

**10<sup>th</sup> Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica (HCA) Meeting  
British Antarctic Survey (BAS), Cambridge,  
United Kingdom, 20-22 September 2010**

**UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES IN HCA AREA**

1. A list of 196 undersea feature names (UFN) in the HCA area which have been approved by the IHO-IOC GEBCO Guiding Committee, following recommendation by its Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), is provided hereafter.
2. No new name has been accepted for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer, for the HCA area, since HCA9.
3. UFN proposals should be submitted to the IHB ([mhuet@ihb.mc](mailto:mhuet@ihb.mc)), as SCUFN Secretariat. Name proposal forms are available from the IHO website, in English, French and Spanish (see <http://www.iho-ohi.net/english/committees-wg/ircc/gebco/scufn.html>). Name proposals should follow the recommendations in IHO Publication B-6 "STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES" (English/French version at [http://www.iho-ohi.net/iho\\_pubs/bathy/B-6\\_e4\\_EF\\_Nov08.pdf](http://www.iho-ohi.net/iho_pubs/bathy/B-6_e4_EF_Nov08.pdf)). Other language versions are available from the IHO website as E/Spanish, E/Russian, E/Japanese and E/Korean versions.
4. Attention of UFN proposers is particularly drawn to Article II.A.5 of IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES", which states that "Names of living persons will normally not be accepted, in accordance with the recommendation in UNCSGN Resolution VIII/2. In the rare cases where names of living persons are used (surnames are preferable), they will be limited to those who have made an outstanding or fundamental contribution to ocean sciences."

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES - REGION 'M'

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Adare	Trough	69°00' S 69°30' S 70°45' S	171°30' E 172°00' E 173°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S.C.Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Feb. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby land feature "Cape Adare", which was named after an officer on the Ross expedition in the 1840s.	
Adare	Basin	71° S	175° E			Proposer: F.J. Davey, IGNS, New Zealand, May 2006 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2007) Named after the adjacent feature on land, Cape Adare.	Minimum Depth: 2000 m; Maximum Depth: 2200 m; Total Relief: 200 m.
Akademik Fedorov	Canyon	74°00' S 71°30' S	36°00' W 27°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Soviet Research Ship "Akademik Fedorov" which worked in this area in 1989.	
Althoff	Seamount	66°15.8' S 66°07.8' S	16°12.0' E 16°58.8' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Sonja Guetz, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, Mar. 2003 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1990 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Friedrich Althoff (1839-1909), German lawyer and patron of the 1899 Valdivia Expedition led by Carl Chun.	Least depth : ~2,890 m. Relief : ~1,800 m.
Amery	Basin	68°15' S	74°30' E	GEBCO	5.13		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Amundsen	Abyssal Plain	65°00' S	125°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after the Norwegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fly over the North Pole on a airship in 1926.	Shown as Amundsen Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Amundsen	Ridges	69°15' S	123°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after the Norwegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fly over the North Pole on a airship in 1926.	
Andenes	Knoll	72°24' S	23°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Norwegian R/V "Andenes" which carried out geophysical research in this part of the Weddell Sea.	Least depth : 3,450 m.
Anderle	Knoll	67°30' S	9°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Richard J. Anderle, an expert of the dynamic geodesy methods of positioning by satellite. (1926-1994)	
Anschütz-Kämpfe	Trough	71°30' S	12°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Named after Herman Anschütz-Kämpfe (1872-1931) who suggested a submarine research expedition below the polar sea ice in 1901.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Antarctic	Canyon	71°30' S	41°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	Most likely named after the Norwegian whaler "Antarctic" sent out in 1984/95 to investigate reports of commercially profitable whales.	
Antipodes	Fracture Zone	50°00' S	176°00' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S.C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997	
		70°00' S	125°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the nearby "Antipodes Islands".	
Astrid	Ridge	68°00' S	11°30' E	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Queen Astrid of the Belgians.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Atka	Bank	70°30' S	9°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the United States ship "Atka" which operated in this area and anchored in Atka Bay in 1956.	Least depth : 200 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		
Aurora	Canyon	65°00' S	49°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Austaasen	Bank	70°48' S	10°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H.Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) "Austaasen" is Scandinavian (Norwegian?) for "Eastern Hill" (elevation), i.e. the elevation east of the former Maudheim research station.	Least depth : 200 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		
Axthelm	Seamount	65°45' S	168°24' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : 2,000 m.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Baeyer	Canyon	68°52' S	00°35' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Johann Jacob Baeyer (1794-1885) who initiated the European longitude measuring project "Europäische Gradmessung". Baeyer put forward visionary ideas concerning international co-operation in technical science.	
		69°42' S	00°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Balleny	Seamounts	65°40' S	161°45' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the adjacent Balleny Islands.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11. Taken from NZOI bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : 2,000m.
				GEBCO	5.18		
Barsukov	Seamount	61°03.5' S	29°12.5' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, May 1995 Discoverer: R/V " Academic. B. Petrov", 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Academician B.L. Barsukov, (1928-1992) geochemist , former director of Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow.	Least depth on feature : 658 m.
Behaim	Seamount	67°48' S	11°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Martin Behaim (1459-1507) German cosmographer and navigator. He constructed the first terrestrial globe in 1492.	Least depth : 250 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Behm	Bank	76°21' S	30°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Alexander Behm (1880-1952), inventor of an echo-sounding apparatus in 1912/13.	Least depth : < 250 m.
Belgica	Guyot	65°30' S	90°30' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after R/V Belgica, of the Belgian Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.	Least depth : 380 m.
Bellingshausen	Abyssal Plain	65°00' S 63°00' S	110°00' W 80°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Adm. F.F. Bellingshausen (1778-1852), participant to the first Russian round-the-world expedition (1803-1806) and the leader of the first circumpolar Russian Antarctic voyage (1819-21), who discovered the Antarctic continent and several islands in the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans in 1820.	Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Berkner	Bank	77°00' S 74°18' S	48°00' W 41°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1973) Named after the nearby Berkner Island. Lloyd V Berkner, American physicist, was engineer with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30.	Sources in which the name was cited are: 1) Surface Features on Sand Grains from Antarctic Continental Shelf and Deep-Sea Cores" by Rex and Margolis in Antarctic Journal, Sept./Oct. 1969, p. 168.2) "Possible Interglacial Dune Sands in 300 Meters Water Depth in the Weddell Sea, Antarctica" by Rex, Margolis and Murray in Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 81 (11/1970), p. 3465-3472.
Borchgrevink	Trench	70°15' S	170°15' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after Norwegian Carsten Borchgrevink. He was the first to over-winter in the Antarctic.	Formerly, Borchgrevink Canyon. Shown as Borchgrevink Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bowers	Canyon	71°12' S	173°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Brategg	Bank	64°50' S	68°10' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Bruce	Ridge	60°00' S 61°15' S	34°45' W 37°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after William Spiers Bruce, leader of the Scottish national (Scotia) expedition to the Weddell Sea 1903-04.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Bruns	Knoll	67°24' S	10°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinrich Bruns (1848-1919) who developed the three-dimensional co-ordinate system for astronomy and mathematics, and a global net of terrestrial fixed points.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Brunt	Basin	75°00' S	25°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Brunt Ice Shelf", which was named after David Brunt, Physical Secretary of the British Royal Society.	
Buffon	Canyon	65°15' S	145°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Byrd	Canyon	75°25' S	157°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	
Central	Basin	70°50' S	176°45' E			Proposer: F.J. Davey, IGNS, New Zealand, May 2006 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2007) The feature is located midway between Adare Basin and Iselin Bank, and approximately in the centre of the Ross Sea margin. It also lies approximately on the northern extension of a geological rift under the continental shelf referred to as Central Trough	Minimum Depth:2000 m; Maximum Depth: 2200 m; Total Relief: 200 m.The basin is 120 km x 120 km.
		71°40' S	178°00' E				
		72°40' S	176°30' E				
		72°45' S	179°30' E				
		71°00' S	180°00' E				

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Charcot	Canyon	67°30' S	80°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905).	
Charcot	Fan	66°30' S 65°10' S	90°00' W 82°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905).	
Charcot	Ridge	66°30' S 67°10' S	165°00' E 166°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Presumably named after French RV "Jean Charcot". The name itself comes from Dr. Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905) .	Taken from NZOI bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Bank on this map.
Colbeck	Basin	77°00' S	159°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after William Colbeck who was with Borchgrevink, and subsequently was in command of "Morning" the relief ship sent out to find "Discovery" 1902-1903.	
Crary	Bank	74°55' S	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Crary	Fan	74°30' S	36°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Albert P. Crary (1911-1987), American geophysicist. Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, Director Division of Environmental Sciences, then Division of Earth Sciences, National Science Foundation, USA.	
Cuvier	Canyon	64°40' S	140°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Da Vinci	Bank	77°30' S	34°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who discovered and described the principle for sound propagation in water. He also designed a submarine.	Least depth : < 300 m. Shown as Vinci Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Dallmann	Seamount	67°10' S	96°53' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Eduard Dallmann (1839-1896), ship's captain and polar explorer who surveyed the area west of Graham Land up to about 66°S.	Last depth : 2,100 m.
Daly	Canyon	65°30' S	62°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Davey	Bank	76°03' S	166°18' E			<p>Proposer: Professor P. Barrett, Antarctic Research Centre, New Zealand, Jul. 2007</p> <p>Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2007)</p> <p>Dr Fred J Davey has carried out marine geophysical research in Antarctica since 1965 and prepared several published bathymetric charts of the Ross Sea. The bank was discovered during one of his surveys in 1981. He was Secretary/Vice-President of SCAR (ICSU Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) for four years. He has recently retired.</p>	<p>Minimum Depth:130 mTotal Relief:550 mThe feature is on the continental shelf, approximately 15 km long in north-south direction and 1 km wide.</p>
Dawson-Lambton	Trough	76°00' S	26°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	<p>Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997</p> <p>Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)</p> <p>Name taken from the associated "Dawson-Lambton Glacier", which was named after Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, benefactress of the "Shackleton" expeditions.</p>	
De Gerlache	Seamounts	65°00' S	90°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	<p>Named after Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the Belgian Antarctic "Belgica" expedition 1896-1899.</p> <p>[See also Lecointe]</p>	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Defant	Bank	76°50' S	31°40' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Albert Defant (1884-1974). Australian meteorologist and oceanographer. Author two-volume "Physical Oceanography" (1961).	Least depth : < 200 m.
Deutschland	Canyon	73°30' S	29°50' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Drescher	Bank	71°24' S	13°12' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinz Eberhard Drescher (1944-1983), AWI biologist who conducted marine and polar mammal research.	Least depth : 200 m.
Drygalski	Canyon	70°24' S 69°00' S	10°00' W 13°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949). Leader Antarctic expedition in "Gauss", 1901-1902.	
Drygalski	Basin	74°50' S	166°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949). Leader Antarctic expedition in "Gauss", 1901-1902.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Dubinin	Trough	67°40' S	80°55' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1965	
		68°00' S	78°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Discoverer: R/V "Ob", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Polar Captain A.I. Dubinin (1808-1963). Dubinin was the captain of the Research Vessels "Lena" (1956-1958) and "Ob" (1958-1961).	
East Adare	Ridge	69°20' S	172°15' E			Proposer: Dr. Fred J Davey (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz), May 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1400 m; Total Relief: Not provided.
		70°51' S	173°24' E			Discoverer: USNS Eltanin (Cruise 32), 1968. Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008). It is the eastern margin ridge of a distinct rift feature north of Cape Adare. Two parts of the rift have been named: the central low area has been named "Adare Trough" modified after proposal by Professor S Cande and the shallower western rift margin ridge named "Adare Ridge" by SCUFN (subsequently renamed "West Adare Ridge"). The three features are genetically related.	
East Scotia	Ridge	55°20' S	29°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. R. A. Livermore, BAS, UK., 1997	
		60°30' S	29°00' W			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Scotia Sea, in the east of which this feature lies.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Ekström	Basin	70°30' S	9°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated "Ekström Ice Shelf".	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Ellsworth	Bank	65°35' S	161°44' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the American Lincoln Ellsworth (1880-1951), an intrepid airplane pilot-explorer (with Richard Byrd in Antarctica in 1925) who covered much of Antarctica by air'plane in 1935 and 1939.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : > 2,500 m, minimum depth : < 250 m.
Emerald	Fracture Zone	62°00' S	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. S. C. CANDE, L-DGO, USA, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Vessel "Emerald" was in the region in 1821; reported an Island, now known to be non existent. Name used for nearby Basin.	
		63°18' S	175°00' E				
		65°30' S	179°00' E				
Enderby	Abyssal Plain	55°00' S	29°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1965 Discoverer: Various ships, notably R/Vs Discovery II 1930s & Ob 1957-58,	Shown as Enderby Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
		60°00' S	40°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
		63°00' S	55°00' E				
Endurance	Canyon	69°30' S	48°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship which was crushed by the Antarctic ice in November 1915.	
Endurance	Ridge	63°15' S	41°40' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship which was crushed by the Antarctic ice in November 1915.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Explora	Knoll	72°00' S	24°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: German R/V "Explora", Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work in this part of the Weddell Sea, 1977-1980.	Least depth : 3,605 m.
				GEBCO	5.16		
Explora	Escarpment	71°18' S	19°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: German R/V "Explora", Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work (1977-1980) which revealed this escarpment structure.	
		69°48' S	11°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Filchner	Trough	75°30' S	32°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Filchner Ice Shelf" which was named after Wilhelm Filchner (1877- 1957), leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1912.	
		78°30' S	40°00' W				

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Fimbul	Canyon	69°10' S	1°10' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Fimbul Ice Shelf". The name "Fimbul" is a (Scandinavian) mythological topic.	
		69°45' S	1°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Four Ladies	Bank	67°05' S	78°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	"Fram" translates as "Forwards" .	
Fram	Bank	67°20' S	69°30' E	GEBCO	5.13		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Franklin	Shoal	75°50' S	169°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Franklin Shoals in ACUF Gazetteer.
Freeden	Bank	76°20' S	28°50' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Wilhelm von Freeden (1822-1894°), oceanographer, founder of the Norddeutsche Seewarte (predecessor of the German Hydrographic Office).	
General Belgrano	Bank	73°00' S	48°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after General Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820).	Shown as Belgrano Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Glacier	Rise	67°15' S	166°25' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Bank on this map.
		67°50' S	167°30' E				
Glomar Challenger	Basin	77°45' S	180°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Gunnerus	Bank	68°15' S	33°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Gunnerus	Ridge	66°30' S	33°45' E	GEBCO	5.13		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Hakurei	Seamount	62°52' S	140°49' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. K. Yashima, GSJ, Jun. 1999	Least depth : 2,796 m with surrounding depths of over 4,000m. Four smaller seamounts or knolls exist close to the north of this main feature.
				GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after RV Hakurei-maru which carried out a detailed survey of the feature.	
Hallett	Ridge	71°00' S 71°30' S	176°40' E 177°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S. C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Mar. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from nearby "Cape Hallett", Victoria Land. Thomas R. Hallett was purser on James Clark Ross's Erebus, 1839-1843.	
Heirtzler	Fracture Zone	58°00' S 69°00' S	179°00' W 146°00' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S. Cande/ W. Haxby/ C. Raymond, Aug. 1992	
				GEBCO	5.15	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named in honour of James R. Heirtzler, a pioneer in the theory of seafloor spreading.	
Heiskanen	Knoll	67°36' S	8°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997	
				GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the eminent Finnish geodesist Veikko Heiskanen.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Helmert	Bank	75°00' S	29°20' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Friedrich Robert Helmert (1843-1917), geodesist. Director of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, Potsdam, and of the Central Bureau for International Earth Measurement (Erdmessung).	Least depth : < 400 m.
Hero	Fracture Zone	61°30' S	66°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
Hespérides	Trough	60°21.3' S	50°50.4' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Drs. Canals & Gràcia, Spain, Apr. 1994 Discoverer: R/V Hespérides, The swath bathymetric survey was carried out onboard the Spanish research vessel "Hespérides".	
Hillary	Canyon	72°25' S	173°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Most likely named after Sir Edmund Hillary who, with Sherpa Tensing, were the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest.	
Hobbs	Bank	74°20' S	137°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Hofmann	Trough	77°00' S	32°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Walther Hofmann (1920-1993), cartographer and photogrammetrist, with particular emphasis on glaciology. President of the German Society of Polar Research.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Hooker	Basin	70°10' S	166°20' E	GEBCO	5.14		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Ice Sphinx	Hole	71°15' S	16°18' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the novel "Ice Sphinx" from Jules Verne, French author of popular science fiction. This region of the Weddell Sea was visited by the persons in the novel.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Imhof	Knoll	68°36' S	2°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Eduard Imhof (1895-1986), outstanding Swiss cartographer at the ETH, Zurich.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Iselin	Trough	71°30' S	171°30' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, who worked at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA.	
		71°00' S	169°00' W				
Iselin	Bank	72°45' S	177°30' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S. C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Mar. 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.	
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks																																																			
Jelbart	Basin	70°20' S	7°15' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated "Jelbart Ice Shelf", which was named after John Ellis Jelbart (1926-1951).	Depth range : 300-600 m.																																																			
		70°50' S	5°20' W	GEBCO	5.18			Jenluise	Bank	64°00' S	106°30' E	GEBCO	5.13	This is an American acronym which stands for Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.		Jioides	Basin	74°30' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Jussieu	Canyon	65°15' S	143°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	The French Laboratoire de Géologie Dynamique (and others) are sited in the University Pierre et Marie Curie, Place Jussieu, à Paris.		Kainan Maru	Seamounts	64°50' S	34°35' E	GEBCO	5.13			GEBCO	5.18	Kerguelen	Plateau	51°00' S	72°00' E	GEBCO	5.13			60°00' S	83°00' E	Koppe	Canyon	71°48' S	16°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Carl Koppe (1844-1910) German cartographer and geodesist who developed an empirical formula for the accuracy of topographic maps.	
Jenluise	Bank	64°00' S	106°30' E	GEBCO	5.13	This is an American acronym which stands for Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.																																																				
Jioides	Basin	74°30' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.18																																																					
Jussieu	Canyon	65°15' S	143°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	The French Laboratoire de Géologie Dynamique (and others) are sited in the University Pierre et Marie Curie, Place Jussieu, à Paris.																																																				
Kainan Maru	Seamounts	64°50' S	34°35' E	GEBCO	5.13																																																					
				GEBCO	5.18																																																					
Kerguelen	Plateau	51°00' S	72°00' E	GEBCO	5.13																																																					
		60°00' S	83°00' E																																																							
Koppe	Canyon	71°48' S	16°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Carl Koppe (1844-1910) German cartographer and geodesist who developed an empirical formula for the accuracy of topographic maps.																																																				
		71°30' S	19°00' W	GEBCO	5.18																																																					

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Kort	Seamount	62°03.8' S	15°13.7'	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: HDNO, Russian Federation, 2005 Discoverer: R/V Professor Zubov, 1968 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Vladimir Grigor'yevich Kort (1913-1994) was an oceanographer who led scientific expeditions to the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He conducted marine research in Antarctica and was one of the organizers of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.	Min. depth : 761 m. Total relief : 3739 m.
Kosminskaya	Fracture Zone	61°27' S 61°38' S	30°45' W 29°35' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI RAN, Russia, 1997 Discoverer: Russoa, R/V Akademik B. Petrov, Feb. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian Professor I.P. Kosminskaya (1916-1996), pioneering marine geophysicist, specialist in deep structure of lithosphere of oceans and continents	
Kvitkuven	Bank	72°30' S	16°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Kvitkuven Ice Rise".	Least depth : 150 m.
Lamarck	Canyon	64°45' S	137°45' E	GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Larsen	Basin	68°00' S	60°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Larsen Ice Shelf", which was named after Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924) who established the first shore-based whaling station on South Georgia.	
Lazarev	Seamount	60°09.3' S	36°49.0' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. Gleb B. Udintsev, GEOKHI, Russia, Dec. 2002 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Admiral M.P. Lazarev (1788-1851), leader of the First Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-1821), in command of the ship "Mirny".	Position, as above, is on the eastern base of Bruce Ridge. Relief : ~1,200m. Least depth : ~ 1,050m.
Lazarev	Trough	65°39' S 65°22' S	129°15' E 134°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V Ob, 1956 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian explorer Admiral M.P. Lazarev (1788-1851), participant in the first Russian Antarctic expedition (1819-1821), as commander of the ship "Mirny". The expedition discovered the Antarctic continent and several islands in the near-Antarctic Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans in 1820.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Lecointe	Guyot	65°06' S	93°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Georges Lecointe who was navigator/astronomer aboard R/V Belgica during her Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.	Least depth : 280 m.
Lena	Canyon	61°30' S 66°45' S	90°00' E 92°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: O.A. Borshevsky, NIIGA, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.	
Lichte	Trough	76°25' S	30°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinrich Lichte (1910-1988), German geodesist, specialist in glaciology.	
Lichtner	Seamount	67°33' S	00°40' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H-W. Schenke, AWI, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Werner Lichtner (1945-1989), German cartographer, who worked on computer cartography and computer-aided mapping, with focus on marine cartography.	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Ligeti	Ridge	61°55' S	28°15' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Little America	Basin	77°35' S	162°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Loper	Seachannel	61°40' S	56°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Lyll	Basin	70°30' S	167°25' E	GEBCO	5.14		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Lyddan	Bank	73°30' S	21°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997	Least depth : 200 m.
						Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
						Name taken from the associated "Lyddan Ice Rise".	
Man	Trough	66°30'00"	82°20'00" E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004	
		65°40'00"	96°00'00" E				
						Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005)	
						Named for Capt. MAN I.A. (1903-1982) who led three Russian Antarctic expeditions at the occasion of the International Geophysical Year (1955-1958).	
Marie Byrd	Canyon	75°00' S	152°50' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the wife of American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	
Marie Byrd	Seamount	70°00' S	118°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Named after the wife of American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Maud	Rise	65°00' S	2°40' E	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Queen Maud of Norway. She (with King Haakon) opened the subscription list for the third "Fram" expedition.	
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Mawson	Bank	73°30' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian geologist, and leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition.	
Mawson	Canyon	63°30' S	60°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
McDonald	Bank	75°30' S	26°36' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated glaciological feature McDonald Ice Rumples (of the Brunt Ice Shelf) which was named after Allan McDonald of the British Association of Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile.	Least depth : < 200 m.
Mercator	Knoll	68°45' S	00°08' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Gerhard Kremer Mercator (1512-1594) who developed the "Mercator projection" for nautical charting, and compiled a world chart "ad usum navigantium".	

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Mikhailov	Canyon	65°30' S 64°15' S	85°30' E 86°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob", 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian painter Academician P.N. Mikhailov (1786-1840), participant in the first Russian Antarctic expedition (1820) on ship "Vostok". He prepared excellent detailed illustrations of the Antarctic coasts, which were used in Russian Sailing Directions up until 1930.	
Möller	Trough	76°35' S	30°40' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Dietrich Möller, (1927- ), geodesist. President of the German Society of Polar Research.	
Murray	Canyon	65°45' S	73°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after George Murray, initially Scientific Director of the "Discovery" Expedition.	
Nathaniel B. Palmer	Seamount	69°55' S	176°10' E			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006 Discoverer: Not known (US R.V. Nathaniel B. Palmer surveyed this feature in 2007) Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Nathaniel B. Palmer (USA) surveyed this feature in 2007.	Minimum Depth: 595 m; Maximum Depth: 3395 m; Total Relief: 2800 m. The seamount is about 30 km in diameter.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Neumayer	Canyon	69°30' S	11°20' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the closely located German research station "Neumayer" at Ekströmsen, which was named after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826-1909), polar research scientist.	
		70°00' S	8°20' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Nordenskjöld	Basin	76°00' S	165°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the Swedish expedition 1902-1904.	
Norsel	Bank	71°15' S	11°42' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Norwegian expedition ship Norsel which operated in this region in 1949-1951.	Least depth : < 100 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		
North Weddell	Ridge	60°15' S	20°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after James Weddell, who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-1824.	Formerly, America-Antarctic Ridge. Shown as America-Antarctica Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
		56°00' S	4°30' W				
Norvegia	Bank	71°18' S	12°24' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated geographic feature "Kapp Norvegia" which was named after the Norwegian expedition ship "Norvegia"	Least depth : < 200 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Oates	Bank	70°15' S	165°15' E	GEBCO	5.14	Named after Captain Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, cavalryman and a key member of Scott's Last Expedition. Died with Scott in 1913.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Oates	Canyon	69°10' S	164°30' E	GEBCO	5.14		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Ob'	Canyon	64°15' S	94°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob" first Soviet Antarctic IGY expedition., 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian Ship "Ob" which worked in these waters.	
		62°10' S	92°50' E				
Orca	Seamount	62°26' S	58°24' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: O. Gonzalez-Ferran, Chile, 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the cetacean Orcinus orca ("Killer Whale"), often sighted in these waters.	
Pacific-Antarctic	Ridge	61°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	
		54°30' S	130°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Palmer	Basin	64°52' S	64°11' E			Proposer: Margaret Knuth, National Science Foundation, USA, Discoverer: USCGC Glacier, 1983 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2007) The feature is named after the American seaman Nathaniel Palmer, who was one of the discoverers of Palmer Peninsula. The feature is near the Palmer Station.	Minimum Depth:100 m Total Relief:1200 m Seamount is located in the north part of the Knipovich ridge. The flat summit have dimension
		64°53' S	64°11' E				
		64°02' S	64°38' E				
		64°55' S	64°49' E				
Pennell	Bank	74°30' S	180°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown on UK Chart 4065.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Petersen	Bank	65°45' S	110°20' E	GEBCO	5.14		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Philippi	Canyon	65°45' S	78°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Pitman	Fracture Zone	58°00' S	175°00' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S. Cande / W. Haxby / C. Raymond, Aug. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named in honour of Walter C. Pitman III, a pioneer in the theory of seafloor spreading.	
		71°00' S	155°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
Pobeda	Canyon	64°30' S	100°15' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. A.P. Lizitsin, IOAN, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob" , first Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition, 1956 Named from the nearby island of Podedba.	
		62°30' S	97°35' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Polarsirkel	Valley	64°50' S	8°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Polarstern	Canyon	74°30' S	27°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V Polarstern which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.	Shown as Polarstern Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
				GEBCO	5.18		
Polarstern	Plateau	71°12' S	24°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V Polarstern which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.	Least depth : 3,663 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Porpoise	Canyon	64°50' S	131°40' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. K. Yashima, GSP, Discoverer: RV Hakurei-maru, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after nearby Porpoise Bay.	This is one of the largest canyons in the Wilkes Land Continental Margin. It is shown but not named on the GEBCO sheets.
		64°20' S	131°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
		63°40' S	130°20' E				
Posadovsky	Canyon	65°40' S	89°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Powell	Basin	62°00' S	50°00' W	GEBCO	5.16		
				GEBCO	5.18		
Prestrud	Bank	77°25' S	159°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Lieutenant Kristian Prestrud who was a member of Amundsen's Polar Expedition on depot laying journeys.	
Prince Albert I	Bank	77°10' S	32°45' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Prince Albert I of Monaco (1848-1922) who initiated in 1903 the first edition of GEBCO.	Least depth : < 250 m.
Princess Elizabeth	Trough	64°10' S	83°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Almost certainly named after the present Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.	
Quar	Basin	71°12' S	11°12' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated ice shelf "Quarizen", which was named after Leslie Quar (1923-1951).	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Rennick	Trough	69°25' S	162°00' E	GEBCO	5.14		
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Riiser-Larsen	Basin	72°24' S	16°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf.	
		71°48' S	13°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Rinner	Trough	77°40' S	35°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Karl Rinner (1921-1991), Austrian geodesist. Founder of the journal "Marine Geodesy".	
Ritscher	Canyon	68°15' S	30°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Ronne	Basin	73°00' S	56°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Ronne Ice Shelf", which was named after Edith Ronne, wife of Finn Ronne, exploration leader in this region 1947-48.	
		75°00' S	60°00' W				
Rosenthal	Seamount	68°38' S	97°05' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Alfred Rosenthal, Captain and shipowner in Bremerhagen and Hamburg, Germany, who helped finance and organise Dallman's work in the Antarctic.	Least depth : 2,770 m.
				GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Ross	Bank	76°45' S	175°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir James Clark Ross, Antarctic Explorer. Discoverer of the Antarctic Ice Shelf.	
Ross	Canyon	75°00' S	163°10' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir James Clark Ross, Antarctic Explorer. Discoverer of the Antarctic Ice Shelf.	
Saint-Exupéry	Guyot	62°28' S	153°03' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, France, Dec. 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944), French writer and aviator. His life was a permanent search for the human soul and his writings, mostly related to his experience as an aircraft pilot, influenced and inspired many young people, not only in France. He died in an air fight in World War II.	
San Martin	Canyon	67°20' S	47°35' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Sanae	Bank	70°18' S	3°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the closely located South African research station "Sanae".	Depth range : 200 - 400 m.
Sanae	Canyon	68°30' S	2°45' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Saunders	Bank	76°50' S	155°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Formerly, Saunders Basin. Shown as Saunders Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Schwabenland	Canyon	66°35' S	18°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Scotia	Bank	74°00' S	22°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the W S Bruce expedition sailing vessel Scotia. This feature exists at approximately the southernmost position reached by the expedition in March 1904.	Least depth : 300 m.
Scott	Canyon	71°35' S	179°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scott	Seamounts	68°00' S	179°50' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scott	Shoal	73°14' S	177°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Shackleton	Canyon	75°15' S	166°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, arguably the greatest British Antarctic Explorer of all time.	
Shackleton	Fracture Zone	59°00' S 60°40' S	61°00' W 56°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, arguably the greatest British Antarctic Explorer of all time.	
Shirase	Bank	76°40' S	158°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Lieutenant Shirase, leader of the Japanese expedition in "Kainan Maru" ("Opener up of the South"), 1919.	Formerly, Shirase Basin.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks																																																																																								
South Orkney	Trough	60°30' S	38°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. A.F. Treshnikov, AANII, 1968 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob", 1968 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby South Orkney Islands.	Feature labeled incorrectly as "Orkney Deep" on GEBCO 5.16 and 5.18. .																																																																																								
		61°00' S	41°45' W	GEBCO	5.16			South Sandwich	Fracture Zone	60°45' S	24°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after the adjacent South Sandwich Islands.		60°30' S	17°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	South Scotia	Ridge	60°45' S	53°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the southern border.	Formerly, Scotia Ridge.	60°45' S	42°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	South Shetland	Trough	60°50' S	62°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent South Shetland Islands.	Formerly, South Shetland Trench.	62°25' S	66°30' W	Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S	71°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)		61°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO	5.13			GEBCO	5.14			INT	70			INT	73	Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13			Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18			Tangaroa	Seamount	69°25' S	178°40' W			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006. Discoverer: Not known (New Zealand R.V. Tangaroa surveyed the top of the seamount in 2008), Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Tangaroa surveyed this feature in 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1610 m; Maximum Depth: 3910 m; Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.	Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO	5.14
South Sandwich	Fracture Zone	60°45' S	24°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after the adjacent South Sandwich Islands.																																																																																									
		60°30' S	17°30' W	GEBCO	5.18			South Scotia	Ridge	60°45' S	53°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the southern border.	Formerly, Scotia Ridge.	60°45' S	42°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	South Shetland	Trough	60°50' S	62°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent South Shetland Islands.	Formerly, South Shetland Trench.	62°25' S	66°30' W	Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S	71°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)		61°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO	5.13					GEBCO	5.14					INT	70			INT	73	Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13			Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18			Tangaroa	Seamount	69°25' S	178°40' W			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006. Discoverer: Not known (New Zealand R.V. Tangaroa surveyed the top of the seamount in 2008), Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Tangaroa surveyed this feature in 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1610 m; Maximum Depth: 3910 m; Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.	Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Named after the Expedition ship used by Scott for his Last Expedition.		GEBCO	5.18				
South Scotia	Ridge	60°45' S	53°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the southern border.	Formerly, Scotia Ridge.																																																																																								
		60°45' S	42°15' W	GEBCO	5.18			South Shetland	Trough	60°50' S	62°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent South Shetland Islands.	Formerly, South Shetland Trench.	62°25' S	66°30' W	Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S	71°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)		61°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO	5.13					GEBCO	5.14					INT	70					INT	73			Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13			Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18			Tangaroa	Seamount	69°25' S	178°40' W			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006. Discoverer: Not known (New Zealand R.V. Tangaroa surveyed the top of the seamount in 2008), Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Tangaroa surveyed this feature in 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1610 m; Maximum Depth: 3910 m; Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.	Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Named after the Expedition ship used by Scott for his Last Expedition.		GEBCO	5.18												
South Shetland	Trough	60°50' S	62°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent South Shetland Islands.	Formerly, South Shetland Trench.																																																																																								
		62°25' S	66°30' W					Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S	71°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)		61°30' S	161°00' E			GEBCO	5.13					GEBCO	5.14					INT	70					INT	73	Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13			Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18			Tangaroa	Seamount	69°25' S	178°40' W			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006. Discoverer: Not known (New Zealand R.V. Tangaroa surveyed the top of the seamount in 2008), Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Tangaroa surveyed this feature in 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1610 m; Maximum Depth: 3910 m; Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.	Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Named after the Expedition ship used by Scott for his Last Expedition.		GEBCO	5.18																						
Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S	71°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)																																																																																									
		61°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO	5.13																																																																																										
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Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13																																																																																										
Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18																																																																																										
Tangaroa	Seamount	69°25' S	178°40' W			Proposer: Dr. Davey, Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences, New Zealand, May 2006. Discoverer: Not known (New Zealand R.V. Tangaroa surveyed the top of the seamount in 2008), Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2008) RV Tangaroa surveyed this feature in 2008.	Minimum Depth: 1610 m; Maximum Depth: 3910 m; Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.																																																																																								
Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Named after the Expedition ship used by Scott for his Last Expedition.																																																																																									
				GEBCO	5.18																																																																																										

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks																																																		
Torge	Plateau	68°24' S	9°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Wolfgang R J Torge (1931-) Head of the Institute of Geodesy, Hanover, Germany.	Least depth : 2,300 m.																																																		
				GEBCO	5.18			Umitaka	Seamount	67°25' S	167°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) R/V Umitaka was a world-ranging Japanese fisheries research vessel in 1960's, 1970's.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Umitaka Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.	Uruguay	Canyon	72°00' S	39°00' W	GEBCO	5.18			Valdivia	Abyssal Plain	62°30' S	70°00' E	GEBCO	5.13			Vinogradov	Fracture Zone	60°45.5' S	29°33.2' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, 1995 Discoverer: R/V Akademik B. Petrov, Feb. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician A.P. Vinogradov. He was Director of the the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.		60°59.0' S	28°57.0' W	Weddell	Abyssal Plain	65°30' S	40°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after James Weddell who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-24	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer (June 1987).	64°00' S	10°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Wegener	Canyon	70°45' S	14°00' W
Umitaka	Seamount	67°25' S	167°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) R/V Umitaka was a world-ranging Japanese fisheries research vessel in 1960's, 1970's.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Umitaka Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.																																																		
Uruguay	Canyon	72°00' S	39°00' W	GEBCO	5.18																																																				
Valdivia	Abyssal Plain	62°30' S	70°00' E	GEBCO	5.13																																																				
Vinogradov	Fracture Zone	60°45.5' S	29°33.2' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, 1995 Discoverer: R/V Akademik B. Petrov, Feb. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician A.P. Vinogradov. He was Director of the the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.																																																			
		60°59.0' S	28°57.0' W					Weddell	Abyssal Plain	65°30' S	40°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after James Weddell who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-24	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer (June 1987).	64°00' S	10°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Wegener	Canyon	70°45' S	14°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: H. W. Schenke, AWI, Germany, 1989 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Alfred Wegener (1930) was a German polar scientist.		GEBCO	5.18																												
Weddell	Abyssal Plain	65°30' S	40°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after James Weddell who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-24	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer (June 1987).																																																		
		64°00' S	10°00' W	GEBCO	5.18			Wegener	Canyon	70°45' S	14°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: H. W. Schenke, AWI, Germany, 1989 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Alfred Wegener (1930) was a German polar scientist.		GEBCO	5.18																																								
Wegener	Canyon	70°45' S	14°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: H. W. Schenke, AWI, Germany, 1989 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Alfred Wegener (1930) was a German polar scientist.																																																			
				GEBCO	5.18																																																				

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Weiken	Basin	70°24' S	4°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Kar Weiken (1895-1982), geodesist. Member of Alfred Wegener's Greenland expedition.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
West Adare	Ridge	69°42' S	171°30' E	GEBCO	5.14		Formerly, Adare Ridge. See also East Adare Ridge.
		70°50' S	172°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Whales Bay	Deeps	77°50' S	170°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Whales Bay Furrows in ACUF Gazetteer.
Wild	Canyon	66°00' S	67°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Named after Frank Wild, a member of Shackleton's South Pole Expedition who was left in command of the party on Elephant Island.	
				GEBCO	5.18		
Wilkins	Canyon	65°00' S	70°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Wilson	Canyon	70°35' S	176°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr. Edward Wilson, medical officer on Scott's expeditions. A key member of Scott's Last Expedition. Died with Scott in 1913.	
Wordie	Caldera	61°48' S	55°27' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Mr. Stanley Robertson, USA, Sep. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after James Wordie, who was the geologist on Ernest Shackleton's 1914 expedition to Antarctica. They possibly drifted over the feature en route to Elephant Island.	Shown as Wordie Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

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Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Yelcho	Canyon	66°40' S	48°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the Chilean' small steel-build steamer' loaned to Shackleton to rescue his men from Elephant Island.	
Zavadovsky	Canyon	63°30' S 64°30' S	86°45' E 88°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G.Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena", 1956 Named after the Russian hydrographer I.I. Zavadovsky (1780-1821), participant in the Antarctic expedition of Bellingshausen (1819-1821) on the ship "Vostok".	