasse field NE of the bluffs one of the geologists was injured in a crevasse accident.

Tantalus Peak 73°53'S, 161°21'E

The highest peak (2,220 m) along the S wall at the head of Priestley Glacier, Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because an attempt to establish a station there proved abortive due to steep ice. (Tantalus, son of Zeus, was punished for transgressions by “standing in water that ebbed when he would drink.”)

Tapley Mountains 85°45'S, 149°00'W

A range of mountains fronting on the E side of Scott Glacier, extending eastward for 35 mi between Leverett and Albanus Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd for the Hon. Harold L. Tapley of Dunedin, New Zealand, agent for the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Tapsell Foreland 70°52'S, 167°20'E

A broad, mostly snow-covered foreland jutting into the sea between Yule Bay and Smith Inlet, northern Victoria Land. Much of the central portion of this feature rises above 800 m. The name Tapsell, applied by NZ-APC in 1969, is the surname of the Master of the barque *Brisk*, one of the whaling vessels based on Enderby Settlement at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, 1849–52. In an exploratory voyage in Feb. 1850, Tapsell sailed S to the Belleny Islands and then W along the parallel of 67°S as far as 143°E. Despite the high latitude, no land was sighted.

Tarachine, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

A small lake between Lake Kamome and Lake Minami in the S part of East Ongul Island. Surveyed and named by JARE in 1957. Not: Lake Taratine.

Tarakanov Ridge 82°19'S, 159°24'E

A prominent ridge from the Cobham Range, between the Gray Glacier and Prince Philip Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Gennady Tarakanov, Soviet exchange scientist, meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Tararua, Mount 72°08'S, 166°14'E

A prominent peak, 2,550 m, surmounting the SW part of Mont-eath Hills in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Climbed on Jan. 3, 1963 by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, who named it after their parent mountain club, the Tararua Tramping Club, Wellington, New Zealand.

Taratine, Lake: see Tarachine, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

Tar buck Crag 68°35'S, 78°12'E

One of a group of three high points about 0.75 mi SW of Club Lake in the Vestfold Hills. The feature is 140 m high and has steep sides to the south and east. The feature was the terminal tellurometer station of the 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for J. Tar buck, cook at Wilkes Station in 1965, cook at Davis Station in 1969, and expedition assistant with ANARE at Wilkes in 1967.

Target Hill 66°00'S, 62°57'W

A prominent hill which rises 1,010 m above the level of Larsen Ice Shelf. It stands 6 mi W of Mount Fritsche on the S flank of Leppard Glacier in eastern Graham Land. The hill was the most westerly point reached by the FIDS survey party in 1955; it was visible to the party as a target upon which to steer from the summit of Richtlofen Pass.

Tårnet Pinnacle 72°01'S, 25°34'E

A prominent rock pinnacle on the NW side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tårnet (the tower).

Tarr, Mount 70°25'S, 65°46'E

A mountain 1.5 mi ESE of Mount Creighton in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for F. Tarr, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Tarragona, Caleta: see Visca Anchorage 62°05'S, 58°24'W

Tartar Island 61°56'S, 58°29'W

Island 0.3 mi long lying 0.5 mi NW of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Tartar* (Capt. Pottinger) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: Isla Owen.

Tasch Peak 76°40'S, 118°03'W

A rocky peak in the SE portion of Mount Rees, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul Tasch, USARP geologist in the Sentinel Range and Ohio Range, summer 1966–67, and Coalsack Bluff, 1969–70.

Tashtego Point 65°44'S, 62°09'W

Rocky point marking the E end of the ridge at the S side of Stubb Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC after Stubbs harpooner on the *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Tasman Rip 61°30'S, 55°56'W

A marine channel in the South Shetland Islands, running E-W between O'Brien Island and Eadie Island and characterized by strong tidal rips and whirlpools. The channel was crossed by a party of the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island in January 1977, and so named after the Tasman canoes used in the crossing.

Tate Glacier 85°54'S, 160°50'W

A tributary glacier on the S side of Thomas Spur, flowing E and merging with Moffett Glacier just E of the spur where the two glaciers enter the larger Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Tate, geomagnetist-seismologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1964.

Tate Peak 78°38'S, 159°31'E

Sharp peak, 1,885 m, standing 2 mi E of Escalade Peak at the S side of Skelton Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. T.N. Tate, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Tate Rocks 72°40'S, 74°33'E

Three small nunataks lying 7 mi NNW of Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956-60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for K.A. Tate, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1962.

Tatimati Point: see Tachimachi Point 69°00'S, 39°37'E

Tau Islands 64°18'S, 62°55'W

Small group of islands and rocks which lie immediately off the NE extremity of Eta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Trío.

Taurus Nunataks 70°52'S, 66°23'W

A line of three nunataks running E-W, with only the outer two of any prominence, located 23 mi ENE of Gurney Point in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Taurus.

Tawny Gap 54°01'S, 37°36'W

Low pass extending across South Georgia from the head of Ice Fjord to a cove just S of Wales Head. The name was given by the UK-APC following survey by the SGS in the period 1951-57 and is descriptive of the colorful vegetation in this small gap.

Tay, Firth of 63°22'S, 55°45'W

Sound, 12 mi long and 6 mi wide, extending in a NW-SE direction between the NE side of Dundee Island and the E portion of Joinville Island. It merges to the NW with Active Sound with which it completes the separation of Dundee and Joinville Islands. Discovered in 1892-93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition and named by him after the Firth of Tay of Scotland.

Taygete Cone 72°41'S, 165°34'E

An extinct volcanic cone NE of Alcyone Cone in the N part of The Pleiades, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Taygete (Taygeta), one of the stars in the Pleiades.

Tay Head 63°21'S, 55°34'W

Rocky headland 6 mi E of Mount Alexander, extending into the Firth of Tay on the S coast of Joinville Island. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1963, is derived from the Firth of Tay. Not: Cabo Boerderes Castex, Cabo Castex.

Taylor, Mount 63°26'S, 57°08'W

Large, flat-topped mountain, 1,000 m, having steep cliffs on the NE side, standing 2.5 mi WSW of the head of Hope Bay at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. The mountain was charted by the FIDS in 1946 and named in 1948 by the UK-APC for Capt. A. Taylor, commander of the FIDS and leader of its base at Hope Bay in 1945.

Taylor Buttresses 70°08'S, 67°23'W

An oval shaped, whale-backed hill with its smooth contours broken at the northern end by three rock buttresses which are conspicuous from the north, located near the heads of Riley Glacier and Chapman Glacier in western Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for Brian J. Taylor, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff station, 1961-63.

Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

An elliptical ice dome, 43 mi long ESE-WNW and 16 mi wide, rising to 2,400 m, centered c. 29 mi WNW of Mount Crean, Lashly Mountains, Victoria Land. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79. The name was first used by David J. Drewry of SPRI in 1980. The dome is one of the local sources of ice to the Taylor Glacier, from which it is named. Approved by US-ACAN in 1994. Not: McDoom, McMurdo Dome, Taylor Ice-Dome.

Taylor Glacier 67°27'S, 60°50'E

Glacier 1.5 mi wide, lying E of Hayes Peak and flowing N into the sea just E of Cape Bruce. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for geologist Griffith Taylor.

Taylor Glacier 77°44'S, 162°10'E

Glacier about 35 mi long, flowing from the plateau of Victoria Land into the W end of Taylor Valley, N of the Kukri Hills. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and at that time thought to be a part of Ferrar Glacier. The Western Journey Party of the BrAE (1910-13) determined that the upper and lower portions of what was then known as Ferrar Glacier are apposed, i.e., joined in Siamese-twin fashion N of Knobhead. With this discovery Scott named the upper portion for Griffith Taylor, geologist and leader of the Western Journey Party. Not: North Fork, Upper Ferrar Glacier.

Taylor Glacier Dry Valley: see Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E

Taylor Hills 82°38'S, 163°50'E

A line of ice-covered hills bordering the E side of Lowery Glacier between Oliver Glacier and Robb Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named

by US-ACAN for Lawrence D. Taylor, USARP glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1963–64.

Taylor Ice-Dome: see Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

Taylor Islands 66°10'S, 100°17'E

Group of rocky islands and rocks lying at the W side of Edisto Ice Tongue and marking the W end of the Highjump Archipelago. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Richard Spence Taylor, who served as surveyor with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast in January–February 1948.

Taylor Nunatak 84°54'S, 176°00'W

A large nunatak at the E side of Shackleton Glacier, just S of the terminus of Dick Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) for Thomas F. Taylor, topographic surveyor, USGS, who worked near the mouth of Shackleton Glacier in the summers of 1960–61 and 1961–62, and in the Pensacola Mountains, 1962–63.

Taylor Nunataks 63°15'S, 55°33'W

Two isolated nunataks, 650 m and 660 m, joined by a narrow ridge, lying SE of Mount Quilmes in the eastern half of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named by the UK-APC for Robert J.F. Taylor of FIDS, dog-physiologist at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, who accompanied the FIDS survey party to Joinville Island in 1953–54.

Taylor Outlier 85°13'S, 90°19'W

A relatively isolated rock lying just in front of the W end of the Bermel Escarpment and about 1.5 mi E of the lower part of Counts Icefall, in the Thiel Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–61. Named by US-ACAN for Alfred R. Taylor USGS geologist, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse, 1959–60.

Taylor Peak 72°12'S, 168°39'E

The main peak (2,550 m) of the heights separating Helman and Tyler Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by US from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for C.B. Taylor, aurora scientist, New Zealand scientific leader at Hallett Station, 1962.

Taylor Platform 71°01'S, 67°09'E

A low, fairly flat rock massif about 1 mi N of Mount Brocklehurst in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for F.J. Taylor, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1964.

Taylor Point 61°56'S, 57°40'W

Point forming the N limit of Destruction Bay, on the E coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for D. Taylor, Master of the Hobart sealing vessel *Caroline*, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Taylor Ridge 85°48'S, 153°21'W

A rock ridge, 10 mi long, forming a precipitous wall along the W side of Scott Glacier between the mouths of Koerwitz and Vaughan Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn in 1934.

Named by US-ACAN for John H. Taylor, ionospheric physicist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Taylor Spur 78°31'S, 84°09'W

A wedge-shaped spur marking the N side of the terminus of Guerrero Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Howard C. Taylor III, USN, medical officer at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E

An ice-free valley about 18 mi long, once occupied by the receding Taylor Glacier, lying N of the Kukri Hills between the Taylor Glacier and New Harbor in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), it was more fully explored by the BrAE (1907–09) and the BrAE (1910–13). Named after the Taylor Glacier. Not: Dry Valley, New Harbour Dry Valley, Taylor Glacier Dry Valley.

Taynaya Bay 68°27'S, 78°16'E

A bay which is completely enclosed except for a very narrow entrance on the north side, lying within the northern part of Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The feature was photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), but was plotted on the subsequent maps as a lake. John Roscoe's 1952 study of air photographs taken by Operation Highjump (1946–47) showed that the bay is connected at the north to the sea. It was photographed by ANARE (1954–58) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956), the latter applying the name Bukhta Taynaya (secret bay).

Tchaikovsky, Mount 71°23'S, 73°15'W

Snow-covered mountain, c. 600 m, with scarps on the S and E sides, located in the N part of Derocher Peninsula, Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky (1840–93), Russian composer.

Teale, Cape: see Teall, Cape 79°03'S, 161°04'E

Teale Island: see Teall Island 79°03'S, 161°54'E

Teall, Cape 79°03'S, 161°04'E

A high, rocky cape forming the N side of the entrance to Mulock Inlet, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and probably named for Sir Jethro Teall, Dir. of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology, of London, 1901–13. Not: Cape Teale.

Teall Island 79°03'S, 161°54'E

A high ridgelike island which rises above the Ross Ice Shelf at the W side of the mouth of Skelton Inlet. This may be the feature actually sighted and named Cape Teall by the BrNAE (1901–04). It was first mapped as an island by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named in association with nearby Cape Teall. Not: Teale Island.

Teall Nunatak 74°50'S, 162°33'E

A large nunatak at the mouth of Reeves Glacier, standing 3 mi SE of Hansen Nunatak in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, the area was more fully explored by the BrAE, 1907–09, which named this feature for Sir Jethro Justinian Harris Teall,

Teal Ponds

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Director of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology, London, 1901–13. Not: Beehive Nunatak.

Teal Ponds 54°19'S, 36°27'W

A series of ponds in a tussock-covered valley 0.3 mi S of Dartmouth Point, on the E side of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the South Georgia teal, flocks of which frequent the ponds.

Teardrop Pond 76°54'S, 145°18'W

A meltwater pond 1 mi SW of Greigor Peak in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The descriptive name, applied by US-ACAN, is suggestive of the shape of the feature in plan view.

Tedrow, Mount 82°53'S, 163°00'E

A mountain in the Queen Elizabeth Range, 1,490 m, standing at the E side of the mouth of DeBreuck Glacier at its juncture with Kent Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Jack V. Tedrow, USARP glaciologist at McMurdo Station, 1959–60, 1960–61.

Tedrow Glacier 77°58'S, 161°50'E

Tributary Glacier which flows N into Ferrar Glacier along the W side of Table Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for John C.F. Tedrow, USARP project leader for soil studies, who worked at McMurdo Station, 1961–62.

Teeny Rock 83°38'S, 59°10'W

A small rock at the NW end of Williams Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. The name by US-ACAN alludes to the small size of the feature.

Teeters Nunatak 74°12'S, 100°01'W

A nunatak (615 m) standing 5 mi N of Hodgson Nunatak in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Teeters, USN, storekeeper at Byrd Station, 1966.

Tegge, Mount 77°57'S, 85°15'W

An isolated mountain mass (1,570 m) located at the mouth of Embree Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for 1st Lt. Richard C. Tegge, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Tegualda, Isla: see Hansen Island 67°06'S, 67°37'W

Teie Point 54°16'S, 36°38'W

Point separating Mercer and Harpon Bays at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the sailing vessel *Teie*, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik Harbor.

Teigan Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NE of Bosner Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for B. Teigan, who served as air crewman with the

central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and also with USN OpWml which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of the Windmill Islands in January 1948. Not: Teigan Rock.

Teigan Rock: see Teigan Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Teil Island: see Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

Te Islands 69°03'S, 39°34'E

Three small islands and several rocks lying close together just S of Ongul Island in the Flatvaer Islands. The three main islands were mapped as one by Norwegian cartographers, working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936–37, and named Teøya (the tea island). The JARE, 1957–62, determined the feature to be a cluster of islands but the name has been retained for the group. Not: Teøya.

Tejas Glacier: see Beaumont Glacier 72°02'S, 62°00'W

Teksla Island 67°27'S, 60°56'E

Largest island in the Colbeck Archipelago near the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, 1 mi N of Chapman Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Teksla (the cooper's axe). Not: Norris Island.

Telefon Bay 62°56'S, 60°40'W

Small bay in the NW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on the chart of the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and derives from the *Telefon*, a salvaged vessel moored in the bay in 1909 awaiting repairs.

Telefon Point 62°14'S, 58°28'W

A point W of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, 2 mi SW of Demay Point, King George Island. Named in 1977 by UK-APC in association with Telefon Rocks (q.v.), which lie offshore E of this point. Not: Patelnia.

Telefon Ridge 62°56'S, 60°43'W

Ridge rising W of Telefon Bay on Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named from association with Telefon Bay by the UK-APC in 1959.

Telefon Rocks 62°15'S, 58°27'W

Group of rocks 1.5 mi SSW of Demay Point, at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named after the *Telefon*, a vessel which went aground and was abandoned there in 1908.

Telegrafista Arriagada, Isla: see Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W

Telegrafista Rivera, Isla: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Telemeter Glacier 77°48'S, 160°12'E

A small glacier 1 mi SW of Fireman Glacier in the W part of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; telemeter being an instrument used to ascertain ranges and distances.

Telen Glacier 69°38'S, 39°42'E

A glacier flowing to the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay between Telen Hill and Kjukan Headland. Mapped from air photos and surveys by JARE, 1957–62, and named after nearby Telen Hill.

Telen Hill 69°38'S, 39°42'E

A bare rock hill along the coast between Skallen Glacier and Teen Glacier, on the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Telen (the frozen crust).

Telescope Peak 77°56'S, 163°07'E

The summit peak (1,270 m) of the E portion of Transit Ridge on the E side of Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from the refracting telescope as used in surveying; most commonly used as theodolites.

Teller Peak 85°57'S, 135°28'W

A peak, 3,550 m, marking the NE extremity of Michigan Plateau and the Watson Escarpment, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Teller, geologist with the Ohio State University party to the Horlick Mountains in 1964–65.

Tel'mana, Gory: see Thälmann Mountains 72°00'S, 4°45'E

Telmo Island: see San Telmo Island 62°28'S, 60°49'W

Teltet Nunatak 71°59'S, 23°43'E

Prominent nunatak 2 mi N of Vengen Spur in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Teltet (the tent).

Temmondai Rock 68°25'S, 41°41'E

A rock exposure on the coast at the E side of the terminus of Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Temmondai-iwa (astronomical observatory rock). Not: Tenmondai Rock.

Temnikow Nunataks 70°37'S, 64°10'W

A rather scattered group of low rock outcroppings over an area of about 6 mi, located at the E margin of Dyer Plateau and 5 mi W of Kelley Massif in Palmer land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Nicolas Temnikow, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974.

Tempano, Bahía: see Iceberg Bay 60°39'S, 45°32'W

Tempano, Punta: see Iceberg Point 64°38'S, 63°06'W

Tempest Peak 84°31'S, 164°11'E

A sharp ice-covered peak (3,410 m) with a subordinate summit (3,345 m) just southward, standing 3 mi NNE of Storm Peak in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the stormy conditions experienced in the area. Not: Tempest Peaks.

Tempest Peaks: see Tempest Peak 84°31'S, 164°11'E

Temple Glacier 64°00'S, 60°01'W

Glacier flowing into the S side of Lanchester Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Félix Du Temple (1823–90), French naval officer who in 1857 designed the first powered model airplane to rise unaided, fly freely and land safely.

Tempyō, Mount 69°31'S, 39°43'E

A rocky hill (260 m) that rises from the southern extremity of Skarvsnes Foreland on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Tempyō-zan” (Tenpyō Zan), apparently descriptive of the feature, was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Mount Tenpyō.

Tenaza Peak 71°05'S, 167°24'E

A peak (1,345 m) located 2.5 mi E of Mount Pechell in the west-central part of Hedgpath Heights, Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Richard R. Tenaza, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1967–68.

Tenedero Gonzalez: see González Anchorage 63°19'S, 57°56'W

Teniente, Monte: see Stokes Hill 64°52'S, 63°32'W

Teniente Ferrer, Punta: see Ferrer Point 62°30'S, 59°42'W

Teniente González, Isla: see Bear Island 68°11'S, 67°04'W

Teniente Horn, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Teniente Ibáñez, Monte: see Français, Mount 64°38'S, 63°27'W

Teniente Ibar, Islote: see Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Teniente Kopaitic, Isla: see Kopaitic Island 63°19'S, 57°55'W

Teniente Kopaitic, Islote: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Teniente López, Picachos: see López Nunatak 62°29'S, 59°39'W

Teniente Modolo, Cabo: see Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S, 68°36'W

Teniente Paredes, Islote: see Montravel Rock 63°09'S, 58°02'W

Teniente Patrignani, Islotes: see Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

Teniente Rodríguez, Isla: see Terminal Island 68°45'S, 70°35'W

Teniente Saborido, Caleta: see Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W

Teniente Santi, Punta: see Fryer Point 58°59'S, 26°30'W

Teniente Somoza, Banco: see Barlas Bank 54°00'S, 37°20'W

Teniente Vivot, Cabo: see Sterneck, Cape 64°04'S, 61°02'W

Temmondai Rock: see Temmondai Rock 68°25'S, 41°41'E

Tennant, Mount 64°41'S, 62°41'W

Conspicuous peak, 690 m, situated at the N end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who charted Rongé Island in 1898. Named by members of HMS *Snipe*, following an Antarctic cruise in January 1948, for V. Admiral Sir William Tennant, then Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station.

Tennant, Mount: see Tennant Peak 78°09'S, 155°18'W

of the BrAE, 1910–13. So named by Taylor because it was the furthest point they ascended in this area.

Terminus Nunatak 69°52'S, 68°20'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 670 m, standing between Frireka and Riley Glaciers and 0.5 mi inland from George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. This nunatak was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the nunatak marks the end of the sledge route from the Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound.

Tern Cove 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Small cove, the entrance to which is blocked by submerged rocks, lying immediately SE of Berry Head in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The cove contains three small islands, and an area near the head dries at low water. Roughly charted in 1933 by DI personnel. Named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, for the colony of terns (*Sterna vitata*) on the southernmost island in the cove.

Terningen Peak 72°11'S, 2°45'E

A small rock peak, 2,680 m, marking the summit of Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Terningen (the die).

Terningskarvet Mountain 72°11'S, 2°46'E

Large complex mountain just E of Mayr Ridge, forming the SE portion of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by NorAE (1958–59) and named Terningskarvet (the die mountain).

Tern Island 54°03'S, 37°20'W

Small, tussock-covered island lying 1 mi S of Albatross Island and 0.6 mi E of Dot Island in the S part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. Surveyed in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who named it in association with Albatross Island, Prion Island and other natural history names given in the Bay of Isles by Murphy in 1912–13.

Tern Nunatak 62°06'S, 58°20'W

Nunatak lying just E of Lussich Cove, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted but not named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name Tern Nunatak became established in local use at the FIDS Admiralty Bay station in about 1949.

Tern Valley: see Italia Valley 62°10'S, 58°31'W

Ternyck, Colina: see Ternyck Needle 62°05'S, 58°16'W

Ternyck Needle 62°05'S, 58°16'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 365 m, standing 1.5 mi E of the head of Martel Inlet at the base of the small peninsula separating Admiralty and King George Bays, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in December 1909 by the FrAE under

Charcot, who presumably applied the name. Not: Colina Ternyck, Monte Aguja Ternyck.

Terrace Island: see Dunlop Island 77°14'S, 163°30'E

Terrace Lake 77°34'S, 166°13'E

A descriptive name for a small, elongate lake which lies in a valley with moraine from the Barne Glacier, about 0.5 mi E of Cape Barne on Ross Island. The name appears on the maps of the BrAE (1910–13), but may have been applied earlier by the BrAE (1907–09).

Terrace Ridge 84°49'S, 113°45'W

A mostly ice-free ridge, or spur, descending NW from the summit area at the S end of Mount Schopf in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Resistant sandstone strata predominate in the lower half of the slope of the ridge, forming a series of partly ice-covered terraces separated by scarps. The descriptive name was suggested by geologists of the Ohio State University expedition who worked in these mountains in the 1960–61 and 1961–62 seasons.

Terra Cotta Mountain 77°54'S, 161°15'E

Mountain between Windy Gully and Knobhead, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Not: Terra Cotta Mountains.

Terra Cotta Mountains: see Terra Cotta Mountain 77°54'S, 161°15'E

Terrada, Cabo: see Terrada Point 64°23'S, 62°14'W

Terrada Point 64°23'S, 62°14'W

The NE entrance point to Buls Bay, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was roughly mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99. It was mapped in detail in 1954 by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition and, in 1978, named “Cabo Terrada” after an Argentine patriot. The term point is appropriate and replaces “cabo” (cape) in the approved name. Not: Cabo Terrada.

Terra Firma II Island: see Twig Rock 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Terra Firma Island: see Alamode Island 68°43'S, 67°32'W

Terra Firma Islands 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Small group of islands lying 8 mi N of Cape Berteaux, off the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed by the BGLE in 1936. The name “Terra Firma Island” was applied to the largest island (Alamode Island, q.v.), because a BGLE depot-laying party camped there following the break-up of sea ice, but the name Terra Firma Islands was later applied to the whole group. Not: Islas Tierra Firme.

Terra-Nova, Glacier: see Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S, 139°55'E

Terra Nova, Mount 77°31'S, 167°57'E

Snow-covered mountain, 2,130 m, between Mount Erebus and Mount Terror on Ross Island. First mapped by the BrNAE 1901–04, and named for the *Terra Nova*, relief ship for this expedition and the BrAE, 1910–13.

Terra Nova Bay 74°50'S, 164°30'E

A bay, often ice free, about 40 mi long, lying between Cape Washington and Drygalski Ice Tongue along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, and named by him after the *Terra Nova*, one of the relief ships for the expedition.

Terra Nova Islands 66°53'S, 157°57'E

Two small islands lying off the Antarctic coast about 14 mi N of Williamson Head. Sighted from the *Magga Dan*, Mar. 8, 1961, by ANARE under Phillip Law. Named by ANCA after the expedition ship of the BrAE, 1910–13, the *Terra Navo*, from which Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, discovered and charted coastal points in the vicinity.

Terrapin Hill 63°58'S, 57°32'W

Rounded, reddish-colored hill, 545 m high, standing at the S end of The Naze, a peninsula of northern James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Terrapin Hill was first charted by the FIDS, 1945, who in 1948 applied this name which is descriptive of its shape.

Terrazas, Mount 74°52'S, 63°51'W

A prominent ridgelike mountain 10 mi W of Mount Austin in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Rudolph D. Terrazas, builder at South Pole Station in 1967.

Terror, Mount 77°31'S, 168°32'E

An extinct volcano about 3,230 m high on Ross Island, about 20 miles eastward of Mount Erebus. Named in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross for his second ship, the *Terror*.

Terror Glacier 77°37'S, 168°03'E

Large glacier between Mount Terra Nova and Mount Terror on Ross Island, flowing S into Windless Bight. So named by A.J. Heine of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of its association with Mount Terror.

Terror Point 77°41'S, 168°13'E

A point below Mount Terror. It marks the E limit of Fog Bay, 4 mi WNW of Cape MacKay, Ross Island. The name was first used by members of the BrNAE, 1901–04, and was apparently applied in association with Mount Terror which overlooks this point from northeastward.

Tertene Nunataks 72°16'S, 21°57'E

Several small nunataks on the W side of Kreitzerisen, near the W end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tertene (the tarts).

Terwileger, Mount 75°13'S, 64°44'W

A mountain on the N side of Ueda Glacier, standing at the SE extremity of the Scaife Mountains, near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen E. Terwileger, hospital corpsman at South Pole Station in 1967.

Tester Nunatak 70°58'S, 71°29'E

The southernmost of a group of three nunataks in the northern part of the Manning Nunataks, in the east part of Amery Ice Shelf. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Tester, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Tethys Nunataks 72°10'S, 68°59'W

Group of about five rock nunataks, 2 mi NE of Stephenson Nunatak in the SE corner of Alexander Island. Presumably first

seen by Ronne and Eklund of the USAS who sledged through George VI Sound in 1940–41. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Tethys being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W

Group of small islands lying SE of Borge Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. The name given by the UK-APC in 1960 is descriptive; there are four islands in the group. Not: Islotes Tetraedro, Tetrad Rocks.

Tetrad Rocks: see Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W

Tetraedro, Islotes: see Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W

Teufelsinsel: see Devil Island 63°48'S, 57°17'W

Teyssier Island 67°36'S, 62°54'E

Island at the S end of the Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for P. Teyssier, cook at nearby Mawson Station in 1959.

Thala Hills 67°39'S, 45°58'E

Low, rounded coastal hills between Freeth and Spooner Bays in Enderby Land. The hills were plotted from air photos taken by ANCA in 1956. Named by ANCA for the ship *Thala Dan* in which ANARE visited the hills in February 1961.

Thala Island 70°37'S, 166°05'E

The southern of two small, rocky islands lying just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE after M.V. *Thala Dan*, one of two expedition ships used by ANARE in 1962 to explore this area.

Thala Rock 68°33'S, 77°52'E

An isolated, submerged rock lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 0.3 mi from the western point of Turner Island, bearing 250°. The depth of water over the rock probably does not exceed 1 fathom. The rock was struck by the *Thala Dan* on Jan. 16, 1959, when approaching Davis Anchorage with the ANARE relief expedition. Named after the *Thala Dan*.

Thälmann Mountains 72°00'S, 4°45'E

A group of mountains in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains between Fløgeken Glacier and Vestreskorve Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polar-institutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for Ernst Thälmann, German Communist leader in the 1920's. Not: Gory Tel'mana.

Thanaron Hill: see Hanson Hill 63°35'S, 58°49'W

Thanaron Point 63°30'S, 58°40'W

A rock point 8 mi ENE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Named in 1838 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville after Lt. Charles Thanaron of the expedition ship *Zélée*. Not: Cap Tannaron.

Thanksgiving Point 84°56'S, 177°00'W

A conspicuous rock nunatak at the W side of Shackleton Glacier, just N of the mouth of Mincey Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party

(1962–63) because they reached this point on Thanksgiving Day, 1962.

Tharp Ice Rise 72°25'S, 59°54'W

An ice rise, c. 1.3 mi long, located at the ice front (1966) of Larsen Ice Shelf, 15 mi E of Cape Fanning, Merz Peninsula, Black Coast. The ice rise was mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Marie Tharp, American marine geologist and oceanographer of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, New York.

Thatcher Peninsula 54°17'S, 36°32'W

A mountainous peninsula in north-central South Georgia terminating to the north in Mai Point, rising between Cumberland West Bay to the west, and Cumberland East Bay and Moraine Fjord to the east; bounded to the southwest and south by Lyell Glacier and Hamberg Glacier. King Edward Cove on the east side of the peninsula is the site of the BAS Grytviken station and the disused whaling station of the same name. Named by the UK-APC in 1991, at the suggestion of members of the Royal Geographical Society, after the Rt. Honorable Margaret H. Thatcher, British Prime Minister, 1979–90.

Theaker, Mount 70°18'S, 159°38'E

A mountain (1,685 m) along the N wall of Robilliard Glacier, 3 mi NE of Mount Simmonds in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Paul R. Theaker, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Themis Nunatak 71°37'S, 69°06'W

A very large, flat-topped nunatak lying 6 mi WSW of Mount Umbriel in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Themis being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Theodolite Hill 63°29'S, 57°35'W

Hill, 680 m, with a small rock outcrop at its summit, standing at the SE corner of a plateau-type mountain 5 mi W of the NW end of Duse Bay, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the FIDS, 1946, and so named during their survey of the area because it served as an important theodolite station.

Theodore, Mount 64°58'S, 62°36'W

A mountain 4 mi SE of Mount Inverleith on the S side of Bagshawe Glacier, near the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Scottish geologist David Ferguson who made a geological reconnaissance in this vicinity from the whale catcher *Hanka* in 1913.

Theodor Rock 54°36'S, 37°01'W

Rock approximately midway between Annenkov Island and Pickersgill Islands, off the S coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1930 and named for Theodor Hansen, gunner on the *Southern Pride*, Norwegian whale catcher used in the survey. Not: Roca Teodoro.

Thern Promontory 74°33'S, 162°06'E

A high, ice-covered promontory, 2,220 m, forming a westward projection at the S end of Eisenhower Range, about 7 mi W of Mount Nansen, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for

Michael G. Thern, station engineer at McMurdo Station with the 1965–66 summer party and the 1967 winter party.

Theron Mountains 79°05'S, 28°15'W

Mountains, extending in a NE-SW direction for 28 mi and rising to 1,175 m, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. First seen from the air in 1956 by the CTAE and named for the *Theron*, the ship of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Theseus, Mount 77°27'S, 162°16'E

Prominent peak, 1,830 m, just S of Clark Glacier in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a figure of Greek mythology.

Theta Islands 64°19'S, 63°01'W

Several small islands and rocks which lie close W of Kappa Island at the W extremity of the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands were roughly charted by DI personnel in 1927. The name, derived from the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islas Alzogaray, The Southern Maids.

Thiébault Island 65°11'S, 64°11'W

Small island which lies next W of Charlat Island in the small group off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Thiébault, then French Minister to Argentina.

Thiel Mountains 85°15'S, 91°00'W

Isolated, mainly snow-capped mountains, 45 mi long, located roughly between the Horlick Mountains and the Pensacola Mountains and extending from Moulton Escarpment on the west to Nolan Pillar on the east. Major components include Ford Massif (2,810 m), Bermel Escarpment and a group of eastern peaks near Nolan Pillar. Observed and first positioned by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse Party, 1958–59. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains parties of 1960–61 and 1961–62. Named by US-ACAN after Edward C. Thiel, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station and the Pensacola Mountains in 1957. In December 1959, he made airlifted geophysical observations along the 88th meridian West, including work near these mountains. Thiel perished with four others in the crash of a P2V Neptune aircraft soon after take-off from Wilkes Station, Nov. 9, 1961.

Thiel Trough 81°30'S, 57°00'W

A submarine trough trending NE-SW with depths reaching to 1,500 m below sea level. The trough extends SW from c. 76°30'S, 35°00'W, in the Weddell Sea; underlies Filchner Ice Shelf and the S part of Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Henry Ice Rise; and continues W to c. 83°00'S, 85°00'W, near Martin Hills. The portion NE of Henry Ice Rise was discovered in 1957–58 by a U.S. traverse party from Ellsworth Station and named "Crary Trough" after Albert P. Crary, Chief Scientist, USARP. The SW portion was traced by U.S. seismic traverse parties, 1958–64, and the whole delineated in greater detail by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79. The name "Crary Trough" was set aside by US-ACAN at the instance of Dr. Crary, who recommended that the entire trough be named after Edward C. Thiel (1928–61), chief seismologist at Ellsworth Station, 1956–58, and leader of the traverse party that discovered this feature. Not: Crary Trough.

Thil Island 70°08'S, 72°39'E

A small rocky island lying 1 mi NE of Jennings Promontory in the eastern part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for R.B. Thil, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this area.

Thimble Peak 63°27'S, 57°06'W

Truncated cone, 485 m, consisting of rock and ice, standing at the E side of Mondor Glacier and 2 mi NE of Duse Bay at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS, 1946. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1948. Not: Cerro Piramide.

Thin Ridge: see Sheridan Peak 54°26'S, 36°21'W

Thode Island 77°02'S, 148°03'W

A small ice-covered island in Sulzherger Ice Shelf, located 1 mi NW of Benton Island and 5 mi E of Przybyszewski Island in Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for George C. Thode, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Tholus, Mount 63°16'S, 56°04'W

The highest mountain, 825 m, in the ridge extending SW from Postern Gap in the central part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54 and named by the UK-APC in 1956. The name is descriptive, “tholus” being a circular, domed structure.

Thomas, Lake 77°24'S, 162°15'E

A meltwater lake that is circumscribed on the NW and NE sides by Robertson Ridge and Clark Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Thomas who participated in USARP studies of the surface glaciology of the Ross Ice Shelf in the 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons.

Thomas, Mount 71°01'S, 64°36'E

A mainly snow-covered mountain about 7 mi N of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. It has a domed appearance, with a ridge easterly to a small peak. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for I.N. Thomas, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Thomas, Point 62°10'S, 58°30'W

Point marking the S side of the entrance to Ezcurra Inlet in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition.

Thomas Cove 64°56'S, 63°06'W

The cove S of Haigh Point, Danco Coast. Surveyed by FIDS, 1956–57. The cove is named in association with Haigh Point (q.v.). Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after Joan Ena Thomas, personal assistant to the Secretary, UK-APC, Polar Regions Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1948–62.

Thomas Glacier 78°40'S, 84°00'W

A roughly Z-shaped glacier which drains the SE slopes of Vinson Massif and flows for 17 mi through the S part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, leaving the range S of Johnson Spur. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from the photos. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Charles W. Thomas, USCG, veteran of Antarctic expeditions in the 1950's.

Thomas Heights 77°47'S, 163°52'E

A line of summit ridges that extend from Bettie Peak eastward to the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The feature forms a portion of the divide between the lower ends of Ferrar Glacier and Blue Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Arthur A. Thomas of New Zealand at the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist to the area, 1977–81.

Thomas Hills 84°21'S, 65°12'W

A linear group of hills, 17 mi long, between Foundation Ice Stream and MacNamara Glacier at the N end of Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. Charles S. Thomas was Secretary of the Navy, 1954–57, during the first few years of USN Deep Freeze operations.

Thomas Island 66°07'S, 100°57'E

Large island in Highjump Archipelago, 6 mi long and from 1 to 3 mi wide, lying near the center of the main cluster of islands off the N flank of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Randolph G. Thomas, USN, hydrographic officer with USN OpWml, 1947–48, who served as surveyor with the astronomical control parties.

Thomas Mountains 75°33'S, 70°57'W

A separate cluster of rocky mountains, about 5 mi long, standing 15 mi NE of Mount Horne in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named these mountains for noted author and radio commentator Lowell Thomas, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Lowell Thomas Mountains, Mount Lowell Thomas.

Thomas Nunatak 78°58'S, 87°28'W

The northern of two nunataks which stand close together about 17 mi W of the Camp Hills, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Hollie Thomas, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party.

Thomas Nunataks 70°32'S, 65°11'E

A group of three nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Mervyn in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for I.L. Thomas, physicist at Mawson Station in 1967.

Thomas Peak 72°46'S, 166°43'E

A peak (2,040 m) at the W side of Malta Plateau, situated on the ridge between Wilhelm and Olson Glaciers in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Francis J. Thomas, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1962–63 and 1964–65.

Thomas Rock 75°42'S, 158°36'E

A small nunatak lying 1 mi NE of Tent Rock and 6 mi W of Ricker Hills in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth E. Thomas, radioman with the winter party at South Pole Station, 1966.

Thomas Spur 85°53'S, 161°40'W

A prominent spur extending eastward from Rawson Plateau between Moffett and Tate Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Moun-

tains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Harry F. Thomas, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Thomas Watson Escarpment: see Watson Escarpment 86°00'S, 145°00'W

Thompo Icefall 83°18'S, 50°08'W

An icefall at the NE edge of Saratoga Table between Mount Hummer and Mount Hook, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1967 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken in 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Robert W. Thompson, photographer of USN Squadron VX-6 in the Balleny Islands and Sky-Hi Nunataks areas, 1963–64, and in the Pensacola Mountains, 1964–65. Thompo is a nickname by which he and other family members have been known.

Thompson, Mount 70°40'S, 62°21'W

Mountain, 1,690 m, standing NW of Lehrke Inlet and surmounting the central part of the base of Eielson Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this feature for Andrew A. Thompson, geophysicist with the expedition.

Thompson, Mount: see Thompson Mountain 81°50'S, 159°48'E

Thompson Escarpment 79°27'S, 83°30'W

A steep east-facing escarpment, 8 mi long, located at the head of Flanagan Glacier in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert C. Thompson, Operations Officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze 1965.

Thompson Glacier 66°45'S, 123°39'E

A channel glacier draining northward to the head of Paulding Bay. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Egbert Thompson, Midshipman on the sloop *Peacock* during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Thompson Island 66°00'S, 110°07'E

The largest and northeasternmost of the Balaena Islands, situated about 0.5 mi from the coast of Antarctica and 15 mi NE of the Windmill Islands. The island consists of two rocky knolls separated by a low saddle of snow (it may actually be two islands connected by ice). This feature was first photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump in February 1947, and was mapped from that photography by Gardner Blodgett in 1955. It was visited by a party of the ANARE on Jan. 19, 1956, and named for Richard Thompson, Administrative Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, who was second-in-command for several years of ANARE relief expeditions to Heard Island, Macquarie Island and Mawson Station.

Thompson Mountain 81°50'S, 159°48'E

A mountain, 2,350 m, standing 5 mi S of Mount McKerrow in the SW part of Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Edgar H. Thompson, Professor of Surveying and Photogrammetry at the University College of London, England. Not: Mount Thompson.

Thompson Nunataks 79°27'S, 85°49'W

Three evenly-spaced nunataks which lie 4 mi S of Navigator Peak and surmount the central part of White Escarpment in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Russel W. Thompson, USARP meteorologist at Wilkes Station, 1963.

Thompson Peak 69°25'S, 157°40'E

A peak (980 m) 5 mi S of Ringgold Knoll in the NW end of Wilson Hills. Plotted by ANARE from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and ANARE (1959). Named by ANCA for R.H.J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, second-in-command of several ANARE expeditions to the Antarctic.

Thompson Peaks 84°26'S, 166°30'E

Two peaks on the divide between upper Moody Glacier and Bingley Glacier in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas C. Thompson, USARP cosmic rays scientist at McMurdo Station, 1963; South Pole Station, 1965.

Thompson Peninsula 64°28'S, 63°08'W

Peninsula 3 mi long forming the N side of the entrance to Fournier Bay, on Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57, and named by the UK-APC for John W. Thompson of FIDS, general assistant and mountaineer at Arthur Harbor in 1956 and leader at that station in 1957.

Thompson Point 70°18'S, 161°04'E

A point of land which descends northeastward from Kavrayskiy Hills into the west part of the terminus of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Max C. Thompson, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Thompson Point: see Thomson Point 60°43'S, 44°38'W

Thompson Ridge 76°27'S, 146°05'W

A rock ridge, 2 mi long and trending N-S on the S shore of Block Bay, 3.5 mi NW of Mount Iphigene, in Marie Byrd Land. The feature was photographed and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, led by Byrd. The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for Gershom J. Thompson, eminent doctor and professor at the Mayo Clinic, who advised on medical questions relating to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions, 1928–30 and 1933–35, and made financial contributions to them.

Thompson Spur 71°33'S, 160°23'E

A large, rugged mountain spur that descends eastward from Daniels Range between the Swanson Glacier and Edwards Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for David H. Thompson, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1965–66 and 1967–68.

Thomsen Islands 65°47'S, 66°16'W

Group of small islands lying 2 mi SW of Speerschneider Point, off the W side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Helge Thomsen, Danish meteorologist, who, for a number of years beginning in 1946, was responsible for editing Dansk Meteorologisk Institut's annual reports on the state of the sea ice in the Arctic.

Thomson, Baie: see Thomson Cove 65°06'S, 63°14'W

Thomson, Punta: see Rahir Point 65°04'S, 63°14'W

Thomson Cove 65°06'S, 63°14'W

Cove 1 mi wide, lying just N of Étienne Fjord in Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named "Baie Thomson" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, for Gaston-Arnold-Marie Thomson (1848–1932), French politician who was Minister of the Navy in 1905. Not: Baie Thomson.

Thomson Head 67°35'S, 66°46'W

Steep, rocky headland rising to 915 m at the E side of Bourgeois Fjord, between Perutz and Bader Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and named for William H. Thomson, FIDS air pilot at Stonington Island in 1947.

Thomson Massif 70°35'S, 66°48'E

A rock massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains, from which rise Mount Sundberg and Mount McGregor. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for R.B. Thomson, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Thomson Peak 71°59'S, 166°07'E

A peak (2,350 m) situated 11 mi SE of Mount Shute at the extreme S limit of Mirabito Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Robert B. Thomson of New Zealand, scientific leader at Hallett Station, 1960; officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station, 1962; deputy leader at Scott base, 1963–64.

Thomson Point 60°43'S, 44°38'W

Point on the E side of Pirie Peninsula, 1.7 mi SE of Cape Mabel, on the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J.A. (later Sir Arthur) Thomson, regius professor of natural history, University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Not: Thompson Point.

Thomson Rock 71°27'S, 66°56'W

A rock nunatak along the E margin of Batterbee Mountains, 3 mi E of Mount Bagshawe in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for Michael R.A. Thomson, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff and Stonington Island stations, 1963–66.

Thomson Summit 75°16'S, 72°26'W

A mostly snow-covered mountain rising to 1,515 m between Mount Goodman and Mount Chandler in the Behrendt Mountains (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. These mountains were visited during the 1984–85 season by a USARP geological party led by Peter D. Rowley of the U.S. Geological Survey. Upon his suggestion, named by US-ACAN, 1986, after Janet Wendy Thomson, BAS geologist; British Exchange Scientist with the Rowley party who climbed to the summit of this mountain; from 1992, Head, Mapping and Geographic Information Centre, BAS.

Thor, Mount 77°35'S, 160°41'E

Prominent peak, about 2,000 m, standing S of the Labyrinth in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for one of the Norse gods.

Thorarinsson, Mount 67°15'S, 64°59'W

A peak at the S side of the terminus of Hess Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature forms a point on the rocky spur that descends from the plateau, and is one of the most distinctive features along the coast as viewed from the Larsen Ice Shelf. This coastal area was photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE, 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Sigurdur Thorarinsson, Icelandic glaciologist.

Thorfinn Islands 67°21'S, 60°54'E

Group of small islands lying about 5 mi off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land between Campbell Head and Cape Simpson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named by them, apparently after the Norwegian whale catcher *Thorfinn*.

Thorgaut Island 67°27'S, 63°33'E

The largest island in the NE part of the Robinson Group, lying 7 mi NW of Cape Daly. This island and those near it were sighted in 1931 by the crew of the Norwegian whale catcher *Thorgaut* and the BANZARE under Mawson, who applied the names Thorgaut and Robinson, respectively, for the group. Having approved Robinson as the group name, Thorgaut Island has been approved for the most conspicuous of its features.

Thorgaut Islands: see Robinson Group 67°27'S, 63°27'E

Thor Island 64°33'S, 62°00'W

The largest of a group of small islands lying at the E side of Foyen Harbor in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was named South Thor Island by whalers in 1921–22 because the whaling factory *Thor I* was moored to it during that season (the island to the NE was called North Thor Island). In 1960 the UK-APC limited the name Thor to the island actually used by the ship; the other island was left unnamed. Not: South Thor Island.

Thorne, Mount 85°41'S, 158°40'W

A prominent peak, 1,465 m, rising on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, 6 mi NW of Mount Goodale, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named for George A. Thorne, topographer and dog driver with that party.

Thorne Glacier: see Scott Glacier 85°45'S, 153°00'W

Thorne Point 66°57'S, 67°12'W

A point at the W side of Langmuir Cove, marking the NW extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped in 1960 from surveys by FIDS. Named for John Thorne, FIDS meteorologist at Detaille Island in 1956 and 1957.

Thornton, Mount 73°34'S, 77°07'W

A mountain between Mount McCann and Mount Benkert in the east-central part of the Snow Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by the USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Richard Thornton, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, 1967–68.

Thorold Nielsen, Mount: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

Thorold Nilsen, Mount: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

Thorp Ridges 66°34'S, 52°51'E

Three almost parallel ridges standing 18 mi W of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for A. Thorp, electrical fitter at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Thorvald Nilsen Mountains: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

Thorvold Nilsen, Mount: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

Thousand Icebergs, Bay of the: see Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Three Brothers 54°16'S, 36°48'W

Three mountain peaks aligned in a N-S direction, situated 4 mi W of the head of Cumberland West Bay in the central part of South Georgia. The origin of the name which dates back to the 1930's is not certain. Not: Drei Brüder, Montes Tres Hermanos, Picos Los Tres Hermanos.

Three Brothers Hill 62°15'S, 58°41'W

Conspicuous hill, 210 m, which is the remnant neck of an extinct volcano situated at the E side of Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. The name may be suggestive of the appearance of the feature which consists of two higher summits and one which is lower. Not: Brothers Hill, Colina Tres Hermanos.

Three Lakes Valley 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Low valley containing three freshwater lakes, extending from the vicinity of Elephant Flats northward to Stygian Cove on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by the FIDS in 1947.

Three Lakes Valley: see Martin Valley 54°17'S, 36°21'W

Three Little Pigs 65°14'S, 64°17'W

Three small islands 0.3 mi NW of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Islas Tres Chanchitos.

Three Nunataks 80°04'S, 154°50'E

Three nunataks, largely ice covered, lying 2 mi SW of Haven Mountain at the NW edge of the Britannia Range. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Three Point Island: see Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W

Three Pup Island: see Pup Rock 68°22'S, 67°03'W

Three Sails 80°27'S, 80°42'W

Three small isolated nunataks in a row, located 6 mi E of Redpath Peaks at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The descriptive name was applied by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to the area, 1963–64.

Three Sister Cones: see Three Sisters Cones 77°34'S, 166°58'E

Three Sisters Cones 77°34'S, 166°58'E

Three aligned cones at an elevation of about 1,800 m on the SW slopes of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. Named by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott. Not: Three Sister Cones.

Three Sisters Point 62°04'S, 57°53'W

Point marked by three conspicuous boulders, forming the W side of the entrance to Sherratt Bay on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*.

Three Slice Island: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Conspicuous nunatak rising to 500 m, surmounting the low, ice-covered NE extremity of Joerg Peninsula on the E coast of Graham Land. This distinctive landmark, in the form of a serrated ridge 1.5 mi long, is snow covered, except for the three almost vertical rock faces which suggest its name. Discovered and named by members of East Base of the USAS who surveyed this area on land and from the air in 1940. Not: Isla Williams Rebollo, Nunatak Tres Tajadas, Three Slice Island.

Threshold Nunatak 83°46'S, 166°06'E

An isolated nunatak located at the mouth of Tillite Glacier, 5 mi NE of Portal Rock, in Queen Alexandra Range. The name was suggested by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, who was landed by helicopter to collect a rock sample here. The name is in association with Portal Rock and also reflects the location at the mouth of Tillite Glacier.

Thrinaxodon Col 85°12'S, 174°19'W

A rock col 2 mi SE of Rougier Hill. The col is along the ridge that trends southward from Rougier Hill in the Cumulus Hills, Queen Maud Mountains. The name was proposed to US-ACAN in 1971 by geologist David H. Elliot of the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies. The col is a very important fossil (vertebrate) locality at which several specimens of the mammal-like reptile *Thrinaxodon* were found.

Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W

Westernmost island of Southern Thule, a group of three small islands at the S end of the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule was discovered and named by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Thule Island was named by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen who made an accurate sketch of these islands in 1820. Not: Morrel Island, Morrell Island, Southern Thule Island.

Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying 0.25 mi SW of Balin Point in the NW part of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Thule Rocks was used as early as 1916, and appears to refer at least in part to this group. The *Thule*, one of the first floating factories to flense whales at sea, belonged to the Thule Whaling Co. of Oslo. It operated in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 and 1913–14 and anchored on the E side of Signy Island during January 1913. The altered form of the name was recommended by the UK-APC following a survey by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Grupo Tule del Sur, Thule Rock, Thule Rocks.

Thule Rock: see Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Thule Rocks: see Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Thulla Cove 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A cove lying S of Thulla Point on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC in association with the point.

Thulla Point 60°43'S, 45°40'W

Ice-free point lying 1 mi NE of Jebesen Point on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the Norwegian steamship *Thulla*, which searched for suitable anchorages for whale factory ships in the South Orkney Islands in 1911–12.

Thuma Peak 69°40'S, 72°03'W

A mainly ice-free peak in the Desko Mountains (q.v.), rising 2 mi NW of Overton Peak in SE Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Jack S. Thuma, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC *Westwind*, USN OpDFrz, 1968. Captain Thuma introduced the parallel track method of breaking ice in McMurdo Sound, supporting resupply of the U.S. McMurdo Station on Ross Island.

Thumb, The: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W

Thumb: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W

Thumb Islet: see Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Thumb Point 75°58'S, 160°28'E

A rock spur extending from the NW side of The Mitten, a butte in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the feature resembles the thumb on a mitten.

Thumb Promontory 84°48'S, 116°18'W

A prominent rock spur on the N side of Lackey Ridge, Ohio Range. Thumb Promontory was unofficially named by a NZARP field party to the Ohio Range, 1979–80. The name was formally proposed by geologist Margaret Bradshaw, member of a second NZARP field party, 1983–84. So named because of the similarity of the upper part of this feature to an upturned thumb from certain angles.

Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Rock lying between Winter Island and the NW end of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Isla Pulgar, Thumb Islet.

Thunder Glacier 64°50'S, 63°24'W

A through glacier, 4 mi long, which extends in an E-W direction across Wiencke Island between Sierra DuFief and the Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably known since the discovery of Wiencke Island by the BelgAE in 1898. Charted in 1944 by the FIDS, and so named by them because a survey party was nearly overwhelmed there by an avalanche.

Thundergut, Mount 77°39'S, 161°24'E

A rock peak 3 mi NE of St. Pauls Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by NZ-APC; when viewed from the east, the peak presents a very steep domed face with a vertical gut subject to rockfall.

Thurman, Mount 84°42'S, 170°51'W

The highest summit (780 m) in Bravo Hills along the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, located between the mouths of Gough and Le Couteur Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert K. Thurman, USN, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1963.

Thuronyi Bluff 66°48'S, 64°45'W

A prominent bluff at the head of Mill Inlet between Balch Glacier and Gould Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, Graham Land. The bluff was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Geza T. Thuronyi, Antarctic bibliographer, Library of Congress, 1967–90; Head, Cold Regions Bibliography Project and Editor, volumes 3–18, *Antarctic Bibliography*, compiled in the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; member of US-ACAN between 1987–90.

Thurston, Mount: see Johansen Peak 86°43'S, 148°11'W

Thurston Glacier 73°18'S, 125°18'W

A glacier about 15 mi long which drains the southeast slopes of Mount Siple on Siple Island. The glacier trends eastward and then east-northeastward to reach the north shore of the island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas R. Thurston, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Thurston Island 72°06'S, 99°00'W

A largely ice-covered, glacially dissected island, 135 mi long and 55 mi wide, lying between Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas off the NW end of Ellsworth Land. The island is separated from the mainland by peacock Sound, which is occupied by the W portion of Abbot Ice Shelf Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the *Bear*, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for W. Harris Thurston, New York textile manufacturer, designer of the windproof "Byrd Cloth" and contributor to the expedition. Originally charted as a peninsula, the feature was found to be an island by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Not: Eights Peninsula, Thurston Peninsula.

Thurston Peninsula: see Thurston Island 72°06'S, 99°00'W

Thwaites Glacier 75°30'S, 106°45'W

A broad glacier flowing into Amundsen Sea about 30 mi E of Mount Murphy, Marie Byrd Land. Though imperfectly delineated, the glacier has tremendous flow and in January 1966 had formed a large floating glacier tongue (40 mi long) and an extensive grounded iceberg tongue (70 mi long). Together, these features extend into Amundsen Sea more than 100 mi and inhibit E-W navigation by ships. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Thwaites Glacier Tongue.

Thwaites Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 106°50'W

A glacier tongue, about 20 mi wide and 40 mi long, which is the seaward extension of Thwaites Glacier into the Amundsen Sea. It enters the sea about 30 mi E of Mount Murphy in Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Fredrik T. Thwaites, glacial geologist, geomorphologist and professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin.

Thwaites Iceberg Tongue 74°00'S, 108°30'W

A very large and rather compact iceberg tongue which is aground and lies in the Amundsen Sea, about 20 mi NE of Bear Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. The feature is about 70 mi long and 20 mi wide and in January 1966 its S end was only 3 mi N of Thwaites Glacier Tongue, from whence it had broken off. Delineated by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and USN OpDFrz, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Thwaites Glacier and Thwaites Glacier Tongue.

Thyer Glacier 67°43'S, 48°45'E

Tributary glacier, flowing NW along the S side of the Raggatt Mountains to enter the Rayner Glacier. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken by the RAAF flight in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.F. Thyer, Chief Geophysicist, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australian Dept. of National Development.

Tiber Rocks 68°23'S, 67°00'W

Group of rocks lying near the head of Rymill Bay, close W of the mouth of Romulus Glacier and 3 mi NW of the highest summit of Black Thumb, off the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the association of these rocks with nearby Romulus and Remus Glaciers.

Tickell Head 60°32'S, 45°48'W

Headland forming the E side of Bridger Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William L.N. Tickell, FIDS meteorologist at Signy Island in 1955 and leader at that station in 1956.

Tickle Channel 67°06'S, 67°43'W

Narrow channel in the S part of Hanusse Bay, from 1 to 3 mi wide and 5 mi long, extending northward from The Gullet and separating Hansen Island from the E extremity of Adelaide Island. First seen from the air by the BGLE on a flight in February 1936. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name. In Newfoundland and Labrador a tickle is a narrow water passage as between two islands.

Tidd, Mount 81°17'S, 85°13'W

A prominent rock peak which is the highest summit in Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Paul Tidd, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Tierney Peninsula 72°20'S, 95°45'W

An ice-covered peninsula about 14 mi long, between Savage Glacier and Morgan Inlet in the E end of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS *Burton Island* and *Glacier* of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for J.Q. Tierney, oceanographer aboard the *Burton Island* on this expedition.

Tierra Firme, Islas: see Terra Firma Islands 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Tiger Island 76°47'S, 162°28'E

An island 4 mi N of Lion Island on the N side of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE

(1956–58) established a survey station on its highest point in October 1957. They named it in analogy with nearby Lion Island.

Tiger Peak 70°52'S, 165°58'E

Peak, 1,490 m, standing above the cirque wall near the head of Ludvig Glacier in the central Anare Mountains. The feature is distinguished by stripes of different colored rock; hence the name, applied by the ANARE (*Thala Dan*), 1962, which explored this area.

Tiger Rocks 53°59'S, 38°16'W

Two rocks, the higher of which rises 23 m above sea level, located 1.5 mi W of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. The descriptive name was applied during the surveys from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61.

Tigerstripe Ridge 76°42'S, 161°30'E

The north ridge of Flagship Mountain, notable for the alternating stripes of rock and snow which extend over much of its length, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named from the tigerlike stripes by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.

Tighe Rock 74°26'S, 100°04'W

A rock outcropping along the coastal slope at the W margin of the Hudson Mountains, located 15 mi NW of Mount Moses. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert F. Tighe, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W

Prominent rock point forming the NW side of the entrance to Hound Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Penguin Point was probably applied to this feature by DI personnel who made a running survey of this coast in 1930. Following the SGS, 1951–52, it was recommended that this name be altered to avoid confusion with the many other “Penguin” names. The name Tijuca Point was given by the UK-APC for the *Tijuca*, a three-masted barque built at Nantes in 1866. From 1908 onwards, she was used as a transport vessel by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, lying between Buenos Aires and the whaling station at Grytviken. She foundered in 1946. Not: Penguin Point, Punta Pinguino.

Tillberg Islands: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W

Tilbrook Hill 60°44'S, 45°36'W

A hill rising to 70 m between Hillier Moss and Caloplaca Cove in SE Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Peter J. Tilbrook, BAS terrestrial biologist, 1961–75 (latterly Head, Terrestrial Biology Section), who initiated two long-term research sites close to this feature.

Tilbrook Point 59°26'S, 27°15'W

Conspicuous cliffs forming the NW point of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Peter J. Tilbrook, zoologist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS *Protector* in 1964.

Tillberg Islands: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W

Tillberg Nunataks: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W

Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W

A largely ice-free peak, 610 m, on the ridge running E from Foster Plateau toward Sentinel Nunatak, on the E coast of Graham Land. The name Tillberg was given to a group of four rocky outcrops in

this area but, since they are not conspicuous topographically, the UK-APC in 1963 recommended that the name be transferred to this more useful landmark. Named by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld after Judge Knut Tillberg, contributor to the SwedAE, 1901–04. Not: Tilberg Islands, Tillberg Islands, Tillberg Nunataks.

Tillergone Slope 76°44'S, 161°24'E

A glacial slope, 1.2 mi wide, which is a distributary of Flight Deck Névé between Dotson Ridge and Flagship Mountain, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by a NZARP field party to commemorate an incident when the steering gear of a motor toboggan broke during the 1989–90 season. At the time, this glacier was being used as access to a camp at Flagship Mountain, and the slope had to be negotiated twice without steerage.

Tillet Islands: see Tillet Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Tillet Isles: see Tillet Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Tilletöyane: see Tillet Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Tillet Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Group of small, somewhat dispersed islands, the largest rising 70 m above the sea, lying 5 mi NE of Cape Wilkins. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Not: Tillet Islands, Tillet Isles, Tilletöyane.

Tilley, Mount 69°45'S, 69°29'W

Flat-topped, ice-capped mountain, 1,900 m, 7 mi S of Mount Tyrrell and 3 mi inland from George VI Sound in the E part of Alexander Island. Despite its height, it is best described as a foothill of the Douglas Range, from which it is separated by Toynbee Glacier. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Cecil E. Tilley, professor of mineralogy and petrology at Cambridge University.

Tilley Bay 67°24'S, 60°04'E

Bay just E of Tilley Nunatak on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nabbvika (peg bay). Renamed by ANCA because of its proximity to Tilley Nunatak. Not: Nabbvika.

Tilley Nunatak 67°24'S, 60°03'E

Bold, rocky outcrop 5 mi S of Hobbs Islands, projecting from the coastal ice cliffs eastward of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* and named by them for Prof. C.E. Tilley, who studied the rock specimens brought back by the expedition. Not: Nabbodden.

Tillite Glacier 83°51'S, 166°00'E

A tributary glacier flowing NW from Pagoda Peak in Queer. Alexandra Range to join Lennox-King Glacier N of Fairchild Peak. So named by NZGSAE (1961–62) because it contains outcrops of ancient moraine (tillite), indicative of glacial action in remote Paleozoic times.

Tillite Spur 85°59'S, 126°36'W

A narrow, steep-cliffed rock spur, 3 mi long, descending from southern Wisconsin Plateau between Red Spur and Polygon Spur and terminating at the E side of Olentangy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was

proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to this area in 1964–65, because tillite extends the length of the spur above its granitic cliffs.

Tilman Ridge 76°40'S, 159°35'E

A ridge forming the northwestern arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after W.H. Tilman, a mountaineering associate of Shipton and Odell, after whom the nearby Shipton Ridge and Odell Glacier are named.

Tilt Rock 70°27'S, 68°44'W

Isolated rock peak, 670 m, situated 2 mi inland from the ice shelf of George VI Sound and 2 mi NE of Block Mountain in eastern Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and later mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because of its tilted appearance. Not: Pyramid Point.

Timberlake, Cape 78°58'S, 161°37'E

Bold cape at the W side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Cdr. Lewis G. Timberlake, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Timber Peak 74°10'S, 162°23'E

The high peak (3,070 m) above Priestley Glacier, on the south side. The peak is 2 mi WNW of the summit of Mount New Zealand in the Eisenhower Range, Victoria Land. The Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1962–63) gave this name because petrified sections of tree branches were found in sandstone deposits at this point.

Timblón, Cape 62°42'S, 61°19'W

Conspicuous rocky cape forming the N extremity of Snow Island in the South Shetland Islands. The cape is probably named for Carlos Timblón, Master of the Argentine sealer *San Juan Nepomuceno* which was the first vessel known to have taken fur seals in the South Shetland Islands, in 1819–20.

Timosthenes, Mount 69°08'S, 65°57'W

A prominent peak between the head of Hariot Glacier and the N side of Airy Glacier, 3 mi NW of Peregrinus Peak, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by USAS, Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE, Nov. 27, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Aristotle Timosthenes of Rhodes, chief pilot of King Ptolemy II (285–246 B.C.), who wrote sailing directions and devised the windrose of 8 or 12 winds, later developed into the points of the compass.

Tindal Bluff 67°04'S, 64°52'W

A rocky headland rising to 800 m between the terminus of Fricker Glacier and Monnier Point on the E coast of Graham Land. This coastal area was photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE, 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Ronald Tindal, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party in 1963–64. Not: Cabo Froilán González.

Tindegga Ridge 72°31'S, 2°54'W

A rock ridge immediately SW of Ytstenut Peak, at the NE end of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52)

and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tindegga (the summit ridge).

Tindeklypa 72°05'S, 2°22'W

A double summit separated by a deep ravine. The feature is located 1 mi N of Istind Peak, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tindeklypa (the summit ravine).

Tindley Peaks 71°18'S, 67°26'W

A group of peaks rising to c. 760 m between Christie Peaks and McArthur Glacier in the Batterbee Mountains (q.v.), on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC for Roger C. Tindley, BAS general assistant and mechanic at Fossil Bluff, 1973–75.

Tingey Rocks 69°57'S, 67°52'E

Two small rock features located SW of Single Island on the W edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named by ANCA for R.J. Tingey, geologist with the party.

Tinglof Peninsula 71°59'S, 100°24'W

An ice-covered peninsula, 10 mi long, between Henry and Wagoner Inlets on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Ivor Tinglof, tractor mechanic of the ByrdAE in 1933–35, who built at Little America the first heavy cargo sleds for use in the Antarctic.

Tinguiririca, Isla: see Day Island 67°15'S, 67°42'W

Tinker Glacier 74°00'S, 164°50'E

A glacier, 25 mi long, draining the central part of the Southern Cross Mountains and flowing SE into Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for Lt. Col. Ron Tinker, leader at Scott Base during that season.

Tinker Glacier Tongue 74°06'S, 165°02'E

The seaward extension of the Tinker Glacier, projecting into the NW corner of Wood Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in association with Tinker Glacier.

Tinsel Dome 63°44'S, 58°55'W

Small ice-covered hill, 700 m, standing between Aureole Hills and Bone Bay on Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS who gave this descriptive name.

Tioga Hill 60°44'S, 45°39'W

Rounded summit, 290 m, standing at the W side the head of McLeod Glacier on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The hill is the highest point on the island. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the *Tioga*, owned by Messrs. Christensen and Co. (Corral, Chile), which was one of the first floating factories to flense whales at sea. It was wrecked at nearby Port Jebesen during a gale on Feb. 4, 1913.

Tioga Lake 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A small lake NNE of Port Jebesen and NW of Tioga Hill, from which it takes its name, on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1981.

Tisobis Valley 80°11'S, 156°20'E

An ice-free valley just NE of Mount Henderson in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Tisobis is a historical name used in Roman Britain for the Dwyrhyd River.

Titan Dome 88°30'S, 165°00'E

A large ice dome on the polar plateau, trending E-W and rising to 3,100 m between Queen Maud Mountains and the South Pole. The dome was first crossed by the sledge parties of Shackleton, Amundsen, and Scott on their journeys toward the South Pole, and was described as a major snow ridge. It was delineated by the SPRI-NFS-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the Cambridge University (U.K.) Titan computer, which was used to process all the early radio echo sounding data for this part of Antarctica.

Titania Peak 71°32'S, 69°25'W

Rock peak, 1,250 m, near the head of Uranus Glacier, 11 mi WNW of Mount Umbriel in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier, Titania being one of the satellites of Uranus.

Titan Nunatak 72°09'S, 68°43'W

Broad, rather flat-topped nunatak, 460 m, standing between Coal Nunatak and Tethys Nunataks in the SE corner of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Observed from the NW (the direction from which Ellsworth photographed this nunatak), only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice, and it was uncertain whether this was a Peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound. Its true nature was determined by the FIDS who surveyed this nunatak in 1949. Named by the UK-APC for its association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Titan being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Titus, Mount 72°15'S, 169°02'E

A mountain, 2,840 m, surmounting the heights between the Staircase and Kelly Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert W. Titus, meteorologist, station scientific leader at Hallett Station, 1961.

Tiw Valley 77°36'S, 161°47'E

A valley lying next eastward of Odin Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The feature is one in a group in this range named from Norse mythology, Tiw being the god of rules and regulations in war and peace. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in consultation with the NZ-APC.

Tizire Glacier: see Chijire Glacier 68°03'S, 43°23'E

Tizire Rocks: see Chijire Rocks 68°02'S, 43°18'E

Tjuvholene Crags 71°57'S, 4°28'E

High rock crags, 2,495 m, which form the N end of Mount Grytøyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tjuvholene (the thief's lair).

Toadstool Rocks 68°50'S, 69°25'W

Insular rocks, ice-covered and rising to 2.5 m above sea level in the SW part of Marguerite Bay, ESE of Terminal Island, Alexander Island. The rocks were roughly charted from RRS *Bransfield* in Feb. 1977 and named descriptively in association with Mushroom Island and Puffball Islands.

Toba, Punta de: see Inott Point 62°31'S, 60°00'W

Tobin Mesa 73°17'S, 162°52'E

A large mesa in the Mesa Range, between Pain Mesa on the north and Gair Mesa on the south. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for James Tobin, surveyor with this party. Not: Tobin Tableland.

Tobin Tableland: see Tobin Mesa 73°17'S, 162°52'E

Tobogganers Icefall 71°31'S, 163°30'E

A prominent icefall in the west-flowing tributary to Sledgers Glacier, located at the N side of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 in association with nearby Sledgers Icefall from a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird.

Toboggan Gap 72°16'S, 166°03'E

A pass through the Millen Range just N of Turret Peak, offering good sledging from the polar plateau to the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé. Named by the Southern Party of NZFMC AE, 1962–63.

Tocci Glacier 72°10'S, 168°18'E

A steep tributary glacier descending from Mount Lozen to enter the N side of Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph J. Tocci II, USN, aerographer's mate at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Tod, Mount 67°13'S, 50°39'E

Mountain on the SW side of Auster Glacier, at the head of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for I.M. Tod, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Todd, Mount 78°03'S, 85°56'W

A peak in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, rising to 3,600 m on the E side of Embree Glacier, 2 mi NNE of Mount Press. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photography, 1957–60. Named in 1984 by US-ACAN after Edward P. Todd, physicist, National Science Foundation, 1963–84, Director, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1977–84, with responsibility for the development of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Todd Glacier 68°03'S, 67°03'W

A glacier 7 mi long flowing SW into Calmette Bay, western Graham Land. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947. Surveyed by BAS, 1961–62. Named by UK-APC for Gertrude E. Todd, BAS Scientific Officer and Editor, employed in the London Office, 1950–63.

Todd Gully 76°43'S, 159°42'E

A valley about 0.7 mi west of Brock Gully in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after the dialect name for a fox because of the resemblance to fox country in parts of England.

Todd Hill 77°51'S, 163°03'E

A bluff type elevation (1,245 m) which forms the S extremity of the Briggs Hill massif and the N point of entrance to Descent Pass (leading to Ferrar Glacier), in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Ronald L. Todd, cartographer, USGS; member of the USGS field team which established geodetic control in the Hudson Mountains, Jones Mountains, Thurston Island and Farwell Island areas of Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast during the 1968–69 season.

Todd Ridge 85°16'S, 119°19'W

A narrow, flat-topped rock ridge at the NW end of Long Hills, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Marion N. Todd, aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Toddy Pond 76°42'S, 161°21'E

A pond in an enclosed basin on the rock flats 2 mi NW of Flagship Mountain, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name is in the nautical beverage theme similar to Rum Pond and Tot Pond in this range. Named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.

Todt Ridge 71°22'S, 13°57'E

A partially snow-covered ridge, 3 mi long, lying 5 mi E of Mount Mentzel at the E end of the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Capt. Alfred Ritscher. Named for Herbert Todt, an assistant to Ritscher who served as home secretary for the expedition. Not: Todt-Riegel, Todtskota.

Todt-Riegel: see Todt Ridge 71°22'S, 13°57'E

Todtskota: see Todt Ridge 71°22'S, 13°57'E

Toe, The 62°20'S, 59°11'W

Point marking the S side of the entrance to Harmony Cove on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This descriptive name seems first to appear on a chart based upon a 1935 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Punta Dedo, Punta Soto.

Tofani Glacier 68°21'S, 65°35'W

A glacier flowing NE into the head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, to the N of Houser Peak. The feature was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dr. Walter Tofani, M.D., station physician at Palmer Station, 1975.

Tofte Glacier 68°48'S, 90°42'W

A glacier immediately south of Sandefjord Cove on the west side of Peter I Island. Discovered in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the *Odd I* and named for Eyvind Tofte, leader of the expedition.

Toilers Mountain 71°44'S, 164°52'E

A massive peak (1,955 m) standing 4 mi NE of Halverson Peak in the NW end of the King Range, Concord Mountains. The peak was used as a gravity station by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64. So named by them because of the long climb and unpleasant conditions encountered in occupying the summit.

Tokarev Island 66°32'S, 92°59'E

One of the small islands in the Haswell Islands, lying 0.1 mi W of Gorev Island. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic

Expedition (1956) and named for Aleksey K. Tokarev (1915–57), biologist on the expedition who died while returning from the Antarctic.

Tokoroa, Mount 71°13'S, 162°50'E

A massive snow-covered mountain on a spur from the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, standing 6 mi SE of the summit of Mount Soza at the junction of the Morley and Carryer Glaciers. Mapped by the USGS Topo West party, 1962–63, and named by members of this party for Tokoroa, New Zealand, in recognition of its kindness to USARP personnel.

Tokroningen: see Kroner Lake 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Tolchin, Mount 85°06'S, 65°12'W

A mountain, 1,730 m, standing 5 mi SW of Houk Spur at the SW extremity of Mackin Table in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Sidney Tolchin (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1959.

Tollefson Nunatak 74°25'S, 72°25'W

A nunatak lying 5 mi W of Olander Nunatak, being one of several scattered and somewhat isolated nunataks located 40 mi N of the Merrick Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for T.W. Tollefson, construction electrician at Eights Station in 1963.

Tolley, Mount 77°17'S, 143°07'W

Peak, 1,030 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Swartley in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for president William P. Tolley of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. Not: Mount Tolly.

Tolly, Mount: see Tolley, Mount 77°17'S, 143°07'W

Tolosa, Glaciar: see William Glacier 64°43'S, 63°27'W

Toltec Butte 76°38'S, 159°53'E

A truncated peak east of Harris Valley in the Shipton Ridge of the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named the feature for its resemblance to buildings of the civilization of the same name.

Tomandl Nunatak 76°49'S, 144°57'W

An isolated nunatak on the S side of Crevasse Valley Glacier, 7 mi E of Mount Stancliff, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Frank Tomandl, Jr., aviation electrician's mate, USN, of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1968.

Tombaugh Cliffs 71°05'S, 68°18'W

Ice-free cliffs which stand at the N side of the mouth of Pluto Glacier and face George VI Sound, on the E side of Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48; surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50. The naming by the UK-APC continues the astronomy related or celestial theme displayed in the toponymy of this area. Clyde W. Tombaugh, American astronomer at Lowell Observatory, discovered the planet Pluto in 1930.

Tomblin Rock 57°04'S, 26°39'W

Isolated rock 0.7 mi ESE of Demon Point, Candlemas Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. It was charted and named Black Rock

by personnel on RRS *Discovery II* in 1930, but that name was changed to avoid duplication. Renamed by UK-APC in 1971 for John F. Tomblin, BAS geologist who made a detailed study of rocks at Candlemas Island in 1964. Not: Black Rock, Roca Negra.

Tombstone Hill 64°49'S, 63°31'W

Hill which rises to 50 m close ENE of Damoy Point, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and first mapped by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. The name given by the FIDS in 1944 is descriptive of some rocks on the top of the hill.

Tombstone Hill 72°27'S, 169°42'E

A prominent hill (1,050 m) on the N side of Edisto Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Its summit is littered with slabs of hard sedimentary rock, many of which are steeply tilted on end to give the appearance of a field of tombstones. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Tomilin Glacier 69°30'S, 159°00'E

A glacier over 15 mi long, draining N from Pope Mountain in central Wilson Hills. It enters the sea E of Goodman Hills and Cape Kinsey, forming a substantial glacier tongue. The glacier was photographed from aircraft of USN OpHjpp in 1947, and by the SovAE in 1958. Named by the latter for Soviet polar aviator Mikhail N. Tomilin (1908–52), who perished in the Arctic.

Tomlinson, Mount 67°15'S, 51°11'E

Mountain 2 mi S of Mount Marsland in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.C. Tomlinson, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Tommeliten Rock 71°47'S, 2°29'W

A small isolated rock 6 mi E of Lorentzen Peak on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tommeliten (Tom Thumb).

Tomovick Nunatak 74°59'S, 161°51'E

A nunatak along the southern side of the upper portion of Larsen Glacier, 9 mi W of Mount Gerlache in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Donald S. Tomovick, USN, utilitiesman at South Pole Station in 1966.

Tonagh Island 67°06'S, 50°18'E

Steep-sided, flat-topped island, 4 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying SW of the mouth of Beaver Glacier in the S part of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn and named for Lt. Leslie Tonagh, DUKW driver with the ANARE, 1956.

Toneles, Isla: see Pythia Island 64°32'S, 61°59'W

Toney Mountain 75°48'S, 115°48'W

An elongated snow-covered mountain, 38 mi long and rising to 3,595 m in Richmond Peak, located 35 mi SW of Kohler Range in Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably among those viewed from a distance by Admiral Byrd and others of the USAS in plane flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940. It was mapped in December 1957 by the oversnow traverse party from

Byrd Station to the Sentinel Range, 1957–58, led by C.R. Bentley who proposed the name. Named after George R. Toney, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1957, a participant in several Antarctic and Arctic operations, serving in both field and administrative capacities.

Tongue Peak 86°34'S, 153°02'W

A peak rising to c. 2,450 m between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 3 mi WNW of Mount Farley, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. It was geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University field party, 1978–79, and was named by geologist Scott G. Borg, a member of the party. The name derives from a well developed tongue-shaped moraine in an abandoned cirque between the W and N ridges of the peak.

Tongue Rock 67°33'S, 62°00'E

Insular rock just N of Low Tongue, off Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Tangskjera (the tongue rock). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Tangskjera.

Tongue Rocks 63°38'S, 57°21'W

Small ice-free volcanic rocks lying between Eagle Island and Beak Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC in association with Eagle and Beak Islands.

Tonk Hill: see Stejneger Peak 54°00'S, 38°04'W

Tonkin Island 67°49'S, 65°03'W

Narrow, ice-capped island 3.5 mi long in a N-S direction, marked by ice-free peaks at each end, lying 11 mi SE of Choyce Point, Bowman Coast, in Larsen Ice Shelf. The island was discovered and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. It was charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named after John E. Tonkin, FIDS general assistant at Stonington Island, 1945–47; named Lewis Island by RARE following additional aerial photography, 1947. The names Isla Mateo de Toro Zambrano and Isla Riquelme, referring to the N and S parts of this feature shown as two islands, appear on a Chilean hydrographic chart, 1947. Not: Isla Mateo de Toro Zambrano, Isla Riquelme, Lewis Island.

Tønnesenbreen: see Tønnesen Glacier 72°04'S, 3°28'E

Tønnesen Glacier 72°04'S, 3°28'E

A broad glacier flowing N between Risemedet Mountain and Festninga Mountain, separating the Gjelsvik Mountains and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for J. Tønnesen, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Tønnesenbreen.

Tønsberg Cove 60°32'S, 45°55'W

Cove 1 mi SE of Penguin Point on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørille, Norwegian whaling captain and named after the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, of Tønsberg, Norway, a company which operated a permanent whaling base in the South Orkney Islands in the period 1920–30. Not: Tønsberg Fiord, Tønsberg Fjord.

Tønsberg Fiord: see Tønsberg Cove 60°32'S, 45°55'W

Tønsberg Fjord: see Tønsberg Cove 60°32'S, 45°55'W

Tønsberg Point 54°10'S, 36°39'W

The E extremity of a low rocky peninsula which projects into Stromness Bay, South Georgia, separating Stromness Harbor on the N from Husvik Harbor on the south. The name was in use as early as 1912 and derives from the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Norwegian whaling company with works at Husvik Harbor.

Toogood, Mount 71°37'S, 160°14'E

A mountain (2,100 m) at the S side of the head of Edwards Glacier in the Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for David J. Toogood, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Tooth, The 77°31'S, 168°59'E

A distinctive rock outcrop on the eastern slopes of Mount Terror, Ross Island, at an elevation of c. 1,400 meters. The feature lies 1 mi SSE of Tent Peak and is reported to resemble a fossilized shark's tooth. Descriptively named by a party of the NZGSAE, 1958–59, working in eastern Ross Island.

Tooth Hill: see Tooth Peak 72°47'S, 162°03'E

Tooth Peak 72°47'S, 162°03'E

A small sharp peak on the N end of Sculpture Mountain in the upper Rennick Glacier. Named for its tooth-like shape by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63. Not: Tooth Hill.

Tooth Rock 62°52'S, 61°24'W

A rock rising 85 m above sea level, the largest of a group of rocks S of Cape Conway, Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Descriptively named following survey by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1951–52. Not: Roca Cuis.

Tophet Bastion 60°42'S, 45°17'W

Conspicuous ice-capped rock wall, 1 mi long, with an apron of talus. It stands 1 mi E of Saunders Point on the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. The name, which is biblical, was applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49.

Topografov Island 68°30'S, 78°11'E

An island just N of Partizan Island in the N part of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). Subsequently photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954–58) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The latter named it Ostrov Topografov (topographers' island).

Topping Cone 77°29'S, 169°16'E

An exposed volcanic cone near Cape Crozier, located 1.75 mi NW of the summit of The Knoll in eastern Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for W.W. Topping, geologist with VUWAE which examined the cone in the 1969–70 season.

Topside Glacier 76°42'S, 160°57'E

A cirque glacier, 0.5 mi long, descending the S wall of Elkhorn Ridge in Greenville Valley, Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name is a nautical approximation of the situation of the glacier. Named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party to the area.

Torbert, Mount 83°30'S, 54°25'W

A prominent, pyramidal rock peak, 1,675 m, midway along Torbert Escarpment in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on the transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of USN Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John H. Torbert, USN, pilot of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making this flight.

Torbert Escarpment 83°29'S, 54°08'W

An escarpment, 15 mi long, marking the W margin of Median Snowfield in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN after Mount Torbert, the salient feature along its edge.

Torbjørn Rocks 71°53'S, 6°21'E

A group of rocks lying in the mouth of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Torbjørn Lunde, glaciologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Torbjørnskjer.

Torbjørnskjer: see Torbjørn Rocks 71°53'S, 6°21'E

Torckler, Mount 66°52'S, 52°44'E

Mountain 3 mi SE of Mount Smethurst and 28 mi SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for R.M. Torckler, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Torckler Island: see Ranvik Island 68°54'S, 77°50'E

Torckler Rocks 68°35'S, 77°56'E

Three small islands lying at the N side of the entrance to Heidemann Bay, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from ANARE air photos and named for R.M. Torckler, radio officer at Davis Station in 1959.

Torgersen Island 64°46'S, 64°05'W

Small rocky island lying just E of Litchfield Island in the entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Torstein Torgersen, first mate of the *Norsel* in 1954–55. Torgersen was the first to enter Arthur Harbor in late February 1955, preceding the *Norsel* in one of the ship's boats and making soundings.

Torgny Peak 71°51'S, 8°06'E

A bare rock peak 2 mi W of Fenriskjeften Mountain in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Torgny Vinje, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–60). Not: Torgnyskjeret.

Torgnyskjeret: see Torgny Peak 71°51'S, 8°06'E

Torii Glacier 71°19'S, 35°38'E

A glacier flowing NW between Mount Goossens and Mount Fukushima in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it after Tetsuya Torii, geochemist; leader of the Japanese party that visited this area in November 1960.

Torinosu Cove 69°29'S, 39°34'E

A narrow cove in the eastern part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It indents the W side of Skarvsnes Foreland 1.5 mi W of Mount Suribachi, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Torinosu-wan" (bird's nest cove) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Torlyn Mountain 67°47'S, 66°55'E

An elongated mountain, of which Murray Monolith is the detached front, standing 4 mi E of Scullin Monolith on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers explored along this coast, making sketches of the land from their vessels. They named the mountain for their whale catcher, the *Torlyn*, from whose deck it was seen in February, although the coast was sketched as early as January 19 from the *Bouvet II*, another Norwegian whaler. The BANZARE under Mawson made an airplane flight over this area in January 1930, returning for further exploration in February 1931. They named the mountain Murray Monolith, which name is hereby retained only for the detached front.

Tornquist Bay 54°04'S, 36°59'W

Small bay between Cape Constance and Antarctic Point along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who called it Windy Cove, because of strong gusts of wind experienced there, but the name Windy Hole was subsequently used on charts for the bay. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this feature is known to the whalers and sealers as Tornquist Bay, because the wreck of the *Ernesto Tornquist*, transport vessel which ran aground on Cape Constance on Oct. 16, 1950, lies near its W shore. This latter name is approved on the basis of local usage; the name Windy Hole is never used locally. The name Windy Cove, originally applied to this bay, has been transferred in local usage to the bay immediately SE of Antarctic Point and it has since become established there. Not: Caleta Ventosa, Windy Hole.

Toro, Bajo: see Reyes Spit 62°29'S, 59°41'W

Toro, Punta: see Toro Point 63°19'S, 57°54'W

Toro Point 63°19'S, 57°54'W

A point which forms the S extremity of Schmidt Peninsula and the N side of the entrance to Unwin Cove, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the fifth Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) after Carlos Toro Mazote G. who, as an aviation lieutenant in 1947, was one of the men chosen to occupy the General Bernardo O'Higgins station nearby. He was also a member of the fifth Chilean expedition aboard the ship *Lientur*. Not: Punta Toro.

Tor Point 54°12'S, 36°34'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Jason Harbor in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Torre, Isla: see Tower Island 63°33'S, 59°51'W

Torre, Isla: see Cecilia Island 62°25'S, 59°43'W

Torre, Monte: see Tower Hill 63°42'S, 60°45'W

Torre Martello, Roca: see Martello Tower 62°06'S, 58°08'W

Torson, Cape 66°40'S, 90°36'E

A point at the E side of Posadowsky Bay on the coast of Antarctica. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHj, 1946–47. Remapped by the Soviet expedition 1956, who named it after Lt. K.P. Torson, of the ship *Vostok* in the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21. Not: Mys Torsona.

Torsona, Mys: see Torson, Cape 66°40'S, 90°36'E

Torta, Isla: see Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Tortoise Hill 64°22'S, 57°30'W

A hill more than 500 m high, 3 mi W of The Watchtower at the SE corner of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys, 1958–61. The feature is similar geologically and in appearance to Terrapin Hill in the NE portion of the island; hence the application of a related name.

Tortuga, Islotes: see Saffery Islands 66°04'S, 65°49'W

Tortuga, Punta: see President Head 62°44'S, 61°12'W

Tortula Cove 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Cove close S of Mai Point, on the E side of Maiviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, and in 1951 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after the moss (genus *Tortula*) which grows in this vicinity.

Toth, Mount 86°22'S, 155°15'W

The easternmost peak, 2,410 m, on the small ice-covered ridge 5 mi E of Mount Kendrick, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Arpad J. Toth, USNR, operations officer in charge of Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, 1962–64.

Toth Nunataks 73°33'S, 64°45'W

A small group of isolated nunataks located 17 mi NNW of Mount Coman in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen R. Toth, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

Tot Island 65°31'S, 64°20'W

Small island lying just N of the NE end of Lahille Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the island is very small.

Tot Pond 76°54'S, 161°07'E

The smaller and western of two closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Alatna Valley, filled by overflow from the larger adjacent Rum Pond, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) in association with Rum Pond; in nautical circles a tot is a traditional small issue of rum.

Tottan Hills 75°02'S, 12°25'W

A group of rocky hills 20 mi in extent, forming the southwestern portion of Heimefront Range in Queen Maud Land. The hills were observed and photographed by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition in the course of air reconnaissance from Maudheim in January 1952. Named after the supply ship *Tottan*, used to establish and resupply the British Royal Society IGY station on the Brunt Ice Shelf, 1955–58. During the 1957–58

season, *Tottan* also unloaded supplies at Norway station on Princess Martha Coast.

Totten Glacier 67°00'S, 116°20'E

A massive glacier about 40 mi long and 20 mi wide. It drains northeastward from the continental ice but turns northwestward at the coast where it terminates in a prominent tongue close east of Cape Waldron. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George M. Totten, Passed Midshipman on the *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42), who assisted Lt. Charles Wilkes with correction of the survey data obtained by the expedition.

Totten Glacier Tongue 66°35'S, 116°05'E

A prominent glacier tongue extending seaward from Totten Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and named by US-ACAN in association with Totten Glacier.

Totten High Land: see Sabrina Coast 67°20'S, 119°00'E

Tottsuki Point 68°55'S, 39°50'E

A small rock point lying 3 mi SW of Flattunga on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tottsuki-misaki (first point). Not: Tottuki Point.

Tottuki Point: see Tottsuki Point 68°55'S, 39°50'E

Touchdown Glacier 79°48'S, 158°10'E

A tributary of Darwin Glacier, flowing S between Roadend Nunatak and the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because the glacier was used as a landing site for aircraft supporting the expedition.

Touchdown Hills 78°07'S, 35°00'W

Group of snow-covered hills extending S from Vahsel Bay on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. So named by the CTAE in 1957 because one of the expedition members, while piloting a plane fitted with skis, mistook these hills for clouds and hit them, bounding upwards undamaged.

Tour de Pise 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Isolated rock dome, 27 m, which protrudes through the ice in NW Rostand Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the famous Tower of Pisa.

Touring Club, Mount 65°17'S, 63°56'W

A small snow-capped peak near the extremity of a spur that descends southwestward from Mount Peary, on the west side of Graham Land. Discovered and named "Sommet du Touring Club" by the French Antarctic Expedition (1908–10) under Dr. Jean B. Charcot. A party from the expedition hiked along the southern side of this feature in the course of charting the area.

Tourmaline Plateau 74°10'S, 163°27'E

An ice-covered plateau in the central part of the Deep Freeze Range, bounded by the Howard Peaks and the peaks and ridges which trend N-S from Mount Levick, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, because of the quantities of tourmaline-granite found there.

Tournachon Peak 64°19'S, 61°05'W

Peak, 860 m, rising S of Spring Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Gaspard F. Tournachon (1820–1910), known professionally as Nadar, French portrait photographer and aeronaut who took the first air photos from a captive balloon in 1858 and suggested their use for mapmaking.

Tousled Peak 73°11'S, 169°01'E

Small ice-covered peak, 1,220 m, situated 3.5 mi NW of the summit of Mount Lubbock in the S end of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. The name given by NZ-APC in 1966 is descriptive of the exceptionally broken ice summit.

Tow Bay 57°02'S, 26°42'W

Small bay 0.2 mi S of Vulcan Point on the W side of Candlemas Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Bahía Remolque.

Tower, Mont: see Tower Hill 63°42'S, 60°45'W

Tower, The 62°13'S, 58°30'W

Mountain, 345 m, which is snow covered except at the summit, standing close W of Demay Point at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named "La Tour" (The Tower) by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: La Tour, Pico La Torre.

Tower Hill 63°42'S, 60°45'W

Sharp conical summit, 1,125 m, surmounting the NW part of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The origin of the name is not known, but it may be associated with the voyage in 1824–25 of the British sealer *Sprightly* under Capt. Edward Hughes. Not: Monte Torre, Mont Tower.

Tower Island 63°33'S, 59°51'W

Island 5 mi long and 305 m high, lying 20 mi NE of Trinity Island and marking the NE extent of Palmer Archipelago. Named on Jan. 30, 1820, by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, who described it as a round island. Not: Isla Torre, Pendleton Island.

Tower Peak 64°23'S, 59°09'W

Peak, 855 m, whose rock exposure stands out clearly from an evenly contoured icefield 5 mi NW of Longing Gap, in northern Graham Land. First charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS, 1945.

Towle Glacier 76°38'S, 161°05'E

Glacier in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land, draining NE between Eastwind and Elkhorn Ridges into the Fry Glacier. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for the USNS *Private John R. Towle*, an American freighter which carried a large proportion of the New Zealand stores south in December 1956.

Towles Glacier 72°25'S, 169°05'E

Glacier descending from the western slopes of Mount Humphrey Lloyd to enter Tucker Glacier northwest of Trigon Bluff, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William J. Towles, USN, medical officer at Hallett Station, 1960.

Towle Valley 76°41'S, 160°45'E

The deep valley formerly occupied by the head of Towle Glacier, lying immediately W of Towle Glacier in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them for the USNS *Private John R. Towle*, an American freighter which carried a large part of the New Zealand stores south in December 1956.

Townrow Peak 76°38'S, 159°35'E

A prominent outlier of the Tilman Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named after J.A. Townrow of the University of Tasmania, palaeobotanist with the expedition.

Toynbee Glacier 69°35'S, 69°35'W

Glacier in NE Alexander Island, 17 mi long and 5 mi wide, between the mountains of the Douglas Range on the W and Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley on the east. It flows N from Mount Stephenson to George VI Sound. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Patrick A. Toynbee, FIDS air pilot at Stonington Island in 1948 and 1949.

Trabucco Cliff 76°37'S, 118°01'W

A cliff at the tip of the broad spur which forms the northeast extremity of Mount Rees in the Cray Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Trabucco, USARP ionospheric physicist at McMurdo Station, 1969, and Siple Station, 1973.

Trachyte Hill 77°17'S, 166°25'E

Prominent hill, 470 m, just S of Shell Glacier in the center of the ice-free area on the lower W slopes of Mount Bird on Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the rock type composing the hill.

Tracy Glacier 65°57'S, 102°20'E

A channel glacier flowing to the Shackleton Ice Shelf 4 mi SW of Cape Elliott. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Lloyd W. Tracy, USN, pilot with USN Operation Windmill, 1947–48, who assisted in operations which resulted in the establishment of astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Tracy Point 66°18'S, 110°27'E

The westernmost point of Beall Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Radioman Gordon F. Tracy, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Trafalgar Glacier 72°28'S, 168°25'E

A tributary glacier about 30 mi long, flowing E in the Victory Mountains to join Tucker Glacier below Bypass Hill, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, in association with the Victory Mountains and after the famous British naval victory of 1805.

Traffic Circle 68°37'S, 66°00'W

A glacier-filled expanse 500 m high, situated south of Mount Ptolemy and medially on Antarctic Peninsula between Marguerite Bay and Mobiloil Inlet. Hub Nunatak rises from the center of the Traffic Circle. From this position, five glacial troughs radiate like

the spokes of a wheel. One connects on the north with Gibbs Glacier and Neny Glacier, leading to Neny Fjord. Another connects on the west with Lammers Glacier and Windy Valley, leading to Mikkelsen Bay. A third, Cole Glacier, trends southwest along Godfrey Upland toward the Wordie Ice Shelf area. The fourth, Weyerhaeuser Glacier, trends southward toward Wakefield Highland and connects with glaciers leading westward to Wordie Ice Shelf. The fifth, Mercator Ice Piedmont, is nourished by the outflow from Weyerhaeuser, Cole and Gibbs Glaciers; it broadens as it descends eastward to the head of Mobiloil Inlet. Discovered in 1940 by members of the East Base party of the USAS, 1939–41, who used this system of troughs in traveling across the upland, hence the name Traffic Circle.

Tragic Corner 68°00'S, 66°48'W

A bluff rising to c. 750 m and marking the NE end of Boulding Ridge, located between Todd Glacier and McClary Glacier on Fallières Coast. So named by UK-APC because T.J. Allan and J.F. Noel died in the vicinity as a result of an accident on a sledge journey from Stonington Island in May 1966.

Trail, Mount 67°12'S, 50°51'E

Mountain on the NE side of Auster Glacier, at the head of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for D.S. Trail, geologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Trail Bay: see Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Trail Glacier 73°34'S, 61°35'E

A broken mountain glacier on the southern side of Mount Menzies, about 2 mi from the summit. It is about 5 mi long and 3 mi wide. The glacier flows from a snowfield at about 2,750 m down a steep slope for at least 900 m vertically, then spreads out and merges with the ice sheet a few mi from the S side of the mountain. Mapped from ANARE air photos and surveys of the Prince Charles Mountains, 1960–61. Named by ANCA for D.S. Trail, geologist who led an ANARE field party to this feature in December 1961.

Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Ice-filled inlet which recedes SW 15 mi between Three Slice Nunatak and Cape Freeman, on the E coast of Graham Land. The inlet was sighted by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. The width of Graham Land is reduced to 20 mi between the heads of Trail Inlet and Neny Fjord. So named by the US-SCAN because it was a natural route of travel for flights and sledge trips from the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, to the E coast of Graham Land. Not: Bahía Ruta, Bukhta TreyI, Trail Bay.

Trainer Glacier 72°34'S, 167°29'E

A glacier 7 mi W of Rudolph Glacier, flowing NE to enter Trafalgar Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Trainer, meteorologist and senior U.S. representative at Hallett Station, 1960.

Trajer Ridge 68°34'S, 78°30'E

A rock ridge about 125 m high at the S side of the base of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by ANCA for

F.L. Trajer, weather observer at Davis Station (1961) who, with M. Hay, visited the feature on foot on Nov. 4, 1961.

Trampa Norte, Rocas: see Northtrap Rocks 62°54'S, 56°35'W

Trampa Sur, Rocas: see Southtrap Rock 62°59'S, 56°38'W

Tranchant, Mount 65°14'S, 64°05'W

A small mountain or hill directly on the W coast of Graham Land. The feature marks the S side of the terminus of Wiggins Glacier. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under J.B. Charcot who gave the descriptive name "Mont Tranchant" (sharp mountain or edge mountain). Not: Edge Hill.

Tranquil Lake 60°42'S, 45°39'W

A cirque lake fed by meltwater from the local ice cover, lying between Amos Lake and Snow Hills on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The lake was so named by UK-APC, 1981, in reference to its sheltered position.

Tranquillity Valley 82°36'S, 52°55'W

A snow-covered valley between Hannah Peak and Cairn Ridge in the W part of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. The name was proposed by Arthur B. Ford, USGS geologist, leader of several USGS field parties to the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–79. Named from its typical weather conditions, the valley being protected from strong winds most of the time. The USGS snowmobile parties coming from cold, windy areas found welcome refuge in this valley. The name is also in accord with nearby Enchanted Valley to indicate the general beauty of this part of Dufek Massif.

Transantarctic Mountains 85°00'S, 175°00'W

The mountains and ranges which extend with some interruptions between Cape Adare and Coats Land, these mountains serving as the division between East Antarctica and West Antarctica. Included are the continuous but separately named mountain groups along the west side of Ross Sea and the western and southern sides of Ross Ice Shelf; also the Horlick Mountains, the Thiel Mountains, Pensacola Mountains, Shackleton Range and Theron Mountains. This purely descriptive name was recommended by the US-ACAN in 1962 and has since gained international acceptance.

Transition Glacier 70°26'S, 68°49'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E to George VI Sound along the N side of Block Mountain and Tilt Rock. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by them because this glacier marks the transition between igneous rocks to the north and sedimentary rocks to the south.

Transit Ridge 77°56'S, 163°05'E

A ridge, 4 mi long, extending E from Royal Society Range between Spring Glacier and Mitchell Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from transit theodolite, a telescope that can be rotated through the vertical position.

Transverse Island 67°20'S, 59°19'E

Island between Fold Island and Keel Island on the E side of Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Tverrholmen (the transverse islet). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated

form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Tverrholmen.

Tranter Glacier 82°32'S, 161°45'E

A glacier in the N part of Queen Elizabeth Range, draining into Nimrod Glacier between Mount Chivers and Mount Boman. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Tranter, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1962–63.

Traversay Islands 56°36'S, 27°43'W

Group of three islands, consisting of Zavodovski, Leskov, and Visokoi Islands, at the N end of the South Sandwich Islands. The group was discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named them for Jean-Baptiste Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay (1754–1831), French naval officer who was sent by King Louis XVI, at the request of Empress Catherine II, to join the Russian navy in 1791. He was Minister of Naval Affairs at St. Petersburg, 1811–31, and chief promoter of Bellingshausen's Antarctic voyage. The name was previously transliterated as Traverse because it was incorrectly thought that the man commemorated was a Russian. Not: Marquis of Traversay Group, Traverse Islands.

Traverse Islands: see Traversay Islands 56°36'S, 27°43'W

Traverse Mountains 69°57'S, 67°54'W

Group of almost ice-free mountains, rising to c. 1,550 m, and including McHugo Peak, Mount Noel, Mount Allan and Mount Eissinger, between Eureka Glacier and Riley Glacier, E of Warren Ice Piedmont, in western Palmer Land. These mountains were first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and were mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name was first used by BGLE sledging parties because the mountains are an important landmark in the overland traverse from the Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound.

Treadwell, Mount 77°01'S, 144°51'W

A mountain (820 m) at the SE extremity of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named in 1969 by US-ACAN for Capt. T.K. Treadwell, USN, who earlier had been Deputy Commander as well as Commander, U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office.

Treant, Mount 68°00'S, 56°48'E

The easternmost of three peaks rising sharply from the ice plateau about 9 mi SE of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for G. Treant, helicopter pilot with the 1965 ANARE (*Nella Dan*), led by Phillip Law.

Treble Peak 54°07'S, 36°45'W

A peak with three summits rising to c. 610 m, situated E of Fortuna Bay and 0.5 mi S of Mount Harper on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel in 1929.

Tremolite Ridge: see Cryptogam Ridge 60°43'S, 45°40'W

Trench Glacier 70°12'S, 69°11'W

Deeply entrenched glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E into George VI Sound

immediately S of Mount Athelstan. The mouth of this glacier was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, and it was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Trench Glacier was surveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name.

Trendall Crag 54°48'S, 35°59'W

Mountain crag, 1,005 m, overlooking the N side of Drygalski Fjord at the SE end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Alec F. Trendall, geologist of the SGS, 1951–52 and 1953–54.

Trenholm Point 75°26'S, 142°23'W

An ice-covered point 8 mi NW of Eldred Point on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It marks the northern end of the peninsula between Holcomb Glacier and El-Sayed Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for William L. Trenholm, glaciologist at Byrd Station in three summer seasons, 1967–70.

Trenque Lauquen, Cordón: see Hutton Mountains 74°12'S, 62°20'W

Trent Glacier: see Kjerulf Glacier 54°21'S, 36°51'W

Trepassey Bay 63°28'S, 56°58'W

Bay 0.8 mi wide, lying on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula 3.5 mi SE of Hope Bay. First surveyed by the FIDS and by E. Burden, Master of the *Trepassey*, from that vessel in 1947. Resurveyed in 1955 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for the *Trepassey*, which was chartered by the FIDS in 1945–46 and 1946–47. The vessel was used for the relief of the station at Hope Bay in both seasons and for a survey of Antarctic Sound during the second one. Not: Bahía Corrientes.

Trepassey Island 68°12'S, 66°59'W

Small rocky island 0.6 mi SE of Stonington Island in Neny Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Several islands were roughly charted in the area by the BGLE, 1934–37, and by the USAS, 1939–41. They were surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named for the M.V. *Trepassey*, ship used by the FIDS in establishing a base on Stonington Island in 1946.

Trepidation Glacier 78°46'S, 162°21'E

Small glacier entering the E side of Skelton Glacier between Moraine Bluff and Red Dike Bluff. The name was applied by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and refers to a 1957 attempt by an aircraft to land on the exceedingly broken ice at the foot of the glacier.

Tres Chanchitos, Islas: see Three Little Pigs 65°14'S, 64°17'W

Tres Hermanos, Colina: see Three Brothers Hill 62°15'S, 58°41'W

Tres Hermanos, Montes: see Three Brothers 54°16'S, 36°48'W

Tres Mellizos, Punta: see Triplets, The 62°24'S, 59°41'W

Tres Pérez, Cabo: see Pérez, Cape 65°24'S, 64°06'W

Tres Puntas, Isla: see Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W

Tressler Bank 65°00'S, 95°00'E

Submarine bank with a least depth of 56 fathoms, extending from about 94° to 96°E in the eastern part of the Davis Sea. The bank was sounded by the USS *Burton Island* and USS *Edisto* of USN OpWml, 1947–48. Named by the US-ACAN for Willis L. Tressler of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office who carried on oceanographic studies in the Antarctic aboard the USS *Atka*, 1954–55 and during USN OpDFrz I and II, 1955–57. Tressler was scientific leader at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Tres Tajadas, Nunatak: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Tre Sten: see Sørllø Rocks 60°37'S, 46°15'W

Trethewy Point 67°23'S, 59°47'E

Rocky promontory 120 m high, projecting from the coast 4 mi E of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Not: Hamrehovden.

Treves Butte 84°43'S, 114°20'W

A prominent, partly ice-covered butte (2,100 m) immediately NW of Discovery Ridge in the Ohio Range. Named by US-ACAN for Samuel B. Treves, geologist, who worked several seasons in Antarctica and who in the 1960–61 and 1961–62 seasons made investigations in the Ohio Range and other parts of the Horlick Mountains.

Trevillian Island 67°38'S, 62°42'E

Small, oval, humped island 1 mi S of Nost Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundøy (round island). Renamed by ANCA for T. Trevillian, draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, Canberra, who for a number of years was responsible for the compilation of maps for ANARE. Not: Rundøy.

Treyl, Bukhta: see Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Trey peaks 80°36'S, 28°52'W

Three conspicuous rock peaks, the highest 1,180 meters. They stand W of Blaiklock Glacier and 2 mi N of Mount Homard in the W part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and given this descriptive name, *trey* being a term for three used in dice or cards.

Triad Islands 65°36'S, 64°28'W

Group of three small islands lying 1.5 mi E of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name given by the UK-APC in 1959 is descriptive.

Triangle Point 62°32'S, 59°51'W

Triangular headland lying 1.5 mi NW of Spit Point on the SW side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and given this descriptive name.

Triassic Nunatak 74°21'S, 73°07'W

A small nunatak 1.5 mi SW of Jurassic Nunatak in the W extremity of Yee Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after the Triassic Period in geological time and

in association with Jurassic Nunatak. The name does not imply the age of the rock constituting this feature.

Trice Islands 72°25'S, 99°48'W

A group of small ice-covered islands lying just W of Evans Point, Thurston Island, in Peacock Sound. The group rises above the general level of Abbot Ice Shelf which occupies the sound. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Jack L. Trice, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Trickster Rocks 65°36'S, 64°36'W

Several small rocks emerging from the sea less than 1 mi NW of Chavez Island in Grandidier Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. So named by UK-APC because the rocks escaped notice of the 1957 FIDS survey party, as they were thought to be icebergs. The feature was photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., 1957–58.

Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W

A distinctive massif whose vertical rock faces rise to 1,120 m and surround a snow-covered interior which is lower except for a 1,610 m peak in the NW portion, standing at the head of Wright Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and named for its resemblance to a gigantic tri-cornered hat. Not: Monte Tricornio, Monte Tricornio.

Tricorn, Mount: see Tricorn Mountain 85°03'S, 173°27'E

Tricorn Bluff: see Trigon Bluff 72°29'S, 169°09'E

Tricornio, Monte: see Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W

Tricorn Mountain 85°03'S, 173°27'E

A mountain, 3,475 m, standing 4 mi E of Graphite Peak, about midway between the heads of Falkenhof and Leigh Hunt Glaciers. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its resemblance to an admiral's tricorn hat. Not: Mount Tricorn.

Tricornio, Monte: see Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W

Tricorn Peak 82°59'S, 156°48'E

Snow-covered peak, 2,320 m, on the ridge between Astro Glacier and Skua Glacier in the N part of the Miller Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of its resemblance to a three-cornered hat.

Tricouni, Mount 78°30'S, 161°57'E

Prominent peak, 1,630 m, rising steeply 2 mi N of Hobnail Peak on the E side of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named because it resembles a tricouni, a saw-toothed nail used on soles of alpine boots.

Trident, Mount 72°26'S, 169°14'E

A prominent peak (2,480 m) with three closely-spaced summits, rising above Trigon Bluff on the N side of Tucker Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of the three summits.

Trident, The 54°10'S, 37°05'W

Ridge surmounted by three peaks, the highest 1,335 m, standing at the E side of Briggs Glacier in South Georgia. The name is

descriptive of the three peaks and was given by the UK-APC following survey by the SGS in the period 1951–57.

Trifido, Pico: see Trifid Peak 67°51'S, 67°09'W

Trifid Peak 67°51'S, 67°09'W

Peak at the head of Shoemith Glacier in western Horseshoe Island. Named by UK-APC in 1958. The name is descriptive of this three-sided matterhorn-type peak. Not: Pico Trifido.

Trigon Bluff 72°29'S, 169°09'E

Steep, triangular bluff 10 mi W of Football Mountain, rising to 1,245 m on the N side of Tucker Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which placed a triangulation station on its summit. The name is descriptive. Not: Tricorn Bluff.

Trigonia Island 66°01'S, 65°41'W

Small island immediately off the S tip of Beer Island, lying 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Trigwell Island 68°33'S, 77°57'E

An island in Prydz Bay, lying immediately W of Flutter Island and 1 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named for E.A. Trigwell, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1958.

Trillingane Nunataks 71°50'S, 27°25'E

Three nunataks standing 6 mi NE of Balchen Mountain at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Trillingane (the triplets).

Trilling Bay 69°31'S, 39°41'E

A small bay just S of Skarvsnes Foreland along the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Trillingbukta (the triplet bay) in association with nearby Trilling Islands. Not: Trillingbukta.

Trillingbukta: see Trilling Bay 69°31'S, 39°41'E

Trilling Islands 69°30'S, 39°38'E

Three islands at the S side of Skarvsnes Foreland, lying in Trilling Bay in the E part of Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Trillingøyane (the triplet islands). Not: Trillingøyane.

Trillingnutane: see Trilling Peaks 67°58'S, 62°45'E

Trillingøyane: see Trilling Islands 69°30'S, 39°38'E

Trilling Peaks 67°58'S, 62°45'E

Group of linear nunataks comprised of three main peaks standing 3 mi S of South Masson Range in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Trillingnutane (the triplet peaks). Not: Trillingnutane.

Trimpi, Mount 75°21'S, 72°48'W

A mountain 3 mi WNW of Mount Brice in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Michael L. Trimpi, radioscience researcher at Eights Station in 1963.

Trinidad, Isla: see Trinity Island 54°00'S, 38°10'W

Trinidad, Isla: see Trinity Island 63°45'S, 60°44'W

Trinidad, Península: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37'S, 58°20'W

Trinité, Ile de la: see Trinity Island 63°45'S, 60°44'W

Trinity Island 54°00'S, 38°10'W

Island having three peaks, lying 0.7 mi NE of Main Island in the Willis Islands at South Georgia. Charted and so named for its three peaks by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Isla Trinidad.

Trinity Island 63°45'S, 60°44'W

Island 15 mi long and 6 mi wide in the N part of Palmer Archipelago. Named by Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901–04, in commemoration of Bransfield's "Trinity Land" of 1820. Not: Ile de la Trinité, Isla Trinidad.

Trinity Nunatak 76°26'S, 160°38'E

A large nunatak in the stream of the Mawson Glacier, about 5 mi N of the Convoy Range in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey party of the CTAE (1956–58), which applied the name because of its three summits.

Trinity Peninsula 63°37'S, 58°20'W

The extreme northeast portion of the Antarctic Peninsula, extending northeastward for about 80 mi from a line connecting Cape Kater and Cape Longing. Dating back more than a century, chartmakers used various names (Trinity, Palmer, Louis Philippe) for this portion of the Antarctic peninsula, each name having some historical merit. The recommended name derives from "Trinity Land" given by Edward Bransfield in January 1820, although the precise application by him has not been identified with certainty and is a matter of different interpretation by Antarctic historians. Named after the Trinity Board. Not: Louis Philippe Peninsula, Louis Philippe Land, Península Trinidad.

Trío, Islotes: see Tau Islands 64°18'S, 62°55'W

Trioen Nunataks 72°25'S, 3°59'W

An isolated group of three nunataks about 8 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Trioen (the trio).

Trio Nunataks 75°30'S, 159°42'E

Three large nunataks standing at the S side of David Glacier, just W of the terminus of Hollingsworth Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Triple Islands 66°46'S, 141°12'E

Three small rocky islands in a closely-spaced chain, lying close E of the tip of Zélé Glacier Tongue, 0.4 mi SSE of Double Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51.

Triplets, The 62°24'S, 59°41'W

A three-pointed peak at the SE side of Coppermine Cove, near the W end of Robert Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, who charted the peak in 1935. Not: Punta Tres Mellizos.

Tripode, Islote: see Tripod Island 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Tripod Island 64°19'S, 62°57'W

Small island which lies close S of the W extremity of Eta Island and marks the N side of the western entrance to Andersen Harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Islote Trípode.

Tripp, Mount 83°17'S, 166°53'E

A massive, cone-shaped, ice-covered mountain, 2,980 m, standing between Hoffman and Hewitt Glaciers, 7 mi WNW of Rhodes Peak in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Leonard O.H. Tripp, of New Zealand, who gave assistance to this expedition and also to Shackleton's expedition of 1914-17.

Tripp Bay 76°37'S, 162°44'E

A bay along the coast of Victoria Land formed by a recession in the ice between the Oates Piedmont Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier. The bay was first charted by the BrAE, 1907-09. The name appears to have been first used by the BrAE (1910-13) and derives from Tripp Island which lies within the bay.

Tripp Island 76°38'S, 162°42'E

An island in the S part of Tripp Bay along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) which named this feature for Leonard O.H. Tripp of Wellington, N.Z., a friend and supporter of Shackleton.

Tristan Island 66°44'S, 140°54'E

Small rocky island 0.7 mi W of Yseult Island and 0.2 mi N of the W point on Cape Jules. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE under Barre, 1951-52, and so named because of its twin relationship with Yseult Island. Tristan is the popular spelling of Tristram, legendary hero incorporated into Arthurian legend and later popularized by Wagner's opera *Tristan und Isolde*. Not: Rocher Noir.

Triton Point 71°42'S, 68°12'W

Rocky point forming the E end of the high ridge separating Venus and Neptune Glaciers on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The point was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and more accurately defined in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Neptune Glacier, Triton being a satellite of Neptune.

Tritoppen, Mount 67°59'S, 62°29'E

A triple-peaked mountain, 1,350 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Hordern in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Tritoppen (the three-peaked mountain). Not: Tritoppen, Tritoppen Peak.

Tritoppen: see Tritoppen, Mount 67°59'S, 62°29'E

Tritoppen Peak: see Tritoppen, Mount 67°59'S, 62°29'E

Triune Peaks 69°08'S, 66°52'W

Three prominent, sharply-pointed rock peaks, rising 12 mi NE of Mount Balfour and overlooking Wordie Ice Shelf on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936-37. Photographed from the air by RARE, Dec.

1947. Resurveyed from the ground by FIDS, Nov. 1958. The UK-APC name derives from the number of peaks in the group.

Triúnfo, Islas: see Trump Islands 66°02'S, 65°56'W

Trivial Islands 65°31'S, 65°13'W

Group of small islands lying 1.5 mi E of Lacuna Island and 7 mi N of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. So named by the UK-APC because these islands are small, dull and uninteresting.

Trois Pérez, Cape: see Pérez, Cape 65°24'S, 64°06'W

Trojan Range 64°32'S, 63°23'W

A mountain range rising to 2,135 m, extending northward from Mount Français along the E side of Iliad Glacier, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC because the Trojans, one of the opposing sides in the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad*.

Trollhul 54°49'S, 36°12'W

Small cove 4 mi NW of Cape Disappointment at the mouth of Graae Glacier, along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57. The name is well established in local use.

Trollkjelen Crevasse Field 71°17'S, 0°50'W

A crevasse field about 12 mi long in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, lying immediately off the NE side of Trollkjelneset Headland in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelen (the troll's cauldron).

Trollkjelneset Headland 71°25'S, 1°00'W

A snow-domed headland rising between Krylvika Bight and the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelneset (cape of the troll's cauldron).

Trollkjelpiggen Peak 71°35'S, 1°09'W

A peak 5 mi SW of Utkikken Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelpiggen (peak of the troll's cauldron).

Trollslottet Mountain 71°56'S, 7°14'E

A high ridgelike mountain with several prominent peaks, forming the NW limit of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Trollslottet (the troll castle). Not: Gora Zabor.

Trooz, Cap de: see Pérez, Cape 65°24'S, 64°06'W

Trooz Glacier 65°20'S, 63°58'W

Glacier 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and some 15 mi long, flowing W into the N part of Collins Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10. Named for J. de Trooz, Belgian Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, who was instrumental in procuring funds for the publication of the scientific results of the BelgAE, 1897-99. This application was suggested

by the US-ACAN because of duplication of the name Trooz for what is now known as Cape Pérez (q.v.).

Trost Peak 67°52'S, 62°48'E

Peak, 980 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Mount Burnett in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957–60, and named for P.A. Trost, physicist at Mawson Station, 1958.

Trost Rocks 69°45'S, 68°58'E

Two rock outcrops at the NE end of Single Island on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The rocks were photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and their position fixed by a field party in December 1962. Named by ANCA for P.A. Trost, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the field party which visited the rocks.

Trott, Mount 70°42'S, 66°23'E

A ridgelike mountain with a jagged, saw-tooth appearance, about 1 mi N of Mount Bunt in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for N.E. Trott, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1962, and officer in charge at Davis Station in 1964.

Troubridge, Mount 71°08'S, 167°44'E

Mountain over 1,000 m, surmounting the E end of Hedgpeth Heights in the Anare Mountains. Discovered and rudely charted in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for R. Admiral Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, one of the junior lords of the Admiralty at that time. Not: Mount Trowbridge.

Trousers Rock 57°04'S, 26°45'W

Rock with a prominent wave-cut arch, lying immediately W of Cook Rock and 0.3 mi NE of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Roca Pantaló.

Trout Island 66°01'S, 65°27'W

Island just E of Salmon Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Trowbridge, Mount: see Troubridge, Mount 71°08'S, 167°44'E

Trowbridge Island 62°00'S, 57°39'W

Island lying 2 mi NW of Cape Melville in Destruction Bay, off the E coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealer *Lady Trowbridge* (Capt. Richard Sherratt) from Liverpool, which was wrecked off Cape Melville on December 25, 1820.

Truant Island: see Vázquez Island 64°55'S, 63°25'W

Trubyatchinskiy Nunatak 68°20'S, 49°38'E

A nunatak lying 7 mi S of Alderdice Peak in the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, for Soviet magnetician N.N. Trubyatchinskiy (1886–1942).

Trudge Valley 76°43'S, 159°45'E

A valley on the southern side of Windwhistle Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills

Expedition (1964) who named it after the many journeys along its length.

True Glacier 74°38'S, 111°45'W

A glacier on the W side of Bear Peninsula, flowing SW into Dotson Ice Shelf S of Hunt Bluff, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Lawrence E. True, USN radioman who to that time had served in three deployments of OpDFrz.

True Hills 80°12'S, 26°51'W

Rock hills 1 mi SE of Wiggans Hills, rising to 850 m and marking the NE end of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Anthony True, BAS surveyor, Halley Station, 1968–70, who worked in Shackleton Range.

Trueman Terraces 80°43'S, 22°41'W

Ice-free terraces rising to 1,520 m on the E side of Goldschmidt Cirque, near the E end of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sir Arthur E. Trueman (1895–1956), British geologist, who worked on the coal measures and their correlation by marine bands, and on the introduction of statistical methods into paleontology; Professor of Geology, Glasgow University, 1937–46; President, Geological Society of London, 1945–47.

Trulla Bluff 59°02'S, 26°31'W

A high, ice-covered bluff forming the eastern extremity of Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named "Glacier Bluff" during the survey of the island from RRS *Discovery II* in 1930. It was renamed by UK-APC in 1971 to avoid duplication. The new name refers to the Norwegian whaling vessel *Trulla* which visited the islands in 1911. Not: Glacier Bluff, Punta Peñón.

Truman Nunatak 72°44'S, 75°01'E

A small, partly snow-covered nunatak 7.5 mi N of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for M.J. Truman, electrical fitter at Mawson Station, 1962.

Trumao, Islote: see McConnel Islands 66°29'S, 65°51'W

Trump Islands 66°02'S, 65°56'W

Small group of islands lying 4 mi SW of Dodman Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Islas Triúnfo.

Trundle Island 65°23'S, 65°18'W

Island lying 1 mi NE of Jingle Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Mr Trundle, a character in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Trundy Island 64°47'S, 64°28'W

Island 0.4 mi WNW of Robbins Island in the W part of Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for George B. Trundy, Able

Seaman in the R.V. *Hero* in her first voyage to Antarctica and nearby Palmer Station in 1968.

Trygve Gran, Mount: see Gran, Mount 76°59'S, 160°58'E

Trygve Point 77°39'S, 166°42'E

Point 1 mi NW of Turks Head on the W side of Ross Island. First charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott, who named it for Trygve Gran, Norwegian ski expert with the expedition.

Tryne Bay 68°24'S, 78°28'E

A bay about 3 mi wide at the NE end of the Vestfold Hills, lying between the Tryne Islands and the coast. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named “Trynevika” (the snout bay). Not: Trynevika.

Tryne Crossing 68°30'S, 78°18'E

A low but rough pass across Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, leading from the southwest arm of Tryne Fjord to Langnes Fjord. Used for portage and sledges and probably suitable for tracked vehicles. The area was mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). First traversed by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear, May 13, 1957, and named for its association with Tryne Fjord.

Tryne Fjord 68°28'S, 78°22'E

An irregular-shaped fjord that indents the northern side of Langnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped and named Tryne Fjord (snout fjord) by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Tryne Inlet.

Tryne Inlet: see Tryne Fjord 68°28'S, 78°22'E

Tryne Islands 68°24'S, 78°23'E

A group of numerous small islands and rocks, about 4 mi in extent, forming the western limit of Tryne Bay and Tryne Sound at the northeast end of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Trynöyane (the snout islands). Not: Trynöyane.

Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E

Rocky point at the E extremity of Law Promontory, forming the W side of the entrance of Stefansson Bay. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Norwegian expedition under Christensen in January–February 1937, and named Trynet, a Norwegian word meaning “the snout.” The form Tryne, dropping the definite article, is approved with the added generic term point. Not: Trynet, Trynet Point.

Tryne Sound 68°25'S, 78°25'E

A short, narrow passage on the N side of Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, connecting Tryne Bay and Tryne Fjord. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Tryne Sund (snout sound). Not: Tryne Strait.

Tryne Strait: see Tryne Sound 68°25'S, 78°25'E

Trynet: see Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E

Trynet Point: see Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E

Trynevika: see Tryne Bay 68°24'S, 78°28'E

Trynöyane: see Tryne Islands 68°24'S, 78°23'E

Tschuffert Peak 67°28'S, 60°54'E

Prominent, isolated peak between Taylor Glacier and Chapman Ridge in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Svartpiggen (the black peak). Renamed by ANCA for H. Tschuffert, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1958. Not: Svartpiggen.

Tsentral'naya Hill 70°45'S, 11°40'E

A bare rock hill (205 m) in the central part of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Gora Tsentral'naya (central hill).

Tsiolkovskiy Island 70°30'S, 3°00'E

An ice-covered island in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The summit of the island rises about 200 m above the general level of the ice shelf. Kroshka Island lies close SW and is similar but smaller. First mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named for K.E. Tsiolkovskiy (1857–1935), Russian scientist and inventor. Not: Kupol Tsiolkovskogo.

Tsiolkovskogo, Kupol: see Tsiolkovskiy Island 70°30'S, 3°00'E

Tua Hill 72°05'S, 1°12'E

An isolated rock hill 3 mi W of Brattskarvet Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tua (the knoll).

Tuatara, Mount 80°34'S, 158°20'E

A mountain, 1,640 m, standing on the S side of Byrd Glacier, 7 mi N of Mount Hamilton. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1960–61) who so named it because the long spiny summit ridge resembles a lizard.

Tuati Peak 77°57'S, 162°49'E

A peak, 2,595 m, which rises above the N wall of Mitchell Glacier at the glacier head, in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1993 by NZGB after Tuati, the Maori name of a sailor known as John Stewart, the first New Zealander to view the icy coast of Antarctica. He sailed on the ship *Vincennes*, the flagship of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Tucapel, Isla: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Tuck, Mount 78°29'S, 84°50'W

A pyramidal mountain (3,560 m) at the head of Hansen Glacier in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John Tuck, Jr., USN, Navy support leader at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Tucker, Mount 64°20'S, 59°16'W

A distinctive rock mountain mass 9 mi NW of Longing Gap, overlooking Larsen Inlet in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Tucker Sno-cat Corporation of Medford, Oregon, makers of Sno-cat vehicles.

Tucker Glacier 72°32'S, 169°15'E

A major valley glacier of Victoria Land, about 90 mi long, flowing southeast between Admiralty Mountains and Victory Mountains to the Ross Sea. There is a snow saddle at the glacier's head, just west of Homerun Range, from which Ebbe Glacier flows north-westward. Explored by NZGSAE, 1957–58, and named by them after Tucker Inlet, the ice-filled coastal indentation at the mouth of this glacier named by Ross in 1841.

Tucker Inlet 72°37'S, 169°45'E

An ice-filled inlet indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Capes Wheatstone and Daniell. Discovered in February 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this feature for Charles T. Tucker, master of the *Erebus*.

Tucker Point 73°57'S, 114°49'W

An ice-covered point on the W side of Murray Foreland, Martin Peninsula, 12 mi SW of Cape Herlacher, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Robert L. Tucker, USN meteorologist on nine deployments of OpDFrz through 1976.

Tuff Bluff 78°04'S, 165°27'E

A small though prominent light-colored bluff on the northern slopes of Brown Peninsula, Victoria Land. The bluff is significant geologically as a locality for trachytic tuff, from which the feature derives its name. Name applied by the NZ-APC following investigations by the N.Z. Geological Survey and Victoria University Expedition in the area, 1964–65.

Tufft Nunatak 63°55'S, 58°42'W

A small nunatak 3 mi SW of Mount Bradley, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Ronald W. Tufft of FIDS, a member of the reconnaissance party for the Detroit Plateau journey in February 1957.

Tufts College Valley: see Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W

Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W

Pass extending in an E-W direction between Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the RARE for Tufts University, Medford, MA, where Dr. Robert Nichols was head of the geology department before joining the RARE. Not: Tufts College Valley, Tufts Valley.

Tufts Valley: see Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W

Tukey Island 64°46'S, 64°26'W

Island near the center of the Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Claude C. Tukey, Messman in R.V. *Hero* on her first voyage to Antarctica and nearby Palmer Station in 1968.

Tukotok, Mount 72°17'S, 164°43'E

A red granite peak, 2,540 m, standing 5 mi ESE of Mount Apolotok in Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64; the name is of Eskimo origin and means “the little red one.”

Tula, Cape: see Tula Point 65°31'S, 65°39'W

Tula Mountains 66°54'S, 51°06'E

Group of extensive mountains lying immediately eastward of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson and named Tula Range by him after John Biscoe's brig, the *Tula*, from which Biscoe discovered Enderby Land in 1831. The term “mountains” was recommended for the group following an ANARE sledge survey in 1958 by G.A. Knuckey. Not: Tula Range.

Tula Point 65°31'S, 65°39'W

Point forming the NE extremity of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoe Islands were discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under John Biscoe and were first roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE. The point was named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the *Tula*, one of the two vessels of Biscoe's 1830–32 expedition. Not: Cape Tula.

Tula Range: see Tula Mountains 66°54'S, 51°06'E

Tule del Sur, Grupo: see Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W

Tule del Sur, Grupo: see Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Tumannyy, Ostrov: see Miles Island 66°04'S, 101°15'E

Tumbledown Cliffs 64°05'S, 58°27'W

Conspicuous rock cliffs on the W coast of James Ross Island, about 3 mi N of Cape Obelisk. Probably first seen by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. The name given by UK-APC is descriptive of the formation of the scree slope at the foot of these cliffs.

Tumble Glacier 69°57'S, 69°20'W

Glacier on the E side of Alexander Island, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, which flows E from the cliffs of Mounts Egbert, Ethelwulf and Ethelred into the W side of George VI Sound immediately S of Mount King. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the extremely broken condition of the lower reaches of the glacier.

Tunet Valley 72°02'S, 4°02'E

A semi-circular ice-filled valley on the N side of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tunet (the courtyard).

Tunga Spur 73°54'S, 5°20'W

A prominent rock spur extending from the Kirwan Escarpment just SW of Gommen Valley, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tunga (the tongue).

Tuning Nunatak 84°44'S, 115°58'W

A small rock nunatak 1 mi N of Darling Ridge, Ohio Range. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Preston O. Tuning, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1960.

Tuorda Peak 65°59'S, 65°10'W

Peak, 870 m, rising eastward of Ferin Head on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by

the UK-APC in 1959 for Pava L. Tuorda, a Jokkmokk Lapp who, with Anders Rossa, accompanied A.E. Nordenskjöld to Greenland in 1883 and first demonstrated the possibilities of skis for polar travel.

Tupinier Islands 63°22'S, 58°16'W

Group of pyramid-shaped islands lying off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, about 3 mi W of Cape Ducorps. Discovered by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named after the Baron Tupinier (1779–1850), an official of the French Navy Dept. who was instrumental in obtaining government support for the expedition. The islands were recharted by the FIDS, 1946.

Tupman Island 65°29'S, 65°32'W

Island 2 mi long lying E of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Bischoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Tracy Tupman, a member of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Turbidite Hill 82°01'S, 157°45'E

Hill 4 mi E of Laird Plateau on the N side of Olson Névé. Mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named after curious sedimentary features in the Beacon Sandstone making up a portion of the hill.

Turbulence Bluffs 67°09'S, 56°29'E

Three high bluffs with vertical faces on the NW but merging with the ice sheet on the SE, standing along the E side of Robert Glacier 16 mi NE of Rayner Peak in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66. So named by ANARE because of severe turbulence encountered while attempting a helicopter landing in 1965.

Turcotte, Mount 81°15'S, 85°24'W

A rock peak 2.5 mi NW of Mount Tidd in the Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958, and named for F. Thomas Turcotte, seismologist with the party.

Turk Peak 81°02'S, 158°23'E

A large hump-shaped peak, 2,000 m, being the central of three peaks on a ridge 6 mi N of Mount Zinkovich, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Wilbert Turk, commander of the 61st Troop Carrier Squadron which initiated the flights of C-130 Hercules aircraft in Antarctica in January 1960.

Turks Head 77°40'S, 166°46'E

A precipitous black headland over 200 m high, 5 mi ESE of Cape Evans on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because of its resemblance to a head swathed in a turban.

Turks Head Bay 77°40'S, 166°44'E

A small bay between Trygve Point and Turks Head on the W side of Ross Island. The bay name appears to be first used on a map of the BrAE (1910–13) and is in association with Turks Head.

Turks Head Ridge 77°38'S, 166°49'E

A mostly ice-covered ridge in the SW part of Ross Island, extending from Turks Head for a few miles up the slopes of Mount Erebus. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott and so named because of its association with Turks Head.

Turmoil Point 59°02'S, 26°40'W

The western point of Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands. This imposing point, rising to 400 m and culminating in a snow-covered summit, is a distinctive landmark when viewed from the west. Named by UK-APC. The name refers to the violent air streams commonly encountered during flying operations from HMS *Protector* in this area in March 1964, and to the confused seas typical of the locality.

Turmoil Rock 62°21'S, 59°47'W

Rock lying 0.7 mi SE of Table Island, South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was given by UK-APC in 1971 since the surface of the rock is about 0.5 m below the water level and almost always breaks the surface.

Turnabout Glacier 77°46'S, 160°43'E

A glacier to the S of Finger Mountain, occupying the E half of Turnabout Valley, the W part being ice free, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Turnabout Valley.

Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Snow-capped island in the Saffery Islands, lying 2 mi SW of Black Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. So named because it represents the turning point on a BGLE sledge journey in August 1935, when open water was encountered SW of this island. Not: Isla Cumulo, Isla Regreso.

Turnabout Ridge 83°18'S, 162°35'E

A high, rugged ridge, 10 mi long, lying between Linehan and Lowery Glaciers in the Queen Elizabeth Range. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67) because the ridge was the farthest point from Base Camp reached by the party.

Turnabout Valley 77°46'S, 160°32'E

A partially deglaciated valley between Finger Mountain and Pyramid Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Turnbull, Mount 70°21'S, 64°02'E

A partly snow-covered mountain, 1,980 m, standing 12 mi SW of Mount Starlight in the NW portion of the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for W.L. Turnbull, radio supervisor at Mawson Station, 1965.

Turnbull Point 63°02'S, 56°36'W

An exposed rocky point at the W extremity of D'Urville Island. Following surveys by FIDS, 1959–61, named after David H. Turnbull, Master of the FIDS/BAS ship *Shackleton*, 1959–69.

Turner Glacier 67°37'S, 68°29'W

A glacier on the E side of Mount Liotard flowing NE into Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. The glacier was surveyed by FIDS, 1948, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Andrew John Turner, BAS builder, Halley Station, 1973–74; Signy Island, 1974–75; Rothera Station, 1976–77, 1978–80; and Faraday Station, 1982–83.

Turner Hills 82°58'S, 156°18'E

A group of hills between Astro Glacier and Nimrod Glacier in the NW part of the Miller Range. Mapped by the USGS from

tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Mort D. Turner of the National Science Foundation who has been Program Manager for Polar Earth Sciences, Division of Polar Programs, since 1959. Turner studied the geology of the dry valley areas near McMurdo Sound, 1959–60, and in several subsequent seasons served as USARP Representative in Antarctica.

Turner Island 68°33'S, 77°53'E

An island lying 0.5 mi NW of Bluff Island and 2.5 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named for P.B. Turner, radio officer at Davis Station in 1958.

Turnia Klekowskiego: see Klekowski Crag 62°08'S, 58°30'W

Turnpike Bluff 80°44'S, 30°04'W

Conspicuous rock bluff at the SW extremity of the Shackleton Range, 5 mi SW of Mount Homard. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it marks the beginning of a badly crevassed area of Recovery Glacier through which the vehicles of the CTAE had difficulty in passing on their journey from Shackleton Base to the South Pole in 1957.

Turnstile Ridge 79°50'S, 154°36'E

A ridge about 9 mi long, lying 3 mi N of Westhaven Nunatak at the NW extremity of Britannia Range. So named by the Darwin Glacier Party (1957) of the CTAE because snow passages resembling turnstiles occur throughout its length.

Tu Rocks 62°14'S, 58°53'W

Two low rocks lying in Maxwell Bay 2 mi E of the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been given by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the rocks in 1935. Tu is apparently phonetic for two.

Tur Peak 73°06'S, 167°58'E

A distinctive peak (1,470 m) at the SE periphery of Malta Plateau, situated along the N wall of lower Mariner Glacier 4.5 mi SSE of Mount Alberts, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Juan J. Tur, USNR, medical officer at Hallett Station, 1957.

Turpie Rock 54°07'S, 36°39'W

Rock 1 m high, lying in the entrance to Hercules Bay off the N coast of South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the *Turpie*, which was for many years used by the South Georgia Whaling Co. as a hulk at Leith Harbor and is now sunk there.

Turquet Point 65°03'S, 63°57'W

Point marking the N extremity of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Probably first seen by the German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann. The point was charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot and named by him for J. Turquet, naturalist of the expedition.

Turret, The 60°40'S, 45°09'W

Conspicuous rocky headland, 460 m high, at the S side of the entrance to Gibbon Bay on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first sighted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer who discovered these islands

in December 1821. Charted and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933. Not: Promontorio Almena.

Turret Island 71°22'S, 169°13'E

A small island, ice covered except for the N face. It lies partly within the seaward terminus of Shipley Glacier, 1 mi W of Flat Island, along the N coast of Victoria Land. The rocky N end projecting from the glacier is suggestive of a turret. Charted and named by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Turret Nunatak 82°25'S, 158°00'E

Elongated nunatak, 1,960 m, standing W of Cobham Range in the lower portion of Lucy Glacier. Mapped by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of the turreted cliffs on its southern side.

Turret Peak 72°16'S, 166°06'E

A prominent rock peak, 2,790 m, standing 7 mi NW of Crosscut Peak in Millen Range. The peak is topped with a 10 m vertical spire, or tower, which is an excellent landmark. Named for its distinctive appearance by the Southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63.

Turret Point 62°05'S, 57°55'W

Point marked by conspicuous high rock stacks, forming the E limit of King George Bay on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who gave the name Turret Rocks, but this has led to confusion with a group of rocks lying close offshore. The UK-APC recommended in 1960 that since the feature originally named is a land feature, the term point be used to avoid confusion and ambiguity. Not: Turret Rocks.

Turret Ridge 72°14'S, 166°13'E

A ridge c. 5 mi long extending NE from Turret Peak, Millen Range, in Victoria Land. Visited by a NZARP geological party led by R.H. Findlay, 1981–82, and named in association with Turret Peak.

Turret Rocks: see Turret Point 62°05'S, 57°55'W

Turtle Back Island: see Turtle Rock 77°44'S, 166°46'E

Turtle Island 66°04'S, 65°51'W

Small island which is the northwesternmost of the Saffery Islands, lying 6 mi W of Black Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Turtle Peak 75°22'S, 111°18'W

Conspicuous, nearly bare rock summit rising to 600 m S of Hedin Nunatak. The peak is joined at its S side to an ice-covered spur which descends SW from Mount Murphy, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after John P. Turtle, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1962.

Turtle Rock 77°44'S, 166°46'E

Small island lying in Erebus Bay close W of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and so named because of its low rounded appearance. Not: Turtle Back Island.

Tusing Peak 76°51'S, 126°00'W

A snow-capped peak (2,650 m) rising from the central portion of Mount Hartigan in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Allen D. Tusing, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1959.

Tusk, The 84°52'S, 168°15'W

A sharply pointed peak of white marble, about 460 m high, in the E part of Mayer Crags. It stands 1.5 mi S of Mount Henson at the W side of the terminus of Liv Glacier. A descriptive name given by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Tussebrekka Slope 72°08'S, 6°24'E

A mainly ice-covered slope, about 6 mi long, at the SW side of the head of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tussebrekka (the goblin slope).

Tussenobba Peak 72°00'S, 6°15'E

Peak, 2,665 m, rising 6 mi NE of Halsknappane Hills in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tussenobba.

Tussock Island 54°29'S, 37°07'W

An island 0.2 mi long, lying off the W side of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Following geological work by BAS, 1972–73, it was named after the thick mantle of tussock grass (*Poa flabellata*) that grows on the island.

Tustane Peaks 72°08'S, 25°17'E

Group of peaks at the head of Koms Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tustane (the clumps).

Tutton Point 66°53'S, 67°36'W

The southwestern point of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, Graham Land. This point is a landing place, the start of a route into the interior of the island. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Alfred E.H. Tutton (1864–1938), British mineralogist, author of *The Natural History of Ice and Snow Illustrated from the Alps*.

Tuve, Mount 73°47'S, 80°08'W

A mountain (935 m) whose summit rises above the ice surface just south of the base of Wirth Peninsula, Ellsworth Land. Discovered by RARE, 1947–48, under Finn Ronne. He named it for Merle A. Tuve, Director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of Carnegie Institution, Washington, DC, who furnished instruments for the expedition.

Tuxen, Cape 65°16'S, 64°08'W

Rocky cape forming the S side of the entrance to Waddington Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache.

Tverrbrekka Pass 72°14'S, 1°19'E

An E-W pass through the Sverdrup Mountains between Vendeholten Mountain and Tverrveggen Ridge, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE

(1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tverrbrekka (the transverse slope).

Tverregga Spur 73°23'S, 3°36'W

A spur 3 mi W of Mount Hallgren, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverregga (the transverse ridge).

Tverreggbreen: see Tverregg Glacier 73°27'S, 3°36'W

Tverregg Glacier 73°27'S, 3°36'W

A glacier between Heksegryta Peaks and Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverreggbreen (the transverse ridge glacier). Not: Tverreggbreen.

Tverreggtelen Hill 73°24'S, 3°33'W

A hill immediately SE of Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named in association with Tverregga Spur.

Tverrholmen: see Transverse Island 67°20'S, 59°19'E

Tverrnipa Peak 72°15'S, 1°19'E

Peak, 2,195 m, surmounting the N end of Tverrveggen Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tverrnipa (the transverse peak).

Tverrseten Col 72°01'S, 4°46'E

An ice col between Setenuten Peak and Petrellfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tverrseten (the transverse seat).

Tverrveggen Ridge 72°17'S, 1°20'E

A prominent ridge which extends southward for 4 mi from Tverrbrekka Pass in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tverrveggen (the transverse wall).

Tvetaggen Peaks 71°45'S, 25°17'E

A short line of peaks standing 1.5 mi N of Austkampane Hills on the W side of Kamp Glacier, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tvetaggen (the double prongs) because of their appearance.

Tvibåsen Valley 71°53'S, 5°15'E

An ice-filled valley whose upper portion divides into two heads, lying between Svarthamaren Mountain and Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tvibåsen (the double stall).

Tvireita Moraine 71°55'S, 14°37'E

A moraine, about 5 mi long, comprising two somewhat parallel segments that appear to unite as they trend NE, located in the E part of Mendeleyev Glacier in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Tvireita (two furrows).

Tvistein Pillars 68°42'S, 90°40'W

Two flat-topped pillar rocks standing 1 mi SW of Cape Eva, the N extremity of Peter I Island. The rocks were sighted from the *Odd I* by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in 1927. The name Tvistein (two stones) was applied by a Norwegian expedition under Nils Larsen which charted the island from the *Norvegia* in 1929. Not: Tvistern.

Tvistern: see Tvistein Pillars 68°42'S, 90°40'W

Twitoppen Peak: see Twintop, Mount 68°05'S, 62°22'E

Tvora 72°10'S, 0°05'W

A mountain with two north-trending spurs, about 3 mi E of Straumsvola Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tvora (two ridges).

Tweeny Point 54°14'S, 36°37'W

Point lying 1 mi SW of Doubtful Point in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Twigg, Mount 74°17'S, 67°50'E

A large rock outcrop bisected by a north-trending glacier, standing 16 mi SE of Mount Maguire near the head of Lambert Glacier. Mapped from ANARE air photos and surveys, 1956–58. Named by ANCA for D.R. Twigg, radio supervisor at Mawson Station, 1958.

Twig Rock 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Small rocky mass, more than 90 m high, between Alamode Island and Hayrick Island in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Twig Rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the branching nature of the dike system exposed on its N face. Not: Terra Firma II Island.

Twilight Bay 68°32'S, 69°48'E

A small re-entrant of the ice shelf into the plateau on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The position of the feature was fixed by ANARE survey party in February 1968. So named because the survey party was flown into the area after sunset, necessitating navigation and photo identification in twilight.

Twin Nunataks 75°38'S, 159°36'E

Two small nunataks lying between Ricker Hills and Hollingsworth Glacier in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Descriptively named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Twin Peaks 63°24'S, 57°07'W

Two sharply defined peaks, 750 m, standing together 1.5 mi N of Mount Taylor and 2 mi W of the head of Hope Bay at the NE end

of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1946.

Twin Peaks: see Gemel Peaks 62°12'S, 58°59'W

Twin Pinnacles 62°08'S, 58°06'W

Rock 20 m high marked by two summits, lying 0.1 mi NE of Lions Rump at the W side of the entrance to King George Bay in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Pináculos Mellizos.

Twin Rocks 78°25'S, 161°41'E

Twin rock bluffs in the Lower Staircase of Skelton Glacier, about 6 mi E of Halfway Nunatak, in Victoria Land. The rocks are an important reference point on the route up the glacier. Descriptively named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Twins, The 60°37'S, 46°04'W

Two rocks lying together 0.5 mi S of the S end of Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Islotes Los Mellizos.

Twintop, Mount 68°05'S, 62°22'E

A twin-peaked mountain about 6 mi SSW of Mount Tritoppen in the S part of the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Tvitoppen (the twin peak). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been adopted. Not: Tvitoppen Peak.

Twiss, Mount 79°23'S, 85°36'W

Peak (2,000 m) at the N end of Watlack Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after John R. Twiss, Jr., who served on support staff at McMurdo Station, 1961–63; USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1964–65 season; USARP Representative on USNS *Eltanin* Cruise 34, 1968; staff, NSF International Decade of Ocean Exploration, 1970–74; Executive Director, Marine Mammal Commission, from 1974.

Twisted Lake 60°43'S, 45°40'W

A lake 0.1 mi northeast of Cummings Cove in western Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because of the very irregular shoreline of the lake.

Twitcher Glacier 54°43'S, 35°56'W

Glacier, 4 mi long, which flows E from the Salvesen Range to the E coast of South Georgia, immediately S of Herz Glacier and Iris Bay. The glacier was surveyed in 1951–52 by the SGS. Named by the UK-APC for John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771–82, who was popularly known as "Jemmy Twitcher."

Twitcher Rock 59°28'S, 27°14'W

Rock in Douglas Strait, 55 m high, lying 0.7 mi E of the SE point of Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. They named it for John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, who was popularly known by the nickname "Jemmy Twitcher."

Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Ice-covered island, 5 mi long in a N-S direction, conspicuous for its two rocky summits 670 m high, lying 5 mi SE of Liège Island in the Palmer Archipelago. This name has appeared on maps for over 100 years and its usage has become established internationally. Not: Ile des Deux Hummocks, Isla Dos Colinas, Isla Dos Mogotes.

Two Hummock Island: see Two Summit Island 62°15'S, 58°57'W

Twombly Glacier 80°35'S, 157°45'E

A glacier 6 mi long, flowing from the N side of Kent Plateau into the S side of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for C.E. Twombly of the U.S. Weather Bureau, a member of the Little America V winter party, 1956.

Twomey, Mount 71°30'S, 161°41'E

A somewhat detached peak (over 1,200 in.) situated on the NW margin of the Morozumi Range, 2.5 mi NW of Berg Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur A. Twomey, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Two Step Cliffs 71°54'S, 68°13'W

The eastern face of a flat-topped sedimentary mountain, 680 m, immediately E of Mars Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1940–41 by the USAS, who used the names "Two Step Mountains" and "Table Mountain" for this feature. The name Two Step Cliffs derives from the name used by USAS, and was suggested by FIDS following surveys in 1949 as being particularly descriptive of this feature. Not: Table Mountain, Two Step Mountains.

Two Step Moraine 71°53'S, 68°20'W

A small area of homogeneous fine morainic debris, in the south-facing moraines at the foot of Two Step Cliffs, Alexander Island. Containing moist soil and two ponds, the feature is remarkable for its abundance of mosses, algae, and cyanobacteria in such a southerly location. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in association with Two Step Cliffs.

Two Step Mountains: see Two Step Cliffs 71°54'S, 68°13'W

Two Summit Island 62°15'S, 58°57'W

Small island marked by two prominent summits, lying at the E entrance to Fildes Strait in the South Shetland Islands. It was named Two Hummock Island by DI personnel following their survey in 1935, but this name has been rejected because of probable confusion with Two Hummock Island in the N entrance to Gerlache Strait. Two Summit Island, equally descriptive of the feature, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Isla Dos Morros, Two Hummock Island.

Tyler Glacier 72°15'S, 168°35'E

Tributary glacier flowing SW between Taylor Peak and Mount Francis to enter Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Paul E. Tyler, USN, medical officer at Hallett Station, 1962.

Tyndall Mountains 67°15'S, 67°10'W

Mountains close S of Avsyuk Glacier in central Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air

photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for John Tyndall (1820–93), Irish mountaineer and pioneer glaciologist, author of many works on glaciers and the physical properties of ice.

Tyoto, Mount: see Chōtō, Mount 69°12'S, 39°40'E

Tyree, Mount 78°24'S, 85°55'W

A very high and prominent bare-rock mountain (4,965 m) standing 8 mi NW of Vinson Massif in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It was discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 during IGY reconnaissance flights of January 1958, and was mapped the same month by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from Apr. 14, 1959 to Nov. 26, 1962.

Tyrol Valley 77°35'S, 160°38'E

A high ice-free valley lying E of Mount Baldr in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The valley was named by Austrian biologist Heinz Janetschek, a participant in the USARP program in this area in 1961–62, after his native Tirol (Tyrol).

Tyrrell, Mount 69°38'S, 69°31'W

Mountain with two summits, the highest 1,310 m, standing 3 mi inland from the E coast of Alexander Island on the E side and near the mouth of Toynbee Glacier. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for George W. Tyrrell, British geologist at Glasgow University.

Tyrrell Glacier 54°22'S, 36°31'W

A glacier flowing N into the head of Moraine Fjord where it joins Harker Glacier, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC, 1982, in association with Harker Glacier (q.v.), after George W. Tyrrell (1883–1961), Senior Lecturer in geology, Glasgow University, 1919–48, author of several early papers on the petrology of South Georgia, the South Shetland Islands, and the Palmer Archipelago area.

Tyskepasset: see Tysk Pass 72°43'S, 3°47'W

Tysk Pass 72°43'S, 3°47'W

A mountain pass between Høgskavlen Mountain and Domen Butte in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). It was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Tyskepasset (the German pass), presumably because it was seen earlier by the German expedition. Not: Tyskepasset.

Tyulen'i Islands 66°33'S, 92°57'E

A group of about three very small islands in the S part of the Haswell Islands, located 1 mi off the mainland and 1.2 mi W of Mabus Point. The islands are aligned east-west and lie just west of Stroiteley Islands. Plotted by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and named Ostrova Tyulen'i (seal islands).

Tyuleniy Point 70°44'S, 11°36'E

A rock point 0.5 mi W of Ozhidaniya Cove on the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Mys Tyuleniy (seal point).

U

Ubique, Mount 81°30'S, 160°32'E

A peak, 935 m, standing 4 mi S of Hermitage Peak in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the Royal Engineer's motto, meaning "everywhere."

Ueda Glacier 75°15'S, 64°35'W

A large glacier flowing eastward along the S side of the Scaife Mountains to enter Hansen Inlet near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert T. Ueda who, with B. Lyle Hansen, was in charge of the deep core drilling program at Byrd Station, summers 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Ufsebotnen Cirque 71°24'S, 13°09'E

A cirque 1 mi N of the summit of Mount Schicht in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsebotnen (the bluff cirque).

Ufsebotret Bluff 71°23'S, 13°17'E

A steep bluff located 2 mi S of Mount Zimmermann in the central Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsebotret.

Ufsekammen Ridge 71°24'S, 13°14'E

An arc-shaped rock ridge, 3 mi long, between Mount Schicht and Ufsebotret Bluff in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsekammen (the bluff ridge).

Ufs Island 67°28'S, 61°08'E

A rocky island 2 mi wide, lying in the E part of Howard Bay. Cape Simpson, the N end of this island, was discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931, but the feature's insularity was first recognized by Norwegian cartographers working from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named it Ufsøy (bluff island).

Ufsøyvågen: see Howard Bay 67°28'S, 61°04'E

Ugolini Peak 78°01'S, 161°31'E

A sharp rock peak, over 2,200 m, surmounting the central part of a large ice-free massif 6 mi S of Knobhead, at the S side of upper Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Fiorenzo C. Ugolini, who studied Antarctic soil processes in the McMurdo Sound area in 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Uksen Island 67°21'S, 60°09'E

Steep-sided, isolated island lying 4 mi NE of Tilley Nunatak, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Uksen (the ox). Not: Solitary Island.

Uksøy: see Oom Island 67°24'S, 60°39'E

Uksvika: see Oom Bay 67°26'S, 60°44'E

Ula Point 64°05'S, 57°09'W

A low ice-covered point on the NE coast of James Ross Island, 5 mi NW of Cape Gage. First seen and roughly surveyed by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed by FIDS in 1945. Named by UK-APC for Anton Olsen Ula, boatswain on the *Antarctic* the ship of the above Swedish expedition.

Ulandet Crevasses 72°51'S, 0°59'W

A crevasse field about 7 mi long in the Jutulstraumen Glacier, about 15 mi NE of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ulandet (the rough ground).

Ulla, Mount 77°32'S, 162°24'E

A sharp peak between Meserve and Hart Glaciers in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The summit is a knife-edge ridge which drops away on both sides. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after one of the Norse gods. Not: Claymore Peak.

Ullmann, Massif: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ullmann Point 62°05'S, 58°23'W

Point marking the SW end of Ullmann Spur in Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. It was named in association with Ullmann Spur some 20 years later. Not: Ullman Point.

Ullmann Range: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Mountainous ridge, 275 m, situated centrally at the head of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Massif Ullmann, Ullmann Range, Ullman Range.

Ullman Point: see Ullmann Point 62°05'S, 58°23'W

Ullman Range: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ulmer, Mount 77°35'S, 86°09'W

A prominent peak (2,775 m) situated 2 mi N of Mount Washburn in the northern part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered in his trans-Antarctic flight, Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth who called it Mount Mary Louise Ulmer, after his wife. The peak has been reidentified by comparison of Ellsworth's photograph with those taken in 1959 by the U.S. Navy. Not: Mount Mary Louise Ulmer, Mount Mary Ulmer.

Ulu Peninsula 63°56'S, 58°05'W

That portion of James Ross Island northwest of the narrow neck of land between Röhss Bay and Croft Bay, extending from Cape Obelisk to Cape Lachman. Named descriptively by the UK-APC in 1987. In plan view the peninsula is shaped like an ulu, a type of knife traditionally used by Eskimo women.

Ulvetanna Peak 71°51'S, 8°20'E

A sharp peak, 2,930 m, about 2 mi N of Kinntanna Peak in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Ulvetanna (the wolf tooth).

Umber Island 69°13'S, 72°00'W

Rocky island, 1.5 mi long, lying 6 mi NW of Dint Island in Lazarev Bay, off the W side of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because on the RARE photos the island appears in deep shadow cast by the Havre Mountains to the north.

Umbriel, Mount 71°36'S, 68°53'W

Peak, 1,500 m, overlooking the head of Venus Glacier in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE 1947–48 by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Uranus Glacier, Umbriel being one of the satellites of Uranus.

Umeboshi Rock 68°03'S, 43°07'E

A rock exposure 4 mi ENE of Akebono Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Umeboshi-iwa (rumped rock). Not: Umebosi Rock.

Umebosi Rock: see Umeboshi Rock 68°03'S, 43°07'E

Underwood, Mount 68°08'S, 49°21'E

An elongated mountain 2 mi E of Mount Flett in the central Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANC for R. Underwood, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Underwood Glacier 66°35'S, 108°00'E

A channel glacier about 15 mi long, flowing to the Antarctic coast between Reist Rocks and Cape Nutt. Mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Joseph A. Underwood, USN, who served on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

A small bay at the head of the embayment between Cape Paryadin and Cape Chaplin on the S coast of South Georgia. This feature (with Johan Harbor, Coal Harbor, and Frida Hole, q.v.) may form, part of the feature called "Adventure Bay" by James Weddell, 1823, and "Discovery Bay" by DI, 1929. The recommended name Undine Harbor, after the sealing ship *Undine* of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, has been consistently used for this bay since about 1912. Not: Adventure Bay, Adventure Harbour, Bahía Descubrimiento, Discovery Bay, North Undine Harbour, Puerto Ondina.

Undine South Harbor 54°31'S, 36°33'W

Bay, 6 mi wide and indenting 2 mi between Ducloz Head and Leon Head along the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears to have been given by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. The *Undine*, a sealing ship of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, was at South Georgia in the 1911–12 season and was made available for use by the Filchner expedition. Not: Puerto Ondina Sur.

Ungane Islands 69°16'S, 39°29'E

Three small islands lying 4 mi WNW of Hamnenabben Head in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ungane (the young ones).

Unger Island 70°41'S, 166°55'E

Small, ice-free island, the westernmost of the Lyall Islands, lying 4 mi SE of Cape Hooker in the W side of the entrance to Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Pat B. Unger, USNR, Medical Officer at Little America V, 1957.

Unger Peak 79°21'S, 86°10'W

Conspicuous, mainly ice-covered peak which rises above the plateau at the S end of Founders Escarpment. It stands 2 mi NNW of Zavis Peak in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Maurice H. Unger, USN, navigator on photographic flights over Marie Byrd and Ellsworth Lands during Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

Ungvar Neilsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Unicorn, Mount 71°16'S, 67°07'W

The northernmost of the Batterbee Mountains, located about 6 mi NW of Mount Ness. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Monoceros (The Unicorn).

Union Glacier 79°45'S, 82°30'W

A large, heavily-crevassed glacier which receives the flow of several tributaries and drains through the middle of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The glacier drains from the plateau at Edson Hills on the W side of the range and flows E between Pioneer Heights and Enterprise Hills. Union Glacier was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range. Not: Bastien Glacier.

Union Point: see Nuñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W

United States Army Range: see LeMay Range 70°55'S, 69°20'W

United States Navy Range: see Colbert Mountains 70°35'S, 70°35'W

University Peak 77°52'S, 160°44'E

A peak at the head of University Valley, 2.5 mi SSW of West Beacon, in Victoria Land. Named by USARP researchers Heinz Janetschek, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62, and Fiorenzo Ugolini, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1961–62, after their respective university affiliation, Leopold-Franzens-Universität at Innsbruck, Austria, and Rutgers University at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

University Valley 77°52'S, 160°40'E

A valley about 1 mi long, lying next NE of Farnell Valley in the Beacon Valley area of Victoria Land. Named in January 1962 by USARP researchers Heinz Janetschek and Fiorenzo Ugolini after their respective university affiliation, Leopold-Franzens-Universität at Innsbruck, Austria, and Rutgers University at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Unneruskollen Island 70°30'S, 6°10'W

An ice-covered island lying N of Halvfarryggen Ridge and between the Ekström and Jelbart Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE, 1949–52. It was named Unneruskollen by the NorAE, 1956–60.

Unter-See, Lake 71°20'S, 13°27'E

A meltwater lake 3 mi SW of Lake Ober-See. It occupies the S part of the large cirque indenting the N slopes of the Gruber Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it Unter-See (lower lake). Not: Nedresjøen.

Unwin, Ensenada: see Unwin Cove 63°19'S, 57°54'W

Unwin, Punta: see San Eladio Point 64°50'S, 63°07'W

Unwin Cove 63°19'S, 57°54'W

A cove immediately SE of Toro Point, Trinity Peninsula. The cove was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, which named it for First Lt. Tomás Unwin Lambie, a naval officer of this expedition and the commander of the ship *Lientur* in these waters during the Chilean expeditions of 1949–50 and 1950–51. Not: Ensenada Unwin.

Upper Ferrar Glacier: see Taylor Glacier 77°44'S, 162°10'E

Upper Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W

Narrow island at the N side of Mutton Cove, lying between Cliff and Harp Islands and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Upper Staircase 78°15'S, 161°00'E

The upper eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, just N of The Landing, which merges into the Skelton Névé in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because of its staircase effect in being the key for the approach to the polar plateau.

Upper Victoria Glacier: see Victoria Upper Glacier 77°16'S, 161°25'E

Upper Victoria Lake: see Victoria Upper Lake 77°19'S, 161°35'E

Upper Wright Glacier: see Wright Upper Glacier 77°32'S, 160°35'E

Upton Rock 62°12'S, 59°08'W

Rock lying 3 mi NW of Flat Top Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Benjamin Upton, Master of the American sealing vessel *Nancy* from Salem, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Uraganny Point 69°57'S, 12°50'E

An ice point along the W edge of Lazarev Ice Shelf about 3 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959. They named it Mys Uraganny (hurricane point) because a strong hurricane occurred during the stay of the ship *Ob'* near this point.

Uranus Glacier 71°24'S, 68°20'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 20 mi long and 6 mi wide at its mouth, flowing E into George VI Sound immediately S of Fossil Bluff. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. The portion near the mouth of the glacier was first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Uranus following resurvey of its lower portions by

the FIDS in 1948 and 1949. The entire glacier was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Urbanak Peak 84°38'S, 111°55'W

A peak with exposed rock on the N side, situated along Mirsky Ledge in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-CAN for Richard L. Urbanak, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1960.

Urban Point 79°48'S, 82°00'W

A sharp rock point lying 2 mi E of the terminus of Ahrnsbrak Glacier on the N side of the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Verdis D. Urban, meteorologist with the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1958.

Urchin Rock 65°19'S, 64°16'W

Rock, over which the sea breaks, lying 2.3 mi W of the largest of the Berthelot Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. First shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the rock is a hazard on the edge of Grandidier Channel; an urchin is a roguish or mischievous boy. Not: Roca Erizo.

Urfjell Cliffs 73°53'S, 5°17'W

A line of rock cliff and spurs trending SW for 10 mi from Urfjellodokka Valley, forming a part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). They gave the Urfjell (mountain with rock-strewn slopes).

Urfjellodokka Valley 73°50'S, 4°45'W

A broad ice-filled valley between Urfjell Cliffs and Skappelnabben Spur along the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). Named in association with Urfjell Cliffs.

Urbe, Islas: see Karelin Islands 65°35'S, 65°35'W

Uritorco, Mount 62°56'S, 60°43'W

Mountain surmounting the southern part of Telefon Ridge on Deception Island, it, the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine chart of 1956.

Urnosa Spur 73°47'S, 5°02'W

A spur at the W side of Urfjellodokka Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). They gave the name Urnosa (the rock-strewn nose).

Uruguay, Bahía: see Jessie Bay 60°44'S, 44°44'W

Uruguay Cove 60°45'S, 44°43'W

Cove in the W part of Jessie Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under W.S. Bruce. He named the cove after the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* which for many years after 1904 carried relief parties to the Argentine meteorological station near the cove.

Uruguay Island 65°14'S, 64°14'W

Island 0.5 mi long with a cove indenting its W side, lying between Irizar Island and Corner Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot, and named by him after the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, which effected the rescue of the SwedAE in 1903. The island was recharted in 1935 by the BGLE under John Rymill.

Uruguay Island: see Andersson Island 63°35'S, 56°35'W

Urvantseva, Skaly: see Urvantsev Rocks 72°06'S, 5°37'E

Urvantsev Rocks 72°06'S, 5°37'E

A groups of rocks lying 5 mi SE of Skorvetangen Spur in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for geologist N.N. Urvantsev. Not: Skaly Urvantseva.

Usarp Mountains 71°10'S, 160°00'E

A major Antarctic mountain chain, lying westward of the Rennick Glacier and trending N-S for about 120 miles. The feature is bounded to the north by Pryor Glacier and the Wilson Hills. Its important constituent parts include Pomerantz Tableland, Daniels Range, Emlen Peaks, Helliwell Hills and Morozumi Range. Parts of these mountains were discovered and first photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47. They were completely mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name is an acronym of the United States Antarctic Research Program, and was applied by US-ACAN in recognition of the accomplishments of that program in Antarctica.

Usas Escarpment 76°00'S, 130°00'W

An expansive but discontinuous north-facing escarpment in Marie Byrd Land. It is about 200 mi long, extending roughly west to east along the parallel of 76°S from where the elevation of the snow surface descends toward the Ruppert Coast and Hobbs Coast. The position of the escarpment coincides with the north slopes of the Flood Range, Ames Range, McCuddin Mountains, and the eastern peaks of Mount Galla, Mount Aldaz and Benes Peak. The escarpment was observed by members of the United States Antarctic Service, 1939–41, and in ensuing scientific reports was referred to as "76th Parallel Escarpment." The approved name is an acronym for the discovery expedition. Not: 76th Parallel Escarpment.

Useful Island 64°43'S, 62°52'W

Island 2 mi W of Rongé Island, with a string of rocks between, lying in Gerlache Strait off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Not: Isla Util.

Usher, Mount 84°57'S, 172°04'E

A distinctive mountain overlooking the S side of Keltie Glacier about 4 mi SW of the mouth of Brandau Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Identification of this feature varied on subsequent maps. The present description follows the H.E. Saunders map of 1961 which has now been generally accepted.

Usher Glacier 62°02'S, 58°37'W

Glacier nearly 4 mi long, flowing NW into the sea between Stigant and Davey Points on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for J.

Usher, Master of the *Caraquet* from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Usnea Plug 62°38'S, 61°05'W

A volcanic plug, 30 m from base to summit, standing less than 0.5 mi SW of Chester Cone in Byers Peninsula on the W end of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by K.R. Everett, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, who visited the area in Feb. 1969. The name derives from the genus of lichen, *Usnea*, prevalent on the plug and in this vicinity.

Usnea Ridge 60°42'S, 45°38'W

A ridge at an elevation of 100–160 m, extending NNW from Jane Peak to Spindrift Col in central Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. This ridge was an ecological study site for BAS biologists. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after lichens of the genus *Usnea*, which form a main element of the plant life on the ridge. Not: Jane Ridge.

Utgard Peak 77°38'S, 161°09'E

A prominent peak, 2,050 m, located 0.8 mi NNE of Wolak Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in 1982 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil scientist with the DSIR, New Zealand. One of a group of names from Norse mythology in Asgard Range and Jotunheim Valley. Named after Utgard, a fortress in Jotunheim, home of the giants.

Utholmen Island 68°56'S, 39°31'E

The northwesternmost island in the Flatvaer Islands, lying in Lützw-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Utholmen (the outer is land).

Util, Isla: see Useful Island 64°43'S, 62°52'W

Utkikken Hill 71°32'S, 1°01'W

The northeasternmost rock summit on the Ahlmann Ridge, standing 4 mi NE of Trollkjelpiggen Peak where it overlooks the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier and the coastal ice shelf, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Utkikken (the look out).

Utöy: see Achernar Island 66°58'S, 57°12'E

Utråkket Valley 73°40'S, 4°25'W

An ice-filled valley between Skappelnabben Spur and Enden Point in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Utråkket.

Utrinden Point 73°50'S, 5°18'W

A rock point at the NW side of Kuven Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NGSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Utrinden (the outer ridge).

Utrista Rock 71°35'S, 10°32'E

An isolated rock lying 10 mi NE of Mount Dallmann, at the NE extremity of the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Utrista (the outer ridge).

Utskjera: see Rigel Skerries 66°55'S, 57°18'E

Utsteinen Nunatak 71°58'S, 23°34'E

Nunatak standing 4 mi N of Viking Heights and the main group of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Utsteinen (the outer stone) because of its position.

Utstikkar Bay 67°33'S, 61°28'E

Bay 4 mi wide, indenting the coast immediately E of Utstikkar Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and so named by them because the bay is contiguous with Utstikkar Glacier. Not: Stibbs Bay, Stribbs Bay.

Utstikkar Glacier 67°33'S, 61°20'E

Broad glacier flowing N from the vicinity of Moyes Peak and terminating in Utstikkar Glacier Tongue just W of Utstikkar Bay. This glacier was mapped and named Utstikkarbreen (the out-jutting glacier) by Norwegian cartographers working from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937. Not: Jelbart Glacier.

Utstikkar Glacier Tongue 67°30'S, 61°22'E

A glacier tongue forming the seaward extension of Utstikkar Glacier, just W of Utstikkar Bay. The glacier tongue was mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937. The word Utstikkar refers to something jutting out and is descriptive of the conspicuous projection of the glacier tongue.

Utvikgalten: see Martin Island 66°44'S, 57°00'E

Uven Spur 73°56'S, 5°20'W

A small rock spur just SW of Tunga Spur, extending from the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and additional air photos (1958-59), and named Uven.

Uversnatten Rock 72°58'S, 3°54'W

A small rock eminence 1 mi W of Huldreslottet Mountain, at the S end of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Uversnatten.

V

Vaca Nunatak 82°17'S, 41°42'W

The southernmost nunatak of Panzarini Hills, in the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. José M.T. Vaca, Argentine officer in charge of General Belgrano Station, winter 1961.

Vagrant Island 66°28'S, 66°28'W

The northern of two islands just W of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound about 7.5 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). The name derives from association with Rambler Island.

Vahsel, Cape 54°45'S, 35°48'W

Cape forming the E tip of South Georgia. Roughly charted by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Remapped by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, and named for Capt. Richard Vahsel, master of the expedition ship *Deutschland*.

Vahsel Bay 77°49'S, 35°07'W

A bay about 7 mi wide in the western part of Luitpold Coast. This bay receives the flow of the Schweitzer Glacier and Lerchenfeld Glacier. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. Upon discovery Filchner named the bay for Capt. Richard Vahsel of the expedition ship *Deutschland*. He renamed it “Herzog Ernst Bucht” after large portions of the surrounding ice broke away forming a much larger bay. However, later explorers have retained the name Vahsel Bay. Not: Duke Ernst Bay, Hertug Ernst Bay, Herzog Ernst Bucht.

Vahsel Glacier 53°04'S, 73°23'E

A glacier draining W into South West Bay on the W side of Heard Island. The feature was charted in 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski. He named it for Richard Vahsel, an officer on the *Gauss* and a member of the party that made geological investigations near Atlas Cove.

Vakop, Cape 54°22'S, 36°10'W

Cape between Hound Bay and Luisa Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of South Georgia in 1926–30 by DI personnel, but may represent an earlier naming.

Valavielle, Cape 60°41'S, 44°32'W

Cape marking the N end of Watson Peninsula on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. Not: Cape Buchanan.

Valdivia, Cape 54°24'S, 3°24'E

A prominent cape which projects from the central part of the north coast of Bouvetøya and forms the northernmost part of the island. Charted and named by a German expedition under Karl Chun which visited the island in 1898. Named for their expedition ship, the *Valdivia*.

Valdivia Point 64°21'S, 61°22'W

Point forming the NW side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named “Valdivia Insel,” after the German ship *Valdivia*, by the SwedAE under Norden-

skjöld, 1901–04. Air photos taken by the FIDASE in 1956–57 show the feature to be joined to the mainland.

Valentine, Cape 61°06'S, 54°39'W

Cape forming the NE extremity of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name was in use by American and British sealers as early as 1822 and is now well established. Not: Cabo Valentino.

Valentino, Cabo: see Valentine, Cape 61°06'S, 54°39'W

Valette Island 60°46'S, 44°36'W

Island, 0.2 mi long, lying in the W side of the entrance to Mill Cove on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by the ScotNAE, 1902–04, under Bruce, who named it for L.H. Valette, Argentine meteorologist at the Laurie Island station during 1904.

Valhalla, Mount 77°35'S, 161°56'E

A peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land, standing at the W flank of Valhalla Glacier from where it overlooks the S side of Wright Valley. The name is one in a group in the range derived from Norse mythology, Valhalla being the great hall where Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes who have fallen bravely in battle. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in consultation with NZ-APC.

Valhalla Glacier 77°34'S, 161°58'E

A small glacier in the Asgard Range located between Mount Valhalla and Conrow Glacier. It flows part way down the N wall of the range toward Wright Valley. Named by US-ACAN and NZ-APC in consultation.

Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

Peak, 2,165 m, standing close N of the mouth of Lever Glacier where the latter enters Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him “Sommet Saens Valiente,” probably for Capt. J.P. Saenz Valiente of Argentina. Remapped by the BGLE under Rymill during surveys in Beascochea Bay in August 1935 and a journey to Trooz Glacier in January 1936. Name shortened by the UK-APC in 1959. Not: Mount Saens Valiente, Saens Valiente Peak, Saenz Valiente Peak, Sommet Saens Valiente.

Valikhanov, Mount 71°49'S, 12°15'E

Mountain, 2,800 m, standing 1 mi NW of Mount Mirovtortsev in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian geographer Chokan Valikhanov (1935–65). Not: Gora Valikhanova.

Valikhanova, Gora: see Valikhanov, Mount 71°49'S, 12°15'E

Valinski, Mount 84°32'S, 177°30'E

A rock peak, 1,640 m, standing just S of Millington Glacier and 4 mi W of Ramsey Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for J.E. Valinski, USN, radio operator on USN OpHjp (1946–47) Flight 8, Feb. 16, 1947, when this feature was photographed from the air.

Valken Hill 71°29'S, 1°59'W

A hill 6 mi SW of Marsteinen Nunatak in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Valken (the roll).

Valkyrie, Mount 77°33'S, 162°19'E

A dolerite capped peak on the S wall of Wright Valley, separating Bartley and Meserve Glaciers in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after the Valkyries of Norse mythology.

Valkyrie Dome 77°30'S, 37°30'E

An ice dome rising to c. 3,700 m in eastern Queen Maud Land. In 1963–64, a SovAE oversnow traverse crossed the N part of the dome at an elevation over 3,600 meters. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named from Norse mythology after the Valkyrie, who carried aloft those that had fallen in battle. Not: Valkyrjedomen.

Valkyrjedomen: see Valkyrie Dome 77°30'S, 37°30'E

Vallavielle, Cape: see Buchanan Point 60°43'S, 44°28'W

Vallénar, Islote: see Chanticleer Island 63°43'S, 61°48'W

Vallot Glacier 67°18'S, 67°30'W

A glacier flowing NW to Laubeuf Fjord close S of Lewis Peaks, on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59. Named by UK-APC for Joseph Vallot, French naturalist and glaciologist who first measured the surface velocity of a glacier over a long period, in Switzerland, 1891–99.

Valter Butte 71°54'S, 3°14'W

An ice-free butte on the E side of Schytt Glacier, about 5 mi WNW of Mount Schumacher in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Stig Valter Schytt, second in command and glaciologist with the expedition. Not: Valterkulten.

Valterkulten: see Valter Butte 71°54'S, 3°14'W

Van Beneden, Cape: see Beneden Head 64°46'S, 62°42'W

Van Buren, Mount 71°18'S, 63°30'W

The prominent mountain 3 mi NNW of Mount Jackson, at the E side of the Dyer Plateau, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with Mount Jackson. Martin Van Buren (1782–1862) was the eighth President of the United States, 1837–41. He was Vice President, 1833–37, during the second term of President Andrew Jackson.

Vance, Mount 75°28'S, 139°34'W

A mountain (840 m) rising between Mount LeMasurier and Mount McCrory in the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Dale L. Vance, ionospheric scientist at Byrd Station, 1963, and U.S. Exchange Scientist to the Vostok station, 1971.

Vance Bluff 81°49'S, 156°55'E

A small ice-covered eminence near the polar plateau, 10 mi N of Laird Plateau. Its flat summit merges with the ice sheet to the north

and west, but there is a steep cliff along the south side. Named by US-ACAN for the USS *Vance*, ocean station ship in support of aircraft flights between New Zealand and McMurdo Sound during USN OpDFrz 1962.

Vanda, Lake 77°32'S, 161°33'E

Lake, 3 mi long, just E of the Dais in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a dog used by C. Bull, leader of this party, in the British North Greenland Expedition.

Vandament Glacier 85°19'S, 167°10'E

An east-flowing glacier, 6 mi long, draining the east-central portion of the Dominion Range icecap. The glacier lies close S of Koski Glacier, whose flow it parallels, and terminates 2 mi NW of Safety Spur. Named by US-ACAN for Charles H. Vandament, USARP ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1962.

van der Essen, Mont: see Van der Essen, Mount 72°35'S, 31°23'E

Van der Essen, Mount 72°35'S, 31°23'E

Mountain, 2,525 m, just S of Mount Gillet in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Alfred Van der Essen, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a patron of the expedition. Not: *Mont van der Essen*.

Vanderford Glacier 66°35'S, 110°26'E

A glacier about 5 mi wide flowing NW into the SE side of Vincennes Bay, close S of the Windmill Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Benjamin Vanderford, pilot of the sloop of war *Vincennes* of the USEE under Wilkes, 1838–42.

Vanderheyden, Mount 72°30'S, 31°20'E

Mountain, 2,120 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Mount Bastin on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache. He named it for Henri Vanderheyden, aircraft mechanic with the expedition.

Van der Hoeven, Mount 71°54'S, 161°25'E

A mountain (1,940 m) at the N side of the head of Boggs Valley, near the center of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Frans G. Van der Hoeven, seismologist and leader of the USARP-sponsored Victoria Land Traverse, 1959–60. The 1,530 mile seismic and topographic traverse in Tucker Sno-Cat vehicles took a roughly triangular course, beginning at Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island, and ascending to the plateau of Victoria Land via Skelton Glacier. From there a NW course was followed on interior plateau to 71°09'S, 139°12'E. The party returned eastward, keeping S of the 72°S parallel to 72°37'S, 161°32'E (E side of Outback Nunataks), from where the party was evacuated by aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6.

Van der Veer, Mount 76°41'S, 145°54'W

A mountain about 8 mi SE of Mount Ronne in the Haines Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Named by US-ACAN for Willard Van der Veer, photographer with the ByrdAE (1928–30).

Vane Glacier 75°15'S, 110°19'W

A broad glacier that drains the NE slopes of Mount Murphy in Marie Byrd Land. It enters Crosson Ice Shelf between Eisberg Head and Boyd Head. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Gregg A. Vane, U.S. Exchange Scientist at the Soviet station Novolazerevskaya in 1972.

Vane Hill: see Windvane Hill 77°38'S, 166°24'E

Vang, Mount 73°26'S, 67°09'W

An isolated mountain standing southward of George VI Sound and 80 mi ESE of Eklund Islands in southern Palmer Land. Discovered by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of USAS, 1939–41, during their sledge journey through George VI Sound. Resighted from the air on a flight of Dec. 3, 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Knut Vang of Brooklyn, NY, who contributed photographic materials to the RARE 1947–48.

Vangengeyma, Lednik: see Vangengeym Glacier 71°17'S, 13°48'E

Vangengeym Glacier 71°17'S, 13°48'E

A glacier about 6 mi long, draining the vicinity E of Mount Mentzel and flowing N toward Mount Seekopf in the Gruber Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61 and named after Soviet meteorologist Georgiy Vangengeym (1886–1961). Not: Lednik Vangengeyma.

Vanguard Nunatak 82°33'S, 47°38'W

A conspicuous cone-shaped nunatak, 715 m, standing at the northern extremity of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. So named by US-ACAN for its prominent position at the north end of Forrestal Range.

Vanhöffen Bluff 53°00'S, 73°21'E

A rocky bluff (225 m) immediately E of Jacka Glacier on the N coast of Heard Island. The GerAE under Drygalski, during its 1902 investigations of the area, applied the name Kap Vanhöffen to a cliffed feature about 1.5 mi to the NW, near The Sentinel. The ANARE, during its 1948 survey of the island, transferred the Vanhöffen name to this bluff, reporting that no well-marked cape exists along the high cliffs to the northwest.

Van Hulssen Island 67°33'S, 62°43'E

A small island lying 3 mi NW of Flat Islands in Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and perhaps included in the scattered islands which they called Ytterskjera. Van Hulssen Island was included in a triangulation carried out by ANARE in 1954, and in 1955 a party established an automatic meteorological station there. Named by ANCA for F.A. Van Hulssen, radio station supervisor at Mawson Station in 1955.

Van Hulssen Islands 67°33'S, 62°43'E

A group of about ten small islands, of which Van Hulssen Island is the largest, lying 1.5 mi N of Pila Island in Holme Bay. The islands were mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and included as part of a group called "Ytterskjera." They were remapped by

ANARE, 1954–62, and named after the largest island in the group.

Van Hulssen Nunatak 67°59'S, 62°45'E

Nunatak at the S end of the Trilling Peaks in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for F. Van Hulssen, technical officer (ionosphere) at Mawson Station in 1959.

Van Loon Glacier 71°01'S, 163°24'E

A tributary glacier, 7 mi long, draining the eastern slopes of the Bowers Mountains between Rasturguev Glacier and Montigny Glacier. It merges into the larger Graveson Glacier at the east margin of the mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for meteorologist Harry van Loon, a member of the Antarctic Weather Central team at Little America on the Ross Ice Shelf 1957–58, who has written numerous scientific papers dealing with Antarctic and southern hemisphere atmospheric research.

Van Mieghem, Mount 72°36'S, 31°14'E

Mountain, 2,450 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Perov in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Prof. Jacques Van Mieghem, president of the scientific committee of the expedition.

Vanni Peak 67°05'S, 67°06'W

A peak 3 mi N of Mount Lagally in the Dorsey Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Manfredo Vanni, Italian hydrologist and glaciologist.

Vann Peak 84°50'S, 116°43'W

A small but prominent bare rock peak (2,140 m) which is the central and dominant feature of three aligned peaks at the W end of Ohio Range. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Charlie E. Vann, chief of the photogrammetry unit responsible for Antarctic maps in the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey.

Van Pelt, Mount 71°15'S, 35°43'E

A steep, bare rock mountain (2,000 m) next east of Mount DeBreuck in the northern part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom. Named by Derom for Guy Van Pelt, radio operator on Belgian aircraft during reconnoitering flights in this area in 1960.

Van Reeth Glacier 86°25'S, 148°00'W

A tributary glacier about 20 mi long, draining westward to Scott Glacier between Mounts Blackburn and Bowlin, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Eugene W. Van Reeth, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6 in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze 1966, 1967 and 1968, and Squadron Commander in 1969.

Van Rocks 63°06'S, 62°50'W

Very conspicuous pinnacle rocks lying close W of Cape James, Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Roughly shown as a small island on a chart resulting from a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. More accurately delineated by the FIDS in 1959 from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955–57. So named by the

UK-APC because they mark the first or westernmost of the South Shetland Islands.

Van Ryswycke Point: see Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Van Ryswyck Point: see Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Vanssay, Point de: see Vanssay Point 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Vanssay Point 65°04'S, 64°01'W

The extremity of a small peninsula which extends N into the W portion of Port Charcot, Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Monsieur De Vanssay de Blavous. Not: Point de Vanssay.

Vantage Hill 80°16'S, 155°22'E

A flat-topped hill, over 2,000 m above sea level and 300 m above the surrounding plateau, standing 10 mi SW of Mount Henderson in the western part of Britannia Range. This is the most southerly point reached by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1957–58), who gave it this name because of the splendid view it afforded.

Vantage Hills 73°33'S, 162°27'E

Small, escarpment-like hills located 5 mi W of the S end of Gair Mesa. The hills overlook the saddle of the Campbell Glacier with Rennick Glacier from the south, in Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for their position of “vantage.”

Van Valkenburg, Mount 77°19'S, 142°06'W

Mountain, 1,165 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Burnham in the Clark Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. Samuel Van Valkenburg, Director of the School of Geography at Clark University.

Van Veen, Mount 71°35'S, 161°54'E

A precipitous, mainly ice-free mountain rising to 1,510 m at the S side of Jupiter Amphitheatre in the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Richard C. Van Veen, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Van Wyck, Isla: see Wyck Island 64°39'S, 62°05'W

Van Wyck Island: see Wyck Island 64°39'S, 62°05'W

Vapour Col 62°59'S, 60°44'W

Col lying S of Stonethrow Ridge on the W side of Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name given by the UK-APC in 1959 originates from the fumaroles in the col. This is the only locality on Deception Island where there is a complete cross section through the volcanic succession.

Varela, Morro: see Crimson Hill 62°57'S, 60°36'W

Varney Nunatak 75°56'S, 162°31'E

An ice-free nunatak at the S side of the mouth of Harbord Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth L. Varney, USN, Equipment Operator at McMurdo Station during the 1965–66 and 1966–67 summer seasons.

Vartdal, Mount 66°51'S, 64°23'W

Snow-capped peak, 1,505 m, surmounting and forming part of the plateau escarpment along the E coast of Graham Land. It is situated 4 mi NE of Karpf Point on the N side of Mill Inlet. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Hroar Vartdal, Norwegian polar bibliographer. This feature was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Vashka, Lake 77°21'S, 161°11'E

A lake near the center of Barwick Valley, about 4 mi E of Webb Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after Vashka (Vaska), a sled dog of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Vashka Crag 77°19'S, 161°03'E

An abrupt rock crag at the E end of The Fortress, a series of four promontories on the N side of Barwick Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1959–60, in association with nearby Lake Vashka, located just below and to the southeast.

Vassfjellet: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Vaughan, Mount 85°57'S, 155°50'W

A prominent peak, 3,140 m, standing 4 mi SSW of Mount Griffith on the ridge at the head of Vaughan Glacier, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Named for Norman D. Vaughan, dog driver with the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould which explored the mountains in this vicinity in December 1929. The map resulting from the ByrdAE, 1928–30, applied the name Mount Vaughan to the southern portion of Mount Goodale (q.v.), but the US-ACAN has modified the original naming to apply to this larger peak which lies 15 mi southeastward. Not: Mount Vaughn.

Vaughan Glacier 85°55'S, 153°12'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, draining eastward from Mount Vaughan to enter Scott Glacier just south of Taylor Ridge, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Vaughan.

Vaughan Island 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Small, conical tussock-covered island close E of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Roughly charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. Cdr. Hugh L.F. Vaughan, RN, First Lieutenant of HMS *Owen*, which surveyed this area in 1961. Not: Sugarloaf Island.

Vaughan Promontory 83°08'S, 167°35'E

A high, rugged ice-covered promontory which extends eastward from Holland Range between Ekblad and Morton Glaciers. It terminates in Cape Maude overlooking Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. V.J. Vaughan, USN, commanding officer of USS *Glacier* during OpDFrz 1964 and 1965.

Vaughn, Mount: see Vaughan, Mount 85°57'S, 155°50'W

Vauréal, Cap: see Vauréal Peak 62°11'S, 58°18'W

Vauréal Peak 62°11'S, 58°18'W

Rocky peak at the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Cap Vauréal” was assigned in this location by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908–10. Air photos now show that the most prominent feature in the vicinity is this peak. Not: Cap Vauréal.

Vorrind Peak 73°05'S, 1°35'W

A peak at the N end of Austvorren Ridge, just N of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vorrind (the jetty peak).

Vorta Nunatak 72°05'S, 1°44'E

An isolated nunatak about 5 mi E of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vorta (the wart).

Vørterkaka: see *Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°20'S, 27°29'E*

Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°20'S, 27°29'E

Rock outcrop 1 mi S of Bleikskoltane Rocks at the SE extremity of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by USN OPHjp, 1946–47, and named *Vørterkaka* (a round Norwegian sweet bread containing brewer's wort). Not: *Vørterkaka*.

Vortex Col 77°34'S, 160°25'E

A col leading from the plateau into the S side of Wright Upper Glacier in Victoria Land. At this locality, winds carrying clouds of snow from the polar plateau are deflected by Mount Fleming and funneled down this depression. The descriptive name was given by NZ-APC.

Vortex Island 63°44'S, 57°38'W

Island 0.5 mi long and 245 m high, lying in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel about 2 mi WSW of Corry Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Islands in this area were first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Vortex Island was first charted by the FIDS in August 1945. The FIDS survey party was forced to lie idle there by a whirlwind snowstorm, thus suggesting the name. Not: *Islote Remolino*.

Vorweg Point 65°57'S, 64°48'W

Point NW of Huitfeldt Point on the SW side of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for O. Vorweg, German pioneer exponent of skiing and author of *Das Schneeschuh Laufen* (1893), probably the earliest manual on skiing.

Vos'mogo Marta, Skaly: see *Vos'moy Mart Rocks 72°02'S, 14°40'E*

Vos'moy Mart Rocks 72°02'S, 14°40'E

Group of rocks lying 0.5 mi E of Mount Dzhalil' in Linnormen Hills, Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE 1960–61, and named *Skaly Vos'mogo Marta* (March 8th Rocks) in recognition of International Women's Day. Not: *Skaly Vos'mogo Marta*.

Vostochnyy Mys: see *Nuñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W*

Vostok, Cape 69°07'S, 72°10'W

Rocky mass which forms the W extremity of the Havre Mountains and the NW extremity of Alexander Island. First seen by the

Russian expedition of 1821 under Bellingshausen. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the sloop *Vostok*, commanded by Bellingshausen.

Vostok Subglacial Highlands 80°00'S, 102°00'E

A line of subglacial highlands trending NNW-SSE and forming an E extension of Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after *Vostok*, the flagship of the Russian expedition, 1819–21 (Adm. Thaddeus Bellingshausen).

Voyeykova, Gory: see *Sørhortane 72°02'S, 12°35'E*

Voyeykov Ice Shelf 66°20'S, 124°38'E

An ice shelf fringing the coast between Paulding Bay and Cape Goodenough. Mapped by the SovAE (1958) and named after Aleksandr I. Voyeykov (1842–1916), Russian climatologist.

Vrana Dome 69°53'S, 73°28'E

A prominent, rounded ice dome about 4 mi NE of Statler Hills, at the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. A survey station was established on the dome during the ANARE tellurometer traverse from Larsemann Hills to Reinbolt Hills in 1968. Named for A. Vrana, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1968, who assisted in the survey.

Vrana Peak 70°22'S, 63°59'E

Peak just SW of Mount Turnbull and 14 mi SW of Mount Starlight, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for A. Vrana, physicist at Mawson Station, 1965.

V. Ryswyck, Cap: see *Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W*

Vukovich Peaks 72°23'S, 74°59'E

Two well-defined peaks surmounting the northernmost rock outcrop in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for J.N. Vukovich, weather observer at Mawson Station, 1963.

Vulcan Hills 73°40'S, 163°38'E

A group of small volcanic hills about 4 mi SW of Shulte Hills in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, in recognition of the volcanic composition of the rocks which form these hills.

Vulcan Nunatak 76°35'S, 144°37'W

A nunatak, badly sculptured away by ice, the remnant of a huge cone of an extinct volcano, located 2 mi SE of Mount Richardson in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Nov. 28, 1934 by Paul Siple and Stevenson Corey of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, who investigated the feature and referred to it as "The Volcano." A form of the original field name has been approved by US-ACAN. Not: *Volcano*.

Vulcano, Punta: see *Vulcan Point 57°02'S, 26°43'W*

Vulcan Point 57°02'S, 26°43'W

The NW point of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and so named because a lava plateau occupies the N portion of the island, giving evidence of earlier volcanic activity. Not: *Punta Vulcano*.

VX-6, Mount 72°38'S, 162°12'E

A distinctive, sharp mountain, 2,185 m, standing 4 mi N of Minaret Nunatak in the Monument Nunataks. Surveyed by the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959–60. They named it for USN Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) which supported the traverse party in the field. On Jan. 1, 1969, the squadron was redesignated Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6) but its mission remained the same.

Vyacheslava Frolova, Khrebet: see Frolov Ridge 70°45'S, 162°09'E

Vyatskaya Peak 71°57'S, 13°32'E

Peak, 2,455 m, on the N part of Skavlrimen Ridge in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named presumably after the river Vyatka.

Vysotskiy Peak 71°34'S, 11°40'E

A peak, 2,035 m, in the N part of Gorki Ridge, overlooking Schüssel Moraine in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geographer G.N. Vysotskiy. Not: Gora Vysotskogo.

Vysotskogo, Gora: see Vysotskiy Peak 71°34'S, 11°40'E

Vystrel Mountain 71°37'S, 15°04'E

Partly snow-covered mountain, 1,995 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Rukhin at the S end of the Lomonosov Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Vystrel (shot mountain).

W

Waddington Bay 65°16'S, 64°05'W

Bay 2 mi long, in a NW-SE direction, and 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land immediately N of Cape Tuxen. This bay is partially defined on the charts of the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. It was more fully delineated by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, who named it for Senator Waddington, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen.

Waddington Glacier 78°03'S, 161°27'E

A tributary glacier, 3 mi long, flowing WNW along the S side of Ugolini Peak, Colwell Massif, to enter Palais Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Edwin D. Waddington, geophysicist, University of Washington; from 1990, field investigator at Taylor Dome (q.v.) in an extended program of glacier geophysical studies.

Wade, Mount 84°51'S, 174°19'W

A massive mountain (4,085 m) which is a most distinctive landmark in its region, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Campbell in the Prince Olav Mountains. The feature is easily viewed from positions on Shackleton Glacier or the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. Named by US-SCAN after F. Alton Wade (1903-78), geologist with the ByrdAE (1933-35), senior scientist at West Base of the USAS (1939-41), and leader of two Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Parties (1962-63 and 1964-65) to this vicinity; Senior Scientist USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey, 1966-67 and 1967-68. Not: Mount Bush.

Wade Glacier: see Shackleton Glacier 84°35'S, 176°20'W

Wade Ice Rise 69°01'S, 67°05'W

A small ice rise in Wordie Ice Shelf, 8 mi NW of Triune Peaks, Fallières Coast. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after George W. Wade, Jr., USN, Chief Construction Electrician, Palmer Station, winter party 1970.

Wade Point 70°41'S, 67°41'W

Rocky mass fronting on George VI Sound, rising to 915 m and marking the W extremity of the rock ridge separating Millett and Bertram Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the members of the expedition for Muriel H. Wade, who was secretary to the BGLE.

Wadsworth, Cape: see Wadworth, Cape 73°19'S, 169°47'E

Wadworth, Cape 73°19'S, 169°47'E

The northern extremity of Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea just off Victoria Land. Discovered Jan. 17, 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it in compliment to his wife's uncle, Robert John Coulman, Esq., of Wadworth Hall, Doncaster. Not: Cape Wadsworth.

Waesche, Mount 77°10'S, 126°54'W

A large and prominent mountain (3,290 m) of volcanic origin, standing immediately SW of Mount Sidley and marking the southern end of the Executive Committee Range in Marie Byrd Land. The feature is snow covered except for rock exposures on the S and SW slopes. Discovered by the United States Antarctic

Service expedition on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for V. Admiral Russell R. Waesche, U.S. Coast Guard, member of the Antarctic Service Executive Committee.

Wager Glacier 69°48'S, 69°23'W

Small, heavily crevassed glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. It occupies a trench-like valley and flows E into George VI Sound immediately S of Marr Bluff. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Lawrence R. Wager, professor of geology at Oxford University.

Wagner Ice Piedmont 69°28'S, 72°38'W

Ice piedmont, 9 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 4 mi wide, overlying the SW part of Rothschild Island. Observed and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939-41. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Richard Wagner (1813-83), German composer.

Wagner Nunatak 83°58'S, 66°30'W

One of the Rambo Nunataks, 850 m, standing 9 mi S of Blackburn Nunatak in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for John K. Wagner, radioscienceist at Plateau Station, winter 1967.

Wagner Spur 70°09'S, 159°36'E

A pointed rock and ice spur along the N flank of Pryor Glacier, 11 mi SE of Mount Gorton, at the SE extremity of Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Wagner, worker in the field of glaciology at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.

Wagoner Inlet 71°57'S, 100°02'W

An ice-filled inlet between Tinglof and Starr Peninsulas on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Wagoner, seaman on the USS *Glacier* during the USN Belling-shausen Sea Expedition, a member of the field party engaged in scientific work on Thurston Island in February 1960.

Wahl Glacier 83°59'S, 165°06'E

A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing NW from Grindley Plateau to enter upper Lennox-King Glacier westward of Mount Mackellar. Named by US-ACAN for Bruno W. Wahl, USARP ionospheric physicist at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Waifs, The 64°33'S, 62°42'W

Group of islands and rocks lying in the middle of the SE entrance to Schollaert Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Not: Les Waifs.

Waipuke Beach 77°14'S, 166°24'E

Beach between McDonald and Caughley Beaches, lying 6 mi SW of Cape Bird on Ross Island. So named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, because of periodic flooding by meltwater from the Cape Bird icecap, which has been destructive to nearby penguin rookeries. Waipuke is the Maori word for flood.

Waist, The 64°38'S, 61°24'W

The narrow neck of land between Herbert Plateau and Foster Plateau in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960.

Waitabit Cliffs 71°31'S, 68°14'W

A line of sedimentary cliffs on the E coast of Alexander Island which faces E onto George VI Sound and extends 3 mi N from the mouth of Mercury Glacier. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, at which time the rock strata were independently examined by members of the party at two different points, an important investigation causing the delay which gave rise to the name.

Waite, Cape 72°44'S, 103°16'W

Cape at the NW extremity of King Peninsula, marking the SW side of the entrance to Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Amory H. Waite, member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and communications specialist on the *Atka* voyage of 1955 and the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of 1959–60.

Waite Islands 72°44'S, 103°40'W

A group of small islands in Amundsen Sea, lying 6 mi W of Cape Waite, the NW extremity of King Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for their proximity to Cape Waite.

Waite Peaks 71°29'S, 62°34'W

A cluster of pointed peaks, mostly snow covered, at the SW end of a large horseshoe-shaped ridge. Located 4 mi NW of Schirmacher Massif in the E part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Richard B. Waite, a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast, 1972–73.

Wakadori Island 69°00'S, 39°32'E

The southernmost island in a cluster of three small islands that lie 0.5 mi northwest of the strait that separates Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Wakadori-jima” (young bird island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Wakefield, Mount: see Hope, Mount 69°46'S, 64°34'W

Wakefield Highland 69°20'S, 65°10'W

A snow-covered highland in central Antarctic Peninsula, bounded to the N by Hermes Glacier and the heads of Weyerhaeuser and Aphrodite Glaciers, to the W by the heads of Airy, Rotz and Seller Glaciers, to the S by Fleming Glacier and to the E by the heads of Lurabee, Sunfix and Grimley Glaciers. Photographed from the air by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named after Viscount Wakefield of Hythe, a contributor to BGLE, 1934–37. This toponym, concurred in by UK-APC and US-ACAN, restores the name Wakefield in the vicinity of the BGLE's displaced “Mount Wakefield” (now Mount Hope).

Wakefield Reef 53°11'S, 73°21'E

Reef, 0.5 mi across, lying 2.5 mi WSW of Cape Arkona, off the SW side of Heard Island. The existence of a reef in this area is noted on an unpublished American sealer's map of “Hurds Island”

compiled during the 1860–70 period, although the configuration of this side of the island is somewhat distorted, as were all early maps of the island. The feature was more accurately charted and named by HMS *Wakefield* which visited the island in April 1910.

Wakeford Nunatak 67°49'S, 63°02'E

Small nunatak 3 mi E of the Central Masson Range in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1960 and seen by an ANARE party in 1962. Named by ANCA for R. Wakeford, cook at Mawson Station in 1962.

Walcott, Cape 69°05'S, 63°19'W

Bold, ice-covered headland rising to 625 m, forming the seaward extremity of Scripps Heights on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and named by him for Frederic C. Walcott of the Council of the American Geographical Society.

Walcott, Mount 85°21'S, 87°23'W

A mainly ice-free mountain (2,155 m) located 2.5 mi E of Mount Powell in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Charles D. Walcott, third director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1894–1907.

Walcott Bay 78°14'S, 163°37'E

A bay indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Walcott Glacier and Heald Island. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) in association with Walcott Glacier.

Walcott Glacier 78°14'S, 163°15'E

Glacier between Radian and Howchin Glaciers, descending eastward from the Royal Society Range toward Walcott Bay. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13), presumably for Charles D. Walcott, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (1894–1907) and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–28.

Walcott Névé 84°23'S, 162°40'E

A névé, about 350 square miles in area, bounded by the Marshall Mountains, Lewis Cliffs and Mount Sirius. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Richard Walcott, party leader and geologist.

Walcott Peak 71°49'S, 64°22'W

A large nunatak midway between Mount Jukkola and Lokey Peak in the S part of the Guthridge Nunataks, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Fred P. Walcott, CEC, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the South Pole Station in 1973.

Waldeck Island: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak 66°09'S, 65°38'W

Waldeck Peak: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak 66°09'S, 65°38'W

Waldeck-Rousseau, Cap: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak 66°09'S, 65°38'W

Waldeck-Rousseau Peak 66°09'S, 65°38'W

A conspicuous monolith 3 mi ENE of Cape Evensen on the W coast of Graham Land. The FrAE (1903–05) under Jean B. Charcot charted a cape in this area which they named for French statesman Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau. On re-exploring this area,

the FrAE (1908–10) under Charcot sighted the feature from Pendleton Strait, 25 mi distant, and charted it as an island near the coast. Correlating its work with that of Charcot, the BGLE under John Rymill charted this portion of the coast by land and from the air in 1935. Waldeck-Rousseau Peak as here applied is in accord with the interpretation of the BGLE. Not: Cap Waldeck-Rousseau, Pillar Peak, Waldeck Island, Waldeck Peak.

Walden, Cape 71°44'S, 96°55'W

Ice-covered cape at the NW termination of Evans Peninsula, marking the E entrance of Koether Inlet on Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur T. Walden, dog driver and leader of the Queen Maud Mountains Supporting Party of the ByrdAE in 1928–30.

Waldron, Cape 66°34'S, 115°33'E

An ice-covered cape just westward of Totten Glacier. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for R.R. Waldron, purser on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Waldron, Mount 78°27'S, 84°53'W

A mountain (3,100 m) 3 mi N of Mount Tuck, surmounting the ridge between Dater and Hansen Glaciers in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped from these photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth L. Waldron, construction electrician, USN, a member of the IGY South Pole Station winter party, 1957.

Waldron Glacier 66°31'S, 130°00'E

A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, midway between Sandford and Morse Glaciers. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Thomas W. Waldron, captain's clerk on the brig *Porpoise* of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Waldron Spurs 84°35'S, 175°40'W

A group of rocky spurs at the E side of the terminus of Shackleton Glacier in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James E. Waldron, USNR, pilot with Squadron VX-6 in 1957–58.

Wales Glacier 77°37'S, 163°31'E

Short alpine glacier just W of Mount Barnes at the E end of the Kukri Hills. It drains N into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott.

Wales Head 54°00'S, 37°34'W

Headland 2.5 mi E of Craigie Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for William Wales (1734–98), English astronomer sent by the Board of Longitude to make astronomical observations during Cook's second voyage, 1772–75, sailing in the *Resolution*.

Wales Stream 77°35'S, 163°30'E

A meltwater stream that drains from Wales Glacier to Explorers Cove in New Harbor, Victoria Land. The name was used by N.Z. geologist Burton Murrell in 1973, but he attributes it to an earlier use by C.G. Vucetich and H.W. Wellman.

Walgreen Coast 75°30'S, 107°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Herlacher and Cape Waite. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in flights from the USS *Bear* in February 1940. Named by Byrd for Charles R. Walgreen, president of the Walgreen Drug Co. of Chicago, who was a supporter of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and assisted in equipping the *Bear* for the USAS, 1939–41. This coast was mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66.

Walgreen Peak 77°03'S, 145°43'W

A prominent rock peak (570 m) which forms the NW extremity of the Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Charles R. (Buck) Walgreen, Jr., vice president of Walgreen Co., 1933–39 (later chairman of the board), who contributed malted milk powder used on the USAS (1939–41).

Walkabout Rocks 68°22'S, 78°32'E

Prominent rock exposures along the coast at the NE extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.5 mi S of Wyatt Earp Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. In January 1939 a landing was made on this point from the *Wyatt Earp*. It was visited by an ANARE party in May 1957 and records left in 1939 were recovered. The records were wrapped in a copy of the Australian Geographical Magazine *Walkabout*, hence the name.

Walker, Cape: see Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walker, Mount 64°49'S, 62°01'W

A snow-covered mountain which rises from the NE part of Forbidden Plateau, 2 mi S of the head of Blanchard Glacier, in northern Graham Land. It was surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC for Richard Walker of the Discovery Investigations, First Officer on RRS *Discovery II*, 1933–37.

Walker, Mount: see Siple, Mount 73°15'S, 126°06'W

Walker Bay 62°38'S, 60°42'W

Bay lying between John Beach and Hannah Point along the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for John Walker, Master of the sealer *John* of London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and provided George Powell with descriptions and sketches of their southern coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart.

Walker Mountains 72°07'S, 99°00'W

A range of peaks and nunataks which are fairly well separated but trend E-W to form the axis, or spine, of Thurston Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the ship *Bear*, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by US-SCAN for Lt. William M. Walker, captain of the USEE ship *Flying Fish* which reached a point 100 mi N of Thurston Island on Mar. 23, 1839. Not: Demas Mountains.

Walker Nunatak 67°55'S, 63°15'E

Small nunatak 10 mi E of Branson Nunatak on the E edge of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1962, and seen by an ANARE dog-sledge party in January 1963. Named by ANCA for K.G. Walker, assistant cook at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the sledge party.

Walker Peak 82°38'S, 53°13'W

A sharp peak, 1,495 m, marking the SW extremity of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul T. Walker, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Point which lies 3 mi SW of Cape Valentine, near the E end of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on Powell's map of 1822 based upon the joint cruise of Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, in the sloop *James Monroe*, and Capt. George Powell, in the sloop *Dove*, in December 1821. Probably named for Capt. John Walker, whose assistance in the construction of the map was acknowledged by Powell. Not: Cape Walker, Pointe Walter, Walker's Point.

Walker Ridge 72°34'S, 168°22'E

A high mountain ridge between Stafford Glacier and Coral Sea Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University and president of the National Academy of Engineering. He was a member of the National Science Board from 1960–64 and chairman from 1964–66.

Walker Rocks 76°14'S, 161°36'E

A group of high rocks, about 3 mi in extent, lying 3 mi SW of Mount Murray near the mouth of Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Carson B. Walker, utility man at South Pole Station, 1961.

Walker's Point: see Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walker Spur 85°01'S, 91°12'W

A notable rock spur forming the E side of Compton Valley in the N part of the Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Capt. Joseph G. Walker, USMC, Squadron VX-6 pilot who made several flights in support of the USGS party in 1960–61.

Walker Valley 70°41'S, 67°33'E

A large, wide, snow-filled valley lying immediately W of Manning Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for K.G. Walker, expedition assistant with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1970.

Walk Glacier 73°38'S, 94°18'W

A glacier descending westward from Christoffersen Heights, to the south of Forbidden Rocks, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald R. Walk, USN, medical officer and officer in charge of Byrd Station, 1961.

Wallabies Nunataks 81°12'S, 156°20'E

A large group of nunataks near the polar plateau, lying 10 mi NE of All-Blacks Nunataks at the E side of the Byrd Névé. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the well known Australian rugby team.

Wallace, Cape 63°13'S, 62°15'W

Cape marking the NW end of Low Island in the South Shetland Islands. Though the origin of the name Cape Wallace is unknown, it has appeared on charts for over a hundred years and its usage has been established internationally.

Wallace, Mount 85°39'S, 151°24'W

One of the Tapley Mountains, 1,490 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Roe Glacier at the juncture with Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for J. Allen Wallace, Jr., meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Wallace Rock 75°55'S, 128°27'W

A rock outcrop 1 mi E of Peter Nunatak at the SE extremity of the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–69. Named by US-ACAN for James W. Wallace, UTC, USN, Chief Utilitiesman at South Pole Station in 1965 and 1969.

Wallaston, Cape: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Wallend Glacier 64°58'S, 62°13'W

A deeply entrenched glacier which drains eastward from Forbidden Plateau to join Green Glacier in northern Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. So named by UK-APC because the glacier is walled in on three sides by the escarpment of Forbidden Plateau.

Walleston, Cap: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Wallis Glacier 71°14'S, 168°15'E

A glacier nearly 20 mi long in the NW part of the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The glacier flows N and then NW, eventually coalescing with the lower portions of Dennistoun and Nash Glaciers just before all three reach the sea just E of Cape Scott. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sergeant Nathaniel Wallis, who perished in the crash of a C-154 Globemaster aircraft in this vicinity in 1958.

Wallis Island: see Willis Islands 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Wallis Nunataks 66°52'S, 55°39'E

Four nunataks with steep rock faces on their S and E sides, standing 4 mi ENE of Mount Storegutt in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66. Named by ANCA for G.R. Wallis, geologist with the ANARE (*Nella Dan*), 1965.

Wallows, The 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Low-lying area 0.3 mi S of Berry Head in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The area is sheltered by low ridges on all sides and has a small freshwater pond in the center. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name given by the FIDS arose because the bulk of moulting elephant seals on Signy Island wallow here in the summer.

Wall Peak 71°03'S, 65°23'E

The largest and northernmost of three sharply defined peaks about 5 mi SE of Husky Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for B.H. Wall, ionosphere physicist at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Wall Range 64°49'S, 63°22'W

Mountain range, 3 mi long in a NE-SW direction with steep wall-like cliffs and jagged peaks rising to 1,095 m, extending from Thunder Glacier to Channel Glacier in the center of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Surveyed in 1944 by the FIDS and given this descriptive name.

Wall Rock 83°08'S, 56°57'W

A rock 4 mi N of Robbins Nunatak in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John Wall, a member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Walnum, Mount 72°06'S, 24°10'E

Large mountain rising to 2,870 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition 1936–37 and named for Ragnvald Walnum, one-time chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Board, who prepared an ice chart of Antarctica. Remapped by the Norwegians in 1957 from air photos taken by USN Ophj, 1946–47. Not: Walnumfjellet.

Walnumfjellet: see Walnum, Mount 72°06'S, 24°10'E

Walsham Rocks 64°50'S, 64°32'W

Group of rocks lying 1 mi E of Buff Island at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57 and named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman John Walsham, RN, a member of the Unit.

Walsh Bluff 53°06'S, 73°23'E

A rock bluff close N of the mouth of Abbottsmith Glacier on the W side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for J.E. Walsh, ANARE weather observer on Heard Island in 1950 and 1954; dog attendant at Heard Island in 1951.

Walshe, Mount 86°11'S, 152°15'W

A bare rock peak, 2,050 m, standing at the N side of Bartlett Glacier where it joins Scott Glacier, in southern Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Edward C. Walshe, Jr., USN, an officer aboard the *Arneb* in Antarctica in the 1957–58 and 1958–59 seasons; on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during 1966–67.

Walsh Glacier 69°33'S, 158°45'E

Tributary glacier in the central part of Wilson Hills. It drains ENE along the S side of Goodman Hills to enter the lower part of Tomilin Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Gary Walsh, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1968–69.

Walsh Nunatak 73°09'S, 63°11'W

A nunatak on the N side of Haines Glacier, 8 mi SW of Mount Axworthy, in the Dana Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Walsh, biologist, member of the Palmer Station-*Eastwind* Expedition, summer 1965–66.

Walsh Spur 72°40'S, 169°22'E

A pointed rock spur 4 mi E of Mount Northampton in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. The spur forms the W side of the terminus of Whitehall Glacier. First mapped from surveys by NZGSAE, 1957–58, and U.S. Navy aerial photography. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Don Walsh, USN, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development, 1971–72. In 1960, with Jacques Piccard, Walsh descended to the bottom of the Mariana Trench in the *Trieste*.

Walsh, Pointe: see Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walter Glacier 69°17'S, 70°21'W

A glacier flowing ENE, merging with the S side of Moran Glacier (q.v.) to enter Schokalsky Bay, NE Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Howard J. Walter, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, OpDFrz, 1970 and 1971.

Walter Kohler Range: see Kohler Range 75°05'S, 114°15'W

Walters Peak 85°39'S, 128°45'W

A sharp peak, 2,430 m, on the spur descending the N slope of Wisconsin Range between Faure Peak and Lentz Buttress. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert E. Walters, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Walton, Mount 72°29'S, 160°18'E

A sharp, bare mountain (2,460 m) rising midway between Oona Cliff and Mount Chadwick in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Fred W. Walton, geomagnetist/seismologist at South Pole Station, 1968.

Walton Mountains 71°12'S, 70°20'W

Isolated chain of three predominantly snow-covered mountain masses, rising to 1,450 m at Mount McArthur, extending S from Schubert Inlet for 25 mi in Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Resighted from the air by the USAS in 1940, and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Ronne named the mountains after Lt. Col. R.C. Walton, USMC, of the Office of Naval Research, who was instrumental in obtaining the loan of a ship from the Navy and in securing Navy assistance for the Ronne expedition.

Walton Peak 68°09'S, 66°48'W

Sharp peak, 825 m, which stands 2 mi N of Mount Rhamnus and is part of the irregular ridge separating Northeast Glacier from Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1946 and 1948 by the FIDS. Named for Eric W.K. Walton, FIDS engineer at Stonington Island in 1946 and 1947, who in 1946 rescued J.E. Tonkin of FIDS from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier.

Walts Cliff 76°01'S, 135°42'W

A rock cliff that is conspicuous from a great distance, marking the base of Mount Berlin at the NE side, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dennis S. Walts of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1970.

Wandel Island: see Booth Island 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Wandel Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W

Peak, 980 m, standing 0.5 mi S of Gourdon Peak and marking the highest point on Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. In 1898, the BelgAE under Gerlache charted this area and applied the name "Ile Wandel" to this island which Dallmann had named Booth in 1873–74. Although Booth later became established as the name of the island, Gerlache's naming has been preserved in the name for its highest peak. Carl F. Wandel (1843–1930) was a Danish hydrographer who assisted in preparations for the Belgian expedition.

Wanderer Valley 54°00'S, 38°03'W

A valley in central Bird Island, South Georgia. The valley extends NE for 0.5 mi from the head of Freshwater Inlet. Named by the UK-APC after the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) whose principal breeding grounds are nearby.

Wanous, Mount 84°52'S, 62°20'W

A prominent, bare, conical mountain, 1,660 m, standing 4.5 mi E of Pierce Peak at the NE edge of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Wanous, geophysicist in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66.

Waratah Islands 67°24'S, 47°25'E

Two small islands lying close to the coast about 1 mi NW of Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the Australian native plant Waratah (*Telopea truncata*).

Warburton Peak 54°05'S, 37°34'W

Peak, 1,090 m, standing 3 mi NE of the head of Wilson Harbor in the W part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Keith Warburton, medical officer of the SGS, 1953–54, who was invalided home soon after the expedition reached the island. He accompanied the SGS 1955–56, as second-in-command, medical officer and mountaineer.

Ward, Mount 71°36'S, 66°57'W

A mountain at the NE end of Steeple Peaks, located S of Batterbee Mountains near George VI Sound in western Palmer Land. During a flight on Dec. 23, 1947, by the RARE (1947–48) a high peak was seen in the area S and E of Batterbee Mountains. It was named by F. Ronne after W.W. Ward of Beaumont, Texas, editor of the *Beaumont Journal* and a supporter of the expedition. No peak exists at the coordinates given by Ronne, but it is most likely that the feature here described was that seen by him.

Ward, Mount 85°40'S, 167°10'E

A rock peak 3 mi SE of Davis Nunataks, the feature being a southern outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir Joseph George Ward, then Prime Minister of New Zealand, who gave the expedition considerable support.

Warden, Mount 86°00'S, 146°37'W

A snow-covered peak, 2,860 m, standing close SE of Hunt Spur and surmounting a projecting buttress at the NW face of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. George W. Warden, USN, pilot on aircraft flights over the Queen Maud Mountains in USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

Warden Pass 80°28'S, 28°20'W

A snow pass at c. 1,000 m trending E-W between the NW side of Fuchs Dome and Flat Top in the Shackleton Range. The area was surveyed by CTAE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after Michael A. Warden, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1970–72, who worked in the area.

Warden Rock 67°32'S, 67°19'W

Rock lying 2 mi NW of Guardian Rock on the N side of Bigourdan Fjord in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–57, and so named from association with Guardian Rock.

Ward Glacier 78°10'S, 163°27'E

Small glacier between Terminus Mountain and Howchin Glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range in Victoria Land. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) for L. Ward, a Tasmanian geologist.

Ward Islands 67°38'S, 69°35'W

A group of two small islands and off-lying rocks forming the southern part of the Amiot Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Herbert G.V. Ward, Chief Engineer of RRS *John Biscoe*, 1948–62, which ship assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this group in 1963.

Ward Lake 78°10'S, 163°35'E

A small lake, formed at the snout of the Ward Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) after Ward Glacier.

Wardle Entrance 65°27'S, 65°26'W

Small SE entrance to Johannessen Harbor, lying between Snodgrass and Weller Islands, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after one of the central characters in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Ward Nunataks 68°07'S, 49°36'E

A linear group of nunataks 4 mi N of Alderdice Peak in the eastern part of Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for D.J. Ward, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Ward Rock 67°08'S, 51°21'E

Rounded rock exposure just E of the Howard Hills in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for F.J. Ward, a member of the crew of *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Ware, Mount 70°27'S, 65°36'E

A mountain just S of Mount Kerr in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for W.R. Ware, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1968.

Waring Bluff 73°01'S, 161°05'E

A rock bluff in the N part of the Sequence Hills, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Waring, USN, an air controlman at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Waring Rocks 54°04'S, 38°01'W

Two pointed rocks lying off the W end of South Georgia, 0.6 mi SW of Cape Paryadin. Charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery* in the period 1926–30. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Leading Seaman Thomas J. Waring of HMS *Owen*, which surveyed this area in 1961.

Warner, Mount 77°05'S, 144°00'W

An isolated mountain just S of the head of Arthur Glacier and 5 mi N of Mount Crow in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of a geological party of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Lawrence A. Warner, geologist at the USAS West Base and leader of the party which visited this mountain.

Warning Glacier 71°32'S, 170°21'E

A glacier descending sharply on the W side of Adare Peninsula to discharge into Robertson Bay 4 mi N of Nameless Glacier, in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. The feature was so named by Borchgrevink because southerly gales at Cape Adare were always heralded by a cloud of snow sweeping over this glacier into Robertson Bay.

Warnke, Mount 84°20'S, 64°55'W

A mountain, 915 m, standing 3 mi NE of Martin Peak in the Thomas Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Detlef A. Warnke, biologist at Palmer Station, 1966–67.

Warnock Islands 67°12'S, 59°44'E

Group of small offshore islands lying 1 mi S and SW of Dales Island at the N end of William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*.

Warpasgiljo Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Warren, Mount 77°43'S, 85°57'W

Mountain, 2,340 m, just N of the turn in Newcomer Glacier in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Aviation Master Sergeant Cecil O. Warren, USMC, navigator on USN Squadron VX-6 photographic flights over the range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Warren Ice Piedmont 70°00'S, 68°15'W

An ice piedmont on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land, lying westward of Traverse Mountains and bounded N and S by Terminus Nunatak and Riley Glacier, the latter once considered to include this ice piedmont. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by the UK-APC in 1978 after Douglas E. Warren, Director of Overseas Surveys, 1968–80, with overall responsibility for British mapping in the Antarctic.

Warren Island 67°23'S, 59°36'E

Small island in William Scoresby Bay, close S of the W end of Bertha Island. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Warren Nunatak 79°32'S, 82°50'W

A nunatak located 4 mi E of Mount Capley, along the E side of the Nimbus Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from

surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur D. Warren, auroral scientist at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Warren Peak 76°41'S, 159°52'E

A high rock peak southeast of Halle Flat in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Guyon Warren, from whose initiative the expedition was conceived and organized, but who only participated in the expedition for part of the time because of an accident.

Warren Range 78°28'S, 158°16'E

A range about 15 mi long just W of Boomerang Range, with which it lies parallel, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), which called the highest summit "Mount Warren" after Guyon Warren, a member of the party in 1957–58. To avoid confusion with another mountain of the same name, the name Warren has instead been applied to the whole range.

Warriner Island 68°37'S, 77°54'E

A small island lying just off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A. Warriner, radio officer at Davis Station, 1961.

Warrington Island 66°20'S, 110°28'E

Rocky island, 0.7 mi long, lying immediately S of Pidgeon Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for W.H. Warrington, photographer's mate on USN OpHjp flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Washburn, Mount 77°37'S, 86°08'W

Mountain (2,725 m) midway between Mount Ulmer and Mount Cornwell in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Dr. A. Lincoln Washburn, member, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Washington, Cape 74°39'S, 165°25'E

A prominent cape, 275 m, marking the S extremity of the peninsula which separates Wood Bay and Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Captain Washington, RN, who was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1836–40.

Washington Escarpment 83°42'S, 55°08'W

The major west-facing escarpment of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, extending some 50 mi and being the point of origin of a number of west-trending rock ridges. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Washington at Seattle. Several members of the Neptune Range field party of 1963–64 attended this university.

Washington Ridge 78°06'S, 154°48'W

A rock ridge surmounted by three peaks, standing 1.5 mi SE of Mount Franklin in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered on a ByrdAE flight of Jan. 27, 1929. Named by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd for his niece, Helen A. Washington. Not: Mount Helen Washington.

Washington Strait 60°43'S, 44°56'W

Passage 3 mi wide between Fredriksen and Powell Islands on the W and Laurie Island and several smaller islands on the E, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*. Supposedly, it was named for George Washington, first President of the United States.

Wasilewski, Mount 75°11'S, 71°24'W

Prominent isolated mountain (1,615 m) located 9 mi ESE of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. First seen and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN for Peter J. Wasilewski, member of the University of Wisconsin parties which explored this area in the 1961–62 and 1965–66 seasons.

Wasko, Mount 84°34'S, 176°58'W

A double-peaked, saddle-shaped mountain (1,170 m) on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, 3 mi N of Mount Franke, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58). Named by Crary for Lt. Cdr. Frank Wasko, USNR, of Squadron VX-6 at Little America V in 1957–58.

Wasp Point 59°28'S, 27°22'W

A projecting point in the middle of the SW coast of Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after the American sealing vessel in which Capt. Benjamin Morrell of Stonington, CT, visited the island in 1823.

Wasson Rock 73°50'S, 161°45'E

A prominent, mainly ice-free rock situated along the N wall near the head of Priestley Glacier, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for William G. Wasson, aviation electrician's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Watchkeeper, The 62°18'S, 59°49'W

Low rock fringed on the N side by sunken rocks, lying 2.5 mi N of Table Island in the South Shetland Islands. This feature was known to early sealers in the area as Flat Isle, but in recent years The Watchkeeper has overtaken the early name in usage. It was charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Flat Isle, Isla Vigía.

Watchtower, The 64°23'S, 57°22'W

An isolated, steep-sided, flat-topped rock mass, 400 m, on the SE extremity of James Ross Island. First seen, roughly surveyed, and given the descriptive name "The Watch Tower" by Otto Norden-skjöld of the SwedAE in March 1902.

Watchtower Hill 73°16'S, 163°08'E

A small, pointed hill at the SE side of Pinnacle Gap in the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the feature provides a good "watchtower" to the entrance of Pinnacle Gap.

Waterboat Point 64°49'S, 62°51'W

The low westernmost termination of the peninsula between Paradise Harbor and Andvord Bay on the west coast of Graham Land. This feature has "island" characteristics, but it is only separated from the mainland at high water and is more usefully described as a "point." The coast in this vicinity was first roughly surveyed by

the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in 1898. This point was surveyed and given this name by T.W. Bagshawe and M.C. Lester who lived here in a water boat from January 1921 until January 1922. Not: Península Munita.

Waterhouse Névé: see Flight Deck Névé 76°47'S, 161°30'E

Waterhouse Spur 86°37'S, 147°25'W

A spur of well-exposed strata that juts SW from the S portion of Ackerman Ridge, 6 mi NE of Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, for Barry C. Waterhouse, a member of the geological party who worked here.

Waterloo Island: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

Waterman Mount 84°27'S, 175°25'E

A massive mountain, 3,880 m, in the Hughes Range, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Wexler. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, which directly supported U.S. Antarctic programs during and after the IGY period, 1957–58.

Waterpipe Beach 60°43'S, 45°37'W

Flat shingle beach on the W side of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. An old pipe line from a pumping station by the southernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley leads down to this beach and was used by the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri for watering whaling vessels during the period 1920–30.

Watkins Island 66°22'S, 67°06'W

Low, ice-covered island 5 mi long, lying 3 mi SW of Lavoisier Island in the Biscoe Islands. The island was first mapped by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, but remained unnamed until resighted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. He gave the name Mikkelsen Island after Ejnar Mikkelsen, Danish Arctic explorer. In applying the name, Rymill was unaware of the existence of Mikkelsen Islands 75 mi southwestward, named in 1908–10 by Charcot. To avoid confusion of the two, the UK-APC recommended in 1952 that the Rymill naming be amended. The new name, Watkins Island, commemorates Henry G. Watkins, leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930–31. A new feature, Mikkelsen Bay (q.v.), has been named for Ejnar Mikkelsen. Not: Isla Isidoro Errázuriz, Mikkelsen Island.

Watlack Hills 79°26'S, 85°22'W

A line of mainly ice-free hills, 10 mi long, bounded by the White Escarpment, Spletstoesser Glacier, and Dobbratz Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Richard G. Watlack, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Watson Bluff 66°25'S, 98°57'E

Dark bluff 225 m, at the E end of David Island. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Andrew D. Watson, geologist with the expedition.

Watson Escarpment 86°00'S, 145°00'W

A major escarpment in the Queen Maud Mountains, trending northward along the east margin of Scott Glacier, then eastward to

Reedy Glacier where it turns southward along the glacier's west side. Somewhat arcuate, the escarpment is nearly 100 mi long, rises 3,550 m above sea level, and 1,000 to 1,500 m above the adjacent terrain. The north-central part of the escarpment was observed from a vantage point on Supporting Party Mountain and was partially mapped in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. The escarpment was more closely observed in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and was named by Byrd for Thomas J. Watson, American business executive, a patron of this expedition. The escarpment was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Not: Thomas Watson Escarpment.

Watson Nunatak 67°58'S, 62°45'E

Nunatak standing between Price and Van Hulssen Nunataks in the Trilling Peaks, Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for K.D. Watson, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, who assisted in the Framnes Mountains—Depot Peak survey by ANARE in 1965.

Watson Peaks 73°45'S, 62°36'W

A linear group of peaks that trend in a NW-SE direction for 9 mi, located 2 mi NE of Rivera Peaks, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for George E. Watson, biologist on the Palmer Station-Eastwind Expedition, summer 1965–66; author of the handbook *Birds of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic*, 1975.

Watson Peninsula 60°42'S, 44°32'W

Narrow peninsula 2 mi long separating Macdougall and Marr Bays on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for G.L. Watson, yacht builder and redesigner of the expedition ship *Scotia*.

Watson Ridge 67°00'S, 55°46'E

Partially snow-covered rock ridge standing 9 mi SE of Mount Storegutt, Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66. Named by ANCA for R.A. Watson, weather observer at Mawson Station, 1963.

Watt, Mount 72°28'S, 166°09'E

A peak, 2,715 m, located 3 mi NW of Mount Roy in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZFM-CAE, 1962–63, after B.H. Watt, expedition secretary.

Watt Bay 67°02'S, 144°00'E

A bay about 16 mi wide indenting the coast between Garnet Point and Cape De la Motte. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for W.A. Watt, Premier of Victoria in 1911.

Watters, Mount 76°44'S, 159°38'E

A massive peak westward of Scythian Nunatak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named after W.A. Watters, a geologist with the expedition.

Wattle Island 67°17'S, 46°46'E

Small island lying close to the coast and 6 mi E of Kirkby Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Wattle is the vernacular name given to over 400 species of *Acacia* found in different parts of Australia.

Watt Ridge 84°45'S, 173°47'W

A ridge, 7 mi long, extending NW from Mount Llano in the Prince Olav Mountains and terminating at the E side of Barrett Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert C. Watt, USN, Supply Officer during USN OpDFrz 1964.

Watts Needle 80°44'S, 24°59'W

A needle-shaped peak (1,450 m) at the SW end of the ridge E of Glen Glacier, in the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after William Whitehead Watts (1860–1947), British geologist who worked particularly on the Precambrian rocks of the English midlands; Professor of Geology, Imperial College, London, 1906–30.

Watts Nunatak 72°38'S, 74°13'E

An isolated nunatak lying 12 mi NW of Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for J.P. Watts, supervising technician (radio) at Mawson Station, 1962.

Watts Summit 83°12'S, 50°31'W

A peak rising to 1,785 m in the SW corner of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1967 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1964. Named in 1979 by US-ACAN after Raymond D. Watts, USGS geophysicist who worked in the Forrestal Range and Dufek Massif, 1978–79.

Waugh, Mount 65°31'S, 64°07'W

Mountain, 585 m, standing at the S side of Beascochea Bay 3.5 mi NE of Nuñez Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for W.A. Waugh, American biochemist who, with Charles G. King, first identified the antiscorbutic component from lemon juice, making possible the production of synthetic vitamin C to prevent scurvy, in 1932.

Waugh Peak 86°04'S, 160°36'W

A rock peak, 2,430 m, standing just SE of Breyer Mesa at the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after Douglas Waugh, Chief Cartographer with the American Geological Society from 1963, who has contributed much to the Society's Antarctic mapping program.

Wauters, Cape: see Wauters Point 64°06'S, 61°43'W

Wauters Point 64°06'S, 61°43'W

Ice-covered point forming the N end of Two Hummock Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Alphonse Wauters, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Cape Wauters.

Wauwermann Islands: see Wauwermans Islands 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Wauwermanns Islands: see Wauwermans Islands 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Wauwermans Islands 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Group of small, low, snow-covered islands forming the northernmost group in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann. Sighted by the BelgAE,

1897–99, under Gerlache, and named for Lieutenant General Wauwermans, president of the Société Royale de Géographie, Antwerp, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Wauwermann Islands, Wauwermanns Islands.

Wave Peak 60°37'S, 45°36'W

Conspicuous peak, 960 m, which rises precipitously from the head of Laws Glacier in the central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The feature has a prominent ridge running in a southwesterly direction. To the N and E it slopes gently to the level of Brisbane Heights. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the resemblance of this peak to a wave about to break.

Waverly Glacier 74°01'S, 61°38'W

Narrow glacier flowing along the S flank of Mount Tricorn and entering Wright Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This glacier was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and by the RARE under Ronne in 1947. Named by Ronne after Waverly, New York, home of the Kasco Mills. Mr. Marc Ivy and Mr. Edwin Knapp, officers of the Kasco Mills, contributed twenty tons of dog food to Ronne's expedition. Not: Kasco Glacier.

Wawel, Góra: see Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W

Wawel, Mount: see Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W

Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W

A hill rising to 290 m N of Point Hennequin, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named "Góra Wawel" in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after a hill by this name in Kraków, historic site of the castle of the Polish kings. Not: Góra Wawel, Mount Wawel.

Way Archipelago 66°53'S, 143°40'E

More than 120 small islands and rocks, of which the largest is Stillwell Island, distributed close off shore in the form of an arc. The archipelago extends from the vicinity of Cape Gray, at the east side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay, to the vicinity of Garnet Point, at the west side of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the group for Sir Samuel Way, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide in 1911.

Weasel Gap 70°11'S, 64°39'E

A gap with a névé surface and a low gradient offering a feasible N-S route between Mount Starlight and Mount Lacey in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named after the tracked vehicles used by ANARE.

Weasel Hill 64°15'S, 59°33'W

A small distinctive elevation in the ice piedmont 5 miles N of Larsen Inlet, Graham Land, between Pyke and Polaris Glaciers. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the M-29 Tracked Cargo Carrier, or "Weasel," manufactured by the Studebaker Corporation.

Weathercock Hill: see Cathedral Crags 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Weather Guesser Nunataks 75°30'S, 71°45'W

An isolated nunatak group 10 mi WNW of Thomas Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. First seen and photographed from the air

by RARE, 1947–48. The name was suggested by Russell R. White, Jr., USN aerographer and member of the University of Wisconsin survey party to the area, 1965–66.

Weather Island: see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

Weaver, Mount 86°58'S, 153°50'W

A mountain, 2,780 m, standing 2 mi W of Mount Wilbur at the head of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and ascended in December 1934 by members of the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by them for Charles E. Weaver, professor of paleontology at the University of Washington.

Weaver Nunataks 79°51'S, 81°11'W

A cluster of nunataks just S of Meyer Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for William E. Weaver, USARP meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, 1962.

Weaver Peninsula 62°12'S, 58°48'W

Small peninsula between Collins Harbor and Marian Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, terminating in North Spit. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Stephen D. Weaver, geologist, University of Birmingham, with the BAS party in this area in 1975.

Weaver Point 65°31'S, 65°46'W

Point lying 2.5 mi W of Tula Point at the N end of Renaud Island, in the Bischoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John C. Weaver, American author of *Ice Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere*, 1946.

Webb, Cape 67°51'S, 146°55'E

A coastal point separating Ainsworth Bay and Doolette Bay, also serving to mark on the W the depression occupied by Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and named after Eric N. Webb (Webb Subglacial Trench, q.v.), chief magnetician of the Main Base Party of the expedition.

Webb, Mount 71°11'S, 163°00'E

A mountain (2,430 m) rising 4 mi SE of Mount Glasgow at the W side of Edlin Névé, in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, for William Webb, leader of the Scott Base winter party, 1968.

Webber Island 77°17'S, 153°05'W

The large central island (between Olson Island and Chandler Island) of the White Islands in southern Sulzberger Bay. It is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and indicated as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the ice shelf in this part of the bay. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named for James Webber, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1968–69 season.

Webber Nunatak 74°47'S, 99°50'W

A nunatak (495 m) standing 6 mi W of Mount Manthe in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for George E. Webber, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1967.

Webb Glacier 54°32'S, 36°10'W

Glacier, 2 mi long, flowing SE from Mount Brooker into Ross Glacier on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1954–55. Named for E. Clive Webb, member of the SGS who, with I.M. Brooker, climbed Mount Brooker on Jan. 30, 1955. This glacier forms part of the approach route to the mountain.

Webb Glacier 77°19'S, 160°45'E

Glacier just N of Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur, flowing SE into the head of Barwick Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for P.N. Webb who, with B.C. McKelvey, did the first geological exploration in this area (1957–58) and was in Wright Valley with the VUWAE in 1958–59.

Webb Icefall 77°16'S, 160°29'E

An icefall just south of Vishniac Peak that descends from Willett Range and nourishes the western tributary at the head of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by American geologist Parker E. Calkin in association with Webb Glacier.

Webb Island 67°27'S, 67°56'W

Rocky island 1.5 mi long, lying in Laubeuf Fjord about 3 mi S of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Capt. (later Admiral Sir) Richard C. Webb, RN, commanding officer of an English cruiser in Argentine waters at that time. Not: Isla Escribiente Rebolledo.

Webb Lake 77°20'S, 160°52'E

A meltwater lake at the terminus of Webb Glacier in Barwick Valley, Victoria Land. Named in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin in association with Webb Glacier.

Webb Névé 72°42'S, 166°18'E

The névé at the head of Seafarer Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, after the appointed Public Relations Officer Dexter Webb, who was killed before taking up the appointment.

Webb Nunataks 83°24'S, 56°42'W

A group of nunataks 2 mi W of Madey Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Dalton Webb, electronics engineer with Raydist Corporation, a member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58.

Webb Peak 69°38'S, 66°28'W

A peak rising to 1,480 m at the W end of Crescent Scarp (q.v.) in northern Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after John E. Webb, geodesist, U.S. Army Topographic Command (later Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center), a member of the Palmer Station winter party, 1969.

Webb Subglacial Trench 70°00'S, 146°00'E

A subglacial trench in the NW part of Wilkes Subglacial Basin, to the W of Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands, in East Antarctica. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Eric N. Webb (1890–1984), magnetician with the AAE, 1911–14 (Sir Douglas Mawson).

Weber Inlet 71°56'S, 73°28'W

A broad ice-filled inlet, which indents the S part of Beethoven Peninsula, SW of Bennett Dome, forming the NW arm of Bach Ice Shelf in Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Carl Maria von Weber (1786–1826), German composer.

Weber Ridge 84°20'S, 63°12'W

A bare rock ridge, 8 mi long, located at the N end of Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Max K. Weber, USGS topographic engineer in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66.

Webers Peaks 79°28'S, 84°40'W

A line of peaks on a ridge bounded by Spletstoesser Glacier on the N, Balish Glacier on the E and Dobbratz and Fendorf Glaciers on the W, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for geologist Gerald F. Webers, a member of that party.

Webster, Mount 85°40'S, 144°24'W

Prominent isolated mountain, 1,610 m, standing 3 mi N of Leverett Glacier and 12 mi NW of Mount Beazley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John B. Webster, USN, flight surgeon with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1962.

Webster Bluff 76°06'S, 145°03'W

An ice-covered bluff with a steep, rocky N face, 9 mi long, forming a northern extension of the Phillips Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and US Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for David O. Webster, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1964.

Webster Glacier 79°06'S, 86°11'W

Glacier in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range, flowing generally N between Frazier Ridge and Pipe Peak to enter Minnesota Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles W. Webster, USARP meteorologist and member of the winter party at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Webster Knob 85°18'S, 166°30'W

A prominent rock knob at the head of Strom Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. It stands near the extremity of a spur which descends from the NE shoulder of Mount Fridtjof Nansen. Discovered and visited in November 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Named by Byrd for Mrs. Laurence J. Webster, a contributor to the expedition.

Webster Pass 74°34'S, 111°09'W

A snow pass in central Bear Peninsula located at the divide between Brush Glacier and Holt Glacier, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after William O. Webster, USN aerographer on seven OpDFrz deployments, including one winter.

Webster Peaks 63°55'S, 59°40'W

Group of four rocky peaks, 1065 m, standing W of Whitecloud Glacier at the head of Charcot Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1948, and named for W.H.B.

Webster, medical officer and naturalist on the *Chanticleer*, which approached Tower and Trinity Islands off this coast in 1829.

Webster Peaks 70°28'S, 65°25'E

A group of five peaks 3 mi SE of Mount Kirkby in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for G.K. Webster, ionospheric physicist at Mawson Station in 1965.

Weddell, Cape: see Weddell Point 54°03'S, 37°49'W

Weddell Arm 68°32'S, 78°07'E

The southernmost and westernmost arm of Langnes Fjord in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1955 and 1957 by ANARE parties and so named because they found large numbers of Weddell seals in the area.

Weddell Glacier 54°35'S, 36°00'W

Glacier 2 mi long on the N side of South Georgia, flowing N into Royal Bay between Will Point and Cape Charlotte. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, and named for James Weddell, Master, RN, who as a sealing captain visited South Georgia in 1823.

Weddell Islands 60°39'S, 44°51'W

Group of small islands and rocks lying 1 mi S of Saddle Island and 4–5 mi N of the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably seen on the occasion of a joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer and Capt. George Powell in December 1821. The name first appears on James Weddell's chart resulting from his exploration of the South Orkney Islands in 1823. Not: Veddels, Wedell's Island.

Weddell Point 54°03'S, 37°49'W

Low, tussock-covered point forming the E side of the entrance to Schlieper Bay, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Cape Weddell was given by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist, during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Named after James Weddell, Master, RN, who visited South Georgia in 1823. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Weddell.

Weddell Sea 72°00'S, 45°00'W

A great ice-filled sea which indents the continent between the Antarctic Peninsula and Cape Norvegia, Queen Maud Land. The sea was discovered in 1823 by James Weddell, Master, RN, who named it George IV Sea. The present name, honoring the discoverer, was proposed by Dr. Karl Fricker in 1900, and it has been universally accepted. Not: George IV Sea.

Wedel, Ile: see Vedel Islands 65°07'S, 64°15'W

Wedel Islands: see Vedel Islands 65°07'S, 64°15'W

Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount 85°39'S, 165°08'W

An ice-covered mountain between Cooper and Bowman Glaciers, standing 2 mi SW of Mount Ruth Gade in the Quarles Range. Discovered in December 1911 by Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg, wife of a Norwegian diplomat. Not: Mount Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg.

Wedell's Island: see Weddell Islands 60°39'S, 44°51'W

Wedemeyer Rocks 76°06'S, 135°56'W

A group of rocks that outcrop near the base of the southern slope of Mount Berlin in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles H. Wedemeyer, CM1, USN construction mechanic with the 1956 Army-Navy Trail Party that traversed eastward from Little America V to establish Byrd Station.

Wedge Face 84°12'S, 171°30'E

A descriptive name for the prominent wedge-shaped rock spur that projects from Mount Patrick into the eastern part of Beardmore Glacier. This feature was almost surely observed by Shackleton's Southern Journey Party on its ascent of the Beardmore Glacier in December 1908. It was named by the South Pole Party of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13, under Robert Scott.

Wedge Ridge 80°38'S, 29°12'W

Conspicuous rock ridge, 1,145 m, near the head of Blaiklock Glacier and immediately W of Pointer Nunatak in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. The name given by the UK-APC is descriptive of the shape of the feature.

Wedgwood Point: see Azufre Point 65°03'S, 63°39'W

Wednesday Island 64°56'S, 63°45'W

Island 1 mi long, at the E end of Wauwermans Islands in the N part of Wilhelm Archipelago. The Wauwermans Islands were discovered by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, and were later roughly mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Wednesday Island was charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and so named because it was first sighted on a Wednesday. Not: Isla Miércoles, Isla Viernes.

Weeder Rock 70°23'S, 162°02'E

A small isolated coastal rock located 6 mi NNW of Mount Belolikov. It rises above the smooth, ice-covered peninsula between the mouths of Rennick and Gannutz Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Courtland C. Weeder, USN, storekeeper with the South Pole Station winter party, 1965.

Weeks, Mount 83°33'S, 160°54'E

A tabular mountain 6 mi N of Cranfield Peak, on the western edge of Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) for Lt. James W. Weeks, USN, pilot of the reconnaissance and supply flights in the area.

Weeks Stack 62°14'S, 59°03'W

A sea stack lying off the north tip of Nelson Island in the northern approach to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain Weeks, Master of the British sealing vessel *Horatio* from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Weems, Mount 77°27'S, 86°10'W

Prominent mountain, 2,210 m, located 8 mi N of Mount Ulmer near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Capt. P.V.H. Weems, USN (Ret.), inventor and developer of air navigation instrumentation and techniques and consultant to Ellsworth on air navigation problems of this flight.

Weertman Island 66°58'S, 67°44'W

The largest and southernmost of the Bennett Islands, lying in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Johannes Weertman, American metallurgist who proposed a theory of slip of glaciers on their beds and has made important contributions to the theory of glacier flow. Not: Isla Runcumilla.

Wegener, Mount 80°44'S, 23°31'W

Mountain rising to 1,385 m in central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area after Alfred L. Wegener (1880–1930), German astronomer, meteorologist, and Arctic explorer; a pioneer of the theory of continental drift; Professor of Geophysics and Meteorology, University of Graz, Austria, 1924–30; Leader of German expeditions to Greenland in 1929 and 1930, losing life on the ice cap in November of that year.

Wegener Range 72°42'S, 62°23'W

A mountain range with peaks rising to 1,800 m, trending WNW-ESE for c. 45 mi between Maury Glacier and Fenton Glacier in SE Palmer Land. The range was first photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940; rephotographed by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69, and mapped from these photographs by the USGS. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after Professor Alfred L. Wegener.

Wegert Bluff 69°42'S, 159°20'E

A bluff, the NE extremity of a truncated ridge that overlooks the E margin of Noll Glacier in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Sidney J. Wegert, USN, pilot in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Wegger Peak 62°06'S, 58°31'W

Peak, 305 m, at the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Le Poing" (The Fist) was given to an elevation hereabout by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908–10. Although Charcot's map shows a single summit, there are four in the vicinity and a question arose over which was named. In 1958 it was suggested by FIDS members that the name referred to all four; together they resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist when viewed from the Chabrier Rock area. However, the UK-APC considered the collective name to be unsuitable and it was rejected. New names were recommended by the UK-APC in 1960 for the feature here described and nearby Admiralen Peak (q.v.). Wegger Peak is named for Ole Wegger (1859–1936), director for 47 years of Framnaes Mekaniske Vaeksted, Norway, shipbuilders who fitted the *Admiralen* with a slipway for whaling. Not: Le Poing, The Fist.

Weihaupt, Mount 72°37'S, 161°03'E

A large, bare mountain (2,285 m) which stands 10 mi E of Mount Bower and is the dominant feature in the E part of the Outback Nunataks. First mapped by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse party, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for John G. Weihaupt, seismologist with this party.

Weikman Nunataks 76°30'S, 143°59'W

Two nunataks on the divide separating the upper reaches of Balchen Glacier and Crevasse Valley Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The nunataks lie 2 mi E of Mount Perkins. First mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Edward R. Weikman Jr., CMH2, USN, Construction Mechanic at Byrd Station, 1967.

Weininger, Mount 84°47'S, 65°30'W

A large, mainly ice-free mountain, 1,970 m, standing at the N extremity of Mackin Table, to which it is joined by a short ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard B. Weininger, scientific leader at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Weir, Mount 84°59'S, 177°10'E

A steep section of the polar plateau escarpment with almost all of the rock exposed facing NE, standing just S of the base of Fulgham Ridge at the head of Ramsey Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OPHjp on Flight 8A of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Maj. Robert R. Weir, USMC, pilot of this flight.

Weir Glacier 66°04'S, 64°42'W

Glacier 8 mi long, the western of two glaciers flowing N into the S part of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill and later named for William D. Weir, 1st Viscount Weir of Eastwood, and his son, the Hon. James K. Weir, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Weiss Amphitheater 77°04'S, 126°06'W

An amphitheater-like caldera, 2 mi wide and breached at the southern side, occupying the south-central part of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Bernard D. Weiss, Meteorologist-in-Charge at Byrd Station, 1959.

Weisse Insel: see White Island 78°08'S, 167°24'E

Welch Island 67°34'S, 62°56'E

Island, 1 mi long with a prominent pinnacle rock of 130 m, lying N of Rouse Islands and 1 mi off the shore in the E side of Holme Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for B.F. Welch, second engineer on the *Discovery*.

Welch Mountains 70°57'S, 63°30'W

A group of mountains that dominate the area, the highest peak rising to 3,015 m, located 25 mi N of Mount Jackson on the E margin of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. These mountains were probably seen from the air by Ellsworth in 1935 and their N extremities were sketched in 1936 by a BGLE sledge party under Rymill. In 1940 they were photographed from the air and charted from the ground by the USAS, and in the expedition reports and charts were assumed to be Ellsworth's Eternity Range (q.v.). The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral David F. Welch, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969–71. Not: Eternity Mountains.

Welchness 63°29'S, 56°14'W

A gravel spit which forms the W extremity of Dundee Island in the Joinville Island group. Roughly charted by the Dundee whaling expedition (1892–93) and named after Capt. George Welch (d.1891), a leading Dundee whaler and Manger, from c. 1860 onward, of the Jay Whale Fishing Company, which for many years owned the Dundee whaling expedition ship *Active*.

Welch Peak 85°39'S, 149°15'W

Peak, 1,010 m, standing at the N side of the Tapley Mountains, 9 mi NW of Mount Gould. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Walton D. Welch, electronics technician with the Byrd Station winter party in 1957.

Welch Rocks 67°33'S, 62°54'E

Two rocks 0.5 mi N of Welch Island in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and 1959. Named by ANCA after Welch Island.

Welcome Islands 53°58'S, 37°29'W

Group of rocky islands lying 4 mi WNW of Cape Buller, off the N coast of South Georgia. These islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. The name dates back to at least 1912 and is now well established. Not: Islas Bienvenido.

Welcome Mountain 72°14'S, 160°12'E

A very prominent mountain that is surmounted by three peaks, the highest 2,505 m, standing 5 mi SE of Mount Southard in the Outback Nunataks. Discovered and named by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse party, 1959–60. So named because it was the first mountain visited by the traverse party after crossing the interior plateau and not seeing any mountains or landmark features for nearly three months.

Welcome Nunatak 79°06'S, 85°54'W

A relatively small but truly distinctive cone-shaped nunatak standing in near isolation to the N of Reuther Nunataks in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64. For the members of the party using motor toboggans, the nunatak was a welcome sight as it meant they were almost to base camp, located at Camp Hills.

Welcome Pass 82°35'S, 52°45'W

A snow pass between Cairn Ridge and Czamanske Ridge, providing access to Tranquillity Valley in the Dufek Massif (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains. Named from association with Tranquillity Valley; also because during the 1976–77 season, Arthur B. Ford and Willis H. Nelson, of USGS, on discovery of a SovAE helicopter cache left here the previous summer, left a note of welcome to the Dufek Massif for the SovAE party leader, Garrik Grikurov.

Weldon Glacier 76°33'S, 29°20'W

A glacier entering the SE part of Weddell Sea about 30 mi WSW of Hayes Glacier. The glacier was discovered in the course of a U.S. Navy LC-130 reconnaissance flight over the coast of Coats Land, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. Named by US-ACAN for Don W. Weldon, USN, photographer on that flight. Not: Weldon Ice Stream.

Weldon Ice Stream: see Weldon Glacier 76°33'S, 29°20'W

Welhelmina Bay: see Welhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W

Weller, Mount 67°17'S, 50°40'E

Mountain, 1,080 m, standing W of Auster Glacier and 2 mi E of Reference Peak in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.E. Weller, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Weller, Mount 77°51'S, 160°29'E

A peak (2,420 m) rising above the W side of Beacon Valley, 4 mi SW of Pyramid Mountain, in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name appears to be first used on a 1961 N.Z. Lands and Survey Department map compiled from N.Z. field surveys, 1957–60, and USN aerial photographs of that period. Presumably named after William J. Weller, RN, a seaman of the ship *Discovery* during the BrNAE, 1901–04, led by R.F. Scott. In November 1903, Weller and Thomas Kennar (Kennar Valley, q.v.) accompanied Hartley T. Ferrar in the first geological reconnaissance of Quartermain Mountains.

Weller Island 65°27'S, 65°24'W

Island lying E of Snodgrass Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Samuel Weller, Mr. Pickwick's servant in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Wellman Cliffs 82°27'S, 156°10'E

Prominent cliffs about 12 mi long on the E side of Bouçot Plateau in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for H.W. Wellman, geologist, who devised a simple method of map-making from air photos, used by the expedition.

Wellman Glacier 64°29'S, 61°26'W

Glacier flowing into the NE part of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Walter Wellman (1858–1934), American Arctic explorer who attempted unsuccessfully to reach the North Pole in a semi-rigid airship in 1907 and 1909.

Wellman Valley 79°55'S, 156°40'E

A mainly ice-free valley lying just E of Midnight Plateau and N of Mount Ash in the Darwin Mountains. Explored by VUWAE, 1962–63, and named for H.W. Wellman, geologist of the Victoria University of Wellington, a participant in three Antarctic expeditions.

Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Dark, conspicuous headland near the center of the N side of Vega Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Cape Well-met was discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, and commemorates the long delayed union at this point of a relief party under Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson and the winter party under Dr. Otto Norden-skjöld after twenty months of enforced separation. Not: Cabo Feliz Encuentro, Cabo Visible, Cape Dreyfus, Kap Dreyfuss, Mötesudden, Vorgebirge der Guten Begegnung.

Wells, Mount 85°10'S, 169°48'W

A massive ice-covered mountain in the Prince Olav Mountains, standing at the W side of Liv Glacier, about 4 mi NW of June Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN for Harry Wells, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Polar Research, National Academy of Sciences, 1962–66.

Wells Glacier 73°32'S, 61°11'W

Glacier 9 mi W of Cape Brooks, flowing N into New Bedford Inlet in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for James T. Wells, storekeeper with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Wells Ridge 76°58'S, 144°45'W

Rocky ridge 4 mi long between the Swanson Mountains and Mount Gilmour in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made from the West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Loran Wells, photographer and observer with the USAS geology party which visited this ridge in 1940.

Wells Saddle 76°03'S, 135°35'W

A broad snow-filled saddle between Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. The saddle was photographed from aircraft of the USAS in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from ground surveys and US Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for James H. Wells, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, 1971–72.

Wendland, Mount 84°42'S, 175°18'W

A peak (1,650 m) near the head of Massam Glacier, 2 mi NE of Mount Kenney, in the Prince Olav Mountains. The feature was geologically mapped on Nov. 18, 1970, by the USARP Ohio State University Party of 1970–71. Named by US-ACAN for Vaughn P. Wendland, geologist and field assistant with the Ohio State party.

Wennergard Point 63°51'S, 59°54'W

A point forming the E side of the entrance to Lanchester Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the SwedAE in Nov.–Dec. 1902 and named after Ole C. Wennergard, a seaman of the expedition who died while wintering on Paulet Island in 1903.

Wensley Beacon: see Wensleydale Beacon 62°57'S, 60°42'W

Wensleydale Beacon 62°57'S, 60°42'W

Hill, 110 m, situated just N of Primero de Mayo Bay, on the W side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The hill was charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. Named by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his survey of the island in 1948–49, after Wensleydale in Yorkshire, England. Not: Wensley Beacon.

Werenskiold Bastion 67°26'S, 65°32'W

A bold rock headland that rises very steeply to over 1,000 m and forms the coastline between Demorest Glacier and Matthes Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was observed and photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Werner Werenskiold (1883–1961), Norwegian geographer who worked on the theory of glacier flow.

Werlein Island 66°25'S, 110°26'E

Rocky island 0.8 mi long, lying 0.2 mi SE of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Ens. Richard O. Werlein, USN, assistant hydrographic officer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Werner Mountains 73°34'S, 62°20'W

A group of mountains located just WSW of New Bedford Inlet and between the Meinardus and Bryan Glaciers, in Palmer Land. The mountains were first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1819), German geologist and mineralogist.

Werner Peak 68°43'S, 65°14'W

The highest (1,550 m) and most conspicuous peak on the SE side of Mercator Ice Piedmont. The peak rises just E of the N end of Norwood Scarp. A steep rock ridge on its N side is easily recognizable from any point on the ice piedmont. Photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Johannes Werner (1468–1528), German astronomer and mathematician who probably first (1514) suggested the method of lunar distances for determining longitude.

Wesela, Zatoka: see Wesele Cove 62°10'S, 58°09'W

Wesele Cove 62°10'S, 58°09'W

A cove between Boy Point and Low Head on the S coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after *Wesele* (The Wedding), a play by Polish dramatist Stanislaw Wyspianski (1869–1907). Not: Zatoka Wesela.

Wessbecher Glacier 78°53'S, 84°18'W

Glacier about 7 mi long, draining S between Wilson and Marze Peaks at the S end of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Howard O. Wessbecher, a member of the winter party at McMurdo Sound, 1956, who was representative (assisting in logistical preparations) for the establishing of the South Pole Station.

West, Mount 77°25'S, 145°30'W

A somewhat isolated mountain 9 mi SE of Mount Woodward, surmounting the ice-covered ridge between Hammond and Swope Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. The name was applied by Paul Siple, commander of the West Base of the USAS, for James E. West, the first Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Siple's first visit to Antarctica was as a member of the ByrdAE (1928–30), having been selected as an Eagle Scout for that venture. Not: Mount James E. West.

West Antarctica 79°00'S, 100°00'W

One of the two major regions of Antarctica, lying on the Pacific Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains and comprising Marie Byrd Land, Ellsworth Land, and Antarctic Peninsula. All of West Antarctica lies within the Western Hemisphere. The name has been in existence more than 90 years (Balch, 1902; Nordenskiöld, 1905), but its greatest use followed the International Geophysical Year (1957–58) and explorations disclosing that the Transantarctic Mountains provide a useful regional separation of West Antarctica and East Antarctica. The name was approved by US-ACAN in 1962. Not: Lesser Antarctica.

West Arm 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Rock mass forming the western limit of Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen

Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. First visited by an ANARE party on Feb. 5, 1954. Named by ANARE.

West Balch Glacier: see Drummond Glacier 66°40'S, 65°43'W

West Barrier: see West Ice Shelf 66°40'S, 85°00'E

West Bay 53°02'S, 73°21'E

A small bay on the west coast of Heard Island, indenting the south side of the base of Laurens Peninsula 0.5 mi west of Atlas Cove. The name, which is descriptive of the position of the bay, may have been applied by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. It appears on a chart by the British *Challenger* expedition which visited the island in 1874 and utilized many names then in use.

West Bay 69°21'S, 68°26'W

A bay between Brindle Cliffs and Mount Guernsey in Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. Surveyed by BGLE, 1936, FIDS, 1948–50, and photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Capt. W.E. West, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC *Glacier*, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1973 and 1974.

West Bay: see Cumberland West Bay 54°14'S, 36°35'W

West Beacon 77°49'S, 160°48'E

The prominent western peak, rising to 2,345 m in Beacon Heights (q.v.), in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name "Beacon Height West" was first used by the BrNAE (1901–04). The name was shortened by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

West Bluff: see Sulphur Point 56°42'S, 27°16'W

West Bluff: see Stench Point 56°18'S, 27°36'W

Westbrook, Cape 71°50'S, 75°26'W

Snow-covered cape forming the SW extremity of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by RARE, 1947, U.S. Navy, 1967–68, and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Darrel E. Westbrook, Jr., USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from June 1978 to June 1980.

West Budd Island 67°35'S, 62°50'E

The western of two larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named the northern islands Flatöynälane (the flat island needles). This western island was named by ANCA for Dr. G.M. Budd, medical officer at nearby Mawson Station in 1959.

West Cape 53°02'S, 73°17'E

A cape that marks the south extremity of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, and the western entrance point to West Bay. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and so named because of its position at the entrance to West Bay.

West Cumberland Bay: see Cumberland West Bay 54°14'S, 36°35'W

West Dailey Island 77°53'S, 164°54'E

The largest and westernmost of the Dailey Islands, located 5 mi NE of Cape Chocolate in McMurdo Sound. Though visited by Scott's BrNAE, 1901–04, which named the island group, this western island appears to have been named by Scott's BrAE, 1910–13. Not: West Dailey Isle.

West Dailey Isle: see West Dailey Island 77°53'S, 164°54'E

Western Plain: see Maud Subglacial Basin 81°00'S, 15°00'E

West Gould Glacier: see Erskine Glacier 66°29'S, 65°40'W

West Groin 77°39'S, 160°48'E

Prominent rock spur between Mudrey Cirque and Flory Cirque on the S side of Asgard Range in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE, 1910–13, led by Capt. Robert F. Scott. The name is descriptive of position; East Groin marks the east side of Flory Cirque.

Westhaven Nunatak 79°51'S, 154°14'E

A prominent nunatak, 2,240 m, standing 3 mi S of Turnstile Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. It is the westernmost rock outcrop in this part of the range. The Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE set up a survey station on its summit in December 1957. The name was suggested by Squadron-Leader J.R. Claydon, RNZAF, who first saw the feature from the air.

West Ice Shelf 66°40'S, 85°00'E

Prominent ice shelf extending about 180 mi in an E-W direction along the coast between Barrier Bay and Posadowsky Bay. Discovered and named by the GerAE, 1901–03, under Dr. Erich von Drygalski. The toponym describes the direction in which the German expedition first viewed the ice shelf. Their limited westward view became a prolonged one; on Feb. 22 1902, the ship *Gauss* was beset by pack ice just east of this immense feature. It remained there imprisoned by the pack until Feb. 8, 1903. Not: West Barrier, West Shelf Ice.

Westliche Petermann Range 71°35'S, 12°10'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, extending N-S for 16 mi from Mount Hansen to Aurdalen Valley, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, and so named by them for its western position in the northern part of the Petermann Ranges. Not: Khrebet Bardina, Vestre Petermannkjeda.

West Melchior Archipelago: see West Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 63°00'W

West Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 63°00'W

A group of small ice-covered islands and rocks which lie W of The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands E of The Sound are called East Melchior Islands. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed these islands in 1927. The islands were surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: West Melchior Archipelago.

Westminister, Mount 84°59'S, 169°22'E

A mountain, 3,370 m, on the E side of Beardmore Glacier, standing 4 mi S of Mount Kinsey in the Supporters Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Named for the Duke of Westminster, a financial supporter of the expedition.

West Nunatak: see Seven, Peak 69°41'S, 64°42'E

Weston, Mount 80°28'S, 29°10'W

The highest peak (1,210 m) of Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named after Flight Sgt. Peter D. Weston, RAF, aircraft mechanic with the RAF contingent of the CTAE in 1956–58.

West Ongul Island: see Ongul Island 69°01'S, 39°32'E

West Point 54°12'S, 36°35'W

Point at the west side of the entrance to Jason Harbor in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

West Prongs 83°54'S, 57°34'W

Three distinctive rock spurs that form the west end of the ridge just north of Elliott Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clyde E. West, cook at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

West Quartzite Range 72°00'S, 164°45'E

A range, the western of two parallel quartzite ranges, situated at the E side of Houliston Glacier in the Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMAE, 1962–63, after the distinctive geological formation of the feature.

West Reef 61°05'S, 55°36'W

A reef 3 mi NW of Cape Lindsey, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name is descriptive of location with reference to Elephant Island. An old sealer name dating back to at least 1822. Not: Arrecife Oeste.

West Russell Glacier: see Russell West Glacier 63°40'S, 58°50'W

West Shelf Ice: see West Ice Shelf 66°40'S, 85°00'E

West Skerry 54°15'S, 36°20'W

small group of islands and rocks forming the W part of Skrap Skerries, lying 2 mi E of Barff Point off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of this area by DI personnel in the period 1926–30, but it may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. Not: West Skrapskjar.

West Skrapskjar: see West Skerry 54°15'S, 36°20'W

West Stack 67°03'S, 58°03'E

A coastal rock outcrop which rises to 120 m on the W side of Hoseason Glacier, 14 mi SE of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and probably so named by them because of its distinctive appearance and association with nearby East Stack. Not: Vestskotet.

West Stenhouse Glacier: see Stenhouse Glacier 62°04'S, 58°25'W

Westye Egeberg Glacier: see Egeberg Glacier 71°34'S, 169°50'E

Wetmore Glacier 74°38'S, 63°35'W

Glacier about 40 mi long, flowing SE between the Rare Range and Latady Mountains into the N part of Gardner Inlet. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this feature for Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who assisted Ronne in laying out the scientific research program of the expedition. Not: Alexander Wetmore Glacier.

Wetmore Peak 71°28'S, 167°35'E

A peak (2,120 m) in the N part of Lyttelton Range, 6 mi ENE of Mount Bierle, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cliff Wetmore, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1963–64.

Wetter Island: see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

Wetterwand: see Smoky Wall 54°35'S, 36°11'W

Wever, Mount 72°10'S, 62°45'W

A mountain which is a northern outlier of Du Toit Mountains, rising to c. 1,700 m S of Beaumont Glacier and 13 mi SW of Dietz Bluff, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 from a proposal by P.D. Rowley of USGS. Named after Hein E. Wever, BAS geologist, member of a joint BAS-USGS field party to the Black Coast, 1986–87.

Wexler, Mount 84°30'S, 175°01'E

A prominent ice-free mountain, 4,025 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Waterman in the Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the *Baselaying Flight* of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Harry Wexler, Chief Scientist for U.S. Antarctic IGY programs, 1957–58.

Wexler Mountains: see Heritage Range 79°45'S, 83°00'W

Weyant, Mount 77°33'S, 162°42'E

Prominent ice-free summit, 1,930 m, between Loftus and Newall Glaciers in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for William S. Weyant, meteorologist in charge with the winter party at Little America V in 1958.

Weyerhaeuser Glacier 68°45'S, 65°32'W

Large glacier flowing N into Mercator Ice Piedmont close W of Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. This glacier lies in the area first explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first clearly delineated in aerial photographs taken by the USAS in 1940. The glacier was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. He named it for F.K. Weyerhaeuser of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. who contributed lumber and insulating material to the expedition.

Weyprecht Mountains 72°00'S, 13°30'E

A small group of mountains about 10 mi W of the Payer Mountains, forming the western half of the Hoel Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Karl Weyprecht, Austrian polar explorer who in company with Julius Payer discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873, and who initiated the first International Polar Year expedition in 1882–83.

Whakawhiti Saddle 82°34'S, 164°05'E

A low, broad snow saddle between Oliver Glacier and the lower portion of Robb Glacier, close E of Taylor Hills. Traversed by the southern party of the NZGSAE (1959–60) and so named because Whakawhiti is a Maori word meaning “crossing over.”

Whaleback: see Marston, Mount 76°54'S, 162°12'E

Whaleback Islet: see Whaleback Rocks 63°39'S, 59°04'W

Whaleback Rocks 63°39'S, 59°04'W

A group of low rocks lying 2 mi W of Blake Island in Bone Bay, off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by members of the FIDS who gave this descriptive name. Not: Whaleback Islet.

Whale Bay 60°44'S, 45°11'W

Small bay between the SE end of Coronation Island and the NW side of Matthews Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Hvalbugten (Whale Bay) appears on a chart based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sørle. Not: Bahía Ventisquero, Hvalbugten.

Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Northernmost of three small channels leading into Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: Pasaje Balleneros, Paso Ballena, Paso Balleneros.

Whalers Bay 62°59'S, 60°34'W

Small bay entered between Fildes Point and Penfold Point at the E side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The bay was so named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, because of its use at that time by whalers. Not: Anse des Baleiniers, Caleta Balleneros.

Whalers Bluff 60°43'S, 45°39'W

A bluff rising sharply to 210 m east of Port Jepsen, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name "Consulens Hat," of unknown origin, was applied to the highest point of the bluff on a 1913 chart by Norwegian whaling captain M. Thoralf Moe. The bluff was named in 1990 by the UK-APC and calls to mind the earlier activity of whalers in this area. Not: Consulens Hat.

Whalers Passage 53°59'S, 37°29'W

Narrow channel lying between the Welcome Islands and Sky Rock, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Whaler Thal: see Whale Valley 54°30'S, 36°05'W

Whales, Bay of 78°30'S, 164°20'W

An iceport indenting the front of Ross Ice Shelf just northward of Roosevelt Island. A natural ice harbor which generally forms here, it served as the base site for Amundsen's successful dash to the South Pole, 1911, the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35, and for the West Base of U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41. The configuration of the iceport is continuously changing. A survey by the Byrd expedition in 1934 determined that the feature lay at the junction of two separate ice systems, the movements of which are influenced by the presence of Roosevelt Island. Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, USN, who visited in the *Atka* in January 1955, found that calving of the ice shelf rendered the iceport temporarily unusable. The feature was so named by Ernest Shackleton in the *Nimrod*, January 24, 1908, because of the large number of whales seen in it. Not: Hval Bukta.

Whale Skerries 60°42'S, 45°06'W

Small group of islands and rocks in Lewthwaite Strait in the South Orkney Islands, lying close W of Cape Disappointment, Powell Island. First charted and named "Hvalskjaer" by Petter Sørle in 1912–13. The name was later corrected to the plural form, "Hvalskjaerene" (Whale Skerries), by Sørle. The English form of

the name was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Hvalskjaer, Hvalskjaerene.

Whale Valley 54°30'S, 36°05'W

A small valley leading NW from Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. The name derives from "Whaler Thal" (whaler valley), given by the German expedition 1882–83, under Schrader. Not: Whaler Thal.

Wharton, Mount 81°03'S, 157°49'E

A mountain over 2,800 m, standing 5.5 mi W of Turk Peak in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir William Wharton, Hydrographer to the Royal Navy, 1884–1904.

Whatahope Bay: see Windy Cove 54°04'S, 36°58'W

Wheat, Mount 64°50'S, 63°23'W

A prominent mountain (1,100 m) forming the highest point in Wall Range, rising immediately N of Thunder Glacier in the center of Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. Probably first observed by the BelgAE which circumnavigated Wiencke Island in 1898. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Luther William Wheat, USN, helicopter commander with Squadron VXE-6, OpDFrz, 1975–78; Aviation Projects Manager, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1978; member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1979–88.

Wheatstone, Cape 72°37'S, 170°13'E

A bold rock cape that forms the south end of Hallett Peninsula and marks the north entrance to Tucker Inlet, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Sir Charles Wheatstone, English physicist and inventor.

Wheatstone Glacier 64°44'S, 62°31'W

A glacier on the west coast of Graham Land. It enters Errera Channel east of Danco Island. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–75), English scientist and inventor who designed the first mirror stereoscope in 1832.

Wheeler, Cape 73°58'S, 61°05'W

An abrupt rock scarp rising to 460 meters. It forms the N side of the entrance to Wright Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The cape was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for John N. Wheeler, president of the North American Newspaper Alliance and a contributor to the expedition. Not: Cape John Wheeler.

Wheeler Bay 66°18'S, 56°06'E

Bay 3 mi wide, indenting the coast 2 mi NW of Magnet Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named this bay Brörvika (brother bay) and the rocks at its entrance Brödrene (the brothers). The area was remapped in 1956–57 by ANARE which renamed the bay and the rocks for G.T. Wheeler, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1957. The name Wheeler has been accepted for this bay; the name Brödrene Rocks (q.v.) has been approved for the associated rocks. Not: Brörvika.

Wheeler Glacier 54°36'S, 36°22'W

Glacier draining the N flank of Mount Fraser, flowing WNW for 2 mi to the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for J.F.G. Wheeler,

British zoologist and member of the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, South Georgia, 1925–27 and 1929–30.

Wheeler Rocks: see Brødrene Rocks 66°17'S, 56°06'E

Wheeler Valley 77°12'S, 161°44'E

The ice-free hanging valley on the SW side of Miller Glacier, immediately E of Mount Mahony in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for R.H. Wheeler, the party's deputy leader and surveyor.

Whelan Nunatak 70°09'S, 64°17'E

An isolated nunatak standing 5 mi NW of Mount Starlight in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for R.F. Whelan, radio officer at Davis Station, 1964.

Whetter Nunatak 66°58'S, 143°01'E

A small rock outcrop on the coastal ice slopes near the sea, situated 8 mi ENE of Cape Denison on the E shore of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Dr. Leslie H. Whetter, a surgeon with the expedition.

Whewell, Mount 72°03'S, 169°35'E

A massive mountain (2,945 m) between the mouths of Ironside and Honeycomb Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by Sir James Clark Ross, Jan. 15, 1841, for the Reverend Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Whewell Glacier 72°04'S, 169°47'E

A narrow, steep glacier that drains the E slopes of Mount Whewell and merges with the lower part of Honeycomb Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Whewell.

Whichaway Nunataks 81°33'S, 28°30'W

Group of rocky nunataks extending for 7 mi and marking the S side of the mouth of Recovery Glacier. First seen from the air and visited in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it was uncertain which route from the nunataks would lead furthest inland.

Whillans, Mount 84°27'S, 64°15'W

Mountain, 870 m, standing 4 mi SW of Mount Stroschein in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Ian M. Whillans, glaciologist at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Whiplash Glacier 72°16'S, 167°42'E

A tributary glacier flowing northwestward from Cartographers Range into the lower part of Pearl Harbor Glacier where the direction becomes east, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because of its characteristic shape.

Whirlwind Glaciers 67°24'S, 65°32'W

Four prominent converging glaciers which flow into the W side of Whirlwind Inlet on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928,

the glaciers were so named because their relative position was suggestive of the radial cylinders of his Wright Whirlwind engine. The Whirlwind Glaciers, comprising Flint, Demorest, Matthes, and Chamberlin Glaciers, were photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940; charted by the FIDS in 1948.

Whirlwind Inlet 67°30'S, 65°25'W

Ice-filled inlet that recedes inland for 7 mi and is 12 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Northrop and Tent Nunatak, along the E coast of Graham Land. Sir Hubert Wilkins discovered the inlet on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins reported four large glaciers flowing into the inlet, which he named Whirlwind Glaciers because their relative position was suggestive of the radial cylinders of his Wright Whirlwind engine. The inlet was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940 and charted by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Caleta Remolino.

Whiskey Bay: see Corinthian Bay 53°01'S, 73°27'E

Whisky Bay 63°53'S, 58°09'W

A bay between Rink Point and Stoneley Point on the NW side of James Ross Island. The bay was almost surely discovered by Otto Nordenskjöld of the SwedAE in 1903, who roughly mapped this area and showed small bays in this position. It was surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and 1952, and later called "Caleta Santa Eduvigis" on an unpublished Argentine Antarctic Expedition map, c. 1959. Named by the UK-APC in 1983 in association with nearby Brandy Bay. Not: Bahía Santa Eduvigis, Caleta Santa Eduvigis.

Whisnant Nunatak 69°59'S, 73°05'E

A small coastal nunatak protruding above the terminus of Rogers Glacier between McKaskle Hills and Maris Nunatak, at the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from USN Operation Highjump aerial photographs taken in March 1947. Named by Roscoe for J.R. Whisnant, Operation Highjump air crewman on photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Whistle Cove 54°09'S, 36°49'W

Cove lying at the head of Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Whistle Pass 69°47'S, 70°25'W

A snow pass at c. 1,050 m at the head of Sullivan Glacier in N Alexander Island. The pass trends NE-SW and provides access to and from the upper part of Hampton Glacier. So named by BAS, 1977, because the pass falls away steeply to the SW between high cliffs, so that the descent by sledge is fast and exhilarating as suggested by the name.

Whistler Nunatak 74°50'S, 71°41'W

A nunatak lying W of Mount Mende in the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN in reference to the whistler effect caused by amplitude change of radio signals in the upper atmosphere and in association with names of upper atmosphere researchers grouped in the area.

Whistling Bay 67°30'S, 67°37'W

An open bay, 4 mi wide and indenting 2.5 mi, between Longridge Head and Cape Sáenz along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the curious

and unidentified whistling sounds heard there at the time of the survey. Not: Bahía Silbido.

Whitcombe, Mount 76°46'S, 162°12'E

A large mountain, 1,425 m, standing just N of Mount Perseverance and W of Mount Arrowsmith at the W side of Evans Piedmont Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by them for its similarity to the Canterbury, N.Z., mountain of that name, and in association with Mount Arrowsmith.

Whitcomb Ridge 73°07'S, 166°00'E

A high, ice-covered ridge along the S side of the head of Gair Glacier, standing 6 mi SE of Mount Supernal in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Jean P. Whitcomb, radio scientist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66 and 1966–67.

White, Mount 85°09'S, 170°18'E

A massive mountain, 3,470 m, standing 2.5 mi NNW of Mount Henry Lucy and forming the highest elevation in the Supporters Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for the Secretary of the expedition.

White City: see Gulbrandsen Lake 54°12'S, 36°44'W

Whitecloud Glacier 63°55'S, 59°32'W

A glacier which flows northward to discharge into Charcot Bay just west of Almond Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC in 1960. The name is descriptive of cloud conditions that prevailed at the time of FIDS survey of the area in 1948.

White Company, The 61°06'S, 55°09'W

A group of snow-covered mountains located N of Endurance Glacier and W of Pardo Ridge in Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. A descriptive name given by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71. Not: Montañas Compañía Blanca.

White Cross Mountain: see Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

Whited Inlet 69°50'S, 160°08'E

An ice-filled inlet along the coast between Northrup Head and Anderson Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Master Chief Quartermaster Robert J. Whited, USN, Leading Chief for the staff and a member of Operations Division responsible for maintaining and updating charts for Task Force 43 during Operation Deep Freeze 1968 and 1969.

White Escarpment 79°29'S, 85°37'W

An escarpment in the W part of the Heritage Range, extending for 15 mi between the heads of the Splettstoesser and Dobbratz Glaciers. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Ronald B. White, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

White Glacier 75°45'S, 140°50'W

A broad westward flowing tributary glacier which joins the Land Glacier on the N side of Mount McCoy in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos,

1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Gen. Thomas D. White, USAF, Chief of Staff and member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1957–61, who participated in the planning and organizational stages of Operation Deep Freeze in an administrative capacity and in matters relating to aircraft. Application of the name was proposed by Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Whitehall Glacier 72°43'S, 169°25'E

A large glacier flowing N into Tucker Inlet between Daniell Peninsula and the SE part of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, partly because of the literal meaning and partly with reference to the proximity of the glacier to the Admiralty Mountains, the Admiralty office in London being situated in Whitehall.

White Island 66°44'S, 48°35'E

Ice-covered island 13 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 6 mi N of Sakellari Peninsula, Enderby Land. Discovered and called Hvit Øya (White Island) by Riiser-Larsen in January 1930. Its existence was considered doubtful for a number of years but was confirmed by the Soviet expedition in the *Lena* in March 1957, and by ANARE led by D.F. Styles in the *Thala Dan* in February 1960. Not: Hvit Øya, Kvitøya, Ostrov Belyy.

White Island 78°08'S, 167°24'E

An island in the Ross Archipelago, 15 mi long, protruding through the Ross Ice Shelf immediately E of Black Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named by them because of the mantle of snow which covers it. Not: Hvit Øen, Weisse Insel.

White Islands 77°17'S, 153°10'W

A group of ice-covered islands extending N-S for about 10 miles. They lie at the E margin of Swinburne Ice Shelf and near the terminus of Butler Glacier in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. This feature is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, as “low ice cliffs” that rise above the level of the ice shelf. The islands were mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The name was applied by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. Paul Dudley White, internationally renowned specialist on heart diseases, who was a consultant on medical matters in regard to USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, led by Byrd.

White Massif 70°32'S, 67°13'E

A rock massif about 3 mi ENE of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for R.F. White, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson Station in 1963 who died there on October 18, 1963.

White Nunataks 84°46'S, 66°05'W

Three nunataks standing 3 mi N of the NW tip of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Noah D. White, radioman at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

White Nunataks: see Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28'S, 156°30'E

Whiteside, Mount 67°19'S, 59°29'E

Low, conical peak, 190 m, surmounting the E extremity of Fold Island. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Whiteside Hill 65°08'S, 61°38'W

Ice-covered hill, 330 m, at the S side of the mouth of Evans Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. This area was observed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. The feature was first charted as a point during 1947 by the FIDS. In 1955, FIDS reported that the point is not marked by any rock exposures and merges so gradually with the ice of Evans Glacier that the hill is the feature to which the name should be applied. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC. Not: Whiteside Point.

Whiteside Point: see Whiteside Hill 65°08'S, 61°38'W

White Spur 71°19'S, 160°16'E

A spur forming part of the S wall of Allegro Valley as it juts eastward from the central portion of the Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Russell F. White, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1967–68.

White Strait 78°13'S, 166°48'E

The small ice-filled strait between Black and White Islands, in the Ross Archipelago. First mapped by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for M. White, a member of the party.

White Valley 76°39'S, 117°57'W

A broad ice-covered valley that indents the northern part of Cary Mountains between Trabucco Cliff and Lie Cliff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin E. White, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in four summer seasons, 1966–71.

Whitewhale Bastion 65°37'S, 62°30'W

A prominent L-shaped mass that arises to nearly 1,200 m and dominates Starbuck Glacier, 10 mi from its terminus on the east side of Graham Land. Its east face consists of walls of white granite, hence the name, one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC in association with Herman Melville's whaling novel, *Moby Dick*.

Whiting, Mount 71°40'S, 62°37'W

A pyramidal mountain, largely ice free and steep cliffed on the S side, standing at the SW side of Rankin Glacier near the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for topographic engineer Ronald F. Whiting, a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast area, 1970–71.

Whiting Nunatak: see Melfjellet 68°21'S, 59°12'E

Whiting Rocks 65°15'S, 64°20'W

Three rocks lying 0.5 mi S of The Barchans, Argentine Islands, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Colin S. Whiting, survey assistant of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* working in the area in February 1969.

Whitmer Peninsula 75°50'S, 162°45'E

A broad ice-capped peninsula, about 7 mi long and wide, between Cheetham Ice Tongue and Harbord Glacier Tongue on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) R.D. Whitmer, USN, who wintered over at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, in 1956. He returned to Antarctica with U.S. Naval Construction Battalion units during Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Whitmill Nunatak 74°53'S, 73°09'W

One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), lying in the W part of the group 5 mi SSW of Smith Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Leland D. Whitmill, USGS cartographer, a member of the field party on Darwin Glacier and Byrd Glacier, 1978–79.

Whitmore Mountains 82°35'S, 104°30'W

An isolated group of mountains in West Antarctica, consisting of three mountains and a cluster of nunataks extending over 15 miles. The group was visited and surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959, by William H. Chapman, cartographer with the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party (1958–59). Named by Chapman for George D. Whitmore, Chief Topographic Engineer, USGS, who was a member of the Working Group on Cartography of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Whitney Glacier 85°39'S, 160°00'W

A tributary glacier, 6 mi long, draining NE from Mount Ellsworth to enter Amundsen Glacier just S of Robinson Bluff, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond L. Whitney, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1961.

Whitney Island 69°40'S, 68°31'W

The easternmost and second largest of the Rhyolite Islands (q.v.), lying close offshore the Rymill Coast in George VI Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Farrell W. Whitney, USN, Senior Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate with Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1958–71, at McMurdo Station and Christchurch, New Zealand.

Whitney Peak 76°26'S, 126°03'W

A conspicuous peak (3,005 m) rising 3 mi NW of Mount Hampton, from which it is separated by a distinctive ice-covered saddle, in the northernmost part of the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Herbert Whitney, USNR, commander of the Navy's Mobile Construction Battalion responsible for the building of Antarctic stations for use during the International Geophysical Year. Whitney wintered over at Little America V in 1956.

Whitney Point 66°15'S, 110°31'E

A rocky point at the N side of the entrance to Powell Cove on Clark Peninsula. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and at first thought to be a small island. It was included in a ground survey by Carl R. Eklund in 1957. Named by US-ACAN for photographer's mate I.A. Whitney, USN, who participated in Operation Highjump.

Whit Rock 66°03'S, 65°56'W

Rock lying between the Trump and Saffery Islands off the W coast of Graham Land. First shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for its small size, "whit" meaning the smallest part or particle.

Whitson Cape 60°46'S, 44°32'W

Cape at the S end of the peninsula separating Methuen and Aitken Coves, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who

named it for T.B. (later Sir Thomas) Whitson, treasurer of the expedition.

Whitten Peak 63°25'S, 57°04'W

Pyramidal peak, 445 m, forming the NE end of Blade Ridge at the W side of the head of Hope Bay, on the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden-skjöld. Named by the FIDS for R. Whitten, first mate of the ship *Eagle*, which participated in FIDS operations in 1944–45.

Whittle Glacier 66°22'S, 114°13'E

A short channel glacier flowing NE to Colvocoresses Bay and terminating in a small glacier tongue 6 mi NW of Williamson Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Dr. J.S. Whittle, Assistant Surgeon on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Whittle Glacier Tongue 66°20'S, 114°24'E

A small glacier tongue extending seaward from Whittle Glacier into Colvocoresses Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN in association with Whittle Glacier.

Whittle Peninsula 63°49'S, 59°48'W

A peninsula, 5 mi long, terminating in Cape Kater and forming the W limit of Charcot Bay on Davis Coast, Graham Land. Surveyed by the SwedAE in December 1902. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Sir Frank Whittle, Air Commodore, RAF, British pioneer of gas turbines for jet propulsion of aircraft from 1937.

Whitworth Ridge 70°24'S, 66°08'E

A rock ridge about 2 mi NE of Mount Leckie in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for R. Whitworth, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Whymper Spur 80°25'S, 21°29'W

A rock spur rising to c. 1,250 m eastward of Blanchard Hill in Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 after English mountaineer and artist Edward Whymper (1840–1911), who made the first ascent of the Matterhorn, Switzerland, July 14, 1865; designer of the prototype of the Whymper tent, 1861–62.

Widdows, Point 67°42'S, 45°25'E

Point at the W side of the entrance to Freeth Bay on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for E.I. Widdows, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1959.

Widdowson Glacier 66°43'S, 65°46'W

Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay between Drummond and McCance Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Elsie M. Widdowson of the Dept. of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge, joint author of *The Chemical Composition of Foods*, a fundamental work containing all the quantitative data required for calculating expedition ration requirements other than vitamins.

Wideopen Islands 63°00'S, 55°49'W

Group of islands and rocks lying 7 mi N of Boreal Point, Joinville Island. Roughly surveyed from a distance by the FIDS in

1953–54. So named by UK-APC in 1958 because of their exposed, isolated position on the S side of Bransfield Strait. Not: Islotes Furque, Islotes Libertad, Islotes Morales.

Widerøe, Mount 72°08'S, 23°30'E

Large mountain rising to 3,180 m between Mount Walnum and Mount Nils Larsen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for Viggo Widerøe, airplane pilot of this expedition. Remapped by the Norwegians in 1957 from air photos taken on USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Widerøe Fjell.

Widerøe Fjell: see Widerøe, Mount 72°08'S, 23°30'E

Widich Nunatak 85°20'S, 121°25'W

A nunatak 3.5 mi E of Spencer Nunatak, lying between Wisconsin Range and Long Hills in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for George Widich, traverse engineer, Byrd Station winter party, 1960.

Widmark Ice Piedmont 66°17'S, 65°30'W

Ice piedmont between Holtedahl and Darbel Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Erik J. Widmark (1850–1909), Swedish ophthalmologist, pioneer of researches upon the etiology and treatment of snow blindness.

Widowmaker Pass 74°55'S, 162°20'E

A heavily crevassed and therefore dangerous pass leading from Larsen Glacier to Reeves Glacier, between Mount Janetschek and Mount Gerlache in Victoria Land. Given this expressive name by the NZGS, 1962–63.

Wiencke Island 64°50'S, 63°25'W

Island 16 mi long and from 2 to 5 mi wide, which is the southernmost of the major islands of the Palmer Archipelago, lying between Anvers Island and the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache and named for Auguste-Karl Wiencke, a seaman who lost his life on the expedition.

Wiener Peaks 76°49'S, 144°30'W

Group of nunataks 5 mi NE of Mount Passel in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights over this area by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Murray A. Wiener, auroral observer at West Base during this expedition.

Wiens Peak 83°59'S, 56°19'W

A peak at the E end of Elliott Ridge in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Rudolph H. Wiens, aurora scientist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1962.

Wiest Bluff 85°22'S, 176°22'W

A prominent bluff, 2,160 m, standing just N of the confluence of Shackleton and Zaneveld Glaciers and marking the W extremity of the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for William G. Wiest, USARP ionospheric scientist at the South Pole Station, 1964.

Wiggans Hills 80°11'S, 27°03'W

Exposed rock hills, 2 mi long, rising to c. 700 m on the W side of the terminus of Gordon Glacier and forming the northernmost feature of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 for Thomas H. Wiggans, BAS general assistant at Halley Station, 1968–70, who worked in the area during two seasons.

Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W

Glacier 10 mi long, flowing from Bruce Plateau to the W coast of Graham Land just S of Blanchard Ridge. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named "Glacier du Milieu" (Middle Glacier). Feeling that a more distinctive name was needed, the UK-APC in 1959 renamed the glacier for W.D.C. Wiggins, then Deputy Director of Overseas Surveys. Not: Glacier du Milieu, Middle Glacier.

Wigg Islands 67°32'S, 62°34'E

Group of six small islands, 6 mi NW of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Mesteinene (the middle stones). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. D.R. Wigg, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1962. Not: Mesteinene.

Wignall Nunataks 70°10'S, 64°23'E

Two snow-covered nunataks standing 2 mi NW of Mount Starlight in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955–65. Named by ANCA for R. Wignall, weather observer at Davis Station, 1964.

Wignall Peak 70°24'S, 66°24'E

A small peak just W of Mount McCarthy in the eastern part of the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named for R. Wignall, weather observer at Davis Station in 1964.

Wilbanks, Mount 75°00'S, 112°53'W

A mound-shaped mountain that is partly ice covered but has a prominent bare rock E face, forming the E extremity of the Kohler Range in Marie Byrd Land. First roughly mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Wilbanks, geologist with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey party, 1966–67.

Wilbur, Mount 86°58'S, 152°37'W

A mountain standing 2 mi E of Mount Weaver at the head of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for the Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, 1925–29.

Wilbye, Mount 69°30'S, 71°32'W

The highest peak (c. 2,050 m) of Lassus Mountains in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after John Wilbye (1574–1638), English madrigal composer.

Wilckenskette: see Wilckens Peaks 54°12'S, 36°57'W

Wilckens Peaks 54°12'S, 36°57'W

Numerous peaks, the highest 1,375 m, in the form of an arc which extends from the N side of Keilhau Glacier to the N side of

Neumayer Glacier in South Georgia. The peaks were roughly located in 1928–29 by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen who gave the name "Wilckenskette" after Otto Wilckens of Bonn University. An English form of the name has been accepted. Not: Wilckenskette.

Wilcox, Mount 67°57'S, 66°56'W

Mountain with a sharp, rocky, triangular peak surmounting the SE corner of Square Bay, 8 mi E of Camp Point on the W coast of Graham Land. The mountain was apparently first seen and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. The name, proposed by Col. Lawrence Martin, is for Phineas Wilcox, mate on the *Hero*, in which Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer explored the Antarctic mainland S of Deception Island in 1820.

Wild, Cape 68°23'S, 149°07'E

A prominent rock cape on the eastern end of the Organ Pipe Cliffs. This may be the cape viewed from the ship *Vincennes* at a great distance, as a result of "looming" or superior mirage, by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes, Jan. 19, 1840. Wilkes applied the name "Point Emmons" for Lt. George F. Emmons of the *Vincennes*. The cape was accurately positioned by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Frank Wild, a member of the expedition and leader of the AAE Western Base Party. Not: Point Emmons.

Wild, Cape: see Wild, Point 61°06'S, 54°52'W

Wild, Mount 64°12'S, 58°53'W

Sharply defined rock ridge with several summits, the highest 945 m, standing at the N side of the mouth of Sjögren Glacier on the E coast of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in 1945 and named for Frank Wild.

Wild, Mount 84°48'S, 162°40'E

A peak 2.5 mi W of Mount Augusta at the SW extremity of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Frank Wild, a member of the Southern Polar Party of that expedition. Not: Wild Mountains.

Wild, Point 61°06'S, 54°52'W

A point 6 mi W of Cape Valentine on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named Cape Wild by the Shackleton *Endurance* expedition 1914–16, but Point Wild is recommended for this feature because of its small size and to avoid confusion with Cape Wild on George V Coast. Named for Frank Wild, leader of the party from Shackleton's shipwrecked expedition which camped on the point for four months until rescued in August 1916. Not: Cape Wild.

Wild Icefalls 84°55'S, 162°25'E

The extensive icefalls at the head of Beardmore Glacier, between Mount Wild and Mount Buckley. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) in association with nearby Mount Wild.

Wild Mountains: see Wild, Mount 84°48'S, 162°40'E

Wilds Nunatak 73°01'S, 160°13'E

A lone nunatak located 2 mi W of the S end of Frontier Mountain in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald F. Wilds,

aviation machinist's mate with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Wild Spur 64°42'S, 62°32'W

Spur extending from Pulfrich Peak to the W side of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Heinrich Wild (1833–1902), Swiss instrument designer responsible for the autograph, first used about 1924 for stereo-survey from ground stations and later adapted for air survey.

Wildwind Glacier 76°52'S, 161°10'E

A substantial mountain glacier, 3 mi wide, which flows southward into Alatina Valley, draining both the Staten Island Heights and Mount Razorback areas, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party because strong and persistent winds in this vicinity have cut major flutings through the ice-cliffed terminus of the glacier.

Wilh. Carlson Island: see Carlson Island 63°53'S, 58°16'W

Wilh. Carlsons Ö: see Carlson Island 63°53'S, 58°16'W

Wilhelm Archipelago 65°08'S, 64°20'W

The myriad of islands, the largest of which are Booth and Hovgaard Islands, extending from Bismarck Strait SW to Lumus Rock, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. He named them for Wilhelm I, then Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Not: Iles Dannebrog, Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln.

Wilhelm Barrier: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'S, 40°00'W

Wilhelm Christophersen, Mount 85°33'S, 167°20'W

A mound-shaped, ice-covered knob which rises from the edge of the polar plateau 3 mi S of Mount Engelstad and overlooks the S side of the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Wilhelm Christophersen, Norwegian diplomat and Minister at Buenos Aires at that time.

Wilhelm Glacier 72°46'S, 166°37'E

A glacier 2 mi N of Olson Glacier, draining the N part of the W slopes of Malta Plateau and flowing W into Seafarer Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Wilhelm, a member of the USARP glaciological party at Roosevelt Island in 1967–68.

Wilhelm II Coast 67°00'S, 90°00'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Penck, in 87°43'E, and Cape Filchner, in 91°54'E. Discovered by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901–03), under the leadership of Erich von Drygalski, and named for Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W

Bay 15 mi wide between Reclus Peninsula and Cape Anna along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named for Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, 1890–1948. Not: Bahía Guillermina, Baie de Wilhelmine, Welhelmina Bay.

Wilhelmine, Baie de: see Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W

Wilhelm Shelf Ice: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'S, 40°00'W

Wilhoite Nunataks 81°39'S, 154°55'E

Group of dark rock nunataks near the polar plateau, about 12 mi SW of All-Blacks Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN after the USS *Wilhoite*, radar picket escort vessel which maintained an ocean station in support of aircraft flights between New Zealand and Antarctica in USN OpDFrz 1961.

Wilkes Coast: see Clarie Coast 66°30'S, 133°00'E

Wilkes Land 69°00'S, 120°00'E

A large land in Antarctica fronting on the Indian Ocean between Queen Mary Coast and George V Coast, extending from Cape Horder in 100°31'E to Point Alden in 142°02'E. Named for Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, American explorer who was in command of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42. The name has been applied over this extent in recognition of the fact that Wilkes recognized the phenomena of the continental margin over a distance of 1,500 miles of coast and thus first provided substantial proof that Antarctica is a continent. This definition of extent excludes the area east of 142°02'E which was sighted by Wilkes but has been shown by later expeditions to be farther south than the positions originally assigned by him.

Wilkes Subglacial Basin 75°00'S, 145°00'E

A large subglacial basin situated generally southward of George V Coast and westward of Prince Albert Mountains in East Antarctica. The feature was roughly delineated by U.S. seismic parties, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN (1961) for the proximity of the western portion of this feature to Wilkes Land, and for the explorations along George V Coast by the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkins, Cape 67°15'S, 59°18'E

A rocky cape at the N tip of Fold Island, forming the E side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. Mapped in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. It was remapped in greater detail from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Mawson named this feature Cape Hearst in gratitude for the purchase of the news rights of BANZARE by the Hearst Press. Later he agreed to change the name to Cape Wilkins, the name used by subsequent expeditions. Not: Cape Hearst.

Wilkins Coast 69°40'S, 63°00'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Agassiz and Cape Boggs. Named by the US-ACAN for Sir Hubert Wilkins, who in a pioneer Antarctic exploratory flight on Dec. 20, 1928, flew southward from Deception Island and crossed the Antarctic Peninsula to its E side. He continued southward to Stefansson Strait and Hearst Island which lie midway along Wilkins Coast.

Wilkins Ice Shelf 70°15'S, 73°00'W

A rectangular ice shelf about 80 miles long and 60 miles wide. The feature occupies the central part of Wilkins Sound, from which it takes its name. The name was proposed by the UK-APC in 1971.

Wilkins Island: see Hearst Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W

Wilkins Mountains 75°32'S, 66°30'W

A group of low mountains of about 20 mi extent, located 25 mi SE of the Sweeney Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named these mountains for Sir Hubert Wilkins.

Wilkins Nunatak 75°39'S, 139°55'W

The northeasternmost of three nunataks. It lies 6 mi SW of Ickes Mountains in coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin L. Wilkins, QM3, USN, Quartermaster aboard USS *Glacier* in exploration of this coast, 1961–62.

Wilkinson Glacier 66°50'S, 66°20'W

A glacier on the S side of Protector Heights, flowing westward into Lallemand Fjord to the S of Holdfast Point, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Capt. John V. Wilkinson, RN, captain of HMS *Protector* in these waters, 1955–56 and 1956–57.

Wilkinson Peaks 66°37'S, 54°15'E

Group of peaks in the Napier Mountains standing 5 mi SE of Mount Griffiths. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Langnabbane (the long peaks). Visited in 1961 by an ANARE sledge party and renamed by ANCA for B.G. Wilkinson, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1961. Not: Langnabbane.

Wilkins Sound 70°15'S, 73°00'W

A sound that is largely occupied by the Wilkins Ice Shelf, located between the concave western coastline of Alexander Island and the shores of Charcot Island and Latady Island farther to the west. Its northern portion was first seen and roughly mapped in 1910 by the FrAE under J.B. Charcot and was observed from the air in 1929 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. The configuration of the sound was determined in 1940 on exploratory flights by USAS. Named by the USAS for Sir Hubert Wilkins, who in 1929 first proved “Charcot Land” to be an island and thereby indirectly discovered this feature. The existence of Latady Island at the SW side of the sound was determined in 1960 by D.J.H. Searle of FIDS by examination of air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48. Not: Wilkins Strait.

Wilkins Strait: see Wilkins Sound 70°15'S, 73°00'W

Wilkniss Mountains 78°01'S, 161°07'E

A prominent group of conical peaks and mountains, 10 mi long running N-S, located 9 mi ESE of Mount Feather, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. The mountains are 3 mi wide in the N portion where Mount Blackwelder (2,340 m) and Pivot Peak (2,450 m) rise above ice-free valleys. Except for an outlying SW peak, the S portion narrows to a series of mainly ice-covered smaller peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Peter E. Wilkniss, chemist, who from 1975 has served in various positions at the National Science Foundation, including Deputy Assistant Director of the Directorate for Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs; Director, Division of Polar Programs, 1984–93; senior science associate to the Assistant Director for Geosciences, from 1993.

Willan Nunatak 62°39'S, 60°17'W

A nunatak rising to c. 400 m on the W side of Huntress Glacier, 2.1 mi ENE of Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC after Robert C.R. Willan, BAS geologist in charge of the work on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, from 1985.

Willems, Cape 64°57'S, 63°16'W

Cape forming the N side of the entrance to Flandres Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Pierre Willems. Not: Cap Pierre Willems.

Willett Cove 72°19'S, 170°14'E

A small cove on the S side of Seabee Hook, a recurved spit formed 1 mi W of Cape Hallett at the entrance to Edisto Inlet, Victoria Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrZ I from the icebreaker *Edisto*. Named by US-ACAN for James H. Willett of the Navy Hydrographic Office, who directed the establishment of astronomical control stations on Ross Island and Seabee Hook in 1955–56.

Willett Range 77°18'S, 160°25'E

The range extending N from Mistake Peak and running for 20 mi as a high shelf along the edge of the continental ice to the Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. The range is breached by several glaciers flowing E from the plateau. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for R.W. Willett, Director of the N.Z. Geological Survey, who gave valuable assistance throughout the expedition and in the compilation stages after its return.

Willey Glacier 70°25'S, 67°50'W

A heavily-crevassed glacier N of Creswick Peaks in Palmer Land, flowing W from Creswick Gap into George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC for Laurence E. Willey, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff and Stonington Island stations, 1966–69 and 1973.

Willey Point 84°37'S, 165°45'E

A conspicuous rock point along the W side of Beardmore Glacier, marking the S side of the mouth of Berwick Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Francis J. Willey III, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Will Hays Mountains: see Hays Mountains 86°00'S, 155°00'W

William, Monte: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

William, Mount 64°47'S, 63°41'W

Prominent snow-covered mountain, 1,600 m, standing 4 mi NNE of Cape Lancaster, the S extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 21, 1832, by John Biscoe who believed it to be part of the mainland of Antarctic Peninsula. Named by Biscoe for William IV, then King of England. Not: Monte Capitán Mendioroz.

William Bay: see Børgen Bay 64°45'S, 63°30'W

William Block, Mount: see Block Peak 85°41'S, 176°13'E

William Bruce, Cape: see Bruce Point 76°08'S, 162°26'E

William Glacier 64°43'S, 63°27'W

Glacier flowing S from the interior highlands of Anvers Island to the head of Børgen Bay on the SE coast of the island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and charted by them simply as a “grand glacier.” The name William Glacier first appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*. Not: Glaciér Tolosa.

William Henry May, Cape: see May, Cape 81°50'S, 162°50'E

Williams, Cape 70°30'S, 164°09'E

An ice-covered cape at the E side of the terminus of Lillie Glacier. Discovered in February 1911 when the *Terra Nova* of the BrAE, 1910–13, explored the area westward of Cape North. Named for William Williams, Chief Engine-room Artificer on the *Terra Nova*. Not: Williams Head.

Williams, Mount 66°48'S, 50°51'E

Peak between Mount Riiser-Larsen and Mount Soucek in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Williams, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Williams, Point 67°49'S, 67°34'E

A point on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land at the E side of Shallow Bay. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson on Feb. 12, 1931, and named for A.J. Williams, wireless officer on the *Discovery*.

Williams, Port: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Williams Bluff 70°43'S, 160°12'E

A rock and ice bluff 7 mi E of Keim Peak in the Usarp Mountains. The east-facing bluff rises between the Pitzman and Lovejoy Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Harry N. Williams of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, aerial photographer on flights over Victoria Land and other Antarctic areas in three summer seasons, 1960–63.

Williams Cliff 77°35'S, 166°47'E

A prominent rock cliff that stands out from the ice-covered SW slopes of Mount Erebus, situated 6 mi E of Cape Barne on Ross Island. This rock cliff was mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and identified simply as “Bold Cliff” on maps resulting from that expedition. It was named Williams Cliff by the US-ACAN in 1964 to commemorate Richard T. Williams, who lost his life when his tractor broke through the ice at McMurdo Sound in January 1956. Not: Bold Cliff.

William Scoresby Archipelago 67°20'S, 59°45'E

Group of islands which extends northward from the coast just E of William Scoresby Bay. The more important islands in the group are Bertha, Islay, Couling and Sheehan Islands. Most of the islands in this archipelago were discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. They named the group after their ship.

William Scoresby Bay 67°24'S, 59°34'E

A coastal embayment at the W side of William Scoresby Archipelago, 5 mi long and 3.5 mi wide, with shores marked by steep rock headlands and snow-free hills rising to 210 meters. The practical limits of the bay are extended 4 mi northward from the coast by island groups located along its E and W margin. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*, for which the bay was named. Not: Innfjorden, Scoresby Bay.

Williams Cove 54°50'S, 36°00'W

Small cove in the N side of Larsen Harbor at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Williams Glacier 78°06'S, 162°18'E

A glacier about 2.5 mi long which flows from Sladen Summit to enter Emmanuel Glacier, the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Richard S. Williams, Jr., USGS research geologist, an authority in aerial and satellite investigations of geomorphic processes and the fluctuations of glaciers on a global basis, particularly in Iceland and Antarctica; co-editor (with Jane G. Ferrigno) of *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World*.

Williams Harbour: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Williams Haven 60°41'S, 45°38'W

A cove 0.2 mi SW of North Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. There is a large sea cave in the cliff on the N side of the cove. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after David D. Wynn-Williams, BAS microbiologist from 1974, including two winters and six summer seasons on Signy Island.

Williams Head: see Williams, Cape 70°30'S, 164°09'E

Williams Hills 83°42'S, 58°55'W

A compact group of hills, 10 mi long, located S of Childs Glacier and W of Roderick Valley in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul L. Williams, USGS geologist with the Neptune Range field party, 1963–64.

Williams Island 71°54'S, 101°26'W

Ice-covered island about 1 mi long, lying midway between Cape Petersen and Dyer Point and about 2 mi off the N coast of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick W. Williams, aviation machinist's mate with USN Operation High-jump, who lost his life in a seaplane crash at Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946.

Williams Nunatak 66°26'S, 110°43'E

Small coastal nunatak just E of the Windmill Islands, standing at the S side of the terminus of Peterson Glacier where it faces on Penney Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Calvin E. Williams, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained ground and aerial photographic coverage of this area in January 1948.

Williamson Bluff 68°05'S, 65°42'W

A flat-topped bluff more than 1,000 m high near the head of Trail Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. The upper part of the bluff is snow topped, but the sides are steep and rocky. The bluff extends from the E side of Bills Gulch, 4 mi NE of Mount Shelby. First photographed from aircraft by personnel of USAS on a flight of Sept. 28, 1940. Named by UK-APC after the Rev. William Williamson (1804–75), British mathematician and lawyer who made one of the earliest measurements of the surface flow of a glacier, in Switzerland, 1844.

Williamson Glacier 66°40'S, 114°06'E

A glacier draining northeastward from Law Dome into Colvocorress Bay. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after John G. Williamson, crew member on the sloop *Vincennes* of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Williamson Glacier Tongue 66°29'S, 114°24'E

The prominent seaward extension of the Williamson Glacier into Colvocoresses Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by US-ACAN in association with Williamson Glacier.

Williamson Head 69°11'S, 158°00'E

A prominent cape 6 mi WNW of Drake Head on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered from the *Terra Nova* in Feb. 1911 during Scott's last expedition. Named for Petty Officer Thomas S. Williamson, RN, a member of the expedition. Not: Williamson Point.

Williamson Point: see Williamson Head 69°11'S, 158°00'E

Williamson Ridge 75°47'S, 116°45'W

Low snow-covered ridge, 10 mi long and 2 to 5 mi wide, that forms a western extension of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-71. Named by US-ACAN for Paul R. Williamson, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in two austral summers, 1967-68 and 1969-70.

Williamson Rock 77°27'S, 169°15'E

Rock lying 4 mi NW of Cape Crozier, close off the N coast of Ross Island. Charted by the BrAE, 1910-13, under Scott. Named for Thomas S. Williamson, who as able seaman and petty officer accompanied Scott's expeditions of 1901-04 and 1910-13.

Williams Peak 77°58'S, 163°57'E

A prominent peak over 1,400 m in a nodal position between the drainage of the Hobbs, Salmon and Garwood Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Named by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1960-61) for Dr. J. Williams, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Williams Point 62°28'S, 60°09'W

Point forming the NE tip of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. The discovery of the South Shetland Islands was first reported in 1819 by William Smith, Master of the brig *Williams*. In John Miers' account of Smith's voyage, published in 1820, he states that Smith gave the name Williams to a point of land in this vicinity. In recent years Williams Point has been established in international usage for the point described.

Williams Rebollado, Isla: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Williams Reef 54°28'S, 3°28'E

A reef which extends southward for about 0.5 mi from Cape Fie, Bouvetøya. The reef was charted in 1898 by a German expedition in the *Valdivia* under Karl Chun. It was recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the *Norvegia* under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Named by the latter for Capt. John Williams, American sealer who visited Bouvetøya in the schooner *Golden West* in 1878, making a landing on the island. Not: Williams-revet.

Williamsrevet: see Williams Reef 54°28'S, 3°28'E

Williams Ridge 80°30'S, 29°20'W

Conspicuous rock ridge, 1,060 m, extending E-W between Blaiklock and Stratton Glaciers, 1 mi NW of Honnywill Peak in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE

and named for Sgt. Ellis Williams, RAF, radio operator with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955-56 and with the RAF contingent of the expedition in 1956-58.

Williams Rocks 67°26'S, 62°46'E

Group of rocks 9 mi N of Flat Islands and Holme Bay, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by R.G. Dovers of ANARE in 1954. Named by ANCA for J. Williams, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1962, who assisted in a triangulation of the rocks and the erection of a beacon.

Willing, Mount 71°51'S, 66°55'E

A mountain, elongated in an E-W direction, standing 17 mi SW of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in November 1956 during a photographic flight by ANARE aircraft. Named by ANCA for Dr. Richard L. Willing, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1957.

Willis, Mount 79°22'S, 159°27'E

A mountain 2 mi S of Mount Chalmers in the southern part of the Conway Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles H. Willis, USN, commander of USS *Wilhoite* on ocean station duty in support of aircraft flights between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound during USN OpDFrz 1961.

Willis Glacier 77°16'S, 162°05'E

Valley glacier in the St. Johns Range of Victoria Land, flowing NE from Schist Peak along the W side of Mount Harker to Debenham Glacier. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959-60, and named by them for I.A.G. Willis, geophysicist with the expedition.

Willis Island: see Willis Islands 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Willis Islands 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Group of islands and rocks lying 2 mi W of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by Capt. James Cook and named for the crew member who first sighted them. Not: Wallis Island, Willis Island, Willis's Island.

Willis's Island: see Willis Islands 54°00'S, 38°11'W

Willis Sound: see Stewart Strait 54°00'S, 38°06'W

Williwaw Rocks 63°20'S, 55°01'W

Two small rocks lying 2 mi S of Moody Point, the E extremity of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. The name arose because williwaws appear to be characteristic in the vicinity of Moody Point and the nearby Danger Islands.

Willows Nunatak 74°29'S, 165°17'E

A nunatak standing 1 mi inland from the S shore of Wood Bay on the coast of Victoria Land, rising above the col between Cape Washington and Mount Melbourne. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955-63. Named by US-ACAN for A.O. Dennis Willows, biologist at McMurdo Station, summer 1965-66.

Will Point 54°33'S, 36°01'W

Point at the head of Royal Bay, lying 4 mi W of Cape Charlotte on the N coast of South Georgia. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83. Resurveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57 and named by the

UK-APC for Dr. H. Will, botanist with the German expedition which wintered at Royal Bay in 1882–83.

Wilma Glacier 67°12'S, 56°00'E

The western of two glaciers entering the southern part of Edward VIII Bay. Seen by an ANARE party led by Robert Dovers in November 1954. Named by ANCA for the wife of Robert Dovers, officer in charge and surveyor at Mawson Station in 1954.

Wilson, Cape 54°02'S, 37°10'W

Cape at the E side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles on the N coast of South Georgia. The Bay of Isles was charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*. The cape was named by Murphy for Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, 1913–21. Not: Kap Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson, Cape 82°14'S, 163°47'E

A bold, rocky, snow-covered cape, forming the SE end of the Nash Range and marking the northern entrance point to Shackleton Inlet on the western edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN, in December 1902, on his attempted trip to the South Pole. He was accompanied on this trip by Lt. (later Sir) Ernest H. Shackleton, RNR, and Dr. Edward A. Wilson, for whom the cape was named.

Wilson, Lake 79°49'S, 159°33'E

An ice-covered lake along the W margin of Ross Ice Shelf, lying 5 mi NE of the summit of Diamond Hill just N of the terminus of Darwin Glacier. Charted by the VUWAE, 1962–63, and named for Prof. A.T. Wilson of the Victoria University of Wellington, investigator of lakes in the ice-free valleys W of McMurdo Sound.

Wilson, Mount 68°27'S, 65°33'W

A mountain rising to c. 1,300 m in the W part of Bermel Peninsula, Bowman Coast. This mountain appears indistinctly in a photograph taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. The feature was rephotographed in 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, in 1940 by USAS, and in 1947 by RARE under Ronne. It was surveyed by the FIDS in 1948. Named by Ronne after Maj. Gen. R.C. Wilson, chief of staff to Lt. Gen. Curtis LeMay, head of the Office of Research and Development of the then Army Air Force, which furnished equipment for RARE.

Wilson Bluff 74°20'S, 66°47'E

Large, rather flat-topped rock outcrop at the S end of Lambert Glacier, 16 mi WNW of Mount Borland. This feature is 5 sq. mi in area and has a tail of moraine extending NE for several miles. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and visited by an airborne field party led by G.A. Knuckey in October 1958. Named by ANCA for Flight Lt. H.O. Wilson, RAAF, pilot at Mawson Station in 1958.

Wilsonflya: see Wilson Saddle 72°13'S, 3°15'W

Wilson Glacier 66°46'S, 56°25'E

Glacier 9 mi long, flowing NE into Edward VIII Ice Shelf just S of Seaton Glacier. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Flight Lt. H.O. Wilson, RAAF pilot at Mawson Station, 1959, who was killed in an aircraft accident shortly after his return to Australia.

Wilson Glacier: see Breitfuss Glacier 66°58'S, 64°52'W

Wilson Harbor 54°07'S, 37°42'W

Bay 1.5 mi wide and 3 mi long, between Kade Point and Cape Demidov along the S coast of South Georgia. This coast was roughly charted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819. Wilson Harbor was named about 1912, probably for J. Innes Wilson, who sketched some of the inland portions of the island at about that time.

Wilson Hills 69°40'S, 158°30'E

A group of scattered hills, nunataks and ridges that extend NW-SE for about 70 mi between Matusевич Glacier and Pryor Glacier. Discovered by Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, on the *Terra Nova* in Feb. 1911 during Scott's last expedition. Named after Dr. Edward A. Wilson, zoologist with the expedition, who perished with Scott on the return journey from the South Pole.

Wilson Island 66°27'S, 110°34'E

A mainly ice-free island lying between Browning Peninsula and Bosner Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHj and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for W. Stanley Wilson, biologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1961.

Wilson Mountains 72°15'S, 61°50'W

A group of mountains including Hjort Massif, rising to c. 1,600 m to the W of Merz Peninsula, Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature is bounded to the W by Du Toit Mountains, to N by Beaumont Glacier and Hilton Inlet, and to S by Defant Glacier. First photographed from the air by USAS, 1940. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after John Tuzo Wilson (1908–93), Canadian geophysicist who visited Antarctica on USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1958; Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto, 1946–74; Director-General, Ontario Science Centre, 1974–85.

Wilson Nunataks 80°01'S, 80°38'W

An irregular string of nunataks about 8 mi long, lying between the Douglas Peaks and the head of Hercules Inlet in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Kenneth Wilson, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment which assisted the party.

Wilson Pass 68°26'S, 65°15'W

A glacier pass at c. 400 m, running NW-SE between Bowditch Crests and Rock Pile Peaks on Bermel Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The pass leads from Solberg Inlet to Mobiloil Inlet. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, the USAS, 1939–41, and RARE, 1947–48. Named after Alison Wilson, of the Center for Polar Archives, National Archives, Washington, DC, who has been associated with Antarctic research from 1957; member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1974–94; Chair, 1986–93.

Wilson Peak 78°52'S, 84°48'W

A peak (2,400 m) near the S end of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, rising at the E side of Nimitz Glacier, 15 mi SSE of Mount Craddock. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for J.H. Wilson, radioman on Navy R4D reconnaissance flights in the area during January 1958.

Wilson Piedmont Glacier 77°15'S, 163°10'E

A large piedmont glacier extending from Granite Harbor to Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04. The BrAE, 1910–13, named the feature for Dr. Edward A. Wilson, surgeon and artist with Scott's first expedition and chief of the scientific staff with the second. Wilson lost his life on the way back from the South Pole with Scott. Not: Great Piedmont Glacier.

Wilson Portal 84°28'S, 178°54'W

A coastal mountain rising over 1,000 m, which is snow covered except for its N steep rock face. Spurs descend NE from the feature. It stands 2.5 mi SE of O'Leary Peak and overlooks the W side of the mouth (or portal) of Kosko Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by USAS (1939–41) and surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58). Named by Crary for Charles R. Wilson, chief aurora scientist at Little America V (1958) and glaciologist of the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59).

Wilson Ridge 72°48'S, 75°05'E

A prominent razorback ridge 6 mi N of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for R.R. Wilson, topographic draftsman, Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the compilation of Antarctic maps.

Wilson Rock 59°03'S, 26°39'W

Rock, 150 m high, lying 1.4 mi W of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775, but more accurately charted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Sir Samuel H. Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies.

Wilson Saddle 72°13'S, 3°15'W

A snow saddle between Kjølrabane Hills and Aurhø Peak in the SW part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Ove Wilson, medical officer with NBSAE. Not: Wilsonflya.

Wilson Stream 77°17'S, 166°26'E

A meltwater stream which flows from the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, to the south of Alexander Hill, and over steep sea cliffs into Wohlschlag Bay, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for J. Wilson, mountaineer assistant with the expedition.

Wilton Bay 60°46'S, 44°45'W

Bay lying between Cape Davidson and Cape Hartree on the SW side of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for D.W. Wilton, zoologist of the expedition.

Wiltshire Rocks 67°30'S, 63°07'E

A group of rocks in the sea about 2.5 mi ENE of Smith Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Spjotöyskjera. Renamed (1971) by ANCA for A.C.W. Wiltshire, cook at Mawson Station in 1963. Not: Spjotöyskjera.

Wiman, Cape 64°13'S, 56°38'W

A low, rocky cape marking the N extremity of Seymour Island, James Ross Island group. Probably first seen by Sir James Ross in January 1843, but the cape was not adequately surveyed until 1902–03 when the Swedish expedition under Nordenskjöld wintered in the area. Named by UK-APC after C. Wiman, who worked on the Seymour Island fossils collected by the Swedish expedition. Not: Cabo Gorrochétegui.

Wimple Dome 63°38'S, 58°51'W

Ice-covered hill, 725 m, standing 2 mi S of Hanson Hill and 2 mi E of Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. The name was applied by members of the FIDS following their survey in 1948 and is descriptive of the shape of the feature, a wimple being a type of headdress worn by nuns.

Windle, Mount 77°54'S, 162°18'E

An ice-covered peak rising to 1,970 m on the S side of Ferrar Glacier. It surmounts the most western massif of Cathedral Rocks in the N part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. D.L. Windle, USN, chaplain with the 1963 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Windless Bight 77°42'S, 167°40'E

The prominent bight indenting the S side of Ross Island eastward of Hut Point Peninsula. Named by the Winter Journey Party, led by Wilson, of the BrAE (1910–13), which encountered no wind in this area.

Windmill Islands 66°20'S, 110°28'E

A group of rocky islands and rocks about 6 mi wide, paralleling the coast for 17 mi immediately N of Vanderford Glacier along the E side of Vincennes Bay. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. So named by the US-ACAN because personnel of Operation Windmill, 1947–48, landed on Holl Island at the SW end of the group to establish ground control for USN OpHjp photographs. The term Operation Windmill is a popular expression which developed after the expedition disbanded and refers to the extensive use of helicopters made by this group. The official title of this expedition was Second Antarctic Development Project, U.S. Navy Task Force 39, 1947–48.

Window Buttress 67°42'S, 68°45'W

A cliff rising to c. 800 m near the SE end of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, Adelaide Island, 3 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Ditte. So named by the UK-APC, 1982, from the window-like structure near the top of the cliff, which is visible only from the southwest.

Window Island 62°34'S, 61°07'W

Island lying at the W side of the entrance to Barclay Bay, off the N coast of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. It was charted and named by Capt. George Powell in 1820–22. Not: Richards Island, Ventana Isla.

Winds, Bay of 66°30'S, 97°35'E

Coastal embayment between Cape Dovers and Avalanche Rocks. Discovered by Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who so named it because of the almost constant outflow of cold dense air from the plateau into the bay.

Windscoop Nunataks 64°25'S, 59°07'W

A cluster of four gable-shaped nunataks rising to c. 400 m between Porphyry Bluff and Tower Peak on Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham

Land. So named by UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1978–79, from the windscoops associated with each nunatak.

Windvane Hill 77°38'S, 166°24'E

Small hill just NE of the extremity of Cape Evans on Ross Island. So named by the BrAE (1910–13) because an anemometer station was established on this site. Not: Vane Hill.

Windwhistle Peak 76°42'S, 159°46'E

A square sandstone peak south of Punchbowl Cirque in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) which so named the peak because of the peculiar behavior of the wind in its vicinity.

Windy Cove 54°04'S, 36°58'W

Small bay entered 0.6 mi SE of Antarctic Point on the N coast of South Georgia. The bay was named Whatahope Bay, probably by DI personnel who charted this coast in 1929, but is known locally as Windy Cove. It is probable that this latter name, originally given by DI personnel in 1929 to the next bay to the northwest (now Tornquist Bay, q.v.), was erroneously transferred to this feature. Since Whatahope Bay is unknown locally, the name Windy Cove as applied to this feature is approved. Not: Whatahope Bay.

Windy Gap 63°34'S, 58°09'W

Pass 975 m high, located at the NE end of Louis Philippe Plateau. It marks the meeting place of three valleys of Trinity Peninsula, namely Broad Valley leading eastward toward Duse Bay, a valley leading northward to Lafond Bay, and another southward to Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered by the FIDS and so named because of the very bad weather experienced in the pass during a survey journey in April 1946.

Windy Gully 77°52'S, 161°12'E

An ice-filled gully between New Mountain and Terra Cotta Mountain, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. All parties in this area have commented on the incidence of high winds here.

Windy Hole: see Tornquist Bay 54°04'S, 36°59'W

Windy Nunatak: see Bumstead, Mount 85°39'S, 174°10'E

Windy Peak 79°13'S, 86°04'W

A prominent peak, 1,910 m, located 2 mi SW of the S end of Reuther Nunataks in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because high velocity winds were present here whenever the peak was visited.

Windy Valley 68°37'S, 66°50'W

Glacier-filled valley opening onto the N part of Mikkelsen Bay on the W coast of Graham Land and providing access via its head to the plateau, Lammers Glacier and the Traffic Circle area. So named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, because of the strong winds which descend from the high plateau and blow out of this valley with great force. Not: Valle Borrascoso, Valle del Viento, Valle Ventoso.

Winifred Cumming, Mount: see Cumming, Mount 76°40'S, 125°48'W

Winkle Island 65°31'S, 65°39'W

Island lying between Tula Point and Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Nathaniel Winkle, a member of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Winship Point 62°15'S, 58°44'W

Point at the W side of the entrance to Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jonathan Winship, master of the ship *O'Cain* from Boston, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from Potter Cove.

Winslow Rock 66°17'S, 66°44'W

A rock close off the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). There is a small penguin rookery on this rock, which provides the only known landing place on the E side of Lavoisier Island. Named by UK-APC for Charles E.A. Winslow, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Winston, Lake: see Winston Lagoon 53°09'S, 73°39'E

Winston Glacier 53°09'S, 73°38'E

A glacier flowing to Winston Lagoon on the SE side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA in 1964 in association with nearby Winston Lagoon.

Winston Lagoon 53°09'S, 73°39'E

A lagoon indenting the SE coast of Heard Island about 1 mi NE of Cape Lockyer. The feature is roughly portrayed on an American sealer chart of the 1860 period. It was sighted from the air by Lt. Malcolm Smith, RAAF, pilot of the ANARE seaplane that made the first reconnaissance flight over the island in 1948. Lieutenant Smith proposed that it be named Lake Winston after his wife. In view of his death in an aircraft accident shortly afterward, this proposal was adopted by ANCA with only a change of generic term. Not: Lake Winston.

Winter Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Island 0.5 mi long, lying 0.1 mi N of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Winter Island was named by the BGLE, 1934–37, which made this island the site of its winter base during 1935. Not: Isla Invierno.

Winter Quarters Bay 77°51'S, 166°37'E

Small bay immediately E of Hut Point, at the S end of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and so named because the expedition ship *Discovery* was moored in the bay and “frozen-in” during the winter seasons of 1902 and 1903.

Winter Quarters Peninsula: see Hut Point Peninsula 77°46'S, 166°51'E

Wirdnam Glacier 78°25'S, 162°02'E

Glacier which drains the W slopes of the Royal Society Range between Mounts Moxley and Lisicky and flows W into Skelton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and air photos. Named by US-ACAN for Squadron Leader K.A.C. Wirdnam, RAF pilot stationed at McMurdo Station in 1960 as an observer, who also flew missions for U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6.

Wirth Peninsula 73°27'S, 80°40'W

A broad ice-covered peninsula, 20 mi long, between Eltanin and Fladerer Bays, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Laurence Wirth, commander of USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, September 1966–November 1967.

Wisconsin Islands 63°17'S, 57°51'W

A group of a dozen or more small rocky islands which lie 1 mi NE of Largo Island in the NE part of the Duroch Islands. Named after the University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The name was applied by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin field party which geologically mapped these islands, 1961–62.

Wisconsin Plateau 85°48'S, 125°24'W

A large ice-capped plateau with general elevations above 2,800 m, comprising most of the upland surface area of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. To the E and SE, the plateau descends gradually and with only minor ice escarpments to merge with the interior ice plateau; to the N and W, the plateau displays abrupt escarpments and cliffs of over 1,000 meters. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with the Wisconsin Range.

Wisconsin Range 85°45'S, 125°00'W

A major mountain range of the Horlick Mountains, comprising the Wisconsin Plateau and numerous glaciers, ridges and peaks bounded by the Reedy Glacier, Shimizu Ice Stream, Horlick Ice Stream and the interior ice plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, which has sent numerous researchers to Antarctica.

Wisdom Hills 71°33'S, 163°33'E

A cluster of summits which rise to 2,000 m and form the NW segment of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named in 1983 by the NZ-APC, on a proposal from geologist M.G. Laird, in association with the name Molar Massif.

Wise, Mount 78°08'S, 165°23'E

A bare rock summit, the highest point (815 m) on Brown Peninsula. Named by A.J. Heine of the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, 1962–63, for K.C. Wise, a New Zealander who explored the peninsula while a member of the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Wise Bay 83°02'S, 167°35'E

An ice-filled inlet at the terminus of Ekblad Glacier, opening on to the Ross Ice Shelf just W of Driscoll Point. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for K.C. Wise, who was a member of the expedition and wintered over in 1959.

Wise Peak 78°35'S, 158°18'E

A small peak (1,580 m) marking the S end of Warren Range in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Keith A.J. Wise, biologist working out of the McMurdo Station for five seasons, 1960–61 to 1964–65.

Wishart, Mount 70°19'S, 65°15'E

A snow-covered mountain 5 mi N of Mount Kirkby, on the N side of Scylla Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for E.R. Wishart, technical officer (glaciology) at Mawson Station in 1963.

Wishbone Ridge 84°56'S, 166°56'W

A Y-shaped ridge trending NE from the main ridge of the Duncan Mountains. The feature is 2 mi E of Morris Peak and is unique among the series of ridges in the Duncan Mountains in that it bifurcates, giving an aerial view similar in shape to a "wishbone." The descriptive name was suggested by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University field party who, with C.E. Corbatoó and P.V. Colbert, geologically mapped the ridge on Dec. 21, 1974.

Wisting, Mount 86°27'S, 165°26'W

A rock peak (2,580 m), the northwesternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Oscar Wisting, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Wisting. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen's South Pole Party. Not: Mount Oscar Wisting.

Witalis Peak 85°33'S, 160°18'W

A rock peak, 760 m, in the NE part of Collins Ridge, at the confluence of Bowman and Amundsen Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald E. Witalis, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1961.

Witches Cauldron 69°56'S, 69°49'W

Ice-filled basin on the W side of the Douglas Range, immediately W of Mount Egbert in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. More accurately mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the feature's kettle-like shape.

Withem Island 62°14'S, 59°09'W

Island lying off the NW side of Nelson Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after Nicholas Withem Master of the American sealing vessel *Governor Brooks* from Salem, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Originally proposed and approved as "Withem Island," the name was amended in 1990 to agree with the correct spelling of the personal name. Not: Withen Island.

Withen Island: see Withem Island 62°14'S, 59°09'W

Withrow Glacier 77°24'S, 156°25'W

A glacier on Edward VII Peninsula, flowing NW into Bartlett Inlet just E of Cape Colbeck. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. W.H. Withrow, USN, of the staff of the Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who was officer in charge of Detachment One at Christchurch, N.Z., 1965–66.

Witt Bluff 71°16'S, 68°27'W

A rock bluff on the SW side of Eros Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. The bluff is situated at the E end of a spur projecting from Planet Heights. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space

Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Eros Glacier after Carl G. Witt (1866–1946), the German astronomer who discovered Eros in 1898.

Witte Nunataks 75°29'S, 69°22'W

Isolated nunataks about midway between the Sweeney Mountains and Hauberg Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Paul F. Witte, construction mechanic with the Eights Station winter party in 1964.

Witte Peaks 71°32'S, 2°04'W

A line of about four nunataks trending SW-NE, rising 15 mi W of Stein Nunataks on the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Dietrich Witte, motor mechanic on the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52.

Wittmann Island 65°44'S, 65°49'W

Island lying 2 mi WSW of Nusser Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Walter I. Wittmann, American oceanographer who has specialized in sea ice studies.

Wodzicki, Mount 71°21'S, 163°10'E

The highest peak (2,380 m) on the ridge between Mount Jamroga and Helix Pass in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC after Jontek Wodzicki, NZARP geologist who climbed and studied the geology of this peak in the 1974–75 season.

Wohlschlag Bay 77°22'S, 166°25'E

Large bay indenting the W side of Ross Island between Harrison Bluff and Cape Royds. Charted by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Donald E. Wohlschlag, professor of biology at Stanford University, who outfitted the biology laboratories on the USNS *Eltanin* and at McMurdo Station, where he worked five summer seasons from 1958–64.

Wohlthat-Massiv: see Wohlthat Mountains 71°35'S, 12°20'E

Wohlthat Mountains 71°35'S, 12°20'E

A large group of associated mountain features consisting of the Humboldt Mountains, Petermann Ranges, and the Gruber Mountains, located immediately E of the Orvin Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Councilor of State Helmuth C.H. Wohlthat, who as economist and fiscal officer dealt with the organization of the expedition. Not: Wohlthat-Massiv.

Woinarski, Mount 71°14'S, 66°30'E

A triple-peaked mountain about 18 mi SW of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for B.C.Z. Woinarski, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1965.

Wolak Peak 77°39'S, 161°08'E

A peak in the Inland Forts, located 1 mi NW of St. Pauls Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Wolak, administrative assistant at McMurdo Station in

the 1972–73 and 1973–74 seasons; he was station manager at South Pole Station in 1975.

Wold Nunatak 74°47'S, 98°38'W

A nunatak standing 10 mi E of Mount Manthe in the SE part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Wold, USARP geologist at Byrd Station, 1960–61 season.

Wollan Island 66°25'S, 66°38'W

A dome-shaped, ice-capped island with conspicuous rock exposures on its NW side, lying 1 mi N of Davidson Island in Crystal Sound. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Ernest O. Wollan, American physicist who used neutron diffraction to study the structure of ice.

Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Cape forming the NW extremity of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The name was originally applied to the N tip of the island by the British expedition in the *Chanticleer*, 1828–31, under Foster. In recent years use of Cape Wollaston has been restricted to the E extremity (now Cape Neumayer), but the cape here described has been determined to be the feature indicated by Foster. Named for William H. Wollaston, commissioner of the Royal Society on the Board of Longitude, 1818–28, which loaned astronomical instruments to Foster's former ship, the *Conway*, for astronomical and pendulum observations (an objective of the *Chanticleer* voyage). Not: Cabo Martillo, Cape Wallaston, Cap Walleston, Punta Condor.

Wollesen Islands 67°31'S, 62°41'E

A group of small islands in the entrance to Holme Bay, about 1 mi W of Azimuth Islands. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from air photos by ANARE. Named by ANCA for C. Wollesen Petersen, radio officer on the *Thala Dan* and *Nella Dan* on nine ANARE relief voyages.

Wolseley Buttress 64°12'S, 59°47'W

A high buttress on the southern edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, forming the W side of Albion Glacier. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co. which, in 1908–10, designed the experimental motor sledge used by Captain Scott's 1910–13 expedition.

Wombat Island 67°35'S, 47°57'E

A small island just off the E end of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the wombat, a native animal of Australia.

Womochel Peaks 72°40'S, 161°04'E

Low rock peaks about 2 mi S of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Daniel R. Womochel, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Wonsey Rock 66°13'S, 110°36'E

A small rock N of Cameron Island in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956), and the Soviet expedition (1956). It was included in a 1957 survey of the islands N of Wilkes Station by C.R. Eklund.

He named the rock for construction mechanic Duane J. Wonsey, USN, of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

Wood, Cape 71°24'S, 169°18'E

A point marking the E extremity of Flat Island at the western entrance to Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for Charles Wood, Esq., First Secretary to the Admiralty.

Wood, Mount 74°49'S, 158°24'E

An isolated nunatak lying northward of David Glacier and 13 mi NE of Mount Kring in Victoria Land. Named by D.B. McC. Rainey of the Cartographic Branch of the N.Z. Dept. of Lands and Survey. Named after the foster parents of Staff Sgt. Arthur L. Kring, USMC, navigator with the U.S. Navy VX-6 Squadron which provided logistic support for the NZGSAE (1962–63).

Wood, Mount 74°51'S, 64°07'W

Mountain, 1,230 m, standing W of Gardner Inlet and 15 mi W of Mount Austin on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this mountain for E.A. Wood, ship's engineer with the expedition. Not: Mount Sandell.

Woodall Peak 84°17'S, 178°38'E

A small rock peak, 720 m, close to the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, about midway between the mouths of Good and Ramsey Glaciers. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN for Vance Woodall, Seaman, USN, who lost his life in an unloading accident on USN OpHjp, 1946–47.

Wood Bay 74°13'S, 165°30'E

A large bay which is bounded by Cape Johnson and Aviator Glacier Tongue on the north and Cape Washington on the south, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Lt. James F.L. Wood of the ship *Erebus*.

Woodberry Glacier 75°06'S, 161°38'E

A small tributary glacier flowing S between Evans Heights and Mount Fearon to the N side of David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Barry D. Woodberry, ionospheric physicist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Woodberry Nunataks 67°47'S, 62°11'E

Group of small nunataks 1 mi N of Lucas Nunatak in the Casey Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party in 1962 and named for B.D. Woodberry, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station, a member of the field party.

Woodbury Glacier 64°47'S, 62°20'W

Glacier just W of Montgolfier Glacier, flowing into Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Walter B. Woodbury (1834–85), English pioneer of photomechanical printing in 1865 and of serial film cameras for use in balloons and kites in 1877.

Wooden Peak 66°08'S, 65°35'W

Peak 2 mi SE of Black Head on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Frederick E. Wooden, FIDS surveyor at Danco Island in 1956 and at Prospect Point in 1957. Wooden was also attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit which worked in the area in 1957–58.

Woodfield Channel 67°49'S, 68°44'W

A deep water channel between the Dion Islands and Henkes and Rocca Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Thomas Woodfield, First Officer of RRS *John Biscoe*, 1959–63, which ship assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the survey of this area in 1963.

Wood Glacier 72°29'S, 166°42'E

A tributary glacier flowing SE and entering Trafalgar Glacier just E of Mount McDonald in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. It shares a common saddle with Lensen Glacier which flows northward. Named by the southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for B.L. Wood, geologist member of NZGSAE, 1957–58, which also worked in this general area.

Wood Island 62°29'S, 60°19'W

Island lying SE of Desolation Island in the South Shetland Islands. First charted in 1820–21 by Robert Fildes. Fildes gave the name Wood Harbour or Port Wood to the nearby harbor of Desolation Island in December 1820. Later in that season, however, Fildes changed the name of the harbor to Blythe Bay, which has since become established. Wood Island was applied by the UK-APC in 1958 and derives from Fildes' original naming.

Wood Point 54°11'S, 36°36'W

Point at the head of Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The feature was charted and named by DI personnel in 1929.

Wood Point 77°25'S, 168°57'E

Point on the N coast of Ross Island, 10 mi ESE of Cape Tennyson. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Robert C. Wood, USARP biologist who carried on investigations at nearby Cape Crozier in the summer seasons 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64.

Wood Ridge 74°00'S, 163°45'E

A flat-topped, ice-covered ridge, 7 mi long, extending in a N-S direction between Campbell and Styx Glaciers in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Vernon P. Wood, USN yeoman, a member of the McMurdo Station winter parties of 1963 and 1967.

Woodrow Wilson, Kap: see Wilson, Cape 54°02'S, 37°10'W

Woods, Mount 84°40'S, 64°30'W

A bare, ridge-like mountain, 1,170 m, standing 4.5 mi NE of O'Connell Nunatak in Anderson Hills in central Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford R. Woods, Jr., hospital corpsman at Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Woodward, Mount 54°06'S, 36°54'W

Mountain, 770 m, standing 1.5 mi E of the mouth of Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Roswall Wood-

ward, of New Haven, CT, who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing vessels to visit South Georgia. Nearby Antarctic Bay was at one time known as Woodward Harbor, but this name did not survive.

Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W

Mountain with broad twin summits standing between Hammond Glacier and Boyd Glacier, 6 mi WNW of Mount Douglass in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ~~Byrd~~AE (1928–30) and named for Donald Woodward, a patron of the expedition. Not: Donald Woodward Mountains, Mount Donald Woodward.

Woodward Harbor: see Antarctic Bay 54°06'S, 36°59'W

Woolam Peak 76°41'S, 125°49'W

A small peak on the southern part of the crater rim of Mount Cumming in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60. Named by US-ACAN for Alvis E. Woolam, ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1959.

Woollard, Mount 80°33'S, 96°43'W

An isolated mountain (2,675 m) with only Mount Moore nearby 8 mi to the north. It stands nearly 150 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58), and named for George P. Woollard, member of the Technical Panel on Seismology and Gravity, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, trainer of numerous Antarctic geophysicists.

Woolnough, Mount 76°56'S, 161°19'E

Mountain over 1,400 m, standing on the N side of Mackay Glacier, about midway between Mount Morrison and Mount Gran in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Walter G. Woolnough, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Woolpack Island 65°37'S, 65°00'W

Narrow island 1.5 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Vieugué Island at the W side of Grandidier Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Woozle Hill 65°15'S, 64°15'W

Hill near the center of Galindez Island, in the Argentine Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after an imaginary animal in A.A. Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh* which leaves tracks in the snow, in reality made by the tracker who is unaware that he is walking in circles. The hill was extensively used for ice observations and, as it can be approached from any direction, encircling tracks were often seen from the summit.

Worcester Range 78°50'S, 161°00'E

A high coastal range, about 30 mi long, standing between the Skelton and Mulock Glaciers on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Probably named after the training ship in the Thames, in which many officers of early British Antarctic expeditions trained. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04. The name seems to have been first applied on the charts of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Worcester Summit 82°36'S, 52°22'W

The crest of a ridge rising to c. 2,030 m at the E end of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named

by US-ACAN in 1979 after Robin Worcester who, with David W. Bennett, comprised the first of the annual USGS satellite surveying teams at the South Pole Station, winter party 1973.

Wordie Ice Shelf 69°15'S, 67°45'W

A confluent glacier projecting as an ice shelf into the SE part of Marguerite Bay between Cape Berteaux and Mount Edgell, along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named this feature for James M. Wordie, Honorary Secretary (later President) of the Royal Geographical Society, member of the Discovery Committee, and chairman of the Scott Polar Research Institute. He also had been geologist and Chief of the Scientific Staff of the British expedition, 1914–16, under Shackleton. Not: Wordie Shelf Ice.

Wordie Nunatak 66°16'S, 51°31'E

Rock outcrop 4 mi SE of Mount Biscoe and 4 mi ENE of Mount Hurley. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, and named for James M. Wordie.

Wordie Point 56°44'S, 27°15'W

The SW point of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for James M. Wordie.

Wordie Shelf Ice: see Wordie Ice Shelf 69°15'S, 67°45'W

Workman Rocks 66°23'S, 65°42'W

Group of rocks in the NE part of Darbel Bay just westward of Panther Cliff, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Everley J. Workman, American physicist who has investigated the electrical properties of ice.

Works, Mount 71°15'S, 164°50'E

A mountain, 1,780 m, rising just W of Horne Glacier and 2 mi SW of Pilon Peak in the Everett Range, Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. W.W. Works, USN, pilot of P2V aircraft on photographic missions in Victoria Land and other parts of Antarctica in 1961–62 and 1962–63.

Worley Point 74°24'S, 132°47'W

A rock point, the site of an Adélie penguin rookery, forming the NW corner of Shepard Island. Like Grant Island, 5 mi eastward, Shepard Island is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf except on the N side. The point was charted from the USS *Glacier* (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Name applied by US-ACAN for Lt. Richard J. Worley, USN, Medical Officer at South Pole Station, 1969.

Wormald Ice Piedmont 67°29'S, 68°05'W

An ice piedmont covering the E part of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, between Rothera Point and Sighing Peak. Surveyed by FIDS, 1961–62, and by BAS from 1976. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Steven Wormald, BAS meteorological observer, Adelaide Station, 1969–70; general assistant, Stonington Island, 1970–71; Field Operations Manager, 1973–77.

Worsley, Cape 64°39'S, 60°24'W

Dome-shaped cape 225 m high with snow-free cliffs on the S and E sides, lying 10 mi E of the S end of Detroit Plateau on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named

for Cdr. Frank A. Worsley, British polar explorer and member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expeditions of 1914–16 and 1921–22.

Worsley, Mount 54°11'S, 37°09'W

Mountain, 1,105 m, on the W side of Briggs Glacier in South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Frank A. Worsley (1872–1943), Master of the *Endurance* during the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. Worsley accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness whaling station.

Worsley Icefalls 82°57'S, 155°00'E

Icefalls near the head of Nimrod Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and presumably named for Frank Worsley, member of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16, and Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22.

Worswick Hill 60°34'S, 45°44'W

Rounded summit, 575 m, at the W end of Brisbane Heights on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The peak appears on some early charts of the South Orkney Islands but is not accurately located. It was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933 and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for Robert F. Worswick of the FIDS, meteorologist at Signy Island in 1950 and 1951, who reached this hill during a sledge journey in 1950.

Worthley Peak 82°43'S, 164°46'E

Peak, 840 m, at the N end of Benson Ridge overlooking lower Robb Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer G. Worthley, USARP bryologist at McMurdo Sound, 1958–59.

Worth Reef 67°48'S, 68°56'W

An arc of rocks forming the northernmost part of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Acting Corporal David A. Worth, RM, of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which first charted this reef in 1963.

Wotkyns Glacier 86°04'S, 131°25'W

A glacier flowing N from Michigan Plateau along the W side of Caloplaca Hills to enter the Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Grosenvar S. Wotkyns, hospital corpsman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Wrather, Mount 85°23'S, 87°14'W

Rock peak (2,095 m) 2.5 mi SSE of Mount Walcott along the E margin of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party that surveyed the mountains in 1960–61. Named for William E. Wrather, sixth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1943–56.

Wright, Mount 71°33'S, 169°10'E

A peak over 1,800 m in the N part of the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. It rises between Shipley Glacier and Crume Glacier, 8 mi SW of Birthday Point. The feature was named by the BrAE, 1910–13, after Charles (later Sir Charles) S. Wright (1887–1975), physicist with the expedition.

Wright Bay 66°34'S, 93°37'E

A small bay formed between the W side of Helen Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Charles S. Wright of Scott's *Terra Nova* expedition (1910–13).

Wright Glacier: see Wright Lower Glacier 77°25'S, 163°00'E

Wright Hill 79°42'S, 158°46'E

A large flat-topped hill at the E side of Bowling Green Plateau in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named after D. Wright, a member of the CTAE who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

Wright Ice Piedmont 63°58'S, 60°20'W

Ice piedmont extending westward from Lanchester Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Wilbur Wright (1867–1912) and his brother Orville Wright (1871–1948), American aeronautical engineers who made the first controlled flights in a powered heavier-than-air machine on December 17, 1903.

Wright Inlet 73°57'S, 61°26'W

Ice-filled inlet receding westward between Capes Little and Wheeler along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for John K. Wright, Director of the American Geographical Society, which lent its auspices to Ronne's expedition. Not: Mount Tricorn Inlet.

Wright Island 74°02'S, 116°50'W

An ice-covered island 35 mi long, lying at the N edge of Getz Ice Shelf about midway between Carney Island and Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Admiral Jerauld Wright, USN, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, in overall command of USN Deep Freeze operations during the IGY, 1957–58.

Wright Lake: see Brownworth, Lake 77°26'S, 162°45'E

Wright Lower Glacier 77°25'S, 163°00'E

A stagnant glacier occupying the mouth of Wright Valley and coalescing at its E side with Wilson Piedmont Glacier, in Victoria Land. Formerly called Wright Glacier, but that name was amended by the VUWAE (1958–59) to distinguish this glacier from Wright Upper Glacier at the head of Wright Valley. Originally named by the BrAE (1910–13) for Charles (later Sir Charles) S. Wright, physicist with the expedition. Not: Lower Wright Glacier, Wright Glacier.

Wright Pass 74°45'S, 110°35'W

A snow pass to the W of Jones Bluffs, running N-S for 3 mi between the terminus of Holt Glacier and the vicinity of Mayo Peak, Bear Peninsula on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Petty Officer William L. Wright, USN, who completed six OpDFrz deployments up to 1977. As Leading Petty Officer (Transportation Operations), he conducted cargo traverses across the ice of McMurdo Sound to the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Wright Peak 73°40'S, 94°32'W

Small rock Peak (1510 m) located 0.5 mi S of Sutley Peak in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, which named it for Herbert E. Wright, Jr., glacial geologist, University of Minnesota, who was advisor to the party and visited Antarctica in the 1961–62 season.

Wright Peninsula 67°28'S, 68°10'W

Peninsula lying between Ryder and Stonehouse Bays on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1964 for Alan F. Wright, BAS surveyor at nearby Adelaide station, 1960–63.

Wright Point 66°24'S, 110°30'E

The northernmost point of Ford Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Commissaryman Robert D. Wright, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Wright Spires 69°30'S, 68°31'W

Three distinctive spires (aiguilles) rising to c. 750 m at the E side of Chinook Pass on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by UK-APC after Graham K. Wright, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1969–71, and Stonington Island, 1972–73, (Station Leader) 1974–75.

Wright Upper Glacier 77°32'S, 160°35'E

An ice apron at the upper W end of Wright Valley formed by a glacier flowing E from the inland ice plateau. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for C.S. Wright, a member of the BrAE (1910–13), after whom the “Wright Glacier” (now Wright Lower Glacier) was named. Not: Upper Wright Glacier.

Wright Valley 77°31'S, 161°50'E

Large E-W trending valley, formerly occupied by a glacier but now ice free except for Wright Upper Glacier at its head and Wright Lower Glacier at its mouth, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for Sir Charles Wright, for whom the BrAE (1910–13) named the glacier at the mouth of this valley.

Wrigley Bluffs 84°34'S, 63°45'W

Rock bluffs 4 mi long, standing 3 mi N of Mount Cross in Anderson Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Wrigley, equipment operator at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

Wrigley Gulf 74°00'S, 129°00'W

An embayment about 115 mi wide along the coastline of Antarctica, lying seaward of the Getz Ice Shelf. Nearly a right angle in plan, its limits are described by Grant, Dean, and Siple Islands, which are partially or wholly embedded in the ice shelf. Discovered in December 1940 by the USAS. Named for Philip Wrigley, Chicago manufacturer who helped support the expedition. Not: Philip Wrigley Gulf.

W. Spring, Cape: see Spring Point 64°18'S, 61°03'W

Wubbold Glacier 69°20'S, 71°35'W

A steeply inclined glacier, 8 mi long, flowing S from Havre Mountains, Alexander Island, into Lazarev Bay, N of Mount Holt. The glacier was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and was mapped from the photographs by FIDS in 1960. Named by

US-ACAN for Cdr. J.H. Wubbold, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC *Northwind*, USN OpDFrz, 1977.

Wujek Ridge 82°28'S, 50°55'W

A rock ridge trending N-S and marking the E extent of Davis Valley in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after CWO Stanley J. Wujek, USA, helicopter pilot of the Army Aviation Detachment which supported the USGS Pensacola Mountains survey, 1965–66.

Wunneburger Rock 74°42'S, 113°10'W

An isolated rock outcrop in Maunee Ice Piedmont, lower Kohler Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Henry E. Wunneburger, USN, cook with the Byrd Station winter party, 1966.

Wu Nunatak 72°29'S, 161°08'E

A nunatak about 8 mi NNE of Mount Weihaupt in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Tien H. Wu, glaciologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–67.

Wüst Inlet 72°20'S, 60°50'W

Ice-filled inlet, from 2 to 5 mi wide, indenting the E side of Merz Peninsula between Cape Christmas and Old Mans Head, along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet was photographed from the air in 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the inlet was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Prof. Georg Wüst, German oceanographer.

Wyandot Ridge 76°36'S, 160°30'E

Rocky ridge at the W side of Chatahoochee Glacier. It extends northward from the NW end of the Convoy Range. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named in 1964 by US-ACAN after the USS *Wyandot*, a cargo vessel in the American convoy to McMurdo Sound in several years beginning with the 1955–56 season.

Wyatt, Mount 86°46'S, 154°00'W

A prominent flat-topped mountain, 2,930 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Verlautz in the Rawson Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn and named by Rear Admiral Byrd for Jane Wyatt, a friend of Richard S. Russell, Jr., a member of that party. Not: Mount Jane Wyatt.

Wyatt Earp, Mount 77°34'S, 86°25'W

A mainly snow-covered peak, 2,370 m, standing 3 mi WNW of Mount Ulmer in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for the ship *Wyatt Earp*, used by Ellsworth in four expeditions to Antarctica between 1933 and 1939. Not: Mount Earp.

Wyatt Earp Islands 68°22'S, 78°32'E

A small group of islands and rocks off the northern extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.5 mi N of Walkabout Rocks. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named “Nørsteholmen” by Norwegian cartographers. In January 1939 a landing was made at nearby Walkabout Rocks from the *Wyatt Earp*, after which the islands were renamed by ANCA. Not: Nørsteholmen, Northern Islands.

Wyatt Glacier 68°18'S, 66°10'W

A steep, narrow glacier 6 mi long in southern Graham Land. It flows S from the central plateau near Beehive Hill to join the upper part of Gibbs Glacier. Photographed from the air by RARE, Nov. 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS, May 1958. Named by UK-APC for Henry T. Wyatt of FIDS, Medical Officer at Detaille Island, 1957, and at Stonington Island, 1958.

Wyatt Hill 74°32'S, 110°27'W

A small ice-covered hill rising to c. 500 m at the W side of Hamilton Ice Piedmont, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN after Joseph T. Wyatt, electrical engineer, Lockheed-Georgia Company, a member of the aircraft recovery team at Dome Charlie (q.v.) in 1975-76 and 1976-77, which accomplished the repair and recovery of three LC-130 Hercules aircraft damaged there during January and November 1975.

Wyatt Island 67°20'S, 67°40'W

Island, 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying 2 mi S of Day Island near the center of Laubeuf Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill which used the provisional name South Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and was renamed by V. Admiral Sir Arthur G.N. Wyatt, Hydrographer to the Navy, 1945-50. Not: Isla Huinca, South Island.

Wyche Island 66°14'S, 110°35'E

A small island just S of the W end of Burnett Island in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946-47), ANARE (1956), and the Soviet expedition (1956). The island was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. He named it for aerographer's mate Paul A. Wyche, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

Wyck Island 64°39'S, 62°05'W

Small island lying close to the W side of Brooklyn Island in the E portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, and named on the recommendation of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon of the expedition in honor of R.A. Van Wyck, first mayor of Greater New York City. Not: Isla Van Wyck, Van Wyck Island.

Wyckoff Glacier 84°11'S, 164°40'E

A glacier, 6 mi long, flowing W from Grindley Plateau in Queen Alexandra Range, just N of Lamping Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Kent A. Wyckoff, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Wyers Ice Shelf 67°11'S, 49°54'E

Small ice shelf at the E side of the base of Sakellari Peninsula in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for R.W.L. Wyers, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Wyers Nunataks 67°13'S, 49°43'E

Group of nunataks at the base of Sakellari Peninsula, just W of Wyers Ice Shelf in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for R.W.L. Wyers, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Wyeth Heights 80°45'S, 29°33'W

Rock heights rising to 1,335 m at the head of Blaiklock Glacier, forming the SE extremity of Otter Highlands in western Shackleton Range. The feature was surveyed by CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. Named by the UK-APC after Robert B. Wyeth, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1971-73, who worked in the Shackleton Range in 1971.

Wylde Glacier 73°32'S, 166°42'E

A glacier situated E of Mount Murchison in the Mountaineer Range, draining S between Dessent Ridge and Cape King into Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Named in 1966 by the NZ-APC for Leonard Wylde, scientific officer at Hallett Station, 1962-63.

Wylie Bay 64°44'S, 64°10'W

Bay 4 mi wide, lying between Cape Monaco and Norsel Point on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John P. Wylie, FIDS surveyor at Arthur Harbor in 1956 and 1957. Not: Bahía Arthur.

Wylie Ridge 71°51'S, 168°27'E

A ridge that extends westward from Meier Peak in the Admiralty Mountains. It parallels the N side of Massey Glacier for 6 mi and terminates at Man-o-War Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Ronald P. Wylie, USN, pilot with Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

Wyman, Mount 83°54'S, 158°56'E

A mountain, 2,665 m, at the end of the rock spur running W from Sandford Cliffs, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Carl O. Wyman, ionospheric scientist at Little America V, 1957.

Wyss, Mount 82°47'S, 162°42'E

Peak, 1,930 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Rotoiti in the Frigate Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Orville Wyss, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1962-63.

X

X, Rock 66°20'S, 136°42'E

Prominent offshore rock 0.4 mi long, lying close inside the E side of the entrance to Victor Bay, 1 mi NW of Gravenoire Rock. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Marret, 1952–53. So named because the rock was indicated by a cross or “X” mark in selected prints of the OpHjp photographs for the purpose of identifying it to the FrAE party which established an astronomical control station there. Not: Rock X.

Xanthus Spur 64°33'S, 63°30'W

Mainly ice-covered spur extending northwestward from Mount Priam for 3 mi in the Trojan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Xanthus, son of Zeus and the god of one of the two chief rivers of the Trojan plain.

Y

Yaglou Point 66°23'S, 67°12'W

The northern point of Belding Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Constantin P. Yaglou, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Yakova Gakkelya, Massiv: see Jökulkyrkja Mountain 71°53'S, 6°40'E

Yakovlev, Mount 71°59'S, 16°38'E

A somewhat isolated mountain about 11 mi N of Sarkofagen Mountain in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitut from air photos taken by NorAE in 1958–59. Also observed in 1959 by the SovAE and named for noted Soviet paleontologist N.N. Yakovlev. Not: Gora Yakovleva.

Yakovleva, Gora: see Yakovlev, Mount 71°59'S, 16°38'E

Yalour, Estrecho: see Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W

Yalour Islands 65°14'S, 64°10'W

Group of islands and rocks 1.5 mi in extent in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. The group lies 1 mi NW of Cape Tuxen, Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot. Named for Lt. Jorge Yalour, Argentine Navy, an officer of the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* which came to the rescue of the shipwrecked SwedAE in Nov. 1903. Not: Jallour Isles, Jalour Islands.

Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W

A passage 1 mi wide and 4 mi long, usually ice bound, linking Fridtjof Sound and Antarctic Sound between Jonassen Island and Andersson Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by Argentina for Lt. Jorge Yalour, who accompanied the *Uruguay* relief expedition of 1903. Not: Estrecho Capitán Yalour, Estrecho Yalour.

Yamana, Nunatak: see Florence Nunatak 62°13'S, 58°37'W

Yamato Glacier 71°25'S, 35°35'E

A glacier about 6 mi wide, flowing W between Mount Fukushima and Mount Eyskens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, Oct. 7, 1960, and named after an old name of the peninsula of Honshu. Yamato is the symbol of the political unity and the national consciousness of the Japanese people. In November–December 1960, a Japanese field party reached this area and carried out geodetic and other scientific work.

Yamato Mountains: see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

Yamato Sanmyaku: see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

Yancey Glacier 80°14'S, 158°30'E

A precipitous glacier in Britannia Range, flowing east from the vicinity of Mount McClintock and then southeastward to enter Byrd Glacier just west of Sennet Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in association with nearby Byrd Glacier for the USS *Yancey*, cargo ship (Central Group of Task Force 68) of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd.

Yankee Harbor 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Small harbor entered between Glacier Bluff and Spit Point, indenting the SW side of Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Yankee Harbor was known to both American sealers and the British as early as 1820, and this name is now established in international usage. Port Foster, the crater harbor of Deception Island, has at times also been referred to as Yankee Harbor. Not: Fannings Harbor, Hospital Cove.

Yankee Harbor: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Yankee Sound: see McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

Yanovski Rocks 71°56'S, 11°40'E

Two isolated rock outcrops lying 5 mi S of Mount Khmyznikov near the SE end of the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet hydrographer S.S. Yanovskiy. Not: Skaly Yanovskogo.

Yanovskogo, Skaly: see Yanovskiy Rocks 71°56'S, 11°40'E

Yarbrough, Mount 84°24'S, 66°00'W

A ridge-like mountain, 865 m, standing 2 mi SW of Nance Ridge in the Thomas Hills in northern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Leonard S. Yarbrough, industrial engineer at Plateau Station, 1965–66.

Yaroslav Island: see Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

Yates Glacier 70°49'S, 62°12'W

A glacier 3 mi S of Matheson Glacier, discharging into the W side of Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after J. Yates, BAS surveyor who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

Yates Spur 68°41'S, 64°57'W

A prominent rock spur on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, at the W side of the terminus of Earnshaw Glacier. The spur was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, USAS, 1940, and RARE, 1947, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after D. Kent Yates, Applied Research Laboratories, University of Texas, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Palmer Station, winter party 1973.

Yeates Bluff 83°23'S, 169°10'E

A steep, mainly ice-covered bluff surmounted by a 1,190 m peak at its N end, standing between Lennox-King and Beaver Glaciers, 4 mi NE of Mount Nickerson in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by NZGSAE (1959–60) for Peter A. Yeates, for two seasons radio operator at Scott Base.

Yeats Glacier 85°01'S, 175°00'W

A tributary glacier about 8 mi long, flowing W from the N side of Mount Finley to enter Shackleton Glacier just N of Lockhart Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expeditions (1962–63 and 1964–65), for Vestal L. Yeats, a member of the Texas Technological College faculty and of both expeditions.

Yee Nunataks 74°22'S, 72°30'W

A group of scattered nunataks, about 24 mi long and 12 mi wide, centered 35 mi NE of Lyon Nunataks in Ellsworth Land. The nunataks rise 1,300–1,700 m in elevation and in the four quadrants include Staack Nunatak, Olander Nunatak, Metzgar Nunatak and Triassic Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named in 1994 by US-ACAN after Virginia Yee-Wray, cartographer and air brush specialist in the Shaded Relief and Special Maps Unit, Branch of Special Maps, USGS, who for many years prepared USGS shaded relief maps of Antarctica.

Yelcho, Cape 61°03'S, 55°22'W

The NW extremity of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, after the Chilean steam tug *Yelcho* which rescued members of Shackleton's party from nearby Point Wild, August 1916.

Yelcho, Paso: see Graham Passage 64°24'S, 61°31'W

Yeliseyeva, Skaly: see Yeliseyev Rocks 72°05'S, 14°30'E

Yeliseyev Rocks 72°05'S, 14°30'E

Group of rocks forming the S part of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Soviet geologist N.A. Yeliseyev. Not: Skaly Yeliseyeva.

Yellowstone Crags 57°45'S, 26°27'W

Crags which are locally eroded into striking pinnacles, situated 0.5 mi W of Sombre Point, Saunders Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the yellow color of the tuff rocks and their craggy topography.

Yerbas Buena, Punta: see Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S, 68°36'W

Yermak Point 70°06'S, 160°41'E

A coastal point in the W part of Rennick Bay, 25 mi WNW of Znamenskiy Island. Named by the SovAE (1958) after the Soviet icebreaker *Yermak*.

Yesenin, Mount 72°03'S, 14°26'E

Mountain, 2,520 m, standing 2 mi NW of Yeliseyev Rocks in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after Russian poet S.A. Yesenin (1895–1925). Not: Gora Yesenina.

Yesenina, Gora: see Yesenin, Mount 72°03'S, 14°26'E

Yevgenov, Cape 69°00'S, 156°36'E

An ice-covered cape midway along the NE side of Krylov Peninsula, forming the W entrance to Lauritzen Bay. Photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47), SovAE (1957–58), and ANARE (1959). Named by SovAE after Russian hydrographer Nikolay I. Yevgenov (1888–1964). Not: Cape Evgenov.

Yingling Nunatak 66°30'S, 110°37'E

Rocky nunatak just southward of the Windmill Islands, lying 0.8 mi SE of Goldenberg Ridge in the E part of Browning Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for David L. Yingling, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1960.

Yngvar Nielsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Yochelson Ridge 79°36'S, 84°25'W

A rugged, partly snow-covered ridge, nearly 4 mi long, extending NNW from Eley Peak, Soholt Peaks, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Ellis L. Yochelson, USGS geologist at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC; paleontologist with the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

Yoder Glacier 75°07'S, 114°24'W

Glacier with abrupt valley walls, 3 mi long, which is a western tributary to Kohler Glacier. Located just SW of Morrison Bluff in the central part of Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Robert D. Yoder, U.S. Dept. of State, Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1970–73.

Yoke Island 63°58'S, 61°56'W

Island lying W of the N end of Liège Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. The name given by the UK-APC in 1960 is descriptive of the shape of the island in both plan and elevation. Not: Islotes Los Provincianos.

Yotsume Rocks 69°44'S, 38°07'E

Four distinct rock exposures on the ice-covered N side of Djupvikneset Peninsula, along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Yotsume-iwa (the rock with four eyes). Not: Yotume Rocks.

Yotume Rocks: see Yotsume Rocks 69°44'S, 38°07'E

Young, Mount 84°27'S, 179°48'E

A small peak, 770 m, at the N end of a spur on the E side of Ramsey Glacier, just S of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN after Henry Richard Young of New Zealand, who was a mechanic on the ByrdAE, 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Young Glacier 78°04'S, 84°49'W

A glacier which flows E for 8 mi and terminates at the N end of Barnes Ridge on the E side of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for First Lt. Dale L. Young, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

Young Head 81°29'S, 161°24'E

A prominent rock headland, 350 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Beaumont Bay on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for CWO Victor Young, USN, member of the Mobile Construction Battalion party at Little America V, winter 1956.

Young Island 66°25'S, 162°24'E

An island, 19 mi long and 4 mi wide, which is the northernmost of the Balleny Islands. It is ice covered and rises gently to 1,340 meters. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner *Eliza Scott*. He named it for G.F. Young, one of the

merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Youngman, Mount 77°15'S, 154°21'W

A snow-covered coastal mountain (620 m) 4 mi SE of Scott Nunataks in the Alexandra Mountains. It stands at the head of Cumbie Glacier and overlooks Swinburne Ice Shelf and Sulzberger Bay which are just northward. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1964–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Samuel A. Youngman, USN, medical officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and 1970.

Young Nunataks 66°44'S, 54°08'E

Group of nunataks in the Napier Mountains standing 2 mi S of Mount Elkins. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named for W.F. Young, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1961.

Young Peak 69°45'S, 74°31'E

A low peak near the Antarctic coast, standing just S of Holder Peak and 2 mi E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and with Holder Peak called "Tvillingfjell" (twin mountain) by Norwegian cartographers. This peak was named by ANCA for W. Young, officer in charge at Davis Station, 1963, who led an ANARE party that surveyed this area.

Young Point 63°36'S, 58°55'W

Rocky point 3 mi S of Cape Roquemaurel at the E side of Bone Bay, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1948 and named by the UK-APC for Dr. Adam Young, surgeon on the brig *Williams* which made explorations in the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait in 1820.

Yrigoyen, Cabo: see Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

Yseult Island 66°44'S, 140°56'E

Small rocky island 0.7 mi E of Tristan Island and 0.4 mi N of the E point on Cape Jules. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Barre, 1951–52, and so named because of its twin relationship with Tristan Island. Yseult is the French spelling of Isolde, legendary heroine incorporated into Arthurian legend and later popularized by Wagner's opera *Tristan und Isolde*. Not: Ile Iseult.

Ystekleppane Rocks 69°59'S, 38°47'E

A group of bare rocks protruding through the ice on the E shore of Havsbotn, lying 1 mi S of Strandnebbå at the extreme SE side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ystekleppane (the outermost lumps).

Ytrehovdeholmen Island 69°13'S, 39°28'E

The largest of four islands in a cluster. It lies 4 mi W of Langhovde Hills in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ytrehovdeholmen (the outer knoll island) because of its position among the islands adjacent to Langhovde Hills.

Ytstenut Peak 72°30'S, 2°50'W

The northeasternmost peak in the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ytstenut (outermost peak).

Yugvar Nielsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Yule Bay 70°44'S, 166°40'E

A bay indenting the coast of northern Victoria Land between Cape Hooker and Cape Dayman. An inner (western) portion of the bay is circumscribed by Bates Point and Ackroyd Point. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it for Henry B. Yule, Second Master on the *Erebus*.

Yule Peak 68°31'S, 65°37'W

A small but conspicuous triangular rock peak (750 m) at W end of Bermel Peninsula (q.v.), Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and 23, 1935, and was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and so named because Christmas Day 1958 was celebrated by the FIDS sledging party close to this peak.

Yungay, Punta: see Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W

Yunke, Rocas: see Anvil Stacks 54°10'S, 37°42'W

Yunyeye, Skaly: see Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E

Yuriya Gagarina, Khrebet: see Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Z

Z, Punta: see Garnerin Point 64°41'S, 62°10'W

Zabor, Gora: see Trollslottet Mountain 71°56'S, 7°14'E

Zakharoff Ridge 72°55'S, 75°07'E

A ridge with several peaks, mostly snow covered, 1.5 mi SE of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for O. Zakharoff, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1960.

Zaneveld Glacier 85°26'S, 176°25'W

A broad tributary glacier, flowing from the polar plateau NW between Roberts Massif and Cumulus Hills to enter the upper part of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Jacques S. Zaneveld, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64 and 1964–65, who participated in the cruise of the USS *Glacier*, January–March 1965.

Zanuck, Mount 85°58'S, 151°10'W

A mountain about 5 mi long surmounted by three sharp peaks in an E-W line, the highest of which rises to 2,525 meters. The feature stands at the S side of Albanus Glacier at the point where the latter joins Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929. The mountain was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by Byrd for Darryl F. Zanuck, official of Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures, who assisted the ByrdAE, 1933–35, in assembling motion-picture records, and later supplied the USAS, 1939–41, with motion-picture projectors. Not: Darryl Zanuck Mountain.

Zanuck East Peak 85°57'S, 150°53'W

The easternmost of the three high peaks that rise from Mount Zanuck massif in the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak was discovered and mapped by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, led by Quin Blackburn. The name was applied in association with Mount Zanuck by members of NZGSAE who climbed the peak in the 1969–70 season.

Zapadnoye Lake 70°44'S, 11°28'E

A lake about 0.5 mi long situated near the western end of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Zapadnoye (western lake).

Zapato Point 64°36'S, 61°58'W

Point 3 mi SW of Cañón Point on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, which sailed between the point and Brooklyn Island, on Feb. 7, 1898. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Not: Daedalus Point.

Zapiola, Bahía: see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Zavadovskiy Island 66°43'S, 86°24'E

Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf. It rises to 200 m and is located 12 mi E of Mikhaylov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956 which named it for Ivan Zavadovskiy, second in command of the sloop *Vostok* in the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

Zavaritskogo, Khrebet: see Östliche Petermann Range 71°26'S, 12°44'E

Zavis Peak 79°23'S, 86°08'W

A sharp peak, 2,195 m, standing 4 mi W of Navigator Peak at the S end of Founders Escarpment in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Alfred Zavis, USGS topographic engineer with the party in these mountains.

Zavadovskii Island: see Zavadovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W

Zavadovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W

Circular island 3 mi in diameter which marks the N end of the South Sandwich Islands. An active volcanic cone of 490 m surmounts the island. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and named by him for Ivan Zavadovskiy, second in command on the sloop *Vostok*. The spelling “Zavadovski” has been retained because of long usage and results from an earlier system of transliteration of the Russian name. Not: Prince’s Island, Zavadovskii Island, Zavadovsk Island.

Zavadovsk Island: see Zavadovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W

Zdarsky, Mount 66°05'S, 64°58'W

Mountain rising at the E side of Simler Snowfield, between Barilari and Høltedahl Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named “Mont Garcia” by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, presumably in association with his nearby “Cap Garcia.” Charcot later transferred “Cap Garcia” (now Cape Garcia) to the N entrance of Barilari Bay, leaving the mountain name on the S side. To avoid confusion with Cape Garcia on the other side of Barilari Bay, the UK-APC altered the name of this mountain in 1959 to Mount Zdarsky. Named for Mathias Zdarsky, Austrian pioneer exponent of ski-mountaineering, inventor of the first dependable ski binding, and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals. Not: Mont Garcia.

Zebra Peak 69°41'S, 64°56'E

A peak 1.5 mi NE of Summers Peak in the Stinear Nunataks, Mac. Robertson Land. The feature was visited by D.J. Grainger, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in Feb. 1970. So named by ANCA because of the irregular bands and lenses of light and dark colored rocks which have the appearance of zebra stripes.

Zebra Ridge 70°02'S, 69°14'W

Prominent rock ridge, 2 mi long, situated 3 mi S of the mouth of Tumble Glacier where it rises 760 m above the coastal ice piedmont of E Alexander Island. First seen from a distance by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named because of the striped appearance of the rock strata.

Zed Islands 62°26'S, 60°10'W

Small group of islands, the westernmost rising to 290 m, lying 0.8 mi N of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the islands in 1935. Not: Islas Zeta.

Zeigler, Mount 77°13'S, 143°03'W

A mountain (1,120 m) 3 mi NNE of Mount Swartley in the Allegheny Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS

(1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Luther L. Zeigler, USN, pilot on LC-130F Hercules aircraft flights during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Zeiss Needle: see Dedo, Mount 64°39'S, 62°33'W

Zélée Glacier 66°52'S, 141°10'E

Glacier about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice along the W side of Lacroix Nunatak and terminating in a prominent tongue at the W side of Port Martin. Probably first sighted in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, although no glaciers were noted on d'Urville's chart of this coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51, and named for the *Zélée*, corvette which accompanied d'Urville's flagship, the *Astrolabe*. Not: Glacier Penola.

Zélée Glacier Tongue 66°47'S, 141°10'E

Glacier tongue about 2 mi wide and 7 mi long which extends seaward from Zélée Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French corvette *Zélée*.

Zélée Rocks 62°57'S, 57°15'W

Group of rocks, some of which are above water and others near the surface, lying in Bransfield Strait 17 mi N of Prime Head, the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him after the expedition ship *Zélée*.

Zélée Subglacial Trench 68°00'S, 144°00'E

A subglacial trench on George V Coast, running NNE-SSW and coinciding with the trough cut by Mertz Glacier. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the ship *Zélée* (Lt. Charles Jacquinet) of the French expedition, 1837–40 (Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville).

Zeller Glacier 80°55'S, 156°30'E

A glacier about 10 mi long, flowing WNW to enter the S side of Byrd Glacier just N of Mount Fries. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Zeller, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1959–60 and 1960–61 seasons.

Zenith Glacier 71°52'S, 163°45'E

A glacier which lies 1 mi W of Johnstone Glacier and drains S from the S end of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. So named by the NZGSAE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, because the glacier is an important geological outcrop area with an impressive view from the top (the head of the glacier) of much of the Bowers Mountains.

Zenker Ridge 54°18'S, 36°30'W

Low moraine ridge extending NE from Osmic Hill to Discovery Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. This moraine was charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their sketch survey in 1951. The name is one of a group in the vicinity of Discovery Point derived from the chemical fixatives used there in biological work by the FIDS.

Zenteno, Punta: see Church, Cape 67°51'S, 65°35'W

Zephyr Glacier 69°28'S, 68°36'W

A glacier, c. 8 mi long, flowing westward from the SW side of Mount Edgell into George VI Sound to the S of Cape Jeremy. The

feature was surveyed by FIDS, 1948, and BAS, 1971–72; photographed from the air by U.S. Navy, 1966. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after zephyr, the west wind. One of several features in this area named after winds.

Zeppelin, Mount 64°27'S, 61°31'W

Mountain, 1,265 m, standing 3 mi SE of Eckener Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838–1917), German aeronautical engineer who perfected the large-scale rigid airship, 1894–1917.

Zero Point 54°07'S, 37°09'W

Point at the N side of Assistance Bay in Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a chart in the 1932 *Discovery Reports* and was probably applied as a result of DI surveys at South Georgia, 1926–30.

Zeta, Islas: see Zed Islands 62°26'S, 60°10'W

Zeus Ridge 64°35'S, 63°34'W

A heavily crevassed, steep-sided, ice-covered ridge, the main part rising over 1,675 m, extending NW from Mount Français between the Achaean and Trojan Ranges in central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Zeus, the supreme Olympian deity.

Zhelannaya Mountain 72°04'S, 18°28'E

A relatively isolated mountain about 9 mi N of Mount Karpinskiy in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE of 1959 and named Gora Zhelannaya (desired mountain).

Zhil'naya Mountain 71°40'S, 12°38'E

The central mountain, 2,560 m, of the Svarthausane Crags, in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Zhil'naya (branching mountain).

Ziegler Point 79°21'S, 83°00'W

A high rock point, or spur, on the SE side of Gross Hills in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for equipment operator Ernest L. Ziegler, USN, a participant in Deep Freeze 1966 at McMurdo Station.

Zigzag Bluff 85°18'S, 163°30'W

A rock bluff at the foot of Herbert Range, overlooking Ross Ice Shelf about 5 mi W of the terminus of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen in 1911, the bluff was roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. So named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1961–62, because of the peculiar folding of the marble on the bluff.

Zigzag Island 63°36'S, 59°52'W

A small island close off the S coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name applied by UK-APC is descriptive of the island in plan; it is deeply indented, with steep cliff faces.

Zigzag Pass 54°12'S, 36°59'W

A pass through the W portion of Wilckens Peaks in South Georgia, leading from Kohl Plateau to the head of Esmark Glacier.

Descriptively named by UK-APC in 1982 from the zigzag folding of the rocks in the pass.

Zilch Cliffs 74°58'S, 134°55'W

A series of steep cliffs that mark the E extremity of McDonald Heights near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The cliffs were photographed from aircraft of USAS, 1939–41, and were mapped in detail from U.S. Navy air photos and USGS surveys, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. C.H. Zilch, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the meteorological support unit during Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Zilva Peaks 66°45'S, 65°23'W

Two conspicuous peaks between the two arms of Drummond Glacier in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for S.S. Zilva of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, one of the principal investigators in the work which led to the production of synthetic vitamin C. He helped in the calculation of the sledging rations of many British polar expeditions between World War I and II.

Zimmerman Island 66°26'S, 110°27'E

A mainly ice-free island 0.4 mi SE of Werlein Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for John R. Zimmerman, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Zimmermann, Mount 71°20'S, 13°20'E

A peak (2,325 m) standing 3.5 mi N of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains, central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the vice-president of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society).

Zinkovich, Mount 81°08'S, 158°21'E

Pointed mountain, 2,280 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Frost at the N side of the head of Silk Glacier in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Michael Zinkovich, USAF, commanding officer of the 1710th Aerial Port Squadron, which furnished airlift support between New Zealand and Antarctica, and from McMurdo Sound inland to Byrd, Eights, and South Pole Stations during USN OpDFrz 1962.

Zirzow, Mount 83°08'S, 49°06'W

Mountain, 1,615 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Mann on the E edge of Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles F. Zirzow, USN, Asst. Chief of Staff to the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966–67.

Zittel Cliffs 80°40'S, 25°59'W

Cliffs rising to c. 1,400 m in the NW part of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature was surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Karl Alfred von Zittel (1839–1904), German paleontologist who specialized in the study of fossil sponges.

Znamenskiy Island 70°14'S, 161°51'E

A high, nearly round, ice-covered island 2.5 mi long, lying in Rennick Bay just N of the terminus of Rennick Glacier. Charted by the SovAE in 1958 and named for Soviet hydrographer K.I. Znamenskiy (1903–41).

Zohn Nunataks 74°58'S, 72°49'W

Three nunataks, the largest being Cheeks Nunatak, rising to 1,310 m in the SW part of Grossman Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN after Harry L. Zohn, Jr., USGS topographic engineer, a member of the USGS-BAS geological party to the Orville Coast, 1977–78.

Zoller Glacier 77°53'S, 162°18'E

Glacier in the Cathedral Rocks between Emmanuel and Darkowski Glaciers, flowing N into the Ferrar Glacier of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. John E. Zoller, USN, chaplain with the winter party of 1957 at Little America V.

Zonda Glacier 69°33'S, 68°30'W

A glacier c. 8 mi long, flowing WSW between Föhn Bastion and Zonda Towers into George VI Sound. The glacier was included in surveys by FIDS, 1948, and BAS, 1971–72, and was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966. The name applied by UK-APC in 1977 continues the theme of wind names in the area. Zonda is the Argentine name for the warm dry wind descending the E slopes of the Andes.

Zonda Towers 69°34'S, 68°18'W

An E-W trending rock ridge, 4 mi long, between Zonda Glacier and Eureka Glacier on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The eastern section of the ridge rises to 825 m and is notable for four rock towers. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1971–72. Named by UK-APC in 1977 in association with Zonda Glacier.

Zotikov Glacier 85°02'S, 169°15'W

A tributary glacier, 8 mi long, flowing NE from Mount Fisher in the Prince Olav Mountains and entering Liv Glacier just E of Hardiman Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Igor A. Zotikov, Soviet exchange scientist to the USARP at McMurdo Station in 1965.

Zubchatyy Ice Shelf 67°13'S, 49°05'E

A small ice shelf which borders the S side of Sakellari Peninsula in Enderby Land. Plotted by Russian cartographers from air photos taken by the SovAE, 1961–62. The Russian name means “toothed” and refers to the serrated nature of the ice front when viewed in plan.

Zub Lake 70°45'S, 11°44'E

A lake about 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi ESE of Tsentral'naya Hill in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Zub (tooth lake), presumably for its shape when viewed in plan.

Zubov Bay 65°42'S, 65°52'W

Bay 2.5 mi wide, indenting the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Nikolay N. Zubov, Soviet oceanographer and author of numerous works on sea ice in the Arctic. Not: Bahía Marcial Mora.

Zuckerhut, Mount 71°25'S, 13°27'E

A peak (2,525 m) standing 2 mi SE of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Zuckerhut (sugarloaf) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Sukkertoppen.

Zuckerhut Insel: see Sugarloaf Island 61°11'S, 54°00'W

Zuckerspitzenbucht: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Zuhn Bluff 72°13'S, 98°08'W

Steep north-facing bluff standing about 5 mi ESE of Mount Bramhall in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur A. Zuhn, physicist with the ByrdAE in 1933–35. Not: Zuhn Peak.

Zuhn Peak: see Zuhn Bluff 72°13'S, 98°08'W

Zukriegel Island 65°54'S, 65°48'W

Island 1 mi long, lying between Rabot Island and Hennessy Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Josef Zukriegel, Czechoslovakian geographer who specialized in sea ice studies.

Zulu Shoals: see Pugh Shoal 54°02'S, 38°13'W

Zumberge, Cape 76°14'S, 69°40'W

A steep rock cape on the W side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, marking the SW end of the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. The name "Zumberge Nunatak" was given by the US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station, 1957–58, to a rock feature reported to lie 30 mi north of the westernmost traverse station occupied by the party. The cape described, though somewhat farther north, is apparently the only rock feature lying in that direction. Named for James H. Zumberge, American glaciologist who has made studies of the Ross Ice Shelf. Not: Zumberge Nunatak.

Zumberge Coast 78°00'S, 74°00'W

That portion of the E coast of Ellsworth Land between Cape Zumberge and the S entrance point to Hercules Inlet. Overlooking the W part of Ronne Ice Shelf, this coast was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1961–66 and Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1986 after James H. Zumberge (1923–92), American geologist and glaciologist who directed research on Ross Ice Shelf, 1957–64; Chairman, Committee on Polar Research (later Polar Research Board) of NAS, 1972–76; President, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), 1982–86; President, University of Southern California, 1980–91.

Zumberge Nunatak: see Zumberge, Cape 76°14'S, 69°40'W

Zuncich Hill 75°50'S, 142°51'W

A broad, ice-covered hill (1,075 m) rising between the heads of Siemiatkowski Glacier and El-Sayed Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos,

1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Joseph L. Zuncich, USNR, navigator in LC-130F Hercules aircraft on Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Zuniga Glacier 74°34'S, 111°51'W

A glacier flowing WNW into Dotson Ice Shelf between Jeffrey Head and Mount Bodziony on the W side of Bear Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in 1947 and USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN after Mike Zuniga, Chief Aviation Storekeeper, USN, who made seven Deep Freeze deployments between 1960 and 1978.

Zurn Peak 75°44'S, 115°40'W

Rocky peak (1,515 m) rising from the N edge of Toney Mountain, about 4 mi NE of Richmond Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Walter A. Zurn, Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1972.

Zvezda, Lake 68°32'S, 78°27'E

A large, irregular-shaped lake 0.5 mi SE of Lake Cowan in the E part of Vestfold Hills. The lake was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and was mapped from air photos taken by the SovAE (1956) and ANARE (1957–58). Named Zvezda (star) by the Soviet expedition. Not to be confused with Braunsteffer Lake, which is 0.5 mi SW of Lake Cowan.

Zwieselhögda: see Zwiesel Mountain 71°43'S, 12°08'E

Zwiesel Mountain 71°43'S, 12°08'E

A large complex mountain which is highly dissected, rising to 2,970 m and forming the N portion of Pieck Range in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name "Zwiesel-Berg" (forked mountain) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Zwieselhögda.

Zykov Glacier 70°37'S, 164°46'E

A valley glacier about 25 mi long in the Anare Mountains, flowing NW and reaching the coast between Cape Williams and Cooper Bluffs. Photographed by the SovAE in 1958 and named for student navigator Ye. Zykov, who died in Antarctica, Feb. 3, 1957.

Zykov Island 66°32'S, 93°01'E

Small island lying between Fulmar Island and Buromskiy Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, which named it for Ye. Zykov, a student navigator who lost his life in the Antarctic in 1957.

8 de Octubre, Punta: see Brown, Cape 69°16'S, 69°45'W

25 de Mayo, Bahía: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

25 de Mayo, Isla: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

76th Parallel Escarpment: see Usas Escarpment 76°00'S, 130°00'W