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IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XV1/3
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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**



**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



*Sixteenth meeting of the GEBCO
Sub-Committee on
Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)*

**International Hydrographic Bureau
Monaco, 10-12 April 2003**

SUMMARY REPORT

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*Notes: A list of acronyms, used in this report, is in Annex 3.
An alphabetical index of all undersea feature names appearing in this report is in Annex 6.*

1. INTRODUCTION – APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The sixteenth meeting of the GEBSCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) met at the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Robert L. FISHER, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), USA.

Attendees were welcomed by Capt. Hugo GORZIGLIA, IHB Director. He mentioned that the IHB had invited IHO Member States to make experts available to SCUFN and was pleased to see new faces at this meeting.

The meeting welcomed Dr. Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), Mr. Kunikazu NISHIZAWA (Japan Hydrographic Department), Mrs. Lisa A. TAYLOR (NGDC, USA), Captain Vadim SOBOLEV (HDNO, Russian Federation) and Mr Norman CHERKIS (USA) as new members of SCUFN.

The list of participants is in Annex 1.

The draft agenda was approved without changes (see Annex 2).

Mr. Desmond P.D. SCOTT kindly accepted to serve as Rapporteur for the meeting.

2. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

2.1 From SCUFN-XIII (Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, June 1999)

Ref: Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCUFN-XIII/3

2.1.1 Southwest Pacific region

The following four features and names in this area, still pending, were reviewed:

- **Paragraph 3.1.5** - Proposed names for two seamounts located at (18°56'S – 169°27'W) and (19°31'S – 167°36'W) were still awaited from Dr Robin FALCONER, NIWA, New Zealand. Action: Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 3.1.23** – Alternative name for the feature located at 51°30'S – 176°30'E to 56°00'S – 167°00'E, and currently called **Sub-Antarctic Escarpment** (considered inelegant and inaccurate by SCUFN), was still awaited from Dr. Ian WRIGHT, NIWA and/or Mr. Bruce WALLER, LINZ, New Zealand. The name **Antipodes Escarpment** had been suggested by SCUFN for this feature. Action: Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 3.1.23** (cont.) – The agreement to rename the feature located at 42°15'S - 164°00'E to 43°30'S - 164°00'E **Joseph Gilbert Seamount**, instead of Gilbert Seamount (to differentiate it from the long known Gilbert Seamount in the North Pacific) was still awaited from Dr. WRIGHT and/or MR. WALLER. Action: Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 4.7.2** – A proposal solicited from Dr Neville Exon, AGSO, Australia for a name for the obvious north-south trending ridge located at 47°15'S – 145°00'E to 49°45'S – 145°00'E was still awaited. Action: Secretary to follow-up.

2.1.2 Central Eastern Atlantic region

The following four features and names related to IBCEA Sheets 1.01, 1.06 and 1.10, still pending, were reviewed. :

- **Paragraph 3.1.1 - IBCEA 1.06 –Item 7** – Origin of the name “Echo”, for **Echo Bank** (25°20'N - 19°20'W) was still unknown. Action: Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 3.1.2 - IBCEA 1.10 – Item 12** - Origin of the name “Le Trou Sans Fond”, for **Le Trou Sans Fond Canyon** (3°06'N - 4°20'W to 5°10'N - 3°58'W) was still unknown. Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 34** – An appropriate feature to commemorate Estêvão GOMES, an early Portuguese explorer, was still awaited from the Portuguese HO or Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France). Action: Secretary to follow-up.
- **Paragraph 4.2.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.06 – Item 4** – Clarification was still awaited from SHOM on whether the feature named **Tropic Seamount** (23°50'N - 20°40'W) should rather be called a Guyot. Action: Secretary to follow-up.

2.1.3 Southeast Indian region

- **Paragraph 4.10** - Proposals solicited from James Cochran, L-DEO, for six “fractures zones” on the Southeast Indian Ridge, west of southwest Australia, were still awaited. Action: Secretary to follow-up.

2.2 From SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, Japan, April 2001)

Ref: Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCUFN-XIV/3

All pending issues, except one, related to names / features located in the waters around the Japanese Archipelago.

- 2.2.1 **Paragraphs 4.2.2 (No 6), 4.2.3 (Nos 4-9, 14, 31 & 32), 4.2.4 (No 49) and 4.2.5 (Nos 3, 4, 16, 18-25, 49, 55, 56, 65 & 66).** SCUFN request for proposals from the Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), to name 27 unnamed but topographically appropriate features on Japanese charts 6315, 6602, 6722 and 6725 was still pending. Mr Shin TANI (Japan H.D.) indicated that no final decision had yet been made as full survey coverage of the area was ongoing and might take up to four years. However, some proposals would be made sooner. Action: Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to make proposals.
- 2.2.2 **Paragraph 4.2.4 (Nos 46, 47 & 48).** SCUFN query to establish topographic significance of three ‘escarpments’ on Japanese chart 6722 was still pending. Shin TANI stated that this was linked to 2.2.1 above. Action : Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to follow-up.
- 2.2.3 **Paragraph 4.2.6.** SCUFN solicitation to JCUFN for suitable informative alternative name to **Japanese Guyots** and for names for several significant peaks in the sector was still pending. Shin TANI reported that an overall name for the group was nearing final agreement, taking into account Japanese, American and Russian names already in that widespread group. Action : Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to follow-up.
- 2.2.4 **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Nos 33, 36 & 37).** Confirmation of the acceptance of the names **Suda Ridge, Yabe Plateau** and **Uda Spur** on Japanese chart 6726 was still awaited from the Japanese H.D. / JCUFN Shin TANI stated that this was linked to 2.2.1 above. Action : Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to follow-up.

2.2.5 **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (No 47).** It was considered that the name **Nelson Seamount**, for the renowned British historical figure, although previously accepted by SCUFN, was not really appropriate in this region. Shin TANI was requested to check the date the customary Japanese name for this feature (“Kiku Seamount”) was first used in the literature. Action : Shin TANI to follow-up.

2.2.6 **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (No 66).** SCUFN request to JCUFN for a proposal for a seamount on Japanese chart 6726 was still pending. Action : Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to follow-up.

2.2.7 **Paragraph 4.3.3 (No 23).** It was confirmed that **Petrock Valley** was named after the Cornish saint St. Petrock, who lived in the Middle Ages.

2.3 From SCUFN-15 (IHB, Monaco, October 2002)

Ref: Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XV/3

2.3.1 Paragraph 3.1 - Arctic Ocean - Langseth Ridge / Karasik Seamount / Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount

These three names were again discussed at length and the compromise below was accepted with great appreciation.

Karasik Seamount	86°43.0'N 61°17.6'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Relief : 2,000 m; least depth : 566m.

Proposers: Joern Thiede and Hans-Werner Schenke (hschenke@AWI-Bremerhaven.de), Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2001.

Named after Arkady Moiseyevich Karasik (1930-1987), a Russian geophysicist who led aeromagnetic studies and expeditions in the Arctic.

Langseth Ridge	87°00'N 62°00'E	85°55'N 57°45'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Proposers: Bernard Coakley *et al*, USA, 2001.

Named after the late Dr Marcus Langseth, geophysicist at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (USA), who designed Arctic Basin submarine scientific research programmes in the 1990s.

Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount	86°40.5'N 60°50.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Least depth: 391m.

Proposer: Russian Hydrographic Office (HDNO), 2002.

Remark: This local summit (391m) is the shoalest of three elevations between 86°33'N and 86°44'N on a north-northeast trending ridge. It is 1,600 +m shoaler than the overall ridge summit. These elevations were discovered from drift-ice observations of depth in 1965 on the Soviet Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

*Named after the Russian submarine **Leninskiy Komsomol** which in 1964 was the first Russian submarine to surface at the North Pole.*

2.3.2 **Paragraph 4 – Southeast Pacific.** Additional information was still awaited from SHOA (Chilean HO) for a number of proposed names to be shown on IBCSEP sheets, as follows:

- **Valparaiso Basin** (probably a terrace), **Abrauco Basin**, **Valdivia Basin**, and **Chiloé Basin**: more bathymetric evidence required.
- **Mocha Fracture Zone**, **Valdivia F.Z.** and **Guafo F.Z.** : further details needed, in particular, two or more positions to delineate such features as fracture zones.
- **Aconcagua Canyon**, **La Ligua Canyon** and **Biobio Canyon**: Origin of these names, as well as of the other names above, needed.

Action: Secretary to follow-up.

2.3.3 **Paragraph 9 - ACUF 289 – Arctic Ocean.** Additional definitive documentation was required from USGS sources for the following two proposals :

Nautilus Spur	82°45'N - 147°00'W
Nautilus Basin	83°00'N - 150°00'W to 79°00'N - 155°00'W to 79°00'N - 170°00'W to 83°00'N - 174°00' W

It was noted that ACUF had approved these names but, on the basis of the latest data available, i.e. IBCAO printouts (2000) and the Russian map "Bottom relief of the Arctic Ocean" (1999), SCUFN considered that these features do not exist and therefore invited ACUF to reconsider their decision. Action: Secretary to follow-up.

The Report of SCUFN-15 was accepted for submission to the GEBCO Guiding Committee for approval on 16-17 April 2003.

3. PROPOSALS ON RECORD OR SUBMITTED DURING THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

3.1 Arctic Ocean

3.1.1 Thirty four (34) proposals from the Russian Federation through the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (gunio@homepage.ru) and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov (grikurov@mail.lanck.net), February 2003

Belov Trough	88°15' N 141°00' E	89°06' N 172°00' E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1969 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

*Named after **Vasilij Vasil'yevich Belov** (1951-2000), hydrographer. He spent many years as an officer with the North Hydrographic Expedition of the USSR Northern Fleet. He participated in several air expeditions and carried out oceanographic research in the Arctic Ocean.*

Bursevich Knoll	87°03.8'N 73°20.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as a Knoll instead of Seamount as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1976 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Aleksandr Petrovich Bursevich (1928-1985), sea force fleet navigation officer for the USSR Northern Fleet. He participated in several cruises under the Arctic ice and took part in the first cruise of a Russian nuclear submarine to the North Pole, collecting soundings in the area of Gakkel Ridge and North of Franz Josef Land.

Vladimirov Seamount	87°54.3'N 43°30.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Small isolated feature. Relief: 1,300m.

Feature discovered in 1965 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Vladimir Vladimirovich Vladimirov (1928-1996), navigation officer for the USSR Northern Fleet and from 1980 senior navigation officer for the Pacific Fleet. He participated in several cruises to the North Pole area onboard nuclear submarines and the icebreaker "Arktika", collecting soundings in the Central Arctic Basin.

Voronov Terrace	85°00'N 15°00'W	85°00'N 9°00'W	83°30' N 15°00'W	83°50' N 9°00'W
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Accepted as a Terrace instead of Plateau as proposed.

Feature discovered by the USSR/Russian Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition when carrying out general bottom relief surveys from submarines in 1977, 1979, 1980, 1995 and 1996.

Named after Andrey Nikolayevich Voronov (1924-1994), hydrographer. He served for many years in the USSR Northern Fleet hydrographic units. In 1954-1959 he participated in air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes and carried out oceanographic observations at the sites of aircraft landing on ice in the area of Lomonosov Ridge. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean bottom relief and hydrographic regime.

Gordienko Valley	88°33'N 53°30'W	89°20' N 75°00' W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1972 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Pavel Afanas'yevich Gordienko (1913-1982), oceanographer with the USSR Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (AARI) and Yu.M.Shokal'skiy Prize Winner. He took part in many air and marine expeditions to the Arctic, including the drift ice Station "Severnnyy Polyus-4". In 1948, he was part of the AARI team - "Sever-2" expedition - who landed on the ice near the North Pole to collect soundings. As a result, his name appeared in the Guinness Book of Records. He is the author of more than 60 scientific papers.

Nikolay Dyatel Terrace	84°12'N 70°00'W	84°00'N 83°00'W	84°40'N 80°00'W	85°00'N 75°00'W
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1983 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Nikolay Nikolayevich Dyatel (1939-1991), hydrographer with the North Hydrographic Expedition of the USSR Northern Fleet. In 1965-1970 he took part in the hydrographic works of the air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes and collected soundings on Gakkel and Lomonosov Ridges, and Mendelejev Rise. In 1972-1975 he led a geophysical survey in the Central Arctic Basin. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean bottom relief and geophysical fields.

Egiazarov Trough	78°27'N 161°12'W	76°52'N 162°46'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as a Trough instead of Valley as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1967 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Boris Khristoforovich Egiazarov (1918-1992), doctor of geology and mineralogy, Honoured Geologist of the RSFSR and winner of the USSR State Prize. He worked for many years at the All-Russian Research Institute of Ocean Geology, ending as Deputy Director of the Institute. He spent 25 years carrying out geological surveys in the Arctic seas. He was one of the editors of the Atlas of the Arctic Ocean Seabed Types.

Zheglov Seamount	87°08.6'N 9°40.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1957 by the USSR drift ice station SP-13.

Named after Vice Admiral Yuriy Ivanovich Zheglov (1935-1994), fleet navigation officer of the USSR Northern Fleet in 1978-1984 and Chief of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the Russian Ministry of Defence from 1988. He participated in many submarine cruises under the Arctic Ocean ice. He took part in bottom relief surveys and geophysical field studies in the area of Gakkel and Lomonosov Ridges.

Zhilinsky Spur	83°07'N 17°02'W	83°42'N 17°08'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted provisionally as a Spur (proposed as a Ridge).

Action: Secretary to request additional data to confirm significance of the feature. Meanwhile, to be placed in the **Reserve** Section.

Feature discovered in 1980 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Anatoliy Kazimirovich Zhilinsky (1912-1993), hydrographer, Chief of the USSR North Hydrographic Expedition in 1953-1958, of a division of the Navy Hydrographic Department in 1958-1961, and of the Hydrographic Enterprise of the Maritime Fleet Ministry in 1961-1983. He led hydrographic work in the Barents Sea, organized complex oceanographic work in the Arctic to ensure the safety of navigation along the seaways of the Northern Sea Route.

Arkady Karasik Valley	83°00'N 153°20'W	84°38'N 157°40' W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Already in Gazetteer as **Karasik Valley** (accepted at SCUFN-XV). **Revised name accepted.**

Feature discovered in 1971 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Arkady Moiseyevich Karasik (1930-1987), doctor of geology and mineralogy and winner of the USSR State Prize. He made a great contribution to the study of the Central Arctic bottom relief and geological structure.

Kiselev Seamount	82°57'N 125°19'W	76°52'N 162°46'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted provisionally. Isolated feature.

Action : John Hall to provide additional data to determine whether this feature is part of the “Lamont Ridge” (not in the GEBCO Gazetteer) encountered in 1960s-1970s. Meanwhile, to be placed in the **Reserve** Section.

Feature discovered in 1977 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Yuriy Georgiyevich Kiselev (1926-2000), doctor of geology and mineralogy. From 1961, he worked for the Russian Navy Hydrographic Service and participated in 27 Arctic high latitude expeditions for the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service. He led seismic surveys throughout the Central Arctic Basin. He was a Corresponding Member at the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, a winner of the USSR State Prize, Honoured Polar Explorer and author of about 200 scientific papers.

Klenova Valley	85°19' N 45°50' W	84°36' N 55°00' W	84°21' N 71°50' W	GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1981-1983 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Mariya Vasil'yevna Klenova (1898-1976), doctor of geology and Honoured Scientist of the RSFSR.. From 1925, she worked at the Floating Marine Research Institute and participated in marine expeditions to the northern seas and the archipelagos of Novaya Zemlya, Spitsbergen, and Franz Josef Land.. In 1933 she produced the trade map of the Barents Sea Seabed Types. She participated in numerous expeditions onboard research vessels to the Arctic and Antarctic. She is seen as the founder of Russian marine geology.

Knyazev Seamount	87°12.2'N 116°27.0'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1976 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Anatoliy Pavlovich Knyazev (1923-1997), hydrographer and winner of the USSR State Prize. In the 1960s he was instrumental in resolving problems of navigational and hydrographic support for nuclear submarine navigation under the ice in the Arctic Basin. He took part in the

cruise of a nuclear submarine to the North Pole where he tested a new navigational system. He published 15 scientific and technical papers and held 3 Certificates of Invention.

Kozhemyakin Seamount	83°21'N 151°50'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1969-1971 by the USSR drift ice station SP-16 (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute).

Named after Il'ya Ivanovich Kozhemyakin (1912-unknown), hydrographer with the North Expedition of the USSR Northern Fleet. In 1944-1954 he led hydrographic work in the northern seas. From 1962, he took part in 18 air expeditions in the high latitudes at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service and contributed greatly to research in the Central Arctic Basin.

Kucherov Terrace	78°10'N 172°20'E	75°25' N 177°00'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1982 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Ivan Petrovich Kucherov (1912-1993), hydrographer. From 1934 to 1940 he took part in hydrographic surveys in the Arctic Ocean. He initiated the preparation and systematic publication of the first nautical charts for the Central Arctic. In 1955 he led complex hydrographic work carried out by the 1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition in the vicinity of the station "Mirny".

Mashchenkov Seamount	82°51' N 153°45'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1969-1971 by the USSR drift ice station SP-16 (Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute).

Named after Sergey Pavlovich Mashchenkov (1958-2001), doctor of geology and mineralogy and corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. He led a study to review the results of many years of work on the Arctic Ocean geophysical fields and bottom relief. He is the author / co-author of more than 130 scientific papers, which were used to substantiate the Russian continental shelf limit in the Arctic.

Morozov Ridge	88°39'N 51°15'W	89°17'N 61°30'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as a Ridge instead of Seamount as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1972 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Gennadiy Alekseyevich Morozov (1926-1998), astronomer and gravimetrician. From 1947 to 1986 he worked for the USSR North Hydrographic Expedition, in Novaya Zemlya and participated in 19 high latitude air expeditions of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service. He made observations throughout the Arctic Basin at more than 2000 sites of aircraft and helicopters landing on the drift ice.

Motrokhov Seamount	87°39.0'N 114°35.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Feature discovered in 1976 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Rear Admiral Aleksandr Nikanorovich Motrokhov (1919-1998), Doctor of Naval Sciences. He is the author of more than 60 scientific papers. In 1941-1944 he participated in sweeping operations in the northern seas as navigation officer. From 1961 he was senior navigation officer with the Russian Navy and Deputy Chief of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography. He worked on issues related to hydrographic and cartographic support for nuclear submarine navigation under the Arctic Ocean ice.

Naletov Ridge	84°56.2'N 25°02.5'E	86°30.5'N 14°55.0'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted provisionally as a Ridge but see para. 3.1.3 below.

Action : Galina Agapova to obtain more definitive information from Russian surveys to determine this feature's identification as a Ridge, and its relationship to topographic highs identified by other agencies. Meanwhile, to be placed in the **Reserve** Section.

Feature discovered in 1972 and examined more closely in 1978 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Nikolay Sergeevich Naletov (1923-2000), hydrographer with the North Hydrographic Expedition of the Northern Fleet. He took part in air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes. From 1948 to 1983 he led research work in various areas of the Arctic Ocean, in the White and Barents Seas and in Novaya Zemlya.

Ostrekin Seamount	82°31'N 125°54'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1977 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Mikhail Yemel'yanovich Ostrekin (1904-1977), Hero of the Soviet Union, Honoured Polar Explorer. From 1934 he participated in many expeditions to the Arctic and worked on the research and development of the Northern Sea Route. He was scientific supervisor of the air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes when Lomonosov Ridge was discovered.

Papanin Deep	86°21.5'N 89°00.5'W	87°15.8'N 75°00.0'W		
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Rejected. The term "Deep" is obsolete, and furthermore this minor feature does not deserve a name. The name "Papanin" should be reserved for a feature appropriate to Ivan Dmitrivich Papanin's stature and accomplishments (but see **Shmakov Escarpment** below).

Pozharsky Seamount	79°07.3'N 154°38.0'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1978 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Aleksandr Grigor'yevich Pozharsky (1910-1969), polar explorer. In 1956-1958 he participated in two Antarctic Expeditions. In 1961-1963 he carried out aeromagnetic surveys in the central part of the Arctic Ocean as part of air expeditions in high latitudes of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service, and bottom relief surveys in the area of Gakkel Ridge.

Pochtarev Plateau	79°25.0'N 173°30.0'W	80°44.0'N 178°20.0'W		
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Rejected. This feature is not a plateau, nor is it distinctive in any way.

Rogotsky Seamount	83°18'N 172°32'W			GEBSCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1974 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Rear Admiral Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Rogotsky (1918-2000), hydrographer. He was a military pilot with the USSR Northern Fleet during WWII. He then took part in hydrographic work and in 1966 he became Chief of the Pacific Fleet Hydrographic Service. He also led work on navigational and hydrographic support to nuclear submarine navigation in the Arctic Ocean.

Ryabov Seamounts	83°03'N 166°10'W	84°12'N 160°10'W		GEBSCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1971 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Vsevolod Alekseyevich Ryabov (1927-1981), gravimetry engineer with the North Hydrographic Expedition. He took part in many air expeditions in the high latitudes at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service and contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic geophysical fields.

Sen'ko Valley	87°04'N 97°00'W	87°45'N 101°10'W		GEBSCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1976 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (1916-2000). He participated in many arctic expeditions and air expeditions in the high latitudes. He took part in the "Sever-2" expedition, which resulted in his name appearing in the Guinness Book of Records. In 1967-1968 he directed the USSR Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. He published more than 20 scientific papers, in particular on the study of the Earth's magnetic field in polar regions.

Skosyrev Ridge	78°30'N 160°35'W	77°00'N 161°36'W	76°20'N 161°25'W	76°02'N 162°30'W
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1967 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Rear Admiral Nikolay Vasil'yevich Skosyrev (1910-1985), hydrographer. In 1932-1939 he took part in hydrographic expeditions in the Arctic Ocean. During WWII, he directed the USSR

Hydrographic Service and from 1947 to 1967 he was Chief of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service. He was one of the organizers of the first air expeditions in Arctic high latitudes.

Timofeev Hill	87°37'N 124°45'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Hill instead of Seamount as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1969 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition. *Named after Vladimir Timofeyevich Timofeev (1902-1958), oceanographer and explorer of the Arctic Ocean. He participated in the first air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes. In 1948, on the basis of hydrographic surveys and oceanographic observations, he predicted the existence of a vast submarine sill crossing the whole Arctic Basin and which was later identified as Lomonosov Ridge. He is the author of more than 100 papers on ocean water mass study and analysis.*

Trukshin Seamount	83°03'N 176°00'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1971 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Vladimir Anatol'yevich Trukshin (1928-1990), hydrographer. He took part in many oceanographic campaigns onboard nuclear submarines under the ice of the Arctic Ocean. He contributed to the development of the radio navigation system "Kordinator" in support of hydrographic work in the northern seas.

Fedotov Seamount	86°54.4'N 139°05.0'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Feature discovered in 1976 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Rear Admiral Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Fedotov (1924-1999). In 1962 he led a group of Russian scientists in support of the first nuclear submarine cruise to the North Pole. He conducted hydrographic research in the Arctic Basin and participated in the development of methods and instructions for navigation in high latitudes.

Shadrin Seamount	86°41.9'N 158°40.0'W			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Relief : 1,250 m.

Feature discovered in 1975 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Grigoriy Il'ich Shadrin (1896-1952), hydrographer. From 1939 he served at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Division, where he conducted hydrographic surveys in the Arctic Ocean in support of the fleet combat operations during WWII. He also led transport, convoy and mining operations.

Shaykin Hill	81°13'N 121°28'E				GEBICO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Hill instead of Seamount as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1984 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Mikhail Aleksandrovich Shaykin (1929-1987), magnetologist with the North Hydrographic Expedition. He carried out magnetic surveys in different areas of the northern seas and, from 1962 in Canada Basin, Podvodnikov Basin, east of Chukchi Rise, north of Franz Josef Land and north-east of the Chukchi Sea. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean geophysical fields.

Shamshur Hill	82°03.7'N 179°50.0'W				GEBICO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Hill instead of Seamount as proposed.

Feature discovered in 1970 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Boris Ivanovich Shamshur (1903-1989), hydrographer. He successively supervised hydrographic work of the USSR North Hydrographic Expedition, led a division of the Murmansk Pilot Service, and was Chief of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Division, thus contributing to the study of the northern seas. He also organized several expeditions to Franz Josef Land, Spitsbergen, and the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. He served from 1942 at the Navy Hydrographic Department, ending as Deputy Chief of the Department.

Shmakov Escarpment	88°55'N 120°00'W	88°51'N 160°00'W	88°40'N 180°00'	88°20'N 150°00'E	87°20'N 148°00'E	85°50'N 160°00'E
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Accepted provisionally but a suggestion was made that “**Papanin**” (see above) is a more appropriate name for this feature. Major feature – steep and sinuous.

Action: Secretary to check with the proposer(s) whether this feature should be named after Papanin, rather than Shmakov. Meanwhile, **Shmakov Escarpment** to be placed in the **Reserve** Section.

Feature discovered in 1962 and further studied and delineated in 1969, 1971, 1989 and 1990 by the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.

Named after Konstantin Andreyevich Shmakov (1929-1993), astronomer with the USSR North Hydrographic Expedition. From 1964 he carried out astronomic referencing of hydrographic and gravimetric works, as part of air expeditions in high latitudes, thus contributing to the study of the Arctic Ocean.

- 3.1.2 One (1) proposal from Martin Jakobsson (martin.jakobsson@unh.edu), Univ. of New Hampshire, USA, March 2003

Oden Spur	86°14'N 156°06'E	85°51'N 156°50'E	85°28'N 157°49'E	GEBICO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Obvious spur deviating from **Lomonosov Ridge**.

Named after the Swedish icebreaker “Oden” that discovered and mapped this feature during the expedition Arctic Ocean 96, arranged by the Swedish Polar Secretariat.

Note: This name had already been accepted by ACUF at their 295th meeting. See § 5.2.4.

3.1.3. Seven (7) proposals from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO), through Trent Palmer (palmert@nima.mil), ACUF Secretary, US NIMA

Brass Ridge	86°00'N 16°00'E	85°45'N 20°00'E		
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Rejected. There is no clear evidence for this feature.

Newton Ridge	84°45'N 18°00'E	85°20'N 23°00'E		
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Rejected. On examination of a Russian chart and Hawaii Mapping Research Group (HMRG) chart 100-004 and lack of any indications on an AWI multichannel survey, SCUFN found no clear evidence for these two ridges. **SCUFN did however accept (provisionally) Naletov Ridge** in same area (see 3.1.1 above).

Hawkbill Seamount	85°31'N 85°12'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Isolated elevation shown on HMRG 100-019 (though there is very little evidence on IBCAO).

Discovered in 1998-1999 by submarine *USS Hawkbill*.

Proposer : Bernard J. Coakley (bcoakle@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu), Department of Geology and Geophysics, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA.

Named after submarine USS Hawkbill that discovered this feature.

Pogy Knoll	85°15'N 92°40'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Rejected on HMRG 100-020 evidence. Very minor elevation.

Note: SCUFN suggested that the name “Pogy” – for the submarine *USS Pogy* - be saved for a more significant topographic feature.

Pyle Seamount	86°37'N 40°55'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted on HMRG 100-010 evidence. Isolated elevation on **Gakkel Ridge**.

Discovered in 1998-1999 by submarine *USS Hawkbill*.

Proposer : Bernard J. Coakley (bcoakle@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu), Department of Geology and Geophysics, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA.

Named after Dr. Thomas Pyle, senior scientist at the US Office of Polar Programs. He played a key role in the development of the SCICEX program.

Robert Perry Seamount	85°33'N 13°02'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted on HMRG 100-004 evidence, instead of R. K. Perry Seamount as proposed. Isolated elevation on **Gakkel Ridge**.

Discovered in 1998-1999 by submarine *USS Hawkbill*.

Proposer : Bernard J. Coakley (bcoakle@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu), Department of Geology and Geophysics, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA.

Named after Robert Kyle Perry (1925-2001), bathymetrist for the US Naval Oceanographic Office and, in 1970-1985, Marine Geologist at the US Naval Research Laboratory. He participated in or led over 25 oceanographic campaigns, including 7 in the Arctic.

Morris Jessup Spur	83°50'N 27°00'W	85°40'N 12°00'W		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Spur instead of Rise as proposed. On IBCAO (2002), this feature appears as an obvious north-east trending well defined Spur. It is narrow, slopes gently to the north-east and might be termed a Ridge.

Proposer: Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp in the 1970s.

Named after Morris Jessup, an early-1900s sponsor of Robert Peary's Arctic explorations.

- 3.1.4 Ten (10) proposals from Martin Klenke (mklenke@awi-bremerhaven.de), Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, March 2003

Note: These proposals were based on AWI work in Fram Strait since 1984.

Spitsbergen Fracture Zone	80°15'N 2°00'W	79°30'N 4°30'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Discovered in the 1960's by US icebreakers and submarines.

Named from the nearby Spitsbergen archipelago.

Note : Illustration of topography was not definitive. A clearer and larger scale contour map would be useful.

Spitsbergen Trough	79°30'N 2°30'E	79°50'N 4°30'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Trough instead of Deep, as proposed, which is an obsolete term no longer in use.

Discovered in the 1960s by US icebreakers and submarines.

Named from the nearby Spitsbergen archipelago.

Note: An improved contour map would be useful.

Molloy Fracture Zone	79°20'N 0°00'	78°30'N 7°30'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. This appears to be a linear escarpment with irregular topography.

Discovered in 1972 by USNS Hayes.

Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans in the 1950-70s.

Molloy Ridge	79°45'N 1°30'E	79°15'N 4°00'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. The trend of this Ridge is not obvious. It consists of an irregular group of small elevations between **Spitsbergen Fracture Zone** and **Molloy Fracture Zone**.

Discovered in 1972 by USNS Hayes.

Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans in the 1950-70s.

Molloy Hole	79°08.2'N 2°49.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Hole instead of Deep, as proposed, which is an obsolete term. This feature is an obvious local depression which qualifies as a Hole.

Discovered in 1972 by USNS Hayes.

Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans in the 1950-70s.

Lying on the **Molloy Ridge** are three seamounts, which have been given names from Scandinavian mythology :

Atla Seamount	79°21.6'N 2°56.7'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Seamount instead of Peak, as proposed. Relief : ~1,900 m.

Discovered in the 1960s / 1970s by US icebreakers and submarines.

In the ancient Scandinavian mythology, Atla is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.

Eistla Seamount	79°27.2'N 1°56.6'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Seamount instead of Peak, as proposed. Relief : ~1,700 m.

Discovered in the 1960s / 1970s by US icebreakers and submarines.

In the ancient Scandinavian mythology, Eistla is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.

Gjalp Seamount	79°38.6'N 2°00.0'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Seamount instead of Peak, as proposed. Relief : 1,700 m.

Discovered in the 1960s / 1970s by US icebreakers and submarines.

In the ancient Scandinavian mythology, Gjalp is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.

Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill	79°10'N 2°00'W	78°20'N 5°00'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted provisionally, as the contour map is unclear. This feature does seem to be a somewhat deeper region between elevations south-east of **Molloy Fracture Zone / Molloy Hole** and the more obvious **Hovgaard Ridge**. However, it is not well defined topographically. Sill depth: 2,300-2,600m.

Action: Secretary to ask for more bathymetric evidence of this feature. Meanwhile, **Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill** this name to be placed in the **Reserve** section.

Discovered in the 1960's by US icebreakers and submarines.

Named from its geographical location, between Greenland and the Spitsbergen archipelago.

Hovgaard Ridge	78°45'N 0'30 W	78°05'N 5°00'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. This Ridge consists in two segments more or less parallel to the trend of the fracture zones.

Discovered in 1972-1974 by *USNS Hayes*.

Named after A.P. Hovgaard, Danish meteorologist and member of the Danish expedition to the Kara Sea, first International Polar Year, 1882-83.

- 3.1.5 One (1) proposal from Hans-Werner Schenke (hschenke@AWI-Bremerhaven.de), Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany, April 2003

Ardencaple Seachannel	74°06.3'N 13°04.4'W	74°51.3'N 8°28.0'W	74°47.3' N 5°28.0' W	GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted.

Discovered in 1992 by *R/V Livonia* during a "Gloria" survey.

Named after the nearby Ardencaple Fjord which carves the coast of Greenland at about 74°N – 20°W. The term Ardencaple has been derived from a Scottish clan.

- 3.1.6 Two (2) proposals from Galina Agapova (marine@geo.tv-sign.ru), Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, March 2003

Ushakov Bank	79°18'N 46°24'E			GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Least depth : 61 m. This feature is shown but not named on GEBCO sheet 5.17.

Discovered in 1954 by the USSR expedition of the Northern Sea Route.

Named after the Russian polar explorer Georgiy A. Ushakov (1901-1963).

Sadko Valley	78°30'N 125°30'E	81°00'N 121°30'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted as Valley instead of Trough as proposed. This feature is a shallow linear depression extending from the base of the continental slope to **Shaykin Hill** at the south-east end of **Gakkel Ridge**. The topography suggests Seachannel but there are no levees obvious even in this sedimented region.

Named for R/V Sadko (1930-35) of the USSR Polar Floating Research Institute (PFRI), that discovered this feature.

3.2 Gulf of Aden: West Sheba Ridge / East Sheba Ridge

In a 1970 publication, a zone of irregular topography at the north-west end of the **Carlsberg Ridge** was mapped as a “ridge”, offset at the **Alula-Fartak Trough** and extending well into the Gulf of Aden. It was given the name **West Sheba Ridge**, west of that trough, and **East Sheba Ridge**, eastward of the trough to **Owen Fracture Zone** at 59°E (Laughton, Whitmarsh and Jones, 1970). The feature, drawn as obviously ridge-like, is shown and labeled on GEBCO sheet 5.09 (1975).

Subsequent much more detailed sounding coverage throughout the region (to 2001) does not confirm the existence of **West Sheba Ridge** (as any recognizable continuous elongated elevation) or of **East Sheba Ridge** as such, except in a dual eastern segment from 55°E to possibly 58°E. There, one finds two west-north-west trending elevations of 700-1,000m relief separated by a series of small holes 500-1,000m deep (the “rift valley”). This ridge-like segment is well east of the positions for **East Sheba Ridge**, as currently listed in the GEBCO Gazetteer database.

Despite these ambiguities, the irregular topography and associated earthquake epicentres attest to a linear region of tectonic activity, offset at **Alula-Fartak Trough**, connecting the **Carlsberg Ridge** to the Gulf of Tadjura. Hence the names **West Sheba Ridge** and **East Sheba Ridge** can serve to denote these active segments, with nominal positions:

West Sheba Ridge	11°55'N 45°05'E	13°15'N 50°00'E	13°10'N 51°05'E	GEBCO 5.05
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East Sheba Ridge	14°25'N 52°10'E	14°56'N 55°35'E	12°45'N 58°15'E	GEBCO 5.05
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This revision, **accepted by SCUFN**, permits recognition of the obvious north-east trending topographic fabric well within the Gulf of Aden. One such north-east trending element has been given the name **Girdler Ridge** (SCUFN-XV, October 2002).

3.3 Western Pacific

3.3.1 Proposal from Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren, US NOAA (retd), February 2002

A proposal to name four seamounts south of Ujelang Atoll, Marshall Islands discovered variously by SIO Research Vessels “Argo” (1969) and “Thomas Washington” (1975), and also the Drilling Vessel “Glomar Challenger” (1971) was made to ACUF by RAdm Harley Nygren NOAA (retd), and relayed to SCUFN. The specific name proposed is for a family group with four elevations commemorating: a) Robert H Randall (1890-1966); and his three sons b) Robert H Randall Jr (1918-1997); c) William E Randall (1920 -); d) Richard R Randall (1925 -). All four were cartographers and lexicologists in several United States civilian or military agencies in the years 1915-1993. The youngest, Richard Randall, became Geographer of the Defense Mapping Agency, Executive Secretary of the U.S.Board on Geographic Names and an adviser to the United Nations. In the late 1970s-1980s, as a member of BGN’s ACUF, he came to work closely with GEBCO’s SCUFN, to foster collaboration and standardisation of terminology between ACUF, a U.S. national agency, and SCUFN, the international body.

Randall Seamounts	9°16'N 160°55'E	7°33'N 161°20'E		GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

This name commemorates four members of the Randall family who have made many valuable contributions to the Mapping, Charting and Surveying Community. They all were cartographers and lexicologists in several United States civilian or military agencies in the years 1915-1993. Namely, a) Robert H. Randall (1890-1966); and his three sons b) Robert H. Randall Jr (1918-1997); c) William E. Randall (1920-); d) Richard R Randall (1925-).

Notes: 1. SCUFN has left it to ACUF to take the lead in assigning individual names, should they so wish, to the four seamounts which, from north to south, have summit positions of :

- i) 9°16'N - 160°55'E relief 2,400m;
- ii) 8°50'N - 160°57'E relief 3,500m;
- iii) 8°20'N - 160°40'E relief 3,300m;
- iv) 7°33'N - 161°20'E relief 2,600m.

- 2. An (at present unnamed) isolated Hill, 700m high, lies 20km north of the southern seamount.

3.4 Southern Ocean

3.4.1 Two (2) proposals from Dr Gleb B. Udintsev (galstrel@mail.ru), Russian Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow, December 2002

Drygalski Seamounts	59°53.1'S 36°00.0'W			GEBCO 5.16
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Accepted. Mid-point (position above) is on the eastern base of **Bruce Ridge**. Relief: ~ 1,100m.

Note: From the Proposal Form, there are two elevations: North seamount with least depth of 1,046m; and South seamount with least depth of 900m. A bathymetric plot is needed, as well as co-ordinates of the two elevations. Action: Secretary to follow-up.

Discovered and mapped by *R/V Polarstern* in April 2002.

Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949), leader of the first German Antarctic Expedition onboard "Gauss" (1901-1902).

Lazarev Seamount	60°09.3'S 36°49.0'W			GEBCO 5.16
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Accepted. Position, as above, is on the eastern base of **Bruce Ridge**. Relief: ~ 1,200m. Least depth: 1,050m.

Note: The information on the Proposal Form is sparse - a bathymetric plot would be useful.

Discovered and mapped by *R/V Polarstern* in April 2002.

Named after Admiral M P Lazarev (1788-1851), leader of the first Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-1821), in command of the ship "Mirny".

- 3.4.2 One (1) proposal from Sonja Guetz (sguetz@awi-bremerhaven.de), Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany, March 2003

Althoff Seamount	66°15.8'S 16°12.0'E	66°07.8'S 16°58.8'E		GEBCO 5.17 IBCAO
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Accepted. Least depth: ~ 2,890m. Relief : ~ 1,800m.

Discovered by *R/V Polarstern*, April 1990.

Named after Friedrich Althoff (1839-1909), German lawyer and patron of the 1899 Valdivia Expedition led by Carl Chun.

4. PROPOSALS FOR NAMES TO APPEAR ON IBC SERIES CHARTS

4.1 International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO)

Dr. Ron Macnab, Chair of IBCAO, reported that the isobaths on IBCAO were in shaded relief; draft copies (4 sheets) were on display. A proposal was being made to the GEBCO Guiding Committee that these replace GEBCO sheet 5.17. He stated that no new names had been added but those shown had been taken from sheet 5.17.

Dr. Macnab mentioned that details on IBCAO sheets / products / data are given on the IBCAO website: www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/bathymetry/arctic/arctic.html.

The Meeting recommended that the names approved in item 3.1 above should appear on any new version of IBCAO.

4.2 International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IBCWIO)

- 4.2.1 Sheets 1.04, 1.07 and 1.10 (Dr Werner Bettac bettac@wtnet.de)

It was noted that these sheets have been published without a review by SCUFN.

Sheet 1.04 - The one new name **Haslam Seamount** was approved by SCUFN in 1991 [Reference: SCGN (SCUFN)-IX Summary Report, item 3.4].

Sheet 1.07 – A number of names on this sheet have been taken from a 1986 bathymetric map by J.-R. Vanney *et al* “Carte Bathymétrique de la Marge Nord-Mozambique et Chaîne Davie”. Of these, the following five names were rejected by SCUFN in April 2001 [Reference: SCUFN-XIV Summary Report, item 3.2]: **Tambuzi Canyon, Makonde Basin, Kerimbás Basin, Nyerere Valley** and **Davie Chain**. In effect, additional post-1986 soundings did not confirm, indeed refuted, the existence and generic classifications for those names. Additionally the meeting considered that **Martha Bank**, which appears on Sheet 1.07, is not a ‘bank’ but a deep parasitic ‘hill’, and the origin and justification for its specific name is not known.

Sheet 1.10 – Dr. Bettac reported that this sheet, prepared by Germany with a member of the Editorial Board from Mozambique, was due for publication mid-May 2003 . Eleven new names, again taken from the 1986 bathymetric map by Vanney *et al* (1986), were approved for inclusion in the Gazetteer, as follows:

Pemba Canyon	12°55'S 40°45'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Memba Canyon	14°08'S 40°40'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Nacala Canyon	14°22'S 40°50'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Conducia Canyon	14°56'S 40°55'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Mocambo Canyon	15°10'S 40°48'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Mocalengia Canyon	15°37'S 40°37'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Sangage Canyon	16°08'S 40°14'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Grandidier Seamount	15°15'S 42°38'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Macua Seamount	16°20'S 41°41'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Sakalave Seamount	18°20'S 41°46'E			IBCWIO 1.10
Antandroy Seamount	17°23'S 41°38'E			IBCWIO 1.10

- Actions by Secretary:
1. Dr. W. Bettac to be requested to provide more complete positions of the above canyons, to establish trends.
 2. Prof. J.R. Vanney to be asked for the origins of these eleven names.

4.2.2 Sheets 1.03, 1.06 and 1.09 (Capt. Valery Fomchenko gunio@g-ocean.spb.su, HDNO)

Capt. Fomchenko stated that these draft sheets were “ready for publication”, but review by SCUFN was not considered necessary as no new names were being proposed. SCUFN approved these sheets on that understanding. Capt. Fomchenko indicated that they should become available in 2-3 months time.

4.3 International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic (IBCEA)

Ing. général André Roubertou, Chair of IBCEA, reported that outstanding sheets in this series are:

- i) Sheets 1.02, 1.03 and 1.07, being compiled by the Instituto Hidrográfico, Portugal. Names are

- still to be submitted for review by SCUFN.
- ii) Sheets 1.04, 1.05, to be compiled by SHOM, France, but awaiting material to be supplied by Mr. Peter Hunter, SOC, United Kingdom. Then, names will have to be submitted for review by SCUFN.

On suggestion from the Meeting, IHB accepted to contact Peter Hunter, requesting that all available material for these two sheets be submitted to SHOM at an early date.

Notes :

1. As Chairman, Dr Fisher stated that he was disappointed indeed that IBCEA sheet 1.08 had been published and distributed without taking into account the inaccuracies and inadequacies noted in the draft version of this sheet by SCUFN in June 1999 (ref: SCUFN-XIII Summary Report, item 4.2.2) and April 2001 (ref: SCUFN-XIV Summary Report, section 2, all items relating to paragraph 4.2.2). He again cited those discrepancies in communications to SHOM, with the request that they be corrected prior to further distribution of this sheet.
2. Overall the collaboration with SCUFN of the IBCEA Editorial Board, and its Chairman, Ing. gén. Roubertou, has been exemplary. The panel noted that co-operation with warm thanks and respect.

4.4 International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico (IBCCA)

Ing. Mario A. REYES, Chair of IBCCA, reported that:

- 4.4.1 Sheets 1.04 and 1.09 were complete and had been published as hard copy paper sheets some years ago.
- 4.4.2 Sheets 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.05, 1.06 and 1.11 were available in draft form. They were presented with accompanying name proposals, by Lic. José Luis Frias, INEGI, Mexico, and Ms. Lisa Taylor, NGDC, USA. These thirty one (31) proposals were reviewed by the Meeting and SCUFN decisions are as follows:

IBCCA Sheet 1.01 (Names proposed by Ms. Lisa Taylor Lisa.A.Taylor@noaa.gov)

Chorreras Canyon	24°17'N 96°52'W	24°02'N 96°30'W		IBCCA 1.01
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Accepted.

Action : Secretary to request the proposer to provide the reason for choice of name ('Chorreras' is the Spanish term for channel or furrow).

Pabillo Canyon	24°34'N 96°34'W	24°27'N 96°06'W		IBCCA 1.01
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Accepted.

Named after nearby Rio Pabillo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

Perdido Valley	26°18'N 95°04'W	26°08'N 94°52'W		IBCCA 1.01
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Accepted.

Named after nearby Perdido River / Perdido Bay / Perdido Cay

Alaminos Canyon	26°35'N 94°36'W	26°08'N 94°26'W		IBCCA 1.01
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Accepted.

Named after Texas A&M Research Ship "Alaminos"

Keathley Canyon	26°42'N 93°31'W	26°08'N 93°22'W		IBCCA 1.01
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Accepted.

Named after Research Ship USNS "Keathley".

IBCCA Sheet 1.02 (Names proposed by Ms. Lisa Taylor Lisa.A.Taylor@noaa.gov)

Bryant Canyon	26°04'N 91°56'W	25°42'N 92°00'W		IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted.

Named after Dr. William R. Bryant, Texas A&M oceanographer.

Campeche Escarpment	20°45'N 92°28'W	24°59'N 87°41'W	22°44'N 85°38'W	IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted.

Named after the Mexican State of Campeche.

De Soto Valley	29°27'N 86°55'W	28°42'N 87°36'W		IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted as Valley instead of Canyon as proposed.

Named after the Spanish explorer of the Gulf of Mexico: Hernando de Soto (1500-1542).

Florida Abysal Plain	25°30'N 86°00'W			IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted.

Named after the US State of Florida.

Mississippi Valley	28°40'N 90°10'W	27°32'N 88°44'W		GEBICO 5.08 IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted.

Named after nearby Mississippi River.

Mississippi Fan	26°45'N 88°30'W	27°00'N 87°30'W		GEBCO 5.08 IBCCA 1.02
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Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position accepted as above.

Named after nearby Mississippi River.

Sigsbee Abyssal Plain				GEBCO 5.08 IBCCA 1.02
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Accepted in principle as the deepest flat sector of **Sigsbee Deep**. Position to be identified.

Named after Commander Charles D Sigsbee USN, Captain of USS Blake in the 1870s. See 'The History of GEBCO 1903-2003', pp. 10 and 13.

Note: **Sigsbee Deep** (23°52'N – 91°35'W) is an historical name dating back to Sir John Murray. It appears in the GEBCO Gazetteer and also on GEBCO Sheets 5.07 and 5.08; it should therefore be retained. Both **Sigsbee Deep** and **Sigsbee Abyssal Plain** should appear in the Gazetteer. [See also remark against **Gulf of Mexico Basin** under IBCCA Sheet 1.05 below.]

Action: Secretary to request the proposer to provide position of this feature.

Additional Notes on Sheet 1.02:

- i) It is recommended that the name '**Central Slope**' shown on the draft sheet in bold type be removed.
- ii) Even if the myriad minor feature names in the northern part of this sheet (U.S.Minerals Management Service Lease Blocks) are retained on IBCCA Sheet 1.02, they should not be entered in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

IBCCA Sheet 1.03 (Names proposed by Ms. Lisa Taylor Lisa.A.Taylor@noaa.gov)

Florida Canyon	24°31'N 83°58'W	24°22'N 84°14'W		IBCCA 1.03
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Accepted.

So named as the largest canyon cutting the West Florida Escarpment.

Florida Gap	26°50'N 79°36'W	27°50'N 79°30'W		IBCCA 1.03
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Accepted.

So named due to proximity to Florida.

Florida Valley	25°50'N 79°33'W	24°00'N 80°40'W		IBCCA 1.03
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Accepted.

So named due to proximity to Florida

West Florida Escarpment	24°33'N 84°00'W	28°00'N 86°30'W		IBCCA 1.03
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Accepted.

So named due to proximity to Florida

IBCCA Sheet 1.05 (Names proposed by Lic. José Luis Frias jfrias@mdf.inegi.gob.mx)

Gulf of Mexico Basin	23°52'N 91°35'W			
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Rejected. This position is identical with that given in the GEBCO Gazetteer for **Sigsbee Deep**. There is no justification for changing this historical name dating back to Sir John Murray. We also have in the Gazetteer the name **Mexico Basin** (22°30'N - 95°00'W to 25°00'N - 90°00'W). [See also Note about **Sigsbee Abyssal Plain** under sheet 1.02 above.]

Gulf of Tehuantepec Shelf	15°38'N 93°50'W			IBCCA 1.05
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Campeche Salt Dome Province	20°22'N 93°47'W			IBCCA 1.05
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Accepted but omit the word “Fisiografica” in the Spanish form of the name.

Named after the Mexican State of Campeche.

Notes on Sheet 1.05:

- i) On this draft sheet the notations ‘**Fosa de Acapulco**’ and ‘**Fosa de Tehuantepec**’ should be removed. The generic name Fosa is not appropriate in those cases.
- ii) The word ‘Este’ (east) should be omitted after “**O’Gorman Fracture Zone**” (as decided at GEBCO/SCGN-VI, 22-24 April 1985).
- iii) A small (unnamed ?) Bank, summit less than 200m deep at 15°33'N - 94°40'W, with relief of 120-140m, is obvious on this draft sheet. If not yet named, it deserves one. The Chairman suggested ‘**Chubasco Bank**’ might be an appropriate name, for the typical strong storms originating in this region. Secretary to check with the proposer whether this name is acceptable.

Sheet 1.06 (Names proposed by Lic. José Luis Frias jfrias@mdf.inegi.gob.mx)

Catoche Spur	23°19'N 85°33'W			IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Cape Catoche, at the extremity of Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.

Catoche Hill	23°49'N 85°10'W			IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Cape Catoche, at the extremity of Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.

Yucatán Borderland	21°05'N 86°32'W	17°14'N 87°56'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Mexican Peninsula of Yucatán.

Campeche Valley	21°44'N 92°57'W	19°58'N 92°26'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the Mexican State of Campeche.

Yucatán Escarpment	21°05'N 85°31'W	18°06'N 87°04'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Mexican Peninsula of Yucatán.

Yucatán Shelf	23°51'N 87°56'W	21°21'N 91°58'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Mexican Peninsula of Yucatán.

Tulum Terrace	24°05'N 88°20'W	23°30'N 87°10'W	22°10'N 86°30'W	IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

'Tulum' is the name of local Mayan ruins, in the Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.

Swan Trough	16°47'N 86°01'W			IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Swan Island.

Action: Secretary to ask the proposer for, at least, two additional coordinates

West Cayman Rise	17°58'N 85°52'W			IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named for its geographical location, west of the Cayman Islands.

Action: Secretary to ask the proposer for, at least, two additional coordinates.

Chinchorro Canyon	18°10'N 87°28'W	17°59'N 87°09'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after the Chinchorro mummies, the oldest examples of mummified human remains, in the nearby Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.

Turneffe Escarpment	17°51'N 87°13'W	16°07'N 88°12'W		IBCCA 1.06
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Accepted.

Named after nearby Turneffe Atoll, off Belize.

IBCCA Sheet 1.11 (Names proposed by José Luis Frias jfrias@mdf.inegi.gob.mx)

Tehuantepec Deep	13°54'N 93°31'W			
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Rejected. SCUFN only accepts the generic term ‘Deep’ for historic features, such as **Sigsbee Deep** (noted above). Furthermore there is no need to name the deepest part of the **Middle America Trench**. However, details of that sounding and its position will be inserted in the GEBICO Gazetteer, in the Remarks column, as follows: “The deepest part this trench is located at position 13°54'N - 93°31'W”.

Notes on Sheet 1.11:

- i. **Tehuantepec Ridge** - Position for this name to be revised as follows: 14°45'N - 95°30'W to 11°30'N - 98°45'W.
- ii. **Tehuantepec Fracture Zone** - Position for this name to be revised as follows: 14°45'N - 95°20'W to 10°20'N - 100°30'W. In addition, the Chairman questioned the existence of this feature and he recommended that magnetic patterns should be checked. Secretary to follow-up.

4.5 Other International Bathymetric Chart series: the South-East Pacific (IBCSEP), the Mediterranean Sea (IBCM) and the Western Pacific (IBCWP)

No draft sheets or names proposals were presented for these series, but, with regard to the IBCSEP, item 2.3.2 above should be noted.

5. REVIEW OF ACUF NAMES DECISIONS AND POLICY ISSUES

5.1 SCUFN vis-a-vis ACUF: procedures, terminology, mission, liaison. Comments from the Secretary ACUF.

- 5.1.1 Mr. Trent Palmer palmert@nima.mil, Secretary ACUF, summarised findings of his recent review of SCUFN and ACUF listings (see Annex 4). He had found 343 instances in which SCUFN's 2002 Gazetteer differed from ACUF's entries.

Most of these arise from:

- a) different generic term usage, e.g. guyot (SCUFN) vs tablemount (ACUF); abyssal plain (SCUFN) vs plain (ACUF); seachannel (SCUFN) vs channel (ACUF); passage (SCUFN) vs gap (ACUF);
- b) different spellings or 'romanization' procedures, or accenting conventions of specific names, e.g. **Alboran Basin** (SCUFN) vs **Alborán Basin** (ACUF);
- c) disagreement as to a given feature's proper classification, e.g. knoll (SCUFN) vs hill or seamount (ACUF); spur (SCUFN) vs ridge (ACUF); bank or reef (SCUFN) vs seamount (ACUF).

Only rarely are wholly different specific names selected: e.g. **Arkhangelskiy Ridge** (SCUFN) vs **Samsun Ridge** (ACUF); **Liliuokalani Ridge** (SCUFN) vs **Northwest Hawaiian Ridge** (ACUF). Mr. Palmer opined that these discrepancies do not seriously reduce the value of either publication.

Dr. Schenke noted that co-ordinates differ on occasion. SCUFN, in the Summary Reports of its meetings, customarily gives several positions for linear and large features whereas ACUF has only one.

The following actions, by the Secretary, were agreed:

- i) ACUF Secretary's list to be reviewed, amendments made to the SCUFN database, or comments inserted in the Remarks columns where needed.
 - ii) In all instances where SCUFN's Gazetteer/database does not do so, the Secretary is hereby charged to consult proposals, reports of SCUFN decisions or topographic charts, to identify sufficient characterizing co-ordinates as needed (i.e. for scale, trend, extent) and insert them as appropriate.
- 5.1.2 SCUFN asked ACUF Secretary to reaffirm to ACUF SCUFN's reluctant customary acceptance of (a) below, and to its on-going non-compliance with (b) below, both increasingly apparent ACUF actions:
- a) the frequent to routine award of specific names for significant open ocean seafloor topographic entities for retiring U.S. agency, military service or commercial personalities, or for currently newsworthy individuals. SCUFN recommends that for international usage such instances be justified by lasting impact of that person's contributions to exploration and to marine science.
 - b) the recent re-establishment by ACUF of the archaic and very subjective term 'deep' for variously localised depressions of subjectively determined scale in almost any depth regimen. SCUFN fully recognises its intrinsic elegant appeal, and will reserve the generic term 'deep' to designate a very few of the maximum depth localities in the world oceans, e.g. **Challenger Deep**, **Horizon Deep**, or **Weber Deep**.

5.2 Review of ACUF names decisions from Meetings Nos. 292 (September 2002) to 295 (March 2003)

5.2.1 ACUF Meeting 292 (26 September 2002)

Malaguana-Gadao Ridge	12°40'N 143°22'E	12°55'N 143°35'E	13°20'N 143°45'E	GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted as Ridge instead of Rise as proposed.
Proposed by Dr Patricia Fryer, HIG, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

This name in the Chamorro culture commemorates two legendary Guamian chiefs. The pair was selected in a contest among Micronesian school children.

Note: ACUF 292 gives West longitude which must be incorrect for Micronesia - the island of Guam is 144°45'E. Secretary to ask the ACUF Secretary, Mr. Trent Palmer, to confirm.

Durham Seamount	28°20'S 160°25'W			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted as Seamount instead of Ridge as proposed. Relief: 3,100m.

In the proposal to ACUF from RAdm T.Q. Donaldson, U.S.Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, the feature is identified as a 'submarine volcano: a volcanic cone with three small satellite cones on its flanks'.

Discovered 26 December 1970 by SIO's *R/V Thomas Washington*.

Named for Dr Donald L Durham, a prime leader of U.S. Naval Oceanography technical development.

Note: ACUF 292 gives North latitude which surely must be incorrect. Secretary to ask the ACUF Secretary, Mr. Trent Palmer, to confirm.

Another feature referred to at ACUF 292, **Girdler Ridge**, had already been accepted by SCUFN in October 2002 (ref: IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCUFN-XV/3, item 3.3)

5.2.2 ACUF Meeting 293 (7 January 2003)

Arensberg Seamount	21°32'N 151°46'E			GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted. Relief: > 3,000m. Summit: 2,300m.

Proposer: Mr. Norman Cherkis (fiveoceanscon@yahoo.com), Five Oceans Consultants, USA, February 2002.

Discovered by *R/V Vema* (Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory), December 1976.

Name after Mr. John Arensberg, Secretary (2001-2002) of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) of the US Board of Geographical Names.

Greer Guyot	21°10'N 154°45'E			GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted. Large guyot with three satellites cones on its flanks. Least depth: 1,480m. Relief: > 4,000m.

Proposer: Mr. Norman Cherkis (fiveoceanscon@yahoo.com), Five Oceans Consultants, USA, February 2002.

Discovered by USCGS *R/V Pioneer*, February 1964.

Named after Dr. Sharon Anne Greer, US Naval Oceanographic Office, agency bathymetrist who has provided rigorous bathymetric expertise to the seafloor mapping community.

Another feature referred to at ACUF 293, **Randall Seamounts**, has been dealt with under item 3.3.1 above.

5.2.3 ACUF Meeting 294 (11 February 2003)

Brutus Hill	41°08'N 4°05'E			IBCM 2
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Already in Gazetteer as Seamount. **Accepted as Hill.**

There are several names listed in ACUF 294 Minutes which have apparently been taken from NIWA 1:1 million chart series: e.g. **Currituck Seamount, Hatherton Seamounts, Kaiwhata Bank, Lee Seamount, Scholl Deep, Pukaki Seachannel, etc.**, that need further investigation. It was noted that Trevor Hatherton was a major figure in New Zealand area marine seismic exploration.

Action: Secretary to obtain copies of the most recent 1: 1 million chart series from NIWA.

Other features referred to at ACUF 294 (**Brass Ridge, etc.**) have been dealt with under item 3.1.3 above.

5.2.4 ACUF Meeting 295 (18 March 2003)

The Name Changes listed in the ACUF Undersea Features Database Review Update (see Annex 5) were accepted in principle by SCUFN. Where appropriate, the GEBCO Gazetteer should be amended to conform.

However the co-ordinate correction proposed for **San Vito Canyon** was not accepted. From IBCM sheet 8, it seems that the position shown at present in the GEBCO Gazetteer, i.e. 38°19'N - 12°55'E, is better than the revised position proposed.

Mid-Adriatic Basin	43°35'N 15°36'E	42°49'N 14°32'E		IBCM 3
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Accepted with amended positions.

Named for its geographical location in the central part of the Adriatic Sea.

Stromboli Canyon	38°30'N 15°11'E	38°50'N 15°29'E	39°02'N 14°59'E	IBCM 3
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Accepted with amended positions.

Named after the nearby island and volcano of Stromboli.

Another feature, **Oden Spur**, accepted at ACUF 295 has been dealt with under item 3.1.2 above.

Action to be taken by the Secretary. As the Secretary ACUF attends, and is welcome at, SCUFN meetings, an approach is to be made to ACUF to ask if the U.S. member of SCUFN could in future attend ACUF meetings, in order to improve the already close liaison between the two groups.

6. IHO-IOC GAZETTEER: “CENTENARY EDITION”

The Secretary reported that the GEBCO Gazetteer now appears on the GEBCO website (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/) as an Excel file. Revised versions are produced twice a year on average from the database maintained at the IHB. This database would be updated to include material from the SCUFN-XV and SCUFN-XVI reports. Then a new, “Centenary Edition” of IHO-IOC Publication B-8 “GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names” could be issued, with a limited number of hard copy versions being printed; these would be supplied on request but would be a sales item. It was suggested that copies of the printed B-8 be sent to: The Explorers Club, The National Geographic Society, The Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society. The Secretary further indicated that a “web version” of the Gazetteer, for on line consultation on Internet, had still to be developed.

Action: It was agreed that, periodically, the Secretary would send an informative e-mail to all SCUFN members providing details of all minor corrections made to the GEBCO Gazetteer.

7. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

The Secretary recalled that the third edition of the English/French version of B-6 was published in April 2001. It is available from the GEBCO and IHO websites. This E/F version constitutes the reference publication and the English text must remain identical in all versions of B-6. The examples and references in the other languages are however not translations of the English text but are examples and references from the existing scientific literature in those languages. Accordingly, a revised English/Spanish version was prepared at the IHB, which is also on the GEBCO and IHO websites. Also, a draft English/Russian version has been prepared by Dr. Agapova. However, the Secretary remarked that its English text included numerous changes from the reference E/F version and Dr. Agapova was requested to amend this draft so as to revert to the original English text. Dr. Agapova to follow-up.

The Secretary pointed out that the section ‘Names and Addresses of National Authorities to which the “Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form” should be sent for clearance for any feature located in Territorial Waters’ was liable to frequent change; in his view, this list should not be included in B-6 but, rather, maintained on the GEBCO website. It was agreed that this issue would be re-considered on the occasion of the development of a next edition of B-6 (E/F).

Mr. Nishizawa stated that the Japan Hydrographic Office would prepare a new and updated English/Japanese version.

8. SCUFN'S EVOLUTION ON THE OCCASION OF THE GEBSCO CENTENARY

8.1 Membership : scope, expertise, number

At present SCUFN's effective membership is five, including the Secretary. This sparse group has produced impressive results but at considerable personal cost. A reasonable and perhaps more effective number - to give strong and wider geographical, historical and field-based observational expertise - would be ten as voting members. If an IHB Director was designated member, he would vote as one of the ten. The financing of yearly, or even biennial, meetings for such a number is a formidable challenge.

Worldwide geographical expertise overall, that is, the sum of individuals' specialities and interests, and of statesmanship, is the aim. *Ad hoc* 'observers', as consultants on occasion, would be sought. At present SCUFN lacks strong credentials in the South Atlantic and South-eastern Pacific or an Australasia-Polynesia expert. A nearby historian manqué (perhaps a British retiree), willing and able to research proposals critically, would be very welcome. In order to obtain expertise and education on the Southern Ocean, it would be necessary to collaborate with existing Antarctic panels.

8.2 Replacement of Chair and Long-time Members

Of SCUFN's present six members, one, JHD's Kunikazu Nishizawa, is very new but experienced as Secretary of Japan's Committee on Undersea Feature Names. Galina Agapova, both intersessionally active and demonstrably experienced, will remain in SCUFN. Two members, Chair Robert L. Fisher and member-rapporteur Desmond P. D. Scott, will leave the sub-committee, effective at the closure of the April 2003 Guiding Committee session. The new Chair of SCUFN, AWI's Hans-Werner Schenke, and incoming member, Lisa Taylor, (U.S. NGDC) have participated very strongly in the present discussions. By Circular Letter, IHB has notified the IHO membership of these recent changes and requested that IHO members propose nominees for the IHO-side of the membership (re: CL 28/2003, dated 8 April 2003). Furthermore, as many as three IOC-side members might be chosen if a ten-person panel does seem desirable. Discussions have identified former IHB Director Alfredo Civetta as a potential enlistee.

8.3 Involvement of IHB Directing Committee

The IHB Directing Committee will be kept well aware of SCUFN's activities by the in-house presence of its current Secretary, Michel Huet.

8.4 Liaison with other panels. Conditions.

SCUFN's current liaison with other panels is various, open, and appropriate. As the preceding sections of this report attest, SCUFN -- the internationally-mandated responsible body -- collaborates and communicates closely with the most active, national, similar body, the U.S. BGN's Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF); their present relationship is cordial and mutually valued. A notable second such collaboration is with Japan's Committee on Undersea Feature Names.

Though a creature of governmental bodies, and based in a formal hydrographic establishment, SCUFN's credibility, vitality and growing acceptance as arbiter of terminology to the world's marine science community stems from the reputation, industry, statesmanship and field credentials of its several members. As an activist panel, it accomplishes its mission by timely awareness of civilian seafloor research investigations and the solicitation of ensuing proposals from scientists or organizations and laboratories. It is an effective and accepted judicial body because of its stature, background and its perceived independence. This environment is valuable indeed; care should be taken to ensure that it is preserved into the second GEBSCO century.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) would be meeting in August 2003 and was expected to discuss the respective roles of IHO and the U.N. group regarding marine features in general (both geographical and undersea). The existing arrangement -- which works very satisfactorily -- is that responsibility for undersea feature names has for many years been delegated to IHO and IOC, and care should be taken to avoid this decision being overruled by any other international body.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Dr. Schenke reported that AWI has developed a software package, based on ETOPO1, for the interactive exploration, analysis and visualization of oceanographic and other geo-referenced profile or sequence data, which is downloadable from the AWI website Ocean Data View: (www.awi-bremerhaven.de/DEO/ODV/index.html).

10. SITE AND DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

HDNO's offer to host the next SCUFN meeting in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, in June 2004, was gratefully accepted. Precise dates would be worked out through liaison between the Secretary, the Chairman and HDNO. Secretary to follow-up.

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AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTION - APPROVAL OF AGENDA

2. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

2.1. From SCUFN-13 (Dartmouth, Canada, June 1999)

- 2.1.1 Southwest Pacific region - Solicitations from SCUFN to NIWA
 - a) Proposals for names for two seamounts:
18°56'S - 169°27'W and 19°31'S - 167°36'W.
 - b) Approval by NIWA of name "Joseph Gilbert Seamount".
 - c) Invite NIWA to replace name "Sub-Antarctic Escarpment".
 - d) Proposal of name solicited from Neville Exon, AGSO, for obvious ridge between 47°15'S - 145°00'E and 49°45'S - 145°00'E
- 2.1.2 Central Eastern Atlantic region - Solicitation of supplementary information from Editorial Board IBCEA
 - a) Origin of name "Echo", for "Echo Bank"
 - b) Origin of name "Le Trou Sans Fond"
 - c) Proposal of a feature to commemorate Estêvão Gomes
 - d) Clarification on whether "Tropic Seamount" is more properly a guyot
- 2.1.3 Southeast Indian region - Proposals solicited from James Cochran, L-DEO for six "fracture zones" west of southwest Australia.

2.1. From SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, Japan, April 2001)

- 2.2.1 Status of SCUFN request for proposals from Japanese National Committee on Undersea Feature Names to name 27 unnamed but appropriate topographic features on Japanese HO charts 6315, 6602, 6722, 6725.
- 2.2.2 Status of SCUFN query to establish significance of three "escarpments" on JHO 6722.
- 2.2.3 Status of SCUFN solicitation to JCUFN for suitably informative alternative name to "Japanese Guyots", and for names for several significant peaks in the sector.
- 2.2.4 Status of SCUFN solicitation to JCUFN for acceptance of 3 names on Japanese HO chart 6726.
- 2.2.5 Nelson Seamount – Solicit JCUFN to determine date, name "Kiku Seamount" was proposed for this feature at 27°49.5'N - 145°42.0'E.
- 2.2.6 Status of SCUFN solicitation to JCUFN for a proposal to name a seamount on Japanese HO chart 6726.
- 2.2.7 Origin of name "Petrock" in "Petrock Valley".

2.3. From SCUFN-15 (IHB, Monaco, October 2002)

- 2.3.1 Arctic Ocean – Langseth Ridge / Karasik Seamount / Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount
- 2.3.2 Southeast Pacific - Proposals as submitted incomplete for four features, i.e. one "terrace" and three "fracture zones", from IBCSEP.
- 2.3.3 Additional definitive documentation required from USGS Sources for two proposals "Nautilus Spur" and "Nautilus Basin" in the Arctic Ocean.
Action : approval in principle of "final draft" for presentation for Guiding Committee approval on 16-17 April.

3. PROPOSALS ON RECORD OR SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

3.1. Arctic Ocean

- 3.1.1 36 Proposals from Russian Federation *via* HDNO and/or G. Agapova.
- 3.1.2 One proposal from Martin Jakobsson

- 3.1.3 Seven proposals from IBCAO *via* ACUF (T. Palmer).
- 3.1.4 Ten proposals from Martin Klenke, AWI.
- 3.1.5 One proposal for a Seachannel in Greenland waters from H.W. Schenke
- 3.1.6 Proposals from Galina Agapova for two features in Arctic Basin.

- 3.2. Gulf of Aden: West Sheba Ridge/East Sheba Ridge.**

- 3.3. Western Pacific**
 - 3.3.1 Randall Seamounts (four in family group)

- 3.4. Southern Ocean**
 - 3.4.1 Two proposals for seamounts from G. Udintsev
 - 3.4.2 One proposal for a seamount from S. Guetz, AWI

- 4. PROPOSALS FOR NAMES TO APPEAR ON IBC SERIES CHARTS**
 - 4.1. IBCAO**

 - 4.2. IBCWIO**
 - 4.2.1. 1.04, 1.07, 1.10 (W. Bettac)
 - 4.2.2. 1.03, 1.06, 1.09 (V. Fomchenko)

 - 4.3. IBCEA. : 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.07 (A. Roubertou, SHOM, J-R. Vanney)**

 - 4.4. IBCCA**
 - 4.4.1. Complete/approved : 1.04, 1.09
 - 4.4.2. In draft : 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.05, 1.06, 1.11 with supplemental documentation (L. Taylor, J. L. Frias S.)

 - 4.5. Other: IBCSEP, IBCM and IBCWP**

- 5. REVIEW OF ACUF NAMES DECISIONS AND POLICY ISSUES**
 - 5.1. SCUFN vis-à-vis ACUF : procedures, terminology, mission, liaison. Comments from ACUF Secretary.
 - 5.2. Review of ACUF names decisions from Meetings 292 (September 2002) to 295 (March 2003)

- 6. IHO-IOC GAZETTEER: “CENTENARY EDITION”**

- 7. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6**

- 8. SCUFN’S EVOLUTION ON THE OCCASION OF THE GEBCO CENTENARY**
 - 8.1. Membership : scope, expertise, number
 - 8.2. Replacement of chair, longtime members
 - 8.3. Involvement of IHB Directing Committee
 - 8.4. Liaison with other panels. Conditions.

- 9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

- 10. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AARI	Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute
ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AGSO	Australian Geological Survey Organization
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar - und Meeresforschung (Germany)
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (USA)
ETOPO1	Earth Topography on a 1-minute grid (NGDC)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
HDNO	Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography
HO	Hydrographic Office
IBCAO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IOC)
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (IOC)
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic (IOC)
IBCM	International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IOC)
IBCSEP	International Bathymetric Chart of South East Pacific (IOC)
IBCWP	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Pacific (IOC)
IBCWIO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IOC)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática
IEMIRWP	Institute of the Earth Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHD	Japan Hydrographic Department
LDEO	Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory (USA)
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (New Zealand)

NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
PFRI	Polar Floating Research Institute (USSR)
RAS	Russian Academy of Sciences
RSDSR	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
R/V	Research Vessel
SCGN	Sub-Committee on Geographical Names and Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features (now SCUFN)
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBICO)
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (France)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (USA)
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

ACUF COMMENTS ON OCTOBER 2002 GEBCO GAZETTEER

(by Mr. Trent Palmer palmert@nima.mil, Secretary of ACUF, April 2003)

Note: Comments on ACUF approved names in the October 2002 Gazetteer that are not mentioned here are correct and should remain in the GEBCO Gazetteer as is. The following comments do not necessarily imply that ACUF's position is more correct nor subject to review.

<u>GEBCO NAME</u>	<u>ACUF COMMENT</u>
AFRICANA Rise	Shown as AFRICANA II Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
AFRICANA Seamount	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved AFRICANA Seamount</i>
AGUILAS Seamount	Shown as ÁGUILAS Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
AGULHAS Ridge	Shown as CAPE Rise in ACUF Gazetteer
AKADEMIL NAUK Rise	AKADEMIK NAUK Rise (replace L with K); Shown as AN Rise in ACUF Gazetteer
ALBORAN Basin	Shown as ALBORÁN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
ALBORAN Ridge	Shown as ALBORÁN Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
ALBORAN Seachannel	Shown as ALBORÁN Channel in ACUF Gazetteer
ALMERIA Canyon	Shown as ALMERÍA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
ALMIRANTE LEITE Bank Bank	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved ALMIRANTE LEITE</i>
ALULA-FARTAK Trough	Shown as ALULA-FARTAK Trench in ACUF Gazetteer
AMAMI Rise	Shown as AMAMI Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
AMBALENA GAP	Shown as AMBALEMA Gap in ACUF Gazetteer. I Checked proposal form and other documentation and it seems this name should be AMBALEMA
AMFITRITI Bank	Shown as AMFITRÍTI Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
AMIRANTE Banks	Shown as AMIRANTE Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
AMPERE Seamount	Shown as AMPÈRE Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
AMPHITHEATRE Escarpment	Shown as AMPHITHEATERS Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
AMPHITHEATRE Spur	Shown as AMPHITHEATERS Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
AMUNDSEN Abyssal Plain	Shown as AMUNDSEN Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
ANAXIMANDER Mountains	Shown as ANAXIMANDER Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
ANDREW Guyot	Shown as ANDREW Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer
ANDREW BAIN Fracture Zone	Shown as BAIN Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
AN-EI Seamount	Shown as AN'EI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
ANITA JONES Seamount	Shown as A. JONES Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
ANNA DE KONINGH Seamount	Shown as DE KONINGH Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
ANTON BRUUN Rise	Shown as ANTON BRUUN Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
ARAFURA Seachannel	Shown as ARAFURA Channel in ACUF Gazetteer
ARAGO Reef	Shown as ARAGO Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
ARKHANGELSKIJ Ridge	Shown as SAMSUN Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
ARU Seachannel	Shown as ARU Channel in ACUF Gazetteer
ASQUITH Bank	Shown as WILKES Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer
ATLANTIC Seamount	Shown as ATLANTIS Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer. GEBCO 5.08 shows ATLANTIS
AUCKLANDS Escarpment	Shown as AUCKLANDS Slope in ACUF Gazetteer
AVEIRO Valley	Shown as AVEIRO Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
B	
BAHIA BLANCA Canyon	Shown as BAHÍA BLANCA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
BALDAQUE DA SILVA Passage	Shown as BALDAQUE DA SILVA Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
BANZARE Bank	Shown as BANZARE Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
BARCOO Bank	Shown as BARCOO Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer

BARREN Ridge	<i>ACUF note not needed; the listed names are not approved</i>
BASSE-TERRE Spur	Shown as BASSE-TERRE Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
BATAVIA Rise	Shown as BATAVIA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
BAUER Escarpment	Shown as BAUER Scarp in ACUF Gazetteer
BEAL Knoll	Shown as BEAL Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
BEIJU Bank	shown as BEIJU Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
BELEM RIDGE	Shown as BELÉM Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
BELLE ILE Canyon	Shown as BELLE-ÎLE Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
BIZERTE Valley	Shown as BIZERTE Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
BOLLONS Seamount	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved BOLLONS Seamount</i>
BOOMERANG Seamount	Shown as BOOMERANG Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
BORCHGREVINK Trench	Shown as BORCHGREVINK Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
BOSEI Seamount	Shown as MIZUNAGIDORI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
BRÉNOT Spur	<i>Listed twice in SCUFN Gazetteer (BRENOT AND BRÉNOT)</i>
BRUTUS Seamount	Shown as BRUTUS Hill in ACUF Gazetteer
BUZEN Hill	Shown as BUZEN Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

C

CABLIERS Bank	Shown as CÂBLIERS Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
CALARCA Reef	Shown as CALARCA Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
CAMARON Knoll	Shown as CAMARÓN Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer
CANDARLI Basin	Should be ÇANDARLI (?) - look at SCGN VIII Summary Report
CANDARLI Shelf	Should be ÇANDARLI (?) - look at SCGN VIII Summary Report; note should be in CANIK Escarpment entry
CANIK Escarpment	Shown as EAST BLACK SEA Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
CAPE Abyssal Plain	Shown as CAPE Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
CARDNO Guyot	Shown as CARDNO Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer
CARLOS RIBEIRO Passage	Shown as CARLOS RIBEIRO Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
CASCADE Guyot	Shown as CASCADE Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
CEARA Plateau	Shown as CEARÁ Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
CEARA Terrace	Shown as CEARÁ Terrace in ACUF Gazetteer
CEARA Abyssal Plain	Shown as CEARÁ Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
CEARA Ridge	<i>current ACUF note incorrect; Shown as CEARÁ Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer</i>
CHAGOS-LACCADIVE Ridge	Shown as CHAGOS-LACCADIVE Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
CHAMOIS Reef	Shown as CHAMOIS Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
CHARCOT Deep-Sea Fan	Shown as CHARCOT Fan in ACUF Gazetteer
CHARLIE GIBBS Fracture Zone	Shown as CHARLIE-GIBBS Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
CHIKUGO Hill	Shown as CHIKUGO Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
CHIRIKOF Knoll	Shown as CHIRIKOF Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
CIRCE Peak	Shown as CIRCE Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
COCO-DE-MER Ridge	Shown as COCO-DE-MER Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
COCOS KEELING Rise	Shown as COCOS-KEELING Rise
COLÓN Seamount	Shown as COLUMBUS Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
CONCEPTION Seamount	Shown as CONCEPCION Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
COOK Canyon	Shown as COOK Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
CRESQUES Knoll	Shown as CRESQUES Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
CUVIER Abyssal Plain	Shown as CUVIER Plain in ACUF Gazetteer

D

DA VINCI Bank	Shown as VINCI Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
DAINI-KASIMA Seamount	Shown as DAINI-KASHIMA Seamount
DAITO Ridge	Shown as DAITŌ Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
DAIYON-KASIMA SEAMOUNT	
DAIYON-KASHIMA SEAMOUNT	<i>Possible duplicate??</i>
DALTON Knoll	Shown as DALTON Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
DANUBE Fan	Shown as DANUBE Cone in ACUF Gazetteer
DELLWOOD Knolls	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved DELLWOOD Knolls</i>

DESCHEO Valley	Shown as DESECHEO Basin in ACUF Gazetteer; named after Isla Desecheo.
DISCOVERER Knoll	Shown as DISCOVERER Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
DMITRI MENDELEEV Seamount	Shown as DMITRI MENDELEYEV Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
DOG Knoll	Shown as DOG Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
DREANOUGHT Bank	Should be DREADNOUGHT Bank
DRYGALSKI Basin	Shown as VON DRYGALSKI Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
DUTOIT Fracture Zone	Shown as DU TOIT Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
DVORAK Seamount	Shown as DVORÁK Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
E	
EAST ALBORAN Basin	Would be EAST ALBORÁN Basin if make that change to assoc. features above.
ENDEAVOUR Bank	Shown as ECHO Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
ENDERBY Abyssal Plain	Shown as ENDERBY Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
ENGGANO Basin	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved ENGGANO Basin most likely a duplicate entry with below:</i>
ENSHUNADA-OKI Seamount	Should be ENSHŪNADAOKI Seamount
ENSHŪNADAOKI Seamount	Should be ENSHŪNADAOKI Seamount
ERIC SIMPSON Fracture Zone	Shown as SIMPSON Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
ERIMO Seamount	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved ERIMO Seamount</i>
ESTREMADURA Promontory	Shown as ESTREMADURA Spur in ACUF Gazetteer
EXUMA Trough	Shown as EXUMA Valley in ACUF Gazetteer
F	
FAEROE Bank	Shown as FAROE Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
FAEROE Bank Channel	Shown as FAROE Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
FAEROE-SHETLAND Trough	Shown as FAROE-SHETLAND Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
FARALLON Basin	Shown as FARALLÓN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
FERNANDO DE NORONHA Abyssal Plain	Shown as FERNANDO DE NORONHA Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
FERRADURA Abyssal Plain	Shown as FERRADURA Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
FOXÉ Basin	<i>This is the name of a water body</i>
FRANKLIN Shoal	Shown as FRANKLIN Shoals in ACUF Gazetteer
FROYA Bank	Shown as FRØYA Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
FUGLOY Bank	Shown as FUGLØY Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
FURO Seamount	Shown as FURÓ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
G	
GAGO COUTINHO Rise	Shown as GAGO COUTINHO Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
GALLIENI Fracture Zone	<i>ACUF Note not needed. ACUF has approved GALLIENI Fracture Zone</i>
GARCÍA Knoll	Shown as GARCIA Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer
GENERAL BELGRANO Bank	Shown as BELGRANO Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
GENNA Hill	Shown as GENNA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
GINGER Hole	Shown as GINGER Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
GLAVRI Bank	Shown as GLAVKI Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
GOSANJO Guyot	Shown as GOSANJŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
GOTLAND Basin	<i>Basin is found in the Geographic Name and Generic Type columns</i>
GRAHAM Bank	Shown as GRAHAM Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer
GREAT CHAGOS Bank	Shown as CHAGOS Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
GREENLAND Abyssal Plain	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved GREENLAND Abyssal Plain</i>
GUIANA Plateau	Shown as DEMERARA Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
GULDEN DRAAK Rise	Shown as GULDEN DRAAK Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

H

HAKUHO Seamount	Shown as HAKUHŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HALL Knoll	Shown as HALL Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HIGASHI-AN-EI Seamount	Shown as HIGASHI AN'EI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HIGASHI-SHINSEI Seamount	Shown as HIGASHI SINSEI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HIGASHI-SUISEI Seamount	Shown as HIGASHI SUISEI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HIKURANGI Terrace	Shown as HIKURANGI Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
HISPANIOLA Trough	Shown as HISPANIOLA Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
HITACHI Guyot	Shown as HITACHI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
HYERES Seamount	Shown as HYÈRES Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

I

ILE ROUSSE CANYON	Shown as ÎLE ROUSSE Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
INDEPENDANCE Knolls	Shown as INDEPENDENCE Knolls in ACUF Gazetteer
INDUS Canyon	Shown as SWATCH, THE in ACUF Gazetteer
INGOYDJUPET Hole	Shown as INGØYDJUPET in ACUF Gazetteer
IRVING Seamount	Shown as CRUISER Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer
ISTANBUL BOGAZI Canyon	Shown as BOSPORUS Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer

J

JAIME Knoll	Shown as JAIME Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
JINGU Basin	Shown as JINGŪ Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
JINGU Guyot	Shown as JINGŪ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
JOO Seamount	Shown as JŌŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount	Shown as GILBERT Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

K

KAHOUANNE Hole	Shown as KAHOUANNE Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
KANA KEOKI Guyot	Shown as KANA KEOKI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KANE Passage	Shown as KANE Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
KAN-EI Seamount	Shown as KAN'EI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KAN-EN Seamount	Shown as KAN'EN Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KANESU-NO-SE Bank	Shown as KANESUNO Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
KEICHO Seamount	Shown as KEICHŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KENE Plateau	Shown as KÈNE Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
KHAYR-AL-DIN Bank	Shown as KHAYR AL-DIN Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
KITA-AMAMI Escarpment	Shown as KITA ANAMI Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
KITA-KYOWA Seamount	Shown as KITA KYŌWA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KITA-RYUSEI Seamount	Shown as KITA RYŪSEI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KOKA Seamount	Shown as KŌKA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KOKO Guyot	Shown as KŌKŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KOMAHASI Seamount	<i>duplicate record? KOMAHASHI Seamount also listed</i>
KOMAHASI-DAISAN Seamount	Shown as KOMAHASHI DAISAN Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KOREAN Plateau	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved KOREAN Plateau</i>
KÛRE Escarpment	Shown as WEST BLACK SEA Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
KUSHIMOTO Hill	Shown as KUSHIMOTO Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
KYUSYU-PALAU Ridge	Shown as KYUSHU-PALAU Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
KŌSYŪ Seamount	Shown as KOSHŪ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

L

LA CORUÑA Seamounts	Shown as LA CORUÑA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
LA DESIRADE Escarpment	Shown as LA DÉSIRADE Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
LA DESIRADE Valley	Shown as LA DÉSIRADE Valley in ACUF Gazetteer
LA RENAIXENCA Hills	Shown as LA RENAIXENÇA Hills in ACUF Gazetteer
LA RÉUNION Trough	Shown as RÉUNION Trench in ACUF Gazetteer

LA ROMANCHE Fracture Zone	Shown as ROMANCHE Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
LA ROMANCHE Gap	Shown as ROMANCHE Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
LAPÉROUSE Bank	Shown as LA PÉROUSE Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
LAPÉROUSE Fracture Zone	Shown as LA PÉROUSE Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
LE TROU SANS FOND Canyon	Shown as LE TROU SANS FOND in ACUF Gazetteer
LILIUOKALANI Ridge	Shown as NORTHWEST HAWAIIAN RIDGE in ACUF Gazetteer
LORD HOWE Seamount Chain	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved LORD HOWE Seamount Chain</i>
LOYD DILL Seamount	Shown as DILL Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
M	
MACDONALD Bank	Shown as MACDONALD Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
MADAGASCAR Plateau	<i>ACUF note not needed</i>
MADAGASCAR Ridge (cross-reference)	<i>ACUF note not needed</i>
MAIMON Basin	Shown as MAIMÓN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
MAKAROV Seamounts	Shown as MAKAROV Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
MAPMAKERS Seamount	Shown as MAPMAKER Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
MAROSSZEKY Passage	Shown as MAROSZEKY Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
MARTY Canyon	Shown as MARTI Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
MAURICE HILL Ridge	Shown as M. N. HILL Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
MAZARRON Escarpment	Shown as MAZARRÓN Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
MAZATLAN Basin	Shown as MAZATLÁN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
McCALL Seamount	<i>The note appears to indicate this should be MÖLLER Seamount (??)</i>
MEDINA (MALTA) Ridge	Shown as MALTA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
MEIHANO Bank	Shown as MEIHANO Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer
MELVILLE Fracture Zone	<i>two entries</i>
MENDANA Fracture Zone	Shown as MENDAÑA Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
MENDELEEV Rise	Shown as MENDELEYEV Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
MID-PACIFIC Seamounts	Shown as MID-PACIFIC Mountains in ACUF Gazetteer
MINAMI-DAITO Basin	shown as MINAMI DAITŌ Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
MINAMI-KOHO Seamount	<i>two entries</i>
	Shown as MINAMI KŌHŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
MINERVE Reef	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved MINERVE Reef</i>
MONA Trough	Shown as MONA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
MONA Spur	Shown as MONA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
MONTECRISTO Ridge	Shown as JADUL Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
MOONLESS Seamounts	Shown as MOONLESS Mountains in ACUF Gazetteer
N	
NANSEI SYOTO Ridge	Shown as RYUKYU Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
NANSEI SHOTO Trench (sp?)	Shown as RYUKYU Trench in ACUF Gazetteer
NAZE Valley	Shown as NAZE Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
NIGINI Guyot	<i>delete entry; NINIGI Guyot is in gazetteer</i>
NINIGI Guyot	Shown as NINIGI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NINTOKU Guyot	Shown as NINTOKU Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NISHI-JOO SEAMOUNT	Shown as NISHI JŌŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NISHI-KOSEI Seamount	Shown as NISHI KŌSEA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NISHI-SHICHITO Ridge	Shown as NISHI SHICHITŌ Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
NISHI-SHOHO Seamount	Shown as NISHI SHŌHŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NISHI-TENPO Seamount	Shown as NISHI-TEMPŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NORFOLK Trough	Shown as NEW CALEDONIA Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
NOROIT Knoll	Shown as NOROIT Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
NORTH AEGEAN Trough	Shown as ANATOLIAN Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
NORTH SCOTIA Ridge	Shown as SOUTH GEORGIA Rise in ACUF Gazetteer
NORTH TOKELAU BASIN	Shown as NORTH TOKELAU Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
NORTH WEDDELL Ridge	Shown as AMERICA-ANTARCTICA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
NORTHWEST HAWAIIAN Ridge	<i>note should read: See LILIUOKALANI Ridge</i>

NORWEGIAN TROUGH
NOUADHIBOU Canyon
NOVA-CANTON Trough

Shown as NORWEGIAN Trench in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as NOUÂDHIBOU Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as NOVA Trough in ACUF Gazetteer

O

OJIN Guyot
OKI-DAITO Ridge
OMAN Abyssal Plain
ONTONG JAVA Rise
OSBOURN Seamount
OSUMI Seamount

Shown as ÖJIN Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as OKIDAITÖ Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as OMAN Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved ONTONG JAVA Rise
ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved OSBOURN Seamount
Shown as ÖSUMI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

P

PACIFIC-ANTARCTIC Rise
PANTELLERIA Bank
PAPAGAYOS Ridge
PARAIBA Seamount
PARNAIBA Seamount
PATIA Ridge
PINNE MARINE Bank
POINCARE Seamount
POLARSTERN Plateau
PORTIMAO Canyon
PORTO Valley
PRESIDENT THIERS Bank
PRINCE ALBERT I Bank
PRÍNCIPE DE AVES Hills
PROVENÇAL Escarpment
PROVENÇAUX Bank
PROVIDENCE Bank
PUKAKI Rise
PUKA PUKA Ridge

Shown as ALBATROSS Cordillera in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PANTELLERIA Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PAPAGAYO Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PARAÍBA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PARNAÍBA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PATIA Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PINNE MARINE Patch in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as POINCARÉ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as POLARSTERN Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PORTIMÃO Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PORTO Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PRÉSIDENT THIERS Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as ALBERT Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PRÍNCIPES DE AVES Hills in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PROVENÇAL Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PROVENÇAUX Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PROVIDENCE Reef in ACUF Gazetteer
ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved PUKAKI Rise
Shown as PUKAPUKA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer

Q

QUEIROS Seamount
QUIROS Fracture Zone

Shown as QUEIRÓS Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as QUEIRÓS Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer
The previous two names should agree with one another

R

RAMAN Seamount
RECIFE Plateau
RIG SEISMIC Seamount
RIO DE LA PLATA Canyon
RONCADOR Canyon
ROSALIND BANK
ROST Bank
ROYA Canyon
RYUSEI Seamount

Shown as RAMAN Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as PERNAMBUCO Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as RIG SEISMIC Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as RÍO DE LA PLATA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as RONCADOR Valley in ACUF Gazetteer
two entries for same feature
Shown as RØST Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as ROIA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as RYŪSI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer

S

SAHUL Banks
SAKIBARU Seamount
SALA Y. GÓMES Ridge
SAN AGUSTIN Valley
SAN JOSE Canyon
SAN PEDRO MARTIR Basin

ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved SAHUL Banks
Shown as SAKIBARA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as SALA Y GOMEZ Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as SAN AGUSTÍN Valley in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as SAN JOSÉ Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
Shown as SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR Basin in ACUF Gazetteer

SAN QUINTIN Basin	Shown as SAN QUINTÍN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
SANTA MARIA Hills	Shown as SANTA MARIA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
SAO PAULO (SANTOS) Plateau	Should be SANTOS Plateau
SARDINIA Seamount	<i>remove full entry, cross-reference SARDINIA Knoll</i>
SARDINIA Knoll	Shown as SARDINIA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
SAUNDERS Bank	Shown as SAUNDERS Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
SCHMITT-OTT Seamount	Shown as SCHMIDT-OTT Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
SCOTT Seamounts	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved SCOTT Seamounts</i>
SENTINELLE Bank	Shown as BANC DE LA SENTINELLE in ACUF Gazetteer
SETE Canyon	Shown as SÈTE Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
SHOHO Seamount	Shown as SHŌHŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
SIKOKU Basin	Shown as SHIKOKU Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
SILVIA Bank	Shown as SYLVIA Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer
SIRTE Abyssal Plain	Shown as SIDRA Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
SITITO-OZIMA Ridge	Shown as IWO JIMA Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer
SKIROS Trough	Shown as NORTH SKIROS Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
SOFU Basin	Shown as SŌFU Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
SOGA Guyot	Shown as SAGA Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer
SOMACHI Seamount	Shown as SŌMACHI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
SOMALI Abyssal Plain	Shown as SOMALI Plain in ACUF Gazetteer
SORBAKKEN Slope	Shown as SØRBAKKEN in ACUF Gazetteer
SOUTH ADRIATIC Basin	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved SOUTH ADRIATIC Basin</i>
SOUTH TASMAN Rise	<i>two entries</i>
SPARTACUS Seamount	Shown as SPARTACUS Hill in ACUF Gazetteer
ST. BARTHÉLÉMY Valley	Shown as SAINT- BARTHÉLEMY Valley in ACUF Gazetteer
STORFJORD Channel	Shown as STORFJORDRENNEN in ACUF Gazetteer
SUB-ANTARCTIC Escarpment	<i>Change second entry to Slope</i>
SURUGA Trough	Shown as SURUGA Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer

T

TADJURA Trough	Shown as TADJOURA Trough in ACUF Gazetteer
TAIWAN Banks	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved TAIWAN Banks</i>
TAKUYO-DAITI Seamount	Shown as TAKUYŌ-DAIICHI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
TAKUYO-DAINI Seamount	Shown as TAKUYŌ-DAINI Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
TAKUYO-DAISAN Seamount	Shown as TAKUYŌ-DAISAN Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
TALBOT Bank	Shown as TALBOT Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer
TENKAI Hill	Shown as TENKAI Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer
TENPO Seamount	Shown as TEMPŌ Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
TENRYU Canyon	Shown as TENRYŪ Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
TENZA Hole	Shown as TENZA Trough in ACUF Gazetteer (same feature?)
THE GULLY Canyon	Shown as GULLY, THE in ACUF Gazetteer
THETA Passage	Shown as THETA Gap in ACUF Gazetteer
THOR IVERSEN Bank	<i>two entries</i>
THUNDER Knoll	<i>ACUF note not needed; ACUF has approved THUNDER Knoll</i>
TIBURON Basin	Shown as TIBURÓN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
TONBI Valley	Shown as TOMBI Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer
TONGUE OF THE OCEAN Trough	Shown as TONGUE OF THE OCEAN in ACUF Gazetteer
TORE Seamounts	Shown as TORE Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
TRAENA Bank	Shown as TRÆNA Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
TRAENA Deep	<i>Should agree with above name (if changed)</i>
TRES MARIAS Basin	Shown as TRES MARÍAS Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
TROMSO Bank	Shown as TROMSØFLAKET in ACUF Gazetteer
TUSIMA Basin	Shown as TSUSHIMA Basin in ACUF Gazetteer

U

UMITAKA Seamount	Shown as UMITAKA Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
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V

VEMA Fracture Zone	Note is misleading. ACUF has approved two VEMA Fracture Zones: One at the same location as SCUFN and the second at the listed coordinates
VEMA Seachannel	Shown as VEMA Channel in ACUF Gazetteer
VEMA Trench	<i>ACUF has approved this name; but also the second FZ mentioned above (??)</i>
VENEZUELA Basin	Shown as VENEZUELAN Basin in ACUF Gazetteer
VESTBAKKEN Slope	Shown as VESTBAKKEN in ACUF Gazetteer
VICTOR HENSEN Knolls	Shown as VICTOR HENSEN Hills in ACUF Gazetteer
VITORIA Seamount	Shown as VITÓRIA Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
VITORIA-TRINDADE Seamount Chain	Shown as VITÓRIA-TRINDADE Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer
VOLCAN Bank	Shown as VOLCÁN Bank in ACUF Gazetteer

W

WAYUU Spur	Shown as WAYUU Hills in ACUF Gazetteer
WUST Seamount	Shown as WÜST Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
WYVILLE-THOMSON Ridge	Shown as WYVILLE THOMSON Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer

Y

YURYAKU Seamount	Shown as YŪRYAKU Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
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Z

ZELEE Bank	Shown as ZÉLÉE Bank in ACUF Gazetteer
ZENISU-OKI Seamount	<i>two entries</i>
ZEPHIR Shoal	Shown as ZEPHYR Reef in ACUF Gazetteer

UNDERSEA FEATURES DATABASE REVIEW UPDATEDatabase corrections approved by ACUF at its 295th Meeting, March 2003

<i>Proposed Name Change</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>ACUF Recommendation/Remarks</i>
Águilas Seamount	SMU	37°16'N	000°43'W	Formerly Aguilas Seamount; Changed to agree with city of Águilas, Spain.
Akademik Kurchatov Fracture Zone	FRZU	36°40'S	125°10'W	REAFFIRMED; Kurchatov Trough, which had been approved as a separate feature, will be made a variant
East Reef	RFU	15°53'N	078°35'W	Remove from GNDB; feature lies in US territory.
Fugløy Bank	BNKU	70°25'N	018°15'E	Formerly Fugløya Bank; changed to agree with ACUF policy.
Helena Seamount (historical)	SMU	29°39'N	158°56'E	Not supported by bathymetry; name will not be considered ACUF-approved and will be marked as an historic name.
Khayr al-Din Bank	RDGU	36°51'N	001°56'E	Formerly Khayr-al-Din Bank; Changed to agree with rendering of Khayr al-Din Barbarossa, for whom the feature is named.
Lucas Mound	MNDU	26°02'N	095°29'W	Coordinates corrected from S to N.
Maimón Basin	BSNU	19°17'N	068°14'W	Formerly Maimon Basin; Changed to agree with Río Maimón, Dominican Republic
Maimón Escarpment	ESCU	19°13'N	068°12'W	Formerly Maimon Escarpment; Changed to agree with Río Maimón, Dominican Republic
Mazarrón Escarpment	ESCU	37°26'N	000°57'W	Formerly Mazarron Escarpment; Changed to agree with Mazarrón, Spain.
Muscogee Mound	MNDU	27°47'N	092°08'W	Formerly Muskogee Mound; Changed to agree with spelling of Muscogee Nation.
San Vito Canyon	CNYU	38°19'N	012°58'E	Coordinate correction required due to data analysis and entry error
South Alborán Basin	BSNU	35°48'N	003°05'W	Formerly South Alboran Basin; Changed to agree with associated features, including Alborán Plain
West Reef	RFU	15°50'N	078°40'W	Remove from GNDB; feature lies in US territory.
Double naming of features on IBCM Sheet 3: [Adriatic Basin South Adriatic Basin] Mid-Adriatic Basin (ACUF 258) Adriatic Plain (ACUF 60)	BSNU			Resolve double naming of features. DEFERRED

[Caesar Seamount Marchi Seamount]	SMU			
[Patti Canyon Stromboli Canyon]	CNYU			
[Pliny Seamount Marsili Seamount]	SMU			
[Strabo Seamount Palinuro Seamount]	SMU			
Batiza Guyot Del Cano Guyot Enrique Guyot Pigafetta Guyot Victoria Guyot	TMTU	20°00'N 16°00'N 15°30'N 15°50'N 14°20'N	156°30'E 148°20'E 148°30'E 149°00'E 147°45'E	Originally entered into database with designation of TMSU (tablemounts); Changed to TMTU (tablemount)
Arlington Reef Bampton Reefs Batt Reef Diane Bank Holmes Reefs Holothuria Banks Linden Bank Mavis Reef Michaelmas Reef Norman Reef Onyx Reef Oyster Reef Saxon Reef Scott Reef Swain Reefs Tongue Reef	RFU RFSU RFU RFU RFSU RFSU BNKU RFU RFU RFU RFU RFU RFU RFSU RFU	16°43'S 19°15'S 16°25'S 15°50'S 16°30'S 13°25'S 16°17'S 15°32'S 16°35'S 16°26'S 16°26'S 16°38'S 16°28'S 14°00'S 21°40'S 16°20'S	146°02'E 158°22'E 145°46'E 149°40'E 147°55'E 126°00'E 146°00'E 123°40'E 146°02'E 146°00'E 146°04'E 145°56'E 145°59'E 121°50'E 152°15'E 145°48'E	Removed from UF file; These features lie within Australian territorial waters. All except Bampton, Diane and Holmes already exist in the Australia (AS) file.

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