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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

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

International Hydrographic Bureau
Monaco, 7-10 October 2002

SUMMARY REPORT

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SUMMARY REPORT

Notes: A list of acronyms, used in this report, is in Annex 4
An alphabetical index of all undersea feature names appearing in this report is in Annex 5.

1. INTRODUCTION –APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The fifteenth meeting of the GEBCO 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. Apologies were received from Dr Kunio Yashima, Japan Coast Guard. Dr Robert Falconer, NIWA. New Zealand had indicated earlier that he was unable to remain active in SCUFN activities and therefore had to step down from SCUFN. The list of participants is in Annex 1.

Attendees were welcomed by Capt. Hugo Gorziglia, IHB Director. In his opening remarks, he noted in particular the urgency of recruiting new SCUFN members and the need to keep consistent all language versions of IHO-IOC Publication B-6.

The draft agenda was reviewed and approved with the following correction :

- Item 5 c) "Comments/expert review by specialist, Prince Albert era" was cancelled since Mme Carpine-Lancre, a recognized expert in this field, was unable to attend.

The final agenda is in Annex 2.

The Secretary of SCUFN, Ing. en chef Michel Huet, IHB, drew attention to the documents to be referred to at the meeting, a list of which is in Annex 3.

The Secretary also noted that the report on the consideration by SCUFN-XIV (Tokyo, Japan, 17-20 April 2001) of the names shown on Japanese bathymetric chart n° 6726 had inadvertedly been omitted from the Report of SCUFN-XIV (Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XIV/3). The resulting additional section 4.2.5bis has been made an addendum to the above document. It is provided as Appendix A to this report of SCUFN-XV.

As a general note, the meeting agreed that a formal letter should be sent to inform people if a feature has been named after them or their proposals have been accepted by SCUFN. Secretary to follow-up.

2. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

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

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

2.1.1 Southwest Pacific / New Zealand region

The following 8 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) are still awaited from Dr Robert Falconer, NIWA. New Zealand. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 3.1.15 –** Further bathymetric evidence for **Nella Dan Trough** (49°10'S – 152°00'E to 48°00'S – 154°00'E) is still awaited from Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, who proposed this name. The Chairman reported that Dr Cande had no additional bathymetric information for the time being. To be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer.

- **Paragraph 3.1.19** – Further bathymetric evidence for **Moana Wave Ridge** (32°12'S – 176°10'W) and **Svendsen Ridge** (32°22'S – 176°06'W) is still awaited from Mr Thomas J. Osborne, AT&T Submarine Systems, USA, who proposed these names in 1997, or from the University of Hawaii. Secretary to follow-up. Meanwhile, to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer.

- **Paragraph 3.1.23** – Current name of the feature located at 51°30'S – 176°30'E to 56°00'S – 167°00'E, **Sub-Antarctic Escarpment**, is considered inelegant and inaccurate by SCUFN. A more felicitous name is required. Secretary to send a letter to Dr. Ian Wright, NIWA and/or Mr. Bruce Wallen, LINZ, New Zealand, copy to Dr Falconer, saying "For international acceptance and use, would you have any objection to this feature being renamed the **Antipodes Escarpment**". Meanwhile, to be kept in RESERVE Section.

- **Paragraph 3.1.23** (cont.) – Feature located at 42°15'S - 164°00'E to 43°30'S - 164°00'E was renamed **Joseph Gilbert Seamount** by SCUFN, instead of Gilbert Seamount as shown on NZOI map, misc. series No 73, 1997, to differentiate it from the long known Gilbert Seamount in the North Pacific. Secretary to send a letter to Dr. Wright and/or Mr. Wallen, copy to Dr Falconer, seeking their agreement to the name Joseph Gilbert Seamount and stating that SCUFN recognises Joseph Gilbert as a significant figure in New Zealand history.

- **Paragraph 4.11 (ACUF Meeting 276) -** Further bathymetric evidence for **Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone** (12°48'S – 143°45'W) is still awaited from Dr. Mitchell Lyle, CGISS, Boise State University, USA, who proposed this name in 1998. Secretary of ACUF may also be able to provide this information. Secretary to follow-up; Meanwhile, to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer. *Named from the fish Mahi Mahi (Dorado), which is common in this area.*

2.1.2 Central Eastern Atlantic (IBCEA Sheets 1.01, 1.06, 1.07 and 1.08)

It was agreed that all names proposed for IBCEA Sheet 1.01 at SCUFN-XIII should have "Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France)" as proposer, instead of "Ing. Gén. André Roubertou (France)".

It was noted that the names on this sheet appear in Portuguese instead of English (as required by the IBC Guidelines and as has been done on the IBCEA sheets prepared by SHOM). It is recognized that this may well be due to national regulations, especially as many of these names are for features within waters under national jurisdiction. If so, it is suggested that a double column of names in Portuguese and English might be printed on the reverse side of each sheet.

The following 16 features and names related to IBCEA Sheets 1.01, 1.06, 1.07, 1.08, 1.09 and 1.10, still pending, were reviewed. :

- **Paragraph 3.1.1 - IBCEA 1.09 –Item 3** - Origin of the name "Pillsbury", for

Pillsbury Ridge (0°20'N - 17°50'W to 0°38'N - 15°46'W), has now been clarified. *Named after a ship converted in 1963 as a general oceanographic research vessel by the University of Miami (source: 'Oceanographic Vessels of the World', Vol. III, 62.381).* Also add in the remark section of the Gazetteer "Pillsbury Ridge is a component of the Romanche Fracture Zone complex."

- **Paragraph 3.1.1 - IBCEA 1.06 –Item 7** – Origin of the name "Echo", for **Echo Bank** (25°20'N - 19°20'W) is still unknown. 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) is still unknown. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 24 –** Origin of the name "Castro", for **Castro Terrace** (43°45'N - 9°45'W), has been provided by Prof. J.R. Vanney. *Named after Rosalia de CASTRO (1837-1885), a distinguished Galician poetess who contributed to the Renaissance of the Galician literature. One of the noted writers in this language close to Portuguese, with Emilia Pardo Bazan and Valle Inclan.*

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 34** – An appropriate feature to commemorate **ESTÊVÃO GOMES**, an early Portuguese explorer, is still awaited from the Portuguese HO or Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France). Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 43** – Origin of the name "Gil Vicente", for **Gil Vicente Spur** (40°00'N - 11°05'W to 39°43'N - 10°15'W), has been provided by the Portuguese HO. *Gil Vicente was a noted Portuguese author (known as the Portuguese Shakespeare).*

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 78** - Origin of the name "São Pedro", for **São Pedro Canyon** (39°57'N - 10°35'W to 39°50'N - 10°00'W to 39°44'N - 9°37'W), has been provided by the Portuguese HO. *This name was given from the nearby coastal town of São Pedro de Muelo.*

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 84** - Origin of the name "Theta", for **Theta Passage** (43°30'N - 13°00'W), has been provided by the Portuguese HO. *This name was proposed originally by A.S. Laughton (1960) as the trace of the bed of the abyssal valley resembles the Greek letter "theta".*

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 85** - Origin of the name "Tore", for **Tore Seamounts** (38°20'N - 13°30'W to 39°20'N - 13°00'W to 39°45'N - 11°55'W), has been provided by the Portuguese HO. *This name was given from the geometric description of the feature (ring-shaped).*

- **Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 93** - Origin of the name "Focinho", in **Focinho Peak** (39°07'N - 9°56'W), has been provided by the Portuguese HO. *This name is used by fishermen using trawls.*

- **Paragraph 4.2.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.06 – Item 4** – Clarification still awaited from SHOM on whether the feature named **Tropic Seamount** (23°50'N - 20°40'W) should rather be called a Guyot. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheet 1.08 – Item 27** – Origin of the name "Loko",

in **Loko Knoll** (8°30'N - 16°58'W), has now been clarified. *It was given from the town of Port Loko and Loko Creek upriver from Freetown, in nearby Sierra Leone.*

- **Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheets 1.07 & 1.08 – Items 28, 29, 30 and 31** – Origin of the following four names has now been clarified. *They all have been given after local Senegalese tribes*.
  - **Mandingo Canyon** (12°13'N - 18°25'W),
  - **Oualo Canyon** (11°48'N - 18°00'W),
  - **Geba Canyon** (11°28'N - 18°15'W), and
  - **Bijagós Canyon** (11°02'N - 18°20'W).

2.1.3 Others

The following features and names, still pending, were reviewed:

- **Paragraph 3.1.4** - Further bathymetric evidence for **Erebus Fracture Zone** (63°00'S – 177°00'E to 65°30'S – 175°18'W to 67°30'S - 170°00'W) and **Terror Fracture Zone** (64°42'S - 180°00'E to 65°00'S - 177°30'E to 66°30'S - 177°18'W) is still awaited from Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, who proposed these names. The Chairman reported that Dr CANDE had no additional bathymetric information for the time being. To be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer.

- **Paragraph 3.1.6** – As requested, Dr Galina Agapova has identified a feature for the name "Gololobov", as follows:

Gololobov Bank	41°24.0'S 42°52.5'E		GEBCO 5.09

Accepted. Least depth : 176 m. Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1982. Discoverer: F.R.V. "Chatyr-Dag", 1981.

Named after the Russian ichthyologist and explorer of the Indian Ocean, Dr. Ya.K. Gololobov (1909-1980).

- **Paragraph 3.1.6** (cont.) – As requested, additional documentation has been provided by Dr Agapova on the name **Shchukin**[1] **Seamount** (44°20'S - 105°10'W). This name is therefore **accepted**.

- **Paragraph 3.1.18** – Name **Milne Bank** is shown at location (43°40'N - 38°36'W) on INT Charts 11 and 14, as "Existence doubtful (1864-1936)". Since confirmatory information has not been received from the producer of these charts, the Norwegian HS, SCUFN decision is to remove this name from the Gazetteer and to add the following remark against Milne Seamounts: "May include Milne Bank (shown on INT charts as "Existence Doubtful") at 43°40'N - 38°36'W".

- **Paragraph 3.2.2** – Further bathymetric evidence is still awaited from the Colombian HO (CIOH), as they asked for changes to names on IBCCA sheets 1.07 and 1.13 (CIOH letter 319 DCIOH-SCDI-DIHID-585 of 4 March 1999

[1] Initially proposed as 'Sčukin'

refers). Secretary reported that the person at CIOH who originally raised an objection has moved to another posting, so this action should be allowed to lapse. Dr. Dmitri Travin, IOC Secretariat, will raise the matter at the next EB-IBCCA meeting in March 2002 in Boulder, Colorado, USA. Mr Desmond Scott noted that Cuba, not Colombia, is responsible for IBCCA sheet 1.07. He further reported that, according to the Chairperson of EB-IBCCA (Lic. José FRIAS Salazar, Mexico), sheets 1.07 and 1.13 should be ready in December 2002 and April 2003, respectively. It was agreed that the usage of seafloor names on these sheets should be reviewed to see that it is in agreement with SCUFN decisions.

- **Paragraph 3.3** – Positions were clarified by Dr Agapova, for **Sysoev Seamount** (15°28'S – 6°27'W) and **Lev Tolstoy Seamount** (15°10'S – 8°19'W). Both names had already been **accepted** by SCUFN. Least depths are 1,341 m and 401 m respectively.

- **Paragraph 4.3** – No objection was raised by South African authorities to the name **Anton Leonov Seamount** (39°52.1'S - 7°45.5'E), which is therefore definitively **accepted**. Named after Anton Leonov (1919-1994), a long-time Russian navigator of Soviet research ships and developer of echo-sounders. Discoverer : R/V "Akademik Boris Petrov", March 1998.

- **Paragraph 4.4.1** - **Akademik Kurchatov Fracture Zone** (37°00'S - 130°30'W to 36°40'S - 125°10'W to 37°30'S - 120°30'W). The proposer (Dr. Alexander V. Zhivago, Russia) has confirmed, through Dr. Agapova, that this feature does not extend to the Chilean coast.

- **Paragraph 4.7.1** – To add "Least depth : 47 m" in the remark section of the Gazetteer for **Hammondsport Bank** (10°28'S - 159°37'E to 10°34'S - 159°40'E).

- **Paragraph 4.7.2** – A proposed name for a narrow well-defined ridge located at 47°15'S – 145°00'E to 49°45'S – 145°00'E is still awaited from Dr Neville Exon, AGSO, Australia. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.10 -** No objection was raised to the names **Zeehaen Fracture Zone** (50°24.2'S - 113°53.7'E to 49°51.0'S - 114°22.0'E) and **Heemskerck Fracture Zone** (50°02.8'S - 115°31.3'E to 49°17.2'S - 116°32.7'E) by Dr. J.R. Cochran (LDEO, USA), who proposed both features. They are therefore definitively **accepted**.

- **Paragraph 4.10 (cont.) -** Proposed names for the 6 fracture zones located at: 1) (42°08.4'S - 88°06.5'E to 41°41.5'S - 88°42.1'E); 2) (45°20.8'S - 96°24.2'E to 45°57.6'S - 95°41.1'E to 46°14.4'S - 96°14.7'E to 46°35.4'S - 96°00.0'E); 3) (48°12.2'S - 99°20.0'E to 47°10.4'S - 100°18.3'E); 4) (48°00.8'S - 99°20.0'E to 47°42.6'S - 102°53.1'E); 5) (48°25.9'S - 105°16.0'E to 48°38.2'S - 105°02.6'E to 48°46.0'S - 105°16.0'E to 48°55.2'S - 105°07.2'E); and 6) (49°17.5'S - 106°05.8'E to 48°18.3'S - 107°02.1'E), are still awaited from Dr J.R. Cochran (LDEO, USA), who proposed these features. Secretary to follow-up. Letter to Dr Cochran to say "We are delighted that you agreed that the names Zeehaen and Heemskerck are accepted for two of these Fracture Zones. We now urgently need six more appropriate names for the remaining features proposed by you".

- **Paragraph 4.11** – Confirmation of the position, in particular the latitude values, for the following names is still awaited from Professor C. Hartnady (U. of Cape Town, South Africa), who proposed them. Secretary to followup.
  - **Hintsa Seamount** (47°18'S - 10°55'E),
  - **Sandile Seamount** (47°35'S - 11°12'E), and
  - **Umvoto Rise** (47°03'S - 11°12'E to 47°45'S - 11°21'E).

- **Paragraph 4.11 - ACUF Meeting 275** – Origin of the name "Pukao", in **Pukao Seamount** (26°57'S - 110°20'W), has been clarified by Mr Trent Palmer, ACUF Secretary. *The term "Pukao" refers to the red scoria headdresses of the famous Easter Island stone statues known as moai.*

- **Paragraph 6.1 -** Dr. Agapova confirmed the evidence for the feature accepted as **Sadko Seamount** (12°20'N - 61°15'E) by SCGN-VI (1985). See also Annex 6, page 20.

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

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

2.2.1 Japan / Western Pacific : Review of SCUFN actions by Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN) - Initiation of proposals by JCUFN

i. Names appearing on Japanese charts reviewed and accepted by SCUFN-14 or those proposed by SCUFN and thereafter reviewed by JCUFN. SCUFN decisions are as follows :

- **Paragraph 4.2.3 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6602) – Items 34 and 40** – Acceptance by SCUFN-14 of the following names have been endorsed by the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. They are therefore definitively **accepted**.
  - **Kumano Ridge** (33°14.0'N - 137°07.5'E to 33°01.0'N - 136°28.0'E to 33°55.0'N - 136°15.0'E to 32°47.5'N - 135°48.0'E to 32°42.2'N - 135°19.0'E), and
  - **Muroto Ridge** (32°54.0'N - 134°46.5'E to 32°43.0'N - 134°21.5'E to 32°24.5'N - 134°26.0'E to 32°20.4'N - 134°18.0'E).

- **Paragraph 4.2.3 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6602) – Item 38** – The name Tosa Bank (33°05'.0N - 134°40'E) was accepted by SCUFN-14. The Japanese Committee on U.F.N. has indicated that the name should be changed to **Tosa Bae Bank**, since the term "Tosa Bae" is used as a whole. **Accepted**. To also amend, in the Gazetteer, the reason for naming accordingly.

- **Paragraph 4.2.4 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6722) – Items 2 & 3, and Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Item 1** – The Japanese Committee on U.F.N. considers that the following three names accepted by SCUFN-14, i.e.
  - **Oki-Daito (North) Ridge** (24°00'N - 132°30'E to 22°19'N - 135°12'E),
  - **Oki-Daito (South) Ridge** (23°42'N - 132°50'E to 22°17'N - 135°10'E), and
  - **Oki-Daito Rise** (24°00'N - 132°40'E to 24°50'N - 131°20'E to 25°30'N - 130°20'E),

  should be subsumed into one single feature named Oki-Daito Ridge, as

shown on Japanese charts for historical reasons. However, SCUFN is of the opinion that these are three distinctive features. After discussion, it was decided that the above three names, as accepted by SCUFN-14, would be retained in the Gazetteer and that the following remark would be inserted: "For international use, these three features will be accorded different names. However on Japanese charts all three are customarily given a single name (Oki-Daito Ridge)".

- **Paragraph 4.2.4 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6722) – Items 5 & 22** - Acceptance by SCUFN-14 of the following names have been endorsed by the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. They are therefore definitively **accepted**.
  - **Tai-Inreki Seamounts** (23°50' N - 133°46' E to 23°31' N - 135°32' E to 22°08' N - 134°56' E to 21°43' N - 135°59' E), and
  - **Ake-No-Myojo Seamount** (23°33'.3N - 136°48'.1E).

- **Paragraph 4.2.4 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6722) – Items 46 and 47** – Confirmation of topographic significance for the following names is still awaited. SCUFN-14 considered that they were not topographically obvious. Secretary to follow-up. Meanwhile, to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer.
  - **Raicho Escarpment** (20°45'N - 139°35'E to 19°25'N - 138°30'E),
  - **Tancho Escarpment** (20°20'N - 139°32'E to 18°50'N - 138°50'E), and
  - **Toki Escarpment** (20°25'N - 139°55'E to 18°00'N - 138°30'E)

- **Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Items 2, 30, 34, 35, 36, 47, 69, 73, 74, 83, 86, 88, 92, 94, 97, 99, 100, 110, 111, 128 and 129** - Acceptance by SCUFN-14 of the following names have been endorsed by the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. They are therefore definitively **accepted**.
  - **Oki-Daito Terrace** (25°20'N - 131°00'E to 25°00'N - 131°40'E),
  - **Kinen Hill** (27°28.5'N - 131°00.5'E),
  - **Miyajima Hole** (27°06.0'N - 130°48.0'E),
  - **Amanohashidate Hole**[2] (27°20.5'N - 130°41.4'E),
  - **Matsushima Hole** (27°45.5'N - 130°36.0'E),
  - **Naze Valley** (28°25.0'N - 132°18.0'E to 28°23.5'N - 131°11.0'E to 28°10.5'N to 130°48.0'E),
  - **Saikaido Seamount Chain** (28°29'N - 132°46'E to 28°25'N - 134°15'E to 27°15'N - 135°02'E),
  - **Chikugo Hill** (28°36.0'N - 133°55.5'E),
  - **Buzen Hill** (28°51.6'N - 134°34.0'E),
  - **Koho Hole** (26°26.5'N - 135°30.0'E),
  - **Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount** (25°52.4'N - 135°10.5'E),
  - **Kyosei Seamount** (25°35'N - 136°12'E),
  - **Minami-Rensei Seamount** (25°12.0'N - 135°10.2'E),
  - **Junsei Seamount** (25°19.7'N - 136°00.6'E),
  - **Black Hole** (25°00.0'N - 136°27.6'E),
  - **Minami-Choshinsei Seamount** (24°26.5'N - 136°11.7'E),
  - **Choshinsei Seamount** (24°31.8'N - 136°17.4'E),
  - **Kushimoto Hole** (27°24.0'N - 137°34.5'E),
  - **Susami Seamount** (26°40.0'N - 138°01.5'E),
  - **Nishi-Kaitoku Hill** (25°37.0'N - 139°45.0'E), and
  - **Sofu Basin** (29°50'N - 139°17'E to 28°15'N - 139°05'E to 28°40'N - 139°10'E).

[2] Initially proposed as "Hashidate Hole".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Item 11** – The name **Beiju Bank** (24°30.9'N - 134°19.4'E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer "This feature is shown as 'Beiju Seamount' on Japanese charts".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Item 43** - The name **Amami Rise** (28°10'N - 131°00'E to 28°07'N - 132°17'.5E to 28°35'N - 133°10'E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer :"This feature is shown as 'Amami Plateau' on Japanese charts".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Item 51** - The name **Yaku-Shin-Sone**[3] **Bank** (29°46'.5N - 130°22'.5E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer : "This feature is shown as 'Yaku-Shin-Sone' on Japanese charts (the word 'sone' means 'bank' in Japanese)".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Items 6, 18 and 45** - Acceptance by SCUFN-14 of the following names has been endorsed by the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. They are therefore definitively **accepted**.
  - **Shichiyo Seamount Chain** (29°29'N - 140°20'E to 28°34'N - 140°38'E to 27°40'N - 140°48'E),
  - **Kaitoku Seamounts** (26°14'N - 141°02'E to 26°07'N - 141°07'E to 26°03'N - 140°57'E), and
  - **Uyeda Ridge** (27°15.0'N - 143°41.5'E to 27°35.5'N - 144°46.5'E). To amend, in the Gazetteer, the reason for naming to read "*Named for Professor Seiya Uyeda, Japanese Geophysicist, Director, RIKEN International Frontier Research Group on Earthquakes, Tokai University, Japan"*.

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Item 19 -** The name **Kaitoku Bank** (26°04'N - 140°57'E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer :"This feature is shown as 'Kaitoku Seamount' on Japanese charts".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Items 33, 36 and 37** – The Japanese Hydrographic Department has indicated that extensive multibeam surveys have been conducted in the area of the following names and that confirmation of their acceptance will therefore be provided at a later date. Secretary to follow-up. Meanwhile, to be kept in RESERVE section of the Gazetteer.
  - **Suda Ridge** (26°10'N - 144°50'E to 25°47'N - 149°10'E),
  - **Yabe Plateau** (26°08N – 145°22'E). To insert, in the Gazetteer, the following remark « Position given is the nominal position », and
  - **Uda Spur** (25°34'.0N - 147°13'.0E to 24°30'N - 147°15'E)

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Item 38 –** The Japanese Committee on U.F.N. requested that **Ogasawara Rise** (26°00'N – 144°00'E) be renamed Ogasawara Plateau for historical reasons. After further consideration of the matter, it was recognized that both features, i.e. the rise and the plateau, existed. As a result:
  - **Ogasawara Rise** (26°00'N – 144°00'E) is definitively accepted; and

[3] Initially accepted by SCUFN-14 as 'Yaku-Shin Bank'. However the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. indicated that the term 'Yaku-Shin-Sone' should be used as a whole.

- The following new feature is accepted:

Ogasawara Plateau	26°05'N 145°20'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Item 46 -** The name **Ramapo Bank** (27°16.2'N - 145°12.5'E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer "This feature is shown as 'Matsubara Seamount' on Japanese charts".

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Item 47 -** The name **Nelson Seamount** (27°49.5'N - 145°42.0'E) is **accepted** for international use. However, the following remark will be inserted in the Gazetteer "This feature is shown as 'Kiku Seamount' on Japanese charts". Origin of the name has now been provided by the Secretary of ACUF: *Named after Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), the British admiral and naval hero.* Proposer: Dr. N. Christian Smoot, of the US Naval Oceanographic Office.

- **Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Bathymetric Chart N° 6726) – Item 66** – Proposed name is still awaited for the seamount at 24°23.0'N - 148°57.0'E. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.2.6 (Various issues from Japanese Explorations)** – Proposal for an alternative name to Japanese Guyots (31°30'N - 147°30'E to 32°30'N - 151°30'E), considered by SCUFN as not specific enough, as well as suggestions for naming various features in the area extending approximately from 29°N – 154°E to 35°N – 144°E, are still awaited from the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. Secretary to follow-up.

  The meeting took note that ACUF have accepted revised positions for **Isakov Seamount** (31°40'N - 151°05'E), i.e. same position as in the GEBCO Gazetteer, and **Makarov Seamount**[4] (29°30.3'N – 153°28.7'E). The latter generic name, i.e. singular, and position were **accepted** by SCUFN. Gazetteer to be amended accordingly.

ii. The meeting identified 27 significant features on these Japanese charts, a plateau, hills, seamounts, knolls, that remain "unnamed" pending proposed names from the Japanese Committee on U.F.N.

- **Paragraph 4.2.2 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6315) – Item 6** – Proposed name is still awaited for the plateau at (24°37.0'N - 129°35.0'E). Secretary to follow-up.

[4] "Seamounts" in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

- **Paragraph 4.2.3 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6602) – Items 4 to 9, 14, 31 & 32** – Proposed names are still awaited for the following features. Secretary to follow-up.
  - the six hills at (33°43.6'N - 138°24.6'E), (33°30.0'N - 138°08.2'E), (33°35.8'N - 138°05.2'E), (33°09.5'N - 138°38.2'E), (32°45.0'N - 136°55.0'E) and (32°09.0'N - 136°25.0'E),
  - the two seamounts at (33°24.7'N - 137°59.8'E) and (33°19.5'N - 137°55.0'E), and
  - the knoll at (33°00.0'N - 137°23.3'E).

- **Paragraph 4.2.4 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6722) – Item 49** – Confirmation of topographic significance of the feature at (20°47'N - 139°40'E to 19°10'N - 139°24'E to 18°44'N - 139°37'E), possibly a trough, and a name proposed for this feature, are still awaited. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Paragraph 4.2.5 (Bathymetric Chart N° 6725) – Items 3, 4, 16, 18 to 25, 49, 55, 56, 65, 66** - Proposed names are still awaited for the following features. Secretary to follow-up.
  - the four hills at (24°50'.4N - 131°01.0'E), (26°25.0'N - 131°01.0'E), (25°50.'6N - 131°40.5'E) and (25°27.0'N - 133°43.0'E),
  - the three knolls at (24°20.0'N - 131°55.0'E), (26°21.0'N - 130°43.2'E) and (26°03.5'N - 131°33.5'E),
  - the seven seamounts at (25°02'N - 133°20'E), (26°41.5'N - 130°22.0'E), (25°40.3'N - 133°15.6'E), (28°37.4'N - 131°28.0'E), (28°38.4'N - 131°39.3'E), (26°54.5'N - 133°58.0'E) and (27°06.2'N - 134°13.2'E),
  - the ridge at (25°47.0'N - 131°37.0'E to 25°19.0'N - 133°16.0'E), and
  - the trough at (20°47'N - 139°40'N to 19°10'N - 139°24'N to 18°44'N - 139°37'E).

The Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names has been asked to submit (at the earliest opportunity) suitable names, e.g. of late distinguished marine scientists, or explorers or exploratory vessels, or others as appropriate.

2.2.2 South Pacific French Polynesia: Proposals from A. Bonneville

The meeting reviewed 28 Polynesian names proposed, via the French Hydrographic Office (SHOM), by Prof. A. Bonneville (bonneville@ufp.pf), LGMT, Tahiti, in French Polynesia. They had been submitted to SCUFN-XIV; however they could not be evaluated at that meeting due to insufficient bathymetric evidence. Bathymetric maps were subsequently provided by SHOM. SCUFN decisions are as follows :

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23** – The following 18 names are **accepted** without alteration:
  - **'Arere Seamount** (16°48.1'S - 155°11.6'W),
  - **'Oti'a Seamount** (17°29.5'S - 154°49.9'W),
  - **'Ori'o Mata Seamount** (17°48.8'S - 154°04.5'W),
  - **Honu Seamount** (18°22.6'S - 154°05.4'W),
  - **Fafa Piti Seamount** (18°57.7'S - 154°05.8'W),
  - **Titi Seamount** (19°27.4'S - 153°53.5'W),
  - **'Ati'apiti Seamount** (18°22.5'S - 153°04.2'W),
  - **'Out'eroa Seamount** (18°13.2'S - 152°44.9'W),

- **Tarapapa Seamount** (18°40.4'S - 152°47.7'W),
- **'Oio Seamount** (18°25.7'S - 152°22.8'W),
- **'Itata'e Seamount** (18°38.1'S - 152°27.2'W),
- **'Otaha Seamount** (18°45.5'S - 152°14.4'W),
- **Ua'ao Seamount** (18°55.0'S - 151°50.3'W),
- **Fai Seamount** (19°22.4'S - 148°55.0'W),
- **Fe'e Seamount** (19°29.0'S - 148°33.1'W),
- **'Opahi Seamount** (19°35.8'S - 147°27.6'W),
- **Mo'ora Seamount** (19°47.4'S - 147°25.2'W), and
- **Yoto Seamount** (19°59.7'S - 146°57.8'W).

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Items 4 and 8** – The following two names, initially proposed as seamounts, are **accepted as hills**:
  - **Paremo Hill** (17°57.1'S - 154°31.8'W), and
  - **Repe Hill** (18°11.7'S - 153°33.8'W).

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Item 13** – It was remarked that the feature proposed as **'Oa Seamount** (18°32.0'S - 152°31.9'W) had already been named La Confiance Seamount and Confiance Shoal in the Gazetteer. However after discussion, the meeting decided to **accept 'Oa Seamount**, to delete La Confiance Seamount and Confiance Shoal in the Gazetteer, and to give the name La Confiance to a ridge in this area, as follows:

La Confiance Ridge	18°12’S 153°34’W	18°54’S 152°00’W	18°46’S 150°00’W	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657

Accepted. Five seamounts lie on this ridge ('Oio Seamount, 'Oa Seamount, 'Itata'e Seamount, 'Otaha Seamount, and Ua'ao Seamount).

Named after the French ship “La Confiance”, a converted escort vessel which carried out hydrographic surveys in the area during the 1960s.

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Item 17** – It was similarly remarked that the feature proposed as **Ari'i Moana Seamount** (19°13.7'S - 151°32.1'W) had already been named Rigault de Genouilly Shoal in the Gazetteer. However after discussion, the meeting decided to **accept** the name **Ari'i Moana Guyot**, to delete Rigault de Genouilly Shoal in the Gazetteer, and to give the name Rigault de Genouilly to a ridge in this area, as follows:

Rigault de Genouilly Ridge	19°17’S 151°48’W	19°12’S 150°15’W		GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657

Accepted. Two features lie on this ridge (Ari'i Moana Guyot, and Punu Taipu Guyot).

Named after the French Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (1807-1873) who became Minister of the Navy.

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Item 18** – The following name, initially proposed as seamount, is **accepted as guyot**:
  - **Punu Taipu Guyot** (19°16.5'S - 150°58.8'W).

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Items 24, 25, 26 and 28** – The names proposed as Tarava Seamounts (16°50'S - 155°10'W to 19°30'S - 150°30'W), Lions Saddle (19°15'S - 151°17'W), Hini Tautau Seamounts (16°50'S - 155°10'W to 19°27'S - 153°54'W), and Va'a Tau Piti Seamounts (19°15'S - 150°00'W to 20°00'S - 146°58'W) are **not accepted**. Group names are considered unnecessary and the "saddle" is not topographically significant.

- **Paragraph 4.4.1 – Item 27** – The name proposed as Te Ivitua Seamounts (18°12'S - 153°34'W to 19°16'S - 150°58'W) is **not accepted** since this feature has been given the name La Confiance Ridge (see above).

2.2.3 International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic (IBCEA) Sheet 1.03

Of the 71 names proposed for IBCEA Sheet 1.03 to SCUFN-14, several were not accepted due to lack of topographic expression. However, some of the names proposed were those of historical figures who had played a prominent role in this area, in particular: John Young Buchanan, Francisco Afonso Chaves, Georges Pouchet and Julien Thoulet. The meeting suggested that significant features should be identified and named for them.

Furthermore, several proposals indicated an incorrect interpretation of the Portuguese generic term "planalto" as being "shelf" or "flattish basin floor" rather than "terrace" in the morphlogical sense, i.e. slope-flattish area – slope in descent. As a result, the relevant proposals were modified jointly by Prof. Jean-René Vanney (Jean-Rene.Vanney@paris4.sorbonne.fr), U. of Paris-IV, France and the Portuguese Hydrographic Department (fialho.lourenco@hidrografico.pt), and re-submitted in October 2002.

SCUFN decisions are as follows :

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 12**

Buchanan Ridge	38°04'N 32°20'W	38°30'N 31°32'W		IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

Named after the Scottish Oceanographer John Young Buchanan (1864-1925), Geography assistant at Cambridge, who, after the Challenger cruise, took part in the Princesse Alice cruises (Prince Albert 1er of Monaco's yacht), from 1892 to 1894 and from 1898 to 1902, in the vicinity of the Azores.

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 13**

Chaves Seamount	37°36'N 27°05'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Not bounded, open to south-west. Relief: 1,100 m. Last depth: 1,163 m

Named after the military Colonel, living in the Azores, Francisco Afonso Chaves (Lisboa, 1857 - Ponta Delgada, 1926). He played an important role in the

creation of the Meteorological Office of the Azores with the support of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and King Carlos I. He also worked in scientific fields (magnetism, seismology, meteorology, etc.) in the Archipelago.

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 14**

Corvo Terrace	40°25'N 32°39'W	40°25'N 31°37'W	40°25'N 30°52'W	IBCEA 1.03

Not accepted. This is not a "terrace", just part of the slope.

As a general note, SCUFN questions whether several features shown on IBCEA Chart 1.03 as "Planalto", e.g. Flores Planalto, meet the generic description for a "Terrace", as in IHO-IOC Publication B-6.

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 21**

Famous Terrace	36°00'N 33°00'W	36°15'N 31°38'W	36°30'N 30°10'W	IBCEA 1.03

Not accepted. Indistinct deepest region. This is not a "terrace".

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 34**

Graciosa Terrace	39°22'N 28°25'W	40°00'N 28°23'W	39°58'N 27°10'W	39°21'N 27°12'W	IBCEA 1.03

Already accepted at SCUFN-14. **Positions revised** as above.

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 42**

Kurchatov F.Z.	40°52'N 30°27'W	40°31'N 29°37'W	40°36'N 29°18'W	40°43'N 28°32'W	IBCEA 1.03

Already in Gazetteer. **Positions again revised** as above.

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Items 44 and 45**

Hirondelle Basin	38°30'N 26°50'W	38°15'N 26°25'W	37°55'N 26°02'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

Named after "Hirondelle ", the first oceanographic vessel of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco, who gave the feature this name.

Note: The two names **L'Hirondelle Norte Basin** (38°22'N - 26°39'W) and

L'Hirondelle Sul Basin (38°00'N - 26°11'W), which were accepted at SCUFN-XIV, have now been grouped on the single name **Hirondelle Basin**, and they should therefore be removed from the Gazetteer. It is further confirmed that the name of Prince Albert's vessel was "Hirondelle", not "L'Hirondelle".

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 58**

Pouchet Hill	36°47'N 28°40'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Relief: 900m; Least depth: 2300m.

Named after the French biologist Georges Pouchet (1833-1894), one of the first co-workers of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco. He suggested the first researches initiated by Prince Albert around the Azores, from 1885 on board "Hirondelle".

- **Paragraph 4.1.6 – Item 69**

Thoulet Seamount	37°25'N 28°35'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Relief : 1,500 m.

Named after Julien Thoulet (1843-1936), French scientist, engineer, then Professor at the University of Nancy (mineralogy, cartography). Thoulet was a close collaborator with Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and a leading member of the Commission established by the 7th International Geographic Congress (1899) which was 'charged with the preparation of a bathymetric map of the oceans'; this became the 1st edition of GEBCO.

2.2.4 Others

- **Paragraph 4.3.3 – Item 23** - Origin of the name "Petrock", for **Petrock Valley** (47°34.8'N - 08°22.3'W to 47°32.0'N - 08°06.6'W) is still unknown. Secretary to follow-up.

3. PROPOSALS ON RECORD OR SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

3.1 Arctic Ocean - Langseth Ridge/ Karasik Seamount

The following three proposals for an elevation in the Arctic Ocean have been submitted to SCUFN:

i) **Karasik Seamount** (86°43.0' N - 61°17.6'E)
Proposer: Joern Thiede and Hans-Werner Schenke Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2001.
Relief : 2,000 m; Least depth: 566m.
Proposed to be named after Arkady Moiseyevich Karasik (1930-1987), a Russian geophysicist who led aeromagnetic studies and expeditions in the Arctic.

ii) **Langseth Ridge** (87°00'N - 62°30'E to 89°39'N - 62°30'E)
Proposers: Bernard Coakley *et al,* USA, 2001.

Proposed to be named after the late Dr Marcus Langseth of Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (USA), who studied the heat flow within the mid-ocean ridges.

iii) **Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount** (86°40.5'N – 60°50.0'E)
Proposer: Russian Hydrographic Office (HDNO), 2002.
Least depth: 391m.
Proposed to be named for the Russian submarine *Leninskiy Komsomol* which in 1964 was the first Russian submarine to surface at the North Pole.

This considerable elevation was discovered by Soviet scientists in 1965 and appears on a geological map and a Soviet nautical chart published in 1965, but no name was then given. These show the occurrence as clearly as the 1997-1998 *USS Hawkbill* data upon which the Coakley *et al*. 2001 proposals is based. That proposal led ACUF to accept the name "Langseth Ridge" for the overall elevation in 2001. Since the 1965 discovery (also shown in A.F. Treshnikov *et al*. "Geographical names of the main features of bottom topography of the Arctic Basin" in "Problems of the Arctic and Antarctic"; 1967) clearly predates the *Hawkbill* or Thiede-Schenke operations, SCUFN agreed that views from Russian authorities should be sought before making a decision. The Russian Hydrographic Office (HDNO) has prepared and submitted a definitive proposal (2002) detailing the 1960's investigations; this awaits SCUFN's inspection. It indicates that the least depth on the seamount is 391 m; the name proposed for that feature is "Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount". At present it is not clear whether that name, which certainly should designate the shoalest locality, should also be given to the entire rather linear feature for which ACUF gave the name "Langseth Ridge". Hence that name, i.e. "Langseth Ridge", for the feature, 87°00'4N, 62°30'E to 89°39'N, 62°30'E, will be placed in the RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer, pending a SCUFN review.

With regard to the Thiede-Schenke use of the name "Karasik', the meeting remarked that a significant feature, elsewhere in the Arctic, had already been named after Arkady Karasik, as follows:

Karasik Valley	83°00'N 153°20'E	84°38'N 157°40'E		GEBCO 5.17

This name, not yet in the Gazetteer, was **accepted.**

Named after Arkady Mikhailovich Karasik (1930-1987), Russian geophysicist, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, who led aeromagnetic studies and expeditions in the Arctic.

3.2 Central Pacific - Ann Judge and Joe Fergusson Seamounts

Ann Judge Seamount	30°31'N 172°26'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief :2,500m; Least depth: 2,924m.

Discoverer: NOAA Ship "OCEANOGRAPHER" Date: 1972
Proposer: Gail Susan Cleere (for project Marco Polo students and teachers)
History : *Ann Judge, National Geographic Society, was dedicated to geography and oceanography education, working closely with the Geography*

Education Foundation as well as the U.S. Navy on Project Marco Polo. She died on American Airlines Flight 77's crash into the Pentagon on 11 September 2001.

Joe Fergusson Seamount	30°14'N 171°29'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2,000m; Least depth 3,660m.

Discoverer: NOAA Ship "OCEANOGRAPHER" Date: 1972
Proposer: Gail Susan Cleere (for project Marco Polo students and teachers)
History : *Joe Fergusson, with National Geographic Society, was dedicated to geography and oceanography education, working at the Society's Geography Education Foundation as well as the U.S. Navy on Project Marco Polo. He died on American Airlines Flight 77's crash into the Pentagon on 11 September 2001.*

Girdler Ridge	13°27.5'N 49°21.0'E	12°13.6'N 48°35.1'E	GEBCO 5.05

Accepted Relief (max): 1,660m; Length: 165km; Width: 18-22km.

Discoverer: Various, but see Fisher and Goodwillie Chart, May 2002
Proposer: Dr. James R. Heirtzler, Goddard Space Flight Center, USA
History : *Named after Dr. Ronald W Girdler (1930-2001) who was a pioneer marine geophysicist, long working specifically in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.*
Remark: While considering this item, in the Gulf of Aden, SCUFN noted there may be doubt about topographic evidence for the existence of "West Sheba Ridge" and "East Sheba Ridge".

4. INTERNATIONAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PACIFIC (IBCSEP)

The ten names listed below were proposed by the Chilean Hydrographic Office (SHOA) (shoa@shoa.cl), with the intention of showing them on IBCSEP sheet(s) under Chile's responsibility [References: 1) SHOA's letter 13200/50, dated 10 Sep. 2002, to Dr. R.L. Fisher, Chairman of SCUFN; and 2) SHOA's fax 018/2002, dated 4 Oct. 2002, to Capt. H. Gorziglia, IHB Director]. SCUFN's decisions are as follows:

- **Valparaiso Basin** 32°43'S - 72°09'W

  Not accepted. From the evidence available (GEBCO Sheet 5.11) this feature is not a "Basin". It appears to be a "Terrace". More bathymetric evidence is needed. Secretary to follow-up.

- **Abrauco Basin** 37°25'S - 73°30'W
  Valdivia Basin 39°03'S - 73°29'W
  Chiloé Basin 43°20'S - 74°40'W

Not accepted. The bathymetric evidence provided is insufficient to be definitive. Secretary to follow-up. It appears that these three features are on the continental slope and therefore within the national jurisdiction of Chile.

MOCHA Fracture Zone	41°26'S 85°09'W		GEBCO 5-11
VALDIVIA Fracture Zone	41°20'S 91°10'W		GEBCO 5-11
GUAFO Fracture Zone	45°22'S 85°05'W		GEBCO 5-11

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. **Revised positions** proposed by SHOA, as above, **accepted**. However further details are needed, in particular, two or more positions to delineate such features as fracture zones. Secretary to follow-up.

ACONCAGUA Canyon	32°42'S 71°44'W	32°37'S 71°55'W	GEBCO 5-11
LA LIGUA Canyon	32°17'S 71°39'W	32°21'S 71°53'W	GEBCO 5-11
BIOBIO Canyon	36°50'S 73°22'W	36°38'S 74°09'W	GEBCO 5-11

Accepted. These three submarine canyons are most characteristic of the region and hence most deserving of names. Secretary to enquire on the origin of these three names.

As a general note, the meeting remarked that more detailed and clear bathymetric evidence, with larger scale plots, will be required for SCUFN review before IBCSEP sheets are published.

5. PROPOSED CHANGES FOR THE GEBCO GAZETTEER DATABASE

a. Suggested revisions/additions from G. Agapova, with R.L. Fisher's comments

The meeting reviewed a list of names already included in the GEBCO Gazetteer and for which suggestions for changes/additional details had been made by Dr. G. Agapova, with subsequent comments by Dr. R.L. Fisher. An up-to-date list of these names with details as agreed by the meeting is in Annex 6. Secretary to insert the revised entries in the GEBCO Gazetteer database.

b. Review/recommendations of current "Reserve" section entries

Due to lack of time, this item could not be considered by the Meeting. It was agreed that a careful review of all names currently listed in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer database would be made at the XVIth SCUFN Meeting.

6. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES – NEW EDITIONS OF IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

a. English/French version, 3rd Edition, April 2001
b. English/Spanish, 3rd Edition (new)
c. English/Russian, 3rd Edition (new)

The Secretary reported that the English/French version of the 3rd edition of B-6 had been published in 2001 by the IHB and that it was available from the GEBCO website (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/). He further mentioned that English/Spanish and English/Russian versions were under preparation at the IHB and by Dr Agapova, respectively.

7. GEBCO GAZETTEER

a. Demonstration of new programme

The Secretary demonstrated the new Gazetteer management software that is used at the IHB to maintain the Gazetteer database. Various functions of the programme were explained to attendees.

b. New Edition of IHO-IOC Publication B-8

The Secretary mentioned that the current GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names, as approved by SCUFN, was available from the IHO website. He further indicated that revised versions were produced from time to time, from the Gazetteer database maintained at the IHB. This would form the basis for a new edition of IHO-IOC Publication B-8.

8. LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (UNGEGN)

At the request of Capt. H. Gorziglia, IHB Director, the meeting discussed how SCUFN could more closely liaise with UNGEGN in compliance with SCUFN's Term of Reference 3.9 (1993) : "The Sub-Committee shall maintain close liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names and national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features".

The bilaterally-negotiated Resolution 22 of the 3rd UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (1977) and the SCUFN Terms of Reference (1993) outline the basic mandate under which SCUFN carries out its duties. These two documents are reproduced in Annex 7. It results that, as a practical matter, most of the solicitations/reception of names proposals, distribution of decisions and publication of the GEBCO Gazetteer are now undertaken directly through IHO-IOC auspices and facilities.

After discussion, it was felt that providing UNGEGN Chairman/Secretary with copies of minutes of SCUFN meetings as well as any new editions of products issued under SCUFN responsibility[5] e.g. GEBCO Gazetteer; Guidelines for Standardization of Undersea Feature Names, in addition to the provision of a brief report on SCUFN activities to UNGEGN meetings/conferences, as has been done so far, would meet the requirement for maintaining close liaison with UNGEGN.

5 Also available from the GEBCO website : (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/underseafeatures.html).

9. **REVIEW OF ACUF NAMES DECISIONS FROM MEETINGS Nos. 285 (JUNE 2001) to 291 (JUNE 2002)**

ACUF Meeting 285 (June 2001)

Bernard Seamount	26°53'N 177°10'E		GEBCO 5-06

Proposer: Capt. Timothy McGee, US Naval Oceanographic Office,April 2001
Discoverer: D/V Glomar Challenger, May 1982

Accepted. [but see 1st Note under West Seamount, Meeting 290, below]. Relief: 2,508 m; Least depth: 2,912 m.

Named from Mr. Landry J. Bernard, civilian scientist at the US Naval Oceanographic Office.

Studds Seamount	46°00'N 155°04'W		GEBCO 5-07

Proposer: Capt. Albert E. Theberge, US NOAA; November 2001.
Discoverer: USCGC Jarvis; 1955.

Accepted, with revised position as above. Relief: 3,600 m; Least depth: 1600 m. SCUFN recognizes the significance of RAdm. Studds career and field accomplishments.

Named from Rear Admiral Robert F.A. Studds, who wa Director of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1950 to 1955.In command of USS Pathfinder, he discovered in the 1950's several seamounts in the Gulf of Alaska and the North Pacific.

Comments by SCUFN-XV

SCUFN does recognize that ACUF custom has come to include commemoration of retiring US agency officials and senior personnel. It appears that naming a seamount for an individual has become almost a "retirement benefit". SCUFN has concurred with such ACUF decisions in almost every case; indeed, SCUFN is almost forced to do so if the feature selected does not already have a name. However SCUFN does strongly urge that for appropriate international acceptance and lasting use, living individuals so commemorated should be known widely outside their own organizations. ACUF is invited to consider the result, if such is not the case, should its current practices be given worldwide application by similar bodies.

Furthermore, ideally the feature selected should have some geographic or scientific relevance to the honoree's activities.

ACUF Meeting 286

Essaouira Promontory	32°40' N 12°00' W		IBCEA 1-04

Proposer: Dr. Hans A. Roeser, BGR, Germany ; July 2001.
Discoverer: FS Meteor, Germany; February 1992.

Accepted as a “Promontory”, instead of the proposed “Rise”. From the data provided this feature does not appear to be a "Rise". Whilst recognizing the feature as a sedimented elevation, SCUFN can accept it as a "Promontory" extending some 200km from the Moroccan Coast.

Named from the nearby Moroccan city of Essaouira.

Essaouira Seamount	32°45’ N 13°12’ W		IBCEA 1-04

Proposer: Dr. Hans A. Roeser, BGR, Germany ; July 2001.
Discoverer: FS Meteor, Germany; February 1992.

Accepted. Relief : 1,600 m; Least depth: 2,600 m. Seamount with two peaks.

Named from the nearby Moroccan city of Essaouira.

ACUF Meeting 287

Of the items presented by ACUF, the only one for SCUFN consideration was:

James King Seamount	4°15'N 179°42'E		GEBCO 5-06

Proposer: Mr. Carl Nelius, US NIMA; 2001.
Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki; April 1977.

Accepted as "James King Seamount", instead of the ACUF agreed “King Seamount”, to distinguish this feature from “King Seamount”, after Lester King, located off South Africa at 39°09’S - 26°09’E. Relief: 2,150 m; Least depth: 3,354 m.

Named after General James C. King, who, at the US NIMA,played a key roler in leading the development of the US Digital Nautical Chart (DNC).

In the interests of clarification: "Annan Seamount" was renamed "Whitney Seamount" (9°00'N - 21°10'W) by SCUFN-XIV. "Carter Seamount" is a separate feature at 9°03'N - 21°14'W.

ACUF Meeting 288

No action required.

ACUF Meeting 289

Flocco Seamount	41°25’S 158°15’W		GEBCO 5-11

Proposer: Mr. Scott B. Gudes, US NOAA; November 2001.
Discoverer: USS Arneb; January 1961.

Accepted. Least depth: 2,175m; Relief: 2,900m

Earhart Seamount	40°30'S 158°15'W		GEBCO 5-11

Proposer: Mr. Scott B. Gudes, US NOAA; November 2001.
Discoverer: USCGC South Wind; January 1966.

Accepted. Least depth: 1,968m; Relief: 3,100m

Matthew M. Flocco and Edward T. Earhart, US Navy personnel from the Naval Ice Center, died on 11 September 2001 in the crash of American Airlines Flight 77 into the Pentagon, Washington D.C.

- **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

Not accepted. Whilst fully realising the significance of the name NAUTILUS (the pioneer nuclear submarine 1958) for these two features, SCUFN cannot, for the present, accept these names. It would appear that the current USGS proposals are based primarily on an obsolete portrayal "Bathymetry of the Arctic Ocean, NRL, 1986". IBCAO printouts (2000) and the Russian map "Bottom relief of the Arctic Ocean" (1999) do not bear out this interpretation.

ACUF Meeting 290

West Seamount	26°26'N 177°51'W		GEBCO 5-07

Proposer: Radm Thomas Q. Donaldson, US Navy
Discoverer:

Accepted. This feature, apparently near "Bernard Seamount", is accepted despite lack of detailed bathymetric evidence. Relief: 4,300 m; Least depth: 805 m. Circular with three cones at peak.

Named after Rear Admiral Richard D. West, the Oceanographer of the US Navy from 1999 to 2002.

Notes:
1) This position (and that of "Bernard Seamount" above) needs checking. Secretary to follow-up.
2) The New Zealand 1:1 million scale bathymetric charts were previously considered by SCUFN, with the exception of sheet "COOK". Secretary to obtain a copy of this sheet.

ACUF Meeting 291 (June 2002)

Comments by SCUFN-XV

The subject of seafloor topography, i.e. bathymetry, concerns the shape, with entities, of the seafloor. These are classified and defined by such characteristics, and appropriate generic names are then determined. SCUFN seafloor terminology does not contain entries for theoretical model elements, e.g. 'transform fault" vice "fracture zone"; "inner high" vice "seamount" at faults

intersections; "spreading centre" vice "mid-oceanic ridge"; or "triple junction", "propagating rift", "duelling ridge", for example.

SCUFN has noted with concern ACUF member's suggestion that the term "deep" be resurrected as an acceptable generic term. The present stated policy of SCUFN on this matter is:

"The terms "Deep" and "Seabight" are historical terms which should not be changed where already in use, e.g. "Challenger Deep", "Porcupine Seabight"; they should not however be used for naming new features". Ref: SCGN-IX (1991), paragraph 6.1.

10. SCUFN COMMUNICATION : COMPOSITION

It was agreed that the current number of active SCUFN Members is insufficient, with only three members plus the Secretary participating in SCUFN-15. It was further noted that two major contributing members of SCUFN (Dr. R.L. Fisher, Chairman and Mr. D.P.D. Scott) have stated their intention to leave SCUFN after its next meeting in April 2003.

The meeting considered that the matter is of obvious concern and that every effort should be made to enlist appropriate experts, within IHO and IOC, to join SCUFN. It was suggested that the following actions be carried out as a matter of priority :

- Existing SCUFN Members to identify and contact suitable experts in view of their possible participation in SCUFN work;
- IHO and IOC to invite their respective Member States, through CLs, to provide experts to join SCUFN in deliberations.
- Chairman GEBCO to contact identified personalities with recognized expertise in this field to seek their possible acceptance to serve as Chairman of SCUFN.

11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The next, 16th, SCUFN Meeting will again take place at the IHB, Monaco, on 10-12 April 2003.

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GEBCO SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (SCUFN)

15th Meeting, IHB, Monaco 7-10 October 2002

AGENDA

1. Introduction – Approval of Agenda

2. Matters remaining from previous meetings :
   a. From SCUFN-13 (Dartmouth, Canada, June 1999)
      i. Southwest Pacific/New Zealand region;
      ii. Central Eastern Atlantic (IBCEA Sheets 1.01, 1.06, 1.07 and 1.08)
      iii. Others
   b. From SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, Japan, April 2001)
      i. Japan/Western Pacific: Review of SCUFN actions by Japanese Undersea Feature Names Committee: initiation of proposals
      ii. South Pacific French Polynesia: Proposals from A. Bonneville
      iii. IBCEA 1.01, 1.06, 1.09, 1.03
      iv. Others

3. Proposals on record or submitted during intersessional period :
   a. Arctic Ocean: Langseth Ridge (B. Coakley), Karasik Seamount (J. Thiede)
   b. Central Pacific: Ann Judge Seamount and Joe Ferguson Seamount (G.S. Cleere)
   c. Gulf of Aden : Girdler Ridge (J.R. Heirtzler)
   d. Others

4. Proposals submitted by IOC-IBC Editorial Boards: IBCM, IBCCA, IBCEA, IBCWIO, IBCWP, IBCAO, IBCSEP

5. Proposed changes to the GEBCO Gazetteer Database
   a. Suggested revisions/additions from G. Agapova, with R.L. Fisher's comments
   b. Review/recommendations of current "Reserve" section entries

6. Standardization of Undersea Feature Names – New Editions of IHO-IOC Publication B-6
   a. English/French version, 3rd Edition, April 2001
   b. English/Spanish, 3rd Edition (new)
   c. English/Russian, 3rd Edition (new)

7. GEBCO Gazetteer
   a. Demonstration of new programme
   b. New Edition of IHO-IOC Publication B-8

8. Liaison with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN)

9. Review of ACUF names decisions from Meetings No. 285 (2000) to No. 291 (June 2002)

10. SCUFN Communication : Composition

11. Any Other Business

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12. SCUFN Communication : Composition
    a. Membership
    b. GEBCO and IHO websites: information on SCUFN activities. Updates.
    c. SCUFN contribution to GEBCO Centenary celebration
        i. Chapter on Seafloor Terminology in Centenary Volume: R.L Fisher
        ii. Updated IBC programme names

13. Other Business
    a. Conclusions. Draft Report
    b. Site/date next meeting.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XIII/3 (Darmouth, Canada, June 1999)

2. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XIV/3 (Tokyo, Japan, 17-20 April 2001)

3. New Proposal on Arctic Ocean submitted by Dr. Galina AGAPOVA (Leninsky Komsomol)

4. Response to pending issues related to Japanese Undersea Feature Names Committee

5. Letters from Dr. K. YASHIMA dated 3 and 7 October 2002 concerning Japanese names issues

6. 13 Proposals from the Instituto Hidrográfico de Portugal, concerning IBCEA 1.01 and 1.03 (Fax from Capt. A.M. EZEQUIEL dated 8 October 2002)

7. Comments on point 2 of the Agenda – Matters remaining from previous meetings :

    a. From Trent PALMER, USBGN (E-mail dated 9 October 2002);
    b. From Olivier PARVILLERS, SHOM (E-mail dated 27 September 2002

8. 10 New Proposals from Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of Chile (Fax from Capt. F. MINGRAM, Director, SHOA, Chile dated 10 September 2002)

9. Additional Information on 10 New Proposal from SHOA, Chile (See No. 8) (Fax from Cdt.R.GARNHAM dated 4 October 2002)

10. Additional Information on 3 Feature Names (E-mail from Dr. AGAPOVA dated 27 March 2002)

11. Minutes of ACUF Meetings 285 – 290 plus supplemental documentation (Letters from Trent Palmer, ACUF Secretary, dated 12 and 20 September 2002)

12. Comments on Prof. BONNEVILLE's proposals on South Pacific French Polynesia (E-mail from Dr. AGAPOVA)

13. 2 Proposals on Central Pacific : Ann Judge Seamount and Joe Fergusson Seamount (G.S. Cleere)

14. Contribution to GEBCO Centenary Celebration – "GEBCO's role in Seafloor Terminology" by R.L. FISHER: Chapter 7 of Centenary Volume

15. Resolution 2.2 - Undersea Feature Names, page 13 of the Third UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Athens, 17 August-7 September 1977 (UN Publication E/CONF.69/3/Add.7)

16. Point 8. Treatment of names of features beyond a single sovereignty and Point 26. Standardization of names of undersea features beyond a single sovereignty. In Annex II of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Geographical Names and Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features, Second Session, Ottawa, Canada, 3-5 February 1976

17. IHO Technical Resolution A 4.2 - International Standardization of Geographical Names and IHO Technical Resolution A 4.3 - Naming of Undersea Features

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AGSO	Australian Geological Survey Organization
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar - und Meeresforshung (Germany)
BAS	British Antarctic Survey (UK)
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (USA)
CANOMA	Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (now GNBC)
CIEM	Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Maritime
CIOH	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanografícas e Hidrografícas (Colombia)
CGISS	Center for Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Surface (USA)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation (Australia)
GNBC	Geographical Names Board of Canada (formerly CANOMA)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
HO	Hydrogaphic Office
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (IOC)
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic (IOC)
IBCWIO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IOC)
IFREMER	Institut français pour l'exploration de la mer (France)
IGA	Ingénieur Général de l'Armement (France)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INT (Charts)	International (Charts) (IHO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
IOS	Institute of Oceanographic Sciences (United Kingdom)
IRD	Institut pour la recherché et le développement (France)
JHD	Japan Hydrographic Department
LDEO	Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory (USA)
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
LGMT	Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines et Télédétection (Tahiti, French Polynesia)

NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (New Zealand)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory (USA)
NZOI	New Zealand Oceanographic Institute (NIWA)
ORSTOM	Office pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (France) (now IRD)
RANHS	Royal Australian Navy Hydrographic Service
SCDB	Sub-Committee on Digital Bathymetry (of GEBCO).
SCGN	Sub-Committee on Geographical Names and Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features (now SCUFN)
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBCO)
SGSM	Station Géodynamique Sous-Marine (France)
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (France)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (USA)
UFN	Undersea Feature Names
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
UTIG	University of Texas, Institute for Geophysics
USNOO	United States Naval Oceanographic Office (USA)
VOC	Dutch East India Company (16^{th} and 17^{th} centuries)
WHOI	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (USA)

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ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT SCUFN -XV

Note: All names of Annex 6 (already listed alphabetically) and Appendix A (related to SCUFN-XIV) are not included in this list.

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Koho Hole	7
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Kurchatov F.Z.	13
Kushimoto Hole	7
Kyosei Seamount	7
Hirondelle Norte Basin	13
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La Ligua Canyon	17
Langseth Ridge	14
Le Trou Sans Fond Canyon	3
Leninskiy Komsomol Seamount	15
Lev Tolstoy Seamount	5
Lions Saddle	12
Loko Knoll	4
Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone	2
Makarov Seamount	9
Mandingo Canyon	4
Matsushima Hole	7
Milne Bank	4
Milne Seamounts	4
Minami-Choshinsei Seamount	7
Minami-Rensei Seamount	7
Miyajima Hole	7
Moana Wave Ridge	2
Mocha Fracture Zone	17
Mo'ora Seamount	11
Muroto Ridge	6
Nautilus Basin	21
Nautilus Spur	21
Naze Valley	7
Nella Dan Trough	2
Nelson Seamount	9
Nishi-Kaitoku Hill	7
'Oa Seamount	11
Ogasawara Plateau	9

Ogasawara Rise	8
'Oio Seamount	11
Oki-Daito (North) Ridge	6
Oki-Daito (South) Ridge	6
Oki-Daito Rise	6
Oki-Daito Terrace	7
'Opahi Seamount	11
'Ori'o Mata Seamount	10
'Otaha Seamount	11
'Oti'a Seamount	10
Oualo Canyon	4
'Out'eroa Seamount	10
Paremo Hill	11
Petrock Valley	14
Pillsbury Ridge	
Pouchet Hill	14
Pukao Seamount	6
Punu Taipu Guyot	11
Punu Taipu Seamount	11
Raicho Escarpment	7
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Rigault De Genouilly Ridge	11
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CORRECTIONS TO THE GAZETTEER BY Dr. G. AGAPOVA AND COMMENTS BY Dr. R.L. FISHER

Note: *The following 166 names, already in the GEBCO Gazetteer, were carefully reviewed by SCUFN-XV and their details were approved as indicated.Russian linguists have been consulted about the transliteration of Russian names.*

Name: **Akademii Nauk**
Feature: Rise
Position: 49° 30 N 150 00 E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia Date: 1951
Discoverer: Russian R\V "Vityaz" Date: 1951
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02
History: Named from the Russian Academy of Sciences which organized many expeditions to the northern part of the Pacific Ocean from 1949 to 1957.

Name: **Akademik Kurchatov**
Feature: Trough
Position: 37°00'S - 123°45'W to 37°15'S - 121°15'W
Proposer: Dr. A.V. Zhivago, IO RAS, Russia. Date: 1999
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov"& "Dmitriy Mendeleev" Date: 1975, 1977
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun.1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" that investigated this feature closely.

Name: **Amirante**
Feature: Trench
Position: 6°00'S - 52°30'E to 9°05'S - 53°50'E
Proposer: Dr. I.M. Belousov, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1961
Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" 1959; HMS "Owen" 1963.
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09, INT 701, 702
History: Named from the nearby Amirante Islands.

Name: **Amundsen**
Feature: Basin
Position: 81°45'N - 125°00'E to 86°30'N - 10°00'W
Proposer: not known
Discoverer: not known
Referenced: GEBCO 5.18
History: Named after the Norvegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen (1872-1928), who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fligt over the North Pole on a dirigible in 1926.
Remark : Shown as "Fram Basin" in the ACUF Gazetteer.

Note: *Amunsen Basin to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer for the time being, as evidence at hand does not seem to indicate a basin. Ensure that same "History" entry appears in Gazetteer for Amundsen Abyssal Plain, Ridges and Trough.*

Name: **Arkhangelsky**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 8°40'N - 37°45'W to 9°20'N - 44°00'W
Proposer: Dr. N.N. Turko, GIN AN, Russia Date: 1987
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1987, 1988, 1989
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1991)
Referenced GEBCO 5.08
History: Named after Academician A.D. Arkhangelsky (1879-1940), a renowned Russian petrologist, tectonicist and stratigrapher.

Name: **Baral**
Feature: Guyot
Position 1: 25°42'S - 86°35'W

Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date : 4/1993
Discoverer: F.R.V. "Zvezda" Date : 8/1978
Accredited : SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced INT 810
History: Named after the Russian ichtyologist A.A. Baral (1927-1975) who led many expeditions in the Atlantic Ocean
Remark : Least depth: 361 m.

Name: Baranov
Feature: Seachannel
Position: 56°00'N - 136°20'W to 55°00'N - 138°20'W
Proposer: not known
Discoverer: not known
Referenced INT 810
History: Named after the Russian explorer of North America and Aleutian islands A.A. Baranov (1746-1819), founder of Russian settlements on the Aleutian islands and mainland Alaska (1799-1818).

Name: F.I. Baranov
Feature: Seamount
Position: 34°53.4'S - 119°09.0'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: F.R.V. "Darvin" Date: 1989
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced GEBCO 5.11
Remark : Least depth: 430 m.
History: Named after the Russian fisheries oceanographer, Prof. F.I. Baranov (1886-1965).

Name: Bardin
Feature: Seamount
Position: 13°56'S - 53°38'E
Proposer: Dr.I.M.Belousov, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1961
Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1959
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09, INT 70, 71, 72, 702
History**:** Named after the Russian academician I.P.Bardin (1883-1960), Vice-President Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Name: Barents
Feature: Abyssal Plain
Position: 85°00'N - 40°00'E
Proposer: Dr. M.V. Klenova, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia Date: 1937
Discoverer: R/V "Persey" Date: 1937
Referenced GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named after the Dutch polar explorer V. Barents (1550-1597), who led three expeditions to search for a seaway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the Arctic region (1594-1597)

Name: Barsukov
Feature: Seamount
Position: 61°03.5'S - 29°12.5'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAS, Russia Date: 5 / 1995
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik B.Petrov" Date: 1995
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1995)
Referenced GEBCO 5.16
Remark: Least depth: 658 m.
History : Named after the Russian academician B.L. Barsukov (1928-1992), geochemist, former Director of Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow.

Name: Bellingshausen
Feature: Abyssal Plain

Position: 63°00'S - 80°00'W to 65°00'S - 110°00'W
Referenced GEBCO 5.15, 5.18
Remark: Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History Named after the Russian Admiral F.F.Bellingshausen (1778-1852), participant in the first Russian round the world expedition (1803-1806) and leader of the first Russian Antarctic voyage (1819-1821), which discovered Antarctica continent in 1820.

Name: Bellingshausen
Feature: Basin
Position: 63°00'S - 135°00'W to 50°00'S - 85°00'W
Proposer: Dr. P.G. Schott, Germany. Date: 1935
Discoverer: Date: 1819
Referenced GEBCO 5.15, 5.18
History: Named after the Russian Admiral F.F.Bellingshausen (1778-1852), participant in the first Russian round the world expedition (1803-1806) and leader of the first Russian Antarctic voyage (1819-1821). The expedition discovered Antarctic continent and several islands in the near-Antarctic Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans in 1820.

Note: Bellingshausen Basin to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer for the time being. There is insufficient evidence to show that this feature can actually be identified by the generic name given.

Name: Belousov
Feature: Seamount
Position: 1°27.5'N - 24°58.0'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1988
Accredited: SCUFN (may 1993)
Referenced : GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Least depth: 623 m.
History : Named after the Russian tectonicist Professor V.V. Belousov (1907-1990), one of the leaders of the Russian tectonic school, primarily of vertical movement in crustal evolution.

Name: Bjornoya
Feature: Bank
Position: 75°30'N - 22°00'E
Proposer: not known .
Discoverer: not known
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17, INT 10
Remark: Shown as Spitsbergen Bank in the ACUF Gazetteer and on the INT Chart..
History: Named from the nearby Bjornoya islands.

Name: Bogorov
Feature: Ridge
Position: 42°15'N - 136°15'E to 43°00'N - 136°28'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1951
Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1951
Referenced INT 511
Remark: Shown as "Seamount" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History: Named after the corresponding member of the RAS V.G. Bogorov (1904-1971), Russian explorer of the Arctic seas and the Pacific ocean, one of the founders of the Institute of Oceanology of the USSR.

Name: Central
Feature: Bank
Position: 75°00'N - 37°00'E
Proposer: not known
Discoverer: Russian fishermen 17th century
Referenced INT 10
Remark: Least depth: 115 m.
History: Named from its geographical position in the centre of Barents Sea.

Name: **Central Kara**
Feature: Rise
Position: 77°20'N - 87°40'E to 82°05'N - 77°10'E
Proposer: Dr. N.N.Zubov, Plavmornin. Russia. Date: 1935
Discoverer: R/V "Sadko" First Soviet high latitude expedition Date: 1935.
Referenced GEBCO 5.17
History: Named from its geographical position in the centre of the Kara Sea.

Name: **Chagos**
Feature: Trough
Position: 3°00'S - 74°30'E to 9°00'S - 73°00'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, M. Tharp, B.Heezen Date : 1963
Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" 1960, R/Vs "Argo" and "Horizon" 1962,
Remark: Max depth: 5,408 m.
History: Named from its geographical position close to the east side of the Chagos Island.

Name: **Chirikov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 54° 52.5'N - 152°50.0'W
Discoverer: not known
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: INT 50, 810
History: Named after the nearby Chirikov island. A.I. Chirikov (1703-1749), a Russian cartographer, participated in expeditions (1725-1743) that discovered the coast of North America and many islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Chirikov**
Feature: Knoll
Position: 55°32.8'N - 154°23.0'W
Remark: Least depth: 182 m
History: Named after A.I. Chirikov (1703-1749), a Russian cartographer who participated in expeditions (1725-1743) that discovered the coast of North America and many islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Chukchi**
Feature: Abyssal Plain
Position: 76°45'N - 172°00'W
Proposer: Dr. M.M.Somov, NIIGA, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Polar exp. "Sever-2", "Sever-3", Russia Date: 1949
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named from the nearby Chukchi Peninsula.

Name: **Chukchi**
Feature: Plateau
Position : 75°N - 170° W to 80° N - 165° W
Proposer: Dr. M.M.Somov, NIIGA, Russia. Date: 1999
Discoverer: Polar exp. "Sever-2", "Sever-3", Russia Date: 1949
Referenced : GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as "Borderland" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History: Named from the nearby Chukchi Peninsula.

Name: **Constantine**
Feature: Bank
Position: 20°25'S - 171°15'E
Proposer: P.N. Nazimov, Russia Date: 1872
Discoverer: Corvette "Vityaz" Date : 1871 Expedition of Mikluho-Maklaj
Referenced GEBCO 5.10
Remark: Least depth: 104 m. This feature has been cancelled by AUS Notice to Mariners 793/1984.
History : Named after Constantin N. Romanov (1827-1892), participant in expedition on the Pacific Ocean,

Minister of Russian fleet (1853-1881).

Note: *Constantine Bank to be kept in RESERVE Section of the Gazetteer.*

Name: **Danilevsky**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 38°32'S - 47°42'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 4 / 1993
Discoverer: R/V "Zvezda Sevastopolja" Date: 9 / 1980
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993), SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09
Remark: Min depth: 400 m
History : Named after the Russian fisheries oceanographer N.N. Danilevsky (1904-1980), explorer of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Name: **Deryugin**
Feature: Basin
Position: 53°30'N - 145°45'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1951
Discoverer: R/V "Gagara" 1933
Referenced GEBCO 5.02, INT 512
Remark: Shown as "Deryugina Basin" in the ACUF Gazetteer and on Chart INT 512.
History: Named after K.M. Deryugin (1878-1938), leader of Russian Pacific Ocean expedition 1932-1935, that carried out systematic survey of Okhotsk Sea on R/V "Gagara".

Name: **Dmitri Mendeleev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 4°52'N - 154°58'E
Proposer: N.A. Marova, IOAN, Russia. Date: 3 / 1985
Discoverer: R/V "Dmitri Mendeleev" Date: 1982
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced GEBCO 5.06
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Dmitri Mendeleev" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Dobrovol'skiy**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 30°13.9'S - 3°09.2'E
Proposer: Dr. B.N/ Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: 5 / 1993
Discoverer: F.R.V. " Evrika" Date: 10 / 1975
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 525 m.
History: Named after the Russian oceanographer, Professor A.D. Dobrovol'skiy (1907-1990), explorer of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.

Name: **Doldrums**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position 1: 8°15'N 40°48'W
Position 2: 8°13'N 37°20'W
Proposer: Prof. B. Heezen,USA Date: 1961
Discoverer: R/V “Horizon” Date : 1950
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1991)
Referenced GEBCO 5.08

Name: **Dorofeev**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 25°53'S - 84°20'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: F.R.V. "Vjandra" Date: 1980
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)

Referenced GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 270 m.
History : Named after the Russian marine biologist, Prof. S.V. Dorofeev (1893-1962).

Name: **Druzhinin**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 35°46.7'S - 115°33.2'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: F.R.V. "Kulikovo Pole" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1995)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
History: Named after Prof. A.D.Druzhinin (1926-1979), Russian ichthyologist, head of the pelagic fish laboratory at the Russian Institute of Fish Economy and Fisheries. He led several expeditions in the southeast Pacific.

Name: **Dubinin**
Feature: Trough
Position: 67°40'S - 80°55'E to 68°00'S - 78°00'E
Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia. Date : 1965
Discoverer: R/V "Ob'" Date: 1957
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced GEBCO 5.13, 5.18
History: Named after the polar captain A.I. Dubinin, Russian Antarctic expeditions (1956-1963).

Name: **Ermak**
Feature: Plateau
Position: 81°15'N - 5°00'E
Proposer: V.D. Dibner NIIGA, Russia Date: 1957
Discoverer: not known
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named from the first Russian ice-breaker "Ermak", that explored Arctic region (1899-1963).

Name: **Evlanov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 48°22.8' N - 35°11.6' W
Proposer: GUNIO MO, Russia. Date: 5 / 1993
Discoverer: R/V "Nikolay Zubov" Date: 1972
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1995)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.04
Remark: Least depth: 1230 m.
History: Named after Admiral A.G. Evlanov (1923-1992), Russian Hydrographer. In 1959- 1973, he led oceanographic and hydrographic surveys in the Atlantic Ocean.

Name: **Faleev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 8°26'S - 1°33'E
Proposer: GUNIO MO, Russia.
Discoverer: R.H.V. "Leonid Demin" Date: 1 / 1979
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 1222 m.
History: Named after the Russian Hydrographer, Captain V.I. Faleev (1928-1983), Head of the cartography division at the Russian HO, editor of Atlases of oceans and IBCM.

Name: **Fedorov**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 14°07.3'N - 156°11.0'E
Proposer: Dr. N.A. Marova, Dr. O.A. Sorokhtin, IO RAS, Date: 1991

Discoverer: R/V "Akademik Mstislav Keldys" Date:1984
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1991)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
History: Named after the Russian academician K. N. Fedorov (1927-1988), physical and cosmic oceanographer. He was the Secretary of IOC (1963-1966) and later the President of SCOR.

Name: **Fedynsky**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 21°44' N - 118°46'W
Proposer: YUZHMORGEO, MINGEO, Russia Date: 1999
Discoverer: R/V "Professor Fedynsky" Date: 1984
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Min. depth: 901 m.
History : Named after Prof. V.V. Fedynsky (1908-1978), Russian geophysicist, specialist of the deep structure of the Earth's crust under continents and oceans.

Name: **Fersman**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 12°49.0'N - 44°43.3'W
Proposer: Dr. N.N. Turko, GIN RAS, Russia Date: 1991
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1989
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1991)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
History: Named after the Russian mineralogist and geochemist, Academician A.E. Fersman (1883-1945).

Name: **Gakkel**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 83°30'N - 6°00'W to 81°00'N - 123°00'E
Proposer: NIIGA, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Soviet Arctic expeditions 1948-1953. Date: 1948
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Formerly 'Nansen Cordillera' or 'Arctic Mid-Ocean Ridge'
History : Named after Ya.Ya. Gakkel (1901-1965) , Russian Arctic explorer, who in 1948 predicted the existence of a transarctic ridge, and contoured it on bathymetric maps, on the basis of bathymetric, hydrological and benthic data. He mapped this ridge from data of the 1954 Soviet high-latitude expeditions.

Name: **Gusinaya**
Feature: Bank
Position: 71°35'N - 46°15'E
Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia. Date: 1930
Discoverer: R/V "Persey" Date: 1930
Referenced: GEBCO 5.01, 5.17
Remark: Least depth: 46 m. Formerly “Geese Bank”.
History : Named from the nearby Gusinaya peninsula of Novaja Zemlya Islands. This peninsula was itself named from the great number of geese (“Gusinaya” in Russian) settling in this area on summer seasons.

Note: *To cross-reference “Goose Bank” and “Gusinaya Bank” by including “See Gusinaya Bank” in the remarks column of the Gazetteer for the former name.*

Name: **Gerasimov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 36°59.7’S - 112°59.0’W
Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: 1987
Discoverer: F.R.V. "Darvin" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Min depth: 520 m.
History : Named after the Russian geomorphologist, Academician I.P. Gerasimov (1905-1985), one of the

authors of the generic classification of the Earth's relief .

Name: **Geroevka**
Feature: Bank
Position: 35°53.2'S - 53°13.0'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1987
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka" Date: 1982
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09
Remark: Min depth: 130 m.
History : Named from the Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka", which discovered and mapped this feature.

Name: **Godaigo**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 41°45'N - 170°30'E
Proposer: Dr N. Christian Smoot, USNOO. Date: 1984
Discoverer: not known
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1985), ACUF/208
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Shown as "Seamount" in ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named after a Japanese emperor.

Name: **Institut Okeanologii**
Feature: Rise
Position: 52°10'N - 148°15'E to 52°15'N - 150°30' E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1951
Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1951
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02, INT 512
Remark: Shown as IO Rise in the ACUF Gazetteer. Min. Depth: 890 m.
History : Named for the Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Science which operated in the northwest Pacific Ocean from 1949.

Name: **Isakov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 31°40'N - 151°05'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1957
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1957
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
History: Named after the Russian admiral I.S. Isakov (1894-1967), Hydrographer, Chief Editor of the Atlas of the Oceans (1950) and USSR Naval historian .

Name: **Izhevsky**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 35°11'S - 54°19'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 4 / 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka" Date: 8 / 1980
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced GEBCO 5.09
Remark: Least depth: 375 m
History: Named after the Russian ichthyologist G.K. Izevskiy (1906-1965), explorer of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Name: **Kanaev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 33°07'S - 84°50'E
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia Date: 3 / 1985
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1964
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09

History : Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist and cartographer V.F. Kanaev (1923-1974), explorer of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Name: **Karasev**
Feature: Bank
Position: 46°07'S - 83°55'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1987
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant" Date: 1979
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 101m.
History : Named after the Russian biologist B. E. Karasev (1932-1978), explorer of the Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Kashevarov**
Feature: Bank
Position: 55°40'N - 145°30'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1949, 1952
Referenced: INT 512
Remark: Min depth: 74 m
History: Named after the Russian hydrographer A.F. Kashevarov (1809-1866), participant in two round-the-world expeditions: "Elena" (1829-1830) and "Amerika" (1831-1833), and explorer of the N-W Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Khachaturian** .
Feature: Seamount
Position: 28°09'N - 162°00'W
Proposer: Dr. H. Menard, SIO USA. Date: 1964
Discoverer: not known
Referenced: INT 50, 51
Remark: Formerly “Hachaturian Seamount”.
History: Named after the Armenian composer A.I. Khachaturian (1903-1978), author of several symphonies, music for ballets and operas.

Note: *To cross-reference “Hachaturian Seamount” and “Khachaturian Seamount” by including “See Khachaturian Seamount” in the remarks column of the Gazetteer for the former name. To also note the spelling of the name: “Khachaturian”, not “Khachatuyian”.*

Name: **Klenova**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 13°01.5'S - 34°15.0'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 5 /1993
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Knipovich" Date: 7 /1971
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
History: Named after the Russian marine geologist and explorer, Professor M.V. Klenova (1898-1976), author of "Marine Geology" (1948) and "Geology of the Atlantic Ocean" (1975). She worked in the Atlantic Ocean, in Antarctic waters, in Caspian, Barents, and White seas.

Name: **Knipovich**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 74° 20' N - 8° 00'E to 79° 00' N - 0° 00'E
Proposer: Drs. V.D.Dibner NIIGA & V.M. Litvin PINRO, Russia Date: 1975
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Knipovich" Date: 1970
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the Russian academician N. M. Knipovich (1862-1939), ichthyologist and hydro-biologist.

Name: **Komandor**
Feature: Basin
Position: 57° 00'N - 168° 00'E
Proposer: S. Dezhnev, Russia Date: 1760
Discoverer: V. Bering Date: 1741
Accredited: SCGN (1993), ACUF/209
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02, INT 512, 813
Remark**:** Formerly "Kamchatka Basin".
History : Named after Commander ("Komandor" in Russian) I.I. Bering (1681-1741), leader of the two Kamchatsk expeditions, that discovered Bering Strait (1725) and the Komandor Islands (1745).

Note: *To cross-reference "Kamchatka Basin" and "Komandor Basin" by including "See Komandor Basin" in the remarks column of the Gazetteer for the former name.*

Name: **Komarov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 36° 48.2'S - 113°18.2'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Darvin" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCUFN (1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark : Min. depth: 302 m.
History: Named after the Russian academician V.L. Komarov (1869-1945), President of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Name: **Konstantinov**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 33°30'S - 31°18'W to 38°44'S - 30°38'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1984
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kajkov" Date: 2 / 1982
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark : Min. depth: 470 m.
History: Named after the Russian marine biologist, Dr. K.G. Konstantinov (1918-1983), who worked in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Name: **Kosminskaya**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 61°27'S - 30°45'W to 61°38'S - 29°35'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAN, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B.Petrov" Date: 1995
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced : GEBCO 5.16
History: Named after the Russian professor I.P. Kosminskaya (1916-1996), pioneering marine geophysicist, specialist in deep structure of the lithosphere of oceans and continents.

Name: **Kreps**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 17°29'S - 13°30'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI AN, Russia Date: 1987
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B.Petrov" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced GEBCO 5.12
Remark : Min. depth 1295 m.
History: Named after the Russian microbiologist, Academician E.M. Kreps (1899-1985).

Name: **Kruzenshtern**
Feature: Trough
Position: 50°00'N - 165°30'E
Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, SIO, USA Date: 1985
Discoverer: not known Date:

Accredited: SCGN (Apr.1985)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02
History: Named after Admiral I.F. Kruzenshtern (1770-1846), leader of the first Russian around-the-world expedition (1803-1805).

Name: **Krylov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 17°31'N - 30°03'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1982
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant" Date: 1981
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08, INT 14
Remark: Min depth: 1270 m.
History: Named after the Russian academician A.N. Krylov (1883-1945), expert in ship-building and technology.

Name: **Kucherov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 2°17.5'N - 28°42.0'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI, Russia, Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Least depth: 972 m
History: Named after the Russian hydrographer I.P. Kucherov (1912-1993), head of the Russian HO's Charts Division (1954-1971) and explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic seas.

Name: **Kurchatov**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 40°50'N - 31°30'W to 40°25'N - 27°30'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1970
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" Date: 1969
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
History: Named after the Russian physicist, Academician I.V. Kurchatov (1902-1960).

Name: **Kurchatov**
Feature: Trough
Position: 37°00'S - 130°30'W
Proposer: Dr. A.V. Zhivago, IO RAS, Russia. Date: 1999
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" Date: 1977
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", which investigated this feature closely.

Name: **Kurchatov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 5°24.7'S - 68°32.0'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1970
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" Date: 1967
Referenced: INT 70, 702, 703, 71, 72, 73
History: Named after the Russian physicist, Academician I.V. Kurchatov (1902-1960).

Name: **Kurentsov**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 52°15'S - 143°00'E to 54°20'S - 139°30'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1977
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geracl" Date: 1972
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.15
Remark: Least depth: 170 m
History: Named after the Russian entomologist, A.I. Kurentsov (1896-1975), who studied the Pacific region.

Name: **Kuril**
Feature: Basin
Position: 46°40'N - 147°00'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Prof. Shokalskiy Date : 1914
Referenced: GEBC0 5.02, 5.06, INT 511
History: Named from the nearby Kuril islands.

Name: **Kuril-Kamchatka**
Feature: Trench
Position: 41°00'N - 145°00'E to 54°00'N - 163°10'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer : "Tuscarora" Date : 1874
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02,
Remark : Shown as "Kuril Trench" in the ACUF Gazetteer
History : Named after its geographic location : this feature represents a single structure between the Kuril islands and the Kamchatka peninsula.

Name: **Lazarev**
Feature: Trough
Position: 65°39'S - 129°15'E to 65°22'S - 134°00'E
Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia. Date: 3 / 1985
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'" Date: 1956
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.14, 5.18
History: 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 Antarctic continent and several islands in the near-Antarctic Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans in 1820.

Name: **Lena**
Feature: Trough
Position: 79°45'N - 2°00'W to 81°00'N to 5°00'W
Proposer: Dr. O.A. Borschevskiy, NIIGA, Russia. Date: 1957
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena" Date: 1956
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.

Name: **Lena**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 53°00'S - 44°15'E
Proposer: A.P. Lizitsyn, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1956
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena" Date: 1956
Referenced: GEBCO 5.13
Remark: Shown as "Tablemount" in the ACUF Gazetteer. Min. depth: 254 m.
History : Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.

Name: **Lena**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 66°45'S - 92°30'E to 61°30'S - 90°00'E
Proposer: O.A. Borschevskiy, NIIGA, Russia Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena" Date: 1957
Referenced: GEBCO 5.18
History: Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.

Name: **Leont'ev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 23°26.4'S - 83°19.3'W

Proposer: B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: -1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda" Date: -1979
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
History: Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist O.K. Leont'ev (1920-1988).

Name: **Lev Tolstoy**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 15°10'S - 8°19'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia Date: 1999
Discoverer: R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" Date:1975
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12. INT 203
Remark: Least depth: 401 m.
History: Named after the Russian novelist and philosopher Lev N. Tolstoy (1829-1910).

Name: **Litke**
Feature: Trough
Position: 80°30'N - 9°00'E to 82°30'N - 22°00'E
Proposer: NIIGA, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian ice breaker "F. Litke" Date: 1955
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the Russian explorer of the Arctic seas, Academician-Admiral F.P. Litke (1797-1882), the founder of the Russian Geographical Society and participant in the round-the-world expedition led by V.M. Golovnin (1817-1819).

Name: **Lobachevskiy**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 16°29'N - 109°04'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO USA. Date: 1964
Discoverer: SIO, 1954
Referenced INT 51, 802, 811
Remark : Placed in Mathematicians Seamounts.
History : Named after the Russian mathematician N.I. Lobachevskiy (1792-1856), founder of the non-Euclidian geometry.

Name: **Lomonosov**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 80°30'N - 143°00'E to 85°00'N - 64°00'W
Proposer: M.M. Somov, AANII, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Soviet Arctic polar expeditions Date: 1948, 1949, 1954-1958
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the Russian academician M.V. Lomonosov (1711-1765), founder of Moscow University. He predicted the existence of a rise in the central Arctic Basin.

Name: **Makarov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 29°30.3'N - 153°28.7'E
Proposer: P.L. Bezrukov, OI RAN, Russia Date: 1957
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1957
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Min depth: 1,346 m.
History : Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral S.O. Makarov (1848-1904), leader of two round-the-world expeditions (1886-1889 and 1894-1896). He also explored the Arctic region on the ice-breaker "Ermak" in 1899-1901. Member of the GEBCO Committee (1899-1904).

Name: **Makarov**
Feature: Basin
Position: 83°00'N - 173°00'E to 87°30'N - 105°00'E

Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, NIIGA, Russia. Date: 1951
Discoverer: Soviet high latitude expeditions Date: 1948-1950
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral S.O. Makarov (1848-1904), leader of two round-the-world expeditions (1886-1889 and 1894-1896). He also explored the Arctic region on the ice-breaker "Ermak" in 1899-1901. Member of the GEBCO Committee (1899-1904).

Name: **Malakhit**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 12°52.0'S - 2°36.7'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Malakhit" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark : Least depth: 384 m.
History : Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Malakhit" which discovered this feature.

Name: **Markov**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 41°54'S - 102°50'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Novocheboksarsk" Date: 1985
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 424 m.
History : Named after the Russian geomorphologist, Academician K. K. Markov (1905-1984).

Name: **Marti**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 20°46'S - 80°53'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 317 m.
History : Named after Yu. Yu. Marti (1906-1980), former Director of the Russian Fisheries Research Institute (VNIRO).

Name: **Mendeleev**
Feature: Abyssal Plain
Position: 79°40'N - 169°00'W to 81°30'N - 166°00'W
Proposer: Yu.G. Kiselev, NIIGA Russia Date: 1960
Discoverer: Soviet Arctic polar expeditions Date: 1948, 1949, 1954-1958
Referenced GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as 'Plain' in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named after the pioneer Russian chemist D.I.Mendeleev (1834-1907), author of the periodical system of chemical elements (1869).

Name: **Mendeleev**
Feature: Rise
Position: 84°00'N - 176°00'W to 76°30'N - 178°30'W
Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, NIIGA, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Soviet high latitude expeditions Date: 1948 1949 - 1955
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named after the pioneer Russian chemist D.I.Mendeleev (1834-1907), author of the periodical system of chemical elements (1869).

Name: **Menner**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 13°52.1'N - 44°36.3'W
Proposer: Dr.N. Turko, GIN RAS, Russia Date: 1991
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1989
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1991)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Min depth: 1815 m.
History : Named after the Russian Academician V.V. Menner (1905-1990), one of the authors of the global stratigraphy scale.

Name: **Mikhailov**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 65°30'S - 85°30'E to 64°15'S - 86°50'E
Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'" Date: 1958
Referenced GEBCO 5.18
History: 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.

Name: **Muratov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 4°01'N - 32°22'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAS, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1988
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Least depth: 1,750 m.
History : Named after the Russian professor M.V. Muratov (1908-1982), author of monographs on the tectonics of the oceans.

Name: **Murman**
Feature: Rise
Position: 70°30'N - 36°30'E
Proposer: Appeared on Russian maps (from 16th century)
Discoverer: Pomory: Russian ethnic group, living near the Barents Sea
Referenced: GEBCO 5.01, INT 10
Remarks: Min depth: 87 m. Shown as Skolpen Bank on the INT Charts.
History : Named from the nearby port of Murmansk.

Name: **Muromtsev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 37°57.8'S – 122°58.3'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Kulikovo Pole" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 328 m.
History : Named after the Russian oceanographer A.M. Muromtsev (1921-1987).

Name: **Musorgsky**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 30°22'N - 163°50'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA. Date: 1961
Discoverer: not known
Referenced INT 50, 51
History: Named after the Russian composer M.P. Musorgskiy (1839-1881).

Name: **Nadezhda**
Feature: Basin
Position: 30°00'N - 148°00'E
Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx Date: 1985
Discoverer: not known Date:
Accredited: SCGN (April 1985)
Referenced GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Shown as NADEZHDA in ACUF Gazetteer
History : Named from the Russian vessel "Nadezhda". She was part of the 1st Russian round-the-world expedition, led by Adm. Krusenstern (1803-1809).

Name: **Nadezhda**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 4°09.5'N - 32°45.6'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia Date: 1988
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1988
Accredited: SCGN (8 May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Least depth: 852 m.
History : Named from the Russian vessel "Nadezhda". She was part of the 1st Russian round-the-world expedition, led by Adm. Krusenstern (1803-1809).

Name: **Nansen**
Feature: Basin
Position: 84°00'N - 20°00'E to 84°00'N - 90°00'E
Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, Russia Date: 1950
Discoverer: not known
Referenced GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after Fridtjov Nansen (1861-1930), Norwegian explorer of the Arctic. He was the first to cross Greenland by ski (1888), leader of the polar expedition on "Fram" (1893-1896), laureate of Nobel Prize (1922), and member of the GEBCO Committee (1903-1904).

Name: **Navarin**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 60°45'N - 179°15'E
Proposer: Dr. D.E. Gershanovich, Russia Date: 1956
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug" Date: 1955
Accredited: ACUF/214, SCGN (6 April 1985)
Referenced GEBCO 5.02
History: Named from the nearby Cape Navarin.

Name: **Neva**
Feature: Shoal
Position: 26°00'N - 173°55'W
Proposer: F.F. Kruzenshtern, Russia Date: 1805
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Neva" Date: (1803-1806)
Referenced: INT 809
History: Named after the Russian ship "Neva", under Yu. F. Lisiyansky (1773-1837), which, with the "Nadezhda", took part in the 1st Russian round-the-world expedition, led by Adm. Krusenstern (1803-1809).

Name: **New Guinea**
Feature: Trench
Position: 0°30'N - 134°00'E - 1°15'.5 N - 139°30' E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1957
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1957, 1958.
Referenced GEBCO 5.10, INT 507
History: Named from its geographic position to the north of New Guinea.

Name: **Nikolay Vavilov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 46°55'N - 150°30'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1950
Accredited: SCGN(Jun 1991)
Referenced GEBCO 5.02, INT 511
History: Named after the Russian academician Nikolay I. Vavilov (1887-1943), geneticist and biologist. He was President of the Russian Geographical Society (1931-1940).

Name: **Ninetyeast**
Feature: Ridge
Position: 7°00'N - 90°00'E to 34°00'S - 87°00'E
Proposer: Dr. Marie Tharp & Prof. Bruce Heezen, USA Date: 1965
Discoverer: RIMS "Investigator" (1888-1890) Date: 1950
Referenced: GEBCO 5.05, 5.06, 5.09 INT 70, INT 71, INT 73
Remark: North portion was formerly called "Carpenter Ridge". Correct spelling is one word: "Ninetyeast".
History : Name coined by Tharp-Heezen when compiling a physiographic diagram of Indian Ocean (early 1960s). Early indications from RIMS Fisheries Cruises and HMS "Challenger" (1951-1952).

Name: **Nordcapp**
Feature: Bank
Position: 72°00'N - 26°15'E
Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia Date: 1929
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Persey" Date: 1929
Referenced: INT 10
History: Named from the nearby Cape North.

Name: **North Kanin**
Feature: Bank
Position: 70°30'N - 42°50'E
Proposer: Traditional name, dating back to the XVI century.
Discoverer: Pomory: Russian ethnic group living near the Barents Sea.
Referenced: GEBCO 5.01, 5.17
Remark: Least depth: 53 m.
History : Named from the nearby Kanin Peninsula.

Name: **Norwegian**
Feature: Through
Position: 61°20'N - 01°20'E to 59°00'N - 02°50'E to 59°20'N - 10°00'E
Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia Date: 1929
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Persey" Date: 1929
History: Named from the nearby country of Norway.

Name: **Novaya Zemlya**
Feature: Trough
Position: 71°00'N - 58°10'E to 76°10'N - 72°00'E
Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia Date: 1930
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Tajmyr" Date: 1927
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Least depth 438 m. Shown as "East Novaya Zemlya Trough" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named from the nearby island of Novaja Zemlya.

Name: **Ob'**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 64°15'S - 94°45'E to 62°10'S - 92°50'E
Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'", 1st Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition. Date: 1958
Referenced: GEBCO 5.18
History: Named after the Russian ship "Ob'" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Ob'**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 52°20'S - 41°15'E
Proposer: Dr. A.P. Lizitsyn, IOAN , Russia. Date: 1956
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'", 1st Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition Date: 1956
Referenced: GEBCO 5.13
Remark : Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
History : Named after the Russian ship "Ob'" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Ob'**
Feature: Hole
Position: 32°30'S - 95°45'E to 32°47'S - 102°15'E
Proposer: Drs. P.L. Bezrukov & V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1963
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'" Date: 1957
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09
Remark: Max depth: 5,880 m.
History : Named after the Russian ship "Ob" that discovered this feature while en route to Antarctica.

Name: **Obruchev**
Feature: Rise
Position: 50°30'N - 168°00'E to 54°00'N - 164°00'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1955
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" (19th and 20th cruises) Date: 1954
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02, INT 813
History: Named after the Russian geologist, Academician V.A. Obruchev (1863-1956).

Name: **Panov**
Feature: Bank
Position: 41°32'S - 104°38'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Novocheboksarsk" Date: 1985
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 164 m.
History : Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist D.G. Panov (1909-1965). He studied bottom topography and classification of sea floor features.

Name: **Peyve**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 7°49.1'N - 37°45.9'W
Proposer: Dr. A.O. Mazarovich, GIN RAN, Russia Date: 1989
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1987
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Min depth: 1016 m.
History: Named after the Russian academician A.V. Peyve (1909-1985). He was Director of the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences and led two expeditions in the Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Persey**
Feature: Bank
Position 1: 76°40'N 35°00'E
Position 2: 79°15'N 40°00'E
Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia. Date: 1936
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Persey" Date: 1935
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17, INT 10
Remark : Wrongly shown as "Perseus Bank" on INT 10.

Remark: Least depth: 51 m.
History: Named from the first Russian research vessel "Persey" (1922-1941). She carried out 84 scientific cruises in the northern seas and sank after being bombed in the Kara Sea.

Name: **Pervenets**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 59°45'N - 177°00'W to 59°15'N - 179°30'W
Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pervenets" and "Zhemchug" (1958-1959) Date: 1958
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1985), ACUF/214.
Referenced: GEBCO 5.03
History: Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Pervenets" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Petelin**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 22°49'S - 160°51'W
Proposer: Dr. L.K. Zatonskiy, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 48^{tth} cruise Date: 1970
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.10
Remark: Least depth: 2,970 m.
History: Named after the Russian marine sedimentologist V.P.Petelin (1913-1970).

Name: **Petrov**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 41°00'N - 31°05'W to 41°40'N - 31°09'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAN, Russia Date: 1989
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B.Petrov" Date: 1985
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
History: Named after the Russian academician Boris N. Petrov (1913-1980), specialist in aerospace engineering.

Name: **Pobeda**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 62°30'S - 97°35'E to 64°30'S - 100°15'E
Proposer: Dr. A.P. Lizitsin, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1956
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob'", 1st Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition. Date: 1956
Referenced: GEBCO 5.13, 5.18
History: Named from the nearby island of Pobeda.

Name: **Pole**
Feature: Abyssal Plain
Position: 84°00'N - 130°00'E to 86°50'N - 125°00'E
Proposer: Prof. B. Heezen, USA Date: 1971
Discoverer: not known Date:
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
Remark: Shown as 'Plain' in the ACUF Gazetteer
History: Named from its proximity to the North Pole.

Name: **Pribylov**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 56°15'N - 168°25'W to 55°30'N - 171°00'W
Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug" Date: 1958
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.03, INT 813
History: Named after the Russian hydrographer G.L. Pribylov (?-1796), who discovered in 1778 islands that were later named after him.

Name: **Prilyudko**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 57°01'N - 34°09'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1977
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant" Date: 1984
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1984)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 607 m.
History: Named after Russian hydrographer V.P. Prilyudko (1928-1983), who worked for many years in the northern seas.

Name: **Prokof'yev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 25°51'N - 157°53'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA Date: 1964
Discoverer: not known Date:
Referenced: INT 50, 51
Remark: Wrongly shown as "Prokofiev" on INT charts.
History: Named after the Russian composer S.S. Prokof'yev (1891-1953).

Name: **Rakhmaninov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 29°35'N - 163°24'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA Date: 1964
Discoverer: not known Date:
Referenced INT 50, 51
Remark: Wrongly shown as "Rachmaninoff" on INT charts.
History: Named after the Russian composer and pianist S.V. Rakhmaninov (1873-1943).

Name: **Ryurik**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 9°15'N - 53°28'E
Proposer: Dr.R.L.Fisher, SIO, USA Date: 1989
Discoverer: H.M.S "Owen"1961, R/V "Chain" 1964, R/V "D. Mendeleev" 1973
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.05
History: Named after the Russian ship "Ryurik" that visited this area in 1815-1818 (expedition of O.E. Kotsebu).

Name: **Rumyantsev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 46°17'S - 155°45'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Dal'ny" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth 580 m.
History: Named after the Russian ichthyologist A.I. Rumyantsev (1914-1978).

Name: **Sadko**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 12°22'N - 61°15'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, G.V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1967 (MGU), 1989 (Sadko)
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1967
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.05
Remark: Formerly called "MGU Seamount".
History: Named after the hero of Russian folklore, singer and traveller, who found himself on the bottom of the Indian Ocean, in the Kingdom of Neptune.

Name: **Samarin**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 34°03.5'S – 20°07.0'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kaikov" Date: 1982
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 530 m.
History : Named after the Captain of the Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kaikov", P.A. Samarin (1912-1985).

Name: **Sedlo**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 40°25.4'N - 26°55.4'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant" Date: 1973
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
Remark: Min depth: 667 m.
History : Named from its shape which resembles a saddle ("sedlo" in Russian).

Name: **Sergey Vavilov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 39°51'N - 12°35'E
Proposer: O.M. Mikhailov, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1955
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sergey Vavilov" Date: 1954
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun.1991)
Referenced IBCM 3, INT 301, 302
Remark: Shown as "Vavilov" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Sergey Vavilov" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Sever**
Feature: Spur
Position: 79°00'N - 125°00'W to 82°00'N - 128°00'W
Proposer: HIIGA, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Drift ice expedition "Sever", Russia Date: 1966
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after the high latitude Russian expedition "Sever" (1966).

Name: **Shatskiy**
Feature: Rise
Position: 30°00'N - 157°15'E to 43°30'N - 168°30'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1959
Discoverer : Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1958 – 1959
Accredited: SCGN (April 1985)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06, INT 53, 511
History: Named after the Russian geologist and tectonicist, Academician N.S. Shatskiy (1895-1960).

Name: **Shcherbakov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 10°55'S - 104°40'E
Proposer: Dr. L.K. Zatonskiy, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1962
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1961
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09, INT 707, 708
Remark: Least depth: 1,438 m.
History : Named after the Russian hydrobiologist, Academician D.I. Shcherbakov (1893-1966).

Name: **Shchukin**
Feature: Seamount

Position: 44°20'S - 105°10'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Novocheboksarsk" Date: 1985
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Formerly spelled "Sčukin". Estimated least depth: 589 m.
History: Named after the Russian geomorphologist I.S. Shchukin (1885-1985).

Name: Shirshov
Feature: Ridge
Position: 59°30'N - 170°30'E to 57°10'N - 170°30'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1951
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" (8th and 16th cruises) Date: 1953
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02, INT 50, 813, 814
History: Named after the Russian hydrobiologist, Academician P.P. Shirshov (1905-1953).

Name: Shorygin .
Feature: Guyot
Position: 22°05.1'S - 81°18.4'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 155 m.
History: Named after the Russian ichthyologist, A. A. Shorygin (1896-1948).

Name: Shostakovich
Feature: Seamount
Position: 33°16'N - 164°53'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA Date: 1964
Discoverer: not known Date:
Referenced: INT 50
History: Named after the Russian composer D.D. Shostakovich (1906-1975).

Name: Shuleykin
Feature: Seamount
Position: 41°16'N - 163°08'E
Proposer: Ac. L.A. Zenkevich, IOAN Date: 1953
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1953
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
History: Named after the Russian academician V. Shuleykin (1895-1979). He was Director of the Russian Marine Geophysical Institute in Crimea.

Name: Smetanin
Feature: Seamount
Position: 40°40'N - 146°50'E
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1961
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Least depth: 1,345 m.
History: Named after the Russian oceanologist D.I. Smetanin (1927-1961).

Name: Soldatov
Feature: Seamount
Position: 21°43'S - 82°03'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Foton" Date:1979

Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 850 m.
History : Named after the Russian ichthyologist V.K. Soldatov (1875-1941).

Name: **South Orkney**
Feature: Trough
Position: 61°00'S - 41°45'W to 60°30'S - 38°30'W
Proposer: Dr. A.F. Treshnikov, AANII Date: 1968
Discoverer: Russian R/V " Ob' " Date: 1968
Referenced: GEBCO 5.16, 5.18
Remark : Feature labeled incorrectly as "Orkney Deep" on GEBCO 5.16 and 5.18.
History : Named from the nearby South Orkney islands.

Name: **St. Anna**
Feature: Trough
Position: 78°30'N - 70°00'E to 83°00'N - 69°00'E
Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia Date: 1935
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sadko" Date: 1935
Accredited: SCUFN (April 1987)
History: Named after the Russian vessel "Svyataya Anna" that got stuck in the ice in the Kara Sea, during the Russian expedition (1912-1914) under G.L. Brusilov.

Name: **St. Peter**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 2°40'N - 30°00'W to 2°40'N - 33°00'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia Date: 1989
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1988
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
History: Named from the Spanish ship "St. Peter" that investigated the area near St. Paul islands, together with ship "St. Paul", in the XVIth century.

Name: **Strakhov**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 4°30'N - 39°20'W to 4°00'N - 23°00'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia Date: 1988
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" Date: 1988
Accredited: SCGN (May 1989)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08, 5.12
History: Named after the Russian academician Nikolai M. Strakhov (1907-1978), lithologist, founder of the Russian school of marine sedimentology. Named also from R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" that explored and mapped this feature.

Name: **Stravinskiy**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 31°29'N - 164°36'W
Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA Date: 1964
Discoverer: not known Date:
Referenced: INT 50
History: Named after the Russian composer and conductor I.F. Stravinskiy (1882-1971).

Name: **Strel'nya**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 6°30.8'S - 1°11.0'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Strel'nja" Date: 9/1987
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth 715 m.

History: Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Strel'nya" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Stvor**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 9°53'S - 5°25'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1982
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Stvor" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (April 1987)
Referenced GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth 292 m.
History: Named after Russian Fishery R/V "Stvor" that found and mapped this feature.

Name: **Sysoev**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 15°28'S - 6°27'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEKHI RAS, Russia Date: 1999
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov" Date: 1975
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 1,341 m.
History : Named after the Russian Nicolay N. Sysoev (1909-1964). He was Deputy Director of the Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russia.

Name: **Tetyaev**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 16°00'S - 12°00'W to 17°10'S - 19°30'W
Proposer: VNIIOkeangeologija & NPO Severomorgeologija Date: 1991
Discoverer: Russian G/V "Bashmakov" & R/V "Nalivkin" Date: 12 / 1988
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1991)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
History: Named after the Russian M.M. Tetyaev (1882-1956), one of the founders of the Russian tectonic school.

Name: **Timkin**
Feature: Guyot
Position: 21°29'S - 81°37'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 205 m.
History: Named after the Russian hydrographic surveyor V. E. Timkin (1955-1986).

Name: **TINRO**
Feature: Basin
Position: 56°30'N - 153°20'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1950
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1949
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02, INT 512
History: Named after the Russian Pacific Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO), that carried out systematic surveys in the Okhotsk Sea.

Name: **Titov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 0°30'S - 176°00'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1961
Accredited: SCUFN (April 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.10

History: Named after the pioneer Soviet cosmonaut G.S. Titov (1935-2000), who made a space flight on "Vostok-2"

Name: **Topaz**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 8°12'S - 0°48'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Topaz" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 957 m.
History : Named after the Fishery Research Vessel "Topaz" that first discovered and mapped this feature.

Name: **Travin**
Feature: Bank
Position: 0°26'N - 56°00'E
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1997
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka" Date: 3/1980
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.05
Remark: Least depth: 187 m.
History: Named after the Russian marine biologist V.I. Travin (1911-1974).

Name: **Varyag**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 14°05'S - 106°08'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1962
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1962
Accredited: SCGN (April 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09
History: Named after the Russian hydrographic ship "Varyag" that explored this area in the XIXth Century.

Name: **Vavilov**
Feature: Hole
Position: 36°32'N - 21°05'E
Proposer: O.M. Mikhailov, IOAN, Russia. Date:
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sergey Vavilov" Date: 1954
Accredited: SCUFN (June 2001)
Referenced: IBCM 9
Remark : Wrongly shown on IBCM Sheet 9 as “Vavilov Deep”.
History: Named after the Russian academician Sergei Vavilov and the Russian R/V "Sergei Vavilov" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Vernadsky**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 7°44'N - 37°22'W to 7°42'N - 39°08'W
Proposer: V.N. Syrskiy, MGI, Russia Date: 1968
Discoverer: Russian R/V "M. Lomonosov" Date: 1965
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.08
History: Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician V.I. Vernadsky (1863-1945) and the Russian R/V "Akademik Vernadsky" that explored this feature.

Name: **Vernadsky**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 5°23.6'N - 62°10.6'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1975
Discoverer: HMS “Owen” Date: 1962
Accredited: SCUFN (April 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.05

History: Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician V.I. Vernadsky (1863-1945).

Name: **Vinogradov**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 60°45.5'S - 29°33.2'W to 60°59.0'S - 28°57.0'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAS, Russia Date: 1995
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B.Petrov" Date: 2/1995
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced GEBCO 5.16
History: Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician A.P. Vinogradov. He was Director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Name: **Vityaz**
Feature: Fracture Zone
Position: 8°00'S - 64°30'E to 2°00'S - 72°15'E
Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1959
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1959
Accredited: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.09
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that explored this feature.

Name: **Vityaz**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 13°30'N - 173°30'W
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1958
Referenced: GEBCO 5.07
Remark: Least depth 813 m.
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Vityaz**
Feature: Trench
Position: 8°40'S - 167°45'E to 12°05'S - 174°05'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1958
Referenced: GEBCO 5.10, INT 60, 61, 604
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that discovered and explored this feature.

Name: **Vityaz**
Feature: Valley
Position: 61°50'N - 176°45'E to 60°45'N - 176°50'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1959
Discoverer: Unknown Date: 1950
Accredited: SCGN (Apr 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.02
History Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that discovered this feature.

Name: **Voronin**
Feature: Trough
Position: 78°30'N - 88°00'E to 82°00'N - 85°00'E
Proposer: Prof.N. N. Zubov, Russia Date: 1935
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sadko" Date: 1935
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1985)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.17
History: Named after V.I. Voronin (1890-1952), captain of the Russian ice-breaker fleet.

Name: **Vysokaja**
Feature: Bank
Position: 59°43.1'S - 27°58.3'W

Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1985
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V " Aleksandr Tortsev" Date: 1978
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.16
Remark: Least depth: 115 m.
History: Named from the shape of this feature ("Vysok" means "head" or "temple" in Russian).

Name: **West Melanesian**
Feature: Trench
Position: 1°30' S - 142°05' E to 0°30' S - 143°00' E to 1°30' S - 151°30' E
Proposer: V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia Date: 1957
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1957
Remark: Wrongly shown as "Manus Trench" on GEBCO 5.10.
History : Named from its location North of the West Melanesian area of the South Pacific.

Name: **Yakhont**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 39°27.4'S - 7°49.5'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1993
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Yakhont" Date: 1977
Accredited: SCUFN (May 1993)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Formerly "Jahont Seamount". Min. depth: 216 m
History : Named after the F.R.V. "Yakhont" which discovered this feature.

Note: *To cross-reference "Jahont Seamount" and "Yakhont Seamount" by including "See Yakhont Seamount" in the remarks column of the Gazetteer for the former name.*

Name: **Yunov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 43°30.5'S - 4°30.5'W
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia Date: 5/1997
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant" Date: 4/1980
Accredited: SCUFN (June 1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.12
Remark: Least depth: 489 m
History: Named after Russian geophysicist A. Yu. Junov (1926-1996), senior scientist on the Arctic expeditions of SOYUZMORGEO (Murmansk).

Name: **Zavadovsky**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 63°30'S - 86°45'E to 64°30'S - 88°00'E
Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1956
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena" Date: 1956
Referenced: GEBCO 5.18
History: Named after the Russian hydrographer I.I. Zavadovskiy (1780-1821), participant in the Antarctic expedition of Bellingshausen (1819-1821) on the ship "Vostok".

Name: **Zenkevich**
Feature: Rise
Position: 41°30'N - 148°30'E to 51°15'N - 162°15'E
Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1958
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 14th cruise Date: 1953
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06, 5.02, INT 53, 511
Remark: Wrongly shown as "Hokkaido Rise" on some INT charts.
History : Named after the Russian marine biologist, Academician L.A. Zenkevich (1889-1970), leader of many expeditions in the Arctic seas and the Pacific Ocean.

Name: **Zernov**
Feature: Seamount

Position: 25°19'S - 85°07'W
Proposer: VNIRO, Russia Date: 1979
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda" Date: 7/1978
Accredited: SCUFN (June1997)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.11
Remark: Least depth: 276 m.
History: Named after the Russian physical oceanographer, Academician S. A. Zernov (1871-1945).

Name: **Zhemchug**
Feature: Canyon
Position: 57°15'N - 175°45'W to 58°45'N - 175°15'W
Proposer: B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia Date: 1960
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug" Date: 1959
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.03, INT 813
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Zhemchug" that discovered and explored this feature.

Name: **Zhemchug**
Feature: Spur
Position: 57°10'N - 176°00'W to 58°30'N - 175°15'W
Proposer: D.E. Gerchanovich, VNIRO, Russia Date: 1959
Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug" Date: 1959
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.03
History: Named after the Russian R/V "Zhemchug" that discovered and explored this feature.

Name: **Zubov**
Feature: Seamount
Position: 15°40'N - 160°27'E
Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia. Date: 1961
Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" Date: 1961
Accredited: SCUFN (Apr. 1987)
Referenced: GEBCO 5.06
Remark: Least depth 1078 m
History: Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral Nikolai N. Zubov (1885-1960), oceanographer and Polar explorer,
leader of the expeditions "Knipovich" (1932), "Persey" (1934) and "Sadko" (1935).

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LIAISON WITH THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (UNGEGN)

Texts relevant to SCUFN

A. Third UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Athens, 17 Aug - 7 Septr 1977 (UN Publication E/CONF.69/3/Add.7)

Resolution 22. UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

I

The Conference,

Recalling resolution 26 of the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names[1),]

Considering the increased activity in ocean research, and the need to develop names to identify a rapidly growing number of newly discovered undersea features,

Recognizing that such names are required for certain hydrographic publications and/or bathymetric charts or related material used for research documentation,

Noting that a set of procedures developed by the United Nations would, if implemented to all member nations, lead to a desirable degree of uniformity in naming new features, while also establishing a mechanism for resolving conflicts over, or duplication of, names,

Realizing the interest of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in standardizing not only procedures for naming but also the names themselves,

Recommends that the principles and policies, as well as the name proposal form put before the Conference, be submitted to the IHO for the purpose of developing an agreed statement to meet requirements for an internationally acceptable set of guidelines designed to ensure maximum standardization of undersea feature names.

II

The Conference,

Noting that national and international organistions may employ different terms and definitions for undersea features,

Realizing that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names has elaborated a list of terms and definitions that differ from those approved and submitted to the Conference by the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO),

Recommends that the Group of Experts, in collaboration with the IHO, develop a joint list of terms and definitions for undersea features for international use.

[1)] Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Volume I, Report of the Conference (United Nations Publication, Sles No. E.74.I.2, p. 14).

B. Terms of Reference for the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)

(1) The Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names reports to the Guiding Committee as its designated authority for all matters concerning undersea feature names.

(2) It is the function of the Sub-Committee to select those names appropriate for use on GEBCO graphical and digital products, on the IHO small-scale INTernational chart series, and on the IOC

regional international Bathymetric Chart series.

(3) The Sub-Committee shall:

(i) select undersea feature names on the basis of:
a) undersea feature names provided by national and international organizations concerned with nomenclature;
b) names submitted to the Sub-Committee by individuals, agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.;
c) names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts and maps, with valid supporting evidence.
Such names will be reviewed before they are inputted into the Gazetteer.

(ii) define when appropriate the extent of named features;

(iii) provide advice to individuals and appropriate authorities on the selection of undersea feature names in international waters and, on request, in waters under national jurisdiction;

(iv) encourage the establishment of national boards of geographical names and undersea features, and when such a board does not exist for a given coastal state, co-operate in the naming of seafloor features related to those national waters;

(v) prepare and maintain international gazetteers and supplements of undersea feature names;

(vi) encourage the use of undersea feature names shown on GEBCO products, on other maps, charts, scientific publications, and documents by promulgating them widely;

(vii) prepare and maintain internationally agreed guidelines for the standardization of undersea feature names and encourage their use;

(viii) review and address the need for revised or additional terms and definitions for submarine topographic features.

(ix) maintain close liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names and international or national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features.

Reference: Document IOC-IHO/GEBCO - XIV/3. Summary Report of the 14th Session of the Joint IOC-IHO Guiding Committee for the GEBCO, La Jolla, USA, 4-6 May 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

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

Hydrographic Department, Japan Coast Guard
Tokyo, Japan
17-20 April 2001

Addendum to SUMMARY REPORT

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4.2.5bis Names shown on Japanese Bathymetric Chart N° 6726

1	IO Valley	25°05'N 140°35'E	24°30'N 140°13'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Valley" (instead of "Canyon" as shown on the chart).

Named after the nearby island of Io.

2	SHICHITO-IOJIMA Ridge	30°00'N 140°10'E	24°00'N 141°30'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Contains 15 seamounts, 5 knolls and 3 banks.

"Shichito" designates a group of seven islands in this area."Iojima" means "Island of Io", "Io" being a nearby island and "Jima" the Japanese term for"island".

3	DAIICHI-SOFU Knoll	29°53'.5N 140°04'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 2200m.

Named after the nearby Sofu Rock. "Daiich" means "first" in Japanese. "Sofu" is the Japanese term for "widow".

4	SOFU Seamount	29°46'.6N 140°11'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 458m.

Named after the nearby Sofu Rock. "Sofu" is the Japanese term for "widow".

5	OMACHI Seamount	29°13'.0N 140°46'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 1650m.

Named after the Japanese marine geologist K. Omachi who worked at the Geological Survey of Japan.

6	SHICHIYO Seamount Chain	29°29'N 140°20'.2E	28°34'N 140°38'E	27°40'N 140°48'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name and to provide information on its origin.

"Shichiyo" is the Japanese term for "seven days of the week".

Note: The Shichiyo Seamount Chain encompasses all features numbered 7 to 13 below.

7	NICHIYO Seamount	29°29'.0N 140°20'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 832m.

" Nichiyo" is the Japanese term for "Sunday".

8	GETSUYO Seamount	29°18'.0N 140°27'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 530m.

" Getsuyo" is the Japanese term for "Monday".

9	KAYO Seamount	29°03'.2N 140°31'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 589m.

" Kayo" is the Japanese term for "Tuesday".

10	SUIYO Seamount	28°34'.0N 140°38'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 877m.

"Suiyo" is the Japanese term for "Wednesday".

11	MOKUYO Seamount	28°19'.0N 140°35'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 819m.

"Mokuyo" is the Japanese term for "Thursday".

12	KINYO Seamount	28°03'.5N 140°47'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 656m. Two small peaks.

"Kinyo" is the Japanese term for "Friday".

13	DOYO Seamount	27°40'.4N 140°48'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 371m.

"Doyo" is the Japanese term for "Saturday".

14	SAWA Seamount	27°40'.0N 140°26'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 921m.

Named after the Japanese geologist T. Sawa who was Director of the Geological Survey of Japan.

15	KAIKATA Seamount	26°40'.5N 140°56'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 162m. Three peaks shoaler than 500m

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaikata". She reported the eruption of 1952.

16	KITA-IO Bank	25°19'.0N 141°14'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500m. Least depth: 75m.

Named after the nearby island of Io (Kita = North, in Japanese).

17	NISHI-KAIKATA Seamount	26°15'.5N 140°07'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 2300m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaikata". She reported the eruption of 1952. (Nishi= West, in Japanese).

18	KAITOKU Seamounts	26°14'N 141°02'E	26°07'N 141°07'E	26°03'N 140°57'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaitoku". She witnessed the first major eruption.

19	KAITOKU Bank	26°04'.0N 140°57'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as "Bank" (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart), pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 103m.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this feature name.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaitoku". She witnessed the first major eruption.

20	KITA-KAISE Knoll	25°10'.4N 141°15'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as "Knoll" (instead of "Bank" as shown on the chart). Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 283m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand. (Kita = North, in Japanese).

21	NISHI–IO Knoll	24°53'.0N 140°35'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 2110m.

Named after the nearby island of Io (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

22	NISHI–KAISE Knoll	24°50'.2N 141°01'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 526m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand. (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

23	KAIJIN Knoll	24°33.5'N 141°20'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 700m. Least depth: 246m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaijin". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand.

24	KAISE Knoll	24°50'.3N 141°08'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 198m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand.

25	NISHI-FUKUTOKU Seamount	24°03'.0N 141°14'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900m. Least depth: 513m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku". She reported the first major eruption. (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

26	KITA-FUKUTOKU Bank	24°25'.0N 141°25'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900m. Least depth: 73m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku". She reported the first major eruption. (Kita = North, in Japanese).

27	FUKUTOKU Seamount	24°03'.5N 141°37'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 201m.

Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku".

28	OGASAWARA Through	29°15'N 141°12'E	25°00'N 141°50'E		GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted.

Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.

29	OGASAWARA Ridge	29°40'N 141°27'E	24°50'N 142°20'E		GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted. Contains one seamount and two knolls.

Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.

Note: Called "Bonin Ridge" in ACUF Gazetteer.

30	HAHAJIMA Seamount	26°13'.5N 143°04'.5E	26°26'.5N 142°56'.4E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depths: 980m and 1190m. Elongated, two peaks.

Named after the nearby island of Hahajima.

31	IMOTOJIMA Knoll	25°28'.5N 142°40'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 1480m.

Named after the nearby island of Imotojima.

32	ANEJIMA Knoll	25°15'.0N 142°18'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 1530m.

Named after the nearby island of Anejima.

33	SUDA Ridge	26°10'N 144°50'E	25°47'N 149°10'E		GEBCO 5.06

Named "Ogasawara Plateau" (East Sector) in the GEBCO Gazetteer. **Accepted** as "Suda Ridge", pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

Named after the former Japanese Hydrographer Kanji Suda, who led Hydrography in Japan in the 1950's.

Note: Called "Michelson Ridge" on Mammerickx 1985 chart and in ACUF 1990 Gazetteer.

34	HANZAWA Seamount	25°45'.3N 147°09'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 306m.

Named after the famous Japanese geologist Shoshiro Hanzawa.

Note: Called "Castor Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

35	KATAYAMA Seamount	25°45'.0N 147°53'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 1330m.

Named after the late Japanese geologist T. Katayama, who died at a young age.

Note: Called "Pollux Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

36	YABE Plateau	26°08N – 145°22'E (nominal)			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 2000-5000m. Least depth: 1030m. Extensive flattish summit.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this feature name.

Named after the prominent pioneer Japanese geologist Hisakatsu Yabe (19th Century).

Note: Called "Smoot Guyot" in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

37	UDA Spur	25°34'.0N 147°13'.0E	24°30'N 147°15'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 3100m. Least depth: 2660m. It contains three hills, which need not be named.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this feature name.

Named after Prof. Michitaka Uda, Japanese Physical Oceanographer in the 1940's-50's.

38	OGASAWARA Rise	26°00'N – 144°00'E (nominal position)			GEBCO 5.06

Already in the GEBCO Gazetteer, as "Ogasawara Plateau" (West sector). **Accepted** as Ogasawara Rise, pending Japanese national approval. Irregular feature, with four seamounts.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.

39	NISHI Hill	26°04'.0N 143°30'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as Hill (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart). Relief: 500m. Least depth: 2070m.

"Nishi" is the Japanese term for "West".

40	CHUO Seamount	26°08'.0N 144°00'.6E	25°59'.2N 144°02'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted (instead of "Higashi Seamount" as shown on the chart). Relief: 2000m. Least depths: 520m and 641m. Two discrete peaks on wide platform.

"Chuo" is the Japanese term for "central".

41	KITA Knoll	26°35'.5N 144°12'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as Knoll (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart). Relief: 600m. Least depth: 2640m.

"Kita" is the Japanese term for "North".

42	HOKUTO Hill	26°25'.0N 144°36'0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 2230m.

"Hokuto" is the Japanese term for "Northeast".

43	MINAMI Hill	25°14'.0N 143°55'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount, as shown on the chart). Relief: 700m. Least depth: 1310m.

"Minami" is the Japanese term for "South".

44	HIGASHI Seamount	26°14'.0N 144°42'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 1990m.

"Higashi" is the Japanese term for "East".

45	UYEDA Ridge	27°15'.0N 143°41'.5E	27°35'.5N 144°46'.5E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Summit at 27°31'.0 N – 144°22'.6E, with relief: 4500m and least depth: 1300m.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

Named after Prof. Seiya Uyeda, Japanese geophysicist at Tokyo University and M.I.T (USA).

Note: Suggestion for naming this feature after Prof. Uyeda was made in 1986 by Dr Christian Smoot, US Naval Oceanographic Office.

46	RAMAPO Bank	27°16'.2N 145°12'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, instead of "Matsubara Seamount" shown on the chart, pending Japanese national approval. The name "Ramapo Bank" already appeared in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart. Relief: 5100m. Least depth: 89m.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider withdrawing the name "Matsubara Seamount".

Named after the famous 1920's-30's US Research Vessel Ramapo.

47	NELSON Seamount	27°49'.5N 145°42'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. The name "Nelson Seamount" already appeared in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart. Relief: 4600m. Least depth: 913m.

Actions: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name, since it has been in use for many years. Secretary to check the origin of this name through ACUF.

Note: The Meeting suggested that the name Kiku (the Japanese term for "Chrisanthem"), which had been proposed by JCUFN for this feature, be either mentioned in the GEBCO Gazetteer as "Also shown as Kiku Seamount on Japanese charts" or, preferably, that Kiku be used for another major feature.

48	CHOYO Seamount	27°02'.5N 148°36'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 4600m. Least depth: 1040m.

Named after the former Japanese warship Choyo (19th Century). She accompanied the Japanese warship Kanrin in her first friendship visit to the USA.

49	AKI-NO-NANAKUSA Seamounts	27°59'.5N 147°39'.0E	28°22'.0N 148°15'.8E	29°07'.0N 149°14'.7E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

"Aki-No-Nanakusa" means "The seven flowers of Autumn", in Japanese.

Note: The Aki-No-Nanakusa Seamounts encompass all features numbered 50 to 56 below.

50	FUJIBAKAMA Seamount	28°35'.0N 146°43'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3500m. Least depth: 2240m.

"Fujibakama" is the Japanese term for "thoroughwort".

51	KUZUHANA Seamount	28°05'.0N 147°12'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 4650m.

"Kuzuhana" is the Japanese term for "arrowroot".

52	KIKYO Seamount	27°59'.5N 147°39'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3900m. Least depth: 1810m.

"Kikyo" is the Japanese term for "Chinese bellflower".

53	OMINAESHI Seamount	28°06'.0N 147°55'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2300m. Least depth: 3600m.

"Ominaeshi" is the Japanese term for "valeriane".

54	NADESHIKO Seamount	28°22'.0N 148°15'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 4000m. Least depth: 2060m.

"Nadeshiko" is the Japanese term for "pink" (the flower).

55	SUSUKI Seamount	28°45'.1N 148°18'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3700m. Least depth: 2330m.

"Susuki" is the Japanese term for "eulalia".

56	HAGI Seamount	29°06'.6N 149°15'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 4330m.

"Hagi" is the Japanese term for "lespedeza".

57	HARU-NO NANAKUSA Seamounts	24°51'N 148°15'E	25°10'N 148°30'E	25°51'N 149°37'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

"Haru-No-Nanakusa" means "The seven flowers of Spring", in Japanese.

Note: The Haru-No-Nanakusa Seamounts encompass all features numbered 58 to 64 below.

58	SUZUNA Seamount	25°13'.7N 148°07'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3000m. Least depth: 1190m.

"Suzuna" is the Japanese term for "turnip".

59	HAKOBE Seamount	25°18.0N 148°27'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3000m. Least depth: 1180m.

"Hakobe" is the Japanese term for "chickweed".

60	GOGYO Seamount	25°08'.5N 149°08'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 3100m.

"Gogyo" is the Japanese term for "cottonweed".

61	HOTOKENOZA Guyot	25°03'.5N 148°35'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart). Relief: 3500m. Least depth: 1120m.

"Hotokenoza" is the Japanese term for "henbit".

62	SUZUSHIRO Seamount	24°51'.0N 148°15'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3500m. Least depth: 1150m.

"Suzushiro" is the Japanese term for "radish".

63	NAZUNA Seamount	25°28'.0N 149°29'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3000m. Least depth: 2390m.

"Nazuna" is the Japanese term for "shepherd's purse".

64	SERI Seamount	25°50'.3N 149°36'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3200m. Least depth: 2490m.

"Seri" is the Japanese term for "dropwort".

65	KANRIN Guyot	24°07'N 150°00'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, as "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart). Relief: 4500m. Least depth: 1200m.

Named after the Japanese warship Kanrin (19th Century). She made the first friendship visit to the USA.

66	Unnamed Seamount	24°23'.0N 148°57'.0E	Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 4430m.

Feature accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing a name for the above feature.

67	SENSHU Guyot	26°21'.0N 148°47'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2100m. Least depth: 4100m.

Named after the Japanese warship Senshu (19th Century). She accompanied the Japanese warship Kanrin in her first friendship visit to the USA.

68	KAEDE Seamount	28°08'.0N 146°15'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 3820m.

"Kaede" is the Japanese term for "maple tree".

69	TSUTA Seamount	27°47'.7N 146°13'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 2710m.

"Tsuta" is the Japanese term for "ivy".

70	MUKOJIMA Seamount	28°12'.6N 144°44'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 4370m.

Named after the Japanese island of Mukojima.

71	YOMEJIMA Seamount	27°53'.0N 145°13'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 4200m.

Named after the Japanese island of Yomejima.

72	CHICHIJIMA Seamount	27°47'.1N 144°34'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3300m. Least depth: 2480m.

Named after the Japanese island of Chichijima.

73	FUJIBAKAMA Escarpment	29°55'N 145°47'E	29°00'N 146°28'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900m. Lest depths from 5400m to 6300m.

"Fujibakama" is the Japanese term for "agueweed".

74	KAEDE Escarpment	29°55'N 145°20'E	28°13'N 146°17'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Lest depths from 5000m to 6100m.

"Kaede" is the Japanese term for "maple tree".