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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**



**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



**Twelfth Meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee
on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)**

**UK Hydrographic Office
Taunton, 17-20 June 1997**

SUMMARY REPORT

**ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT
SCUFN XII AND APPEARING IN THIS REPORT (*=new name approved)**

Name	Page	Name	Page
ADARE Trough *	38	BIBIARIKI Ridge *	12
AKADEMIK FEDOROV * Canyon	26	BIBIARIKI Seamount *	12
ALICIA Spur	13	BLANES Canyon	38
ANAKENA Ridge *	11	BOOMERANG Seamount *	45
ANAKENA Seamount *	11	BOOT Reef *	23
ANDENES Knoll *	26	BORIS KARASEV Bank	8
ANDERLE Knoll *	26	BOSEI Seamount	21
ANITA JONES Seamount *	43	BOUGAINVILLE Reef	23
ANSCHÜTZ-KÄMPFE Trough *	26	BOUNTY Seachannel	46
ANTIPODES Fracture Zone *	37	BRANSFIELD Trough	3
APITOKA Ridge *	10	BRENNER Seamounts *	18
ARUZI Hill	13	BROWN Ridge	21
ASHMORE Reef *	22	BRUINE Bank	21
ATKA Bank *	27	BRUNS Knoll *	28
ATLANTIS Terrace *	15	BRUNT Basin *	28
AUSTAASEN Bank *	27	CALARCA Reef	14
BAEYER Canyon *	27	CALYPSO Hills	38
BARAL Guyot *	7	CATIOS Plateau	14
BARRACOUTA Shoal	19	CHAMOIS Reef *	10
BARSUKOV Seamount *	4	CHAPPLE Ridge *	11
BASSETT-SMITH Shoal	22	CHAPPLE Seamount *	11
BEHAIM Seamount *	27	CHARLOTTE Reef	2
BEHM Bank *	27	CLEAVER Bank	16
BELGICA Guyot *	40	CLOUD Ridge *	10
BELLINGSHAUSEN Trough	52	CLOUD Seamount *	10
BELLONA Valley	47	COOK Fracture Zone	47
BERKNER Bank *	3	CORSICA Trough	38

NAME	Page	NAME	Page
COURTOWN Ridge	14	EXPLORA Knoll *	30
CRARY Fan *	28	FANGORN Bank	42
CRESQUES Knoll	38	FAVELL Bank	22
CURRIPACO Valley	13	FELIBRES Hills	38
DA VINCI Bank *	28	FILCHNER Trough *	30
DAINI-KASIMA Seamount	21	FIMBUL Canyon *	30
DAISAN-KASIMA Seamount *	20	FISHER Seamount *	23
DAIYON-KASIMA Seamount *	20	FREEDEN Bank *	31
DALLMANN Seamount *	40	FUNK ISLAND Bank	21
DANILEVSKIJ Seamount *	1	FUTABA Seamount *	20
DAUGHERTY Seamount	15	FUTUNA Trough *	17
DAWSON-LAMBTON Trough *	29	GAFFNEY Ridge *	19
DEFANT Bank *	29	GALE Bank	22
DILLON Shoal	22	GAZELLE Fracture Zone *	9
DISCOVERY Hole *	15	GOEREE Shoal	22
DOLMAH Seamount	2	GOLOLOBOV Bank	4
DOROFEEV Guyot *	7	GONDOR Seamount	42
DOWNING Basin	39	GREAT BARRIER Reef	23
DRESCHER Bank *	29	GUAMBIANO Hill	14
DRYGALSKI Basin	29	GUILBERT Rise	46
DRYGALSKI Canyon *	29	GUILBERT Seamount	46
DRYGALSKI Ridge	29	GW DAVIS Seamount	15
EAST SCOTIA Ridge	15	HAKATEKA Ridge *	10
ECHUCA Shoal	19	HAKATEKA Seamount *	10
EKSTRÖM Basin *	30	HALLETT Ridge *	37
ELTANIN Seamount	41	HEISKANEN Knoll *	31
ENDEAVOUR Seamount	4	HELMERT Bank *	31
EREBUS Fracture Zone	3	HIBERNIA Reef *	23
ERROMANGO Basin *	17	HIKURANGI Seachannel *	46
EUGENE McDERMOTT Shoal	22	HIKURANGI Terrace *	45

EXPLORA Escarpment *	30	HIKURANGI Trough	46
----------------------	----	------------------	----

NAME	Page	NAME	Page
HITACHI Guyot	20	LARSEN Basin	32
HOFMANN Trough *	31	LAZARO CARDEÑAS Canyon *	44
HOTU Ridge *	12	LECOINTE Guyot *	41
HOTU Seamount *	12	LICHTE Trough *	33
HUITOTO Trough	14	LICHTNER Bank	33
HURIHURI Ridge *	11	LITTLE FISHER Bank	16
HURIHURI Seamount *	11	LYDDAN Bank *	33
ICE SPHINX Hole *	31	MALAHIT Guyot *	5
IMHOFF Knoll *	32	MARIE BYRD Seamounts	52
IRMINGER Basin	42	MARKOV Guyot *	8
ISELIN Trough *	37	MAROSSZEKV Gap	2
IWAKI Guyot	21	MARTI Seamount *	6
JAIME Knoll	38	MATUA Ridge *	13
JELBART Basin *	32	MATUA Seamount *	13
JOBAN Seamount Chain *	20	MAUD Seamount	3
JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount *	46	MAURES Escarpment	38
JOURDANNE Seamounts	9	McDONALD Bank *	33
JUNOV Seamount *	25	MEIHANO Bank *	9
KANA KEOKI Guyot *	17	MERCATOR Knoll *	33
KARASEV Bank	8	MILNE Bank	42
KENA Guyot *	9	MINIA Seamount	2
KOEHR Seamount	2	MOANA WAVE Range	43
KOPPE Canyon *	32	MÖLLER Trough *	34
KONSTANTINOV Ridge *	5	MORESBY Seamount	3
KOSMINSKAYA Fracture Zone *	25	MUISCAS Hole	14
KROPOTKIN Seamount	24	MURATOV Seamount *	24
KURENTOV (Feature)	7	NADIR Seamount *	47
KUTCHEROV Seamount *	24	NELLA DAN Trough	37
KVITKUVEN Bank *	32	NEUMAYER Canyon *	34
LA BOURDONNAIS Ridge *	17	NEW CALEDONIA Trough	45

LA FEUILLÉE Bank *	14	NORSEL Bank *	34
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NAME	Page	NAME	Page
NORSKE Bank	2	RON BROWN Ridge	42
NORTH-EAST NEWFOUNLAND Shelf	21	RONCADOR Canyon	13
NORTH NORFOLK Basin *	45	RONNE Basin *	36
NORVEGIA Bank *	34	ROSALINDA Valley	13
OLYMPUS Knoll	42	ROSENTHAL Seamount *	41
PANOV Seamount *	7	RUNCORN Knoll	31
PATIA Ridge *	12	RURU Ridge *	12
PATIA Seamount *	11	RURU Seamount *	12
PENGUIN Shoal	22	SACKVILLE Spur *	22
PENGUIN Trough	22	SAMARIN Seamount *	5
PIIP Seamount *	40	SAN ANTONIO Canyon	43
PIJAO Hill	14	SAN FELIU Valley	39
PIXIE Reef	23	SANAE Bank *	36
POLAR SEA Bank	2	SARDINIA Knoll	39
POLARSTERN Canyon *	34	SCHLICH Seamount *	18
POLARSTERN Plateau *	35	SCOTIA Bank *	36
PORTLOCK Reefs *	23	S_UKIN Seamount	8
POWE Seamount	39	SERRANA Gap	13
PRILJUDKO Seamount	5	SERRANILLA Basin	13
PRINCE ALBERT I Bank *	35	SIA Spur	13
PROVENCAL Escarpment	38	SIGNAL Hill *	16
PROVIDENCIA Trough	14	SJUBBE Bank	2
PUYSEGUR Trench	46	SOLDATOV Seamount *	6
QUAR Basin *	35	SOPLADOR Spur	14
QUIMBAYA Basin	13	SORKAPP Bank	2
RANGI Ridge *	11	ŠORYGIN Guyot *	6
RANGI Seamount *	11	SOUTH NORFOLK Basin	45
RANO RAHI Seamounts *	10	SPINOLA Spur	39
RIISER-LARSEN Basin *	35	ST GÉRAN Ridge *	18
RINNER Trough *	35	STETHEM Seamount	15

NAME	Page	NAME	Page
STEWART Seamount	16	TUNEBOS Spur	14
SUAKIN Trough *	16	TUPA Guyot *	8
SUB-ANTARCTIC Escarpment	46	TURMEQUE Reef	14
SUE Hill	13	UNESCO Plateau	37
SUHM Abyssal Plain	9	VATE Trough	17
SVENDSEN Ridge	43	VERNE Hole	31
TAIPAKA Ridge *	12	VINOGRADOV Fracture Zone *	25
TAIPAKA Seamount *	12	VLAMINGH Fracture Zone *	44
TENZA Hole	14	VULCAN Shoal	19
TER THOLEN Fracture Zone *	44	VULKANOLOG Rise	40
TERROR Fracture Zone	3	WALT MURPHY Ridge	43
THOR IVERSON Bank	2	WANDO Terrace *	16
TIMKIN Guyot *	6	WAYUU Spur	14
TOGORAMA Hill	13	WEIKEN Basin *	36
TOPAZ Seamount	5	WENKE Seamount *	41
TORGE Plateau *	36	WHALE Basin	22
TOROKO Ridge *	11	YACOPI Valley	13
TOROKO Seamount *	11	YAP Trench	38
TOULON Canyon *	39	YAQUINA Seamount *	2
TRAVIN Bank *	25	ZASOSOV Seamount *	7
TREITEL Ridge	39	ZERNOV Seamount *	6

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the BGN)
AWI	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (Germany)
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (of the USA)
CANOMA	Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic
IBCM	International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean and its Geological-Geophysical Series
IBCWIO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean
IBCWP	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Pacific
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (Mexico)
INT (Charts)	International (Charts)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
L-DEO	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (formerly L-DGO) (USA)
NZOI	New Zealand Oceanographic Institute
ORSTOM	Office pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (France)
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBCO)
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (France)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (USA)
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geosciences Commission
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
WGGGI	Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information (of SCAR)
WHOI	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (USA)

SUMMARY REPORT

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

- 1.1 The meeting was held at the UK Hydrographic Office, Taunton, UK. RAdm John Clarke, Director UKHO, welcomed the participants (see Annex 1) and wished them a successful meeting.
- 1.2 Dr. Robert L. Fisher, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, opened the meeting at 0930 on Tuesday 17 June 1997.
- 1.3 Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic Department.
- 1.4 Dr. Fisher recalled that the Sub-Committee is tasked to select the undersea feature names which will appear on GEBCO products (bathymetric sheets at scale 1:10 million and GEBCO Digital Atlas), on 1:1 million sheets of the regional International Bathymetric Chart projects (IBCM, IBCCA, IBCEA, IBCWIO and IBCWP), and on International (INT) charts at small scales (1:2 million and smaller). The names agreed by SCUFN are then submitted for approval to the GEBCO Guiding Committee. In this connection, SCUFN considers all proposals which have been received by its Secretary at the IHB, Monaco. All approved names are contained in a GEBCO Gazetteer database which is maintained by the IHB.

2. CONDUCT OF THE MEETING

- 2.1 The agenda was adopted (see Annex 2).
- 2.2 The Secretary reported on documentation and arrangements for the meeting.

3. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XI/3)

3.1 Paragraph 3.2(e)

DANILEVSKIJ Seamount	38°32'S 47°42'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Least depth on feature: 400 m

Accepted.

Named after the late Russian fisheries scientist NN Danilevskij (1904-1980).

(Evidence for 19 other seamounts follow at § 3.9).

3.2 Paragraph 3.2(g)

NORSKE Bank	80°25'S - 14°00'E
SORKAPP Bank	76°40'N - 15°30'E
THOR IVERSON Bank	72°50'N - 36°00'E
SJUBBE Bank	79°15'N - 09°00'E
POLAR SEA Bank	75°00'N - 15°30'W
KOEHR Seamount	33°27'N - 177°18'W
MAROSSZEKV Gap	20°23'S - 156°06'E
DOLMAH Seamount	1°00'S - 166°50'W

Mr. Norman Cherkis, Chairman ACUF, to be asked for evidence requested.
(Ref: Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCGN-X/3, Item 9.2).

Action: Huet

3.3 Paragraph 3.2(h)

Item 12.3

CHARLOTTE Reef 22°20'.1S - 171°23'.1E

The Secretary, Ing. en Chef Michel Huet, to write again to ORSTOM (New Caledonia, France) asking that another name be proposed for this feature. (Ref: Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCGN/IX/3, Item 3.5)

Action: Huet

Item 12.4

YAQUINA Seamount	1°13'.7N 101°29'.6W				GEBSCO 5.07
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Accepted. Oregon State University responded positively.

Named after the R/V "Yaquina" (Oregon State University, USA) which discovered this feature in 1971.

Item 12.6

MINIA Seamount 40°22'N - 51°33'W

Recent enquiry from CANOMA asks why SCUFN named MINIA Seamount. This indicates a misunderstanding. Mr. Trent Palmer, Secretary ACUF, was asked to investigate ACUF records to check whether there is any information therein to show when this feature was named by ACUF which later was accepted by SCUFN, then Michel Huet to reply.

Action: Huet

Item 12.7

Enquiry from Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, on the validity of the following names which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer but not in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

1.	BERKNER Bank	77°00'S 48°00'W	74°18'S 41°00'W			GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted, with revised positions as above. See also § 5.2 "LICHTNER Bank". Date and source of "BERKNER Bank" designation to be determined.

Action: Huet

Named after the nearby Berkner Island. Lloyd V. Berkner, American physicist, was engineer with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30.

2. MAUD Seamount 65°00'S - 2°35'E

Not accepted. No further evidence of a seamount has been provided. This is most likely part of "MAUD Rise" (65°00'S - 2°40'E).

3. BRANSFIELD Trough 61°30'S - 54°00'W

Not accepted. No further evidence of a trough has been provided.

Item 12.8

Dr. Robin Falconer reported that the New Zealand Gazetteer was a 'one off' publication prepared by Rosemary Thompson. The New Zealand Oceanographic Institute (NZOI) is building a digital file of names of undersea features.

3.4 Paragraph 4.2.2

4. Seamount found by HMAS "Moresby" in position 20°44'.6S - 84°14'.9E. The proposed name (MORESBY) was **rejected** as it is already in use. Michel Huet to write to the Australian Hydrographer and invite him to propose a new name for this feature.

Action: Huet

3.5 Paragraph 4.9

2.	EREBUS Fracture Zone	63°00'S 177°00'E	65°30'S 175°18'W	67°30'S 170°00'W		GEBCO 5.14
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3.	TERROR Fracture Zone	64°42'S 180°00'W	65°00'S 177°30'E	66°30'S 177°18'W		GEBCO 5.14
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No action yet but names to be reserved. Dr. Steven C. Cande, SIO, USA, to be invited to file more detailed bathymetric data with IHB.

Action: Huet

3.6 Paragraph 4.10

The Chairman reported that the Japanese have decided to change their practice of designating a feature by the name of the discovering vessel and a serial number. A Review Group is being set up. Kunio Yashima has stated "Heretofore the principle was to avoid the names of persons so far as possible mainly because it was too difficult to evaluate objectively the person's contribution to ocean sciences. From now on the intention will be to adopt a person's name aggressively based on certain standards".

3.7 Paragraph 4.11

BA RSUKOV Seamount	61°03'.5S 29°12'.5W				GEBCO 5.16
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Least depth on feature: 685 m.

Dr. Udinstev submitted an improved plot and the proposed name was **accepted**.

Named after Professor Valery Barsukov, pupil of Professor Alexander Vinogradov (see § 5.1) and later Director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry.

3.8 Paragraph 5.2

Dr. Robin Falconer to follow-up. Names are required for:

- 24. Seamount in position 18°56'S, 169°27'W. Proposed name (ENDEAVOUR) was **not accepted** as it is already in use.
- 26. Unnamed seamount in position 19°31'S, 167°36'W.

Action: Falconer

3.9 Paragraph 3.2(e)

Names for 19 further features submitted by Dr. Galina Agapova.

INDIAN OCEAN

GOLOLOBOV Bank	41°24'.2S 42°52'.9E				GEBCO 5.09
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Least depth: 176 m.

Feature generically probably a "Bank" or a "Ridge" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). **Name not accepted** as this feature was actually discovered on SIO's Indomed Expedition (R/V "Melville", 1978) and further explored by "Melville" in 1984. Dr. Fisher to submit a suitable name for this feature (the name of John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer, was suggested).

Action: Fisher

The name "Gololobov" may however be used elsewhere. Dr. Agapova to identify another feature for this name and to provide background information on it.

Action: Agapova

ATLANTIC OCEAN

TOPAZ Seamount	8°12'S 0°48'E				GEBCO 5.12
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Least depth: 957 m.

Already accepted and in Gazetteer.

Not to be amended to Seamounts (plural), as suggested by the proposer, unless further evidence is provided.

Named after Russian fishery vessel "Topaz" which discovered the feature.

MALAHIT Guyot	12°48'.7S 2°38'.5W				GEBCO 5.12
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Least depth: 384 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after Russian fishery vessel "Malahit" which discovered the feature.

KONSTANTINOV Ridge	33°30'S 31°18'W	33°44'S 30°38'W			GEBCO 5.12
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Accepted, but feature may be considerably longer (to the east).

Named after the late Russian biologist K G Konstantinov (1918-1983) who worked for many years in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

SAMARIN Seamount	34°04'S 21°08'W				GEBCO 5.12
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Least depth: 530 m.

Accepted, but there is some doubt about the longitude of this feature (it may be 20°08'W).

Action (to clarify): Agapova

Named after the late Captain of fisheries research ships P A Samarin (1912-1985).

PRILJUDKO Seamount	57°01'N 34°09'W				GEBCO 5.04
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Not accepted, as only a minor topographic feature (but the name may be used elsewhere).

PACIFIC OCEAN

ŠORYGIN Guyot	22°05'.6S 81°18'.4W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 155 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the late Russian ichthyologist, Professor A A Šorygin (1896-1948).

MARTI Seamount	20°46'S 80°53'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 317 m.

Accepted.

Named after I Yu Marti who was Director of the Fisheries Research Institute (VNIRO).

TIMKIN Guyot	21°29'S 81°37'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 205 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the late Russian hydrographic surveyor V E Timkin (1955-1986).

SOLDATOV Seamount	21°43'S 82°03'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 850 m.

Accepted.

Named after the late Russian ichthyologist Professor V K Soldatov (1875-1941).

ZERNOV Seamount	25°19'S 85°07'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 276 m.

Accepted.

Named after the late Russian physical oceanographer Academician S A Zernov (1871-1945).

ZASOSOV Seamount	25°29'.5S 87°17'.0W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 285 m.

Accepted.

Named after the late Russian ichthyologist A V Zasosov (1919-1974).

BARAL Guyot	25°42'S 86°35'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 361 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the late Russian ichthyologist A A Baral (1927-1975) who led many expeditions in the Atlantic Ocean.

DOROFEEV Guyot	25°53'S 84°20'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 270 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the late Russian marine biologist Professor S V Dorofeev (1893-1962).

KURENTSOV (feature)	53°32'S 140°42'W				GEBCO 5.15
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Least depth: 170 m.

Decision **postponed** pending provision of further survey data. This may be a ridge. Name to be retained however.

Action: Agapova

PANOV Seamount	41°32'S 104°38'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Least depth: 164 m.

Accepted.

Named after the late Russian marine geomorphologist D G Panov (1909-1965), author of a monograph on the classification of features on the sea floor.

MARKOV Guyot	41°54'S 102°50'W				GEBSCO 5.11
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Least depth: 424 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the late Russian geomorphologist Academician K K Markov (1905-1984).

S_UKIN Seamount	44°20'S 105°10'W				GEBSCO 5.11
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Least depth: 589 m.

Accepted in principle but more information needed.

Action: Agapova

KARASEV Bank	46°07'S 83°55'W				GEBSCO 5.11
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Already in Gazetteer (since SCGN-VII) but given as BORIS KARASEV Bank. First name "**Boris**" **to be removed** and background information added.

Action (to provide): Agapova

4. NAMES CONSIDERED IN THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

4.1 Proposed by Ing. J.L. Sauvage, SHOM, France

SOUTH PACIFIC

TUPA Guyot	8°46'.5S 139°44'.5W				GEBSCO 5.11
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Accepted.

"Tupa" is a legendary character known as the Marquesan "Hercules". Legend tells us that he and his sister are responsible for the "cocks' folly" which, in this area, are reported to crow at any hour of the night.

Note: the name TUPA Guyot was rejected by ACUF - no explanation given.

KENA Guyot	9°36'S 139°46'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Accepted.

"Kena" is a Marquesan legendary character. She is considered responsible for aches resulting from tatoos.

MEIHANO Bank	10°13'.0S 137°54'.5W				GEBCO 5.11
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Accepted as a "Bank" (instead of "Guyot" suggested by the proposer).

"Meihano" is a Marquesan legendary character. Legend tells us that young Meihano, after a dispute with his sister, tried to leave his island. At sea, the pirogues turned over and, when Meihano and his people were about to reach the shore, they were all changed into dolphins.

4.2 Correction to spelling of a name

SUHM Abyssal Plain	34°00'N 55°00'W				GEBCO 5.08
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Shown as SUHM Deep on the first three editions of GEBCO but misspelt (as SOHM) on the 4th and 5th editions.

Correct spelling of name restored.

This feature was named after Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm, one of the scientists on the Challenger Expedition who died during the voyage.

4.3 Proposed by Dr. J-R Vanney, Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, France

INDIAN OCEAN

JOURDANNE Seamounts	27°40'S 63°45'E	27°52'S 63°52'E	28°00'S 63°50'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Not accepted. This proposal does not meet the criteria for either names or scales. These are not major individual seamounts. Dr. Vanney has been told of these objections.

GAZELLE Fracture Zone	39°00'S 52°45'E	32°00'S 53°50'E			GEBCO 5.09 IBCWIO 1.21
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Accepted.

Named after the German ship "Gazelle" which worked (1874-1876) in the SW Indian Ocean.

4.4 Proposed by Ing. C. Le Visage, SHOM, France

SOUTH PACIFIC

CHAMOIS Reef	21°02'30"S 167°44'36"E					GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted as a "Reef" (instead of "Bank" suggested by the proposer).

Named after French ship "BSR Chamois" which comprehensively charted this feature at the occasion of a reconnaissance survey carried out in 1994 and 1995, just before she was laid up.

4.5 Proposed by Dr. Daniel Scheirer, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA

SOUTH PACIFIC

The following 28 names have been **accepted**:

1.	RANO RAHI Seamounts	15°00'S 112°00'W	19°00'S 118°00'W				GEBCO 5.11
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"Rano Rahi" is a Pascuense term for "many peaks" or "many volcanoes".

2.	HAKATEKA Seamount	18°54'S 115°42'W					GEBCO 5.11
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3.	HAKATEKA Ridge	18°48'S 115°58'W	18°59'S 115°15'W				GEBCO 5.11
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"Hakateka" is a Pascuense term for "many corners" or "multiple corners", describing the changes of orientation of the volcanoes within the chain.

4.	APITOKA Ridge	18°36'S 117°40'W	18°43'S 117°01'W				GEBCO 5.11
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"Apitoka" is a Pascuense term for "fresh lava". This chain is surrounded by young lava flows, imaged by sidescan sonar.

5.	CLOUD Seamount	18°40'S 113°49'W					GEBCO 5.11
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6.	CLOUD Ridge	18°20'S 115°42'W	18°44'S 113°32'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Named for Preston Cloud, geologist, 1912-1990(?).

7.	HURIHURI Seamount	18°15'S 114°57'W				GEBCO 5.11
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8.	HURIHURI Ridge	17°53'S 116°17'W	18°26'S 113°46'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Hurihuri is a Pascuense term for "continuous rolling", related to a consequence of the incessant trade winds at this latitude.

9.	CHAPPLE Seamount	17°56'S 114°02'W				GEBCO 5.11
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10.	CHAPPLE Ridge	17°55'S 114°23'W	17°57'S 114°03'W			GEBCO 5.11
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Named for William Chapple, 1934-1981.

11.	TOROKO Seamount	17°55'S 113°30'W				GEBCO 5.11
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12.	TOROKO Ridge	17°37'S 114°16'W	17°55'S 113°29'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Toroko" is a Pascuense term for "wild grasses", dominant flora on Easter Island.

13.	ANAKENA Seamount	17°35'S 113°42'W				GEBCO 5.11
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14.	ANAKENA Ridge	17°19'S 114°40'W	17°37'S 113°28'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Anakena" is a name of a beach on Easter Island where the first settlers landed.

15.	RANGI Seamount	17°09'S 114°20'W				GEBCO 5.11
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16.	RANGI Ridge	17°08'S 114°21'W	17°13'S 113°50'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Rangi" is a Pascuense term for "sky". Several volcanoes in this chain have star-like radial patterns/structures.

17.	PATIA Seamount	17°35'S 115°03'W				GEBCO 5.11
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18.	PATIA Ridge	17°31'S 115°23'W	17°41'S11 14°34'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Patia" is a Pascuense term for "fork" or "harpoon". This seamount chain has a distinctive split in map-view.

19.	RURU Seamount	17°44'S 116°11'W				GEBCO 5.11
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20.	RURU Ridge	17°39'S 116°25'W	17°52'S 115°37'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Ruru" is a Pascuense term for "shake". There was a teleseismically detected earthquake swarm very near this chain.

21.	BIBIARIKI Seamount	17°33'S 115°53'W				GEBCO 5.11
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22.	BIBIARIKI Ridge	17°28'S 116°03'W	17°46'S 115°17'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Bibiariki" is a Pascuense term for "king of chains". Largest group of seamounts in this area.

23.	TAIPAKA Seamount	17°59'S 117°23'W				GEBCO 5.11
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24.	TAIPAKA Ridge	17°43'S 117°46'W	17°56'S 117°12'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Taipaka" is a Pascuense term for "calm seas".

25.	HOTU Seamount	15°28'S 117°20'W				GEBCO 5.11
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26.	HOTU Ridge	15°27'S 117°20'W	15°30'S 116°43'W			GEBCO 5.11
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"Hotu" is the first half of the Pascuense name "Hotu Matua" who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Easter Island (The "Matua" chain is adjacent to "Hotu").

27.	MATUA Seamount	15°14'S 116°48'W				GEBCO 5.11
28.	MATUA Ridge	15°13'S 116°27'W	15°13'S 116°51'W			GEBCO 5.11

"Matua" is the second half of the Pascuense name "Hotu Matua" who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Easter Island (The "Hotu" chain is adjacent to "Matua").

- 4.6 At their 262nd and 263rd meetings (May-June 1995) ACUF reviewed the 75 names in the Caribbean area which had been submitted by Ing Lobo Zertuche, INEGI, Mexico. The names were previously reviewed at SCUFN-XI in May 1995 (see Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCUFN-XI/3, § 4.3).**

It has been noted however that decisions for SCUFN and ACUF differed on a number of names as shown in the table below. Whilst respecting ACUF decisions, SCUFN is content with its decisions as taken at SCUFN-XI. **No action.**

	SCUFN	ACUF
CURRIPACO Valley	rejected	accepted
SIA Spur	rejected	accepted
ARUZI Hill	rejected	accepted
YACOPI Valley	rejected	accepted
ROSALINDA Valley	rejected	accepted as ROSALIND Valley
SUE Hill	rejected	accepted
SERRANILLA Basin	rejected	accepted (was already in ACUF file)
ALICIA Spur	rejected	accepted as ALICE Spur
TOGORAMA Hill	rejected	accepted
QUIMBAYA Basin	rejected	accepted
SERRANA Gap	rejected	accepted as SERRANA Bank
RONCADOR Valley	accepted as RONCADOR Canyon	accepted

	SCUFN	ACUF
MUISCAS Trough	accepted as MUISCAS Hole	rejected
PIJAO Hill	rejected	accepted
TUNEBOS Spur	accepted	rejected
SOPLADOR Spur	rejected	accepted
CALARCA Pinnacle	accepted as CALARCA Reef	accepted as CALARCA Bank
TURMEQUE Knoll	accepted as TURMEQUE Reef	deferred
TENZA Trough	accepted as TENZA Hole	accepted
SIBUNDOY Ridge	accepted as COURTOWN Ridge	deferred
WAYUU Hills	accepted as WAYUU Spur	accepted
PROVIDENCIA Trench	accepted as PROVIDENCIA Trough	rejected (ACUF have SAN ANDRES Trough for this feature)
HUITOTO Trough	accepted	rejected
CATIOS Plateau	rejected	accepted
GUAMBIANO Hill	rejected	deferred

4.7 Proposed by Ing. en Chef M. Le Gouic, SHOM, France

INDIAN OCEAN

LA FEUILLÉE Bank	15°56'S 54°31'E				IBCWIO 1.11
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Accepted (this name will appear on an IBCWIO 1:1 million sheet).

Named after Monsieur de La Feuillée who, in command of the French vessel "La Diane", discovered the nearby Tromelin Island in 1722. On 31 July 1761, the store ship "L'Utile" which was sailing from Madagascar to Ile de France (today Mauritius), was wrecked near the island and 90 survivors were able to take refuge ashore. When the corvette "La Dauphine" arrived 15 years later, on 29 November 1776, seven women and one child had survived. This ship was commanded by "Chevalier de Tromelin", Lieutenant de vaisseau du roi (Lieutenant of the Royal Fleet), whose name was given to the island.

4.8 Proposed by Dr. R.A. Livermore, British Antarctic Survey

SOUTHERN OCEAN

EAST SCOTIA Ridge	55°20'S 29°30'W	60°30'S 29°00'W			GEBCO 5.16
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Not accepted - further evidence needed. Dr. Livermore to be invited to file more detailed bathymetric data with IHB.

Action: Huet

4.9 Proposed by RAdm. P.G. Gaffney, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, USA.

NORTH PACIFIC

DAUGHERTY Seamount	24°34'N 160°01'E				GEBCO 5.06
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GW DAVIS Seamount	28°17'N 165°59'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Not accepted. These are minor features, which barely qualify as Seamounts, and both the individuals are still living with no background information provided about their work, e.g., surveys in the area. However, larger features, later, may be more appropriate to these agency individuals.

STETHEM Seamount	38°50'S 156°10'W				GEBCO 5.11
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Not accepted - no ground truth and name not considered appropriate.

4.10 Taken from German maps, with citation "Geologische Rundschau 62/3"

RED SEA

ATLANTIS Terrace	21°25'N 38°05'E				GEBCO 5.05
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Accepted.

"Atlantis" is a ship name.

DISCOVERY Hole	21°17'N 38°03'E				GEBCO 5.05
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Accepted as a "Hole" (instead of "Basin")

"Discovery" is a ship name.

SIGNAL Hill	21°20'N 38°02'E				GEBSCO 5.05
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Accepted.

SUAKIN Trough	19°35'N 38°40'E				GEBSCO 5.05
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Accepted (but this is only a minor feature).

Named after the ancient Soudanese port of Suakin.

WANDO Terrace	21°21'N 38°02'E				GEBSCO 5.05
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Accepted.

“Wando” is a ship name.

4.11 Taken from US charts 37 165 and 37 200

NORTH SEA

CLEAVER Bank	54°07'N 3°15'E				GEBSCO 5.01
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Not accepted.

LITTLE FISHER Bank	56°50'N 6°25'E				GEBSCO 5.01
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Not accepted.

These are minor features and are not appropriate for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

4.12 Proposed by Mr. N.Z. Cherkis, Naval Research Laboratory, USA

SOUTH ATLANTIC

STEWART Seamount	8°28'S 16°58'W				GEBSCO 5.12
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Decision deferred.

Harris B Stewart is a senior field oceanographer/agency administrator who should certainly have a feature named after him, but there is already a STEWART Seamount (in the ACUF Gazetteer) at 17°20'N, 118°50'W. Trent Palmer (ACUF) was asked to check the origin of this name, in particular whether it is named after the same Stewart or someone else.

Action: Palmer

4.13 Taken from the 1995 "Seafloor Atlas of the South Pacific", SOPAC, Fiji

SOUTH PACIFIC

ERROMANGO Basin	18°40'S 169°33'E	19°16'S 170°02'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Max depth: 3100 m.

Accepted.

Named for Erromango Island, Vanuatu.

FUTUNA Trough	19°43'S 170°00'E	20°03'S 170°20'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Max depth: 3400 m.

Accepted.

Named for Futuna Island, Vanuatu.

KANA KEOKI Guyot	8°44'S 157°01'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Least depth: 640 m; Max depth: 3400 m.

Accepted as a "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount").

Named for University of Hawaii research ship, R/V "Kana Keoki".

VATE Trough	17°44'S 169°13'E	18°03'S 169°46'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Not accepted - insufficient evidence.

4.14 Proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA

INDIAN OCEAN

LA BOURDONNAIS Ridge	21°00'S 57°27'E	21°35'S 57°00'E	22°30'S 56°18'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Shoal depth: 2260 m.

Accepted.

Named after Bertrand Francois (Mahé) de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), Governor-General of Mascarenhas (1735-1746) who was a premier figure in history of the region: sailor, pioneer, hydrographer, visionary engineer and administrator, soldier in south Indian coast campaign. Mahé de la Bourdonnais made voyages to South Seas (at age 10) and as ship's officer to Philippines, north seas. At 24 he wrote a book on naval architecture, salvage procedures. Commissioned hydrographic surveys (1742-1744) of Cargados Carajos and Seychelles Archipelago. Led French fleets against Indians/British along south coast of India: 1725 (Mahé); 1741-1742; 1746 captured Madras. As governor (1735-1746) built and improved harbours, roads; fostered agriculture - sugar, cotton, rice, indigo.

ST GÉRAN Ridge	18°07'S 59°22'E	18°45'S 59°15'E	19°20'S 58°48'E		GEBCO 5.09 IBCWIO 1.12
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Shoal depth: 820 m.

Accepted.

Named after the most famous ship name in history of nearby Mauritius: "St Gérard" which, whilst bringing colonists, was shipwrecked in 1744 on fringing reef of island's east coast. St Gérard, with 110 crew and colonists aboard and cargo of iron sugar cauldrons, went aground and broke up on northeast fringing reef at night, 17 August 1744. Falling masts stove in the boats before launching. Makeshift raft capsized. Incident provided basis for 1750's best seller in Europe, Paul et Virginie by Bernadin de St. Pierre.

BRENNER Seamounts	32°25'.8S 83°54'.0E				GEBCO 5.09
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Least depth: 345 m; Max relief: 3250-3300 m.

Accepted.

Named after Dr. Carl Brenner (L-DGO), a senior worker specializing in seafloor topography. Careful to meticulous, innovative interpretations in southern oceans. This large elevation was first encountered by L-DGO's R/V "Vema" in 1960. However, the shoalest peak was discovered and explored by L-DGO-operated "Eltanin" in 1971. L-DGO's Carl Brenner curated/interpreted "Eltanin" data bank. More widely, he directed the JOIDES/ODP Site Survey Data Bank housed at Lamont, serving as a very active and critical contact and facilitator for the community. He served as a GEBCO "Scientific Adviser" from 1990-93.

SCHLICH Seamount	32°30'.3S 82°21'.2E				GEBCO 5.09
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Least depth: 428 m; Relief about 3450 m.

Accepted.

Named after Dr. Roland Schlich, a world-class marine geophysicist with 30-35 years of field experience in the Indian Ocean. He was chief scientist aboard R/V "Marion Dufresne" in 1983 when this feature was discovered. Dr. Roland Schlich, retiring Director, Institut de Physique du Globe de Strasbourg, France, has been one of France's premier marine scientists for more than 30 years. A physicist, he spent nearly a year on Kerguelen making post-IGY magnetic observations. Since 1965, Schlich has organized, led, and published results of, more than a score of complex geophysical expeditions in the western and central south Indian Ocean, notably aboard "Gallieni", "Marion Dufresne", "Glomar Challenger" and "Joides Resolution".

4.15 Taken from Australian chart 319

EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN

BARRACOUTA Shoal	12°36'S 124°02'E				GEBCO 5.10
ECHUCA Shoal	13°54'S 123°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
VULCAN Shoal	12°49'S 124°16'E				GEBCO 5.10

Decision deferred.

These three names were considered inappropriate for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. However, a check should be made to see if they appear on Fisher's contouring or on the AGSO 1:1 million ORMS series maps.

4.16 **Proposed by Capt. Craig Peterson, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, USA**

NORTH PACIFIC

GAFFNEY Ridge	13°27'N 118°14'E	13°10'N 118°35'E	13°23'N 118°35'E		GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

Named after RAdm Paul G. Gaffney, US Navy, whose distinguished naval career has been closely associated with ocean survey and research, culminating to Chief of Naval Research of the US Navy in 1996.

4.17 Taken from the Preliminary Report of the Hakuko Maru Cruise KH 90.1, 1990, in the Japan Trench

NORTH WEST PACIFIC

JOBAN Seamount Chain	36°40'N 144°35'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

"Joban" is the old local name of the nearby territory.

DAISAN-KASIMA Seamount	36°11'N 143°47'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted (but see § 3.6).

Named after the nearby city of Kasima.

DAIYON-KASIMA Seamount	36°20'N 143°48'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted (but see § 3.6).

Named after the nearby city of Kasima.

HITACHI Guyot	36°39'N 144°29'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted as "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount")

Named after the nearby city of Hitachi.

FUTABA Seamount	36°55'N 144°46'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby geologically historic town of Futaba, in Fukushima Prefecture, where Dinosaur remains "Futaba-Suzuki-Ryu" were discovered.

DAINI-KASIMA Seamount	36°05'N 143°29'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Already in Gazetteer. Amend position as above (but see § 3.6).

IWAKI Guyot	36°59'N 144°51'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Change generic classification to "Guyot" (instead of "Seamount").

Already in Gazetteer. Amend position as above.

Named after the nearby city of Iwaki.

BOSEI Seamount	37°08'N 145°20'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Already in Gazetteer. Add (in remarks column) "also known as MIZUNAGIDORI Seamount".

4.18 Taken from US charts 37150 and 37162

NORTH SEA

BROWN Ridge or BRUINE Bank	52°38'N 3°18'E				GEBCO 5.01
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Not accepted - this is a minor feature.

4.19 Taken from US chart 14018

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC

FUNK ISLAND Bank	50°30'N 52°00'W				GEBCO 5.04
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Not accepted - minor elevation on shelf.

NORTH-EAST NEWFOUNDLAND Shelf	51°00'N 52°30'W				GEBCO 5.04
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Not accepted - this is not a shelf.

SACKVILLE Spur	48°15'N 46°30'W				GEBCO 5.04
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Accepted.

Sackville is the old name for Bedford, Nova Scotia, Canada, and is now a suburb of that city.

WHALE Basin	45°20'N 52°45'W				GEBCO 5.08
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Not accepted - only a minor depression.

4.20 Taken from US chart 74430 and Australian charts 314 and 319

EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN

BASSETT-SMITH Shoal	13°18'S 125°45'E				GEBCO 5.10
DILLON Shoal	11°00'S 125°35'E				GEBCO 5.10
EUGENE McDERMOTT Shoal	13°05'S 124°35'E				GEBCO 5.10
FAVELL Bank	12°42'S 126°08'E				GEBCO 5.10
GALE Bank	12°36'S 126°05'E				GEBCO 5.10
GOEREE Shoal	12°53'S 124°20'E				GEBCO 5.10
PENGUIN Trough	13°18'S 126°05'E				GEBCO 5.10
PENGUIN Shoal	13°06'S 125°59'E				GEBCO 5.10

Decision deferred, but see remark under § 4.15 above - this applies also to these features.

4.21 Names considered at ACUF Meeting 269, November 1996

EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC

ASHMORE Reef	12°14'S 122°50'E	12°15'S 123°15'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

BOOT Reef	10°00'S 144°41'E				GEBICO 5.10
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Accepted as "Reef" (instead of "Reefs").

BOUGAINVILLE Reef	15°30'S 147°06'E				GEBICO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer - no further action needed.

GREAT BARRIER Reef	15°00'S 145°30'E	18°00'S 146°50'E	22°00'S 152°00'E		GEBICO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer. Amend positions as above.

HIBERNIA Reef	11°58'S 123°21'E				GEBICO 5.10
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Accepted.

PIXIE Reef	16°33'S 145°52'E				GEBICO 5.10
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Not accepted - insignificant feature.

PORTLOCK Reefs	9°45'S 144°49'E	9°27'S 144°54'E			GEBICO 5.10
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Accepted.

4.22 Proposal from Dr. Roland von Huene, Kiel, Germany

CENTRAL EASTERN PACIFIC

FISHER Seamount	9°04'N 85°28'W				GEBICO 5.08
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Accepted. (Dr Fisher has withdrawn his objection - see Summary Report of SCGN-X, item 4.6).

Named after Dr. Robert L. Fisher who in the 1950s made the first detailed regional maps of the trench topography, based on field studies and soundings. His work still stands.

5. NEW NAMES PROPOSED

5.1 Proposed by Dr. G. Udintsev, Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences

EQUATORIAL ATLANTIC

KUTCHEROV Seamount	2°17'.5N 28°42'.1W				GEBICO 5.08 GEBICO 5.12
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Least depth: 972 m.

Accepted.

Named after Ivan Petrovich Kutcherov.

This name replaces the name "Vinogradov Seamount" proposed originally, which was considered inappropriate for a feature in this geographical location. But see "Vinogradov Fracture Zone" below.

MURATOV Seamount	4°01'N 32°22'W				GEBICO 5.08 GEBICO 5.12
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Least depth: 1,750 m.

Accepted.

This feature was surveyed by R/V "Akademik Nikolai Strakhov", and was named after Professor Mikhail Muratov, author of books and papers on the tectonics of the ocean floor.

(unnamed) Seamount	3°42'.0N 31°49'.5W				GEBICO 5.08 GEBICO 5.12
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Least depth: 1,800 m.

This feature was **accepted** as a seamount but the name "KROPOTKIN Seamount" which had been proposed for this feature was not accepted due to the alleged existence of another seamount with this name in the Bering Sea (or Strait). Dr. Gleb Udintsev was invited to investigate further and, if necessary, propose another name.

Action: Udintsev

SOUTH ATLANTIC

JUNOV Seamount	43°30'.5S 4°30'.5W				GEBCO 5.12 GEBCO 5.16
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Least depth: 489 m.

Accepted.

Named after the Russian geophysicist A.Ju. Junov (1926-1996), senior scientist on the Arctic expeditions of SOYUZMORGEO (Murmansk).

INDIAN OCEAN

TRAVIN Bank	0°26'N 56°00'E				GEBCO 5.05
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Least depth: 187 m.

Accepted.

Named after the Russian marine biologist V.I. Travin (1921-1984).

WEDDELL SEA

VINOGRADOV Fracture Zone	60°54'S 29°25'W	60°59'S 29°00'W			GEBCO 5.16
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Accepted.

Named in memory of Professor Alexander Vinogradov, outstanding Russian geochemist. First Director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

KOSMINSKAYA Fracture Zone	61°28'S 30°42'W	61°38'S 29°38'W			GEBCO 5.16
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Accepted.

This feature almost certainly extends both east and west of the above positions.

Named after Professor Irena Kosminskaya (....-1997), pioneering marine geophysicist.

5.2 Proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung (AWI), Bremerhaven, Germany

WEDDELL SEA

AKADEMIK FEDOROV Canyon	74°00'S 36°00'W	71°30'S 27°00'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after the Soviet Research Ship "Akademik Fedorov" which worked in this area in 1989.

ANDENES Knoll	72°24'S 23°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 3,450 m.

Accepted.

Named after the Norwegian R/V "Andenes" which carried out geophysical research in this part of the Weddell Sea.

This feature surmounts the "POLARSTERN Bank", together with "EXPLORA Knoll" and "POLARSTERN Plateau" (see below).

ANDERLE Knoll	67°30'S 9°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Richard J. Anderle (1926-1994). Expert on the dynamic geodesy methods of positioning by satellite.

ANSCHÜTZ-KÄMPFE Trough	71°30'S 12°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Herman Anschütz-Kämpfe (1872-1931), Germany, who suggested a submarine research expedition below the polar sea ice in 1901.

ATKA Bank	70°30'S 9°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: c. 200 m.

Accepted.

Named after the United States ship "Atka" which operated in this area and anchored in Atka Bay in 1956.

AUSTAASEN Bank	70°48'S 10°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 200 m.

Accepted.

"Austaasen" is Scandinavian (Norwegian?) for "Eastern Hill" (elevation), i.e. the elevation east of the former Maudheim Research Station.

BAEYER Canyon	68°52'S 0°35'E	69°42'S 0°30'E			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Johann Jacob Baeyer (1794-1885) who initiated the European longitude measuring project "Europäische Gradmessung". Baeyer put forward visionary ideas concerning international co-operation in technical science.

BEHAIM Seamount	67°48'S 11°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: c. 3,000 m.

Accepted as a "Seamount" (the proposer suggested "Knoll").

Named after Martin Behaim (1459-1507) German cosmographer and navigator. He constructed the first terrestrial globe in 1492.

BEHM Bank	76°21'S 30°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: < 250 m.

Accepted.

Named after Alexander Behm (1880-1952), Germany, inventor of an echo-sounding apparatus in 1912/13.

BRUNS Knoll	67°24'S 10°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Heinrich Bruns (1848-1919), Germany, who developed the three-dimensional co-ordinate system for astronomy and mathematics, and a global net of terrestrial fixed points.

BRUNT Basin	75°00'S 25°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Brunt Ice Shelf", which was named after David Brunt, Physical Secretary of the British Royal Society.

CRARY Fan	74°30'S 36°00'W	73°30'S 30°00'W			GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Albert P Crary (1911-1987), American geophysicist. Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, Director Division of Environmental Sciences, then Division of Earth Sciences, National Science Foundation, USA.

Since the generic name is well established in the geological literature and the contour pattern can be interpreted either as a "Fan" or as an accumulation of assorted size material, the Sub-Committee provisionally accepted this classification with a request that the material comprising it be more accurately identified.

Action: Huet

DA VINCI Bank	77°30'S 34°30'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: < 300 m.

Accepted but with the name changed to "Da Vinci" (the proposer had suggested "Vinci Bank" but "Da Vinci" was considered more recognizable as Leonardo da Vinci's surname).

RAdm G. ANGRISANO, Director IHB, to be asked to confirm common usage.

Action: Huet

Named after Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who discovered and described the principle for sound propagation in water. He also designed a submarine.

DAWSON-LAMBTON Trough	76°00'S 26°00'W				GEBICO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Dawson-Lambton Glacier", which was named after Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, benefactress of the "Shackleton" expeditions.

DEFANT Bank	76°50'S 31°40'W				GEBICO 5.18
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Least depth: < 200 m.

Accepted.

Named after Albert Defant (1884-1974). Austrian meteorologist and oceanographer. Author two-volume "Physical Oceanography" (1961).

DRESCHER Bank	71°24'S 13°12'W				GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Least depth: 200 m.

Accepted.

Named after Heinz Eberhard Drescher (1944-1983), AWI biologist who conducted marine and polar mammal research.

DRYGALSKI Canyon	70°24'S 10°00'W	69°00'S 13°00'W			GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949). Leader of German Antarctic expedition "in 'Gauss', 1901-1902".

Note: This decision to omit the title "VON" reverses the decision taken during the eleventh meeting of the Sub-Committee [ref: IOC-IHO/GEBICO SCUFN-XI/3, paragraph 4.2.2 a) 6 (on page 9)]. The feature identified there should be named "DRYGALSKI Ridge". The name "DRYGALSKI Basin" is shown correctly in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer (Draft 2nd Edition, June 1997); it should not be amended (as decided at SCUFN-XI).

EKSTRÖM Basin	70°30'S 9°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

The name has been taken from the associated "Ekström Ice Shelf".

EXPLORA Escarpment	71°18'S 19°00'W	69°48'S 11°00'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work (1977-1980) which revealed this escarpment structure.

EXPLORA Knoll	72°00'S 24°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 3,605 m.

Accepted (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work in this part of the Weddell Sea, 1977-1980.

This feature surmounts the "POLARSTERN Bank", together with "ANDENES Knoll" (see above) and "POLARSTERN Plateau" (see below).

FILCHNER Trough	75°30'S 32°00'W	78°30'S 40°00'W	(May extend further south beneath the ice shelf)		GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Filchner Ice Shelf" which was named after Wilhelm Filchner (1877-1957), leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1912.

FIMBUL Canyon	69°10'S 1°10'E	69°45'S 1°30'E			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Fimbul Ice Shelf". The name "Fimbul" is a (Scandinavian) mythological topic.

FREEDEN Bank	76°20'S 28°50'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Wilhelm von Freeden (1822-1894), oceanographer, founder of the Norddeutsche Seewarte (predecessor of the German Hydrographic Office).

HEISKANEN Knoll	67°36'S 8°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted as a "Knoll" but the name proposed "RUNCORN" was not considered apt. The name "HEISKANEN Knoll" after the Finnish geodesist Veikko Heiskanen was suggested, subject to the agreement of the proposer.

Action: Huet

HELMERT Bank	75°00'S 29°20'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: < 400 m.

Accepted.

Named after Friedrich Robert Helmert (1843-1917), geodesist. Director of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, Potsdam, and of the Central Bureau for International Earth Measurement (Erdmessung).

HOFMANN Trough	77°00'S 32°30'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Walther Hofmann (1920-1993), cartographer and photogrammetrist, with particular emphasis on glaciology. President of the German Society of Polar Research.

ICE SPHINX Hole	71°15'S 16°18'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted with this name, instead of "VERNE Hole" suggested by the proposer. The Subcommittee considered that "Verne" might not be recognized as Jules Verne, French author of popular science fiction.

Named after the novel "Ice Sphinx" from Jules Verne, French author of popular science fiction. This region of the Weddell Sea was visited by the persons in the novel.

IMHOFF Knoll	68°36'S 2°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Names after Eduard Imhoff (1895-1986), outstanding Swiss cartographer at the ETH, Zurich.

JELBART Basin	70°20'S 7°15'W	70°50'S 5°20'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Depth range: 300-600 m.

Accepted.

The name has been taken from the associated "Jelbart Ice Shelf", which was named after John Ellis Jelbart (1926-1951).

KOPPE Canyon	71°48'S 16°00'W	71°30'S 19°00'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Carl Koppe (1844-1910) German cartographer and geodetist who developed an empirical formula for the accuracy of topographic maps.

KVITKUVEN Bank	72°30'S 16°30'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: c. 150 m.

Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Kvitkuven Ice Rise".

LARSEN Basin	68°00'S 60°00'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Larsen Ice Shelf", which was named after Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924) who established the first shore-based whaling station on South Georgia.

LICHTE Trough	76°25'S 30°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Heinrich Lichte (1910-1988), German geodesist, specialist in glaciology.

LICHTNER Bank	77°00'S 48°00'W	74°18'S 41°00'W			GEBCO 5.18
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Not accepted, as this feature has already been named "BERKNER Bank" (See § 3.3, Item 12.7), but the name may be used elsewhere. The proposer to be invited to identify another feature for the name "LICHTNER"

Action: Huet

Alfred Lichtner (1945-1989), German cartographer, worked on computer cartography and computer-aided mapping.

LYDDAN Bank	73°30'S 21°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: c. 200 m.

Accepted.

Name taken from the associated "Lyddan Ice Rise".

McDONALD Bank	75°30'S 26°36'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: < 200 m.

Accepted.

Name taken from the associated glaciological feature McDonald Ice Rump (of the Brunt Ice Shelf) which was named after Allan McDonald of the British Association of Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile.

MERCATOR Knoll	68°45'S 0°08'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Gerhard Kremer Mercator (1512-1594) who developed the "Mercator projection" for nautical charting, and compiled a world chart "ad usum navigantium".

MÖLLER Trough	76°35'S 30°40'W				GEBICO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Dietrich Möller (1927-), goedesist. President of the German Society of Polar Research.

NEUMAYER Canyon	69°15'S 09°25'W	70°19'S 07°44'W			GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Accepted.

The name has been taken from the closely located German research station "Neumayer" at Ekströmisen, which was named after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826-1909), polar research scientist.

NORSEL Bank	71°15'S 11°42'W				GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Least depth: < 100 m.

Accepted.

Named after the Norwegian expedition ship "Norsel" which operated in this region in 1949-1951.

NORVEGIA Bank	71°18'S 12°24'W				GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Least depth: < 200 m.

Accepted.

The name has been taken from the associated geographic feature "Kapp Norvegia" which was named after the Norwegian expedition ship "Norvegia".

POLARSTERN Canyon	74°30'S 27°00'W	68°30'S 15°00'W			GEBICO 5.16 GEBICO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after the German R/V "Polarstern" which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.

POLARSTERN Plateau	71°12'S 24°30'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 3,663 m

Accepted as a "Plateau" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after the German R/V "Polarstern" which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.

This feature surmounts the "POLARSTERN Bank", together with the "ANDENES Knoll" and "EXPLORA Knoll" (see above).

PRINCE ALBERT I Bank	77°10'S 32°45'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: < 250 m.

Accepted. (the proposer suggested "ALBERT Bank" but the Sub-Committee considered that this name was not precise enough to identify the person commemorated).

Named after Prince Albert I of Monaco (1848-1922) who initiated in 1903 the first edition of GEBCO.

QUAR Basin	71°12'S 11°12'W				GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated ice shelf "Quarisen", which was named after Leslie Quar (1923-1951).

RIISER-LARSEN Basin	72°24'S 16°00'W	71°48'S 13°30'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Name taken from the associated Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf.

RINNER Trough	77°40'S 35°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Karl Rinner (1921-1991), Austrian geodesist. Founder of the journal "Marine Geodesy".

RONNE Basin	73°00'S 56°00'W	75°00'S 60°00'W				GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted as a "Basin" (instead of "Trough" suggested by the proposer). This feature is the northern tip of an extensive depression, most of which is ice covered.

Name taken from the associated "Ronne Ice Shelf", which was named after Finn and Edith Ronne. Finn Ronne was an exploration leader in this region 1947-48.

SANAE Bank	70°18'S 3°00'W					GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Depth range: 200-400 m.

Accepted.

Name taken from the closely located South African research station "Sanae".

SCOTIA Bank	74°00'S 22°30'W					GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: c. 300 m.

Accepted.

Named after the W S Bruce expedition sailing vessel "Scotia". This feature exists at approximately the southernmost position reached by the expedition in March 1904.

TORGE Plateau	68°24'S 9°00'W					GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 2,300 m.

Accepted as a "Plateau" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer).

Named after Wolfgang R J Torge (1931-) Head of the Institute of Geodesy, Hanover, Germany.

WEIKEN Basin	70°24'S 4°00'W					GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted.

Named after Karl Weiken (1895-1982), geodesist. Member of Alfred Wegener's Greenland expedition.

(unnamed) Plateau	69°30'S 4°00'W	68°24'S 9°00'W			GEBCO 5.16 GEBCO 5.18
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Accepted as a "Plateau" worthy of a name, but the acronym "UNESCO" which had been proposed for this feature was not considered suitable. The proposer to be invited to suggest another more appropriate name.

Action: Huet

5.3 Proposed by Dr. Steven C. Cande, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, USA

SOUTHERN OCEAN

ANTIPODES Fracture Zone	50°00'S 176°00'W	70°00'S 125°00'W			GEBCO 5.14 GEBCO 5.15
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Accepted. Dr. R. Falconer confirmed that this is a real feature on the basis primarily of magnetic imagery, supported by gravity data. There is however insufficient bathymetric evidence so far to justify the name being shown on 1:10 million GEBCO sheet.

Name taken from the nearby "Antipodes Island".

NELLA DAN Trough	49°10'S 152°00'E	48°00'S 154°00'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Not accepted. Further bathymetric evidence will be needed before this feature can be accepted.

Action: Huet

Name proposed after "Nella Dan", the Australian Antarctic supply vessel which collected magnetic profiles across the east end of the feature. This name was considered appropriate.

ISELIN Trough	71°30'S 171°30'W	71°00'S 169°00'W			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted. This feature shows up clearly on the existing bathymetric material but only one north-south profile has been submitted; other profiles believed to exist are required.

Name taken from the nearby "Iselin Bank" which is believed to have been named after Columbus Iselin, late WHOI physical oceanographer, but might have been named after another member of the Iselin family - to be checked.

Action: Huet

HALLETT Ridge	71°00'S 176°40'E	71°30'S 177°00'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted. This feature may extend further south.

Name taken from the nearby land feature "Cape Hallett", which was named after an officer on the Ross expedition in the 1840s.

ADARE Trough	69°30'S 172°00'E	70°45'S 173°00'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted. This feature subsumes the indistinct group shown as "Adare Seamounts" on GEBCO Sheets 5.14 and 5.18.

Named after the nearby land feature "Cape Adare", which was named after an officer on the Ross expedition in the 1840s.

5.4 Reported by Dr. Toshiya Fujiwara, Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), Yokosuka

NORTHWEST PACIFIC

YAP Trench	11°40'N 139°00'E	10°00'N 138°40'E	8°30'N 138°00'E	7°20'N 137°00'E	GEBCO 5.06
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Already in Gazetteer. Position to be amended as above.

The following to be **included** in Gazetteer (remarks column): "Significantly deeper depth of 8,946 ± 5 m at 10°30'.0 N - 138°41'.0 E reported by R/V "Yokosuka" in 1995 (revisited and confirmed in 1996)".

5.5 Resulting from ACUF 268th Meeting, September 1996

5.5.1 Names from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IBCM), 1:1 million, Sheet 2 (Item 4.5 of ACUF 268)

The names listed are already in Gazetteer. The following changes in generic names and positions have been **agreed**:

BLANES Canyon	41°29'N - 2°52'E
CALYPSO Hills	42°06'N - 6°40'E
CORSICA Trough	instead of "Basin"
CRESQUES Knoll	instead of "Seamount"
FELIBRES Hills	41°37'N - 6°13'E
JAIME Knoll	instead of "Seamount"
MAURES Escarpment	42°57'N - 5°31'E to 43°00'N - 6°50'E
PROVENCAL Escarpment	43°35'N - 7°20'E to 43°53'N - 8°29'E

5.6.3 Features discovered during Cruise 21 of R/V Vulkanolog (1984):

NORTH PACIFIC

PIIP Seamount	55°25'N 167°13'E				GEBCO 5.02
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Least depth: 355 m.

Accepted.

The name "Piip" is the area of Kamchatka in which the Russian Institute of Volcanology, Far East Division, is situated.

VULKANOLOG Rise	55°30'N 167°10'E				GEBCO 5.02
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Not accepted.

This does not fit the classification of a "Rise". It is one large seamount, for which the name "PIIP Seamount" has been accepted.

5.6.4 Proposed by Dr. Rick Hagen, Alfred-Wegener-Institut (AWI), Bremerhaven, Germany

SOUTHERN OCEAN

BELGICA Guyot	65°30'S 90°30'W				GEBCO 5.15
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Least depth: 380m.

Accepted.

Named after R/V "Belgica", of the Belgian Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.

DALLMANN Seamount	67°10'S 96°53'W				GEBCO 5.15
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Least depth: 2,100 m.

Accepted.

Named after Eduard Dallmann (1839-1896), ship's captain and polar explorer who surveyed the area west of Graham Land south to about 66°S.

ELTANIN Seamount	57°37'S 91°14'W				GEBCO 5.15
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Least depth: 2,180 m.

Not accepted. Feature accepted but "Eltanin" is not considered to be a very appropriate name for such a minor feature. Note that there is already a very large feature named after this ship: the "ELTANIN Fracture Zone". To be referred back to the proposer to suggest another name.

Action: Huet

LECOINTE Guyot	65°06'S 93°00'W				GEBCO 5.15 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 280 m.

Accepted.

Named after George Lecoite who was navigator/astronomer aboard R/V "Belgica" during her Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.

ROSENTHAL Seamount	68°38'S 97°05'W				GEBCO 5.15 GEBCO 5.18
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Least depth: 2,770 m.

Accepted.

Named after Alfred Rosenthal, Captain and shipowner in Bremerhaven and Hamburg, Germany, who helped finance and organise Dallmann's work in the Antarctic.

WENKE Seamount	57°50'S 89°58'W				GEBCO 5.15
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Least depth: c. 1,800 m.

Accepted.

Named after the shipyard owner and shipbuilder who built R/V "Grönland", the ship in which Dallmann surveyed the area west of Graham Land.

5.6.5 Taken from Norwegian Chart INT 11

NORTH ATLANTIC

FANGORN Bank 55°30'N - 20°10'W

GONDOR Seamount 54°15'N - 23°50'W

Both features are **already in Gazetteer**, but not on GEBSCO sheet. **No action.**

IRMINGER Basin	61°10'N 36°00'W				GEBSCO 5.04
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It was agreed that this feature is not a true "Basin" (this also applies to the "LABRADOR Basin").

Decision deferred to SCUFN-XIII.

MILNE Bank	43°40'N 38°36'W				GEBSCO 5.08
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This feature **is in the Gazetteer** and appears on the Norwegian charts INT 11 and 14, as "Existence Doubtful (1864-1936)". SCUFN's **inclination is to delete** this entry. Norwegian Hydrographic Office to be requested for confirmatory information.

Action: Huet

OLYMPUS Knoll	45°25'N 27°30'W				GEBSCO 5.08
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This feature is **already in Gazetteer** and appears on French chart INT 103, with least depth 700m. Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM) to be asked for supporting evidence.

Action: Huet

Note: All other names listed in sub-paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8 of ACUF 270 minutes were considered and found unsuitable for GEBSCO.

5.7 Names considered at ACUF 271st Meeting, May 1997

5.7.1 Names proposed by Mr. Thomas J Osborne, AT&T Submarine Systems, Inc.

SOUTH PACIFIC

1	RON BROWN Ridge	33°02'S 176°26'W				GEBSCO 5.10
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2	MOANA WAVE Range	32°12'S 176°10'W				GEBCO 5.10
3	SVENDSEN Ridge	32°22'S 176°06'W				GEBCO 5.10
4	WALT MURPHY Ridge	31°52'S 175°57'W				GEBCO 5.10

There is bathymetric evidence for a high (elevation 1,000 m plus) in the position given for "Ron Brown Ridge", but it does not have the outline of a "Ridge".

The names R/V "Moana Wave" (Range) and "Svendsten" (Ridge) could have appropriate grounds of relation to the area, or contribution to seafloor spreading, but SCUFN does not consider it appropriate, as an international body, to recognise "Ron Brown" (Ridge) or "Walt Murphy" (Ridge) on these grounds. Additionally, the generic term "Range" is not recognized by IHO and IOC.

Hence, for now, **SCUFN rejects all four names** with the expectation that compelling bathymetric evidence may be obtained so that R/V "MOANA WAVE Range" (or Ridge) and "SVENDSEN Ridge" (the specific names here are not inappropriate) may be reconsidered. At present there is no supporting evidence on the New Zealand sheet of the area. The sizes of the features will need further study to ensure that they qualify for the generic term "Ridge".

5.7.2 Proposed by RAdm Paul G Gaffney, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, USA

NORTH PACIFIC

ANITA JONES Seamount	51°25'N 159°10'W				GEBCO 5.03
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Accepted.

This feature does appear on GEBCO Sheet 5.03.

Anita Jones is cited as "orchestrating significant advances in (U.S.) Navy Oceanography computational capacity...etc."

Note: there is already a "JONES Seamount" (in the "GILBERT Seamounts Group" on the general slope south of the Aleutian Chain), so her full name has been accepted for this feature.

5.7.3 Proposed by Dr. Rick A. Hagen, US Naval Research Laboratory

SOUTHEAST PACIFIC

SAN ANTONIO Canyon	33°41'S 72°17'W				GEBCO 5.11
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This feature has long been known and appears on GEBSCO Sheet 5.11. SCUFN has no objection to the name proposed but considers that this should be cleared first with the Chilean Navy representatives to ensure that it does not already have a name. **No action** until such clearance has been obtained.

Action: Huet

To be named after the nearby Chilean city of San Antonio.

5.8 Name proposed by Dr. Robert L. Fisher on behalf of Eduardo Aguayo Camargo and José Hector Sandoval Ochoa, UNAM, Mexico City

CENTRAL EASTERN PACIFIC

LAZARO CARDEÑAS Canyon	17°15'N 101°54'W	17°10'N 101°50'W	17°08'N 101°57'W	17°04'N 101°48'W	17°01'N 101°51'W
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GEBCO 5.07

Accepted.

This feature is a major submarine canyon incising the Continental Slope off Petacalco Bay, Western Mexico. It was explored by Fisher 1953-54 and appears (unnamed) in his published thesis. It was further explored by multibeam E/S in July 1996, with Aguayo Camargo and Sandoval Ochoa, aboard R/V "Roger Revelle".

Named after a former President of Mexico (in the 1940s) who had sponsored development in this coastal region.

Formal proposal to be requested and Mexican area reviewers to be kept informed.

Action: Huet

5.9 Names proposed by Drs. Daniel Scheirer, Brown University, Providence, RI, and Kevin Johnson, The Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

INDIAN OCEAN

VLAMINGH Fracture Zone	41°05'S 80°56'E	41°50'S 79°52'E			GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

Named after Willem de Vlamingh, Senior Commander of the 1696-97 Dutch expedition to this area. He was also Captain of "Geelvinck" which name has already been given to an adjacent Fracture Zone.

TER THOLEN Fracture Zone	33°03'S 78°20'E	33°50'S 77°00'E			GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

Named after the vessel which accompanied the "Zeewolf" (name also used for an adjacent Fracture Zone) on a 1617-18 Dutch voyage which independently discovered Amsterdam and St Paul Islands.

BOOMERANG Seamount	37°26'S 77°50'E	37°43'S 77°47'E	38°02'S 78°00'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

Named after the Boomerang Expedition of R/V "Melville".

It has been noted that "ST PAUL Fracture Zone" appears on the plot accompanying these submissions. This name is not acceptable as it is already in use for a Fracture Zone in the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Scheirer to be informed of this problem.

Action: Huet

5.10 Inspection of New Zealand Oceanographic Institute (NZOI) Misc. Series No. 73 (draft), following correspondence with Dr. Ian Wright, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New Zealand

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

NEW CALEDONIA Trough	20°00'S 162°30'E	32°00'S 165°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer as "Basin". **Amend** to read "Trough".

Named after the nearby New Caledonia archipelago.

SOUTH NORFOLK Basin	30°00'S 168°00'E	33°00'S 171°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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To **replace** existing name "NORFOLK Basin" and position in Gazetteer.

Named after the nearby Norfolk Island.

NORTH NORFOLK Basin	27°00'S 168°00'E	29°00'S 170°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

Named after the nearby Norfolk Island.

HIKURANGI Terrace	37°00'S 179°00'E	41°00'S 177°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted as "Terrace" (instead of "Plateau").

HIKURANGI Trough	41°30'S 177°00'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer as "Trench". **Amend** to read "Trough".

HIKURANGI Seachannel	39°30'S 179°00'E	39°30'S 177°00'W			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted as "Seachannel" (instead of "Channel").

BOUNTY Seachannel	45°15'S 172°00'E	46°15'S 174°00'E	46°15'S 179°00'E		GEBCO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer.

SUB-ANTARCTIC Escarpment	51°00'S 177°55'E				GEBCO 5.14
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Already in Gazetteer as "Slope". No change in position but "Slope" to be **replaced** by "Escarpment".

New Zealand authorities to be approached to suggest that they might propose a better name than "SUB-ANTARCTIC" which is inelegant and inaccurate (and SCUFN will follow).

Action: Huet

PUYSEGUR Trench	46°00'S 165°30'E	49°35'S 163°40'E			GEBCO 5.10 GEBCO 5.14
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Already in Gazetteer as "Trench" and on GEBCO sheet 5.14 as "Trough". **Amend** to "Trench" on GEBCO 5.14 and **amend** positions in Gazetteer as above.

JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount	42°15'S 164°00'E	43°30'S 164°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Shown in NZOI map as "GILBERT Seamount" and in Gazetteer as "GILBERT Rise". **Proposed** as "JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount" by SCUFN, since there are two other "GILBERT Seamount(s)" entries in the Gazetteer (one was withdrawn at GEBCO SCGN-X).

The New Zealand authorities to be asked to accept the full name "JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount", after Joseph Gilbert, Captain of HMS "Resolution", 1772-1775. Would replace "GILBERT Rise" in the Gazetteer.

Action: Huet

BELLONA Valley	40°00'S 165°45'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Already in Gazetteer as "Gap". **Amend** to read "Valley".

COOK Fracture Zone	26°30'S 169°00'E	28°30'S 179°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Delete from Gazetteer, insufficient evidence.

5.11 Inspection of Scientific literature provided by Dr Jean Mascle, Station Geodynamique sous-marine, Villefranche-sur-mer, France

CENTRAL EASTERN ATLANTIC

NADIR Seamount	8°45'N 16°55'W				GEBCO 5.08 GEBCO 5.12
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Accepted.

Named after the French research ship N.O. "Nadir".

Dr. Mascle to be asked to provide a formal submission.

Action: Huet

6. GEBCO GAZETTEER

A new draft of the 2nd edition of the GEBCO Gazetteer, IOC-IHO Publication B-8, was distributed at the meeting, in paper and digital form. It was produced at the IHB from the Gazetteer database. It was felt however that the interface software provided with the digital Gazetteer, which was not yet transitioned to "Windows" should be made more user friendly and flexible. Furthermore, the IHB does not plan to print and distribute the 2nd edition of B-8 in hard copy. Rather, it is planned to distribute a text file of the printed Gazetteer in a package which would comprise the Gazetteer database, an interface software, and the Gazetteer text file. It would be placed on the IHO Web site and also would be made available on a hard medium, e.g. disk, to those having not access to Internet.

7. RELATION WITH SCAR/WGGGI

Co-operation has been established between SCUFN, through its Secretary, and the Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information (WGGGI) of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). In this connection, a copy of the digital GEBCO Gazetteer has been provided to WGGGI which has undertaken to produce a composite gazetteer of Antarctic place names (South of 60°S), from all existing national and international gazetteers.

8. UNDERSEA FEATURE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

SCUFN undertook a thorough revision of the definitions for undersea feature generic terms, i.e. fracture zone, seamount, canyon etc. All such terms and their definitions are contained in IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names". At their 1996 meeting, Members of the IHO Dictionary Working Group identified a number of discrepancies between definitions for these terms in B-6 and the IHO Dictionary S-32. Both SCUFN and the S-32 Working Group were of the opinion that definitions should be harmonized and a comparison study was subsequently undertaken by Mr. Eric Frey, US/NOS, of the S-32 W.G. The resulting document "Comparison Study of B-6¹ and S-32² Definitions", with subsequent supporting and dissenting comments from several members of the SCUFN and S-32 Working Group, was used as a reference in the current SCUFN revision considerations. SCUFN eventually agreed on the following list of terms and definitions to be submitted to the GEBSCO Guiding Committee. Afterwards, it is planned to issue a new edition of B-6.

Notes: 1. Changes from B-6, 2nd Edition, have been underlined.

2. In definitions, the terms which appear in the list have been put in inverted commas.

ABYSSAL HILLS (no change)	A tract of small elevations on the deep seafloor.
ABYSSAL PLAIN (no change)	An extensive, flat, gently sloping or nearly level region at abyssal depths.
APRON (no change)	A gently dipping featureless surface, underlain primarily by sediment, at the base of any steeper slope.
ARCHIPELAGIC APRON	A gentle slope with a generally smooth surface of the sea floor, <u>characteristically</u> found around groups of islands or "seamounts".
BANK	An elevation <u>of the sea floor</u> , over which the depth of water is relatively shallow, but sufficient for safe surface navigation. (note: the word "normally" has been removed).
BASIN	A depression, <u>characteristically in the deep sea floor</u> , more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent.
BORDERLAND	A region adjacent to a continent, normally occupied by or bordering a "shelf", that is irregular <u>or blocky in plan or profile</u> , with depths well in excess of those typical of a "shelf". <u>Locally, however, islands may surmount individual entities.</u> (note: the word "highly" before "irregular" has been removed).

¹ 2nd Edition, 1989

² 5th Edition, 1994

CANYON	A relatively narrow, deep depression with steep sides, the bottom of which generally <u>deepens continuously</u> , developed characteristically on some continental "slopes".
CONE	See FAN.
CONTINENTAL MARGIN	The zone, generally consisting of "shelf", "slope" and " <u>continental rise</u> ", separating the continent from the <u>deep sea floor or "abyssal plain"</u> . Occasionally a "trench" may be present in place of a "continental rise".
CONTINENTAL RISE A (no change)	gentle slope rising from the oceanic depths towards the foot of a "continental slope".
CONTINENTAL SHELF	See SHELF.
ESCARPMENT	An elongated, <u>characteristically linear</u> , steep slope separating <u>horizontal or gently sloping sectors of the sea floor in non-"shelf" areas</u> . Also abbreviated to <u>SCARP</u> .
FAN	A relatively smooth, fan-like, depositional feature normally sloping away from the outer termination of a "canyon" or canyon system. <u>Also called CONE</u> .
FRACTURE ZONE	An extensive linear zone of irregular topography, <u>mountainous or faulted</u> , characterized by steep-sided or asymmetrical "ridges", <u>clefts</u> , "troughs" or "escarpments".
GAP	A narrow break in a "ridge", "rise" or <u>crater lip</u> .
GUYOT	A "seamount" having a comparatively smooth flat top. <u>Also called TABLEMOUNT</u> . See also <u>SEAMOUNT</u> .
HILL	An isolated elevation, <u>smaller than a "seamount"</u> . See also <u>ABYSSAL HILLS</u> and <u>KNOLL</u> .
HOLE	A small <u>local</u> depression, <u>often steep sided</u> , in the sea floor.
KNOLL	<u>An elevation somewhat smaller than a "seamount" and of rounded profile, characteristically isolated or as a cluster on the sea floor</u> . See also <u>HILL</u> .
LEVEE	A depositional <u>natural</u> embankment bordering a "canyon", "valley" or " <u>seachannel</u> " on the ocean floor. (note: the word "deep" before "seachannel" has been removed).
MEDIAN VALLEY (no change)	The axial depression of the "mid-oceanic ridge" system.

MID-OCEANIC RIDGE	See RIDGE (c) and RISE (b).
MOAT	An annular depression that may not be continuous, located at the base of many "seamounts", <u>oceanic</u> islands and other isolated elevations.
MOUNTAINS	<u>A more-or-less well-delineated assemblage within (or wholly comprising) a large and complex grouping of "ridges" and "seamounts".</u>
PEAK (no change)	A prominent elevation either pointed or of a very limited extent across the summit.
PLATEAU	A flat or nearly flat <u>elevation</u> of considerable <u>areal</u> extent, dropping off abruptly on one or more sides.
PROVINCE	A region identifiable by a <u>number of shared</u> physiographic characteristics <u>that</u> are markedly in contrast with <u>those in the</u> surrounding areas. (note: the words "feature whose" before "characteristics" have been removed).
REEF	A <u>mass of</u> rock or <u>other indurated material</u> lying at or near the sea surface that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
RIDGE	(a) <u>An elongated</u> narrow elevation of <u>varying complexity having</u> steep sides. (b) <u>An elongated</u> narrow elevation often separating ocean basins. (c) The <u>linked</u> major <u>mid-oceanic</u> mountain systems of global extent. (<u>Also called MID-OCEANIC RIDGE</u>).
RISE	(a) A broad elevation that rises gently and generally smoothly from the sea floor. (b) <u>The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent.</u> <u>Also called MID-OCEANIC RIDGE.</u>
SADDLE	A broad pass <u>or col</u> , resembling in shape a riding saddle, in a "ridge" or between contiguous <u>elevations</u> .
SCARP	See ESCARPMENT.
SEA VALLEY	See VALLEY.
SEACHANNEL	A continuously sloping, elongated <u>discrete</u> depression found in " <u>fans</u> " or "abyssal plains" and customarily bordered by "levees" on one or both sides.
SEAMOUNT	A large isolated elevation, greater than 1,000m in relief above the sea floor, characteristically of conical form. <u>See also GUYOT.</u>

SEAMOUNT CHAIN	Several discrete "seamounts" in linear or arcuate alignment. Frequently abbreviated to "... Seamounts". See also MOUNTAINS and SEAMOUNT. (note: the Sub-Committee had some difficulty with this definition and did not reach a firm conclusion).
SHELF (no change)	A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths.
SHELF BREAK	See SHELF-EDGE.
SHELF-EDGE	<u>The line along which there is marked increase of slope at the seaward margin of a "continental (or island) shelf". Also called SHELF BREAK.</u>
SHOAL	An offshore hazard to surface navigation <u>with substantially less clearance than the surrounding area and composed of unconsolidated material.</u>
SILL	<u>A sea floor barrier of relatively shallow depth restricting water movement between "basins".</u>
SLOPE	<u>The deepening sea floor out from the "shelf-edge" to the upper limit of the "continental rise", or the point where there is a general decrease in steepness.</u>
SPUR	A subordinate elevation or "ridge" <u>protruding from a larger feature, such as a "plateau" or island foundation.</u> (note: the word "rise" after "ridge" has been removed).
SUBMARINE VALLEY	See VALLEY.
TABLEMOUNT	See GUYOT.
TERRACE (no change)	A relatively flat horizontal or gently inclined surface, sometimes long and narrow, which is bounded by a steeper ascending slope on one side and by a steeper descending slope on the opposite side.
TRENCH (no change)	A long narrow, characteristically very deep and asymmetrical depression of the sea floor, with relatively steep sides.
TROUGH (no change)	A long depression of the sea floor, characteristically flat bottomed and steep sided, and normally shallower than a "trench".
VALLEY (no change)	A relatively shallow, wide depression, the bottom of which usually has a continuous gradient. This term is generally not used for features that have "canyon"-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent. Also called SUBMARINE VALLEY or SEA VALLEY.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 Observation from the inspection of an AWI bathymetric map at 1:3 million

SOUTHERN OCEAN

MARIE BYRD Seamounts	70°00'S 118°00'W				GEBCO 5.15 GEBCO 5.18
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Already in Gazetteer as "Seamount". **Amend** to "Seamounts" (plural).

SCUFN would welcome additional exploration and specific proposals for names of individual features in this area.

BELLINGSHAUSEN Trough

This feature, not in GEBCO Gazetteer, is too far from the Bellingshausen Sea and "BELLINGSHAUSEN Abyssal Plain" (63°00'S - 85°00'W). Further information is requested on the feature and a different name should be proposed.

Action: Huet

9.2 The Sub-Committee viewed with concern the frequent en bloc proposal and acceptance by national authorities of many names of persons having marginal qualifications or barely demonstrated relationship to oceanic exploration or development. One particular facet of this concern is directly related to the increasing submission of proposals for the names of living agency employees, or contractors, upon retirement. Such a practice, if it spreads internationally, could overwhelm or skew the orderly processes of seafloor nomenclature. The Sub-Committee considers that there is a need to be very selective, and recommends this approach to national authorities.

10. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

There being no other points to discuss, the meeting adjourned at 15:30 on 20th June 1997.

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IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XI/3
Annex 1/Page 2

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AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting.
 2. Conduct of the meeting.
 - 2.1 Adoption of the Agenda.
 - 2.2 Documentation, Administrative Arrangements, etc.
 3. Matters arising from report of the previous Meeting (Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-XI/3).
 4. Names considered in the intersessional period.
 5. New names proposed.
 6. GEBCO Gazetteer.
 7. Relation with SCAR/WGGGI.
 8. Undersea Features Terms and Definitions.
 9. Any other Business.
 10. Closure of the meeting.
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