

Draft July 2002
Letter "A" only

COMPOSITE GAZETTEER OF ANTARCTICA (CGA)

Draft of Volume 2, letter A only

Shanghai, July 2002

INTRODUCTION

From 1998 to 2000

At the meeting of the WG on Geodesy and Geographic Information held in Concepción, Chile, July 1998, the first edition of the SCAR **Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA)** was presented and discussed.

As a consequence of the discussion, the WG decided the upgrading of the CGA in order to include in future editions the dates of approval of names and the descriptions of the geographical features.

All Member Countries were asked to send their contributions to the Italian team charged with the new task. An additional requirement, mainly addressed to those Countries that had already got the required supplementary information in their Gazetteers, was that the descriptions should be shortened in order to not exceed, on the average, 300 characters. The request was issued on 15 June 1999.

At the meeting of the WG Program Leaders held in Heppenheim, Germany, July 1999, the difficulties of assembling a large amount of data in a comparatively short time appeared quite evident.

It was decided, accordingly, that only the geographical names beginning with the letter "A" should be taken into consideration at the present stage.

During the two year span between Concepción meeting (1998) and Tokyo meeting (2000) the work on the CGA went on along two lines: on the one side, dates of approval and descriptions were added to existing names; on the other side, new names were collected and included in the CGA, those new names coming most often complete with dates and descriptions.

All new names made available before the dead line of 1st September 2000 were included in a SCAR Publication called **CGA - Supplement to the first Edition**. The Supplement was meant to be used in conjunction with the 1998 edition of the CGA because it actually completed the CGA at that time.

From 2000 to 2002

In the two-year time span which followed, i.e. between Tokyo meeting (2000) and Shanghai meeting (2002), the work went on along the same lines. A paper (What's new in the CGA) has been compiled to include all additions/amendments intervened after the publication of the Supplement, i.e. after 1st September 2000. At the same time, dates and descriptions, mostly for the names beginning with the letter "A", were acquired whenever available.

A new "Letter A only" compilation

The acquisition of **dates and descriptions** made noticeable progress. Accordingly, it was felt useful to show how the final SCAR CGA would look like. Because the

Countries which undertook the effort supplied mostly the letter "A" of their gazetteers, any reasonable mock compilation at this time could take into account only that letter.

A list of the letter "A" features was prepared for the discussion to be held at the Pontignano (Siena) meeting in July 2001.

The present document has the same layout of the Pontignano's document but updates and supersedes it.

As to the **descriptions**, ten Countries have met the WG-GGI's requirement until now. The Countries are Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, United Kingdom, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain. It should be noticed that among the Countries mentioned above, several have a very limited gazetteer.

Other Countries (e.g. New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom) are presently submitting all new names complete of descriptions while the old names are still lacking descriptions.

The USA have names and descriptions in their publication "Geographic Names of Antarctica" but the list of names has not been revised so that several items are still oversized.

The special case of Argentina is discussed below, together with the problem of the languages in the CGA.

As a matter of fact, of the 34,186 names listed in the CGA, a share of about 49% (16,736 names) has got the description.

As to the **date of approval** of names, only Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Japan, Poland and Uruguay have provided such an information. Several Countries however seem to become increasingly sensible to the problem and for some of them (U.K., for instance) the date of approval is a part of the supplied information for all new names.

As a matter of fact, of the 34,186 names listed in the CGA, a share of about 7% (2235 names) has got the date.

The case of Argentina is the following. The Gazetteer of this Country is available since many years, the last edition of it (1993) being the "Nomenclador Antartico Argentino".

At the present, Argentina is revising the Gazetteer and the first letters of the Gazetteer have been made available to the Italian team for the CGA. All the items in the new Argentinean Gazetteer have the description and most of them have the date of approval.

Accordingly, the Argentinean material recently acquired is suitable for the inclusion in the proof "letter A only" of the future CGA. It should be emphasised however that the Argentinean Gazetteer being used for the inclusion in the document is not yet official. Actually it has not been completed yet.

The Argentinean descriptions draw the attention to another aspect of the compilation: descriptions supplied by Argentina are in Spanish. The question arises: shall the CGA contain definitions in languages other than English? The problem was taken into consideration at the Heppenheim meeting but no firm conclusion has been reached since then.

The discussion above shows that the material collected until now is still scarce and, apart from being restricted to only one letter of the alphabet, is far from being complete. It is however, year after year, steadily increasing.

About the list of features

The list of names, descriptions and dates of approval given in the following pages is, in any case, the necessary starting point to promote the discussion and to evaluate the entire work as it will look like when finished. The present list updates the previous one tabled two years ago when the XXVI SCAR Meeting was held in Tokyo.

The list contains **1811 names** corresponding to **830 geographical features**^(*). Descriptions have been supplied, with the limitations stressed above, by Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Italy, New Zealand, Poland and USA.

The structure of each record is the following:

- First line: reference number (on a grey background),
- Second line: name, latitude, longitude, height above sea level and source of information (all in bold),
- Following lines: date of approval and description of the feature.

Roberto Cervellati
M. Chiara Ramorino

Rome, 3 July 2002

^(*) In order to save space - and keeping in mind the provisional nature of this document which is intended mainly for information and not for working on it - the size of most of the pages, has been reduced. Despite the reduction by a factor of two the document will hopefully keep the readability.

1	Aagaard, glaciar 66°47'S 64°31'W	ARG	
	- Al este de la península Palmer. Cartografiado por el F.I.D.S. y designado en homenaje a Bjarne Aagaard, autoridad noruega en la caza de la ballena y exploración antártica. Fotografiado por la RARE desde el aire en el año 1947. Aparece por primera vez en la cartografía del SHN en 1957 (carta 110) y en la publicación en TSAA1, en 1982. SHN carta H-7.		
	Alderete, Glaciar 66°45'00"S 64°28'00"W	CHL	
	Aagaard Glacier 66°44'S 64°29'W	GBR	
	22/01/1951 - Glacier flowing S into head of Mill Inlet, Foyt Coast. Mapped by FIDS 1946-47 and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named after Consul Bjarne Aagaard (1873-1956), Norwegian Antarctic bibliographer and historian, in association with similar names in this area (GBR gaz. 1955).		
	Aagaard Glacier 66°46'S 64°31'W	USA	
	- Glacier 8 mi long, which lies close E of Gould Glacier and flows in a southerly direction into Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian authority on Antarctic whaling and exploration.		
2	Aagaard Islands 65°51'00"S 53°40'00"E	AUS	
	- A group of ten or more small islands, 1-3 km west of Proclamation Island, Enderby Land. Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian Antarctic historian.		
	Ågård Islands 65°51'S 53°40'E	RUS	
	Aagaard Islands 65°51'S 53°40'E	USA	
	- Group of small islands lying close W of Proclamation Island and Cape Batterbee. Discovered in January 1930 by BANZARE under Mawson and named for Bjarne Aagaard.		
3	Aaron Glacier 85°08'S 90°40'W	USA	
	- Glacier 4 mi long, drains E from Ford Massif between Janulis Spur and Gray Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, coleaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960-61. Named for John M. Aaron, USGS geologist and member of the 1960-61 and 1961-62 field parties to the Thiel Mountains.		
4	Aaron, Mount 74°31'S 64°53'W 1500m	GBR	
	20/12/1974 - Mountain rising to c. 1500 m in Latady Mountains, W of Nantucket Inlet, Lassiter Coast. Photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after W.T. Aaron, USN electrician, winter 1963 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1975).		
	Aaron, Mount 74°31'S 64°53'W	USA	
	- Mountain in the NW part of the Latady Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for W.T. Aaron, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party in 1963.		
5	Abbey Nunatak 85°37'S 134°43'W	USA	
	- A nunatak 2 mi SE of Penrod Nunatak, lying at the W side of Reedy Glacier just N of the mouth of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon Abbey, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1957.		
6	Abbot Ice Shelf 72°45'S 96°00'W	RUS	
	Abbot Ice Shelf 72°45'S 96°00'W	USA	
	- An ice shelf 250 mi long and 40 mi wide, bordering Eight's Coast from Cape Waite to Phrogner Point. Thurston Island lies along the N edge of the W half of this ice shelf; other sizable islands (Sherman, Carpenter, Dustin, Johnson, McNamara, Farwell and Dendler) lie partly or wholly within it. The ice shelf was sighted by members of USAS in flights from the ship Bear, in February 1940, and its W portion was delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. The full extent was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr., Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, February 1967 to June 1969.		
7	Abbott, islas 64°06'S 62°08'W	ARG	
	- Entre isla Brabant e isla Lieja. Bautizada en honor de Maude Abbott (1869-1940), autoridad americana en enfermedades congénitas del corazón. SHN carta H-714.		
	Abbott, Isla 64°05'54"S 62°08'12"W	CHL	
	Abbott Island 64°06'S 62°09'W	GBR	
	23/09/1960 - Island near head of Bouquet Bay, between Brabant Island and Liège Island. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Maude Abbott (1869-1940), American authority on congenital heart disease (GBR gaz. 1960).		
	Abbott Island 64°06'S 62°08'W	USA	
	- Island lying 1 mi W of Davis Island in the S part of Bouquet Bay, off the NE side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Maude Abbott (1869-		
	1940), American authority on congenital heart disease. Her classification of this subject is the basis of modern investigation and treatment.		
8	Abbott Peak 77°26'S 167°00'E	NZL	
	- Pyramidal peak on Ross Island, on the N side of Mount Erebus, between it and Mount Bird. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910-13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.		
	Abbott Peak 77°27'S 166°55'E	RUS	
	Abbott Peak 77°26'S 167°00'E	USA	
	- Pyramidal peak on Ross Island, on the N side of Mount Erebus, between it and Mount Bird. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910-13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.		
9	Abbott, Mount 74°42'S 163°50'E	NZL	
	- A mountain 1,020 m, which stands 3 mi NE of Cape Canwe and is the highest point in the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.		
	Abbott, Mount 74°50'S 163°55'E	RUS	
	Abbott, Mount 74°42'S 163°50'E 1020m	USA	
	- A mountain 1,020 m, which stands 3 mi NE of Cape Canwe and is the highest point in the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.		
10	Abbs, Mount 70°35'25"S 66°38'40"E 2134m	AUS	
	- The most prominent peak, at 2134m asl, in the central part of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. It has an almost vertical face on the northern side. Shaped like a truncated pyramid, it is 4km long in an east-west direction and 2km north-south. Situated about 18km SSE of Mt McCarthy and discovered by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December, 1956. Named after Gordon Abbs, radio operator at Mawson in 1956.		
	Abbs, Mount 70°36'S 66°36'E	RUS	
	Abbs, Mount 70°35'S 66°38'E 2135m	USA	
	- The most prominent peak (2,135 m) in the central part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains, situated just W of Thomson Massif. Discovered by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for Gordon Abbs, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.		
11	Abel Nunatak 63°33'S 57°41'W	GBR	
	12/02/1964 - E of two isolated nunataks, rising to c. 200 m on S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula; named following geological survey by FIDS, 1960-61, in association with Cain Nunatak (GBR gaz. 1964).		
	Abel Nunatak 63°33'S 57°41'W	USA	
	- The easternmost of two isolated nunataks on the S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula. The name arose at the time of the FIDS geological survey in 1960-61 and is in association with nearby Cain Nunatak.		
12	Abele Nunatak 76°18'S 143°15'W	USA	
	- A nunatak lying 2 mi E of Hutcheson Nunataks at the head of Balchen Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959-65). Named by US-ACAN for C.A. Abele, Jr., a member of the ByrdAE (1933-35).		
13	Abele Spur 83°13'S 51°05'W 1600m	GBR	
	21/05/1979 - Spur rising to c. 1600 m between Mount Lechner and Herring Nunataks, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1966; named after Gunars Abele, civil engineer on US survey of the area, 1973-74 (GBR gaz. 1980).		
	Abele Spur 83°13'S 51°05'W	USA	
	- A rock spur that descends W from Mount Lechner toward Herring Nunataks in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford for Gunars Abele, civil engineer on the 1973-74 USARP-CRREL survey in this area.		
14	Abendroth Peak 71°06'S 61°58'W 1200m	GBR	
	21/07/1976 - Peak rising to c. 1200 m S of head of Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast. Photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1972-73; named after Ernst Karl Abendroth, USARP biologist, 1968 (GBR map 1976; GBR gaz. 1977).		
	Abendroth Peak 71°05'S 62°00'W	USA	
	- A peak 4 mi NE of Stockton Peak on the divide between the Murrish and Gain Glaciers in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Ernst K. Abendroth, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1968.		
15	Abernethy Flats 63°52'S 57°54'W	GBR	
	03/04/1984 - Alluvial plain at head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS, 1952-54; named after Thomas Abernethy, Gunner in HMS Erebus of the British naval expedition, 1839-43; Able Seaman in HMS Fury, British North-west Passage		

expedition, 1821B23; Second Mate in HMS Victory, British North-west Passage expedition, 1829B33, who sledged with James Ross to the North Magnetic Pole (GBR 1984; GBR gaz. 1986).

Abernethy Flats 63°52'S 57°54'W USA
- A gravel plain cut by braided streams at the head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC in 1983 after Thomas Abernethy, gunner on HMS Erebus (Capt. James C. Ross) during exploration of these waters in 1842-43.

16
Ablation Lake 70°49'S 68°26'W GBR
07/02/1978 - A pro-glacial tidal lake in Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, with stratified saline and fresh water, and dammed in its upper part by George VI Ice Shelf; named in association with the valley (GBR gaz. 1980).

Ablation Lake 70°49'S 68°26'W USA
- A proglacial tidal lake in Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, with stratified saline and fresh water and depths exceeding 117 meters. The feature is dammed in the upper portion by ice that pushes into the lake from the adjacent George VI Ice Shelf. Named after the valley following BAS limnological research from 1973.

17
Ablación, punta 70°48'S 68°22'W ARG
- En la costa este de la isla Alejandro I, marca el lado norte de la entrada al valle Ablación. Fue fotografiada por primera vez desde el aire en 1935 por Lincoln Ellsworth. Posteriormente se la bautizó con el nombre de valle Ablation. El topónimo propuesto por Fuchs, deriva del cercano y preexistente nombre del valle. SHN carta H-7.

Ablation Point 70°48'S 68°21'W GBR
31/03/1955 - Point at E extremity of rock ridge rising to 550 m and forming N entrance point of Ablation Valley. Surveyed and used as a site for FIDS depots in 1948-49; named in association with the valley (GBR gaz. 1955).

Ablation Point 70°48'S 68°22'W RUS
Ablation Point 70°48'S 68°22'W USA

- The E extremity of a hook-shaped rock ridge marking the N side of the entrance to Ablation Valley on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by FIDS for nearby Ablation Valley.

18
Ablation Valley 70°49'S 68°25'W GBR
08/09/1953 - Mainly ice-free valley on E coast of Alexander Island, S of Ablation Point. Photographed from the air by Ellsworth in 1935 and mapped by USA 1937; surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and named Ablation Bay at its mouth (GBR 1938) because of limited snow and ice cover. Re-named Ablation Valley (GBR gaz. 1955).

Ablation Valley 70°48'S 68°30'W USA
- Mainly ice-free valley on the E coast of Alexander Island, 2 mi long, which is entered immediately S of Ablation Point and opens on George VI Sound. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. First visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and so named by them because of the relatively small amounts of snow and ice found there.

19
Abolinknausen 71°50'S 11°17'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain Rock west of the northern part of Vindegga in Humboldtjella, Wohlthatmassivet in Fimbulheimen. After R. I. Abolin, Soviet botanist.

Abolina, skala 71°49'S 11°18'E RUS
Abolin Rock 71°50'S 11°16'E USA

- Large rock outcrop lying 1 mi W of the N end of Vindegga Spur in the Liebknecht Range, Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Soviet botanist R.I. Abolin.

20
Abovedada, punta 64°33'S 61°59'W ARG
- Hacia el SE de la isla Nansen Norte, en el estrecho de Gerlache. Accidente estudiado por el ARA "ZAPIOLA" en la Campaña Antártica 1973-74 y llamada así por su forma característica cuando está cubierta de nieve. Topónimo aprobado por la Comisión de Coordinación Geográfica en 1978. Publicado en TSA2. SHN carta H-714.

21
Abrams, Mount 75°22'S 72°27'W GBR
20/12/1974 - One of the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c.1400 m; named after Talbert Abrams, American photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, who supported RARE (USA gaz. 1969; GBR gaz. 1975).

Abrams, Mount 75°22'S 72°27'W USA
- A mountain 2.5 mi E of Mount Brice, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Talbert Abrams, a noted photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, who was a supporter of RARE.

22
Abraxas Lake 68°29'20"S 78°17'13"E 13 m AUS
- The lake, in the Vestfold Hills, with a maximum depth of 19 m, is a sparkling blue color. It contains at least 3 species of small crustacea and some unusual algae.

Abraxas is a Greek work of magical significance. This lake is like no other in the Vestfold Hills.

23
Abrupt Island 66°59'31"S 57°50'45"E AUS
- A small island about 1 km across, just east of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brattøy (Abrupt Island).

Abrupt Island 67°00'S 57°46'E USA
- Island 0.5 mi across, lying 1.5 mi E of Lang Island, close E of the Øygarden Group and Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called Brattøy (Abrupt Island).

24
Abrupt Point 66°54'08"S 56°42'36"E AUS
- A rocky point on the western side of Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land. The feature was first visited by an ANARE sledging party led by Robert Dovers in 1954. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brattøy (Abrupt Island).

Abrupt Point 66°54'S 56°42'E USA
- Rocky point 3 mi SW of Patricia Islands, on the W side of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Brattødden (The Abrupt Point).

25
Absalom, Mount 80°24'S 25°24'W 1645m GBR
07/06/1962 - Southernmost and highest mountain (1645 m) of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Named after Henry William Lyon Absalom (1894-1965), member of the Scientific Committee, Trans-Antarctic Expedition (GBR gaz. 1962).

Absalom, Mount 80°24'S 25°24'W RUS
Absalom, Mount 80°24'S 25°24'W 1640m USA

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

26
Abus Valley 79°53'S 155°05'E NZL
- An ice-free valley 3 mi SE of Turnstile Ridge at the N end of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Abus is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Abus Valley 79°53'S 155°05'E USA
- An ice-free valley 3 mi SE of Turnstile Ridge at the N end of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Abus is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

27
Academy Glacier 84°15'S 61°00'W GBR
03/11/1971 - Glacier between Neptune Range and Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after the National Academy of Sciences for its important role in USARP (USA map 1968; GBR gaz. 1974).

Academy Glacier 84°15'S 61°00'W RUS
Academy Glacier 84°15'S 61°00'W USA
- A major glacier in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northwestward between the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges to enter Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for the National Academy of Sciences which has played an important role in the planning of the U.S. program for Antarctica.

28
Acapulcofelsen 70°33'S 164°02'E DEU

29
Acarospora Peak 86°21'S 148°28'W USA
- A peak 1 mi NE of, and only slightly below the elevation of Mount Czegka, located at the SW end of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by NZ-APC on suggestion of NZGSAE Scott Glacier Party, 1969-70, because the lichen *Acarospora emergens* Dodge was found on the peak.

30
Access, punta 64°49'S 63°47'W ARG
- Al NW de cabo Lancaster y al S de isla Amberes. Relevada por A.J. Rennie del FIDS en 1955. Es un lugar de desembarco para botes que permite el acceso al interior de la isla Amberes. Esta condición de accesibilidad da origen al topónimo. SHN Carta H-714/H-715.

Access Point 64°49'S 63°47'W GBR
04/09/1957 - Point NW of Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955; named because it provides a landing place for boats with access to the interior of the island (GBR gaz. 1958).

Access Point 64°50'S 63°47'W USA
- Rocky point immediately SE of Biscoe Point and 2 mi NW of Cape Lancaster on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and so named because there is a

landing place for boats on the NW tip of the point which provides access to the inland parts of the island.

31
Access Slope 79°41'00"S 156°03'00"E AUS
- A narrow ice slope bordered by the Darwin Mountains on the southern side and by an exposed ice buttress on the northern side. This ice slope forms part of the Circle Icefall in the Darwin Glacier and appears to be the only route through the icefall. This descriptive name was given by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58), who made the first descent of the Darwin Glacier.

32
Ace Lake 68°28'18"S 78°11'16"E 9 m AUS
- A lake on Long Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. This saline lake was investigated by biologists from Davis in 1974 who had spent nine months searching for a saline lake containing copepods and finding them in this lake, considered it a winner, an 'ace'.

33
Achæan Range 64°30'S 63°38'W GBR
04/09/1957 - Range extending 25 km SW from Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, rising to 2570 m at Mount Agamemnon and including also, from N to S, Mounts Nestor, Achilles and Helen. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955 and photographed by FIDASE, 1956-57; named in association with Trojan Range and other names from Homer's Iliad in the area (GBR gaz. 1958). Features in this range are named after individual Achæans.

Achæan Range 64°30'S 63°38'W 1370m USA
- Range of mountains rising to 1,370 m in the central part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. It is bounded on the E by Iliad Glacier and Trojan Range and on the W by Marr Ice Piedmont, and extends NW from Mount Agamemnon for 6 mi, curving NE for a further 12 mi to Mount Nestor. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for the Achæans, one of the opposing forces of the Trojan War in Homer's Iliad.

34
Achala, Mount 62°55'S 60°42'W RUS
Achala, Mount 62°55'S 60°42'W 680 m USA
- Peak rising to 680 m at the N end of Telefon Ridge, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1956 after a mountain in Argentina.

35
Achernar Island 66°57'36"S 57°14'43"E AUS
- An island about 2 km long, in the west of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Utoy (Outer Island). Renamed Achernar by ANCA after the star, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

Achernar Island 66°58'S 57°12'E USA
- Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Utoy (The Outer Island). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Achernar, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

36
Achernar, Mount 84°12'S 160°56'E NZL
- A peak forming the NE end of MacAlpine Hills, on the S side of Law Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) after the star Achernar used in fixing the survey baseline.

Achernar, Mount 84°12'S 160°56'E USA
- A peak forming the NE end of MacAlpine Hills, on the S side of Law Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) after the star Achernar used in fixing the survey baseline.

37
Achilles Heel 64°30'S 63°38'W GBR
04/09/1957 - Peak rising to 915 m from the col between Mount Achilles and Mount Helen, Achæan Range, Anvers Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955; named from its position in relation to Mount Achilles (GBR gaz. 1958).

Achilles Heel 64°30'S 63°38'W 915 m USA
- Snow-covered hill, 915 m, in the center of the col between Mount Helen and Mount Achilles in the Achæan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and so named by the UK-APC because of its position in relation to Mount Achilles.

38
Achilles, Mount 64°29'S 63°34'W 1280m GBR
04/09/1957 - Mountain rising to 1280 m in Achæan Range, Anvers Island. Surveyed by FIDS from Arthur Harbour in 1955; named after Achilles (fl.c.1200 BC), Prince of the Myrmidons of Phthia in Thessaly, in association with other Achæans from Homer's Iliad in this range (GBR gaz. 1958).

Achilles, Mount 64°29'S 63°35'W 1280m USA
- Snow-covered, steep-sided mountain, 1,280 m, which rises 4 mi SW of Mount Nestor in the Achæan Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Achilles, the central figure in Homer's Iliad.

39
Achilles, Mount 71°53'S 168°08'E NZL
- A prominent pyramidal mountain (2,880 m) rising from the divide between Fitch Glacier and Man-o-War Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1957-58, after the former New Zealand cruiser HMNZS Achilles.

Achilles, Mount 71°53'S 168°08'E 2880m USA
- A prominent pyramidal mountain (2,880 m) rising from the divide between Fitch Glacier and Man-o-War Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1957-58, after the former New Zealand cruiser HMNZS Achilles.

40
Aciar, monte 64°25'S 62°34'W ARG
Ehrlich, Mount 64°24'S 62°34'W GBR
Aciar, Mount 64°24'S 62°33'W 1300m USA

- A mountain rising to 1,300 m between the heads of Rush Glacier and Jenner Glacier in the Solvay Mountains, Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name "Monte Primer Teniente Aciar" appears on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart.

41
Ackerman Nunatak 82°41'S 47°45'W GBR
03/11/1971 - Nunatak rising to 655 m at N end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains; probably sighted during the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in 1962 and called Nunatak UT78 (ARG gaz. 1970). Photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed by USGS in 1965-66; named after Thomas A. Ackerman, USN, aerographer, Ellsworth Station, winter 1957 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1974).

Ackerman Nunatak 82°41'S 47°45'W 655 m USA
- An isolated nunatak, 655 m, standing 6.5 mi SSE of Butler Rocks in northern Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas A. Ackerman, aerographer, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

42
Ackerman Ridge 86°34'S 147°30'W USA
- A prominent rock ridge forming the NW extremity of the La Gorce Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and roughly mapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronnie J. Ackerman, navigator of USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.

43
Ackroyd Point 70°46'S 166°47'E USA
- A point situated just E of O'Hara Glacier along the S side of the inner portion of Yule Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Frederick W. Ackroyd, MC, USN, Medical Officer with the winter party at the Naval Air Facility at McMurdo Sound, 1958.

44
Aconcagua, Punta 62°23'36"S 59°39'36"W CHL

45
Acosta, caleta 64°42'S 62°03'W ARG
- En costa S de bahía Guillermina, costa W de la península Antártica. El topónimo recuerda al Marinero de 1ra. Guillermo Acosta, de la dotación del 2do. viaje de la Corbeta "URUGUAY" a la Antártida para relevar el personal del Observatorio Orcadas y obtener noticias de la Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot, en 1904. El nombre surgió de una lista proporcionada por la división de Estudios Históricos Navales en el año 1975. Fue publicado por primera vez en 1974 en la carta H-714 y figura en la publicación TSAA2. SHN carta H-714.

46
Active, roca 63°24'S 55°52'W ARG
- En costa N de isla Dundee, en el extremo NE de la península Antártica. Descubierta y bautizada por Thomas Robertson oficial del "ACTIVE" de la Expedición Ballenera Dundee de 1892-93. En principio el topónimo no fue aceptado por EE.UU., y Gran Bretaña lo volvió a identificar y relevar por el FIDS en diciembre de 1953 - enero de 1954. SHN carta H-713.

Active Reef 63°24'S 55°52'W GBR
04/09/1957 - Reef off the N coast of Dundee Island and on S side of Firth of Tay. Charted by Dundee Whaling Expedition; named after the barque Active, which ran aground on the reef during a gale in January 1893 (GBR 1894); re-identified and surveyed by FIDS, 1953-54 (GBR gaz. 1958).

Active Reef 63°23'S 55°52'W USA
- Isolated reef lying in the Firth of Tay, just off the N coast of Dundee Island. Discovered and named by Thomas Robertson, master of the Active, one of the ships of the Dundee whaling expedition of 1892-93. The Active ran onto this reef during a gale on Jan. 10, 1893 and lay there for 6 hours before she could be gotten off.

47
Active, estrecho 63°24'S 56°10'W ARG
- Separa las islas Joinville y Dundee, en el extremo NE de la península Antártica. Fue descubierto en 1892-93 por el Capitán Thomas Robertson de la Expedición Ballenera Dundee y nominada en homenaje a su buque el ballenero escocés "ACTIVE". Aparece por primera vez en la carta del SHN 102, 3ª Edición, 1949 y en TSAA1. SHN carta H-713.

Active, Estrecho 63°24'36"S 56°12'00"W CHL
Active Sound 63°25'S 56°09'W GBR
08/09/1953 - Sound between Joinville Island and Dundee Island, trending ENE from Antarctic Sound to Firth of Tay. Charted by Dundee Whaling Expedition (DWE); named after Active, one of the four barques of DWE, which passed through the sound in January 1893 (GBR chart 1893; GBR gaz. 1955). The sound was surveyed by FIDS from Hope Bay, 1952-54.

Active Sound 63°25'S 56°10'W	RUS	14, 1958 and made a landing at the foot of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Named by ANCA for Ian L. Adams, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson Station in 1958.
Active Sound 63°25'S 56°10'W	USA	
- Sound, averaging 2 mi wide, extending in an ENE direction from Antarctic Sound and joining the Firth of Tay with which it separates Joinville and Dundee Islands. Discovered in 1892-93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition. Robertson named the feature after his ship, the Active, first vessel to navigate the sound.		
48		
Acton, Mount 70°58'S 63°42'W	GBR	
21/07/1976 - Highest of the Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 3015 m. Photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Cdr William Acton, US Navy Operations Officer, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967-68 (GBR gaz. 1977).		
Acton, Mount 70°58'S 63°42'W	USA	
- The high, dominant peak of the west ridge of the Welch Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William Acton, USN, Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967-68, and Executive Officer, 1968-69.		
49		
Acuña, islote 60°46'S 44°36'W	ARG	
- En la entrada de bahía Scotia, isla Laurie. Cartografiado por la Expedición Antártica Escocesa de William Bruce (1903-04), quien lo denominó en honor del meteorólogo M. Acuña, quien en 1904 integró la primera comisión que se hizo cargo de la estación instalada por él en la isla Laurie. Figuró con este nombre en la carta náutica 31 de 1930 y fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-611.		
Acuña Island 60°45'S 44°36'W	GBR	
08/09/1953 - Small island off entrance of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Charted by Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (SNAE) in 1903 and by Discovery Investigations in 1933; named Acuña Isle, after Hugo A. Acuña, pioneer Argentine meteorologist with SNAE on Laurie Island, 1903-04 (GBR chart 1903). Acuña Islet (GBR chart 1934; GBR gaz. 1955); Acuña Island (GBR gaz. 1959).		
Acuña Island 60°46'S 44°37'W	USA	
- Small island which lies 0.2 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it after Hugo A. Acuña, pioneer Argentine meteorologist at the South Orkney station during 1904.		
50		
Acuña Rocks 63°18'S 57°56'W	GBR	
15/12/1982 - Two rocks W of Largo Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Charted as one feature by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947-48; named Islote Sub-Teniente Acuña after a member of the expedition (CHL 1948). Recharted 1950-51 and Islote Acuña applied to the larger rock (CHL 1951). Acuña Rocks (USA chart 1963; GBR gaz. 1986).		
Acuña Rocks 63°18'S 57°56'W	USA	
- Two rocks lying 0.4 mi W of Largo Island in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1959.		
51		
Acuña, roca 63°18'S 57°56'W	ARG	
- Ubicada en el canal Lemaire, frente a bahía Deloncle en la península Antártica. Descripta por el ARA "ZAPIOLA" en la Campaña Antártica 1974-75 y nominada en recuerdo del Marinero de 1ra. Pedro Acuña, integrante de la dotación del segundo viaje de la Corbeta "URUGUAY" a la Antártida para relevar al personal del Observatorio Orcadas y obtener noticias de la Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot en 1904. Este topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. Publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN carta H-715.		
Acuña, Islote 63°18'06"S 57°56'00"W	CHL	
52		
Adams Bluff 82°09'00"S 159°55'00"E	AUS	
- A bluff in the Holyoake Range, at the head of the Errant Glacier, 15 km south-east of Mount Hunt. Plotted by the U.S. Geological Survey from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named by USACAN after P.L. Adams, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and McMurdo Station in 1963-64 and 1964-65.		
Adams Bluff 82°09'S 159°55'E	USA	
- A bluff standing 5 mi N of Peters Peak in the Holyoake Range of the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Paul L. Adams, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961-62, 1962-63, and at McMurdo Station, 1963-64, 1964-65.		
53		
Adams Fjord 66°48'00"S 50°40'00"E	AUS	
- A fjord, 11 km long which extends eastwards from the north-east part of Amundsen Bay, just south of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Photographed and mapped from ANARE aircraft during 1956. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law entered the Fjord by launch from the Thala Dan on 14 February, 1958 landing at the foot of Mt Riiser-Larsen. Named after Ian L. Adams, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1958.		
Adams Fjord 66°49'S 50°40'E	RUS	
Adams Fjord 66°50'S 50°30'E	USA	
- A fjord about 13 mi long in the NE part of Amundsen Bay, just S of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Photographed and mapped from ANARE aircraft during 1956. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law entered the fjord by motor launch from the Thala Dan on Feb.		
54		
Adams Glacier 66°51'00"S 109°42'00"E	AUS	
- A glacier about 19 km wide flowing north-west into the eastern side of the head of Vincennes Bay off the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States of America.		
Adams Glacier 66°45'S 109°34'E	RUS	
Adams Glacier 66°50'S 109°40'E	USA	
- A broad channel glacier, over 20 mi long, debouching into the head of Vincennes Bay, just E of Hatch Islands. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Adams was instrumental while later serving as U.S. representative from Massachusetts in gaining congressional authorization of the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, and perpetuating the compilation and publication of the large number of scientific reports based on the work of this expedition.		
55		
Adams Glacier 78°07'S 163°38'E	NZL	
- A small glacier immediately S of Miers Glacier in Victoria Land. The heads of these two glaciers are separated by a low ridge, and the E end of this ridge is almost completely surrounded by the snouts of the two glaciers, which nearly meet in the bottom of the valley, about 1 mi above Lake Miers, into which they drain. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) after Lt. (later Sir) Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the shore party of the BrAE (1907-09), who was one of the men to accompany Shackleton to within 97 mi of the South Pole.		
Adams Glacier 77°07'S 163°45'E	RUS	
Adams Glacier 78°07'S 163°38'E	USA	
- A small glacier immediately S of Miers Glacier in Victoria Land. The heads of these two glaciers are separated by a low ridge, and the E end of this ridge is almost completely surrounded by the snouts of the two glaciers, which nearly meet in the bottom of the valley, about 1 mi above Lake Miers, into which they drain. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) after Lt. (later Sir) Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the shore party of the BrAE (1907-09), who was one of the men to accompany Shackleton to within 97 mi of the South Pole.		
56		
Adams Island 66°33'00"S 92°33'00"E	AUS	
- A small rocky island on the western side of McDonald Bay, about 20 km west of Haswell Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the boat-swain of the expedition ship, SY Aurora.		
Adams Island 66°32'S 92°33'E	RUS	
Adams Island 66°33'S 92°35'E	USA	
- Small rocky coastal island embedded in thick bay ice most of the year, lying at the W side of McDonald Bay, about 11 mi W of Mabus Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911-14, under Mawson, and named by him for the boatswain of the expedition ship Aurora.		
57		
Adams Mountains 84°30'S 166°20'E	NZL	
- A small but well defined group of mountains in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded by the Beardmore, Berwick, Moody and Bingley Glaciers. Discovered by BrAE (1907-09) and named Adams Mountains for Lt. Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the expedition. The BrAE (1910-13) restricted the name to "Mount Adams" for a high peak in the group, but the original name and application are considered more apt and have been approved.		
Adams Mountains 84°30'S 166°20'E	USA	
- A small but well defined group of mountains in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded by the Beardmore, Berwick, Moody and Bingley Glaciers. Discovered by BrAE (1907-09) and named Adams Mountains for Lt. Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the expedition. The BrAE (1910-13) restricted the name to "Mount Adams" for a high peak in the group, but the original name and application are considered more apt and have been approved.		
58		
Adams, nunatak 71°44'S 68°34'W	ARG	
- Al S del glaciar Neptuno, en isla Alejandro I. El topónimo surge de los relevamientos del BAS 1961-73 y fue nominado por asociación con glaciar Neptuno en homenaje a John Couch Adams (1819-1892), matemático de Cambridge que dedujo la existencia de Neptuno. SHN carta H-7.		
Adams Nunatak 71°44'S 68°34'W	GBR	
20/12/1974 - Nunatak on S side of Neptune Glacier, Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS, 1961-73; named in association with the glacier after John Couch Adams (1819-92), English mathematician of Cambridge University, who deduced the existence of Neptune in 1846 (GBR gaz. 1975).		
Adams Nunatak 71°44'S 68°34'W	USA	
- A nunatak on the S side of Neptune Glacier, 6 mi W of Cannonball Cliffs, in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC in association with Neptune Glacier after		

John C. Adams (1819-1892), the Cambridge mathematician who deduced the existence of the planet Neptune.

59
Adams Peak 81°38'S 160°04'E NZL

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

Adams Peak 81°38'S 160°04'E 1540m USA

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

60
Adams Ridge 71°00'S 162°23'E NZL

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

Adams Ridge 71°00'S 162°23'E 800 m USA

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

61
Adams Rocks 76°14'S 145°39'W USA

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

62
Adams Stream 78°06'S 163°45'E NZL

12/1993 - Small melt stream flowing east into Lake Miers. Name taken from Adams Glacier.

Adams Stream 78°06'S 163°45'E USA

BGN 1994 - Named in association with Adams Glacier.

63
Adamson Bay 68°38'09"S 78°02'50"E 0 m AUS

- A bay in the Vestfold Hills on the northern side of Crooked Fjord just to the west of Lake Burton and south of Mule Peninsula. The bay is ice covered in winter and often ice free in summer. The bay is named after Professor Don Adamson who has made a great contribution to studies of the younger evolution of the Antarctic environment and has published many papers on the topic.

64
Adamson, Mount 73°55'S 163°00'E 3400m USA

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

65
Adams, cabo 75°02'S 62°20'W ARG

- En el extremo S de península Bowman y en la entrada oriental de isla Gardner. Descubierta por la RARE 1947-48 comandada por Ronne, quien lo bautizó en homenaje al Teniente Charles J. Adams de la USAAF, piloto de la expedición. Extraído de la relación de toponimia antártica y adoptado en cartografía y publicaciones en julio de 1959. Figuró por primera vez en la carta N°P-1 del año 1952 y fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

Adams, Cabo 75°04'00"S 62°20'00"W CHL

Adams, Cape 75°00'S 62°34'W GBR

28/01/1953 - Cape at S tip of Bowman Peninsula and E entrance of Gardner Inlet, dividing Lassiter Coast from Orville Coast. Photographed from the air by RARE, November 1947; sighted from the ground (but not precisely located) by FIDS from Stonington Island, December 1947; named Cape Charles J. Adams after Lieut. Charles J. Adams, USAAF, one of the RARE pilots (USA map 1948). Cape Adams (USA 1948; GBR gaz. 1955).

Adams, Cape 75°02'S 61°45'W RUS

Adams, Cape 75°04'S 62°20'W USA

- Abrupt rock scarp marking the S tip of Bowman Peninsula and forming the N side of the entrance to Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, and named by him for Lt. Charles J. Adams of the then USAAF, pilot with the expedition.

66
Adam, Mount 71°47'S 168°37'E NZL

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

Adam, Mount 71°17'S 168°35'E RUS

Adam, Mount 71°47'S 168°37'E 4010m USA

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

67
Adare Glacier 71°43'S 170°12'E NZL

- Refers to the glacier margin immediately above the Cape Bird Hut and Northern Rookery. The name refers essentially to the lobate cliffed margin stretching 3km from a small ridge to where the glacier enters the sea. Descending from Mount Bird, Ross Island.

68
Adare Peninsula 71°30'S 170°30'E RUS

Adare Peninsula 71°40'S 170°30'E USA

- A high ice-covered peninsula, 40 mi long, in the NE part of Victoria Land, extending S from Cape Adare to Cape Roget. Named by the NZ-APC for Cape Adare.

69
Adare Saddle 71°44'S 170°12'E 900 m USA

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

70
Adare Seamounts 70°10'S 171°50'E GBC

Adare Seamounts 70°00'S 171°30'E USA

BGN 1988 - Seamounts in Balleny Basin named in association with Adare Peninsula and Cape Adare. Name approved 6/88 (ACUF 228).

71
Adare Trough 70°07'S 172°30'E GBC

1997 - Proposer: S.C.Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997. Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Feb. 1997. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). Named after the nearby land feature "Cape Adare", which was named after an officer on the Ross expedition in the 1840'S. Latitude 69°30'S - 70°45'S, longitude 172°00'E - 173°00'E.

Adare Trough 70°02'S 172°30'E USA

BGN 1997 - An undersea trough name proposed by Dr. Steven C. Cande, Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Named in association with Adare Peninsula and Cape Adare. Name approved 9/97 (ACUF 272).

72
Adare, Cape 71°17'S 170°14'E NZL

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

Adare, Cape 71°17'S 170°06'E RUS

Adare, Cape 71°17'S 170°14'E USA

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

73
Adelaide Anchorage 67°47'S 68°57'W GBR

12/02/1964 - A safe anchorage off Adelaide; named following charting by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from John Bischoe, 1962-63 (GBR gaz. 1964).

Adelaide Anchorage 67°47'S 68°57'W USA

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

74
Belgrano, isla 67°20'S 68°30'W ARG

Adelaida, Isla 67°11'00"S 68°23'00"W CHL

Adelaide Island 67°15'S 68°30'W GBR

08/09/1953 - A large island, c. 135 km long, off Loubet Coast and Fallières Coast, Graham Land. Discovered and charted on 14 February 1832 by Bischoe; named after Queen Adelaide (1792-1849), Queen consort of King William IV of England (GBR chart 1839; GBR gaz. 1955). Coast of the island surveyed from John Bischoe 1958-59 and the S coast was surveyed further from HMS Protector 1962-63; position amended (GBR gaz. 1964).

Adelaide Island 67°15'S 68°30'W RUS

Adelaide Island 67°15'S 68°30'W USA

- Large, mainly ice-covered island, 75 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying at the N side of Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under Bischoe, and named by him for Queen Adelaide of England. First surveyed by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot.

75
Adelaide 67°46'S 68°55'W GBR

07/06/1962 - Former BAS station at S point of Adelaide Island, established on 3 February 1961 and closed on 1 March 1977; originally referred to as Base T or

Adelaide Island but later named Adelaide (GBR gaz, 1962). Now the Chilean station Teniente Carvajal, which was established in January 1985.

Adelaide Island (Base T) /Brit./ 67°46'S 68°56'W RUS

76

Adélie Glacier 77°13'S 166°30'E NZL
- Refers to the glacier margin immediately above the Cape Bird hut and northern rookery. The name refers essentially to the lobate cliffed margin stretching 3 km from a small ridge to where the glacier enters the sea, descending from Mount Bird, Ross Island.

77

Adélie, Terre 67°00'S 139°00'E FRA
Adélie, Terre 68°00'S 139°00'E RUS
Adélie Coast 67°00'S 139°00'E USA
- That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land lying between Pourquoi Pas Point, in 136°11'E, and Point Alden, in 142°02'E. Discovered in January 1840 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville and named by him for his wife.

78

Adélie Cove 74°46'S 164°00'E NZL
- A 1½km wide by 2½km deep bay in the coast of the Northern Foothills.

79

Ader, monte 64°10'S 60°31'W ARG
- Sobre costa Palmer. Bautizado en honor de Clement Ader (1841-1925), pionero aeronáutico francés, considerado el primer hombre en dejar tierra en un aparato aéreo primitivo de un solo motor. SHN carta H-700.

Ader, Mount 64°11'S 60°31'W 1600m GBR
23/09/1960 - Mount rising to c. 1600 m on S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Clément Ader (1841-1925), French pioneer aeronaut, who was probably the first man to leave the ground in a machine powered solely by its own engine (GBR gaz. 1960).

Ader, Mount 64°10'S 60°29'W USA
- Mountain along the N side of Breguet Glacier and just SE of Mount Cornu, in northern Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Clement Ader (1841-1925), French pioneer aeronaut, probably the first man to leave the ground in a heavier-than-air machine solely as the result of an engine contained in it, on Oct. 9, 1890.

80

Adie, caleta 66°25'S 62°20'W ARG
- Situada al N de la península Churchill, al E de la península Antártica. Bautizada en honor de R.J.Adie, geólogo sudafricano del FIDS en bahía Esperanza (1947) y bahía Margarita (1948-49). El topónimo fue propuesto por J.M. Wordie y B.B. Roberts en febrero de 1949, luego de los relevamientos de S.J. Francis en diciembre de 1947. El nombre figura en una lista de topónimos antárticos (156 HN. d.) que en julio de 1959 se envió al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Fue publicado por primera vez en la carta 121 del año 1954 y en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

Adie, Ensenada 66°19'00"S 62°20'00"W CHL
Adie Inlet 66°25'S 62°20'W GBR
22/01/1951 - Inlet of Larsen Ice Shelf between Veier Head and Astro Cliffs, Oscar II Coast. Photographed by RARE and surveyed on the ground by FIDS in 1947; named after Dr Raymond John Adie (b. 1925), geologist with FIDS, 1947-50, Chief Geologist, FIDS/BAS until 1967; Head, Earth Sciences Division, BAS, 1967-73 and Deputy Director, BAS, 1973-85 (GBR gaz. 1955). Name redefined (GBR gaz. 1958).

Adie Inlet 67°15'S 62°45'W RUS
Adie Inlet 66°25'S 62°20'W USA
- Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long in a NW-SE direction, lying E of Churchill Peninsula along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during 1947. Named by the FIDS for R.J. Adie, South African geologist with FIDS, 1947-49.

81

Adit Nunatak 65°54'S 62°48'W 800 m GBR
04/09/1957 - Nunatak rising to c. 800 m on N side of Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955; named because it marked the approach to an unsurveyed area to the NW (GBR gaz. 1958).

Adit Nunatak 65°54'S 62°48'W USA
- A nunatak 3 mi WNW of Mount Alibi on the N side of Leppard Glacier, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named adit (an entrance) by UK-APC, because at the time (1957), it marked the approach to an unsurveyed inland area between Leppard and Flask Glaciers.

82

Adkins, Mount 73°03'S 62°02'W 1700m GBR
20/12/1974 - Mount rising to c. 1700 m on NE side of Mosby Glacier, Lassiter Coast. Photographed from the air by USN 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Thomas Adkins, USASA cook, Palmer Station winter 1965 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1975).

Adkins, Mount 73°03'S 62°02'W USA
- Mountain surmounting the N flank of Mosby Glacier just W of the mouth of Fenton Glacier in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas Adkins, cook with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

83

Adlerwand 73°15'S 167°11'E DEU

84

Puño, pico 62°06'S 58°29'W ARG
Admiralen Peak 62°06'S 58°29'W 300 m GBR
23/09/1960 - Peak rising to c. 300 m on W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Surveyed by FIDS, 1948-60, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; named Admiralen Peak after Admiralen, the first modern floating factory ship, which began operating in Admiralty Bay, January 1906 (GBR gaz. 1960).

Admiralen Peak 62°06'S 58°30'W 305 m USA
- Peak, 305 m, lying 0.7 mi SSW of Crépin Point at the W side of Admiralty Bay on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. In 1908-10 the FrAE under Charcot applied the name "Le Poing" to a feature in this area. It is not clear, however, which of four summits the name refers to and the name has been rejected. This peak was named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Admiralen, the first modern floating factory ship, which first operated in Admiralty Bay in January 1906.

85

Admirals Nunatak 71°24'42"S 69°00'48"W GBR
05/10/1994 - Nunatak rising to c. 923 m on the upper Uranus Glacier, 10 km SE of Oberon Peak, E Alexander Island. The name commemorates dog teams of this name that were present at FIDS and BAS stations between 1952 and 1994; the dog team ran its last field season in Antarctica in this area during 1993-94.

Admirals Nunatak 71°25'S 69°01'W 925 m USA
BGN 1994 - A nunatak rising to 925 m on the upper Uranus Glacier, central Alexander Island. The name originates from dog teams named "The Admirals" that served at various British stations in Antarctica, 1952-94, and honors the loyal service of all FIDS/BAS sled dogs.

86

Lasserre, bahía 62°10'S 58°20'W ARG
Almirantazgo, Bahía 62°08'00"S 58°26'00"W CHL
Admiralty Bay 62°08'S 58°27'W GBR
08/09/1953 - Bay on S coast of King George Island, between Demay Point and Martins Head. Roughly charted by Powell in 1820-22 and named after the Board of Admiralty (GBR chart 1844; GBR gaz. 1955). A FIDS station (Base G or Admiralty Bay) was established temporarily on Keller Peninsula, 25 January 1947, and maintained continuously from January 1948 until 19 January 1961. The Brazilian station Comandante Ferraz, sited near the old British station, was inaugurated 6 February 1984 and occupied continuously from 13 December 1985. The Peruvian station "Base Machu Picchu" was established on the W side of Keller Peninsula in 1988-89. The W shore of the bay was designated SSSI No.8 under the Antarctic Treaty in 1986.

Admiralty Bay 62°07'S 58°27'W RUS
Admiralty Bay 62°10'S 58°25'W USA
- Irregular bay, 5 mi wide at its entrance between Demay Point and Martins Head, indenting the S coast of King George Island for 10 mi in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a map of 1822 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now established in international usage.

87

Admiralty Bay (Base G) /Brit./ 62°05'S 58°25'W RUS

88

Admiralty Mountains 71°45'S 168°30'E NZL
- A large group of high mountains and individually named ranges and ridges in NE Victoria Land which are bounded by the sea, and by the Dennistoun, Ebbe, and Tucker Glaciers. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under whose orders he served.

Admiralty Mountains 72°00'S 168°00'E RUS
Admiralty Mountains 71°45'S 168°30'E USA
- A large group of high mountains and individually named ranges and ridges in NE Victoria Land which are bounded by the sea, and by the Dennistoun, Ebbe, and Tucker Glaciers. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under whose orders he served.

89

Bouchard, estrecho 64°12'S 57°20'W ARG
Almirantazgo, Paso 64°25'00"S 57°20'00"W CHL
Admiralty Sound 64°20'S 57°10'W GBR
08/09/1953 - Sound separating Seymour and Snow Hill islands from James Ross Island. Discovered by Ross in January 1843, and named Admiralty Inlet, its full extent being unknown (GBR chart 1844). The feature was proved to be a sound by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1902; named Admiralty Sound (SWE 1904; GBR chart 1921 & gaz. 1955).

Admiralty Sound 64°20'S 57°10'W USA
- A sound which extends in a NE-SW direction and separates Seymour and Snow Hill Islands from James Ross Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The broad NE part of the sound was named Admiralty Inlet by the British expedition under Ross, who discovered it on Jan. 6, 1843. The feature was determined to be a sound rather than a bay in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld.

90		
Adolph, islotes 66°20'S 67°11'W	ARG	
- Pequeños islotes que se encuentran al sur del pasaje Lewis, en el archipiélago Biscoe. Fueron bautizados en recuerdo de Edward Frederick Adolph (nacido en 1895), fisiólogo americano especializado en las reacciones del cuerpo humano sobre el medio ambiente helado. SHN carta H-716.		
Adolph Islands 66°20'S 67°11'W	GBR	
23/09/1960 - Island group off NW coast of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands, Loubet Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold climate physiology grouped in the area, named after Edward Frederick Adolph (b. 1895), American physiologist specializing in the reactions of the human body to cold (GBR gaz. 1960).		
Adolph Islands 66°19'S 67°11'W	USA	
- A group of small islands and rocks off NW Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Edward F. Adolph, an American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold; Professor of Physiology, University of Rochester, NY, 1948-60.		
91		
Adriana, Islote 64°40'12"S 62°46'30"W	CHL	
92		
Adriasola, cabo 67°38'S 69°09'W	ARG	
- En costa SW de isla Belgrano. Fue cartografiado por la Expedición Antártica Francesa (1903-05) que dirigió el Dr. J.B. Charcot quien lo denominó en honor de su amigo J. Adriasola, residente en la localidad de Punta Arenas (Chile). El topónimo figura en la lista que el SHN envió al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (156 HN. d.) en julio de 1959. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-717.		
Adriasola, Cabo 67°36'00"S 69°12'00"W	CHL	
Adriasola, Cape 67°39'S 69°10'W	GBR	
08/09/1953 - SW point of Adelaide Island. Charted by the French Antarctic Expedition in 1909; named Cap Adriasola after M. Adriasola, of Punta Arenas, who assisted the expedition (FRA 1910). Cape Adriasola (GBR chart 1948 & gaz. 1955); recharted by RN in 1963 and identified as a distinctive ice-cliffed cape (GBR gaz. 1964).		
Adriasola, Cape 67°36'S 69°11'W	RUS	
Adriasola, Cape 67°39'S 69°11'W	USA	
- Distinctive ice-cliffed cape at the SW end of Adelaide Island, 10 mi NW of Avian Island. Discovered by the FRAE, 1908-10, and named by Charcot for an acquaintance in Punta Arenas.		
94		
Adventure Subglacial Trench 74°00'S 132°00'E	USA	
- A subglacial trench of interior Wilkes Land, running N-S and joined by Vincennes Subglacial Basin to Aurora Subglacial Basin to the west. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and named after HMS Adventure (Cdr. Tobias Furneaux, RN), one of the two ships of the British expedition, 1772-75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).		
95		
Ægehallneset 68°00'S 44°00'E	NOR	
96		
Aeolus Ridge 71°18'S 68°34'W 1300m	GBR	
- Ridge trending NE to SW and rising to c.1300 m at the south end of Planet Heights, eastern Alexander Island. The NW side of the ridge has the best exposed sedimentary section in the area. In reference to prevailing weather, named after Aeolus, the greek god of wind (GBR gaz. 1988).		
Aeolus Ridge 71°18'S 68°34'W 1300m	USA	
- A ridge trending NE-SW and rising to c. 1,300 m at the southern end of Planet Heights in eastern Alexander Island. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC after Aeolus, the Greek god of wind, in reference to prevailing weather encountered here by BAS parties.		
97		
Aeolus, Mount 77°29'S 161°16'E	NZL	
- Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, between Mounts Boreas and Hercules in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for the Greek god of the winds.		
Aeolus, Mount 77°29'S 161°16'E 2000m	USA	
- Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, between Mounts Boreas and Hercules in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for the Greek god of the winds.		
98		
Aerodromnaja, gora 70°46'S 11°38'E	RUS	
Aerodromnaya Hill 70°47'S 11°38'E	USA	
- An isolated rock hill standing 1 mi S of the Schirmacher Hills in Queen Maud Land. The hill was discovered and first roughly mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938-39. It was named Gora Aerodromnaya (airdrome hill) by the SovAE, 1961, because a landing strip was established in the vicinity in connection with nearby Novolazerevskaya Station.		
99		
Aeronaut Glacier 73°16'S 163°36'E	NZL	
- A glacier of low gradient, about 25 mi long, draining NE from Gair Mesa into the upper part of Aviator Glacier near Navigator Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by the		
		northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, to commemorate the air support provided by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, and in association with Aviator Glacier.
Aeronaut Glacier 73°16'S 163°36'E	USA	
- A glacier of low gradient, about 25 mi long, draining NE from Gair Mesa into the upper part of Aviator Glacier near Navigator Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, to commemorate the air support provided by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, and in association with Aviator Glacier.		
100		
Afanasija Nikitina, lednik 73°40'S 76°00'W	RUS	
101		
Afflick, Mount 70°45'58"S 66°10'28"E	AUS	
- A rock ridge, about 6 km west of Mount Bunt in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is joined to Allison Ridge by a moraine which curves north-easterly then easterly. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1960. Named after G.M. Afflick, weather observer-in-charge at Mawson in 1965.		
Afflick, Mount 70°46'S 66°12'E	RUS	
Afflick, Mount 70°46'S 66°11'E	USA	
- A ridgeline mountain about 3 mi W of Mount Bunt in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for G.M. Afflick, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1965.		
102		
African-Antarctic Basin 61°00'S 15°00'E	RUS	
103		
Afuera, islotes 64°20'S 62°34'W	ARG	
- En las proximidades del cabo Murray, estrecho de Gerlache. Constituyen un grupo de islotes rocosos cartografiados por primera vez por la Comisión Antártica Argentina 1952-53. El topónimo es descriptivo y se debe a su posición con respecto a la isla Murray. Figura en la relación toponímica enviada en julio de 1959 al Ministerio de relaciones Exteriores por el SIHN. SHN carta H-714. Figuran por primera vez en carta 102 del año 1949. Fue publicado en TSAA1.		
De Afuera, Islotes 64°20'00"S 61°35'00"W	CHL	
Dodge Rocks 64°20'S 61°36'W	GBR	
Afuera Islands 64°20'S 61°36'W	USA	
- Group of three small islands lying N of Challenger Island and just outside the S entrance point to Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FRAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. The name, which appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957, is probably descriptive of the islands' location; "Afuera" means outer or outside.		
104		
Afuera, islote (I. Hoseason) 63°45'S 61°50'W	ARG	
105		
Agamemnon, Mount 64°38'S 63°30'W 2570m	GBR	
04/09/1957 - Mount rising to c. 2570 m at S end of Achæan Range, Anvers Island; part of the Mount Français massif. Surveyed by FIDS in 1944 and resurveyed and climbed in 1955; in association with names from Homer's Iliad in this range, named after Agamemnon (fl. c. 1200 BC), King of Mycenae (GBR gaz. 1958).		
Agamemnon, Mount 64°38'S 63°31'W 2575m	USA	
- Snow-covered mountain, 2,575 m, marking the S limit of the Achæan Range in the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is part of the Mount Français massif but has a separate summit 1.5 mi W of the main peak of Mount Français. It was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944, and again in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Agamemnon, Commander in Chief of the Achæan forces at Troy in Homer's Iliad.		
106		
Agassiz, cabo 68°28'S 62°37'W	ARG	
- Es la punta E de la península Kenyon, costa E de la península Antártica. El cabo fue descubierto en 1940 por la Expedición del Servicio Antártico de los EE.UU. que lo denominó Joerg en recuerdo de un naturalista norteamericano, quien noblemente solicitó al Comité norteamericano para el Asesoramiento de la Toponimia Antártica, que lo cambiara por el del Dr. Luis Agassiz (1807-73) geólogo y naturalista suizo autor de "Estudio sobre los glaciares". El topónimo figura en la relación toponímica enviada por el SIHN al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en julio de 1959. No obstante, había figurado en la carta N°P-1 del año 1952 y con posterioridad en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.		
Agassiz, Cabo 68°29'00"S 62°58'00"W	CHL	
Agassiz, Cape 68°28'S 62°57'W	GBR	
28/01/1953 - Cape at E end of Kenyon Peninsula dividing Bowman Coast from Wilkins Coast. Photographed by USAS in 1940 and called Cape Joerg (USA 1942); named at Joerg's request Cape Agassiz, after Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-73), American naturalist and geologist of Swiss origin, who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation (USA gaz. 1947; GBR gaz. 1955); co-ordinates corrected (GBR gaz. 1986).		
Agassiz, Cape 68°30'S 62°58'W	RUS	
Agassiz, Cape 68°29'S 62°56'W	USA	
- The E tip of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, a narrow ice-drowned spur extending E from the main mountain axis of Antarctic Peninsula between Mobiloil and Revelle Inlets. The cape is the E end of a line from Cape Jeremy dividing Graham and Palmer Lands. Discovered in December 1940 by the USAS who named it for W.L.G. Joerg, a geographer and polar specialist. At his request it was named by the US-SCAN for		

Louis Agassiz, an internationally famous American naturalist and geologist of Swiss origin, who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation (Átudes sur les Glaciers, Neuchâtel, 1840).

107
Agat Point 62°11'30"S 58°26'W POL
 - Small basaltic promontory with numerous agates (hence the name), immediately north of Staszek Cove. Admiralty Bay.

108
Agate Peak 72°56'S 163°47'E USA
 - A peak at the SE end of Intention Nunataks, at the SW margin of Evans Névé. So named by the NZ-APC because agate and other semi-precious stones were found here by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1966-67.

109
Agneta, punta 72°56'S 60°40'W ARG
 - En la costa N de la península de Kemp, costa E de la península Antártica. El topónimo que fuera aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978, recuerda al Teniente de la Fuerza Aérea Alfredo S. Agneta, precursor de la aeronáutica argentina que falleciera en acto de servicio en un accidente aéreo. Publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

110
Agradable, punta 65°31'S 64°08'W ARG
 - Ubicada en la costa W de la península Antártica, en el canal Grandidier. El topónimo recuerda a la corbeta "AGRADABLE" que formara parte de la famosa escuadra del Almirante Brown. Fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. Publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN cartas H-715/H-716.

111
Agrelo, cabo 62°14'S 59°04'W ARG
 - En costa N de isla Nelson, islas Shetland del Sur. Este cabo fue estudiado por el A.R.A. "BAHIA AGUIRRE" durante la C.A.A. 1972/73 y llamado así en homenaje del Dr. Pedro Agrelo, patriota y periodista de la Gaceta de Buenos Aires, de recordada actuación en los históricos hechos de mayo de 1810. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en el año 1978. Publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN carta H-711.

112
Aguda, punta (Bahía Flandes) 65°02'S 63°41'W ARG
Natho, Punta 65°01'42"S 63°41'12"W CHL
Eclipse Point 65°02'S 63°42'W GBR
Aguda Point 65°02'S 63°41'W USA
 - Point forming the E side of the entrance to Hidden Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is probably descriptive; "aguda" is Spanish for sharp or sharp pointed.

113
Aguda, bahía 76°09'S 26°45'W ARG
 - En el glaciar Buenos Aires, sobre la costa Confin y al sur del Mar de Weddell. El nombre es descriptivo y fue impuesto por el comando del Rompehielos A.R.A. "GENERAL SAN MARTIN" durante la C.A.A. 1955/56. El topónimo figuraba en la Lista que el SIHN envió en junio de 1959 al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Aparece por primera vez en la carta 121 de 1954 y posteriormente en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

114
Aguda, Bay 76°03'S 27°03'W RUS

114
Andersson, islas 63°40'S 57°29'W ARG
Aguila, Islas 63°40'00"S 57°36'00"W CHL

115
Aguilera, caleta 62°05'S 58°29'W ARG
 - En costa W de ensenada Mackellar, isla 25 de Mayo. Fue estudiada por el A.R.A. "BAHIA AGUIRRE" durante la C.A.A. 1973/74 y denominada así en recuerdo del representante de la provincia de Catamarca en la Junta Grande, Don Julio de Aguilera. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y se publicó por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN carta 136/H-711.

116
Aguilera, Mogotes 62°27'06"S 59°42'00"W CHL

117
Aguirre Cerda /Chile/ 62°56'S 60°36'W RUS

118
Aguirre Cerda, Canal 64°49'00"S 62°52'00"W CHL
Aguirre Passage 64°49'S 62°51'W GBR
 07/02/1978 - Channel between Lemaire Island and Danco Coast. Called Paradise Channel by BAE, 1920-22, in association with Paradise Harbour; following the Chilean Antarctic Expedition 1950-51, named Canal Aguirre Cerda after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879-1941), President of Chile 1938-41 (CHL chart 1951 & gaz. 1974). Aguirre Passage (GBR gaz. 1980).

Aguirre Passage 64°49'S 62°51'W USA
 - A marine channel between Lemaire Island and Danco Coast, permitting northern access to Paradise Harbor. The feature was navigated by the ship Belgica (BelgAE, 1897-99) and was known to Norwegian whalers in the area from 1913. Chilean Antarctic Expeditions operated a science station on Waterboat Point (q.v.) at Aguirre Passage from 1951-73. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879-1941), President of Chile, 1938-41.

119
Aguirre, Islote 63°18'48"S 57°55'42"W CHL

120
Agurto, Islote 63°18'18"S 57°54'06"W CHL
Agurto Rock 63°18'S 57°54'W USA
 - A rock lying just NW of Silvia Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1959.

121
Agurto, Bajo 63°18'30"S 57°54'06"W CHL

122
Ahab, Mount 65°26'S 62°11'W 925 m GBR
 04/09/1957 - Mount rising to 925 m between Melville and Mapple glaciers, Oscar II Coast. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and resurveyed in 1955 and 1962. Named after Capt. Ahab of the Pequod, in association with names in this area from Herman Melville's "Moby Dick or the whale" (GBR gaz. 1958); position amended (GBR gaz. 1964).

Ahab, Mount 65°26'S 62°11'W 925 m USA
 - A conspicuous mountain (925 m) that rises between the lower ends of Mapple and Melville Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain was roughly surveyed in 1947 by FIDS and was resurveyed in 1955. The name was repositioned following a survey by BAS in 1962. Named by UK-APC after Captain Ahab of the whaler Pequod, the central character in Herman Melville's Moby Dick.

123
Ahern Glacier 81°47'00"S 159°10'00"E AUS
 - A glacier flowing eastwards from the vicinity of Mount Massam to the Starshot Glacier. Discovered by the N.Z. Geological Expedition (1964-65). Named after B. Ahern, a member of the expedition.

Ahern Glacier 81°47'S 159°10'E USA
 - A small tributary glacier flowing E from the Churchill Mountains between Mount Lindley and Mount Hoskins to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE (1964-65) for B. Ahern, a member of the party.

124
Ahlmann, glaciar 67°52'S 65°45'W ARG
 - Es el más austral de los glaciares que se encuentran en la ensenada Seligman. Fue fotografiado desde el aire en 1940 por una comisión de la E.S.A.E.U. que comandaba el almirante Byrd. El C.I.I.M. (F.I.D.S.) cartografió el accidente en 1947 y lo bautizó en honor del geólogo y glaciólogo suizo Hans W. Ahlmann. Figuró publicado por primera vez en la carta 110 de 1957 y en la TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

Ahlmann Glacier 67°52'S 65°50'W GBR
 22/01/1951 - Glacier flowing E into S part of Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast. Photographed by USAS in 1940, surveyed by FIDS in 1947; in association with the names of other glaciologists in this area, named after Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann (1889-1974), Swedish glaciologist and geographer, who initiated the study of world climatology through the behaviour of glaciers (GBR chart 1954 & gaz. 1955).

Ahlmann Glacier 67°52'S 65°45'W USA
 - Southernmost of two glaciers flowing E into Seligman Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Prof. Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, a Swedish glaciologist and geographer.

125
Ahlmannryggen 71°50'S 2°30'W NOR
 - Dronning Maud Land. Large and broad ridge, mostly ice and snow covered, north of Borgmassivet easternmost in Maudheimvidda. Spread nunataks in the northern part, mountains in the southern part. After Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, 1889-. Swedish geographer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Chairman of the Swedish committee for the NBSAE.

Ahlmannryggen 71°40'S 2°00'W RUS
Ahlmann Ridge 71°50'S 2°25'W USA
 - A broad, mainly ice-covered ridge, about 70 mi long, surmounted by scattered, low peaks. It rises between Schytt and Jutulstraumen Glaciers and extends from Borg Massif northward to Fimbul Ice Shelf in Queen Maud Land. The area was first photographed from aircraft of the GerAE (1938-39) and peaks in this vicinity were roughly plotted. The Stein Nunataks and Witte Peaks, named by the GerAE, appear to coincide with the NE part of the Ahlmann Ridge. The feature was mapped in detail from surveys and air photos by the NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, chairman of the Swedish committee for the NBSAE.

126
Ahlstadvottane 71°50'S 5°30'E NOR
 - Dronning Maud Land. A group of rock hills just east of Cumulusfjellet in Mühlig-Hofmannfjella, western Fimbulheimen.

Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S 5°30'E USA
 - A group of rock hills just E of Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60), who gave it the name Ahlstadvottane.

127
Ahmadjian Peak 83°41'S 168°42'E 2910m USA
 - A prominent ice-covered peak, 2,910 m, standing 4.5 mi SW of Mount Fox in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Vernon Ahmadjian, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963-64.

128	Ahrnsbrak Glacier 79°48'S 82°18'W	USA
	- A glacier in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range, flowing N between Sutton Peak and Shoemaker Peak to the confluent ice at the lower end of Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Ahrnsbrak, USARP glaciologist at Palmer Station in 1965.	
129	Aiken Creek 77°36'S 163°17'E	USA
	- A glacial meltwater stream in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, which flows N from the unnamed glacier W of Wales Glacier to Many Glaciers Pond, then W to Lake Fryxell. The feature is 4 mi long and receives some tributary flow from Wales Glacier. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of the USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987-94. Named after USGS hydrologist George R. Aiken, a member of the field team in three summer seasons, 1987-91, who assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on the streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990-91 season.	
130	Ailsa Craig, isla 60°47'S 44°37'W	ARG
	- Situada cerca de punta Rae, frente a la costa S de isla Laurie, islas Orcadas del Sur. Fue cartografiada y denominada por la E.A.S. de W. Bruce (1902-1904) quien la encontró semejante a la isla escocesa homónima. Figuró por primera vez en la carta 31 de 1930 y en la TSAA1. SHN carta H-611.	
	Ailsa Craig 60°47'S 44°36'W 170 m	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Small island rising to 170 m off Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Charted by SNAE on 22 September 1903 and named from its resemblance to the island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland (GBR chart 1903; GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Ailsa Craig, ile 60°48'S 44°37'W	RUS
	Ailsa Craig 60°47'S 44°37'W	USA
	- Precipitous island 1 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for the island in the Firth of Clyde in Scotland.	
131	Aim Rocks 62°42'S 61°16'W	GBR
	07/06/1962 - Rocks in Morton Strait between Snow Island and Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named descriptively, since the rocks in line are a guide for safe passage through the strait (GBR gaz. 1962).	
	Aim Rocks 62°42'S 61°15'W	USA
	- Rocks lying E of Cape Timblón in the middle of Morton Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1961, is descriptive; these rocks in line are a guide for safe passage through the southern entrance of Morton Strait.	
132	Ainsworth Bay 67°48'00"S 146°40'00"E	AUS
	- An open bay on the coast of George V Land, between Cape Bage and Cape Webb. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after G.F. Ainsworth, a member of the expedition.	
	Ainsworth Bay 67°50'S 146°45'E	RUS
	Ainsworth Bay 67°48'S 146°37'E	USA
	- An ice-filled recession of the coastline, 5 mi wide, between Capes Bage and Webb. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, and named by him for G.F. Ainsworth, a member of the expedition who served as leader and meteorologist with the AAE party on Macquarie Island during 1911-13.	
133	Airdevronsix Icefalls 77°31'S 160°22'E	NZL
	- A line of icefalls at the head of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by USN OpDFrZ (1956-57) for U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, which had been formed to provide air support for the Deep Freeze operations and which had also carried out many important Antarctic exploratory flights.	
	Airdevronsix Icefalls 77°31'S 160°22'E	USA
	- A line of icefalls at the head of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by USN OpDFrZ (1956-57) for U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, which had been formed to provide air support for the Deep Freeze operations and which had also carried out many important Antarctic exploratory flights.	
134	Airdrop Peak 83°45'S 172°45'E	NZL
	- A twin-peaked mountain (890 m) at the N end of Commonwealth Range. It is the first prominent feature in Ebony Ridge when approached from the northwest. When N.Z. surveyors were making observations from the higher of the two peaks on Dec. 11, 1959, an R4D aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 flew overhead to drop a spare radio to the expedition whose original one had broken down. So named because of this incident by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60.	
	Airdrop Peak 83°45'S 172°45'E 890 m	USA
	- A twin-peaked mountain (890 m) at the N end of Commonwealth Range. It is the first prominent feature in Ebony Ridge when approached from the northwest. When N.Z. surveyors were making observations from the higher of the two peaks on Dec. 11, 1959, an R4D aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 flew overhead to drop a spare radio to the expedition whose original one had broken down. So named because of this incident by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60.	
135	Airy Glacier 69°13'S 66°01'W	GBR
	07/06/1962 - Glacier S of Anchor Crag flowing W into Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast. Roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936-37, photographed by RARE, 1947 and resurveyed by FIDS in 1958; in association with the names of other pioneers of navigation, named after Sir George Biddell Airy (1801-92), British Astronomer Royal who, in 1839, introduced the method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation that is still in use (GBR gaz. 1962).	
	Airy Glacier 69°13'S 66°20'W	USA
	- A glacier 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing W to the NE portion of Forster Ice Piedmont, near the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936-37; photographed from the air by RARE, 1947; and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC for Sir George Biddell Airy, British Astronomer Royal (1835-81), who in 1839 introduced a method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation.	
136	Aitcho, islotes 62°23'S 59°50'W	ARG
	- En la boca NE del estrecho Espora. Descubiertas y denominadas por el Capitán Fildes, de Liverpool, quien visitara la zona en 1821. Fueron cartografiadas por primera vez por personal del "DISCOVERY" en 1935 y su nombre aparece por primera vez en una carta del Almirantazgo. SHN carta 138/H-711. Publicado primeramente en la cartografía antártica del año 1948, en la carta H-711 de 1969 y en TSAA2.	
	Aitcho Islands 62°24'S 59°46'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Islands between Table Island and Dee Island, English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 after the Admiralty Hydrographic Office [HO] (GBR chart 1948; GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Aitcho Islands 62°24'S 59°47'W	USA
	- Group of small islands lying between Table Island and Dee Island in the N entrance to English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI after the Admiralty Hydrographic Office. Other features in this vicinity were named after members of the Hydrographic Office staff.	
137	Aitken, caleta 60°45'S 44°32'W	ARG
	- Al S de isla Laurie, islas Orcadas del Sur. Fue cartografiada por la E.A.E. de W. Bruce (1903-1904), denominada en honor del secretario ejecutivo de la expedición A.N.G. Aitken. Apareció primeramente en un listado del Ministerio de Marina de 1945 y en TSAA1. SHN carta H-611.	
	Aitken Cove 60°44'S 44°31'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Cove off Fitchie Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1903; named after A.N.G. Aitken, of Aitken and Methuen, solicitors to the expedition (GBR chart 1903; GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Aitken Cove 60°45'S 44°32'W	RUS
	Aitken Cove 60°45'S 44°32'W	USA
	- Cove which lies immediately NE of Cape Whitson, along the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for A.N.G. Aitken, solicitor to the expedition.	
138	Aitken Nunatak 85°42'S 173°49'E 2785m	USA
	- A small rock nunatak, 2,785 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Bumstead in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William M. Aitken, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1962.	
139	Aitkenhead Glacier 63°57'S 58°50'W	GBR
	12/02/1964 - Glacier flowing SE from Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, into Prince Gustav Channel. Surveyed by FIDS 1960-61; named after Neil Aitkenhead (b. 1936), FIDS geologist 1959-60, who worked in the area (GBR gaz. 1964).	
	Aitkenhead Glacier 63°57'S 58°44'W	USA
	- Glacier about 10 mi long, flowing ESE from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, to Prince Gustav Channel close N of Alectoria Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Neil Aitkenhead, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay (1959-60).	
140	Ajax Icefall 62°04'S 58°20'W	GBR
	23/09/1960 - Icefall descending S to Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Surveyed by FIDS 1948 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; named after HMS Ajax, which assisted in the search for a boat crew from Discovery II, missing on King George Island in January 1937 (GBR gaz. 1960).	
	Ajax Icefall 62°04'S 58°23'W	USA
	- Icefall between Stenhouse Bluff and Ullmann Spur at the head of Visca Anchorage, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908-10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for HMS Ajax, which assisted in the search for a boat crew from the Discovery II, missing on King George Island in January 1937.	
141	Ajax, Mount 71°48'S 168°27'E	NZL
	- A mountain (3,770 m) rising 1 mi WSW of Mount Royalist in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, after HMNZS Ajax. The mountain is one of several in this area named for New Zealand ships.	

Ajax, Mount 71°48'S 168°27'E 3770m	USA
- A mountain (3,770 m) rising 1 mi WSW of Mount Royalist in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, after HMNZS Ajax. The mountain is one of several in this area named for New Zealand ships.	
142	
Aka Iwa 68°24,3'S 41°44'E	JPN
24/11/1981 - A rocky hill with a red pegmatite in Tenmondai Iwa. On the occasion of geological survey in 1981, the hill was named Aka Iwa (red rock).	
143	
Aka-kabe 71°36,3'S 35°35'E	JPN
22/03/1979 - A west and north facing semicircular bluff of Mont Derom in the southern part of Yamato Sanmyaku. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named Aka-kabe (red wall).	
144	
Akademik Fedorov Canyon 72°45'S 31°30'W	GBC
1997 - Proposer: S.C.Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997. Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Feb. 1997. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). Named after the Soviet Research Ship "Akademik Fedorov" which worked in this area in 1989. Latitude 74°00'S - 71°30'S, longitude 36°00'W - 27°00'W.	
Akademik Federov Canyon 72°45'S 32°00'W	USA
BGN 1997 - An undersea canyon in the Weddell Sea named for the Russian research vessel that worked in the northern Weddell Sea (1989). Name proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany. Name approved 6/97 (ACUF 271).	
145	
Akademika Graftio, gora 83°58'S 57°19'W	RUS
146	
Akaiwa Yama 72°06,5'S 27°47'E 1689m	JPN
23/10/1989 - A mountain (1689.0 m asl.) at the eastern extremity of Berheia. JARE took air photos in 1981-82 and 1987, and surveyed in 1983. They named Akaiwa Yama (red rock mountain).	
Akaiwaberget 72°05'S 27°45'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain east in Berheia, Balchenfjella in Sør-Rondane. Akaiwa = red stone in Japanese.	
147	
Akarui Misaki 68°27,5'S 41°27'E	JPN
/10/1962 - A coastal exposure (3.3 km ²) protruding into the sea. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-59, and named Akarui Misaki (bright cape). Topographic map on a scale of 1:25000 was made from geodetical surveys (1975 and 1980) and air photos (1975).	
Bjartodden 68°30'S 41°25'E	NOR
Akarui misaki 68°28'S 41°26'E	RUS
Akarui, Cape 68°29'S 41°23'E	USA
- A rocky cape 11 mi NE of Cape Omega on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Akarui-misaki (bright cape).	
148	
Akebi Ike 69°12'10"S 39°39'45"E	JPN
22/06/1972 - A small lake in the northwestern part of Langhovde. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Akebi Ike (akebia fruit lake) in 1972.	
149	
Akebono Hyōga 68°08'S 42°54'E	JPN
/05/1963 - A glacier flowing northwestward just south of Akebono Iwa. Mapped from air photos (1962) by JARE, and named Akebono Hyōga (dawn glacier). Topographic map on a scale of 1:25000 was made from surveys by JARE, 1972 and 1978. A small unnamed coastal rock exposes just south of the glacier.	
Daggrybreen 68°05'S 42°55'E	NOR
Akebono Glacier 68°07'S 42°53'E	USA
- Glacier flowing to the coast between Cape Hinode and Akebono Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who applied the name.	
150	
Akebono Point 68°05'S 42°50'E	RUS
151	
Akebono Iwa 68°05,5'S 42°57'E 137 m	JPN
/05/1963 - A coastal rock exposure (2.47 km ² , 137 m asl.). Mapped from air photos (1962) by JARE, and named Akebono Iwa (dawn rock). Topographic map on a scale of 1:25000 was made from surveys by JARE, 1972 and 1978.	
Daggryfjellet 68°05'S 42°55'E	NOR
Akebono Rock 68°04'S 42°55'E	RUS
Akebono Rock 68°04'S 42°55'E	USA
- A substantial area of exposed rock just E of the mouth of Akebono Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who also gave the name.	
152	
Aker Peaks 66°37'00"S 55°14'00"E 1800m	AUS
- A series of peaks, mainly snow-covered, the highest being about 1,800 m above sea level, WNW of Edward VIII Gulf. Discovered on 14 January, 1931, by a Norwegian whaling expedition under O. Borchgrevink, who named them after the farm of S.F. Brunn, a Director of the Antarctic Whaling Co., at Tønsberg, Norway.	
Aker Peaks 66°37'S 55°00'E	RUS
Aker Peaks 66°37'S 55°13'E 1800m	USA
- A series of mainly snow-covered peaks, the highest 1,800 m, extending 9 mi in a NW-SE direction. They rise 4 mi W of Nicholas Range and 30 mi WNW of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1931 by a Norwegian whaling expedition under O. Borchgrevink, who named them after the farm of Director Svend Foyn Brunn of the Antarctic Whaling Co. at Tønsberg.	
153	
Åkerlundh Nunatak 65°04'S 60°10'W	GBR
22/01/1951 - The smallest of Seal Nunataks, Oscar II Coast. Mapped by FIDS in August 1947; named after Gustaf Åkerlundh, the youngest member of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, who wintered at Snow Hill Island in 1902 and 1903 (GBR gaz. 1955).	
Åkerlundh Nunatak 65°04'S 60°10'W	USA
- Nunatak which lies 2 mi NW of Donald Nunatak between Bruce and Murdoch Nunataks in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Gustaf Åkerlundh, a member of the SwedAE, 1901-04.	
154	
Akkuratnaja, buhta 70°45'S 11°48'E	RUS
Akkuratnaya Cove 70°45'S 11°48'E	USA
- A small cove 3 mi ESE of Nadezhdy Island, indenting the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Bukhta Akkuratnaya (accurate cove).	
155	
Akkestadberg 72°49'S 166°18'E	DEU
156	
Aksakova, nunataki 81°35'S 21°46'W	RUS
157	
Al'banova, gora 77°35'S 146°00'W	RUS
158	
Albov Rocks 66°28'00"S 126°45'00"E	AUS
- Rock outcrops on the BANZARE Coast of Wilkes Land, about 37 km south-east of Cape Goodenough. Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after the Russian explorer of Tierra del Fuego, H.M. Albov.	
Al'bova, skala 66°28'S 126°47'E	RUS
Al'bov Rocks 66°28'S 126°45'E	USA
- A cluster of rock outcrops close S of Cape Spieden on the W side of Porpoise Bay. Charted by the SovAE (1958) and named for Nikolay M. Al'bov (1806-99), Russian botanical geographer, explorer of Tierra del Fuego.	
159	
Alagon, islote 65°50'S 65°21'W	ARG
- En costa NW de isla Larrouy, canal Grandidier, costa W de la península Antártica. El nombre fue propuesto por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. y recuerda al soldado argentino Manuel Alagon de la Fragata "25 DE MAYO" que falleciera a bordo de la misma en el combate naval de Quilmes. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en el año 1978 y publicado en la TSAA2. SHN carta H-715.	
160	
Alamein Range 72°05'S 163°30'E	NZL
- A range lying W of Canham Glacier, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named in association with Lord Bernard Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963-64.	
Alamein Range 72°05'S 163°30'E	USA
- A range lying W of Canham Glacier, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named in association with Lord Bernard Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963-64.	
161	
Alamode, islote 68°43'S 67°32'W	ARG
- En bahía Margarita, costa W de la península antártica. Fue relevada por la BGLE de Rymill en 1936 y bautizado por el FIDS por su forma parecida a un helado de ese nombre. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-717.	
Alamode Island 68°43'S 67°31'W 320 m	GBR
31/03/1955 - Largest and SE-most island of the Terra Firma Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, rising to 320 m and snow-capped. Surveyed by BGLE in 1936; originally called Terra Firma Island (GBR 1938); named from its resemblance to some form of confection topped with ice cream (GBR gaz. 1955).	
Alamode Island 68°43'S 67°32'W 320 m	USA
- Largest and southeasternmost of the Terra Firma Islands, with steep rocky cliffs surmounted by a rock and snow cone rising to 320 m, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First visited and surveyed by the BGLE under Rymill in 1936. So named by the FIDS, following a 1948 resurvey, for its resemblance to some form of confection served with ice cream on it.	
162	
Alanpiggen 72°40'S 0°10'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain on the southwestern side of Reecedalen southernmost in H.U.Sverdrupfjella. After Alan Reece, assistant geologist to The Norwegian-British-Swedish Ant- arctic Expedition 1949-52.	

Alan Peak 72°39'S 0°11'E	USA	- A peak at the W side of the mouth of Reece Valley, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for Alan Reece, geologist with the NBSAE (1949-52) and earlier with the FIDS.
163		
Alasheyev Bight 67°30'00"S 45°40'00"E	AUS	- A bight on the western coast of Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Explored and charted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957. Named after the Soviet hydrographer, D.A. Alasheyev.
Alasheeva, zaliv 67°30'S 46°00'E	RUS	
Alasheyev Bight 67°30'S 45°40'E	USA	- A bight in the western part of the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1956. Plotted in 1957 by the Soviet expedition and named for D.A. Alasheyev, Russian hydrographer.
164		
Alaska Canyon 86°00'S 136°33'W	USA	- Deeply incised canyon in the N face of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Alaska, which sent researchers to Antarctica.
165		
Alatna Valley 76°53'S 161°10'E	NZL	- An ice-free valley lying 4 mi N of Mount Gran and trending ENE for about 10 mi along the SE side of the Convoy Range. Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist, made stratigraphic studies in the valley during the 1960-61 season. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for the USNS Alatna which participated in Operation Deep Freeze 1958-59 and 1959-60, and in keeping with other ship names in the Convoy Range.
Alatna Valley 76°53'S 161°10'E	USA	- An ice-free valley lying 4 mi N of Mount Gran and trending ENE for about 10 mi along the SE side of the Convoy Range. Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist, made stratigraphic studies in the valley during the 1960-61 season. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for the USNS Alatna which participated in Operation Deep Freeze 1958-59 and 1959-60, and in keeping with other ship names in the Convoy Range.
166		
Alb Valley 74°47'S 163°46'E	NZL	- A name given by the BAE, 1907-09, for a feature which the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BAE, 1919-13, later called the Kar Terrace. It is part of the Campbell Glacier.
167		
Albanus Glacier 85°52'S 151°00'W	NZL	- A glacier, 25 mi long, flowing W along the S side of Tapley Mountains to enter Scott Glacier just N of Mount Zanuck, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Jr., manufacturer of Cambridge, MD, a patron of the ByrdAE of 1928-30 and 1933-35.
Albanus Glacier 86°00'S 142°30'W	RUS	
Albanus Glacier 85°52'S 151°00'W	USA	- A glacier, 25 mi long, flowing W along the S side of Tapley Mountains to enter Scott Glacier just N of Mount Zanuck, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Jr., manufacturer of Cambridge, MD, a patron of the ByrdAE of 1928-30 and 1933-35.
168		
Albatross Glacier 77°17'S 166°31'E	NZL	- Falls south of Prion Glacier. New name for Quaternary Glacier.
169		
Alberich Glacier 77°36'S 161°36'E	USA	- A small glacier that drains west from Junction Knob toward the east flank of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. It is one in a group of features in the range named by NZ-APC mainly from Norse mythology. In German legend, Alberich is the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungen.
170		
Albert Markham, Mount 81°23'00"S 158°12'00"E 3185m	AUS	- A striking, flat-topped mountain, 3185 m high, west of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 57 km south of Mount Field. Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee of the Expedition.
Albert Markham, Mount 81°25'S 158°47'E	RUS	
Albert Markham, Mount 81°23'S 158°14'E 3205m	USA	- A striking flat-topped mountain, 3,205 m, standing midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04). Named for Admiral Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.
171		
Alberts Glacier 66°52'S 64°50'W	GBR	02/12/1980 - Glacier flowing E into Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, S of Balch Glacier, from which it was recognized as a separate feature following air photography by USN, 1968; in association with the names of Antarctic historians in this area, named after
Fred George Alberts (b.1922), American toponymist; Secretary, ACAN, 1949-80 (GBR gaz. 1982).		
Alberts Glacier 66°52'S 64°53'W	USA	- A heavily crevassed glacier c. 8 mi long, flowing E from Avery Plateau, Graham Land, and entering Mill Inlet between Balch Glacier and Southard Promontory. The glacier was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1968. It was delineated from these photographs by DOS, 1980, and positioned from surveys by FIDS, 1947-57. In association with the names of Antarctic historians in the area, named by UK-APC after Fred G. Alberts, American toponymist; Secretary, US-ACAN, 1949-80.
172		
Alberts, Mount 73°02'S 167°52'E 2320m	USA	- A pointed, almost completely snow-covered mountain (2,320 m) situated 11 mi E of Mount Phillips on the E margin of Malta Plateau, Victoria Land. The mountain stands immediately S of the terminus of Line Glacier and overlooks the W margin of Ross Sea. Named by the New Zealand Geographic Board in 1966 after Fred G. Alberts, Geographer, U.S. Department of the Interior (later with the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center), who served as Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1949-80, and was compiler and editor of this Gazetteer.
173		
Albino Rookery 68°27'43"S 78°09'42"E 5 m	AUS	- An Adélie penguin rookery on the coast of Long Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. An albino penguin was found in this rookery by R. McLean, radio supervisor at Davis in December, 1969. This was the first recorded albino penguin in the Vestfold Hills.
174		
Albinos, Cap de l' 66°40'08"S 140°00'46"E	FRA	
175		
Albion, Mount 70°17'15"S 65°38'25"E	AUS	- A peak on the southern face of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is connected to the next peak on the east by a long snow slope and a saddle 60m above plateau level. The peak is situated about 20km east of Mount Bichervaise. Discovered by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W.G. Bewsher and named after P. Albion, radio operator at Mawson in 1956.
Albion, Mount 70°19'S 65°40'E	RUS	
Albion, Mount 70°17'S 65°39'E	USA	- Mountain 2 mi SSE of Mount O'Shea in the S part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher (1956-57) and named for Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.
176		
Albone, glacier 64°12'S 59°45'W	ARG	- Fluye hacia la caleta Larsen, en la costa E de la península Antártica. Fue relevado por el FIDS en 1960-61 y bautizado en recuerdo de Dan Albone (1906-) quien diseñó el tractor Ivel, el primero con motor de combustión interna. SHN carta H-713.
Albone Glacier 64°12'S 59°45'W	GBR	12/02/1964 - Glacier flowing S from Detroit Plateau towards Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast. Surveyed by FIDS, 1960-61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport in this area, named after Dan Albone (d. 1906), English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine (GBR gaz. 1964).
Albone Glacier 64°13'S 59°42'W	USA	- A deeply entrenched narrow glacier on the E side of Wolseley Buttress flowing southward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Dan Albone, English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine.
177		
Albrecht Penck Glacier 76°40'S 162°20'E	NZL	- A glacier between the Fry Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, draining NE toward Tripp Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named this feature for Albrecht Penck, Director of the Institute of Oceanography and of the Geographical Institute in Berlin.
Albrecht Penck Glacier 76°40'S 162°20'E	USA	- A glacier between the Fry Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, draining NE toward Tripp Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named this feature for Albrecht Penck, Director of the Institute of Oceanography and of the Geographical Institute in Berlin.
178		
Albright, Mount 82°49'00"S 155°06'00"E	AUS	- A mountain in the Geologists Range north of the Worsley Icefalls Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62 by the US Geological Survey. Named by USACAN after J.C. Albright, geologist on the South Pole - Dronning Maud Land Traverse, 1964-65.
Albright, Mount 82°49'S 155°06'E	USA	- Mountain surmounting the S end of the Endurance Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Albright, USARP geologist on the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964-65.
179		
Alcock, isla 64°14'S 61°08'W	ARG	- En la costa central de la bahía Hughes, costa W de la península Antártica. Primeramente llamada "Isla Pinguino"por T.W. Bagshawe en 1922. Luego de los

relevamientos aéreos del FIDASE en 1956-57 fue denominada Alcock en honor a Sir John William Alcock (1892-1919), aviador inglés que con Sir A. Whitten-Brown hizo el primer vuelo transatlántico sin etapas el 14-15 de junio de 1919. SHN, carta H-714.

Barros, Isla 64°14'00"S 61°08'00"W **CHL GBR**

Alcock Island 64°14'S 61°08'W
23/09/1960 - Island in Hughes Bay, Danco Coast. Originally called Penguin Island by the British Antarctic Expedition 1920-22 (GBR 1920-22). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, named Alcock Island after Sir John William Alcock (1892-1919), English airman, who with Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown, made the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight, 14-15 June 1919 (GBR gaz. 1960).

Alcock Island 64°14'S 61°08'W **USA**
- Island lying W of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name Penguin Island was used for the feature by whalers operating in the area in 1922. Since this name has not been used on published maps and is a duplication of an earlier name, it has been rejected and a new name substituted. Alcock Island is for Sir John W. Alcock (1892-1919), who, with Sir A. Whitten-Brown, made the first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight on June 14-15, 1919.

180
Alcyone Cone 72°42'S 165°33'E **NZL**

1972 - An extinct volcanic cone near the center of The Pleiades, at the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by a VUWAE field party to Evans Neve, 1971-72, after Alcyone, the brightest star in the Pleiades constellation.

Alcyone Cone 72°42'S 165°33'E **USA**
- An extinct volcanic cone near the center of The Pleiades, at the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by a VUWAE field party to Evans Névé, 1971-72, after Alcyone, the brightest star in the Pleiades constellation.

181
Aldaz, Mount 76°03'S 124°25'W **RUS**

Aldaz, Mount 76°03'S 124°25'W 2520m **USA**
- A projecting-type mountain (2,520 m) that barely protrudes from the ice-covered Usas Escarpment, 22 mi ESE of Mount Galla, in Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is mostly ice covered, but has notable rock outcropping along its northern spur. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Luis Aldaz, Meteorologist and Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1960.

182
Aldea Island 69°13'S 68°30'W **GBR**

22/06/1979 - Central of the three Bugge Islands, off Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast; named Isla Aldea (CHL chart 1947) by CAE, 1947, probably after Sgto Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, 21 May 1879. Aldea Island (GBR gaz. 1980).

Aldea Island 69°13'S 68°30'W **USA**
- The central of the three Bugge Islands (q.v.), off Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The island was named "Isla Aldea" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, probably after Sargento Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879.

183
Aldebaran Rock 70°50'S 66°41'W **GBR**

21/07/1976 - Nunatak at head of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound. Following survey by BAS, 1970-71, named after Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus, in association with similar names in this area (GBR gaz. 1977).

Aldebaran Rock 70°50'S 66°41'W **USA**
- A particularly conspicuous nunatak of bright red rock, located near the head of Bertram Glacier and 5 mi NE of Pegasus Mountains in western Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus.

184
Alden, Point 66°48'00"S 142°02'00"E **AUS**

- An ice-covered point with rock exposures along its seaward side, about 22 km north-west of Cape Hunter in George V Land. Discovered on 30 January, 1930, by the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42), under Wilkes, who named it after Lieut. James Alden of the expedition's flagship Vincennes.

Alden, Point 66°45'S 142°00'E **RUS**

Alden, Point 66°48'S 142°02'E **USA**
- An ice-covered point with rock exposures along the seaward side. The point marks the W side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay and the division between Adélie Coast and George V Coast. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes, and named by him for Lt. James Alden of the expedition's flagship Vincennes.

185
Alderdice Peak 68°12'00"S 49°35'00"E **AUS**

- A peak in the eastern part of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about 37 km ESE of Amphitheatre Lake. Plotted from air photographs taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after W. Alderdice, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Alderdice Peak 68°14'S 49°42'E **RUS**

Alderdice Peak 68°12'S 49°35'E **USA**
- A peak 6 mi SE of Mount Underwood in the eastern part of the Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1959. Named by ANCA for W. Alderdice, weather observer at Wilkes Station, 1959.

186
Alderete, cabo 73°50'S 60°48'W **ARG**

- En costa Lassiter, costa oriental de la península Antártica. Recuerda al Sargento Ayudante Ramón Alderete, precursor de la Aeronáutica Argentina. El topónimo fue

impuesto y aprobado por la C.C. G. en el año 1975. Posteriormente publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

187
Aldrich, Mount 80°07'S 158°13'E **USA**

- A massive, somewhat flat-topped mountain standing at the E side of Ragotzkie Glacier in Britannia Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04). Named for Admiral Pelham Aldrich, who gave assistance to Scott in preparing the expedition.

188
Aldridge Peak 72°27'S 167°24'E 2290m **USA**

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

189
Alectoria, islote 63°59'S 58°38'W **ARG**

- En el canal Príncipe Gustavo, sobre el mar de Weddell. Fue descubierta por el FIDS en 1945 y denominada así por un líquen que predominaba en la zona. El nombre figura en la lista que el SIHN envió al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en julio de 1959. SHN, carta H-713.

Alectoria, Islote 63°58'48"S 58°36'18"W **CHL**

Alectoria Island 63°58'44"S 58°38'20"W **GBR**
21/11/1949 - Island off Trinity Peninsula in Prince Gustav Channel. Surveyed by FIDS in August 1945 and again in 1959-60; named Alectoria Islet after the lichen Alectoria antarctica which is predominant on the island (GBR gaz. 1955). Alectoria Island (GBR gaz. 1959).

Alectoria Island 63°59'S 58°37'W **USA**
- A low, nearly ice-free island less than 1 mi long. It lies in Prince Gustav Channel, about 0.5 mi off the terminus of Aitkenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in 1945 by the FIDS, who named it after the lichen Alectoria which was predominant on the island at the time.

190
Alegria, islote 64°18'S 62°53'W **ARG**

- En isla Piedra Buena, archipiélago Melchior. El islote fue cartografiado durante la C.A.A. de 1942/43 y denominado así durante la C.A.A. de 1947, nombre un tanto irónico que contrasta con el aspecto lúgubre que presenta el accidente. Apareció primeramente en una carta de 1953 y en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

191
Alejandro Alvarez, Punta 67°06'00"S 66°30'00"W **CHL**

192
Aleko Rock 62°37'07"S 60°20'31"W **BGR**

23/02/1995 - Rocky point midway along the NE coast of Emona Harbour, Livingston Island. Located 3.28km NE by N of Hespérides Point and 6.31km ENE of Ereby Point. Projecting 150m to the WSW, with two chains of rocks centred 120m to the WNW and 200m to the N. Emerged in a recent glacier retreat. Bulgarian mapping from a 1995-96 topographic survey of the region. Like Aleko Peak in Rila Mountain, Bulgaria, named for Aleko Konstantinov (1863-97), writer and proponent of wilderness exploration.

Aleko Rock 62°37'07"S 60°20'11"W **GBR**
11/12/1995 - Rocky point on the NE coast of South Bay, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, 2000 m N of Spanish Point; feature emerged during recent glacier retreat. Named by the Third Bulgarian Expedition (1994-95) after Aleko Konstantinov (1863-97), a writer and proponent of wilderness exploration.

Aleko Rock 62°37'S 60°21'W **USA**
BGN 1996 - Rocky point on the NE coast of South Bay, Livingston Island, 2,000 m N of Spanish Point; emerged during a glacier retreat. Named Aleko Point by the Third Bulgarian Expedition (1994-95) after a peak in the Rila Mountains and a site on Vitosha Mountain which commemorates a writer and proponent of wilderness exploration. Approved as Aleko Rock by UK-APC in 1995.

193
Aleksandra Busygina, gora 84°20'S 63°15'W **RUS**

194
Aleksandra Girsá, gora 80°18'S 25°25'E **RUS**

196
Alekseja Leonova, skaly 79°56'S 159°30'E **RUS**

197
Alekseyev, Mount 67°27'00"S 50°33'00"E **AUS**

- A mountain about 9 km north-east of McNaughton Ridges in Enderby Land. Named by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition after A.D. Alekseyev, Soviet polar pilot.

Alekseeva, gora 67°27'S 50°33'E **RUS**

Alekseyev, Mount 67°28'S 50°40'E **USA**
- A mountain standing 6 mi NE of McNaughton Ridges in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961-62, for A.D. Alekseyev, Soviet polar pilot.

198
Alencar, Pico 65°24'30"S 63°50'00"W **CHL**

Alencar Peak 65°24'S 63°53'W 1550m **GBR**
22/09/1954 - Peak rising to c. 1550 m N of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast. Roughly mapped by FAE in 1908; named Sommet de Alencar after Alme Alexandrino de Alencar, Brazilian Minister of Marine, who assisted the expedition (FRA 1910); re-

identified and surveyed by BGLE 1935. Alencar Peak (GBR gaz. 1955); position amended (GBR gaz. 1959).

Alencar Peak 65°24'S 63°53'W 1555m USA
- Peak, 1,555 m, at the head of Lind Glacier, standing 6 mi E of Cape Pérez on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot and named by him for Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar, then Minister of Marine of Brazil.

199

Alexander Hill 77°17'S 166°25'E NZL
- Hill, 220 m, with a prominent seaward cliff face, lying S of Harrison Stream and Cinder Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, and named by the NZ-APC for B.N. Alexander, a surveyor with the expedition.

Alexander Hill 77°17'S 166°25'E 220 m USA
- Hill, 220 m, with a prominent seaward cliff face, lying S of Harrison Stream and Cinder Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, and named by the NZ-APC for B.N. Alexander, a surveyor with the expedition.

200

Alejandro I, isla 71°00'S 70°00'W ARG
- Al S de bahía Margarita, al W de la península Antártica. Descubierta por la RAE en 1821 y bautizada por el Almirante Bellingshausen en honor a su monarca el Zar Alejandro I. Figuró por primera vez en la carta 65 de 1940 y posteriormente en TAA1. SHN, carta H-7.

Alejandro 1, Isla 70°40'00"S 70°30'00"W CHL
Alexander Island 71°00'S 70°00'W GBR
23/09/1960 - Large island, at least 400 km long, separated from Palmer Land by George VI Sound. NW coast was roughly mapped by the Russian Antarctic Expedition 1821; named Archipel Alexander's des I (RUS 1824), after Alexander I (1777-1825), Tsar of Russia, who despatched RAE in 1819. Northern mountains of the island sighted by Bischof, 1832; Alexander Island (GBR chart 1839 & gaz. 1960); position redefined (GBR gaz. 1964).

Zemlja Aleksandra I 71°30'S 71°00'W RUS
Alexander Island 71°00'S 70°00'W USA
- Large island lying W of the base of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound. It is about 240 mi long in a N-S direction, 50 mi wide in the N, and 150 mi wide in the south. Discovered in 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it Alexander I Land for the reigning Tsar. Its insular nature was proven in December 1940, by a sledge party under Finn Ronne of the USAS.

201

Alexander Nunataks 66°30'05"S 110°39'05"E 35 m AUS
- Two rock outcrops on the Budd Coast, south of the Windmill Islands, just east of Browning Peninsula. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The northern outcrop was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by A. McLaren in 1965. Named after N.H. Alexander, USN, photographer's mate on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

Alexander Nunataks 66°31'S 110°38'E RUS
Alexander Nunataks 66°30'S 110°39'E USA
- Two coastal nunataks at the S limit of the Windmill Islands, standing on the shore of Penney Bay 0.4 mi E of the base of Browning Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Photographer's Mate H.N. Alexander, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained air and ground photos of the area in January 1948.

202

Alexander Peak 77°28'S 146°48'W USA
- A peak in the N end of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Probably first seen on aerial flights from Little America base by the ByrdAE (1928-30). Named by US-ACAN for C.D. Alexander, a member of the ByrdAE (1933-35).

203

Alejandro, cabo 66°44'S 62°37'W ARG
- En el extremo SE de península Churchill, costa E de la península Antártica. Fue relevada por el FIDS en 1947 y denominada así en honor a Lord Albert V. Alexander del Almirantazgo de Gran Bretaña. Fue publicado en TAA1. SHN, carta H-7.

Suecia, cabo 66°44'S 62°37'W ARG
Alexander, Cabo 66°44'00"S 62°35'00"W CHL
Alexander, Cape 66°44'S 62°37'W GBR
23/05/1951 - Cape at S tip of Churchill Peninsula dividing Oscar II Coast from Foyn Coast. Photographed by RARE and surveyed by FIDS in 1947; originally called Cape Foyn (USA, 1949); named after Albert Victor Alexander (1885-1965), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1940-46, who was associated with Operation Tabarin when it was authorized in 1943 (GBR chart 1952 & gaz. 1955).

Alexander, Cape 66°42'S 62°35'W RUS
Alexander, Cape 66°44'S 62°37'W USA
- Cape which forms the S end of Churchill Peninsula and the E side of the entrance to Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Albert V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

204

Alexander, Cabo 63°19'00"S 55°53'00"W CHL

Alexander, Mount 63°18'S 55°48'W 600 m GBR
04/09/1957 - Mount rising to 600 m above Firth of Tay, S coast of Joinville Island. Sighted by the Dundee Whaling Expedition 1893, at the N end of a promontory which was named Cape Alexander (GBR chart 1893). The promontory was surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54, and the mountain summit was named Mount Alexander (GBR gaz. 1958).

Alexander, Mount 63°19'S 55°46'W RUS
Alexander, Mount 63°18'S 55°48'W 595 m USA
- Mountain with several summits, the highest 595 m, forming the rocky peninsula separating Gibson and Haddon Bays, on the S side of Joinville Island. The cliff marking the extremity of the peninsula was discovered and named Cape Alexander on Jan. 8, 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship Active, one of the Dundee whalers. The name was amended to Mount Alexander by the UK-APC in 1956 following a survey by the FIDS in 1953-54, the mountain summits of the peninsula being considered more suitable to name.

205

Alexandra Mountains 77°25'S 153°30'W NZL
- A group of low, separated mountains in the N portion of Edward VII Peninsula, just SW of Sulzberger Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in January-February 1902 by the BrNAE during an exploratory cruise of the Discovery along the Ross Ice Shelf. Named for Alexandra, then Queen of England.

Alexandra Mountains 77°30'S 154°00'W RUS
Alexandra Mountains 77°25'S 153°30'W USA
- A group of low, separated mountains in the N portion of Edward VII Peninsula, just SW of Sulzberger Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in January-February 1902 by the BrNAE during an exploratory cruise of the Discovery along the Ross Ice Shelf. Named for Alexandra, then Queen of England.

206

Modolo, cabo 67°45'S 68°35'W ARG
Alexandra, Cabo 67°45'00"S 68°36'00"W CHL
Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S 68°35'W GBR
22/01/1951 - SE point of Adelaide Island, charted by the French Antarctic Expedition in 1909 and named Cap de la Reine Alexandra (FRA 1910), in honour of the English discovery of the island by Bischof, after Queen Alexandra (1844-1925), Queen Consort of King Edward VII of England. Cape Alexandra (GBR chart 1914 & gaz. 1955).

Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S 68°36'W USA
- Cape forming the SE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and named by him for Alexandra, then Queen of England.

207

Alexandra, Mount 78°00'S 163°50'E NZL
02/11/1994 - A black, snow-free mountain with unusually good lichens growths on South and West faces (1206 m). Located left of Garwood Glacier. Jane Alexandra was an early NZ botanist with interest in lower plants.

Alexandra, Mount 78°00'S 163°50'E USA
BGN 1994 - Named after Jane Alexandra, an early New Zealand botanist with an interest in lower plants.

208

Alfaro, Paso 64°11'30"S 60°58'30"W CHL

209

Alford, Mount 71°55'S 161°37'E 1480m USA
- A flat-topped, ice-free mountain (1,480 m) at the S side of Boggs Valley in the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Montague Alford, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.

210

Alfred Faure, Mount 66°40'15"S 139°57'05"E FRA

211

Alfred, monte 70°17'S 69°13'W ARG
- Pico de la cadena montañosa Douglas, en isla Alejandro I, costa W de la península Antártica. Fue fotografiado el 23 de setiembre de 1935 por Lincoln Ellsworth y cartografiado y tomando como base esas fotografías, por W.L.G. Joerg. Nuevamente cartografiado en el terreno por el FIDS quien lo denominó en recuerdo del rey sajón de Inglaterra (871-899). Fue publicado en TAA2. SHN carta H-7.

Alfred, Mount 70°20'S 69°17'W 2250m GBR
31/03/1955 - Mount rising to c. 2250 m in Douglas Range, Alexander Island. Roughly surveyed from the E by BGLE in October 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS in 1948-49; named after Alfred (847-899), King of England (871-899), in association with the names of other Saxon Kings of England in this area (GBR gaz. 1955).

Alfred, Mount 70°18'S 69°14'W 2000m USA
- Ice-capped mountain, more than 2,000 m, 5.5 mi inland from George VI Sound and 8 mi S of Mount Athelstan in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, who named it for Alfred, Saxon king of England, 871-899. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

212

Alf, Mount 77°54'S 86°10'W RUS
Alf, Mount 77°55'S 86°07'W 3200m USA
- Mountain rising over 3,200 m between Mount Sharp and Mount Dalrymple in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957-58.

Named by the US-ACAN for Edward A. Alf, meteorologist, member of the 1957 wintering party at Byrd Station.

213
Alga Lake 66°59'36"S 142°40'06"E AUS

- An oval shaped small lake to the east of Round Lake and Long Lake and to the west of Beryl Hill about 360 m ESE from Mawson's main hut at Cape Denison. The feature was named by Douglas Mawson during the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914 and appears on official maps of the expedition.

214
Alga Lakes 71°10'S 161°50'E NZL

- Numerous small lakes found on Mawson Oasis. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition, 1962-63, because of the prolific algal growth found in these lakes.

215
Algae Lake 66°18'23"S 100°47'29"E AUS

- A lake in the southern part of the Bunger Hills, Knox Coast in Wilkes Land. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after the algae found in the lake.

Figurnoe ozero 66°18'S 100°48'E RUS

Algae Lake 66°18'S 100°48'E USA

- Narrow, winding lake, 9 mi long and from 0.2 to 1 mi wide, extending in an E-W direction in the ice-free Bunger Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Algae Inlet by the US-ACAN because of the algae reported by OpHjp personnel, which cause varying tints to the meltwater ponds overlying the Bunger Hills and to the saline inlets and channels in the Highjump Archipelago area close to the north. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956-57) found this "inlet" to be a lake.

216
Algal Lake 77°38'S 166°25'E USA

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

217
Algie Glacier 82°08'S 162°05'E NZL

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

Algie Glacier 82°08'S 162°05'E USA

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

218
Ali Shan 69°22'12"S 76°17'42"E CHN

219
Alibi, Mount 65°55'S 62°41'W 925 m GBR

04/09/1957 - Mount rising to 925 m on N side of Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast. Photographed in 1928 by Wilkins, who named it Mount Napier Birks after Napier Birks, of Adelaide, Australia. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955 but its identification was unclear and the name was applied elsewhere. In reference to this confusion in original naming, the present feature was renamed Mount Alibi, as being present elsewhere (GBR gaz. 1958).

Alibi, Mount 65°55'S 62°40'W USA

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

220
Alicia, caleta 64°50'S 63°29'W ARG

- En costa S de puerto Lockroy, isla Wiencke, archipiélago de Palmer. Fue descubierto y cartografiado por la Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot (1903-5) que la llamó así en honor de la señora Alice de Lockroy, esposa del entonces Vicepresidente de la Cámara de Diputados de Francia, Dr. E.Lockroy, quien hizo subvencionar la expedición por su gobierno. El nombre fue traducido y oficialmente reconocido por la CCG en 1956. Fue publicado por primera vez en TSAA1. SIHN carta H-771.

Alicia, Caleta 64°49'42"S 63°29'30"W CHL

Alice Creek 64°50'S 63°30'W GBR

08/09/1953 - Channel between Jougla Point and Besnard Point, Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast. Charted by the French Antarctic Expedition 1903-05,

and named Crique Alice after Mme Alice Lockroy, wife of Edouard Lockroy (FRA 1906). Alice Creek (GBR chart 1929; GBR gaz. 1955).

Alice Creek 64°50'S 63°29'W USA

- Cove forming the southernmost portion of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for the wife of Adouard Lockroy, Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies who assisted Charcot in obtaining government support for the expedition.

221
Alice Gade, Mount 85°45'S 163°40'W NZL

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

Alice Gade, Mount 85°45'S 162°10'W RUS

Alice Gade, Mount 85°45'S 163°40'W 3400m USA

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

222
Alice Glacier 83°58'S 170°00'E NZL

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

Alice Glacier 83°58'S 170°00'E USA

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

223
Alice, Ensenada 63°18'36"S 57°55'24"W CHL

224
Alisova, nunataki 80°50'S 159°29'E RUS

225
Aljab'eva, lednik 71°42'S 72°40'W RUS

226
All Black Peak 71°48'S 163°57'E NZL

1982 - Main Peak in Crown Hills at the SE end of Lanterman Range, rising to 2,025m on the E side of the head of Johnstone Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on the suggestion of geologist M.G. Laird, for colour and for compatibility with Black Glacier to south, and Half Black Peak to west.

All Black Peak 71°48'S 163°57'E 2025m USA

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

227
All Blacks Nunataks 81°29'00"S 155°45'00"E AUS

- A group of nunataks, lying south of Wallabies Nunataks, about 44 km west of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

All-Blacks Nunataks 81°29'S 155°45'E USA

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

228
Allaire Peak 84°53'S 170°54'W 1900m USA

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

229
Allan Hills 76°43'00"S 159°40'00"E AUS

- A group of hills, mostly ice-free, 'Y' shaped in plan, about 15 km NNW of Mount Brooke. The hills lie in the most south-westerly sources of the Mawson Glacier (Ross Dependency). Discovered by the New Zealand party of the TAE (1957-58). Named after Prof. R.S. Allan of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Allan Hills 76°44'S 159°40'E RUS

Allan Hills 76°43'S 159°40'E USA

- A group of hills, mainly ice free and about 12 mi long, lying just NW of Coombs Hills near the heads of Mawson and Mackay Glaciers. Mapped by the N.Z. party (1957-58) of the CTAE and named for Prof. R.S. Allan of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

230
Allan Thomson, Mount 76°57'S 161°43'E NZL

- Conspicuous mountain surmounted by a dark peak over 1,400 m which stands at the N side of Mackay Glacier, about 3 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE (1910-13) for J. Allan Thomson, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907-09.

Allan Thomson, Mount 76°57'S 161°43'E 1400m	USA	- Conspicuous mountain surmounted by a dark peak over 1,400 m which stands at the N side of Mackay Glacier, about 3 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE (1910-13) for J. Allan Thomson, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907-09.
231		
Allan, Mount 69°59'S 67°45'W 1600m	GBR	07/02/1978 - Mount rising to c. 1600 m in Traverse Mountains, NW Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS 1970-73, and named after Thomas John Allan (1940-66), BAS radio operator, 1965-66, who lost his life while sledging with J.F. Noel near Tragic Corner, Marguerite Bay, May 1966 (GBR map 1978; GBR gaz. 1980).
Allan, Mount 69°59'S 67°45'W 1600m	USA	- The largest massif (1,600 m) in the Traverse Mountains (q.v.), isolated to the N and S by low passes, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Thomas J. Allan (1940-66), BAS radio operator at Stonington Island, 1965-66, who lost his life while sledging with J.F. Noel near Tragic Corner, FalliPres Coast, in May 1966.
232		
Allegheny Mountains 77°20'S 143°00'W	RUS	
Allegheny Mountains 77°15'S 143°18'W	USA	- A small group of mountains 10 mi W of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and mapped from aerial flights and ground surveys made by the USAS (1939-41). Named by the USAS for Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, alma mater of Paul Siple, leader of the USAS West Base.
233		
Allegro Valley 71°18'S 160°10'E	NZL	- A steep-sided, glacier-filled valley indenting the E side of Daniels Range just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. The northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, experienced fine weather here after several days of unpleasant travel; therefore, members named it after Milton's poem "L'Allegro" in antithesis with Penserose Bluff, 14 mi to the north.
Allegro Valley 71°18'S 160°10'E	USA	- A steep-sided, glacier-filled valley indenting the E side of Daniels Range just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. The northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, experienced fine weather here after several days of unpleasant travel; therefore, members named it after Milton's poem "L'Allegro" in antithesis with Penserose Bluff, 14 mi to the north.
234		
Allemand Peak 78°24'00"S 158°36'00"E	AUS	- A peak lying 2.5 km south of Moody Peak in the northern part of the Boomerang Range. Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after L.J. Allemand, construction driver at Little America V in 1958.
Allemand Peak 78°24'S 158°36'E	USA	- Peak lying 1.5 miles S of Moody Peak in the N part of the Boomerang Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lawrence J. Allemand, construction driver at Little America V in 1958.
235		
Allen Knoll 63°40'S 58°37'W 860 m	GBR	12/02/1964 - Low mount rising to 860 m, SW of Louis-Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by FIDS, 1960-61, and named after Keith Allen (b.1932), FIDS radio operator and diesel mechanic, 1959-60 (GBR gaz. 1964).
Allen Knoll 63°40'S 58°35'W	USA	- A steep-sided snow dome rising from a flat snowfield 2 mi NW of the head of Russell West Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Keith Allen, FIDS radio operator at Hope Bay in 1959 and 1960.
236		
Allen Peak 77°34'S 86°50'W	RUS	
Allen Peak 77°34'S 86°51'W 1880m	USA	- Peak, 1,880 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Wyatt Earp and forming the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN after Robert J. Allen, USGS cartographer and Antarctic specialist, 1950-79; consultant to USGS Branch of International Activities from 1980; a member of the Branch of Special Maps who helped prepare the 1962 map of this range.
237		
Allen Young, Mount 83°27'S 166°52'E	NZL	- A prominent pyramidal mountain, 2,755 m, standing just S of Fegley Glacier and W of Lennox-King Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Allen Young, polar explorer who led the successful search for Benjamin Leigh Smith in the Arctic in 1882.
Allen Young, Mount 83°27'S 166°52'E 2755m	USA	- A prominent pyramidal mountain, 2,755 m, standing just S of Fegley Glacier and W of Lennox-King Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Allen Young, polar explorer who led the successful search for Benjamin Leigh Smith in the Arctic in 1882.
238		
Allen, Cape 83°33'S 171°00'E	NZL	- A bare rock point located 3 mi SW of Mount Hope, near the mouth of Beardmore Glacier. The point forms the W side of the S approach to The Gateway. Discovered
		by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Robert Allen of the Franklin Relief Expedition to the Arctic.
Allen, Cape 83°33'S 171°00'E	USA	- A bare rock point located 3 mi SW of Mount Hope, near the mouth of Beardmore Glacier. The point forms the W side of the S approach to The Gateway. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Robert Allen of the Franklin Relief Expedition to the Arctic.
239		
Allen, Mount 77°24'S 162°32'E	NZL	- Peak, 1,400 m, standing between Clark Glacier and the head of Greenwood Valley in Victoria Land. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959-60, and named for A.D. Allen, one of the party's geologists.
Allen, Mount 77°24'S 162°32'E 1400m	USA	- Peak, 1,400 m, standing between Clark Glacier and the head of Greenwood Valley in Victoria Land. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959-60, and named for A.D. Allen, one of the party's geologists.
240		
Allen, Mount 78°43'S 84°56'W	RUS	
Allen, Mount 78°43'S 84°56'W 3430m	USA	- Mountain (3,430 m) located 5 mi SE of Mount Craddock in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Forrest M. Allen, USNR, copilot on reconnaissance flights from Byrd Station, 1957-58.
241		
Alley Spur 82°32'S 51°47'W	GBR	03/11/1971 - Spur rising to c. 870 m in Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and mapped by USGS, 1965-66; named after Capt. Dalton E. Alley, USAF, navigator and a member of USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, 1957-58 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1974).
Alley Spur 82°32'S 51°47'W	USA	- A rock spur on N side of Dufek Massif, just S of Sapp Rocks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Dalton E. Alley, USAF, navigator, a member of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957-58.
242		
Alligator Island 66°33'00"S 97°40'00"E 89 m	AUS	- A small, steep, rocky island, about 1 km long and 200 m wide, rising about 89 m above the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14), who so named it because of its shape.
Alligator Island 66°33'S 97°40'E	RUS	
Alligator Island 66°34'S 97°40'E	USA	- Steep, rocky island 0.5 mi long, lying in the Bay of Winds 4 mi W of Jones Rocks. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, who so named it because of its shape.
243		
Alligator Peak 78°28'00"S 158°43'00"E	AUS	- A prominent, conical, rock peak at the head of Alligator Ridge. It is one of the highest peaks in the northern half of the Boomerang Range. So named by TAE (1957-58) because of its proximity to Alligator Ridge.
Alligator Peak 78°28'S 158°45'E	USA	- A prominent conical rock peak at the head of Alligator Ridge in the Boomerang Range. Named for its proximity to Alligator Ridge by the 1957-58 N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58.
244		
Alligator Ridge 78°28'00"S 158°46'00"E	AUS	- A spectacular, serrated, rock ridge running north-east for 4 km from a nunatak near the centre of the Boomerang Range into the Skelton Névé. Discovered and so named by TAE (1957-58) because of its shape.
Alligator Ridge 78°27'S 158°48'E	USA	- A spectacular serrated rock ridge, extending NE for 2 mi from Alligator Peak in the Boomerang Range into Skelton Névé. Mapped and named for its shape by the 1957-58 N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58.
245		
Alligator Rock 66°33'S 69°46'E	RUS	
246		
Allison Bay 67°29'32"S 61°09'18"E	AUS	- A bay just west of Jelbart Glacier in Mac.Robertson Land. Photographed from the air by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Isvika (The Ice Bay) by Norwegian Cartographers. Visited by ANARE parties in 1954 and 1955. Renamed after Dr. R. Allison, medical officer at Mawson in 1955.
Allison Bay 67°30'S 61°17'E	USA	- Small bay just W of Utstikkar Glacier on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Isvika (the ice bay). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. Robert Allison, medical officer at Mawson station in 1955.
247		
Allison Dome 73°32'00"S 70°25'00"E	AUS	- A prominent isolated ice feature, about 56 km east of the southern end of the Mawson Escarpment, Mac.Robertson Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1960. A fuel

depot was established nearby by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1972. Named after Ian F. Allison, glaciologist at Mawson in 1969 and a member of the Prince Charles Mountains surveys in 1972 and 1974.

248

Allison Glacier 78°16'S 161°55'E NZL
- Glacier with its head just N of Mount Huggins, descending from the W slopes of Royal Society Range into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. John K. Allison, USN, officer in charge of the wintering-over detachment of Navy Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1959.

Allison Glacier 78°16'S 161°57'E RUS

Allison Glacier 78°16'S 161°55'E USA
- Glacier with its head just N of Mount Huggins, descending from the W slopes of Royal Society Range into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. John K. Allison, USN, officer in charge of the wintering-over detachment of Navy Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1959.

249

Allison Islands 66°21'S 110°29'E USA
- A small chain of islands lying in the N side of the entrance to Sparkes Bay in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for William L. Allison, ionospheric scientist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

250

Allison Peninsula 73°10'S 85°50'W RUS

Allison Peninsula 73°10'S 85°50'W USA

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

251

Allison Ridge 70°45'46"S 66°17'14"E AUS
- A rock ridge, partly snow-covered, about 1 km west of Mount Bunt in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photography taken in 1960. Named after D. Allison, electrical engineer at Mawson in 1965.

Allison Ridge 70°45'S 66°19'E USA

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

252

Allison, Mount 72°31'S 162°22'E USA
- A mountain 3 mi NE of Mount Stuart, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard G. Allison, biologist at McMurdo Station, summers 1965-66 and 1967-68.

253

Allowitz Peak 71°08'S 167°39'E 1240m USA
- A peak (1,240 m) rising immediately W of Mount Troubridge in Hedgpeh Heights of the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald D. Allowitz, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1962-63.

254

Allo, monte 63°59'S 61°47'W ARG
- En isla Lieja, archipiélago de Palmer, costa W de la península Antártica. Descubierta, cartografiado y nominado por la Expedición Belga de Gerlache (1897-1899), sin explicar el porqué. Figuraba en la Lista de Topónimos enviada al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en julio de 1959 y fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.

Allo, Mont 63°58'S 61°48'W BEL

Allo, Monte 63°58'12"S 61°49'12"W CHL

Allo, Mount 63°58'S 61°48'W 300 m GBR

08/09/1953 - Mount rising to c. 300 m in NE Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition and named Mont Allo, after M. Allo, Directeur Général de la Marine at Anvers (Antwerp) (BEL map 1899). Mount Allo (GBR 1900; GBR gaz. 1955).

Allo, Mount 63°58'S 61°48'W 285 m USA

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

255

Allport, Mount 68°01'00"S 56°30'00"E AUS
- A snow-free peak about 10 km south of Mount Cook in the Leckie Range, Kemp Land. Plotted from ANARE air photography. Named after B. Allport, radio officer at Mawson in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

Allport, Mount 68°01'S 56°27'E USA

- A snow-free peak just W of Leslie Peak and about 5 mi S of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Allport, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

256

Allsup, Mount 84°01'00"S 159°36'00"E 2622m AUS
- A mountain, about 2,622 m above sea level, on the Canopy Cliffs. Plotted by the US Geological Survey from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named

after C.C. Allsup, USN, who was injured during USN Operation Deep Freeze II (1956-57).

Allsup, Mount 84°01'S 159°36'E 2580m USA

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

257

Almenado, islote 64°18'S 62°52'W ARG

- En costa oriental de la isla Piedra Buena, grupo Melchior. Cartografiado durante la C.A.A. 1946/47 y denominado así por el grupo de trabajo en forma descriptiva. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

258

Almendra, punta 63°51'S 59°24'W ARG

- En la bahía Charcot, costa W de la península Antártica. Descripta y dibujada en un plano, el nombre se origina en su aspecto físico, ya que tiene forma de almendra. Fue relevada en 1948 y nominada por S.St. MacNeile en octubre de 1950. SHN carta H-713.

Almond Point 63°53'S 59°30'W GBR

28/01/1953 - Point at head of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948 and named descriptively from its shape (GBR gaz. 1955).

Almond Point 63°53'S 59°30'W USA

- A rocky point between Whitecloud Glacier and McNeile Glacier at the head of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS who applied the name because of the distinctive shape of the point.

259

Almond 78°23'S 163°37'E NZL

- An almond shaped ridge of granite which separates the two coalescing channels of Pyramid Trough. Given this descriptive name by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition, 1960/61.

Almond, The 78°19'S 163°27'E USA

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

260

Alph Lake 78°12'S 163°42'E NZL

- Named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE, 1911-13 (Capt. Robert Scott) in association with Alph River.

Alph Lake 78°12'S 163°42'E USA

BGN 1994 - Named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE, 1911-13 (Capt. Robert Scott) in association with Alph River.

261

Alph River 78°12'S 163°45'E NZL

- Named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE, 1911-13 (Capt. Robert Scott) from a passage in Coleridge's poem: "Where Alph the sacred river ran, Through caverns measureless to man, Down to a sunless sea."

Alph River 78°12'S 163°45'E USA

- Named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE, 1911-13 (Capt. Robert Scott) from a passage in Coleridge's poem: "Where Alph the sacred river ran, Through caverns measureless to man, Down to a sunless sea."

262

Alpha Bluff 78°52'S 162°29'E NZL

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

Alpha Bluff 78°52'S 162°29'E USA

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

263

Huidobro, isla 64°19'S 63°00'W ARG

Alpha, Isla 64°19'00"S 62°59'54"W CHL

Alpha Island 64°19'S 63°00'W GBR

08/09/1953 - One of the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by Discovery Investigations in 1927 and named after the first letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (GBR chart 1929; GBR gaz. 1955). [203]

Alpha Island 64°19'S 63°00'W USA

- Small island lying between Epsilon Island and Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by DI in 1927 and named after the first letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

264

Alphard Island 66°57'26"S 57°29'41"E 150 m AUS

- An island, about 6km long and rising to 150m above sea level, in the central part of the XGroup. First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954. Renamed after the star, Alphard. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs

taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Meøya (The Middle Island).

Alphard Island 66°58'S 57°25'E 150 m USA
- Island 2.5 mi long and rising to 150 m, lying N of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called Meøya (The Middle Island). First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Alphard, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

265
Alpheratz, Mount 70°59'S 66°59'W 1300m GBR
21/07/1976 - Mount rising to c. 1300 m in Pegasus Mountains, Rymill Coast. Surveyed by BAS in 1970-72 and named after the star Alpheratz in the Great Square of Pegasus, in association with similarly named features in the area (GBR gaz. 1977).

Alpheratz, Mount 70°59'S 66°58'W USA
- A prominent peak on the SE ridge of Pegasus Mountains, about 10 mi ENE of Gurney Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Alpheratz in the Great Square of Pegasus.

266
Alt Glacier 71°06'S 162°31'E NZL
- The glacier which flows west from the Explorers Range at the north side of Mount Soza. Named by the US ACAN for Jean Alt, IGY observer, meteorologist, Little America V, 1957-58.

Alt Glacier 71°06'S 162°31'E USA
- A glacier, 4 mi long, flowing WSW from the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains to enter Rennick Glacier just N of Mount Soza. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Jean Alt, French observer, a weather central meteorologist at Little America V, winter party 1958.

267
Altamirano, cabo 64°23'S 61°18'W ARG
- En bahía Hughes, estrecho de Gerlache, costa W de la península Antártica. El cabo fue estudiado por el ARA "ZAPIOLA" durante la C.A.A. 1973/74 y llamado así en recuerdo del Cabo Ricardo Altamirano, desaparecido durante el naufragio del Rastreador A.R.A."FOURNIER", ocurrido en el estrecho de Magallanes en 1949. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en el año 1978 y publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-714.

268
Altar Mountain 77°54'S 160°51'E NZL
- Prominent mountain over 2,000 m high, standing at the S end of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Indicated but not named on Ferrar's 1907 map. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because of its stepped profile and flat top, similar to pyramids of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations.

Altar Mountain 77°54'S 160°51'E 2000m USA
- Prominent mountain over 2,000 m high, standing at the S end of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Indicated but not named on Ferrar's 1907 map. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because of its stepped profile and flat top, similar to pyramids of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations.

269
Altar Peak 86°04'S 150°23'W 1780m USA
- A peak (1,780 m) located 1 mi ESE of Mount Harkness in the Gothic Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was first visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. The descriptive name was suggested by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which studied this peak, 1987-88.

270
Altarduken 71°40'S 11°25'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Glacier between Altaret and Altartavla in Humboldt fjella, Wohlthatmassivet, east in Fimbulheimen. A. = the altar cloth.

Altarduken Glacier 71°39'S 11°26'E USA
- Small glacier just E of The Altar at the head of Grautskála Cirque, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938-39. Remapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Altarduken (the altar cloth) in association with The Altar.

271
Altartavla 71°40'S 11°30'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain east of Altaret and Altarduken north in Humboldt fjella west in Wohlthatmassivet and east in Fimbulheimen. A. = the altar piece.

272
Altar 71°39'S 11°23'E DEU
Altaret 71°40'S 11°20'E NOR

- Dronning Maud Land. 2200 m high mountain west of Altarduken and Altartavla north in Humboldt fjella, west in Wohlthatmassivet, eastern part of Fimbulheimen. A. = the altar.

Altar, The 71°39'S 11°22'E 2200m USA
- A flat-topped rock summit (2,200 m) at the head of Grautskála Cirque, immediately W of Altarduken Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Altar by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39.

273
Altiplano, The 78°08'S 163°55'E NZL
1980 - Elevated valley between Findlay Ridge and Miers Valley. Elevated valley drew to mind the much larger intermontane basins of the Andes.

Altiplano, The 78°08'S 163°55'E USA
- Small elevated valley between Findlay Ridge and Miers Valley.

274
Alvarez Glacier 70°53'S 162°20'E NZL
- A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, flowing from the SW side of Stanwix Peak into Rennick Glacier, to the N of Sheehan Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Jose A. Alvarez, Argentine Navy, an IGY Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

Alvarez Glacier 70°53'S 162°20'E USA
- A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, flowing from the SW side of Stanwix Peak into Rennick Glacier, to the N of Sheehan Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. José A. Alvarez, Argentine Navy, an IGY Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

275
Alvarez, punta 65°38'S 64°29'W ARG
- Es el extre-mo SW de bahía Leroux, en canal Grandidier, costa W de la península Antártica. El nombre recuerda al Coronel Ignacio Alvarez Thomas, patriota de la Independencia Argentina, nacido en Arequipa (Perú), el 15 de febrero de 1787 y fallecido en Buenos Aires el 19 de junio de 1857. El topónimo fue aprobado por el C.C.G. en 1978 y publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-715.

276
Alvaro, caleta 64°51'S 63°01'W ARG
- Frente a costa Danco, en costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue cartografiada por la C.A.A. en 1950/51. Su nombre recuerda al oficial que de la Plana Mayor que relevó la zona. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.

Alvaro Cove 64°51'S 63°01'W GBR
07/02/1978 - Cove on N coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast; named Caleta Alvaro, after a military staff officer with the relief ship of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition 1950-51 (ARG chart 1954; ARG gaz. 1970). Alvaro Cove (GBR map 1979; GBR gaz. 1980).

Alvaro Cove 64°51'S 63°01'W USA
- A cove on the N side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The feature was surveyed by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, and named after a staff officer with the relief ship of the expedition.

277
Alvear, punta 66°18'S 65°44'W ARG
- Despedida hacia el SW por el cabo Bellue, en el canal Grandidier. Su nombre se debe al General Carlos María de Alvear, patriota de la Independencia Argentina (1789-1852). El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en el año 1978 y publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-715/H-716.

278
Alveberget 72°15'S 18°20'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Nunatak on the eastern side of Carsten Borchgrevinkisen, westernmost in Sør-Rondane. Alv = elf.

279
Åma 72°10'S 25°00'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountainridge, 7 km long at the southern side of Uefjell in the middle of Sør-Rondane. Åma = the caterpillar.

280
Amanda Rookery 69°16'15"S 76°50'20"E AUS
- An emperor penguin rookery on sea-ice on the western side of Amanda Bay. Discovered on 26 August, 1957, from an ANARE aircraft. Named after the daughter of Squadron Leader P. Clemence, RAAF, pilot of the aircraft from which the rookery was discovered.

281
Ambalada Peak 75°57'00"S 158°23'00"E 2160m AUS
- A rock peak, 2,160 m high standing 3.2 km south-east of Griffin Nunatak in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-62. Named by USACAN for Cesar N. Ambalada, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

Ambalada Peak 75°57'S 158°23'E 2160m USA
- A rock peak, 2,160 m, standing 2 mi SE of Griffin Nunatak in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-62. Named by US-ACAN for Cesar N. Ambalada, electrician with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

282
Ambarcumjana, gora 71°01'S 66°47'E RUS

283
Ambas Piedras, cabo 66°49'S 67°16'W ARG
- En costa E de isla Liard, bahía Hanusse, costa W de la península Antártica. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y recuerda a la batalla citada por el Himno Nacional Argentino. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-716.

284	Ambergris Glacier 65°43'S 62°37'W	GBR	15/02/1988 - Glacier flowing SSW into Flask Glacier, west of Daggoo Peak, Oscar II Coast. There is an important geological unconformity on the eastern wall of this glacier. In association with Cachalot Peak, named after the waxy substance secreted by the sperm-whale and used in perfumery (GBR gaz. 1988).	reconocida por Charcot con el buque "POURQUOIS PAS?". En 1956 el SHN pensó nominar esta prominente punta y que hasta el momento no tenía nombre. Pero Gran Bretaña levantó una Base en la zona aunque sin bautizar el accidente. Cuando en 1961 los británicos levantaron la Base Adelaide, el SHN la bautizó América en homenaje del continente americano. SHN carta H-717.
	Ambergris Glacier 65°43'S 62°37'W	USA	- A glacier flowing SSE into Flask Glacier, just W of Fluke Ridge on the E coast of Graham Land. One of several names in the area that reflect a whaling theme. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC from the substance secreted by the sperm whale and used in perfumery.	
285	Ambona 62°09'30"S 58°29'W 85 m	POL	1980 - Small rock ledge, 85 m a.s.l. (ambona, Pol = pulpit), above Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay.	
286	Ambrose Rocks 65°17'S 64°22'W	GBR	03/11/1971 - Rocks on SW side of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Endurance in February 1969, and named after David Anthony Ambrose (b.1946), survey assistant with the unit (GBR gaz. 1974).	
	Ambrose Rocks 65°16'S 64°22'W	USA	- A small cluster of rocks situated SW of the southern Argentine Islands and 1 mi NW of Gaunt Rocks, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for David A. Ambrose, survey asst. of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Endurance working in this area in February 1969.	
287	Carminatti, bahía 63°11'S 55°31'W	ARG	04/09/1957 - Bay on N coast of Joinville Island; called Bahía Carminatti after Gualterio Carminatti, naval engineer of Swiss birth who in 1903 was Chief Engineer in Uruguay, which rescued members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (ARG 1956 & gaz. 1970). Surveyed by FIDS 1953-54 and named Ambush Bay, because the bay may trap unwary mariners if its dangers are not known (GBR gaz. 1958).	
	Ambush Bay 63°11'S 55°27'W	GBR		
	Ambush Bay 63°11'S 55°26'W	RUS		
	Ambush Bay 63°10'S 55°26'W	USA	- Bay 3.5 mi wide indenting the N coast of Joinville Island immediately E of King Point. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. The name arose because the bay is a trap for the unwary if its shallow and foul nature is not known.	
288	Ameghino Gully 64°27'S 58°58'W	GBR	13/05/1991 - Gully extending E-W through outcrops on W side of Longing Peninsula. Geological type locality for the Ameghino Member, Nordenskjöld Formation (Upper Jurassic), and the most important of several gullies in the area. The name derives from the Argentine >Refugio Ameghino=, situated nearby, and named after Florentino Ameghino (1854-1911), Argentine geologist and anthropologist; Director, Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires, 1902-11 (GBR gaz. 1993).	
	Ameghino Gully 64°28'S 58°38'W	USA	- A gully running E-W through the outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast. The name derives from "Refugio Ameghino" the Argentine refuge situated on the SW side of Longing Gap and named in turn after Florentino Ameghino (1854-1911), Argentine geologist and anthropologist; Director, Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires, 1902-11. Named by the UK-APC in 1990.	
289	Amelangplatte 74°05'S 5°40'W	DEU		
290	American Highland 72°30'S 78°00'E 2800m	USA	- That portion of Antarctica back of the Ingrid Christensen Coast and eastward of Lambert Glacier, consisting of an upland snow surface (2,800 m) except for a group of nunataks (Grove Mountains) near 75°E. The area was discovered and named by Lincoln Ellsworth on January 11, 1939, in an aerial flight from his ship, the Wyatt Earp. The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and by ANARE (1956 and 1957), the latter group making a landing to obtain an astrofix at Grove Mountains, 1958.	
291	América, cabo 68°08'S 67°09'W	ARG	- En el extremo NE de isla Millerand, bahía Margarita, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Este topónimo fue propuesto por el S.H.N. y aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 en oportunidad de la edición de un cuarterón de la zona y el mismo recuerda a la cañonera homónima que sirvió a la Junta de Mayo. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-717.	
292	América, pico 68°08'S 67°09'W	ARG	- En isla Millerand, bahía Margarita. El nombre fue impuesto en 1976 por el entonces Jefe de la Base de Ejército General San Martín, en homenaje al continente americano. Fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y posteriormente publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-717.	
293	América, punta 67°46'S 68°55'W	ARG	- En el extremo S de isla Belgrano. Fue descubierta por el Capitán Biscoe, comandante del "TULA", el 15 de febrero de 1832, pero recién en 1909 fue	
294	Amery Depression 68°00'00"S 74°00'00"E	AUS	- A large gentle depression on the seafloor of Prydz Bay to approximately 900 m deep. The feature occupies the centre of Prydz Bay below 500 m and probably acts a depot centre for sedimentation in Prydz Bay. Named for its association with the Amery Ice Shelf.	
	Amery Basin 68°15'S 74°30'E	GBC		
	Amery Basin 68°15'S 74°30'E	USA	BGN 1988 - An undersea basin named on GEBCO 5.18. Name approved 6/88 (ACUF 228).	
295	Amery Ice Shelf 69°00'00"S 72°00'00"E	AUS	- A broad ice shelf at the head of a large embayment, consisting of Prydz Bay and MacKenzie Bay. A prominent point of the ice shelf was mapped by BANZARE (1929-31) on 11 February, 1931, and named Cape Amery after William B. Amery, who represented the U.K. Government in Australia (1925-28). Further exploration showed that Cape Amery had broken off and floated away, so the name Amery was applied to the whole ice shelf.	
	Amery Ice Shelf 69°00'S 71°00'E	RUS		
	Amery Ice Shelf 69°45'S 71°00'E	USA	- A broad ice shelf at the head of Prydz Bay between the Lars Christensen Coast and Ingrid Christensen Coast. The name "Cape Amery" was applied to a coastal angle mapped on Feb. 11, 1931 by the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson. He named it for William B. Amery, who represented the United Kingdom government in Australia (1925-28). The US-ACAN interpreted this feature to be a portion of an ice shelf and, in 1947, applied the name Amery to the whole shelf.	
296	Amery Ice Shelf /Austral./ 69°28'S 71°25'E	RUS		
297	Amery Peaks 70°38'00"S 67°23'00"E	AUS	- A group of peaks on the eastern end of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by the ANARE southern party, (1956-57), led by W.G. Bewsher and so named because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf.	
	Amery Peaks 70°38'S 67°30'E	RUS		
	Amery Peaks 70°36'S 67°25'E	USA	- A group of peaks which extend for about 18 mi along the SE side of Nemesis Glacier, in eastern Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by the ANARE southern party of 1956-57 and so named because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf.	
298	Ames Range 72°42'S 132°00'W	RUS		
	Ames Range 75°42'S 132°20'W	USA	- Range of snow-covered, flat-topped, steep-sided mountains, extending in a N-S direction for 20 mi and forming a right angle with the E end of the Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939-41) and named by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd for his father-in-law, Joseph Ames.	
299	Amherst, Mount 86°32'S 153°06'W 2400m	USA	- A peak rising to 2,400 m between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 3 mi NNE of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960-64. The geology of the peak was studied in the 1978-79 season by a USARP-Arizona State University field party. Named by US-ACAN after Amherst College, Amherst, MA, alma mater of Michael F. Sheridan, a member of the field party.	
300	Amiot, arrecifes 67°38'S 69°37'W	ARG	- En costa SW de isla Belgrano, Mar de Bellingshausen, costa W de la península Antártica. Fueron descubiertos por el DR.J.B. Charcot, jefe de la Expedición Antártica Francesa en 1908-1910, quien los denominó en honor del ingeniero A.Amiot, quien reparó al buque "POURQUOIS-PAS?" en Montevideo, 1910. El topónimo fue publicado en 1912. Figura en TSAA1. SHN carta H-717.	
	Amiot, Islas 67°37'00"S 69°37'00"W	CHL		
	Amiot Islands 67°36'S 69°37'W	GBR	08/09/1953 - Group of islands off SW coast of Adelaide Island, comprising Cumbers Reef and Ward Islands. Chartered by the French Antarctic Expedition 1908-10, and named Iles Amiot after A. Amiot (d. 1910), of L'Entreprise Française, Montevideo, which refitted Pourquoi-Pas? in 1910 (FRA 1910). Amiot Islands (GBR chart 1914 & gaz. 1955); position amended (GBR gaz. 1964).	
	Amiot Islands 67°27'S 69°50'W	RUS		
	Amiot Islands 67°36'S 69°38'W	USA	- Two groups of islands and rocks, Ward Islands and Cumbers Reef, respectively, lying 9 mi W of Cape Adriaola, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, and named by Charcot for A. Amiot, engineering director of the French Montevideo	

Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, which made repairs on the ship Pourquoi-Pas?. Accurately charted by the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963.

301
Amoroso, punta 70°36'S 61°22'W **ARG**
- Extremo SE de península Eielson, entre ensenada Smith y bahía Lehrke, costa oriental de la península Antártica. Bautizada y aprobado el topónimo por la C.C.G. en 1975. Su nombre recuerda al Cabo Principal Adelmo Carmen Amoroso, tripulante del avión Avro Lincoln B 010, desaparecido el 22 de marzo de 1950 durante el transcurso de un operativo antártico. Fue publicado primeramente en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

302
Amorphous Glacier 74°42'S 163°56'E **NZL**
- An undulating glacier of indeterminate dimensions, which descends from Mount Abbott to a debris covered terminus.

303
Amos Glacier 77°49'S 163°39'E **USA**
- A glacier, 3 mi long, flowing SE from Bettie Peak to a juncture with the Blue Glacier SE of Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Larry Leon Amos, civil engineer, USGS; member of the USGS two man astronomical surveying team to South Pole Station and Byrd Station in the 1969-70 field season. Among other work, the team established the position of the Geographic South Pole (previously done 1956) and established a tie to the Byrd Ice Strain net which had been under study for several years.

304
Amos Lake 60°42'S 45°39'W **GBR**
20/12/1974 - Lake S of Thulla Point, Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Following biological work by BAS up to 1973, named after Christopher Amos (b. 1946), BAS limnologist, Signy, 1972-73, who studied this lake (GBR map 1975; GBR gaz. 1975).

Amos Lake 60°42'S 45°39'W **USA**
- A small lake S of Thulla Point on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC after Stephen C. Amos, BAS limnologist on Signy Island, 1972-73.

305
Amosova, gora 71°51'S 14°33'E **RUS**

306
Amperferberg 72°48'S 167°19'E **DEU**

307
Amphibole Peak 84°44'S 173°26'W **NZL**
- The highest peak in the Gabbro Hills (1,660 m), standing 4 mi N of Mount Llano, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963-64) because minerals of the Amphibole group were found on the peak.

Amphibole Peak 84°44'S 173°26'W 1660m **USA**
- The highest peak in the Gabbro Hills (1,660 m), standing 4 mi N of Mount Llano, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963-64) because minerals of the Amphibole group were found on the peak.

308
Anfibolita, punta 60°41'S 45°22'W **ARG**
- En costa S de isla Coronación, islas Orcadas del Sur. El nombre fue propuesto por el FIDS en 1950, ya que en esta punta existe una gran cantidad de anfibolita. SHN carta H-611.

Amphibolite Point 60°41'S 45°21'W **GBR**
31/03/1955 - Point on S coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. Following survey by FIDS 1948-49, was named from the large exposure of amphibolite on the point (GBR gaz. 1955).

Amphibolite, Point 60°41'S 45°21'W **RUS**

Amphibolite Point 60°41'S 45°21'W **USA**
- Conspicuous, pyramidal point 1.5 mi NW of Saunders Point on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948-49. There is a large amount of amphibolite on this point.

309
Amphitheatre Glacier 78°18'S 163°04'E **NZL**
- Glacier that flows north from Mt Dromedary into Roaring Valley. The Glacier occupies the Amphitheatre Cirque. Name taken from that of the cirque.

Amphitheatre Glacier 78°17'S 163°04'E **USA**
- Named in association with The Amphitheatre (a cirque).

310
Amphitheatre Lake 68°06'00"S 48°45'00"E **AUS**
- A smooth-surfaced, melt lake approximately 3 km by 3 km running east-west. The lake is almost completely enclosed by rock and ice cliffs, forming an amphitheatre, with an outlet into the Rayner Glacier at the western end. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited by an ANARE airborne field party in November, 1958.

Amphitheatre Lake 68°06'S 48°45'E **USA**
- A smooth-surfaced meltwater lake 1.5 mi long in the W part of Amphitheatre Peaks, Nye Mountains. The lake is almost completely enclosed by rock and ice cliffs, forming an amphitheatre, with an outlet into Rayner Glacier at the W end. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited by an ANARE airborne field party in 1958. The descriptive name was applied by ANCA.

311
Amphitheatre Peaks 68°06'00"S 48°52'00"E **AUS**
- A group of peaks surrounding and extending to the east of Amphitheatre Lake, Enderby Land. Photographed in 1956 from an ANARE aircraft and visited in

November, 1958, by an ANARE airborne field party, led by G.A. Knuckey. Named from Amphitheatre Lake.

Amphitheatre Peaks 68°06'S 48°55'E **RUS**
Amphitheatre Peaks 68°06'S 48°52'E **USA**
- A group of peaks surrounding and extending to the E of Amphitheatre Lake, in the NW part of Nye Mountains. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited in Nov. 1958 by an ANARE airborne field party. Named by ANCA in association with Amphitheatre Lake.

312
Amphitheatre, The 68°05'S 66°33'W **GBR**
31/03/1955 - Cirque at head of Northeast Glacier, Fallières Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in 1946 and named from its shape (GBR gaz. 1955).

Amphitheatre, The 68°06'S 66°34'W **USA**
- Large bowl-shaped depression, 0.75 mi in diameter, at the S side of the head of Northeast Glacier on Graham Land. The feature lies adjacent to former bases of the BGLE, 1934-37, and the USAS, 1939-41, and was charted by USAS sledging parties which crossed Graham Land via Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Named by the FIDS following its survey in 1946.

313
Amphitheatre, The 78°22'S 163°03'E **NZL**
- A great cirque, now occupied only by neve, carved on the N side of Mount Dromedary, whose walls rise sheer about 1,700 m from the floor of Roaring Valley on the E side of Royal Society Range. So named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960-61, because of the feature's enormous size and near-perfect shape.

Amphitheatre, The 78°18'S 163°03'E 1700m **USA**
- A great cirque, now occupied only by névé, carved on the N side of Mount Dromedary, whose walls rise sheer about 1,700 m from the floor of Roaring Valley on the E side of Royal Society Range. So named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960-61, because of the feature's enormous size and near-perfect shape.

314
Amundsen Abyssal Plain 65°00'S 125°00'W **GBC**
- Named after Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, Norwegian. Led the expedition that was the first to reach the South Pole.

Amundsen Plain 65°00'S 125°00'W **USA**
BGN 1988 - An undersea plain named in association with Amundsen Coast. Name approved 6/88 (ACUF 228).

315
Amundsen Arm 78°30'S 164°00'W **NZL**
- The Eastern Arm of the Bay of Whales, just north of Framheim, Amundsen's winter quarters. Named by Byrd AE, 1928 - 30, for Captain Roald Amundsen. This feature probably no longer exists because of great changes in the configuration of the Ross Ice Shelf.

316
Amundsen Bay 66°55'00"S 50°00'00"E **AUS**
- The eastern of two adjacent bays in the western part of Enderby Land. It is about 44 km wide in the north, narrowing towards the south. Its length is about 88 km. The bay was seen as a large pack-filled recession in the coastline by Sir Douglas Mawson of BANZARE on 14 January, 1930. Seen by Captain Hj. Riiser-Larsen in charge of a Norwegian expedition during an aeroplane flight on 15 January, 1930, and subsequently mapped nearer its true position by the Norwegians. An ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn was landed by aircraft in 1956. Phillip Law led an ANARE party which landed by launch inside the bay from MV Thala Dan in February, 1958. Named by Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole.

Amundsen Bay 66°50'S 50°00'E **RUS**

Amundsen Bay 66°55'S 50°00'E **USA**
- Long embayment 24 mi wide, close W of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. The bay was seen as a large pack-filled recession in the coastline by Sir Douglas Mawson on Jan. 14, 1930. Seen by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in charge of a Norwegian expedition during an airplane flight on January 15 and subsequently mapped nearer its true position by the Norwegians. The bay was mapped in detail by an ANARE party landed by aircraft in 1956 and another landed by launch from Thala Dan in February 1958. Named by Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole.

317
Amundsen Coast 85°30'S 162°00'W **NZL**
- That portion of the coast to the S of the Ross Ice Shelf lying between Morris Peak on the E side of Liv Glacier and the W side of the Scott Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who led his own expedition in 1910-12 to the Antarctic. Setting up a base at Framheim at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, he sledged southward across the shelf and discovered a route up the Axel Heiberg Glacier along this coast to reach the polar plateau. He was the first to reach the South Pole, December 14, 1911.

Amundsen Coast 85°30'S 160°00'W **RUS**

Amundsen Coast 85°30'S 162°00'W **USA**
- That portion of the coast to the S of the Ross Ice Shelf lying between Morris Peak on the E side of Liv Glacier and the W side of the Scott Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who led his own expedition in 1910-12 to the Antarctic. Setting up a base at Framheim at the edge of the Ross

Ice Shelf, he sledged southward across the shelf and discovered a route up the Axel Heiberg Glacier along this coast to reach the polar plateau. He was the first to reach the South Pole, December 14, 1911.

318

Amundsen Glacier 85°35'S 159°00'W NZL
- A major glacier, about 4 to 6 mi wide and 80 mi long, originating on the polar plateau where it drains the area to the S and W of Nilsen Plateau, and descending through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just W of MacDonald Nunataks. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight in November 1929. The name was proposed for Roald Amundsen by Laurence Gould, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sledged past the mouth of the glacier in December 1929.

Amundsen Glacier 85°45'S 159°00'W RUS

Amundsen Glacier 85°35'S 159°00'W USA
- A major glacier, about 4 to 6 mi wide and 80 mi long, originating on the polar plateau where it drains the area to the S and W of Nilsen Plateau, and descending through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just W of MacDonald Nunataks. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight in November 1929. The name was proposed for Roald Amundsen by Laurence Gould, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sledged past the mouth of the glacier in December 1929.

319

Amundsen Icefall 85°28'S 166°42'W USA
- A steep and turbulent icefall where the Axel Heiberg Glacier descends from the polar plateau between Mount Fridtjof Nansen and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Capt. Roald Amundsen, who ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier enroute to the South Pole in 1911.

320

Amundsen Ridge 69°15'S 123°00'W GBC
- Named after Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, Norwegian. Led the expedition that was the first to reach the South Pole.

321

Amundsen-Scott /USA/ 90°00'S 0°00'E RUS

322

Amundsen Sea 73°00'S 112°00'W RUS
Amundsen Sea 73°00'S 112°00'W USA
- The marginal sea off the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Dart, Siple Island, on the west and Cape Flying Fish, Thurston Island, on the east. Named by the Norwegian expedition of 1928-29, under Capt. Nils Larsen, while exploring this area in February, 1929. Named for Capt. Roald Amundsen, famous Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole. The sea has been defined with greater precision through discoveries of the U.S. Antarctic Service (1939-41), USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and U.S. exploration in the post-IGY years.

323

Amundsenisen 75°00'S 7°00'W NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. The ice area south of Heimefrontfjella and Kirwanveggen, south in Maudheimvidda. After Roald Amundsen, 1872-1928, polar explorer.

Amundsenisen 73°50'S 2°30'W RUS

324

Amundsen, Mount 67°13'S 100°44'E RUS
Amundsen, Mount 67°14'S 100°45'E USA
- A nunatak lying E of Denman Glacier, about 11 mi NE of Mount Sandow. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14) under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Roald Amundsen, Norwegian polar explorer and the first to attain the South Pole.

325

Anagrama, Islotes 65°12'00"S 64°20'00"W CHL
Anagram Islands 65°12'S 64°21'W GBR
07/07/1959 - Group of islands SW of French Passage, Graham Coast, and NW of the Argentine Islands; includes Maranga Island and Nob Island. First sighted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in 1898, roughly surveyed by the French Antarctic Expeditions 1903-05 and 1908-10 and called in error Île Roca (FRA 1908). Resurveyed by BGLE and called in error Rocca Islands (GBR 1938). Following further survey by RN 1957-58, renamed Anagram Islands, in reference to the previous transposition of names (GBR gaz. 1959).

Anagram Islands 65°12'S 64°20'W USA

- Group of small islands and rocks lying between Roca Islands and Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The area was charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99, the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05 and 1908-10, and the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37, and the names Argentine, Roca and Cruls variously applied to the four island groups on the S side of French Passage. The islands were mapped in detail by the FIDS from photos taken from the helicopter of HMS Protector and from information obtained by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958 and the three names positioned as originally given by the Belgian and French expeditions. The remaining island group was named Anagram Islands by the UK-APC in 1959, anagram meaning a transposition of parts.

326

Anakiwa, Mount 73°00'S 165°43'E 2640m USA
- A small mountain (2,640 m) situated 3 mi N of Mount Supernal in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1966-67, after the Cobham Outward Bound School, Anakiwa, New Zealand.

327

Analogue, Mount 85°49'S 138°05'W 3170m USA
- A prominent mountain along the Watson Escarpment, rising to 3,170 m and forming the highest point of the ridge that runs N from Phleger Dome, Stanford Plateau. The feature was visited in 1977-78 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, led by Edmund Stump, and named after Mount Analogue, a mythical mountain obscured by clouds, as described in the unfinished novel of the same name by René Dumal. This mountain was obscured by clouds during much of the visit by the USARP party.

328

Anare Mountains 70°55'S 166°00'E NZL
- A large group of mainly snow-covered peaks and ridges along the N coast of Victoria Land. The group is bounded on the N and E by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Lillie Glacier, and on the S by Ebbe Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Mountains in this area were first sighted by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841. They were photographed during USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, and were surveyed by USGS helicopter teams, 1962-63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, for the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE), 1962, under Phillip Law, which performed survey work along the coast.

ANARE Mountains 70°55'S 166°00'E RUS

Anare Mountains 70°55'S 166°00'E USA
- A large group of mainly snow-covered peaks and ridges along the N coast of Victoria Land. The group is bounded on the N and E by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Lillie Glacier, and on the S by Ebbe Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Mountains in this area were first sighted by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841. They were photographed during USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, and were surveyed by USGS helicopter teams, 1962-63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, for the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE), 1962, under Phillip Law, which performed survey work along the coast.

329

ANARE Nunataks 69°58'00"S 64°34'00"E 2036m AUS
- A group of ridges about 266 km SSE of Mawson, in Mac.Robertson Land. They are mainly snow and ice covered, with exposed brown rocks forming the summits. Heights range from 2,006 m to 2,036 m above sea level. First visited by an ANARE party led by J.M. Bichervaise on 30 November, 1955. The name is the initials of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.

ANARE Nunataks 69°58'S 64°36'E RUS

Anare Nunataks 69°58'S 64°37'E 2035m USA
- A group of mainly snow-covered ridges with exposed rock summits rising to 2,035 m, standing 16 mi S of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. The name is the initials of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.

330

Anare Pass 71°13'S 166°37'E 1200m USA
- A broad ice-covered pass at 1,200 m above sea level. The pass is the highest point on the glaciers that delimit the south side of Anare Mountains, separating the latter from the Admiralty and Concord Mountains to the south. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN in association with Anare Mountains.

331

Anastasa Mikojana, skaly 80°32'S 20°30'W RUS

332

Anatolija Jancelevicha, nunataki 68°48'S 65°35'E RUS

333

Anchor Crag 69°12'S 66°12'W 1210m GBR
31/08/1962 - Crag rising to 1210 m, E of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast. Photographed from the air by RARE in November 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in December 1958; named from the resemblance of a snow patch on the rock face to a ship's anchor (GBR gaz. 1962).

Anchor Crag 69°12'S 66°12'W USA

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

334

Anchor Peak 77°00'S 171°00'E 91 m NZL
- The highest point and the southern extremity of Svend Foyn Island, the largest of the Possession Islands. About 300 ft high. Probably named by Bull in 1895, during his cruise in the Antarctic. Not Archer Peak.

335

Amarra, islote (Arch. Melchior) 64°19'S 62°56'W ARG

Fondeadero, Isla 64°49'00"S 62°56'00"W CHL

336

Amarra, islote 67°36'S 68°15'W ARG
- En bahía Margarita, costa W de la península Antártica. Fue descubierto por la Segunda Expedición Antártica Francesa de 1908/10 del Dr. Charcot. Fue bautizado por la expedición británica a la tierra de San Martín de 1934/37 comandada por John Rymill, quien visitó los islotes Leonie en febrero de 1936. La traducción del topónimo

fue aprobada por la C.C.G. en 1956 y se publicó posteriormente en TSAA1. SHN carta H-717.

Laguna, islote 67°36'S 68°13'W ARG
Anchorage Island 67°36'12"S 68°12'36"W GBR

08/09/1953 - One of the Léonie Islands, SW of Rothera, Adelaide Island. Reported by the French Antarctic Expedition 1908-10, as possibly providing anchorage for a small ship, charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named Anchor Island (GBR 1938). Anchorage Islet (GBR map 1954; GBR gaz. 1955); Anchorage Island (GBR gaz. 1959).

Anchorage Island 67°36'S 68°13'W USA
- Island lying 0.7 mi SE of Lagoon Island in the Léonie Islands, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10. Named by the BGLE under Rymill, who visited the island in February 1936.

Anchorage Island 68°33'42"S 77°55'54"E 53 m AUS

- An island about 1 km long and 0.5 km wide, approximately 2 km north-west of Davis station, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because ships relieving Davis Station anchor between the island and the station.

Anchorage Patch 68°34'27"S 77°55'45"E 0 m AUS

- A small, isolated, shoal patch within the anchorage area at Davis. It is 1 km from Anchorage Island. The least depth of water over the patch is 11 m. Plotted in January 1961 by d'A.T. Gale during a hydrographic survey by the ANARE Expedition on the MV Thala Dan led by D.F. Styles.

Anchorage Patch 68°34'S 77°56'E RUS
Anchorage Patch 68°34'S 77°55'E USA

- A small, isolated shoal, the least depth of water over it being 6 fathoms, lying within Davis Anchorage, about 0.5 mi NW of Torckler Rocks. The shoal was positioned by D.T. Gale, ANARE surveyor aboard the Thala Dan in 1961.

Anchorena, punta 66°14'S 61°30'W ARG

- Es el extremo S de península Jason. Fue bautizada y aprobado el topónimo por la C.C.G. en el año 1975. El nombre recuerda al precursor de la Aeronáutica Argentina Aarón de Anchorena, donante del globo "Pampero" que inició una serie de vuelos de carácter científico. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

Anckorn Nunataks 70°14'S 63°12'W 800 m GBR

21/07/1976 - Nunataks rising to c. 800 m NW of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast. Photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1972-73; named after John Fergus Anckorn (b. 1949), BAS geologist, 1972-74, who worked in the area (GBR map 1976; GBR gaz. 1977).

Anckorn Nunataks 70°14'S 63°12'W USA

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

Ancla, monte 64°49'S 63°42'W ARG

- Forma parte de los montes Osterrieth, isla Amberes, archipiélago de Palmer y constituye la mayor altura de la cadena montañosa. Lo avistó por primera vez Adrián de Gerlache, jefe de la expedición antártica belga, pero su nombre actual se lo impuso la expedición francesa de 1908/10 que comandó el Dr. Charcot. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.

Hindson, Mount 64°49'S 63°41'W GBR
Ancla, Mount 64°49'S 63°41'W 815 m USA

- Mountain, 815 m, which is snow covered except for a rock ridge on its S side, standing 2 mi N of Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The mountain was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and 1955. The name Monte Ancla (anchor mountain) first appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950.

Andalusitgrat 71°33'S 160°10'E DEU

Andenes Knoll 72°24'S 23°00'W GBC

1997 - Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). Named after the Norwegian R/V "Andenes" which carried out geophysical research in this part of the Weddell Sea. Least depth: 3.450 m.

Andenes Knoll 72°26'S 22°50'W USA

BGN 1997 - The southeastern most knoll in a group of three knolls (Andenes, Explora and Polarstern) in the Weddell Sea. Named for the Norwegian coast-guard vessel K.V. Andenes. Name proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany. Name approved 6/97 (ACUF 271).

Anderle Knoll 67°30'S 9°00'W GBC

1997 - Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). Named after Richard J. Anderle, an expert of the dynamic geodesy methods of positioning by satellite. (1926-1994).

Andersnuten 71°45'S 9°00'E NOR

- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain north in Holtedahlfjella, Orvinfjella in the central part of Fimbulheimen.

Anders Peak 71°45'S 9°01'E 2135m USA

- Peak, 2,135 m, rising 1 mi S of Gruvletindane Crags of the Holtedahll Peaks, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named for Anders Vinten-Johansen, medical officer with NorAE, 1957-58.

Andersen Escarpment 85°08'S 91°37'W USA

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

Andersen, puerto 64°19'S 62°56'W ARG

- Entre las islas Piedra Buena y Sobral, archipiélago de Palmer, costa W de la península Antártica. Fue relevado por la DI en 1927 y bautizado en la carta realizada en aquella oportunidad. Hay posibilidades de que su nombre haya sido utilizado por los foqueros que lo usaban frecuentemente como fondeadero. Las expediciones argentinas de 1942 en adelante, realizaron su relevamiento. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.

Andersen, Puerto 64°19'00"S 62°56'00"W CHL
Andersen Harbour 64°19'S 62°56'W GBR

08/09/1953 - Stretch of water between Eta Island and Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by Discovery Investigations in 1927 and probably named after Kapt. Ola Andersen of the factory ship Svend Foyn, following the usage by Norwegian whalers that had operated in the area (GBR chart 1929; GBR gaz. 1955).

Andersen Harbor 64°19'S 62°56'W USA

- Small bay in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the concave W side of Eta Island and the N end of Omega Island. Charted by DI in 1927 and probably named after Kapt. Ola Andersen of the factory ship Svend Foyn, following the usage of Norwegian whalers that had operated in the area. The harbor was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

Andersen Island 67°26'05"S 63°21'58"E AUS

- A small island in the western part of the Robinson Group off Mac.Robertson Land. Discovered by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson in February, 1931; the island was also charted from the whaler Thorgaut about the same time. Named after Captain Lars Andersen of the whaler Falk who had assisted the Discovery with coal.

Andersen Island 67°26'S 63°22'E RUS
Andersen Island 67°26'S 63°22'E USA

- Island 4 mi W of Thorgaut Island in the Robinson Group. Mapped by BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931; this area was also charted from the whale catcher Thorgaut about the same time. Named by Mawson for Capt. Lars Andersen of the whale catcher Falk, who had assisted the Discovery with coal.

Andersensåta 70°55'S 11°30'E NOR

- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain west in Lingetoppene, in the northeastern part of Fimbulheimen. After Sverre K.Andersen, 1814-, second lieutenant, member of "Kompani Linge" during the Second World War. Under the code name "Arquebus", while working on a farm in western Norway and pretending to be a half-wit, he maintained radio contact with England, and organized fighting units in the Haugesund district for more than three and a half years - the longest period on record in occupied Norway.

Anderson Dome 73°30'S 93°54'W 1475m USA

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

Anderson, glaciar 66°22'S 64°06'W ARG

- Entre cabo Casey y punta Balder, costa E de la península Antártica. Fue cartografiado por el FIDS y relevado por la RARE en 1947. El nombre fue impuesto en honor de sir John Anderson, presidente del Consejo y miembro del gabinete de guerra inglés. Figuró en la Lista de nombres geográficos antárticos que el SHN envió en julio de 1959 al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

Anderson Glacier 66°22'S 64°06'W GBR

23/05/1951 - Glacier flowing ESE into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast. Following air photography by RARE and ground survey by FIDS in 1947, named after Sir John Anderson (1882-1958), a member of the War Cabinet which authorized Operation Tabarin in 1943 (GBR chart 1954 & gaz. 1955).

Anderson Glacier 66°24'S 63°55'W USA

- Heavily crevassed glacier, 12 mi long, flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet between Cape Casey and Balder Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for

Sir John Anderson, M.P., Lord President of the Council and member of the British War Cabinet (World War II).

- 352**
Anderson Heights 84°49'S 178°15'W **NZL**
- A roughly rectangular snow-covered tableland, 7 mi long and 6 mi wide, with an elevation somewhat over 2,400 m, located between Mount Bennett and Mount Butters in the E part of the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OphJp (1946-47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. George H. Anderson, USN, pilot of Flight 8 of that date from Little America to the South Pole and return.
- Anderson Heights** 84°49'S 178°15'W **2400m** **USA**
- A roughly rectangular snow-covered tableland, 7 mi long and 6 mi wide, with an elevation somewhat over 2,400 m, located between Mount Bennett and Mount Butters in the E part of the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OphJp (1946-47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. George H. Anderson, USN, pilot of Flight 8 of that date from Little America to the South Pole and return.
- 353**
Anderson Hills 84°30'S 64°00'W **1210m** **GBR**
03/11/1971 - Hills rising to 1210 m at O'Connell Nunatak, N Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Following air reconnaissance by USN, 1957-58, named Anderson Mountains, after Robert Bernard Anderson (b.1910), US Deputy Secretary of Defence responsible for US IGY operations in Antarctica. Repositioned after further surveys and named Anderson Hills (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1974).
- Anderson Hills** 84°30'S 64°00'W **RUS**
Anderson Hills 84°30'S 64°00'W **USA**
- An irregular group of hills, ridges and peaks between Mackin Table and the Thomas Hills in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. As Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1954-55, Robert Anderson had responsibilities for U.S. operations in Antarctica.
- 354**
Anderson Icefalls 71°21'S 169°00'E **NZL**
- Icefalls at the lower end of Pitkevitch Glacier terminating in a cliff face 30 m high, located just SE of Atkinson Cliffs along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911 by Cdr. Victor L.A. Campbell's Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13. Named by the BrAE probably for Mr. Anderson of the firm, John Anderson and Sons, Engineers, who owned Lyttelton Foundry, and took great interest in the expedition.
- Anderson Icefalls** 71°21'S 169°00'E **30 m** **USA**
- Icefalls at the lower end of Pitkevitch Glacier terminating in a cliff face 30 m high, located just SE of Atkinson Cliffs along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911 by Cdr. Victor L.A. Campbell's Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13. Named by the BrAE probably for Mr. Anderson of the firm, John Anderson and Sons, Engineers, who owned Lyttelton Foundry, and took great interest in the expedition.
- 355**
Anderson Knoll 77°54'S 163°26'E **USA**
- The southernmost nunatak in Granite Knolls, 1 mi S of the main massif and marginal to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after Klaus G. Anderson (d. 1991), civil engineering technician, USGS, 1960-90; member of the USGS field team which established geodetic control in the Hudson Mountains, Jones Mountains, Thurston Island and Farwell Island areas of Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast during the 1968-69 season.
- 356**
Anderson Massif 79°10'S 84°45'W **2190m** **USA**
- A prominent ice-covered massif about 10 mi across and rising to 2,190 m, located at the juncture of Splettstoesser and Minnesota Glaciers in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Anderson, geologist, field leader of the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1961-62.
- 357**
Anderson Nunataks 75°06'S 68°18'W **1635m** **GBR**
20/12/1974 - Nunataks rising to 1635 m, E end of Sweeney Mountains. Following surveys by USGS, 1961-62, and by the University of Wisconsin, 1965-66, named after Richard E. Anderson, aviation electronics technician, USN, Marie Byrd Land, in 1961 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1975).
- Anderson Nunataks** 75°06'S 68°18'W **USA**
- A group of nunataks forming the NE end of Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Anderson, aviation electronics technician on R4D flights in 1961, including a Nov. 4, 1961 reconnaissance flight from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast.
- 358**
Anderson Peninsula 69°48'S 160°13'E **USA**
- Low ice-covered peninsula, 7 mi long, terminating in Belousov Point. The feature lies between Gillett Ice Shelf and Suvorov Glacier on the coastal margin of the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Capt.) Richard E. Anderson, CEC, USN, base public works officer at McMurdo Sound during Operation Deep Freeze I and II. He wintered over in the McMurdo area during the latter operation, 1957.
- 359**
Anderson Pyramid 70°46'00"S 159°57'00"E **AUS**
- An ice-free pyramidal peak, about 7 km south-east of Pomerantz Tableland. The peak was plotted from aerial photographs obtained by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after Staff Sergeant R.J. Anderson, USA, non-commissioned officer in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting Topo East-West, 1962-63.
- Anderson Pyramid** 70°46'S 159°56'E **USA**
- A distinctive pyramidal peak, the southernmost member of the Bigler Nunataks, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert J. Anderson, USA, non-commissioned officer in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting the USGS survey Topo East-West, 1962-63, which included the survey of this feature.
- 360**
Anderson Ridge 85°47'S 155°24'W **USA**
- A ridge 2 mi long, rising above the middle of the head of Koerwitz Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur J. Anderson, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1960.
- 361**
Anderson Summit 85°03'S 90°53'W **2810m** **USA**
- The highest peak (2,810 m) in the Thiel Mountains, on top of the Ford Massif and directly SE of Walker Ridge. It is snow covered except for bare rock at the top. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, coleaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960-61. The peak was climbed by Ford in 1961. Named for Charles A. Anderson, then chief geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey.
- 362**
Anderson, cabo 60°45'S 44°34'W **ARG**
- En costa S de isla Laurie, islas Orcadas del Sur. Fue cartografiado por la expedición escocesa de Bruce en 1902/04 y bautizada en recuerdo a su secretario Nan Anderson. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-611.
- Anderson, Cape** 60°45'S 44°34'W **GBR**
08/09/1953 - Cape on S coast of Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Mapped by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1903 and named after Miss Nan Anderson, Secretary to Dr W.S. Bruce in Edinburgh (GBR chart 1903; GBR gaz. 1955). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933.
- Anderson, Cape** 60°46'S 44°35'W **RUS**
Anderson, Cape 60°46'S 44°35'W **USA**
- Cape which marks the E side of the entrance to Mill Cove on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for his secretary, Nan Anderson.
- 363**
Anderson, Lake 68°36'29"S 78°10'18"E **3 m** **AUS**
- A lake about 2.3 km south-west of Ellis Rapids in the southern part of the Vestfold Hills. Named after K.R. Anderson, electronics engineer at Davis in 1971.
- 364**
Anderson, Mount 78°09'S 86°10'W **RUS**
Anderson, Mount 78°09'S 86°13'W **4255m** **USA**
- Mountain (4,255 m) located 2 mi S of Mount Bentley in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957-58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Vernon H. Anderson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1957, a member of the party.
- 365**
Anderssenbukta 68°47'S 90°42'W **NOR**
- Peter I øy. Bay north of the front of Nils Larsenbreen on the northern part of the westcoast of the island. After Ant. S. Anderssen, Commander who came to the island January 17 1927 as captain on the whaler Odd I.
- 366**
Uruguay, isla (Estrecho Antartico) 63°35'S 56°35'W **ARG**
Andersson, Isla 63°34'00"S 56°38'00"W **CHL**
Andersson Island 63°35'S 56°35'W **GBR**
21/11/1949 - Island off E end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the French Antarctic Expedition in 1838 and called Île Rosamel (FRA 1847); remapped by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (SwAE) in 1902 and named Île de l'Uruguay, after the vessel Uruguay which rescued the SwAE party from Snow Hill Island, 8 November 1903. Surveyed by FIDS, 1945-47, and renamed Andersson Island, after Dr Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874-1960), Swedish geologist on SwAE, to avoid confusion with Uruguay Island, Graham Coast (GBR chart 1949 & gaz. 1955).
- Andersson Island** 63°36'S 56°34'W **RUS**
Andersson Island 63°35'S 56°35'W **USA**
- Island 7 mi long and 4 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi S of Jonassen Island at the W side of the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. This island was named Uruguay Island by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, after the Argentine ship Uruguay which participated in the rescue of the ship-wrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904, the FrAE under Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Uruguay to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot's Uruguay Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this

island by Nordenskjöld be altered. The new name commemorates J. Gunnar Andersson, who was second-in-command of Nordenskjöld's expedition.

367

Andersson, nunatak 63°23'S 57°00'W ARG

- En costa NW de bahía Esperanza y una milla al S de punta Sheppard. Fue nominada por el Capitán A. Taylor (del relevamiento de D.P. James) en recuerdo del Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson que inveró en bahía Esperanza en 1903, fue además, segundo comandante de la expedición de Nordenskjöld durante 1901-03. SHN carta H-713.

Andersson Nunatak 63°23'S 57°00'W 185 m GBR

21/11/1949 - Nunatak rising to 185 m, N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by J.G. Andersson, of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition and, following survey by FIDS in 1945, named after him (GBR gaz. 1955).

Andersson Nunatak 63°22'S 57°00'W RUS

Andersson Nunatak 63°22'S 57°00'W USA

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

368

Andersson Peak 64°50'S 61°01'W 1600m GBR

22/01/1951 - Peak rising to c. 1600 m, N of Cape Fairweather, Nordenskjöld Coast. Mapped by FIDS in 1947 and named after Karl Andreas Andersson (b. 1875), Swedish zoologist, who explored this coast in 1902 (GBR gaz. 1955).

Andersson Peak 64°52'S 61°02'W 1230m USA

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

369

Andersson Ridge 74°43'S 162°37'E USA

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

370

Anderton Glacier 74°41'S 162°22'E USA

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

371

Andes, Mount 85°53'S 146°46'W 2525m USA

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

372

André Prud'homme, Cap 66°41'15"S 139°55'E FRA

373

Andraeaa Plateau 60°41'S 45°37'W GBR

13/05/1991 - Plateau at 180 m, located SW of Robin Peak, Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature is notable for the largest known stand in the Antarctic of the black-brown moss *Andraeaa* spp. (GBR gaz. 1993).

Andraeaa Plateau 60°41'S 45°37'W 180 m USA

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

374

Andreassen, punta 63°54'S 57°46'W ARG

- En el extremo NNE de isla Ross, costa NE de la península Antártica. Fue avistada por el Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld en octubre de 1903 y relevada por V.I. Ruddell del FIDS en noviembre de 1945, quien impuso el nombre en recuerdo de F.L. Andreassen primer oficial del buque "ANTARCTIC", con el que se realizó la expedición sueca al Polo Sur durante 1901-04. SHN carta H-713.

Andreassen Point 63°54'S 57°46'W GBR

04/09/1957 - W entrance point of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Probably first sighted by SwAE in October 1903; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and named after F.L. Andreassen (b. 1858), First Mate in the SwAE ship Antarctic (GBR gaz. 1958).

Andreassen Point 63°54'S 57°46'W USA

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

375

Andreas, cabo 64°01'S 60°43'W ARG

- En bahía Inútil, península Trinidad. Fue originariamente cartografiado por la expedición sueca al Polo Sur durante noviembre-diciembre de 1902 y bautizado "Cabo Karl Andreas" en honor de Karl Andreas Andersson, nacido en 1875, quien

fuera el zoólogo de dicha expedición. Apareció por primera vez con el nombre de Karl Andreas en la carta 102 de 1949. SHN carta H-713/H-714.

Karl Andreas, Cabo 64°00'00"S 60°45'00"W CHL

Andreas, Cape 64°00'S 60°44'W GBR

23/09/1960 - E entrance point of Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast. Charted by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902 and named Cape Karl Andreas (SWE 1904), after K.A. Andersson. The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57 and renamed Cape Andreas (GBR gaz. 1960).

Andreas, Cape 64°00'S 60°43'W USA

- A cape marking the E side of the entrance to Curtiss Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the SwedAE (1901-04) and named for Karl Andreas Andersson, zoologist of the expedition.

376

Andrée, isla 64°31'S 61°30'W ARG

- En bahía Carlota, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue bautizada en memoria de Salomon August Andree (1854-1897) ingeniero sueco que intentó volar sobre el Polo Norte en 1897, pereciendo en el intento. SHN carta H-714.

Andrée Island 64°31'S 61°30'W GBR

23/09/1960 - Island in Recess Cove, Danco Coast. Following air photography by FIDASE and ground surveys by FIDS in 1956-59, named after Salomon August Andree (1854-97), Swedish engineer and aviation pioneer, who died on Svalbard after an attempt to fly over the North Pole by balloon (GBR gaz. 1960).

Andrée Island 64°31'S 61°31'W USA

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

377

Andreeva, nunataki 74°31'S 7°32'W RUS

378

Andresen, isla 66°59'S 66°44'W ARG

- Al N de bahía Lallemand, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue descubierta por el Dr. Charcot, jefe de la Segunda Expedición Antártica francesa durante 1908-10, quien la bautizó en honor del gerente de la Sociedad Magallánica, quien reabasteció de carbón al buque expedicionario francés en la isla Deception, con su buque "GOBERNADOR BORRIES". Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.

Andresen, Isla 66°53'00"S 66°41'00"W CHL

Andresen Island 66°53'S 66°41'W GBR

05/10/1955 - Island in Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Charted by the French Antarctic Expedition (FAE) in 1909; named Ile Andresen after Capt. Adolf Amandus Andresen (d.1940), first Manager of the Chilean whale factory ship Gobernador Borries at Deception Island who assisted FAE (FRA 1910). Andresen Island (USA) chart 1946; GBR gaz. 1955; new co-ordinates GBR gaz. 1958).

Andresen Island 66°53'S 66°40'W 610 m USA

- Island 2 mi long and rising over 610 m, lying in the middle of the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, and named by him for the manager of the Magellan Whaling Co. at the company's Deception Island base, who provided coal for the expedition.

379

Andressen, Punta 62°56'18"S 60°36'42"W CHL

381

Andrew Glacier 63°53'S 59°40'W GBR

28/01/1953 - Glacier flowing NNE into Charcot Bay, Davis Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948 and named after Dr James Darby Andrew (b. 1919), FIDS medical officer, Hope Bay, 1946-47 (GBR gaz. 1955).

Andrew Glacier 63°53'S 59°40'W USA

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

382

Andrews Creek 77°37'S 163°03'E USA

- A glacial meltwater stream which flows S along the E margin of Canada Glacier into the W end of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987-94. Named after USGS hydrologist Edmund Andrews, a member of the field team who studied glacier hydrology during the 1987-88 and 1991-92 summer seasons.

383

Andrews Peak 72°17'S 162°25'E NZL

- Most prominent (2,400m) of the Destination Nunataks in Northern Victoria Land, 3 mi west of Pyramid Peak and north of Sphinx Peak, lying NNW of the Barker Range. Named by NZ-APC after Dr Peter Andrews, geologist on the Victoria University Evans Névé field party, 1971-72, who worked in this area.

Andrews Peak 72°17'S 165°25'E 2400m USA

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

384	Andrews Peaks 77°08'S 144°03'W	USA
	- A line of rock peaks 3 mi long near the head of Arthur Glacier, situated between Mount Warner and Mount Crow in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939-41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959-65). Named by US-ACAN for Stephen T. Andrews, USARP ionospheric physicist, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1969.	
385	Andrews, punta 64°31'S 62°56'W	ARG
	- En costa NW de isla Amberes, archipiélago de Palmer, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Tal vez avistado por la E.A.A. de E. Dallmann durante 1873-1874 y nominada posteriormente por la E.B.C.D. de 1927. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.	
	Andrews, Punta 64°30'48"S 62°54'42"W	CHL
	Andrews Point 64°31'S 62°55'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - N point of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island. Charted by DI in 1927 and named probably after Andrew Nicol Porteous (decd), Second Engineer, Discovery, 1925-27 and Second Engineer, then Chief Engineer, Discovery II, 1929-39 (GBR chart 1929; GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Andrews Point 64°30'S 62°55'W	USA
	- Point between Hackapike Bay and Inverleith Harbor on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery.	
386	Andrews Ridge 77°39'S 165°50'E	NZL
	- A gentle ridge, the northern arm of Nussbaum Riegel, which trends eastward to the south of Suess Glacier and Lake Chad in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Griffith Taylor, leader of the Western Journey Party of the BrAE, 1910-13.	
	Andrews Ridge 77°39'S 162°50'E	USA
	- A gentle ridge, the northern arm of Nussbaum Riegel, which trends eastward to the south of Suess Glacier and Lake Chad in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Griffith Taylor, leader of the Western Journey Party of the BrAE, 1910-13.	
387	Andrews, Mount 85°57'S 149°41'W 2480m	USA
	- Mountain, 2,480 m, standing between Mount Danforth and Mount Gerdel on the S side of Albanus Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Ensign Stanley J. Andrews, USN, who accompanied Lt. George W. Warden in aircraft flights over the Queen Maud Mountains during USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47.	
388	Andreyev, Cape 68°53'00"S 155°15'00"E	AUS
	- A cape on the coast of Oates Land about 33 km south-east of Cape Davydov. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named by the Soviet Expedition after History Professor A.N. Andreyev.	
	Andreeva, mys 68°55'S 155°12'E	RUS
	Andreyev, Cape 68°55'S 155°12'E	USA
	- A cape which marks the SE limit of the Slava Ice Shelf. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956. Named by the Soviets in 1960 for Prof. A.I. Andreyev, investigator of the history of geographic discovery.	
389	Andreevfjellet 71°45'S 10°15'E	NOR
	- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain west of Dallmannfjellet east in Orvinfjella, Fimbulheimen. After A. I. Andreev, Soviet geographer and historian.	
	Andreeva, pik 71°46'S 10°11'E	RUS
	Andreyev, Mount 71°46'S 10°13'E 2320m	USA
	- Mountain, 2,320 m, standing close SW of Mount Dallmann where it forms part of the SW wall of Brattebotnen Cirque, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Probably first seen by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Soviet historical geographer A.I. Andreyev.	
390	Andrus Point 73°53'S 165°48'E	USA
	- A prominent, rocky, digit-like point that juts eastward into Lady Newnes Bay toward the floating glacier tongue of the Parker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. H.R. Andrus, logistics officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962-66.	
391	Andrus, Mount 75°48'S 132°14'W	USA
	- A peak 2 mi SE of Mount Boennighausen in the SE extremity of Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1964-68. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Carl H. Andrus, USN, medical officer and Officer-in-Charge of Byrd Station in 1964.	
392	Andrzej Ridge 62°02'S 58°13'W	POL
	1981 - W ridge in Rose Peak massif, Arktowski Mountains. Named in honour of Dr Andrzej Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/80 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island.	
393	Andvord, bahía 64°50'S 62°40'W	ARG
	- En costa Danco. Fue descubierta por la Expedición Antártica Belga de Adrián de Gerlache durante 1897-99 y nominada así en honor del cónsul belga en Cristiania (Oslo), Rolf Andvord, quien facilitó los trámites para la compra del buque expedicionario. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-714.	
	Andvord, Baie 64°50'S 62°39'W	BEL
	Andvord, Bahía 64°50'00"S 62°38'00"W	CHL
	Andvord Bay 64°50'S 62°37'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Bay on SW side of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast. Roughly charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1898, and named Baie Andvord, after Rolf Andvord, Belgian Consul in Christiania at that time (BEL map 1899). Andvord Bay (GBR chart 1900 & gaz. 1955).	
	Andvord Bay 64°50'S 62°39'W	USA
	- Bay 9 mi long and 3 mi wide, which lies between Beneden Head and Duthiers Point along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Rolf Andvord, Belgian consul at Christiania (Oslo) at that time.	
394	Anemometer Hill 68°11'S 67°00'W 25 m	GBR
	12/02/1964 - Hill rising to 25 m on Stonington Island, Fallières Coast. Named following BAS geological surveys in 1960-61, when the hill was the site for an anemometer (GBR gaz. 1964).	
	Anemometer Hill 68°11'S 67°00'W 25 m	USA
	- A hill 25 m high northeast of Fishtrap Cove on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay. Surveyed by the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41, which built its base on this island. So named by UK-APC because the hill was the site of an anemometer in 1961.	
395	Angamos, Cerro 62°28'36"S 59°37'00"W	CHL
396	Angamos, Puerto 64°48'36"S 63°30'00"W	CHL
397	Angarskij, lednik 65°55'S 103°50'E	RUS
398	Angelinoj, pik 80°42'S 22°40'W	RUS
399	Angier, Mount 83°21'S 161°00'E	NZL
	- A prominent peak in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Lt. Cdr. Donald L. Angier, USN, pilot of the reconnaissance, landing and pick-up flights in this area.	
	Angier, Mount 83°21'S 161°00'E	USA
	- A prominent peak in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Lt. Cdr. Donald L. Angier, USN, pilot of the reconnaissance, landing and pick up flights in this area.	
400	Angino Buttress 78°14'00"S 158°42'00"E	AUS
	- A prominent buttress-type mountain near the centre of the Skelton Icefalls. Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after E.A. Angino, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1959-60.	
	Angino Buttress 78°14'S 158°42'E	USA
	- Prominent buttress-type mountain near the center of the Skelton Icefalls. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Ernest E. Angino, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1959-60.	
401	Angle Peak 71°44'S 62°00'W 800 m	GBR
	21/07/1976 - Peak rising to c. 800 m, S of Odom Inlet, Black Coast. Photographed by USN in 1966 and surveyed by BAS, 1972-73; named after J. Phillip Angle, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, ornithologist aboard Croatan in Drake Passage, 1965 and aboard Eastwind in Drake Passage, Weddell Sea and off the Antarctic Peninsula, 1966 (GBR map 1976; GBR gaz. 1977).	
	Angle Peak 71°45'S 62°03'W	USA
	- A small but dominant peak that rises from one of the main spurs on the N side of Condor Peninsula. The feature stands close S of where Cline Glacier enters Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for J. Phillip Angle, of the Smithsonian Institution, who made bird life observations off the W coast of South America (1965) and Antarctic areas southward to Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (1966). He collaborated with George E. Watson in writing Birds of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic, 1975.	
402	Angot, punta 63°51'S 61°40'W	ARG
	- En el sur de isla Hoseason, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Lo denominó así la Primera Expedición Francesa al Antártico (1903-05) del Dr. Charcot, en honor de M. Alfred Angot, Director del Bureau Central Meteorológico de París. Publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-712.	
	Angot, Punta 63°48'36"S 61°40'30"W	CHL
	Angot Point 63°49'S 61°41'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - S point of Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the French Antarctic Expedition (FAE) 1903-05, and named Pointe Angot after Charles-Alfred Angot (1848-1924), French physician and meteorologist involved in publishing the	

scientific results of FAE, 1903-05 (FRA 1906). Angot Point (GBR chart 1908 & gaz. 1955).

Angot Point 63°48'S 61°41'W USA
- Point which marks the S tip of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, for Alfred Angot, Asst. Dir. of the French Meteorological Service and member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition.

403
Angus Nunatak 85°22'S 124°14'W USA
- The northern of two nunataks which lie close N of Mount Brecher in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN for Gordon W. Angus, ionospheric physicist, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

404
Ann, islote 68°08'S 67°06'W ARG
- Dentro del grupo de islas Debenham, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue descubierto por la expedición de la BGLE en 1934-37 al mando de Rymill y bautizado por éste en recuerdo de una de las hijas de Frank Debenham, miembro del Comité Consultivo de la BGLE. SHN carta H-717.

Ann Island 68°08'S 67°06'W GBR
08/09/1953 - One of the Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast. Charted by BGLE in 1936, and named Ann or Anne after Ann Debenham (b.1927), fourth daughter of Frank Debenham (GBR chart 1947). Ann Island (GBR chart 1950 & gaz. 1955). By 1969 the island had been overrun by Northeast Glacier (GBR chart 1973).

Ann Island 68°08'S 67°06'W USA
- Island in the Debenham Islands, lying SE of Barbara Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

405
Anna Cove 64°35'S 62°26'W GBR
23/09/1960 - Cove at NW end of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast. Charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in 1898 and named Crique Anna (BEL map 1899), in association with Cape Anna. Anna Cove (GBR gaz. 1960).

Anna Cove 64°35'S 62°26'W USA
- Cove immediately E of Cape Anna at the N end of Arctowski Peninsula, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE on January 30, 1898, and named in association with Cape Anna (q.v.).

406
Anna Glacier 62°02'S 58°12'W POL
1981 - Glacier between Rose Peak and Rea Peak, tributary to Polonia Glacier, Artowski Mountains. Named in honour of Anna Tokarska M.Sc., field assistant of geological party of the 1979/80 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island.

407
Annandagstoppane 72°30'S 6°15'W NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Group of nunataks southwest in Giæverryggen, northwestern part of Maudheimvidda. Annandag(s) = Boxing-day
Annandags Peaks 72°32'S 6°18'W USA
- A group of small, isolated peaks about 15 mi SW of Jule Peaks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Annandagstoppane (the next day's peaks).

408
Annawan, Cape 72°30'S 95°00'W RUS
Annawan, Cape 72°18'S 95°24'W USA
- An ice-covered cape which marks the E extremity of Thurston Island and the NW entrance to Seraph Bay. Discovered in helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for the ship Annawan, of the United States Expedition of 1829-31, which with the Penguin sailed W from the South Shetland Islands in February 1830, holding a course between 62°S and 58°S and exploring as far as 103°W, northward of this cape.

409
Ana, cabo 64°35'S 62°26'W ARG
- Extremo NW de bahía Guillermina, estrecho de Gerlache, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Descubierto y bautizado por la expedición belga de Gerlache en un 30 de enero de 1898. Su nombre es traducción del británico Anna y fue aprobado por la CCG en 1956. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAAT. SHN carta H-714.

Anna, Cap 64°35'S 62°26'W BEL
Anna, Cabo 64°35'18"S 62°25'42"W CHL
Anna, Cape 64°35'S 62°26'W GBR
08/09/1953 - N point of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast. Charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in 1898, when a landing was made; named Cap Anna (BEL 1899) after Mme Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth, of Antwerp, who gave financial help to the expedition. Cape Anna (GBR chart 1901; GBR gaz. 1955).

Anna, Cape 64°35'S 62°26'W 280 m USA
- Prominent black cape rising to 280 m, forming the N tip of Arctowski Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, and named after Mme. Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth, who gave financial assistance to the expedition.

410
Annenkova, lednik 66°38'S 92°35'E RUS

411
Annexstad Peak 76°41'S 125°52'W 2610m USA
- A partially ice-free peak (2,610 m) on the W side of the crater rim of Mount Cumming, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958-60. Named by US-ACAN for John O. Annexstad, geomagnetician and station seismologist at Byrd Station, 1958; later with Mereorite Working Group, Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas.

412
Anne, Cape 73°37'S 169°51'E NZL
- Cape which marks the SE extremity of Coulman Island, located in the Ross Sea near the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for his wife.

Anne, Cape 73°35'S 169°58'E RUS
Anne, Cape 73°37'S 169°51'E USA
- Cape which marks the SE extremity of Coulman Island, located in the Ross Sea near the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for his wife.

413
Anne, Mount 83°48'S 168°30'E NZL
- A mountain, 3,870 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Elizabeth, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Anne Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

Anne, Mount 83°45'S 168°30'E RUS
Anne, Mount 83°48'S 168°30'E 3870m USA
- A mountain, 3,870 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Elizabeth, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Anne Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

414
Ann, Cape 66°09'00"S 51°22'00"E AUS
- A cape on the coast of Enderby Land, about 6 km north of Mt Biscoe. The name was first applied by John Biscoe in March, 1831, to 'A bluff point in the south-east which has every appearance of a cape'. Sir Douglas Mawson described Cape Ann as a point on the coast of Enderby Land near where the rocky peak of Mt Biscoe rises. Aerial photography by ANARE during 1956-58 has shown that there is no marked point on the coast in the vicinity of Mt Biscoe and the name has been applied to the feature to the north. Probably named after Biscoe's mother.

Ann, Cape 66°09'S 51°21'E RUS
Ann, Cape 66°10'S 51°22'E USA
- Projecting cape on the coast, surmounted by Mount Biscoe which rises to 700 meters. Photographed from the air on Dec. 22, 1929 by a Norwegian expedition under Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the Norvegia, and on Jan. 14, 1930 photographed from the Discovery by the BANZARE under Mawson. Both expeditions believed the peak rising just S of the cape to be the same as that discovered on March 16, 1831 and named Cape Ann by John Biscoe. The name Cape Ann, probably after Biscoe's wife, has been retained for the projecting cape; the surmounting peak was named Mount Biscoe by Mawson.

415
Anschütz-Kämpfe Trough 71°30'S 12°30'W GBC
1997 - Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997. Named after Herman Anschütz-Kämpfe (1872-1931) who suggested a submarine research expedition below the polar sea ice in 1901.

416
Ant Hill 78°47'S 161°27'E NZL
- Hill, 1,310 m, rising steeply on the W side of the Skelton Glacier between Ant Hill Glacier and Dilemma Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58. So named by geological members because of the prominent anticline in the bluff below the hill.

Ant Hill 78°47'S 161°27'E 1310m USA
- Hill, 1,310 m, rising steeply on the W side of the Skelton Glacier between Ant Hill Glacier and Dilemma Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58. So named by geological members because of the prominent anticline in the bluff below the hill.

417
Ant Hill Glacier 78°49'S 161°30'E NZL
- Glacier between Ant Hill and Bareface Bluff, rising in the Worcester Range and flowing NE into Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58. Named in association with Ant Hill.

Ant Hill Glacier 78°49'S 161°30'E USA
- Glacier between Ant Hill and Bareface Bluff, rising in the Worcester Range and flowing NE into Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58. Named in association with Ant Hill.

418
Antarctic Canyon 71°30'S 41°15'W GBC
- "Most likely named after the Norwegian whaler "Antarctic" sent out in 1984/95 to investigate reports of commercially profitable whales.

419
De O'Higgins, Tierra 69°30'00"S 65°00'00"W CHL

vivió en Amberes (Bélgica). El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956 y es traducción. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN H-714.

Anvers, Ile 64°33'S 63°35'W BEL
Anvers, Isla 64°34'00"S 63°30'00"W CHL
Anvers Island 64°35'S 63°30'W GBR
08/09/1953 - Large island off Danco Coast. Discovered by Bischoff who landed there in 1832. Roughly charted by the German Antarctic Expedition in 1874 and the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (BeAE) in 1898, when its insularity was proved; named Ile Anvers after Anvers, Belgium, which contributed towards the cost of BeAE (BEL map 1899). Anvers Island (GBR chart 1900 & gaz. 1955).

Anvers Island 64°33'S 63°35'W RUS
Anvers Island 64°33'S 63°35'W USA

- High, mountainous island 38 mi long, which is the largest feature in the Palmer Archipelago, lying SW of Brabant Island at the SW end of the group. Named in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache after the province of Anvers, Belgium.

Anvil Crag 62°12'S 58°29'W 300 m GBR
07/02/1978 - Crag rising to c. 300 m on W side of entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands; named descriptively following geological work by BAS in 1975-76 (GBR gaz. 1980).

Zamek 62°11'30"S 58°29'W POL
1980 - Hill (339 m) between Baranowski Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. The name refers to the castle of Polish kings in Warsaw rebuilt after the damage of the 2nd world war.

Anvil Crag 62°12'S 58°29'W 300 m USA
- A rock crag rising to 300 m 1 mi WSW of Sphinx Hill, King George Island. The vertical crag is at the head of a medial moraine. Descriptively named by the UK-APC in 1977; with its three rock faces and flat top, it has the appearance of an anvil.

Anvil, Roca 65°14'06"S 64°16'06"W CHL
Anvil Rock 65°14'S 64°17'W GBR

08/09/1953 - Low off-shore rock N of Faraday station [now Vernadsky], Argentine Islands, Graham Coast. Charted and named descriptively by BGLE in 1935 (GBR 1938; GBR gaz. 1955).

Anvil Rock 65°14'S 64°16'W USA
- Rock between Grotto Island and the SE end of Forge Islands in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name is descriptive.

Anxiety Nunataks 68°34'00"S 153°37'00"E AUS
- A line of nunataks on the western side of Mawson Peninsula in George V Land. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958 and ANARE in 1959. Rough running of the aircraft engine during the ANARE flight in the vicinity of the nunataks caused considerable anxiety to the pilot and passenger.

Aogōri Wan 69°13'S 39°44'E JPN
22/06/1972 - A small bay deeply indenting between the northern part and the southern part of Langhovde. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Aogōri Wan (blue ice bay).

Aogōri Bay 69°13'S 39°44'E USA
- A small bay in the western side of Langhovde Hills along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay lies just south of Mount Futago. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957-62. The name "Aogōriwan" (blue ice bay) was adopted by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Aomen Dao 69°23'00"S 76°06'42"E CHN

Aorangi, Mount 72°25'S 166°22'E NZL
- The highest mountain, 3,135 m, in the Millen Range. So named by the NZFMCAE, 1962-63, because of this mountain's cloud-piercing ability, and also in memory of Mount Cook, New Zealand, known to the Maori people as "Aorangi" (the cloud piercer).

Aorangi, Mount 72°25'S 166°22'E 3135m USA
- The highest mountain, 3,135 m, in the Millen Range. So named by the NZFMCAE, 1962-63, because of this mountain's cloud-piercing ability, and also in memory of Mount Cook, New Zealand, known to the Maori people as "Aorangi" (the cloud piercer).

Aorta Ridge 78°06'S 163°30'E NZL
- The ridge extends eastward to Holiday Peak, which has a variant name of "The Heart". Aorta Ridge named in connection with The Heart.

Aorta Ridge 78°06'S 163°30'E USA
- The ridge extends eastward to Holiday Peak, which has a variant name of "The Heart."

Apéndice, Isla 64°13'S 61°02'W ARG
- Ubicada frente a caleta Brialmont, costa Danco, W de la península Antártica. Originalmente cartografiado y bautizado "Cabo Von Sterneck" por la Expedición

Antártica Belga el 24 de enero de 1898, en honor del General R. Von Sterneck, de Viena, quien diseñó el péndulo, aparato usado por la expedición. Posteriores investigaciones llevaron a Gran Bretaña a imponer el nombre de "Isla Sterneck". Chile la llama "Isla Telegrafista Rivera", mientras que la república Argentina la denomina "Isla Apéndice". Fue relevada y nominada por la C.A.A. 1953/54 en forma descriptiva por su aspecto tan característico. SHN carta H-714.

Rivera, Isla 64°15'30"S 61°01'24"W CHL
Sterneck Island 64°11'S 61°01'W GBR
Apéndice Island 64°11'S 61°02'W USA
- Island lying NW of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957.

Apfel Glacier 66°20'58"S 100°45'14"E AUS
- A glacier just south of Bunge Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after E.T. Apfel, professor of geology at Syracuse University, New York, who served as geologist on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

Apfel Glacier 66°22'S 100°43'E RUS
Apfel Glacier 66°25'S 100°35'E USA
- Glacier about 5 mi wide and 20 mi long, flowing WNW along the S flank of Bunge Hills and terminating in Edisto Ice Tongue. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHj, 1946-47, and named by the US-ACAN for Earl T. Apfel, professor of geology at Syracuse University, who served as geologist with the USN OpWml parties, 1947-48, which established astronomical control stations along Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Aphrodite, glacier 68°54'S 64°32'W ARG
- Fluye desde el N dentro de la ensenada Mobiloil, costa Bowman, sector oriental de la península Antártica. Originalmente avistado y fotografiado desde el aire por Sir Hubert Wilkins el 20 de diciembre de 1928. Ellsworth lo fotografió desde el aire a fines de 1935; también lo hizo D.P.Mason del FIDS a mediados de 1947 y el RARE en diciembre de 1947. Relevado desde el terreno por P.Gibbs y P. Forster del FIDS en diciembre de 1958 y por el propio P.Forster en noviembre de 1960. El nombre proviene de Aphrodite la diosa del amor de la mitología griega. SHN carta H-7.

Aphrodite Glacier 68°54'S 64°32'W GBR
31/08/1962 - Glacier flowing N into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast. Photographed by Wilkins in 1928, Ellsworth 1935, and by FIDS and by RARE 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958 and 1960; named after Aphrodite, the goddess of love, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (GBR gaz. 1962).

Aphrodite Glacier 68°47'S 64°32'W USA
- A glacier 15 mi long flowing N to the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula 3 mi W of Victory Nunatak. The lower portion of the feature was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Aphrodite, goddess of love in Greek mythology.

Apocalypse Peaks 77°23'S 160°51'E NZL
- Group of peaks with a highest point of 2,360 m, standing E of Willett Range and between the Barwick and Balham Valleys, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958-59) because the peaks are cut by talus slopes which gives them the appearance of the "Riders of the Apocalypse."

Apocalypse Peaks 77°23'S 160°51'E 2360m USA
- Group of peaks with a highest point of 2,360 m, standing E of Willett Range and between the Barwick and Balham Valleys, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958-59) because the peaks are cut by talus slopes which gives them the appearance of the "Riders of the Apocalypse".

Apolo, glacier 68°51'S 64°46'W ARG
- Fluye dentro de la ensenada Mobiloil, en costa oriental de península Antártica. Fotografiado desde el aire por la RARE al mando de Ronne, durante 1947. Posteriormente relevada desde el terreno por Forster del FIDS en 1960. Fue llamado así por Apolo, dios de la mitología griega. SHN carta H-7.

Apollo Glacier 68°51'S 64°46'W GBR
07/06/1962 - Glacier flowing NE into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast. Photographed from the air by RARE, December 1947 and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS in November 1960; named after the god Apollo, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (GBR gaz. 1962).

Apollo Glacier 68°50'S 64°45'W USA
- A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing NE and joining the lower part of Aphrodite Glacier 2 mi from the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The lower part of this glacier was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Apollo, the god of manly youth and beauty in Greek mythology.

Apollo Island 70°15'S 1°55'W USA
- A small ice-covered island about 18 mi ENE of Blåskimen Island in the NW part of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The island is 10 mi ENE of the site of the

South African Sanae Station. The name Apollo appears to be first used on a South African map of 1969.

446
Apollo Peak 77°30'S 160°48'E NZL

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

Apollo Peak 77°30'S 160°48'E 1900m USA

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

447
Apolotok, Mount 72°15'S 164°29'E NZL

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

Apolotok, Mount 72°15'S 164°29'E 2555m USA

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

448
Apostrophe Island 73°31'S 167°26'E USA

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

449
Appalachia Nunataks 69°44'S 71°04'W 600 m GBR

07/02/1978 - Nunataks rising to c. 600 m on W side of Elgar Uplands, Alexander Island. Following surveys by BAS, 1973-77, named after the Delius composition "Appalachia - variations on an old slave melody", in association with Delius Glacier and the names of composers in this area (GBR map 1978; GBR gaz. 1980).

Appalachia Nunataks 69°44'S 71°04'W 600 m USA

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

450
Appleby, Point 67°24'27"S 59°36'39"E AUS

- A point on an island on the eastern side of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936).

Appleby, Point 67°25'S 59°36'E USA

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

451
Arago, glacier 64°50'S 62°22'W ARG

- Fluye dentro de bahía Andvord, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Recuerda a Dominique-Francois-Jean Arago (1786-1853), geodesta francés, primero en demostrar la aplicación de la fotografía a la cartografía, en el año 1939. SHN carta H-714.

Arago Glacier 64°50'S 62°22'W GBR

23/09/1960 - Glacier on Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, flowing S into Andvord Bay. Photographed by FIDASE and surveyed by FIDS in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry in this area, named after Dominique-François-Jean Arago (1786-1853), French geodesist, who first demonstrated the application of photography to mapping in 1839 (GBR gaz. 1960).

Arago Glacier 64°51'S 62°23'W USA

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

452
Arai Terraces 83°12'S 163°36'E NZL

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

Arai Terraces 83°12'S 163°36'E USA

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

453
Aramayo, cabo 77°40'S 42°25'W ARG

- Situado al NE de bahía Austral, S del mar de Weddell. El nombre fue propuesto por el S.H.N. en recuerdo del Conscripto Clase 1934 Luis Miguel Aramayo, quien

falleciera en los sucesos del 16 de setiembre de 1955. Fue aprobado por la A.R.A. en 1958. SHN carta H-7.

Aramayo, Conscripto 77°40'S 42°18'W RUS

454
Aramis Range 70°37'00"S 67°00'00"E AUS

- The third range of the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in January, 1957, by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by William G. Bewsher. Named by Bewsher after a character in Dumas' novel, 'The Three Musketeers'.

Aramis Range 70°38'S 66°30'E RUS

Aramis Range 70°37'S 67°00'E USA

- The third range south in the Prince Charles Mountains, situated 11 mi SE of the Porthos Range and extending for about 30 mi in a SW-NE direction. First visited in January 1957 by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, who named it for a character in Alexander Dumas' novel The Three Musketeers, the most popular book read on the southern journey.

455
Araos, Punta 64°49'18"S 62°51'36"W CHL

456
Aravena, Islot 62°30'06"S 59°39'42"W CHL

457
Arbatskij, zaliv 70°10'S 2°50'E RUS

458
Arce, nunatak 66°07'S 61°10'W ARG

- En el extremo NE de península Jason, costa oriental de la península Antártica. El accidente fue relevado por personal del I.A.A. durante la C.A.A. 1989/90 y el topónimo impuesto por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. El mismo recuerda a Manuel Arce tripulante de la "CORBETA URUGUAY" durante su viaje de relevo a la dotación de las islas Orcadas del Sur y búsqueda de la Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot, del año 1904/1905. SHN carta H-7.

459
Archambault Ridge 73°42'S 162°55'E USA

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

460
Archer Glacier 65°12'S 63°02'W GBR

23/09/1960 - Glacier flowing W into Flandres Bay, Danco Coast. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography in this area, named after Frederick Scott Archer (1813-57), English architect and inventor of the wet collodion process of photography in 1849 (GBR gaz. 1960).

Archer Glacier 65°10'S 63°05'W USA

- Glacier flowing NW into the head of Bolsón Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Frederick S. Archer (1813-1857), English architect who in 1849 invented the wet collodion process of photography, the first practical process on glass.

461
Archer Peak 71°52'S 171°10'E 110 m USA

- Peak, 110 m, on the SW extremity of Possession Island. Named by the BrAE, 1898-1900, presumably for A. Archer, Esq., of Australia, mentioned in the preface to Borchgrevink's First on the Antarctic Continent, or for Colin Archer who designed Borchgrevink's vessel, the Southern Cross.

462
Archer Point 69°08'00"S 157°35'00"E AUS

- A rocky cape on the coast of Oates Land, about 9 km west of Williamson Head. Discovered in February, 1911, by Lieut. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, in the Terra Nova, expedition ship of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) under Scott. Named after W.W. Archer, chief steward of the expedition.

Archer Point 69°07'S 157°30'E RUS

Archer Point 69°11'S 157°39'E USA

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

463
Archer, Cape 76°51'S 162°52'E NZL

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

Archer, Cape 76°50'S 162°50'E RUS

Archer, Cape 76°51'S 162°52'E USA

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

464
Archer, Mount 69°10'00"S 157°35'00"E AUS

- A peak just south of Archer Point in Oates Land. Discovered by the ANARE Expedition on the MV Magga Dan led by Phillip Law in February 1959. Named from Archer Point.

Archer, Mount 69°12'S 157°39'E	USA
- A rock peak immediately S of Archer Point on the W side of Harald Bay. The peak was mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1959 by the ANARE (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Archer Point.	
465	
Archibald, punta 63°13'S 56°41'W	ARG
- Punta rocosa al SW de isla Bransfield, estrecho Antarctic, península Trinidad. Fue relevada por el FIDS en 1958-61 y nominada en recuerdo de George Kenneth Archibald, primer oficial del buque "SHACKLETON" del BAS. SHN carta H-713.	
Archibald Point 63°13'S 56°41'W	GBR
12/02/1964 - SW point of Bransfield Island, Trinity Peninsula. Following surveys by FIDS in 1958-61, named after George Kenneth Archibald (b. 1933), First Officer on RRS Shackleton during this period (GBR gaz. 1964).	
Archibald Point 63°12'S 56°40'W	RUS
Archibald Point 63°12'S 56°40'W	USA
- An exposed rocky point on the SW side of Bransfield Island in Antarctic Sound. Named by UK-APC (1963) for George K. Archibald, first officer of RRS Shackleton, one of the BAS ships.	
466	
Arcondo Nunatak 82°08'S 41°37'W 780 m	GBR
03/11/1971 - Nunatak rising to 780 m in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range. Following survey on US Pensacola Mountains Project, named after Mayor Pedro Arcondo, Officer-in-charge, Argentine station "General Belgrano", 1959-61 (USA map 1968; GBR gaz. 1974).	
Arcondo Nunatak 82°08'S 41°37'W 780 m	USA
- A nunatak, 780 m, standing 5 mi S of Mount Spann in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-67. Named by US-ACAN for Mayor Pedro Arcondo, Argentine officer in charge at General Belgrano Station, 1959-61.	
467	
Arctic Institute Range 72°00'S 160°00'E	RUS
468	
Arctowski Cove 62°09'S 58°29'W	GBR
03/04/1984 - Cove SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island; named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after H. Arctowski and in association with the nearby Polish station "Arctowski" (POL 1979; GBR gaz. 1986).	
Arctowski Cove 62°09'S 58°29'W	POL
1980 - Cove between Point Thomas and Shag Point at Arctowski Station. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (1871-1958), the pioneer of geological research in Antarctica, Polish member and scientific leader of the Belgica Antarctic Expedition (1897/99) under A. de Gerlache de Gomery.	
Arctowski Cove 62°09'S 58°29'W	USA
- Small cove at the SE side of Point Thomas in Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by a Polish Antarctic Expedition (1977-79) after Henryk Arctowski, Polish meteorologist with the BelgAE, 1897-99, and in association with the Henryk Arctowski research station on Point Thomas.	
469	
Arctowski Icefield (Dome) 62°07'S 58°17'W	POL
1980 - Axial, main ice dome of King George Island. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove).	
470	
Arctowski Mountains 62°02'15"S 58°10'W	POL
1981 - Mountain range north of King George Bay. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove).	
471	
Arctowski, nunatak 65°06'S 60°02'W	ARG
- Es uno de los nunatak Foca. Fue descubierto por Larsen en 1893, en el sector SW de isla Robertson, costa E de la península Antártica. Fue cartografiado por la expedición sueca del Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, durante una excursión realizada en 1902. En esta oportunidad fue nominada así en recuerdo de Henryk Arctowski, oceanógrafo y meteorólogo de la expedición belga de Gerlache (1897-1899). Fue publicado en TSAA2.	
Arctowski, Nunatak 65°07'00"S 60°03'00"W	CHL
Arctowski Nunatak 65°06'S 60°00'W 235 m	GBR
22/01/1951 - One of Seal Nunataks, rising to 235 m above Larsen Ice Shelf. Called Ñe Larsen (BEL 1902) following Larsen's discovery of Seal Nunataks in 1893. Surveyed by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, and named Nunatak Arctowski after Henryk Arctowski (1871-1958), American meteorologist on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (SWE 1904). Arctowski Nunatak (SWE 1905; GBR gaz. 1955).	
Arctowski Nunatak 65°06'S 60°00'W	RUS
Arctowski Nunatak 65°06'S 60°00'W	USA
- Nunatak 2 mi NW of Hertha Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld during a sledge journey in 1902, and named by him for Henryk Arctowski, Polish geologist, oceanographer, and meteorologist of the BelgAE, 1897-99.	
472	
Arctowski, pico 73°44'S 61°28'W	ARG
- Dentro de la ensenada Howkins, costa Black, Mar de Weddell. Fue descubierto y fotografiado desde el aire en diciembre de 1940 por personal del Servicio Antártico de los EE.UU. Posteriormente, en el curso del año 1947 fue nuevamente aerofotografiado por personal de la Expedición de Ronne, quien conjuntamente con miembros del FIDS (Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey) cartografiaron el pico. El FIDS lo bautizó así en homenaje de Henryk Arctowski, escritor, oceanógrafo y meteorólogo de la expedición belga de Gerlache (1897-1899). Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.	
Arctowski Peak 73°44'S 61°25'W 1400m	GBR
28/01/1953 - Peak rising to c. 1400 m at head of Howkins Inlet, Lassiter Coast. Probably seen from the air by USAS, December 1940, photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in December 1947; named after H. Arctowski (GBR chart 1954; GBR gaz. 1955).	
Arctowski Peak 73°42'S 61°30'W	RUS
Arctowski Peak 73°44'S 61°28'W 1410m	USA
- A somewhat isolated ice-covered peak, 1,410 m, standing 8 mi WSW of the head of Howkins Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the peak was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Henryk Arctowski.	
473	
Arctowski, península 64°45'S 62°25'W	ARG
- se encuentra entre las bahías Guillermina y Andvoord, en costa W de la península Antártica. Fue descubierta por la expedición belga de Gerlache (1897-1899). El nombre fue propuesto por el comité para Nombres Antárticos de los EE.UU. y recuerda al oceanógrafo, meteorólogo y escritor de la expedición belga de Gerlache (1897-1899). Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-714.	
Arctowski, Península 64°43'00"S 62°27'00"W	CHL
Arctowski Peninsula 64°44'S 62°26'W	GBR
23/09/1960 - Peninsula extending NW from Andvord Bay to Cape Anna, Danco Coast. Mapped by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition and named after H. Arctowski (USA gaz. 1951; GBR gaz. 1960); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.	
Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S 62°25'W	RUS
Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S 62°25'W	USA
- Peninsula, 15 mi long in a N-S direction, lying between Andvord and Wilhelmina Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. The name, for Henryk Arctowski of that expedition was suggested by the US-ACAN for this hitherto unnamed feature.	
474	
Arctowski Station 62°09'45"S 58°28'W	POL
1979 - Polish Antarctic Station on King George Island built by members of the 1976/77 Polish Antarctic Expedition under the leadership of Professor S. Rakusa Suszczewski. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove).	
Arctowski /Pol./ 62°10'S 58°28'W	RUS
475	
Arden 72°15'S 24°55'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain at the eastern side of Dufekfjellet, south in the middle part of Sør-Rondane. A. = the plough, after the shape of the mountain.	
476	
Ardery Island 66°22'15"S 110°27'00"E 117 m	AUS
- An island of the Windmill Islands off the Budd Coast, about 2 km west of Odbert Island. Delineated by air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Major E.R. Ardery, US Army Medical Corps, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).	
Ardery Island 66°22'S 110°27'E	RUS
Ardery Island 66°22'S 110°27'E	USA
- Sleep, rocky island, 0.6 mi long, lying 1.1 mi W of Odbert Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjg and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Maj. E.R. Ardery, Army Medical Corps observer who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947-48 season.	
477	
Ardley, caleta 62°12'S 58°54'W	ARG
- costa W de bahía Guardia Nacional, isla 25 de Mayo, islas Shetland del Sur. Llamada así en recuerdo del Teniente R.A.B. Ardley de la Armada Real, que sirvió como oficial a bordo del "DISCOVERY II". SHN cartas 137/H-711.	
Ardley, Caleta 62°12'00"S 58°54'00"W	CHL
Ardley Cove 62°12'S 58°57'W	GBR
07/02/1978 - Cove on W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island; named Caleta Ardley by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in association with nearby Ardley Island (ARG chart 1957; ARG gaz. 1970). Ardley Cove (GBR gaz. 1980).	
Ardley Cove 62°12'S 58°57'W	USA
- A cove that lies N of Ardley Island (q.v.) in Maxwell Bay, King George Island. It was named "Caleta Ardley" by an Argentine expedition (c. 1957) in association with Ardley Island.	
478	
Ardley, península 62°13'S 58°53'W	ARG
- Costa NW de bahía Guardia Nacional, isla 25 de Mayo, islas Shetland del Sur. Fue bautizada por el Teniente A.L. Nelson de la Armada Real, perteneciente al	

"DISCOVERY II", en 1935, en recuerdo del Teniente R.A.B. Ardley que sirvió como oficial a bordo del "DISCOVERY II" durante su primera y segunda misión. Las fotografías aéreas confirman en la actualidad que el accidente es una isla, aunque todavía la Argentina no ha procedido a cambiar el nombre del accidente. Fue publicado por primera vez en la carta 102 del año 1949. SHN cartas 137/H-711.

Ardley, Peninsula 62°12'42"S 58°54'00"W **CHL**
Ardley Island 62°13'S 58°56'W **GBR**

23/09/1960 - Island on W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island. Charted by Discovery Investigations in 1935; named Ardley Peninsula after Lieut. Richard Arthur Blyth Ardley, RNR (1906-42), of Discovery II (GBR chart 1935 & gaz. 1955). Shown to be an island by FIDASE air photography, 1956; renamed Ardley Island (GBR gaz. 1960).

Ardley Island 62°13'S 58°55'W **RUS**
Ardley Island 62°13'S 58°56'W **USA**

- Island 1 mi long, lying in Maxwell Bay close off the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted as a peninsula in 1935 by DI personnel of the Discovery II and named for Lt. R.A.B. Ardley, RNR, officer on the ship in 1929-31 and 1931-33. Air photos have since shown that the feature is an island.

479
Ardusberget 75°05'S 12°50'W **NOR**

- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain southwest in Tottanfjella, Heimefrontfjella in southeast part of Maudheimvidda. After Dennis Alexander Ardu 1937-, glaciologist on Holley Bay 1959-62. One of the first who visited Heimefemfjella.

480
Arena Corner 69°51'S 68°02'W **GBR**

07/02/1978 - Cirque at NE corner of Traverse Mountains, NW Palmer Land; named descriptively following surveys by BAS, 1970-73 (GBR map 1978; GBR gaz. 1980).

Arena Corner 69°51'S 68°02'W **USA**
 - An arcuate nunatak at the N end of the Traverse Mountains, 2 mi E of McHugo Peak, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The name is descriptive of the shape of this feature, which serves as a landmark in the area. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC.

481
Arena Glacier 63°24'S 57°04'W **GBR**

04/09/1957 - Glacier flowing NE into Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula; named descriptively following survey by FIDS in February 1955 (GBR gaz. 1958).

Arena, Glacier 63°24'S 57°05'W **RUS**
Arena Glacier 63°24'S 57°03'W **USA**

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

482
Arena Saddle 77°53'S 160°48'E **NZL**

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

Arena Saddle 77°53'S 160°48'E **USA**

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

483
Arena Valley 77°50'S 160°59'E **NZL**

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

Arena Valley 77°50'S 160°59'E **USA**

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

484
Arenite Ridge 69°41'S 69°32'W **GBR**

07/02/1978 - Ridge at E side of Toynbee Glacier, Alexander Island; named from the general composition of its rocks following surveys by BAS, 1973-77 (GBR map 1978; GBR gaz. 1980).

Arenite Ridge 69°41'S 69°32'W **USA**

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

485
Arenskogo, lednik 71°39'S 72°15'W **RUS**

486
Ares Cliff 71°49'S 68°14'W 500 m **GBR**

20/12/1974 - Cliff E of Mars Glacier, Alexander Island, rising c. 500 m above George VI Sound. Following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, named in association with the glacier after Ares, the Greek as opposed to the Roman god of war (GBR gaz. 1975).

Ares Cliff 71°49'S 68°15'W 500 m **USA**

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

487
Ares Oasis 71°50'45"S 68°13'30"W **GBR**

07/12/1994 - An oasis of ponds and moist ground supporting a significant biota for such a southerly, relatively dry region. Located along the W flank of Ares Cliff, E Alexander Island. Named in association with Ares Cliff, it forms part of an area designated as a major terrestrial and freshwater research site for studying the effects of environmental stress (especially UV radiation) on the biota.

488
Areta Rock 82°06'S 41°05'W 785 m **GBR**

03/11/1971 - Nunatak rising to 785 m in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range. Possibly seen from the air on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in 1962 and called Nunatak Puerto Belgrano (ARG 1964). Following US survey, 1965-66, named Areta Rock after Tte (C) Eduardo Ferrin Areta, Argentine at "Ellsworth Station", 1961 (USA map 1968; GBR gaz. 1974).

Areta Rock 82°06'S 41°05'W **USA**

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

489
Argentina Range 82°20'S 42°00'W 925 m **GBR**

03/11/1971 - Range rising to 925 m at Mount Spann, E of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains. Following US survey, 1965-66, and air photography by USN in 1967, named after the Republic of Argentina which has maintained a station on Filchner Ice Shelf since 1955 (USA map 1968; GBR gaz. 1974).

Argentina Range 82°20'S 42°00'W **RUS**

Argentina Range 82°20'S 42°00'W **USA**

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

490
Argentina, Caleta 62°40'18,6"S 60°24'08,8"W **ESP**

- Por existir restos de una cabaña argentina.

491
Argentina, Lóbulo 62°40'30"S 60°23'44,1"W **ESP**

- Lóbulo glaciar que derrama hacia la Caleta Argentina.

492
Argentina, islas 65°16'S 64°17'W **ARG**

- Próximas a cabo Tuxen, costa W de la península Antártica. Fueron descubiertas por la Expedición Antártica francesa del Dr. Charcot (1903-05), quien las bautizó como homenaje y reconocimiento a nuestro país, por la ayuda prestada para su empresa. SHN carta H-715.

Argentine, Islas 65°14'00"S 64°16'00"W **CHL**

Argentine Islands 65°15'S 64°17'W **GBR**

08/09/1953 - Group of islands separated from Graham Coast by Penola Strait, including Fanfare, Irizar, Uruguay, Forge, Grotto, Corner, Galindez, Winter, Shelter, Skua, Leopard and Black islands and The Barchans. Roughly charted by the French Antarctic Expedition 1903-05 and named Îles Argentines after the Republic of Argentina (FRA 1906). Recharted by BGLE 1935-36 and shown according to their present definition. Argentine Islands (GBR chart 1914; GBR gaz. 1955).

Argentine Islands 65°15'S 64°16'W **USA**

- Group of islands 5 mi SW of Petermann Island and 4 mi NW of Cape Tuxen, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for the Argentine Republic in appreciation of that government's generosity and kindness to his expedition. The BGLE under Rymill was based in the Argentine Islands in 1935 and conducted a thorough survey of them.

493
Argentino, canal 64°54'S 63°00'W **ARG**

- Se encuentra en la entrada a puerto Paraíso, costa W de la península Antártica. El nombre fue propuesto por el Comandante del Remolcador A.R.A."CHIRIGUANO" en la C.C.A. 1949/50 en homenaje al país, y oficializado por la C.C.G. en 1956. SIHN carta H-714.

Lautaro, Canal 64°54'00"S 63°00'00"W **CHL**

Ferguson Channel 64°54'S 63°00'W **GBR**

Argentino Channel 64°54'S 63°01'W **USA**

- Channel between Bryde Island and the W coast of Graham Land, connecting Paradise Harbor with Gerlache Strait. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99.

The name "Canal Argentino" appears for the feature on an Argentine government chart of 1950.

494
Argentino, cerro 63°29'S 58°03'W **ARG**
- Al S de bahía Lafond, península Trinidad. Fue llamado así por la C.A.del Ejército en 1976. SHN carta H-713.

495
Argento, monte 63°36'S 56°40'W **ARG**
- Es el más prominente de la isla Uruguay, en costa E de la península Antártica. Fue estudiado por el A.R.A. "BAHIA AGUIRRE" durante la C.A.A. 1974/75 y posteriormente bautizado por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. en recuerdo del Cabo Primero de Mar Federico Argento, integrante de la tripulación del primer viaje de la "CORBETA URUGUAY" en el año 1903, durante su memorable e histórico rescate de la E.A.S. del Dr.Otto Nordenkjöld. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. SHN carta H-713.

496
Argo Glacier 83°17'00"S 157°38'00"E **AUS**
- A small glacier, 28 km long, draining the southern end of the Miller Range, flowing into the Marsh Glacier. Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the vessel sailed by Jason in Greek mythology.

Argo Glacier 83°22'S 157°30'E **USA**
- A glacier in the Miller Range, 10 mi long, flowing NE to enter Marsh Glacier just S of Macdonald Bluffs. Named by NZGSAE (1961-62) after the vessel sailed by Jason in Greek mythology.

497
Argo, punta 66°15'S 60°55'W **ARG**
- Al SE de península Jason. Tal vez avistada por Larsen a fines de 1893. Fue originalmente relevada por D.G.Stratton del FIDS en mayo de 1953. El nombre deriva de la asociación mitológica con la península Jason (Jason había navegado en el buque "ARGOS" para buscar el vellocino de oro). SHN carta H-7.

Argo Point 66°15'S 60°55'W 260 m **GBR**
04/09/1957 - Point on SE side of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, rising to 260 m above Larsen Ice Shelf. Probably first seen by Larsen in 1893 and surveyed by FIDS in May 1953; named in association with the peninsula after Jason's ship Argo (GBR gaz. 1958).

Argo Point 66°15'S 60°55'W 260 m **USA**
- Prominent rock point rising steeply to 260 m on the E side of Jason Peninsula, 22 mi NE of Veier Head on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by C.A. Larsen in 1893. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953 and named by the UK-APC in 1956. The name derives from association with Jason Peninsula; Jason sailed in the Argo to search for the golden fleece.

498
Argonaut Glacier 73°13'S 166°42'E **NZL**
- A small glacier, 8 mi long, tributary to the Aviator from the west, named by the Northern Party of the NZ Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition, 1962-63, to be in keeping with Cosmonaut, Aeronaut Glaciers etc, all small tributaries to the Aviator.

Argonaut Glacier 73°13'S 166°42'E **USA**
- A tributary glacier about 10 mi long in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. It flows E to enter Mariner Glacier just N of Engberg Bluff. Named by NZGSAE, 1962-63, in association with Aeronaut, Cosmonaut and Cosmonette Glaciers.

499
Argosy Glacier 83°08'00"S 157°40'00"E **AUS**
- A glacier in the central part of the Miller Range, about 37 km long, flowing into the Marsh Glacier. Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1961-62).

Argosy Glacier 83°08'S 157°35'E **USA**
- Glacier about 15 mi long, flowing E through Miller Range to enter Marsh Glacier N of Kreiling Mesa. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62).

500
Argüello, nunatak 66°17'S 60°59'W **ARG**
- En costa NE de ensenada Stratton, península Jason, costa E de la península Antártica. El accidente fue estudiado por personal del I.A.A. durante la C.A.A. 1989/1990. El topónimo recuerda al carpintero Pastor Paz Argüello, de la tripulación de la "CORBETA URUGUAY", durante la expedición de relevo a la dotación del observatorio de las islas Orcadas del Sur y de rescate a la Primera Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot. El topónimo fue propuesto por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. y aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1990. SHN carta H-7.

501
Argus, Dome 81°00'00"S 77°00'00"E 4000m **AUS**
- The highest ice feature (4000m asl) in Antarctica. It is located within the AAT near the western boundary with Dronning Maud Land, and overlies the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains. Mapped in detail by radio echo sounding by the Scott Polar Research Institute and formerly designated Dome "A". Named after Argus the ship that carried Jason and the Argonauts in Greek mythology.

Argus, Dome 81°00'S 77°00'E 4000m **USA**
- The highest ice feature in Antarctica, comprising a dome or eminence of just over 4,000 m elevation, located near the center of East Antarctica and approximately midway between the head of Lambert Glacier and the South Pole. At first called

"Dome A", details of the morphology of this feature were determined by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79. Named by SPRI from Greek mythology: Argus built the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts traveled.

502
Argus, Mount 68°53'S 63°52'W 1220m **GBR**
12/03/1964 - Mount rising to 1220 m, N of Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast. Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1958-61, named after Argus, son of the god Zeus, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (GBR gaz. 1964).

Argus, Mount 68°53'S 63°52'W 1220m **USA**
- A large isolated mountain mass, surmounted by three separate peaks, the highest 1,220 meters. It stands between Poseidon Pass and Athene Glacier, 10 mi WNW of Miller Point, in northeastern Palmer Land. The mountain was photographed from the air by the U.S. Antarctic Service on September 28, 1940. It was the subject of geological investigation by A.G. Fraser of BAS in 1961. Named by UK-APC (1963) after the son of the god Zeus in Greek mythology.

503
Ariel, Mount 71°21'S 68°33'W 1300m **GBR**
02/03/1961 - Mount rising to c. 1300 m on N side of Uranus Glacier, Alexander Island. Following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, named in association with the glacier after Ariel, a satellite of Uranus (GBR gaz. 1961).

Ariel, Mount 71°22'S 68°40'W 1250m **USA**
- Peak, 1,250 m, marking the S limit of Planet Heights and overlooking the N side of Uranus Glacier in the E part of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because of its association with Uranus Glacier, Ariel being one of the satellites of Uranus.

504
Aristova, banka 74°25'S 138°12'W **RUS**

505
Arizaga, nunatak 66°08'S 61°04'W **ARG**
- Casi en el centro de la península Jason, costa E de la península Antártica. El topónimo recuerda al Mayordomo de Segunda Antonio Arizaga, de la tripulación de la "CORBETA URUGUAY", integrante de la expedición científica de la misma en el año 1904/05 en búsqueda de información de la expedición francesa del Dr. Charcot. El accidente fue estudiado por geólogos del I.A.A. durante la C.A.A. 1989/90 y el nombre impuesto por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1990. SHN carta H-7.

506
Arkell Cirque 80°42'S 24°08'W **GBR**
05/01/1972 - Cirque on S side of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, Coats Land. Photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71; named after Dr William Jocelyn Arkell (1904-58), English geologist and Jurassic specialist and author (GBR gaz. 1974).

Arkell Cirque 80°41'S 24°08'W **USA**
- A large cirque on the south face of the central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by U.S. Navy in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1968-71. Named by the UK-APC after William J. Arkell (1904-58), English geologist; specialist in Jurassic stratigraphy and paleontology.

507
Archangel Nunataks 69°28'00"S 156°30'00"E **AUS**
- A group of rock outcrops about 37 km SSW of Magga Peak in Oates Land. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Expedition in 1958 and ANARE in 1959. The largest of these outcrops was called Gora Arkangel'skogo by the Soviet Expedition.

Arkangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28'S 156°30'E **USA**
- A group of scattered rock outcrops about 15 mi W of the central part of Lazarev Mountains. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and ANARE, 1959. The largest of the outcrops had been named by the Soviet expedition after Soviet geologist A.D. Arkhangel'skiy. The broader application of the name to the entire group follows the recommendation by ANCA.

508
Arhangel'skogo, gora 69°32'S 156°20'E **RUS**

509
Arkticheskogo Instituta, skaly 71°17'S 11°27'E **RUS**
Arkticheskij Institut Rocks 71°18'S 11°27'E **USA**
- A group of rocks lying 8 mi N of Nordwestliche Insel Mountains at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1960-61, and named for that nation's Arctic Institute.

510
Ark, The 80°43'S 24°47'W 1790m **GBR**
07/06/1962 - Peak rising to 1790 m in Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, Coats Land; named descriptively following ground survey by the Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1957 (GBR gaz. 1962).

Ark, the 80°43'S 24°47'W **RUS**

Ark, The 80°43'S 24°47'W 1790m	USA
- Rock summit, 1,790 m, in the central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. The name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of its shape when viewed from the west.	
511	
Armadillo Hill 68°07'S 66°23'W 1760m	GBR
31/03/1955 - Hill rising to 1760 m, ENE of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast. Roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and by USAS; re-surveyed by FIDS in 1946-47 and so named from its shape (GBR gaz. 1955).	
Armadillo Hill 68°07'S 66°22'W 1760m	USA
- Ice-covered hill which rises to 1,760 m and projects 120 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated on the Graham Land plateau 4 mi ESE of the head of Northeast Glacier and 8 mi NE of the head of Neny Fjord. First roughly surveyed by the BGLE, 1934-37, and resurveyed in 1940 by sledging parties of the USAS on whose field charts the hill is labeled "Sawtooth". Named Armadillo Hill by the FIDS following its 1946-47 survey, because when viewed from the NE the tumbled ice blocks on the summit and general shape of the hill resemble the side view of an armadillo.	
512	
Armagost, Mount 71°38'S 166°01'E 2040m	USA
- One in the series of peaks (2,040 m) that rise between Mirabito Range and Homerun Range in northern Victoria Land. This peak stands 9 mi SW of Mount LeResche. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Equipment Operator Harry M. Armagost, USN, who wintered over at McMurdo Station in 1963 and 1967.	
513	
Årmålsryggen 73°10'S 2°10'W	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Westernmost part of Neumayerskarvet. Årmål = term of years.	
Årmålsryggen 73°10'S 2°08'W	RUS
Årmålsryggen 73°12'S 2°08'W	USA
- A ridge at the W end of the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Årmålsryggen (the year's goal ridge).	
514	
Armbruster Rocks 73°57'S 116°49'W	USA
- Exposed rocks on the W side of Wright Island, 9 mi SW of Cape Felt, off Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959-67. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Robert B. Armbruster, USN, Communications Officer at Christchurch, N.Z., Operation Deep Freeze, 1963 and 1964.	
515	
Armbrustspitze 73°25'S 166°56'E	DEU
516	
Armitage Saddle 78°09'S 163°15'E	NZL
- The saddle at the head of Blue Glacier, overlooking the Howchin and Walcott Glaciers which drain toward Walcott Bay in the Koettlitz Glacier. The saddle is at the S end of the "Snow Valley" (upper part of Blue Glacier) mapped by Armitage in 1902, and subsequently wrongly omitted from maps of the BrAE, 1910-13. The New Zealand Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956-58, established a survey station on the saddle in September 1957. They named it for Lt. A.B. Armitage, second-in-command of the BrNAE, 1901-04, in recognition of his exploration in this area.	
Armitage Saddle 78°09'S 163°15'E	USA
- The saddle at the head of Blue Glacier, overlooking the Howchin and Walcott Glaciers which drain toward Walcott Bay in the Koettlitz Glacier. The saddle is at the S end of the "Snow Valley" (upper part of Blue Glacier) mapped by Armitage in 1902, and subsequently wrongly omitted from maps of the BrAE, 1910-13. The New Zealand Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956-58, established a survey station on the saddle in September 1957. They named it for Lt. A.B. Armitage, second-in-command of the BrNAE, 1901-04, in recognition of his exploration in this area.	
517	
Armitage, Cape 77°51'S 166°40'E	NZL
- Cape forming the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the southernmost point on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. (later Captain) Albert B. Armitage, second in command and navigator on the Discovery.	
Armitage, Cape 77°52'S 166°40'E	RUS
Armitage, Cape 77°51'S 166°40'E	USA
- Cape forming the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the southernmost point on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. (later Captain) Albert B. Armitage, second in command and navigator on the Discovery.	
518	
Armlenet 72°00'S 2°50'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain ridge forming the eastern part of Jutulssessen in Gjelsvikfjella, westernmost in Fimbulheimen. A.=the elbow-rest	
Armlenet Ridge 71°59'S 2°52'E	USA
- Ridge trending N-S for 3 mi between Stabben Mountain and Jutulhogget Peak, forming the E arm of Jutulssessen Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and by NorAE (1958-59) and named Armlenet (the armrest).	
519	
Armonini Nunatak 71°09'54"S 65°49'31"E	AUS
- A partly snow-covered, rock outcrop, about 31 km south-east of Husky Massif and about 37 km east of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. There is an area of moraine on the north-western side. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1960. Named after G.C. Armonini, weather observer at Davis in 1962.	
Armonini Nunatak 71°11'S 65°51'E	RUS
Armonini Nunatak 71°11'S 65°51'E	USA
- A partly snow-covered rock outcrop about 5 mi ESE of Mount Reu in the Prince Charles Mountains. There is an area of moraine on the NW side. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for G.C. Armonini, weather observer at Davis Station in 1962.	
520	
Armour Inlet 73°38'S 124°39'W	USA
- Ice-filled inlet indenting the N side of Siple Island just W of Armour Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The inlet was first roughly delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, which donated funds to the USAS, 1939-41, for purchase of the Snow Cruiser.	
521	
Armour Peninsula 73°42'S 124°10'W	USA
- An ice-covered peninsula situated immediately E of Armour Inlet on Siple Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN in association with Armour Inlet.	
522	
Armstrong Glacier 71°29'S 67°23'W	GBR
21/07/1976 - Glacier flowing SW from Batterbee Mountains to George VI Sound. Following surveys by BAS in 1962-72, named after Edward Barry Armstrong (b.1937), BAS surveyor, 1964-65, who worked in the area (GBR gaz. 1977).	
Armstrong Glacier 71°31'S 67°30'W	USA
- A glacier flowing from the south side of Mount Bagshawe westward into George VI Sound. It provides the only known safe route for mechanical vehicles from George VI Sound to the Palmer Land plateau. Named by UK-APC for Edward B. Armstrong, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1964-65.	
523	
Armstrong Peak 66°24'00"S 53°23'00"E 1470m	AUS
- The highest peak of a group, about 28 km south-east of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land. It is about 1,470 m above sea level. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. An astrofix was obtained nearby, in December 1959, by J.C. Armstrong, surveyor at Mawson in 1959, after whom the feature was named.	
Armstrong Peak 66°24'S 53°23'E 1470m	USA
- Peak, 1,470 m, standing 15 mi SE of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austnuten (The East Peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956. An astrofix was obtained nearby in December 1959 by J.C. Armstrong, ANARE surveyor at Mawson, for whom the feature was renamed by ANCA in 1960.	
524	
Armstrong Platform 70°32'S 160°10'E 1800m	USA
- A mainly ice-covered height, or small plateau, which is a northeastward extension of Pomerantz Tableland. The feature is 5 mi long and ranges from 1,200 to 1,800 m in elevation. It rises directly north of Helfferich Glacier in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Armstrong, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.	
525	
Armstrong, islot 65°53'S 66°16'W	ARG
- Al S de isla Renaud, archipiélago Biscoe. Fueron fotografiados desde el aire por la FIDASE en 1955-57. El nombre se debe a Terence Edward Armstrong, especialista inglés en hielos marinos. SHN carta H-715.	
Armpinosa, Arrecife 65°54'00"S 66°18'00"W	CHL
Armstrong Reef 65°53'S 66°16'W	GBR
07/07/1959 - Reef off SW Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands. Following air photography by FIDASE, 1955-57, and hydrographic survey by RN 1957-58, named after Dr Terence Edward Armstrong (b. 1920), English sea-ice specialist (GBR gaz. 1959). The names of other sea-ice specialists are grouped in this area.	
Armstrong Reef 65°54'S 66°18'W	USA
- A reef, which encompasses a large number of small islands and rocks, extending for 5 mi from the SW end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC for Terence E. Armstrong, English sea ice specialist.	
526	
Armstrong, Mount 85°50'S 157°12'W 2330m	USA
- Mountain, 2,330 m, standing 5 mi SSE of Mount Goodale in the Hays Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas B. Armstrong, USARP representative at Palmer Station, summer 1966-67.	

527	Armytage, Mount 76°02'S 160°45'E	NZL
	- Dome-shaped mountain, 1,855 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 14 mi W of Mount Smith in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named it for Bertram Armytage, a member of the expedition who was in charge of the ponies.	
	Armytage, Mount 76°02'S 160°45'E	RUS
	Armytage, Mount 76°02'S 160°45'E 1855m	USA
	- Dome-shaped mountain, 1,855 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 14 mi W of Mount Smith in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named it for Bertram Armytage, a member of the expedition who was in charge of the ponies.	
528	Arnesteinen 71°45'S 8°20'E	NOR
	- Dronning Maud Land. Nunatak, one of the peaks in Hemmestadskjera, Drygalskifjella, north in Orvinfjella, Fimbulheimen.	
	Arne Nunatak 71°43'S 8°20'E	USA
	- The largest of the Hemmestad Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named for Arne Hemmestad, mechanic with NorAE (1956-57).	
529	Arneb Glacier 72°25'S 170°02'E	NZL
	- Glacier 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated in a cliff-walled bay between Hallett Peninsula and Redcastle Ridge and flowing NW into Edisto Inlet as a floating ice tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for the USS Arneb, which in the 1957 season carried the buildings and stores for the establishment of Hallett station and revisited the station in subsequent seasons.	
	Arneb Glacier 72°25'S 170°02'E	USA
	- Glacier 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated in a cliff-walled bay between Hallett Peninsula and Redcastle Ridge and flowing NW into Edisto Inlet as a floating ice tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for the USS Arneb, which in the 1957 season carried the buildings and stores for the establishment of Hallett station and revisited the station in subsequent seasons.	
530	Arnel Bluffs 68°09'00"S 56°15'00"E	AUS
	- A series of rock outcrops in a steeply-falling ice-scarp south of the Leckie Range in Kemp Land. Plotted in December, 1959, by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by G.A. Knuckey. Named after R.R. Arnel, geophysical assistant at Mawson, 1958.	
	Arnel Bluffs 68°07'S 56°10'E	RUS
	Arnel Bluffs 68°07'S 56°12'E	USA
	- Series of rock outcrops in a steeply-falling ice scarp S of the Leckie Range. Plotted in December 1958 by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by G.A. Knuckey. Named by ANCA for R.R. Arnel, geophysical assistant at Mawson Station, 1958.	
531	Arnold Cove 77°25'S 163°46'E	USA
	- A cove along the W margin of McMurdo Sound between Gneiss Point and Marble Point, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Charles L. Arnold, leader of a USARP party that made an engineering study of Marble Point, McMurdo Station and Williams Field in the 1971-72 season.	
532	Arnoldy Nunatak 74°54'S 71°13'W 1450m	GBR
	22/09/1988 - Nunatak rising to c. 1450 m E of Sky-Hi Nunataks. Named after Roger L. Arnoldy, physicist, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, and principal investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station (GBR gaz. 1988).	
	Arnoldy Nunatak 74°54'S 71°12'W	USA
	- One of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) lying 1 mi S of Mount Cahill in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Roger L. Arnoldy, physicist, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; USARP Principal Investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1973.	
533	Arntzenrustene 74°20'S 9°20'W	NOR
	- Dronning Maud Land. Crags, mostly snow covered northeasternmost in Milorgfjella, north in Heimfrontfjella in Maudheimvidda. After Sven Arntzen, 1897-, lawyer. Leader of the secret police organization and member of the Military Council during the Second World War.	
534	Aronson Corner 80°29'S 20°56'W 1260m	GBR
	05/01/1972 - Peak rising to 1260 m at E end of Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range, Coats Land. Photographed by USN in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel in the area named after Louis V. Aronson (1870-1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who developed the first practical petrol lighter, known originally as the "trench match" (GBR gaz. 1974).	
	Aronson Corner 80°29'S 20°56'W	USA
	- The cliffed extremity of a snow-capped ridge between Mummy Cliff and Chevrel Cliffs in Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel, named by the UK-APC after Louis V. Aronson (1870-1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who in about 1910 developed the first practical petrol lighter, known originally as the "trench match".	
535	Arriens Glacier 73°27'46"S 68°25'05"E	AUS
	- A small glacier in the Mawson Escarpment, between Casey Point and Gibbs Bluff. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956, 1960 and 1973. Named after P Arriens, geochronologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1973.	
536	Arrival Bay 77°33'S 166°10'E	NZL
	- A bay at Cape Royds, between Derrick Point and Flagstaff Point, on Ross Island where Shackleton's party landed in 1908. Named by BAE, 1907-09.	
	Arrival Bay 77°51'S 166°37'E	RUS
537	Arrival Heights 77°49'S 166°39'E	NZL
	- Clifflike heights which extend in a NE-SW direction along the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, just N of Hut Point. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott. The name suggests the expedition's arrival at its winter headquarters at nearby Hut Point.	
	Arrival Heights 77°49'S 166°39'E	USA
	- Clifflike heights which extend in a NE-SW direction along the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, just N of Hut Point. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott. The name suggests the expedition's arrival at its winter headquarters at nearby Hut Point.	
538	Arrol Icefall 64°35'S 60°35'W	GBR
	12/02/1964 - Icefall at S end of Detroit Plateau, Nordenskjöld Coast. Following survey by FIDS in 1960-61, and in association with the names of oversnow vehicles grouped in this area, named after the Arrol-Johnston car, which was adapted for experimental use by the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-09, and was the first mechanical transport used in the Antarctic (GBR gaz. 1964).	
	Arrol Icefall 64°35'S 60°40'W	USA
	- A steep icefall about 3 mi long, originating on the S side of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, about 8 mi NW of Cape Worsley. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Arrol-Johnston car, which was adapted for use by Shackleton's Antarctic expedition (1907-09) and was the first mechanical transport used in Antarctica.	
539	Arronax, monte 67°39'S 67°23'W	ARG
	- En el centro de isla Pourquoi-Pas, bahía Margarita, sector occidental de la península Antártica. Originalmente relevado por A. Stephenson de la BGLE en julio-agosto de 1936. Posteriormente fue relevado por A. Stephenson de la BGLE en julio-agosto de 1936. Posteriormente K.V. Blaiklock del FIDS volvió a relevarlo a fines de 1948. Fue llamado así en recuerdo del Profesor Pierre Arronax, personaje principal de la novela de Julio Verne "Veinte mil leguas de viaje submarino". Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-717.	
	Arronax, Mount 67°40'S 67°23'W 1540m	GBR
	31/03/1955 - Second highest peak (1540 m) on Pourquoi Pas Island, Fallières Coast. Surveyed by BGLE, 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS in 1948; in association with other names on the island from Jules Verne's book AVingt mille lieues sous les mers, named after Prof. Pierre Arronax, narrator and central figure in the book (GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Arronax, Mount 67°40'S 67°22'W 1585m	USA
	- Ice-covered, pointed peak, 1,585 m, standing 6 mi WSW of Nautilus Head and dominating the N part of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named after Prof. Pierre Arronax, central character in Jules Verne's Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. A number of features on the island are named for characters in the book.	
540	Arrowhead Nunatak 82°34'00"S 157°22'00"E	AUS
	- A long, narrow nunatak, which in plan has a distinctive head and tail resembling an arrow, lying in the Nimrod Glacier towards the head of that glacier. Discovered and named by the southern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).	
	Arrowhead Nunatak 82°34'S 157°22'E	USA
	- Long, narrow nunatak 7 mi SE of Sullivan Nunatak near the head of Nimrod Glacier. Mapped and so named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1960-61) because in plan it resembles an arrowhead.	
541	Arrowhead Range 73°24'S 164°00'E	USA
	- A mountain range 20 mi long, situated just N of Cosmonaut Glacier and W of Aviator Glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. The name was applied by US-ACAN and alludes to the shape of the eastern end of the range.	
542	Arrowsmith, peninsula 67°10'S 67°10'W	ARG
	- Entre bahía Hanusse y bahía Lallemand, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Relevada por K.V. Blaiklock del FIDS en 1948, y por la partida del FIDS desde isla Dettaille e isla Herradura en 1955-58. Bautizada en recuerdo de Edwin P. Arrowsmith,	

gobernador y comandante en jefe inglés en las islas Malvinas y sus dependencias hasta 1957. SHN carta H-717.

Arrowsmith Peninsula 67°17'S 67°02'W GBR
07/07/1959 - Large peninsula W of Forel and Sharp glaciers, Loubet Coast. Discovered by the French Antarctic Expedition 1908-10, and thought to be an island; mapped as a peninsula by BGLE, 1934-7 and by FIDS in 1948 and 1955-57. Named after Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith (b. 1909), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1957-64, and High Commissioner for British Antarctic Territory, 1962-64 (GBR gaz. 1959).

Arrowsmith Peninsula 67°15'S 67°15'W RUS
Arrowsmith Peninsula 67°15'S 67°15'W USA
- Peninsula about 40 mi long on the W coast of Graham Land, W of Forel and Sharp Glaciers. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-58 and named for Edwin P. Arrowsmith, Governor of the Falkland Islands.

543
Arrowsmith, Mount 76°46'S 162°18'E NZL
- A jagged rock peak near Mount Perseverance, 2 mi along a ridge running NE from that mountain, and a like distance E of Mount Whitcombe in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named by them for its similarity to the Canterbury, N.Z., mountain of that name, and in association with Mount Whitcombe (q.v.).

Arrowsmith, Mount 76°46'S 162°18'E USA
- A jagged rock peak near Mount Perseverance, 2 mi along a ridge running NE from that mountain, and a like distance E of Mount Whitcombe in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named by them for its similarity to the Canterbury, N.Z., mountain of that name, and in association with Mount Whitcombe (q.v.).

544
Arroyo, cabo 62°32'S 60°41'W ARG
- En la costa SW de isla Livingston, islas Shetland del Sur. El topónimo recuerda al Cabo Principal Jesús Arroyo que perdiera la vida en el accidente ocurrido al avión Neptune de la A.R.A. cuando se estrellara en el monte Barnard de la isla Livingston, el 15 de setiembre de 1976. Fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y publicado en TSAA2.

545
Arruiz Glacier 70°39'S 162°09'E NZL
- A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. It flows WNW from Stanwix Peak and enters Rennick Glacier N of Frolov Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Alberto J. Arruiz, Argentine IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Arruiz Glacier 70°39'S 162°09'E USA
- A tributary glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. It flows WNW from Stanwix Peak and enters Rennick Glacier N of Frolov Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Alberto J. Arruiz, Argentine IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

546
Deromfjellet 72°05'S 24°20'E NOR
Arsen'eva, gora 72°07'S 24°16'E RUS

547
Arsen'evskorva 71°50'S 11°15'E NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Part of Vindegga, Humboldtjella in Wohlthatmassivet in Fimbulheimen. After K. Arsen'ev, russian geographer.

Arsen'eva, skaly 71°50'S 11°12'E RUS
Arsen'yev Rocks 71°51'S 11°12'E USA
- Rock outcrops lying among the morainal deposits 2.5 mi W of Mount Deryugin in the Liebknecht Range, Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Russian geographer K.I. Arsen'yev.

548
Arshinova, gora 73°27'S 65°03'E RUS

549
Arthur Glacier 77°03'S 145°15'W USA
- Valley glacier about 25 mi long, flowing W to Sulzberger Ice Shelf between the Swanson Mountains on the N and Mounts Rea and Cooper on the S, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of West Base of the USAS, in aerial flights and from ground surveys in November-December 1940. Named by US-SCAN for R. Admiral Arthur C. Davis, USN, a leader in aviation in the U.S. Navy.

550
Arthur, puerto 64°46'S 64°05'W ARG
- Al SE de cabo Monaco, isla Amberes, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue recorrido por el "NORSEL" del FIDS en 1955. El puerto fue relevado en detalle por A.J. Rennie del FIDS durante ese año. El nombre se debe a O. Rayner Arthur, gobernador y comandante en Jefe de las Dependencias británicas desde 1954. SHN carta H-714.

Arthur, Bahía 64°44'00"S 64°09'00"W CHL

Arthur Harbour 64°46'S 64°05'W GBR
04/09/1957 - Anchorage between Bonaparte and Norsel points, Anvers Island. First entered and charted by FIDS in 1955, when a British station was established near the head of the harbour; named after Sir (Oswald) Raynor Arthur (1905-73), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1954-57 (GBR gaz. 1958). The FIDS station was closed on 10 January 1958 and destroyed by fire, 28 December 1971.

Arthur Harbor 64°46'S 64°04'W USA
- Small harbor entered between Bonaparte and Norsel Points on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who established a station near the head of the harbor. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 for Oswald R. Arthur, then Governor of the Falkland Islands.

551
Arthurson Bluff 70°45'S 166°05'E NZL
- A mostly ice-covered bluff overlooking the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier from the W, near the N coast of Victoria Land. A helicopter landing was made here by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law, 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

Arthurson Bluff 70°45'S 166°05'E USA
- A mostly ice-covered bluff overlooking the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier from the W, near the N coast of Victoria Land. A helicopter landing was made here by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law, 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

552
Arthurson Ridge 69°22'00"S 158°30'00"E AUS
- A ridge on the eastern side of the McLeod Glacier, which flows into Davies Bay, Oates Land. First visited by an ANARE airborne field party in March 1961. Named after J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with the ANARE Expedition on the MV Magga Dan (1961) led by Phillip Law.

Arthurson Ridge 69°22'S 158°30'E USA
- A short coastal ridge or promontory, a northern extension from the Wilson Hills, rising between Cook Ridge and the terminus of McLeod Glacier at the head of Davies Bay. Photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. First visited by an ANARE airborne field party in March 1961. Named for J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with ANARE (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law.

553
Arthur, Mount 67°39'00"S 49°52'00"E AUS
- A mountain about 6 km NW of Simpson Peak Enderby Land. Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Arthur, electrical fitter at Mawson in 1960.

Arthur, Mount 67°40'S 49°55'E RUS
Arthur, Mount 67°39'S 49°52'E 1290m USA
- Mountain, 1,290 m, just W of Mount Douglas at the W end of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Arthur, electrical fitter at Mawson station in 1960.

554
Artigas, Base 62°11'04"S 58°54'08"W URY
22/12/1984 - Scientific Base.

555
Asaf'eva, lednik 71°05'S 70°45'W RUS

556
Ascent Glacier 83°13'00"S 156°22'00"E AUS
- A small glacier leading from the polar plateau into the upper Aurora Glacier. Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62) which used the glacier to gain access to and from the central Miller Range.

Ascent Glacier 83°13'S 156°24'E USA
- Glacier, 2 mi wide, flowing N to enter Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range just E of Milan Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) who used this glacier to gain access to the central Miller Range.

557
Asgard Range 77°37'S 161°30'E NZL
- A mountain range dividing Wright Valley from Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) after the home of the Norse gods.

Asgard Range 77°34'S 162°15'E RUS
Asgard Range 77°37'S 161°30'E USA
- A mountain range dividing Wright Valley from Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) after the home of the Norse gods.

558
Beniza, punta 62°28'S 59°38'W ARG

Bascope, Punta 62°28'30"S 59°37'42"W CHL
Ash Point 62°28'S 59°39'W GBR
08/09/1953 - SE entrance point of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named descriptively by Discovery Investigations in 1934-35 (GBR chart 1935; GBR gaz. 1955).

Ash Point 62°28'S 59°39'W USA
- Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the Discovery II, 1934-35.

559	Asher Peak 75°44'S 129°11'W 2480m	USA
	- A peak (2,480 m) in the SW portion of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Bill F.Asher, CECS, USN, Senior Chief Construction Electrician at Little America V in 1958. He was Nuclear Power Plant Operator and Instrument Maintenance Supervisor with the nuclear power unit at McMurdo Station, 1969.	
560	Ashford, Mount 68°54'00"S 53°32'00"E	AUS
	- The largest and most prominent of Knuckey Peaks, Enderby Land. The feature was used as a geodetic survey station by the ANARE Enderby Land survey party in 1975. Named after A.R. Ashford, Meteorological Observer at Mawson in 1974 and a member of the survey party.	
561	Ashton, glaciar 70°43'S 62°11'W	ARG
	- Se encuentra en el interior de bahía Lehrke, en costa E de la península Antártica. Fue aerofotografiado en diciembre de 1940 por la USAS y probablemente avistado por una partida que recorrió la costa en trineo. Miembros de la RARE lo cartografiaron en el lugar en 1947. Fue bautizado por el FIDS en recuerdo de L. Ashton, carpintero de las Bases Lockroy y Esperanza en 1944/45 y 1945/46 respectivamente. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.	
	Ashton Glacier 70°43'S 62°11'W	GBR
	28/01/1953 - Glacier flowing SE into Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast. Photographed from the air by USAS, December 1940 (USA 1943); surveyed from the ground by FIDS in November 1947; named after Lewis Ashton (c. 1898-1956), Falkland Islander; Operation "Tabarin" carpenter, 1943-45 (GBR gaz. 1955).	
	Ashton Glacier 70°44'S 61°57'W	USA
	- Glacier 9 mi long, which flows ESE from Mount Thompson to the NW side of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS, and was probably seen by the USAS ground survey party which explored this coast. A joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS charted the glacier in 1947. Named by the FIDS for L. Ashton, carpenter with the FIDS at the Port Lockroy and Hope Bay bases in 1944-45 and 1945-46, respectively.	
562	Ashtray Basin 77°52'S 160°58'E	USA
	- A small basin near the head of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Named by a field party of the University of New South Wales, Australia, that worked in this area in 1966-67. The name is reported to be descriptive of characteristic formations on the site.	
563	Ashworth, Mount 70°56'S 163°05'E	NZL
	- A peak (2,060 m) 4 mi ENE of Mount Ford in the Bowers Mountains. Named by ANARE for Squadron Leader N. Ashworth, RAAF, officer in charge of the Antarctic Flight with ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.	
	Ashworth, Mount 70°56'S 163°05'E 2060m	USA
	- A peak (2,060 m) 4 mi ENE of Mount Ford in the Bowers Mountains. Named by ANARE for Squadron Leader N. Ashworth, RAAF, officer in charge of the Antarctic Flight with ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.	
564	Ash, Mount 79°57'00"S 156°40'00"E 2024m	AUS
	- A peak in the Darwin Mountains, 2,024 m above sea level, overlooking the northern side of the Hatherton Glacier, about 19 km WSW of Junction Spur. Mapped from air photographs taken by the US Navy. Named by USACAN after R.E. Ash, mechanic with the US McMurdo-South Pole traverse party in 1960-61.	
	Ash, Mount 79°57'S 156°39'E 2025m	USA
	- Mountain, 2,025 m, in the Darwin Mountains, overlooking the N side of Hatherton Glacier 11 mi WSW of Junction Spur. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph E. Ash, mechanic, a member of the U.S. McMurdo Pole traverse party, 1960-61.	
565	Asiato Zima 68°27'S 41°26,8'E	JPN
	24/11/1981 - A flat and low islet off Akarui Misaki. It was named Asiato Zima (footprint island) because of its shape.	
566	Asimmetrichnaja, dolina 73°25'S 61°21'E	RUS
567	Asimutbreen 71°20'S 13°40'E	NOR
	- Dronning Maud Land. Small glacier between Solhøgdene and Skuggekammen in Gruberfjella, Wohlthamassivet, east in Fimbulheimen. Asimut = azimuth.	
	Asimutbreen Glacier 71°23'S 13°42'E	USA
	- A small, steep tributary glacier to Vangengeym Glacier, descending SE and then NE between Solhøgdene Heights and Skuggekammen Ridge, in the eastern Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Asimutbreen (the azimuth glacier).	
568	Asimutodden 68°51'S 90°27'W	NOR
	- Peter I øy. Small point 1.5 km north of Michajlovodden south on von Bellingshauskysten, on the eastern side of the island. Asimut = azimuth. Point used as reference object during azimuth-observations at Michajlovodden.	
569	Asman Ridge 77°10'S 144°48'W	USA
	- A serrate ridge about 6 mi long on the S side of Arthur Glacier, just N of Bailey Ridge in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 on aerial flights of the ByrdAE. Named by the USAS (1939-41) for Adam Asman, a member of the USAS West Base party.	
570	Aspland, isla 61°30'S 55°58'W	ARG
	- Al SW de isla Elefante, islas Shetland del Sur. Rudimentariamente cartografiada por Bransfield a principios de 1820 y posteriormente nominada por Powell en diciembre de 1921, en recuerdo de Robert Aspland. Fue publicado en la carta 102 del año 1949. SHN carta H-710.	
	Aspland, Isla 61°30'00"S 55°58'00"W	CHL
	Aspland Island 61°28'S 55°55'W 735 m	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Island rising to 735 m, 40 km SW of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Roughly charted by Bransfield in 1820; named Aspland's Island by Powell in 1821, probably after Robert Aspland (1772-1845), English Unitarian divine (GBR chart 1822). Aspland Island (GBR chart 1839 & gaz. 1955).	
	Aspland Island 61°28'S 55°55'W	USA
	- Small island 4 mi W of Gibbs Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage.	
571	Asquith Bluff 83°30'S 167°21'E	NZL
	- A prominent wedge-shaped rock bluff on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi SE of Mount Allen Young. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named "Mount Asquith" for Lord Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister, 1908-16, who was instrumental in securing a grant from the United Kingdom Government to pay off the expedition's debts.	
	Asquith Bluff 83°30'S 167°21'E	USA
	- A prominent wedge-shaped rock bluff on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi SE of Mount Allen Young. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named "Mount Asquith" for Lord Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister, 1908-16, who was instrumental in securing a grant from the United Kingdom Government to pay off the expedition's debts.	
572	Assender Glacier 67°36'00"S 46°25'00"E	AUS
	- A glacier flowing westwards into Spooner Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Pilot Officer K. Assender, RAAF, pilot at Mawson in 1960.	
	Assender Glacier 67°36'S 46°30'E	RUS
	Assender Glacier 67°36'S 46°25'E	USA
	- Glacier flowing W into Spooner Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Pilot Officer K. Assender, RAAF, pilot at Mawson station in 1959.	
573	Orejas de Burro, islas 62°19'S 59°45'W	ARG
	Orejas de Burro, Islas 62°19'00"S 59°44'30"W	CHL
	Asses Ears 62°19'S 59°46'W	GBR
	08/09/1953 - Three small islands off NW Robert Island, South Shetland Islands, forming part of Potmess Rocks. Probably known to the early sealers and were charted and named descriptively by Discovery Investigations in 1934-35 as The Asses Ears (GBR chart 1935; GBR gaz. 1955). Asses Ears (GBR gaz. 1960).	
	Asses Ears 62°19'S 59°45'W	USA
	- Three small islands off NW Robert Island, forming the N part of Potmess Rocks (q.v.) in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Presumably known to early sealers, the feature was charted and named descriptively by personnel on Discovery II in 1934-35.	
574	Astakhov Glacier 70°45'S 163°21'E	USA
	- The glacier next S of Chugunov Glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. It flows NE from Mount Hager and enters Ob' Bay just W of Platypus Ridge. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-65. Named by US-ACAN for Petr Astakhov, Soviet exchange scientist at the U.S. South Pole Station in 1967.	
575	Astapenko Glacier 70°40'S 163°00'E	NZL
	- Glacier, 11 mi long, draining the N and NE slopes of Stanwix Peak in the Bowers Mountains and flowing ENE to Ob' Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Pavel D. Astapenko, Soviet IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.	
	Astapenko Glacier 70°40'S 163°00'E	USA
	- Glacier, 11 mi long, draining the N and NE slopes of Stanwix Peak in the Bowers Mountains and flowing ENE to Ob' Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Pavel D. Astapenko, Soviet IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.	
576	Astarte Horn 71°40'S 68°52'W 1400m	GBR
	20/12/1974 - Peak rising to c. 1400 m WSW of Venus Glacier, Alexander Island. Following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, named in association with the glacier, Astarte being identified with Venus in mythology (GBR gaz. 1975).	

Astarte Horn 71°40'S 68°52'W	USA	and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62), which occupied an Astro station on a bluff at the mouth of the glacier in December, 1961.
- A pyramidal peak at the S end of the N-S range extending to Mount Umbriel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947-48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948-50. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Venus Glacier; the goddess Venus being identified with the Phoenician goddess Astarte in mythology.		
577		
Astor, isla 62°38'S 61°11'W	ARG	
- Al S de isla Rugosa, isla Livingston. Fotografiada desde el aire por la FIDASE en 1955-57 y luego relevada desde tierra por el FIDS en 1957-58 y nominada en recuerdo de B.Astor, foguero americano del "JUANA MARIA" de New York, en 1820-21. SHN carta H-712.		
Astor Island 62°38'S 61°11'W	GBR	
07/07/1959 - Island off W side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. Following air photography by FIDASE 1955-57, and survey by FIDS 1957-58, named after B. Astor, of the American sealer Jane Maria, who in 1820-21 collected rock specimens in the area for the New York Lyceum of Natural History (GBR gaz. 1959).		
Astor Island 62°39'S 61°11'W	USA	
- Island lying between Rugged Island and Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for B. Astor of the American sealer Jane Maria from New York who, in 1820-21, collected rock specimens in the South Shetland Islands for the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now American Museum of Natural History).		
578		
Astorhortane 71°50'S 12°45'E	NOR	
- Dronning Maud Land. Two small rock outcrops south of Ernstsenskjera, southeast part of Wohlthatmassivet east in Fimbulheimen. After Astor Ernsten, meteorologist with The Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1958-59.		
Astor Rocks 71°48'S 12°44'E	USA	
- Two small rock outcrops lying 4 mi SE of Mount Ramenskiy in the SE extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named for Astor Ernsten, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958-59.		
579		
Astor, Mount 86°01'S 155°30'W	NZL	
- A prominent peak, 3,710 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Bowser in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight of November 1929 to the South Pole, and named by him for Vincent Astor, contributor to the expedition.		
Astor, Mount 85°57'S 156°00'W	RUS	
Astor, Mount 86°01'S 155°30'W 3710m	USA	
- A prominent peak, 3,710 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Bowser in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight of November 1929 to the South Pole, and named by him for Vincent Astor, contributor to the expedition.		
580		
Astraea Nunatak 71°59'S 70°24'W 620 m	GBR	
20/12/1974 - Nunatak rising to c. 620 m, E of Williams Inlet, Alexander Island. Following surveys by BAS, 1962-73, was named after Astraea, one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area (GBR gaz. 1975).		
Astraea Nunatak 71°59'S 70°25'W	USA	
- A nunatak 6 mi S of Staccato Peaks in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947-48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948-50. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.		
581		
Astrid Ridge 68°00'S 11°30'E	GBC	
- Named after Queen Astrid of the Belgians.		
Astrid Ridge 68°00'S 12°00'E	USA	
BGN 1987 - An undersea ridge name used on GEBCO 5.18 and 5.16. Name approved 6/87 (ACUF 225).		
582		
Astro Cliffs 66°40'S 62°25'W 60 m	GBR	
04/09/1957 - Cliffs rising c. 60 m above Larsen Ice Shelf at SE end of Churchill Peninsula, Oscar II Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in September 1955; so named because the astronomical fix obtained near the summit of the cliffs was essential for the control of the survey traverse (GBR gaz. 1958).		
Astro Cliffs 66°40'S 62°26'W 60 m	USA	
- Rock cliffs 60 m high, situated at the SE extremity of Churchill Peninsula, 6 mi NE of Cape Alexander on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955, they mark the most southerly point of the survey. The UK-APC name arose from the astronomical fix obtained near the summit which was essential for the control of the survey traverse.		
583		
Astro Glacier 82°57'00"S 157°20'00"E	AUS	
- A small glacier, 28 km long, draining the northern end of the Miller Range. The glacier flows into the Marsh Glacier and is separated from the main part of the Nimrod Glacier by a line of Nunataks. Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological		
Astro Glacier 82°54'S 157°20'E	USA	
- Glacier between Turner Hills and Tricorn Peak in the Miller Range, flowing NE into the Marsh Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) and so named because an astro station was set up on the bluff at the mouth of the glacier in December 1961.		
584		
Astro Peak 83°29'S 57°00'W 835 m	GBR	
03/11/1971 - Peak rising to 835 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964; so named because an astronomical station was established there by USGS in 1965-66 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1974).		
Astro Peak 83°29'S 57°00'W 835 m	USA	
- A peak, 835 m, standing 1 mi off the W end of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. So named by US-ACAN because the USGS established an astro control station on this peak during the 1965-66 season.		
585		
ASTRO Point 66°16'34.4"S 100°45'00.7"E	POL	
1985 - Stabilized main geodetic point, with astrometrically determined coordinates (by Dr Jan Cisak) and the value of the magnetic declination D=-89°28.4' for the 1979.5 epoch (measured by S. Mroczek).		
586		
Astrozifikov, hrebet 73°10'S 63°49'E	RUS	
587		
Astrolabe, Glacée de l' 66°44'S 140°00'E	RUS	
Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S 139°55'E	USA	
- Glacier 4 mi wide and 10 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating at the coast in a prominent tongue at the E side of Géologie Archipelago. Probably first sighted in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, although no glaciers were noted on d'Urville's chart of this coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. It was charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and named after d'Urville's flagship, the Astrolabe.		
588		
Astrolabe, Langue glaciaire de l' 66°43'S 140°01'E	FRA	
Astrolabe Glacier Tongue 66°42'S 140°05'E	USA	
- Prominent glacier tongue about 3 mi wide and 4 mi long, extending NE from Astrolabe Glacier at the E end of Géologie Archipelago. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named for the French corvette Astrolabe.		
589		
Astrolabe, isla 63°21'S 58°35'W	ARG	
- En estrecho Bransfield, península Trinidad. Fue cartografiada y nominada por la FAE en 1837-40 en recuerdo de la expedición del buque "ASTROLABE" de la expedición de d'Urville durante 1838. Publicado en carta 102 del año 1949. SHN carta H-713.		
Astrolabio, Isla 63°21'00"S 58°35'00"W	CHL	
Astrolabe Island 63°19'S 58°41'W 560 m	GBR	
08/09/1953 - Island rising to 560 m in Bransfield Strait, off Trinity Peninsula. Charted and named Île de l'Astrolabe by the French Antarctic Expedition 1837-40, after the expedition ship Astrolabe (FRA map in book 1838). Astrolabe Island (GBR chart 1839 & gaz. 1955).		
Astrolabe Island 63°17'S 58°40'W	RUS	
Astrolabe Island 63°17'S 58°40'W	USA	
- Island 3 mi long, lying in Bransfield Strait 14 mi NW of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837-40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for his chief expedition ship, the Astrolabe.		
590		
Aguja del Astrolabio, monolito 64°09'S 62°36'W	ARG	
- En costa oriental de isla Brabante, costa W de la península Antártica. Fue descubierta por la E.A.F. de J.B. Charcot (1903-1905) y bautizado con el nombre de uno de los buques de la E.A. F. de d'Urville, el "L'ASTROLABE". Su nombre es traducción. Figuró en un lista del Ministerio de Marina de 1953, en la publicación TSAA1 y en una carta antártica de 1954. SHN carta H-714.		
Astrolabio, Aguja 64°08'24"S 62°36'06"W	CHL	
Astrolabe Needle 64°07'S 62°38'W 50 m	GBR	
22/01/1951 - Monolith rising c. 50 m above sea level off Claude Point, Brabant Island. Discovered by the French Antarctic Expedition (FAE) 1903-05, and named Aiguille de l'Astrolabe after Astrolabe, one of the ships of FAE, 1837-40 (FRA 1911). Astrolabe Needle (GBR chart 1954; GBR gaz. 1955).		
Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S 62°36'W 50 m	USA	
- Conspicuous monolith rising 50 m above sea level S of Claude Point, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, and named after the Astrolabe, one of the ships of the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837-40.		
591		
Astrolabe Subglacial Basin 70°00'00"S 130°00'00"E	AUS	
- A subglacial basin underlying the eastern boundary of the Australian Antarctic Territory with Terre Adilie. It runs N-S and contains the thickest ice (about 4.7 km) measured in Antarctica. The basin was discovered and mapped by radio echo		

sounding by the Scott Polar Research Institute. Named after the Astrolabe, command ship of the French Expedition 1837-40.

Astrolabe Subglacial Basin 70°00'S 136°00'E 4700m USA

- A subglacial basin to the S of Adélie Coast and E of Porpoise Subglacial Highlands, trending N-S and containing the thickest ice (c. 4,700 m) measured in Antarctica. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and named after Astrolabe, the flagship of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1837-40 (Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville).

592

Astronaut Glacier 73°05'S 164°05'E NZL

- A broad SW flowing tributary to upper Aviator Glacier, joining the latter just W of Parasite Cone in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, in association with nearby Aeronaut Glacier.

Astronaut Glacier 73°05'S 164°05'E USA

- A broad SW flowing tributary to upper Aviator Glacier, joining the latter just W of Parasite Cone in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, in association with nearby Aeronaut Glacier.

593

Astronomicheskaja, gora 67°31'S 98°55'E RUS

594

Astronomicheskij, lednik 67°24'S 98°50'E RUS

595

Astronomov, gory 71°01'S 67°05'E RUS

596

Astrup, cabo 64°43'S 63°09'W ARG

- En el extremo NE de la isla Wiencke, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue descubierto por la expedición del Bélgica en 1897-99, bajo el mando del Teniente de Gerlache y bautizado por éste en honor de Irving Astrup, explorador noruego del Artico. SHN carta H-714.

Eivind Astrup, Cap 64°43'S 63°11'W BEL

Astrup, Cabo 64°42'30"S 63°11'00"W CHL

Astrup, Cape 64°42'S 63°11'W GBR

08/09/1953 - NE point of Wiencke Island, Danco Coast. Roughly charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (BeAE) 1898; named Cap Eivind Astrup (BEL 1899), after Eivind Astrup (1871-95), Norwegian member of Peary's Arctic expeditions, 1891-92 and 1893-94, and friend of Roald Amundsen and F.A. Cook of BeAE. Cape Astrup (GBR chart 1909 & gaz. 1955).

Astrup, Cape 64°43'S 63°11'W USA

- Bold, dark-colored bluff marking the N end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, and named by Gerlache for Eivind Astrup, Norwegian Arctic explorer and member of Robert E. Peary's expeditions to Greenland in 1891-92 and 1893-95.

597

Astudillo, Ventisquero 64°53'00"S 62°50'30"W CHL

Astudillo Glacier 64°53'S 62°48'W GBR

07/02/1978 - Glacier flowing NW into Leith Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast. Named Ventisquero Astudillo, probably after a member of CAE, 1950-51, which surveyed the area (CHL chart 1951; CHL gaz. 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. Astudillo Glacier (GBR gaz. 1980).

Astudillo Glacier 64°53'S 62°51'W USA

- Small glacier flowing into Paradise Harbor between Leith Cove and Skontorp Cove, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The glacier was surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950-51) which applied the name, probably after an expedition member.

598

Asuka Camp 71°32'S 24°08'E NOR

- Dronning Maud Land. Japanese station at Prinsesse Ragnhild Kyst northernmost in Sor-Rondane. After Asuka, Japanese region where the capital was placed in the 4-5 century.

599

Atalaya, islote 64°19'S 62°52'W ARG

- Próximo a la costa E de península Palmer, archipiélago Melchior. Fue cartografiado durante la C.A.A. de 1947 y se lo denominó descriptivamente por su situación excepcional para dominar visualmente la costa de isla Brabante. SHN carta H-7.

600

Athelstan, monte 70°09'S 69°20'W ARG

- En costa W del canal Sarmiento, península antártica occidental. Fue fotografiado desde el aire en 1935 por Lincoln Ellsworth. En 1936, fue cartografiada por la BGLE y en 1948/49 por el FIDS, quien la nomino así en recuerdo del rey sajón de Inglaterra. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

Athelstan, Mount 70°09'S 69°20'W 1600m GBR

31/03/1955 - Mount rising to c. 1600 m, N of Trench Glacier, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by Ellsworth, November 1935, roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936, and resurveyed by FIDS in 1948-49; named after Athelstan (895-940), Saxon King of England (925-940), in association with the names of other Saxon Kings of England in this area (GBR gaz. 1955).

Athelstan, Mount 70°10'S 69°16'W 1615m USA

- Prominent, partly ice-covered mountain, 1,615 m, at the N side of Trench Glacier on a spur which extends E from Douglas Range on the E coast of Alexander Island. The E side of Douglas Range was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by

Lincoln Ellsworth, and this feature was mapped from the photos by W.L.G. Joerg. It was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, and named by them for Athelstan, Saxon king of England, 924-937.

601

Athene Glacier 68°56'S 64°12'W GBR

31/08/1962 - Glacier flowing SE into Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDS and by RARE 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in November 1960; named after Athene, daughter of Zeus and goddess of the city of Athens, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (GBR gaz. 1962).

Athene Glacier 68°56'S 64°00'W USA

- A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing E and merging with the terminus of Casey Glacier where it discharges into Casey Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by FIDS in Aug. 1947, and by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) in Dec. 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Athene, daughter of Zeus and goddess of the city of Athens in Greek mythology.

602

Atherton, islas 62°06'S 58°59'W ARG

- Se encuentran al W de isla 25 de Mayo. Fueron cartografiadas por el DI en 1934-35 y bautizadas en honor de Noel Atherton, cartógrafo de la Oficina Hidrográfica del Almirantazgo. Fue publicado en la carta 102 del año 1949, tercera edición. SHN carta H-711.

Atherton, Islas 62°03'00"S 58°58'00"W CHL

Atherton Islands 62°05'S 58°58'W GBR

08/09/1953 - Two small islands off Bell Point, King George Island. Charted by Discovery Investigations in 1934-35 and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (GBR chart 1935; GBR gaz. 1955). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

Atherton Islands 62°06'S 59°00'W RUS

Atherton Islands 62°06'S 58°59'W USA

- Two small islands lying 2 mi WNW of Bell Point, King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1934-35 and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time; chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951-62.

603

Atholl, Mount 78°00'S 163°44'E NZL

02/1994 - Gentle sloping mountain with good views over the Joyce and Blue Glaciers (1087 m). Named after Sarah Atholl (d. 1873), an early NZ woman botanist interested in lichens, of which there is a large number on SW side of this mountain.

Atholl, Mount 78°00'S 163°44'E USA

- Named after Sarah Atholl (d. 1873), an early New Zealand botanist with an interest in lichens.

604

Athos Range 70°13'00"S 65°15'00"E AUS

- The northern range of the Prince Charles Mountains. The western part of the range was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Bichervaise in November, 1955. The range was again visited in December, 1956, by an ANARE party led by William G. Bewsher and a depot was established at the eastern extremity. Originally named Moonlight Range. Named after one of the Three Musketeers in Dumas' Novel.

Athos Range 70°15'S 65°00'E RUS

Athos Range 70°13'S 64°50'E USA

- The northernmost range in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. It consists of a large number of individual mountains and nunataks that trend east-west for 40 mi along the north side of Scylla Glacier. These mountains were first observed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. The western part of the range was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise in November 1955. The range was again visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W.G. Bewsher, and a depot was established at the eastern extremity. Named after a character in The Three Musketeers, a novel by Alexandre Dumas which was the most popular book read on the southern journey.

605

Atka Bank 70°30'S 9°00'W GBC

1997 - Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, German. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). Named after the US ship "Atka" which operated in this area and anchored in Atka Bay in 1956. Least depth: 200 m.

606

Atka-Eiskuppel 70°42'S 7°50'W DEU

Atkakupellen 70°40'S 7°50'W NOR

- Dronning Maud Land. Ice rise in Ekströmisen in the inner part of Atkabukta, Kronprinsesse Märtha Kyst. After the expedition ship Atka.

607

Atka Glacier 76°41'S 161°33'E NZL

- The glacier immediately E of Flagship Mountain, draining N into Fry Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered and named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956-58. Named after the USS Atka, an American icebreaker in the convoy to McMurdo Sound in the 1956-57 season.

Atka Glacier 76°41'S 161°33'E	USA	Atom Rock 66°28'S 66°26'W	USA
- The glacier immediately E of Flagship Mountain, draining N into Fry Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered and named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956-58. Named after the USS Atka, an American icebreaker in the convoy to McMurdo Sound in the 1956-57 season.		- An insular rock 0.5 mi NE of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-59). Named by UK-APC in association with Bragg Islands, q.v.	
608		617	
Atkabukta 70°35'S 7°50'W	NOR	Atrevida, Punta de la 63°00'55.9"S 60°40'17.6"W	ESP
- Dronning Maud Land. Bay in Ekströmisen, east on Kronprinsesse Märtha Kyst. After the expedition ship Atka.		- Nave de la expedición Malaspina.	
Atka Iceport 70°35'S 7°45'W	RUS	618	
Atka Iceport 70°35'S 7°51'W	USA	Larga, isla (Islas Orcadas del Sur) 60°48'S 45°06'W	ARG
- An iceport about 10 mi long and wide, marking a more-or-less permanent indentation in the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air and mapped from these photos by NBSAE, 1951-52. It was named by personnel of the USS Atka, under Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, which moored here in Feb. 1955 while investigating possible base sites for International Geophysical Year operations. The term iceport was first suggested by the US-ACAN in 1956 to denote ice shelf embayments such as this one, subject to configuration changes, which may offer anchorage or possible access to the upper surface of an ice shelf via ice ramps along one or more sides of the feature.		Atriceps Island 60°47'S 45°09'W	GBR
609		31/03/1955 - S-most of the Robertson Islands, off SE Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. Following survey by FIDS in 1948-49, named Atriceps Islet after the colony of blue-eyed shags (<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>) nesting there (GBR gaz. 1955).	
Atkinson Cliffs 71°18'S 168°55'E	NZL	Atriceps Island 60°47'S 45°09'W	RUS
- High coastal cliffs, 4 mi long, between the lower ends of Fendley Glacier and Pitkevitch Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. The feature was mapped in 1911 by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for Dr. Edward L. Atkinson, surgeon of the expedition.		Atriceps Island 60°47'S 45°09'W	USA
Atkinson Cliffs 71°18'S 168°55'E	USA	- The southernmost of the Robertson Islands, lying 3 mi S of the SE end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948-49, after the colony of blue-eyed shags (<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>) nesting on the island.	
- High coastal cliffs, 4 mi long, between the lower ends of Fendley Glacier and Pitkevitch Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. The feature was mapped in 1911 by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for Dr. Edward L. Atkinson, surgeon of the expedition.		619	
610		Atlee, glacier 66°13'S 63°43'W	ARG
Atkinson Glacier 71°30'S 167°25'E	NZL	- Se encuentra dentro de ensenada Gabinete, en costa E de la península Antártica. Fue cartografiado por el FIDS en el mes de diciembre de 1947 y luego fotografiado desde el aire por la RARE. Fue nominado por el FIDS en honor de Sir Clement R. Atlee, más tarde Primer Ministro inglés. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.	
1982 - A glacier between Findlay Range and Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, flowing northward into Dennistoun Glacier and northwest into Fowle Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after William Atkinson, field assistant, New Zealand Antarctic Division, mechanic with the NZARP geological party to the area, 1981-82, led by R.H. Findlay.		Atlee Glacier 66°12'S 63°51'W	GBR
Atkinson Glacier 71°30'S 167°25'E	USA	23/05/1951 - Glacier flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast. Photographed by RARE in 1947 and surveyed by FIDS in 1947-48; named after Clement Richard Atlee (1883-1967), British statesman, member of the War Cabinet which authorized Operation Tabarin in 1943 and Prime Minister, 1945-51 (GBR chart 1954 & gaz. 1955).	
- A glacier between Findlay Range and Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, flowing northward into Dennistoun Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after William Atkinson, field assistant, New Zealand Antarctic Division, mechanic with the NZARP geological party to the area, 1981-82, led by R.H. Findlay.		Atlee Glacier 66°13'S 63°46'W	USA
611		- Glacier 8 mi long, which flows ESE from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Graham Land to the head of Cabinet Inlet to the N of Bevin Glacier. During December 1947, the glacier was charted from the ground by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Clement R. Atlee, M.P., British Sec. of State for Dominion Affairs, member of the War Cabinet, and later Prime Minister.	
Atkinson, Mount 78°39'S 85°29'W 3300m	USA	620	
- A prominent mountain rising to c. 3,300 m, 3.5 mi WSW of Mount Craddock in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957-60. Named by US-ACAN after Richard C. Atkinson, Director, National Science Foundation, 1977-80.		Atwater Hill 66°12'S 66°37'W 125 m	GBR
612		23/09/1960 - Hill rising to c. 125 m on E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956-59; in association with names of other pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Wilbur Olin Atwater (1844-1907), who with F.G. Benedict perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism (GBR gaz. 1960).	
Atlasova, nunatak 72°10'S 20°15'E	RUS	Atwater Hill 66°11'S 66°38'W	USA
613		- A hill 2.5 mi S of Benedict Point on the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Wilbur O. Atwater (1844-1907), American physiologist who, with F.G. Benedict, perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism.	
Atlas, fondadero 66°28'S 67°12'W	ARG	621	
- Situado al W de isla Watkins, en el archipiélago Biscoe, costa W de la península Antártica. Fue bautizado durante la C.A.A. de 1955/56 por el Comando del Remolcador Hidrográfico A.R.A. "CHIRIGUANO". SHN carta H-716.		Atwood, Mount 77°16'S 142°17'W 1180m	USA
614		- Mountain, 1,180 m, at the W edge of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in 1940 on aerial flights from the West Base. Named by the USAS for the late president emeritus W.W. Atwood, Sr., of Clark University, noted geologist and geographer, and his son, W.W. Atwood, Jr., who collaborated with his father in glaciological studies	
Atlas, Mount 72°44'S 165°30'E	NZL	622	
- An extinct volcanic cone at the NE side of Mount Pleiones in The Pleiades, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Mount Pleiones (q.v.) after Atlas of Greek mythology.		Aubertsen 74°30'S 10°40'W	NOR
Atlas, Mount 72°44'S 165°30'E	USA	- Dronning Maud Land. Glaciated area about 27 km long, between Milorgfjella and Sivorgfjella in Heimfrontfjella, south in Maudheimvidda. After Kristian Aubert, 1909-, fire brigade constable. Undertook many dangerous operations during the Second World War. He was arrested, and died during terrible torture.	
- An extinct volcanic cone at the NE side of Mount Pleiones in The Pleiades, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Mount Pleiones (q.v.) after Atlas of Greek mythology.		623	
615		Audrey, islote 68°08'S 67°07'W	ARG
Atoll Nunataks 71°21'S 68°47'W 900 m	GBR	Audrey, Isla 68°08'18"S 67°06'18"W	CHL
20/12/1974 - Nunataks rising to c. 900 m on N side of Uranus Glacier, Alexander Island. Following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, named descriptively from the arrangement of the nunataks in a ring (GBR gaz. 1974).		Audrey Island 68°08'S 67°07'W	GBR
Atoll Nunataks 71°21'S 68°47'W	USA	08/09/1953 - S-most of the Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast. Charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named Audrey after Audrey Margaret Debenham (b. 1922), second daughter of Prof. Frank Debenham (GBR chart 1947). Audrey Island (USA chart 1946; GBR gaz. 1955).	
- A group of nunataks on the N side of Uranus Glacier, 3 mi W of Mount Ariel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947-48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948-50. So named by UK-APC because of the arrangement of the nunataks in a ring.		Audrey Island 68°08'S 67°07'W	USA
616		- Southernmost island in the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.	
Atom Rock 66°28'S 66°26'W	GBR	624	
23/09/1960 - Off-shore rock in Bragg Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast. Following surveys by FIDS in 1956-59, was so named in association with the islands (GBR gaz. 1960).		Audunfjellet 73°55'S 15°30'W	NOR
		- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain in Utpostane in the southern part of Vestfjella, west in Maudheimvidda. After Audun Hjellev, member of "The Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1968-69".	

625			
Augen Bluffs 83°30'S 157°40'E	USA		
- Rock bluffs between Orr Peak and Isocline Hill along the W side of Marsh Glacier, in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68, because rocks of the locality include augengneiss.			
626			
Auger Hill 78°01'S 164°16'E	NZL		
02/1994 - Small hill (1009 m) within a group of hills eastern Keble Hills. As shallow soil deposits occur on its summit an auger was used to obtain deep samples.			
Auger Hill 78°00'S 164°16'E	USA		
- Shallow soil deposits occur on the summit; an auger was used to obtain deep samples.			
627			
Aughenbaugh Peak 82°37'S 52°49'W 1800m	GBR		
03/11/1971 - Peak rising to c. 1800 m in Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Following air photography by USN in 1964 and mapping by USGS, 1965-66, named after Nolan B. Aughenbaugh, USARP glaciologist, winter 1957 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1974).			
Aughenbaugh Peak 82°37'S 52°49'W 1800m	USA		
- A sharp peak, over 1,800 m, standing 0.7 mi NE of Neuburg Peak in southwest Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Nolan B. Aughenbaugh, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.			
628			
Augusta, Mount 84°48'S 163°06'E	USA		
- A peak 2.5 mi E of Mount Wild, at the S end of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Mrs. Swinford Edwards, a relative of Shackleton.			
629			
Augusto, islot 64°04'S 61°37'W	ARG		
Auguste, Ile 64°04'S 61°37'W	BEL		
Augusto, Islot 64°03'12"S 61°36'54"W	CHL		
Auguste Island 64°03'S 61°37'W	GBR		
23/09/1960 - Island E of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (BeAE), January 1898; named Île Auguste after Col. Théophile Adrien Auguste de Gerlache de Gomery (1832-1901), father of the Commander of BeAE (BEL map 1899). Auguste Island (GBR 1900; GBR chart 1901 & gaz. 1960).			
Auguste Island 64°03'S 61°37'W	USA		
- A flat-topped island less than 1 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Two Hummock Island in Gerlache Strait. Discovered by the BelgAE (1897-99) under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, and named by him for his father.			
630			
Aurdalen 71°40'S 12°20'E	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain pass between vestre and sore Petermannkjeda in Wohlthatmassivet in Fimbulheimen. Aur = gravel.			
Aurdalen Valley 71°42'S 12°22'E	USA		
- A small moraine-covered valley between Gråkammen and Aurdalsegga Ridges, in the Petermann Ranges of the Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Aurdalen (the gravel valley).			
631			
Aurdalsegga 71°45'S 12°25'E	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountains in the middle of sore Petermannkjeda in Wohlthatmassivet in Fimbulheimen. Aur = gravel.			
Aurdalsegga Ridge 71°44'S 12°23'E	USA		
- An irregular ridge 5 mi long surmounted by Mount Nikolayev, rising immediately SE of Aurdalen Valley in Südliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Aurdalsegga (the gravel valley ridge).			
632			
Camello, cerro 63°45'S 58°54'W	ARG		
Aureole Hills 63°46'S 58°55'W 1080m	GBR		
28/01/1953 - Two hills rising to 1015 and 1080 m on NW side of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. Following survey by FIDS in November 1948 were named descriptively (GBR gaz. 1955).			
Aureole Hills 63°46'S 58°54'W 1080m	USA		
- Two smooth, conical, ice-covered hills, the higher being 1,080 m, standing close W of the N end of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The descriptive name was given by FIDS following its survey of 1948.			
633			
Aurhø 72°10'S 3°10'W	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Partly snowcovered mountain. Aur = gravel.			
Aurhø Peak 72°08'S 3°11'W	USA		
- A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi E of Slettjell in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Aurhø (gravel height).			
634			
Auriga Nunataks 70°43'S 66°39'W 1500m	GBR		
21/07/1976 - Nunataks rising to c. 1500 m at head of Bertram Glacier, NW Palmer Land. Following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, named after the constellation of Auriga, in association with the names of other constellations and stars in this area (GBR gaz. 1977).			
Auriga Nunataks 70°42'S 66°38'W	USA		
- A small group of nunataks in Palmer Land located 21 mi E of Wade Point at the head of Bertram Glacier. The highest of these rises to a sharp peak and is visible for a great distance. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Auriga.			
635			
Aurkjosen 71°20'S 13°35'E	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Corrie between Bastionen and Mentzefjellet east in Gruberfjella, Wohlthatmassivet, northeast in Fimbulheimen. Aur = gravel.			
Aurkjosen Cirque 71°21'S 13°33'E	USA		
- A mainly ice-free cirque marked by several old moraines, lying at the E side of Lake Unter-See in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Aurkjosen (the gravel cove).			
636			
Aurkleven 72°00'S 7°30'E	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Snowfield between Kubus and Klevekampen in Filchnerfjella. Aur = gravel.			
Aurkleven Cirque 71°58'S 7°31'E	USA		
- A large cirque, the bottom of which is partially covered with moraine, between Kubus Mountain and Klevekampen Mountain in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Aurkleven (the gravel closet).			
637			
Aurkvævane 71°50'S 14°25'E	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Small cirques on western side of Kvævfjellet north in Payerfjella, Holfjella in Fimbulheimen. Aur = gravel, kvæv = cirque.			
Aurkvaevane Cirques 71°52'S 14°26'E	USA		
- Three cirques with moraine-covered floors, indenting the W side of Kvævfjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956-60, and named Aurkvaevane.			
638			
Aurnupen 72°00'S 3°20'W	NOR		
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain north of Flårjuven in the western part of Ahlmannryggen, easternmost in Maudheimvidda. Aur=gravel.			
Aurnupen Peak 71°59'S 3°22'W	USA		
- A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi N of Flårjuven Bluff on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Aurnupen (the gravel peak).			
639			
Aurora Canyon 65°00'S 49°30'W	GBC		
640			
Wörner Gap 62°38'05"S 60°11'10"W 550 m	BGR		
23/02/1995 - Flat saddle of elevation c. 550m extending 3km in S-N direction between Mount Friesland and Mount Bowles, Livingston Island. Midpoint located 1.3km W of Kuzman Knoll. Forming the glacial divide between Perunika Glacier to the W and Huron Glacier to the E. Named for the late Secretary General of NATO Manfred Wörner (1934-94).			
Aurora Gap 62°37'30"S 60°12'00"W	GBR		
11/12/1995 - The saddle, located 2800 m to NE of Pliska Ridge, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, at the divide between Perunika Glacier and Huron Glacier. Named in association with the names of nineteenth century sealers in this area, after the brig Aurora (Capt. Robert Macy), one of Byers= fleet of sealers from New York who visited the South Shetland Islands 1820-21.			
Wörner Gap 62°38'S 60°12'W	USA		
BGN 1996 - Saddle at the divide between the catchment area of Perunika Glacier and Huron Glacier, 2,000 m NE of Pliska Ridge, Livingston Island. Named in 1995 by BuIAPC in commemoration of the late Bulgarian Secretary General of the Atlantic Alliance, Manfred Wörner, whose outstanding contribution to the political dialogue and cooperation was specifically important for the present Bulgarian Antarctic activities.			
641			
Aurora Glacier 77°37'S 167°38'E	NZL		
- Large glacier draining that part of Ross Island between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, and flowing S into McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by A.J. Heine in 1963 after the Aurora, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914-17.			
Aurora Glacier 77°37'S 167°38'E	USA		
- Large glacier draining that part of Ross Island between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, and flowing S into McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by A.J. Heine in 1963 after the Aurora, the ship of the Ross Sea party of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914-17.			
642			
Aurora Heights 83°07'00"S 157°05'00"E	AUS		
- A peak on the northern side of Argosy Glacier, Miller Range. Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition			

(1961-62). Named after S.Y. Aurora, expedition ship with the Ross Sea Party of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-16).

Aurora Heights 83°07'S 157°05'E **USA**
- Prominent heights 5 mi long, bordering the N side of Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) for the Aurora, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17).

643
Aurora Peak 67°23'00"S 144°12'00"E 533 m **AUS**
- A peak about 533 m above sea level, about 7 km SSW of Mount Murchison in George V Land. Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after the expedition ship SY Aurora.

Aurora Peak 67°23'S 144°12'E **RUS**
Aurora Peak 67°23'S 144°12'E 535 m **USA**
- A peak (535 m) along the W side of the Mertz Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Murchison. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson who named it after the expedition ship Aurora.

644
Aurora Subglacial Basin 74°00'00"S 120°00'00"E **AUS**
- A subglacial basin within the Australian Antarctic Territory west and south of Dome Circe. It extends south E-NW towards the coast in the vicinity of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped in detail by radio echo sounding by the Scott Polar Research Institute. Named after Aurora (Captain J. K. Davis) the ship of the Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14.

Aurora Subglacial Basin 74°00'S 114°00'E **USA**
- A large subglacial basin of Wilkes Land to the W of Dome Charlie and trending NW toward the coast in the vicinity of Shackleton Ice Shelf. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and named after Aurora, the ship of the AAE, 1911-14, led by Douglas Mawson.

645
Auroraholmen 68°46'S 90°39'W **NOR**
- Peter I øy. Islet on Mirnykjysten 1 km east of the eastern point of Eavaodden, northernmost on the island. After Aurora, the vessel used for the expedition to Peter I Øy in 1986-87.

646
Aurora, Mount 78°14'S 166°21'E **NZL**
- A round-topped volcanic summit, 1,040 m, the highest point on Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) after the Aurora, the vessel which conveyed the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17) to McMurdo Sound.

Aurora, Mount 78°14'S 166°17'E **RUS**
Aurora, Mount 78°14'S 166°21'E 1040m **USA**
- A round-topped volcanic summit, 1,040 m, the highest point on Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) after the Aurora, the vessel which conveyed the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17) to McMurdo Sound.

647
Austaasen Bank 70°48'S 10°30'W **GBC**
1997 - Proposer: Dr.H.Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997. Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997). "Austaasen" is Scandinavian (Norwegian?) for "Eastern Hill" (elevation), i.e. the elevation east of the former Maudheim research station. Least depth : 200 m.

648
Auståsen 71°00'S 10°00'W **NOR**
- Dronning Maud Land. Dome east of Maudheim at Kronprinsesse Märtha Kyst. Aust = east.

649
Austbanen Moraine 71°32'S 12°21'E **USA**
- A medial moraine in the glacier between Westliche and Mittlere Petermann Ranges in the Wohlthat Mountains, originating at Svartindane Peaks and trending N for 12 miles. First roughly plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by NorAE, 1956-60, from air photos and surveys and named Austbanen (the east path). Vestbanen Moraine, a similar paralleling feature, lies 7 mi westward.

650
Austbotnen 68°50'S 90°33'W **NOR**
- Peter I øy. Corrie between Austryggen and Botnryggen on the eastern side of Lars Christensentoppen. Aust = east.

651
Auster Glacier 67°12'00"S 50°45'00"E **AUS**
- A glacier flowing NNW into Amundsen Bay east of Reference Peak. First seen in October, 1956, by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn and named to commemorate the great assistance obtained from the Auster aircraft on coastal operations.

Auster Glacier 67°12'S 50°42'E **RUS**
Auster Glacier 67°12'S 50°45'E **USA**
- Glacier about 2 mi wide, flowing NW into the SE extremity of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and named after the Auster aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration.

652
Auster Islands 67°25'07"S 63°49'35"E **AUS**
- A small group of islands off the coast of Mac.Robertson Land, about 20 km ESE of Douglas Islands. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1959. This group is

the closest to Auster Rookery and has provided a camp site for ANARE parties visiting the rookery. So named because of its proximity to Auster Rookery.

Auster Islands 67°25'S 63°50'E **USA**
- A group of small islands at NE end of the Robinson Group, located 5.5 mi N of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos 1959-66. So named by ANCA because of the nearness of the islands to Auster Rookery, and because they have provided a camp site for ANARE parties visiting the rookery.

653
Auster Pass 78°18'S 162°38'E **NZL**
- A high pass in the Royal Society Range, between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, leading into the Skelton Glacier area from McMurdo Sound. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) for the RNZAF Antarctic Flight's Auster aircraft.

Auster Pass 78°18'S 162°38'E **USA**
- A high pass in the Royal Society Range, between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, leading into the Skelton Glacier area from McMurdo Sound. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) for the RNZAF Antarctic Flight's Auster aircraft.

654
Auster, punta 63°49'S 59°28'W **ARG**
Auster Point 63°49'S 59°27'W **GBR**
23/09/1960 - Point on E side of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast. Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, named after the Auster aircraft, among a group of names in this area after aircraft used by British expeditions in BAT (GBR gaz. 1960).

Auster Point 63°49'S 59°28'W **USA**
- A point midway along the E shore of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after the Auster aircraft used by British expeditions in this area.

655
Auster Rookery 67°23'46"S 63°57'03"E **AUS**
- An Emperor penguin rookery on sea-ice, sheltered by grounded icebergs about 51 km ENE of Mawson. Discovered in August, 1957, by Flying Officer, D. Johnston RAAF from an ANARE Auster aircraft, after which it was named.

656
Austhamaren 71°45'S 26°50'E **NOR**
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain between Hettebreen and Bulkisen on the eastern side of Byrdbreen in Sør-Rondane. Aust = east.

Austhamaren 71°47'S 26°28'E **RUS**
Austhamaren Peak 71°44'S 26°42'E 2060m **USA**
- Peak, 2,060 m, standing close E of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Austhamaren (the east hammer) by the Norwegians.

657
Austhjelmén 71°40'S 26°35'E **NOR**
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain between Byrdbreen and Hettebreen in Sør-Rondane. A. = the eastern helmet.

Austhjelmén Peak 71°42'S 26°28'E 1740m **USA**
- Peak, 1,740 m, standing 2 mi E of Vesthjelmén Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Austhjelmén (the east helmet) by the Norwegians.

658
Austhovde 69°40'S 37°45'E **NOR**
- Dronning Maud Land. Height with several nunataks on the eastern side of Bolnneset in Prins Harald Kyst. Aust = east.

Austhovde Headland 69°42'S 37°46'E **USA**
- An icy headland, marked by several rock exposures, which forms the eastern, elevated portion of Bolnneset Peninsula on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austhovde (east knoll).

659
Austhovde-kita Iwa 69°41'S 37°45'E **JPN**
26/03/1985 - Northern rock exposures of Austhovde at the northeastern extremity of Bolnneset, Prins Harald Kyst. Accurately mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1969-84, and named Austhovde-kita Iwa (Austhovde north rocks).

660
Austhovde-minami Iwa 69°42,5'S 37°47'E **JPN**
26/03/1985 - Southern rock exposures of Austhovde at the northeastern extremity of Bolnneset, Prins Harald Kyst. Accurately mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1969-84, and named Austhovde-minami Iwa (Austhovde south rocks).

661
Austhovde-naka Iwa 69°41,5'S 37°45,5'E **JPN**
26/03/1985 - Rock exposures in the middle of Austhovde at the northeastern extremity of Bolnneset, Prins Harald Kyst. Accurately mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1969-84, and named Austhovde-naka Iwa (Austhovde mid rocks).

662
Austin Peak 71°37'S 165°29'E **NZL**
- A peak in the east-central portion of the Mirabito Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, for William T. Austin, USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1963-64, who organized support for the New Zealand field parties.

Austin Peak 71°37'S 165°29'E	USA
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663	
Austin, rocas 63°26'S 61°04'W	ARG
Austin, Rocas 63°29'00"S 61°07'00"W	CHL
Austin Rocks 63°26'S 61°03'W 32 m	GBR
08/09/1953 - Rocks rising 32 m above sea level in Bransfield Strait, NW of Trinity Island. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829; named Austin Group (GBR chart 1829), after Lieut. Horatio Thomas Austin, RN (1801-65), First Lieutenant in HMS Chanticleer, who first sighted them. Austin Rocks (GBR chart 1839 & gaz. 1955).	
Austin Rocks 63°27'S 61°04'W	RUS
Austin Rocks 63°26'S 61°04'W	USA
- Group of rocks which extend about 3 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying in Bransfield Strait 13 mi NW of Trinity Island. Charted by a British expedition, 1828-31, under Cdr. Henry Foster, RN, and named by him for Lt. Horatio T. Austin, RN, an officer of the expedition.	
664	
Austin Valley 73°30'S 93°21'W	USA
- A small ice-filled valley at the E side of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry W. Austin, aviation machinist's mate of USN Squadron VX-6, a crew member on pioneering flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961.	
665	
Austin, Mount 74°53'S 63°11'W 955 m	GBR
28/01/1953 - Mount rising to 955 m at head of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast. Photographed by RARE in 1947 and surveyed by FIDS-RARE in 1947-48; named Mount Stephen Austin after Stephen Fuller Austin (1793-1836), American colonizer in Texas (USA map 1948). Mount Austin (USA 1948; GBR gaz. 1955).	
Austin, Mount 74°55'S 63°10'W	RUS
Austin, Mount 74°53'S 63°10'W 955 m	USA
- Conspicuous rock mass rising to 955 m, projecting into the head of Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, and named by him for Stephen F. Austin, American colonizer in Texas and one of the founders of the Republic of Texas.	
666	
Austkampane 71°50'S 25°15'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountains in the middle of Sør-Rondane, between Gjelbreen, Nipebreen and Kampbreen in Thorshavnheiane. Aust = east.	
Austkampane 71°50'S 25°23'E	RUS
Austkampane Hills 71°47'S 25°15'E 2210m	USA
- Group of hills rising to 2,210 m, standing 5 mi N of Menipa Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Austkampane (the east crags) by the Norwegians.	
667	
Austnes Peninsula 66°42'00"S 57°17'00"E	AUS
- A peninsula in the southern part of King Edward Plateau, Kemp Land. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Austnes (East Point) by Norwegian cartographers.	
Austnes 66°42'S 57°17'E	RUS
Austnes Peninsula 66°42'S 57°17'E	USA
- A short, broad, ice-covered peninsula forming the SE end of Edward VIII Plateau and the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Cape Gotley marks the extremity of this peninsula. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937, and named Austnes by them because of its eastward projection.	
668	
Austnes Skerries 66°44'00"S 57°15'00"E	AUS
- A group of skerries about 3.7 km SSW of Cape Gotley, Kemp Land. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). One of the skerries was called Austnesskjera (The East Point Skerry) by Norwegian cartographers.	
669	
Austpynten 69°35'S 38°25'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. The easternmost point on Padda in the inner part of Lützow-Holmbukta. Aust = east.	
Austpynten 69°37'S 38°24'E	RUS
Austpynten 69°37'S 38°23'E	USA
- A point forming the northeast extremity of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austpynten (the east point).	
670	
Austrabbane 72°00'S 28°00'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Group of nunataks east of the northern part of Nalchenfjella, in the eastern part of Sør-Rondane. Aust=east.	
671	
Austral Island 66°30'S 110°39'E	USA
- A small island in the extreme S lobe of Penney Bay, in the Windmill Islands. The island appears in air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946-47), but was not charted on subsequent maps. So named by US-ACAN because it is the southernmost of the Windmill Islands.	
672	
Australian Antarctic Territory 75°00'00"S 90°00'00"E	AUS
- That portion of Antarctica lying between Longitudes 45°E, and 136°E, and between longitudes 142°E, and 160°E. Created by Order in Council on 7 February, 1933, and proclaimed on 24 August, 1936, subsequent to the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, 1933.	
673	
Austral, manchón 60°45'S 44°44'W	ARG
- Situado sobre la costa W de caleta Uruguay, en la isla Laurie, de las islas Orcadas del Sur. El accidente probablemente haya sido nominado en recuerdo de "EL AUSTRAL", buque polar que con el nombre de "EL FRANCAIS" utilizó el Dr. Charcot en su primera expedición antártica. Este buque fue luego adquirido por el gobierno argentino para ser destinado al relevo de la dotación del Observatorio Argentino de las Islas Orcadas del Sur. Navegando por el río de la Plata fue sorprendido por un fuerte Pampero que lo abatió sobre el banco Ortiz, donde naufragó. No pudo ser reflotado. SHN carta H-611.	
674	
Austranten 71°25'S 14°00'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Small nunatak easternmost in Gruberfjella, northeast in Wohlthatmassivet. Aust = east.	
Austranten Rock 71°24'S 14°02'E	USA
- Isolated rock outcrop lying 2 mi SE of Todt Ridge, at the eastern extremity of the Gruber Mountains and Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Austranten (the east ridge).	
675	
Skorvebreen, austre 71°55'S 5°45'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Large glacier in the middle of Mühlig-Hofmannfjella, Fimbulheimen. austre = eastern.	
Austreskorve Glacier 71°50'S 5°40'E	USA
- A broad glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains which drains N from a position just E of the head of Vestreskorve Glacier and passes along the E side of Breplogen Mountain. Mapped and named from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60).	
676	
Austryggen 68°51'S 90°30'W	NOR
- Peter I øy. Mountainridge, about 5.5 km long, easterwards from Lars Christensentoppen east at the island. Aust = east.	
677	
Austskjera 67°31'00"S 64°00'00"E	AUS
- A group of rocks close to the Mawson Coast of Mac.Robertson Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).	
Austskjaera 67°32'S 64°02'E	RUS
Austskjera 67°31'S 64°00'E	USA
- Group of rocks lying close to the coast about 5 mi E of Cape Daly and 2 mi ESE of Safety Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austskjera (the east skerry).	
678	
Austslaet 71°55'S 27°38'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Ice slope , 20 km long, at the northern side of Balchenfjella in the eastern part of Sør-Rondane. Aust = east.	
679	
Auststeinen 72°10'S 17°35'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Small mountain 28 km east of Sarkofagen, easternmost in Fimbulheimen. Aust = east.	
680	
Auststupet 68°50'S 90°31'W	NOR
- Peter I øy. The 7 km long cliff formed by the steep northern side of Austryggen and the steep eastern side of Botnryggen in the eastern part of the island. Aust = east.	
681	
Austvollen 72°05'S 3°50'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. The mountains in the eastern part of Festninga, westernmost in Mühlig-Hofmannfjella, Fimbulheimen. Aust = east.	
Austvollen Bluff 72°06'S 3°48'E	USA
- A steep rock bluff forming the east side of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Austvollen (the east wall).	
682	
Austvorren 73°05'S 1°35'W	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Nunataks in a row on the eastern side of Isstøa, on the northern side of Neumayerskarvet in Kirwanveggen in Maudheimvidda. Aust = east.	
Austvorren 73°05'S 1°35'W	RUS

Austvorren Ridge 73°06'S 1°35'W	USA
- The eastern of two rock ridges which trend northward from the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and given the name Austvorren (the east jetty).	
Autobahnmoräne 71°22'S 162°28'E	DEU
684	
Auvert, bahia 66°14'S 65°45'W	ARG
- Situada entre los cabos Bellue y Evensen, costa occidental de la península Antártica. El accidente fue cartografiado y denominado por la EAF del Doctor Charcot (1908-1910). Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-716.	
Auvert, Bahía 66°13'00"S 65°43'00"W	CHL
Auvert Bay 66°14'S 65°45'W	GBR
08/09/1953 - Bay between Cape Evensen and Cape Bellue, Graham Coast. Roughly charted by the French Antarctic Expedition 1908-10, and named descriptively Baie Auvert (FRA map 1912). Auvert Bay (GBR chart 1914; GBR gaz. 1955). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.	
Auvert Bay 66°13'S 65°45'W	RUS
Auvert Bay 66°14'S 65°45'W	USA
- Bay 8 mi wide, indenting the coast for 3 mi between Cape Evensen and Cape Bellue, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, and named Baie Auvert (bay far from anywhere).	
685	
Avalanche Bay 77°01'S 162°44'E	NZL
- Bay 1 mi wide, lying just SE of Discovery Bluff in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910-13, under Scott. So named by the expedition's Granite Harbor party because several avalanches were heard while sledging in this locality.	
Avalanche Bay 77°01'S 162°42'E	RUS
Avalanche Bay 77°01'S 162°44'E	USA
- Bay 1 mi wide, lying just SE of Discovery Bluff in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910-13, under Scott. So named by the expedition's Granite Harbor party because several avalanches were heard while sledging in this locality.	
686	
Avalanche Corrie 60°40'S 45°21'W	GBR
31/03/1955 - Cirque on S coast of Coronation Island, N of Amphibolite Point, South Orkney Islands. Following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49, was so named because of the frequent avalanches from the hanging glaciers above the corrie (GBR gaz. 1955).	
Avalanche Corrie 60°41'S 45°22'W	RUS
Avalanche Corrie 60°40'S 45°22'W	USA
- An ice-filled cirque, or corrie, close N of Amphibolite Point on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948-49, because of the continuous avalanches from the hanging glaciers above the corrie.	
687	
Avalanche Ridge 73°30'S 94°22'W	USA
- A linear rock ridge, 1 mi long, extending N from Pillsbury Tower and separating Basecamp Valley from Austin Valley, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61, and so named by them because of the continual avalanching of snow off the flanks of the ridge.	
688	
Avalanche Rocks 66°28'00"S 98°01'00"E 158 m	AUS
- A rock outcrop with a vertical face 366 m long and 158 m high, midway between Delay Point and Jones Rocks on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in September, 1912, by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14) and so named because of the occurrence of a tremendous avalanche while members of the party were camped nearby.	
Avalanche Rocks 66°31'S 98°02'E	RUS
Avalanche Rocks 66°31'S 98°02'E 185 m	USA
- Vertical rock outcrop rising to 185 m, midway between Delay Point and Jones Rocks on the W side of Melba Peninsula. Discovered in September 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, and so named because of the occurrence of a tremendous avalanche while members of the expedition were encamped nearby.	
689	
Avers, Mount 76°29'S 145°15'W	RUS
Avers, Mount 76°29'S 145°21'W	USA
- Mountain 2 mi N of Mount Ferranto in the Fosdick Mountains, in Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE and named for Henry G. Avers, chief mathematician of the Div. of Geodesy, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was a member of the National Geographic Society Commission of Experts which determined that Cdr. (later R. Admiral) Richard E. Byrd reached the North Pole by airplane (1926) and the South Pole (1929).	
690	
Avery, meseta 66°53'S 65°26'W	ARG
Avery Plateau 66°53'S 65°26'W 2000m	GBR
22/09/1954 - Ice-covered plateau rising to c. 2000 m between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast. Probably sighted by Biscoe in 1832, and surveyed by FIDS in 1946-47; named after Capt. George Avery, Master of the Lively (GBR gaz. 1955). Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1957 and redefined (GBR gaz. 1959).	
Avery Plateau 66°50'S 65°30'W	RUS
Avery Plateau 66°50'S 65°30'W 2000m	USA
- Ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and rising to c. 2,000 m, midway between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast in Graham Land. The first sighting of this plateau is not ascertained, but it was presumably seen in January and February of 1909 by members of the FrAE under Charcot from various positions in Matha Strait. It was surveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC (1955) after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter Lively, who, with Capt. John Biscoe in the brig Tula, approached this part of Antarctic Peninsula in February 1832.	
691	
Avgevicha, pik 71°54'S 9°41'E	RUS
692	
Bories, Islote 67°46'48"S 68°53'12"W	CHL
Avian Island 67°46'S 68°54'W	GBR
31/03/1955 - Small island off Adelaide, Adelaide Island. Following survey by FIDS in October 1948, named Avian Islet because of the large number and variety of birds found there (GBR gaz. 1955). Avian Island (GBR gaz. 1959).	
Avian Island 67°46'S 68°54'W 40 m	USA
- Island, 0.75 mi long and 40 m high, lying close off the S tip of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. Visited in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the large number and variety of birds found there.	
693	
Aviation Islands 69°16'00"S 158°45'00"E	AUS
- A group of small islands about 5 km NNE of Davies Bay, Oates Land. Discovered by the S.A.E. in 1958. Photographed from the air on 20 February 1959 by Phillip Law, leader of the ANARE Expedition, on the MV Magga Dan. Law and a party from the MV Magga Dan landed on the southernmost island on 6 March, 1961.	
Poljarnoj Aviacii, ostrova 69°17'S 158°36'E	RUS
Aviation Islands 69°16'S 158°47'E	USA
- A group of small rocky islands lying 3 mi N of Cape Kinsey and the Wilson Hills. Mapped by the SovAE, 1958, and named Ostrova Polyarnoy Aviacsii (Polar Aviation Islands). The feature is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery.	
694	
Aviator Glacier 73°50'S 165°03'E	NZL
- A major valley glacier, over 60 mi long and 5 mi wide, descending generally southward from the plateau of Victoria Land along the west side of Mountaineer Range, and entering Lady Newnes Bay between Cape Sibbald and Hayes Head where it forms a floating tongue. The glacier was photographed from the air by Capt. W.M. Hawkes, USN, on the historic first flight from New Zealand to McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955. An attempt to reconnoiter it by helicopter and to land a party of the NZGSAE on it had to be abandoned when the USS Glacier was damaged in pressure ice in December 1958. Named by NZGSAE, 1958-59, as a tribute to the hazardous work of pilots and other airmen in Antarctic exploratory and scientific operations.	
Aviator Glacier 73°50'S 165°03'E	USA
- A major valley glacier, over 60 mi long and 5 mi wide, descending generally southward from the plateau of Victoria Land along the west side of Mountaineer Range, and entering Lady Newnes Bay between Cape Sibbald and Hayes Head where it forms a floating tongue. The glacier was photographed from the air by Capt. W.M. Hawkes, USN, on the historic first flight from New Zealand to McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955. An attempt to reconnoiter it by helicopter and to land a party of the NZGSAE on it had to be abandoned when the USS Glacier was damaged in pressure ice in December 1958. Named by NZGSAE, 1958-59, as a tribute to the hazardous work of pilots and other airmen in Antarctic exploratory and scientific operations.	
695	
Aviator Glacier Tongue 74°00'S 165°50'E	USA
- The seaward extension of Aviator Glacier into the Ross Sea, between Wood Bay and Lady Newnes Bay along the coast of Victoria Land. The name was recommended by US-ACAN in association with Aviator Glacier.	
696	
Aviator Nunatak 85°11'S 168°58'W	NZL
- The northernmost of three large nunataks in the upper Liv Glacier, standing 4 mi E of Mount Wells. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for the aviators of R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flight to the South Pole in 1929.	
Aviator Nunatak 85°11'S 168°58'W	USA
- The northernmost of three large nunataks in the upper Liv Glacier, standing 4 mi E of Mount Wells. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for the aviators of R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flight to the South Pole in 1929.	
697	
Aviatorov Peninsula 66°13'02"S 101°01'48"E	AUS
- Bungler Hills. Charted by the SAE in 1956.	
Aviatorov, poluoostrov 66°13'S 101°03'E	RUS
698	
Aviatorov, gora 70°30'S 71°46'E	RUS
699	
Aviatorov, proliv 66°28'S 110°31'E	RUS

700			
Avicenna, bahia 64°26'S 62°21'W	ARG		
Avicenna Bay 64°26'S 62°21'W	GBR		
23/09/1960 - Bay on SE coast of Brabant Island. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named after Avicenna (Abu Ali al Hussein abu Abdullah ibn Sina) (980-1037), greatest of the Arabian school of physicians (GBR gaz. 1960).			
Avicenna Bay 64°26'S 62°23'W	USA		
- Small bay lying 1.5 mi SW of D'Ursel Point along the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Avicenna (Abu Ali al Hussein abu Abdullah ibn Sina), 980-1037, greatest of the Arabian school of physicians.			
701			
Avrora, buhta 66°28'S 94°42'E	RUS		
702			
Avrora, Kupol 70°08'S 2°25'E	RUS		
703			
Avsyuk, glaciár 67°09'S 67°12'W	ARG		
Avsyuk Glacier 67°09'S 67°12'W	GBR		
23/09/1960 - Glacier flowing NW into Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956-57 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; named after Gregori Aleksandrovich Avsyuk (1906-86), Russian glaciologist and specialist on the glaciers of central Asia, in association with the names of other glaciologists in this area (GBR gaz. 1960).			
Avsyuk Glacier 67°07'S 67°15'W	USA		
- Glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, flowing NW to Shumskiy Cove. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Gregori A. Avsyuk, Russian glaciologist; specialist on the glaciers of central Asia.			
704			
Punzón, punta 63°51'S 60°38'W	ARG		
Awl, Punta 63°51'30"S 60°38'00"W	CHL		
Awl Point 63°51'S 60°38'W	GBR		
23/09/1960 - Point on SE coast of Trinity Island; called in error Cabo Wallaston [sic](Cape Wollaston) (ARG chart 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and named Awl Point in reference to its shape in plan (GBR gaz. 1960).			
Awl Point 63°51'S 60°38'W	USA		
- Point 4 mi NE of Borge Point on the E side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the point is low in elevation but very sharply pointed in plan.			
705			
Axel Heiberg Glacier 85°25'S 163°00'W	NZL		
- A valley glacier, 30 mi long, descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between Herbert Range and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Consul Axel Heiberg, Norwegian business man and patron of science, who contributed to numerous Norwegian polar expeditions.			
Axel Heibergbreen 85°30'S 165°00'W	RUS		
Axel Heiberg Glacier 85°25'S 163°00'W	USA		
- A valley glacier, 30 mi long, descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between Herbert Range and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Consul Axel Heiberg, Norwegian business man and patron of science, who contributed to numerous Norwegian polar expeditions.			
706			
Axtell, Mount 81°18'S 85°06'W	USA		
- A low but distinctive rock peak 1.5 mi SE of Mount Tidd in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, Dec. 7, 1958, and named for William R. Axtell, Jr., USN, cook at Ellsworth Station in 1958 who volunteered to accompany the traverse party.			
707			
Axthelm Ridge 69°35'00"S 159°03'00"E	AUS		
- A rock ridge about 1.85 km south of Parkinson Peak in Oates Land. Mapped from air photographs taken by the US Navy. Named after Cmdr. C.E. Axthelm, USN, Executive Officer in the Glacier during US Operations Deepfreeze 1965 and 1966; and Flag Secretary for USN Task Force 43 during Operations Deepfreeze 1969 and 1970.			
Axthelm Ridge 69°33'S 159°02'E	USA		
- A narrow ridge, 4 mi long, 1.5 mi SE of Parkinson Peak in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles E. Axthelm, USN, Flag Secretary to the Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1969 and 1970; Executive Officer on the USS Glacier during Deep Freeze 1965 and 1966.			
708			
Axthelm Seamount 65°45'S 168°24'E	GBC		
1995 - Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief 2,000 m. Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995). Origin of name unknown.			
709			
Axworthy, Mount 73°06'S 62°44'W 1640m	GBR		
20/12/1974 - Mount rising to 1640 m in Dana Mountains, Lassiter Coast; named after Charles S. Axworthy, USASA, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", winter 1965 (USA map 1969; GBR gaz. 1975).			
Axworthy, Mount 73°06'S 62°44'W	USA		
- Mountain in the NW part of the Dana Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Charles S. Axworthy, a hospital corpsman and leader of the support personnel with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.			
710			
Ayres, Mount 79°20'00"S 156°28'00"E 2600m	AUS		
- A prominent mountain, 2600 m above sea level, south of the Mulock Glacier névé, into which it falls away steeply. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier party of the TAE and first climbed in December, 1957, when a survey station was established at its highest point. Named after H.H. Ayres, one of the two men comprising the Darwin Glacier party.			
Ayres, Mount 79°20'S 156°31'E	RUS		
Ayres, Mount 79°20'S 156°28'E 2500m	USA		
- A prominent mountain, 2,500 m, lying 10 mi S of the W end of the Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains. Climbed in December 1957 by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named for H.H. Ayres, one of the two men comprising the Darwin Glacier Party.			
711			
Azarasi Iwa 70°01'S 38°53'E	JPN		
/10/1962 - A rock exposure lying 5 km southeast of Strandnibba, near the east side of Shirase Hyōga. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Azarasi Iwa (seal rock).			
Selsteinen 70°00'S 38°55'E	NOR		
Azarasi Iwa 70°01'S 38°54'E	RUS		
Azarashi Rock 70°01'S 38°54'E	USA		
- A bare rock lying 1 mi N of Instekleppane Hills, near the E side of Shirase Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Azarashi-iwa (seal rock).			
712			
Azarasi Irie 69°00'15"S 39°34'45"E	JPN		
26/02/1988 - A cove indenting the northwestern side of Higasi-Ongul Tō. Usually covered with perennial ice and snow. It was named Azarasi-ike (seal lake) by JARE Headquarters in 1988, but was renamed Azarasi Irie (seal cove) in 1996, because it was confirmed to be not lake but cove.			
Selvatnet 69°00'S 39°35'E	NOR		
713			
Azcúenaga, punta 64°38'S 62°21'W	ARG		
- Se encuentra en bahía Guillermina, costa W de la península Antártica. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y recuerda al patriota de la Independencia Argentina Miguel de Azcuenaga (1754-1831). Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-714.			
714			
Azurra, punta 64°23'S 61°30'W	ARG		
- Es el extremo SE de la isla Murray, costa W de la península Antártica. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y recuerda al Cabo Timonel de Segunda perfecto Azurra, integrante de la tripulación de la Segunda Expedición Científica de las islas Orcadas del Sur y recoger noticias de la Primera Expedición Francesa del Dr. Charcot. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-714.			
715			
Azimut, caleta, punta 63°45'S 58°18'W	ARG		
- Sobre el canal Principe Gustavo donde desemboca el gran glaciar Russell, frente a isla Larga, costa oriental de la península Antártica. Topónimo propuesto por el Capitán V.I. Russell en junio de 1948, así llamadas porque el sol azimutal marca al fondo la mejor ruta de trineos. SHN carta H-713.			
Azimuth Hill 63°45'S 58°16'W	GBR		
21/11/1969 - Hill rising to 85 m on Prince Gustav Channel, S of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Following survey by FIDS in July 1946 was so named because a sun azimuth was obtained there (GBR gaz. 1955).			
Azimuth Hill 63°45'S 58°16'W 85 m	USA		
- A low rocky outcrop (85 m) which extends to Prince Gustav Channel just S of the mouth of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. So named by FIDS following a 1946 survey because a sun azimuth was obtained from a cairn built near the E end of the outcrop.			
716			
Azimuth Hill 66°59'24"S 142°39'12"E 25 m	AUS		
- A hill about 25 m high, at the north-west end of a steep, narrow rocky ridge which trends north-west overlooking the main hut at Cape Denison. The hill is about 230 m WNW from Mawson's main hut. The feature was named by Douglas Mawson during the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914 and appears on official maps of the expedition.			
717			
Azimuth Island 67°31'27"S 62°44'07"E 5 m	AUS		
- The largest of a group of four small islands about 11 km north-west of Mawson. In plan the island somewhat resembles a closed left hand, with the palm facing the viewer. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The island was included in a triangulation survey of the islands near Mawson in 1959.			

Azimuth Island 67°31'S 62°44'E	RUS	Batterbee Mountains 71°23'S 67°15'W 2200m	USA
Azimuth Island 67°32'S 62°44'E	USA	- Group of prominent mountains rising to 2,200 m, which forms part of the dissected edge of Dyer Plateau overlooking George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Charted from the ground in October 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named after Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee (1880-1976), Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, 1930-38, and Chairman of the Polar Committee in 1934, who gave help to the expedition.	
- The largest of the Azimuth Islands lying in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. So named by ANCA because the island was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.			
718		1013	
Azimuth Islands 67°31'08"S 62°44'05"E 5 m	AUS	Bauprés, rocas 64°54'S 63°37'W	ARG
- A group of four small islands about 11 km north-west of Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The largest island of the group was included in a triangulation survey of the islands near Mawson in 1959.		Advent, Islote 64°53'30"S 63°36'18"W	CHL
Azimuth Islands 67°31'S 62°45'E	RUS	Advent Island 64°54'S 63°37'W	GBR
Azimuth Islands 67°32'S 62°44'E	USA	07/07/1959 - Island in SW entrance of Peltier Channel, Danco Coast. The island and nearby rock were called descriptively Rocas Bauprés (ARG 1953 & gaz. 1970). Following an RN hydrographic survey in 1956-57, named Advent Island because a landing was made to fix its position on Advent Sunday, 1956 (GBR gaz. 1959).	
- Group of 4 small islands lying 1 mi NW of Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. So named by ANCA because the largest island in the group was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.		Bauprés Rocks 64°54'S 63°37'W	USA
719		- Two rocks lying in the middle of the southern entrance to Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. The descriptive name "Rocas Bauprés" (bowsprit rocks) was used on Argentine government charts as early as 1952; when viewed from a distance the feature is reported to resemble the bowsprit of a ship.	
Aztec Mountain 77°48'S 160°31'E	NZL	1440	
- Small pyramidal mountain over 2,000 m, just SW of Maya Mountain and W of Beacon Valley in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Aztec and Maya civilizations.		Anniversary Nunataks 68°02'09"S 63°00'00"E	AUS
Aztec Mountain 77°48'S 160°31'E 2000m	USA	- A group of nunataks about 28 km east of Mount Twintop, Mac. Robertson Land. An astroflox was obtained on one of these outcrops by D.R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson, on 26 January, 1963, the Anniversary of the first settlement of Australia.	
- Small pyramidal mountain over 2,000 m, just SW of Maya Mountain and W of Beacon Valley in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Aztec and Maya civilizations.		Blånabane Nunataks 68°02'S 63°01'E	USA
720		- A small group of nunataks about 15 mi E of Mount Twintop in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37.	
Azufre, punta 65°03'S 63°39'W	ARG	1758	
- En bahía Flandes, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Gran Bretaña utiliza el nombre "Wedgwood" para denominarla. La Argentina usa el topónimo descriptivo "Azufre" desde 1957. SHN carta H-715.		Aramburu, bahía 63°42'S 58°00'W	ARG
Pedro, Punta 65°03'00"S 63°38'30"W	CHL	- Entre las caletas Azimut y Botánica, en la península Trinidad. El topónimo recuerda al Teniente General Pedro E. Aramburu, presidente provisional de la República Argentina durante el período 1956-1958. SHN carta H-713.	
Wedgwood Point 65°03'S 63°39'W	GBR	Brandy Bay 63°50'S 57°58'W	GBR
Azufre Point 65°03'S 63°39'W	USA	Brandy Bay 63°50'S 57°59'W	USA
- Point lying 3 mi SE of Cape Renard on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of the Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1954) and named Punta Azufre (sulfur point).		- A bay 2 mi wide on the NW coast of James Ross Island, entered W of Bibby Point. Probably first seen by Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. During a subsequent visit to this bay by a FIDS party in 1952, there was a discussion as to whether medicinal brandy should be used as treatment for a dog bite. The name arose naturally from this incident.	
721		1860	
Azuki Zima 69°54,5'S 38°58'E	JPN	Amarillo, pico 61°57'S 57°51'W	ARG
/10/1962 - A small island 1.5 km east off Rundvågshetta. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Azuki Zima (small bean island).		- Al SE de punta Falsa Redonda, isla 25 de Mayo, islas Shetland del Sur. El nombre fue puesto por el color amarillo de sus laderas. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-711.	
Azuki sima 69°53'S 38°54'E	RUS	Brimstone, Pico 61°56'30"S 57°51'00"W	CHL
Azuki Island 69°53'S 38°56'E	USA	Brimstone Peak 61°55'S 57°45'W	GBR
- Small island 1 mi W of Rundvågs Head in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Azuki-shima (small red bean island).		Brimstone Peak 61°55'S 57°45'W	USA
722		- Conspicuous peak surmounting the rocky headland between Venus Bay and Emerald Bay, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name North Foreland originally appeared for this feature on a chart by British sealer Capt. George Powell in 1822, but this name has since become firmly established for the NE cape of King George Island. The name Brimstone was applied in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, because of its yellow color.	
Azure, bahía 65°03'S 63°40'W	ARG	1997	
- Situada al sur de bahía Flandes, costa W de la península Antártica. Denominada bahía "D'Azur" por la Expedición Antártica Belga al mando de A. de Gerlache (1897-1899). El segundo comandante de la expedición dejó el relato escrito donde dice "Análoga a las grutas suizas de este nombre, tinte de azul todo lo que hay allí: el cielo, el mar, los hielos, la nave, nosotros mismos, todo era azul". SHN carta H-7.		Aldea, Islas 65°46'30"S 65°38'00"W	CHL
Zapiola, bahía 65°05'S 63°34'W	ARG	Büdel Islands 65°47'S 65°38'W	GBR
Azur, Baie 65°04'S 63°35'W	BEL	Büdel Islands 65°47'S 65°38'W	USA
Azure Cove 65°05'S 63°35'W	GBR	- Group of islands lying between Laktionov Island and Schule Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Julius Büdel, German sea ice specialist.	
23/09/1960 - S side of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast. Charted by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in February 1898 and named descriptively Baie d'Azur (BEL map 1899). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; Azure Cove (GBR gaz. 1960).		2351	
Azure Cove 65°04'S 63°35'W	USA	Alexis Carrel, Ile 66°40'15"S 140°00'45"E	FRA
- Cove 1 mi long, lying just E of Cangrejo Cove in the SW part of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache (1897-99) and named "Baie d'Azur" because when the Belgica anchored near here, everything appeared to be colored blue in the evening light.		Alexis Carrel Island 66°40'S 140°01'E	RUS
1000		Carrel Island 66°40'S 140°01'E	USA
Avión Cruz del Sur, montes 71°25'S 66°55'W	ARG	- Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.1 mi S of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for Alexis Carrel (1873-1944), noted French surgeon and physiologist.	
- Forman el contrafuerte occidental de la península Antártica, canal Sarmiento. La Fuerza Aérea Argentina propuso a la C.C.G. el nombre Avión Cruz del Sur, en recuerdo del aparato que realizó el vuelo más austral en la Antártica, efectuando numerosas operaciones y prestando auxilio al personal de la Base argentina General San Martín, que se encontraba aislada desde hacía dos años. Fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.		2427	
Batterbee Mountains 71°24'S 67°15'W	GBR	Atención, punta 65°15'S 62°01'W	ARG
Batterbee Mountains 71°25'S 66°55'W	RUS	- Dentro de ensenada Exasperación, costa oriental de la península Antártica. El nombre es traducción del británico "Caution" y fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956. Se debe al cuidado o atención que debe tenerse para avistar a los accidentes desde el aire en esa zona. SHN carta H-7.	
		Caution Point 65°16'S 62°01'W	GBR

Caution Point 65°16'S 62°01'W	USA	Eagle Island 63°40'S 57°29'W 560 m	USA
- Point 4 mi NE of Mount Birli, marking the E end of a rocky range which forms the N wall of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Named by the FIDS who charted it in 1947.		- Island 5 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising to 560 m on the NE side. It is the largest island in the archipelago which lies between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901-04. Eagle Island was charted in 1945 by the FIDS and named after the ship Eagle, used by the FIDS.	
2709		4074	
Azurduy, punta 65°21'S 64°01'W	ARG	Alta punta 62°33'S 60°03'W	ARG
- Limita por el N a bahía Collins, en costa occidental de la península Antártica. El topónimo recuerda a Juana Azurduy, patriota que actuó en las luchas de la Independencia del Perú como Oficial del Ejército Argentino (1781-1862). El nombre fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978 y publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-715.		- Al NW de bahía Luna, isla Livingston, islas Shetland del Sur. Fue cartografiada por el EBCD en 1933 y nominada teniendo en cuenta su forma física. El nombre aparece en nuestro historial en el informe del ARA "BAHIA AGUIRRE" durante la campaña 1953/54. La traducción fue aprobada por la C.C.G. en 1956 y publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta 138, H-711.	
Clapp Point 65°21'S 64°01'W	GBR	Alta, Punta 62°33'00"S 60°00'00"W	CHL
2762		Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S 60°01'W	GBR
Acantilado, islote 66°05'S 65°35'W	ARG	Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S 60°01'W	USA
- Al oeste de la península Antártica y al este de isla Cordero, en el archipiélago Biscoe. Descubierta y denominado descriptivamente Cliff (acantilado) por la BGLE en 1934/37 al mando de John Rymill. El nombre actual es traducción y fue aprobado por el CON el 14 de Agosto de 1964. Publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-715.		- Conspicuous volcanic knob forming the N side of the entrance to Moon Bay in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Photographed and named by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913-14. The feature was renamed High Point in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II but the original name has been approved.	
Cliff, Islote 66°00'18"S 65°39'00"W	CHL	4299	
Cliff Island 66°00'S 65°39'W	GBR	Alberti, isla 64°19'S 63°00'W	ARG
Cliff Island 66°00'S 65°39'W	USA	- En el archipiélago Melchior. Fue cartografiada durante la C.A.A. de 1942 y llamada en forma provisoria "Epsilon" por la quinta letra del alfabeto griego. El topónimo actual recuerda a Manuel Alberti, sacerdote nacido en Buenos Aires el 28 de mayo de 1763 y fallecido el 2 de febrero de 1811, de destacada actuación durante los sucesos de Mayo de 1810. Aparece en la carta argentina editada en 1946 con el nombre de "Epsilon" basada en el relevamiento realizado por la expedición argentina de 1943/44. Su nombre provisoria fue posteriormente cambiado por el de Alberti. Publicado originariamente en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.	
- Narrow cliffed island at the S side of Mutton Cove lying immediately S of Upper Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37.		Epsilon, Isla 64°19'00"S 63°00'00"W	CHL
3360		Epsilon Island 64°19'S 63°00'W	GBR
Agnese, punta 61°58'S 58°30'W	ARG	Epsilon Island 64°19'S 63°00'W	USA
- En la costa NW de la isla 25 de Mayo, entre punta Stigant e isla Owen. Bautizada en recuerdo del Cabo de Mar de 2da. Horacio Agnese, integrante de la dotación del primer viaje de la Corbeta "URUGUAY", en su memorable viaje de rescate de la expedición sueca del Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld en el año 1903. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. Figura por primera vez en la publicación TSAA2. SHN carta H-711.		- Small island lying between Alpha Island and the S extremity of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name, derived from the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943.	
Davey, punta 61°58'S 58°34'W	ARG	5034	
Davey Point 61°58'S 58°32'W	GBR	Angosto, islote 61°29'S 55°28'W	ARG
Davey Point 61°58'S 58°33'W	RUS	- Entre isla Elefante e isla 25 de Mayo, islas Shetland del Sur. El nombre es descriptivo y traducción del inglés. Fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956 y publicado en TSAA1. Tal vez fue reconocido por Weddell en 1825. SHN carta H-710.	
Davey Point 61°58'S 58°34'W	USA	Narrow, Islote 61°31'00"S 55°17'00"W	CHL
- Conspicuous rocky point 3 mi SW of Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This feature was charted and named Round Island by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935, but air photos now show that it is not an island but a rocky point. Since there is already a Round Point on King George Island, a new name was substituted by the UK-APC in 1960. Davey Point is named for Graham J. Davey, FIDS assistant surveyor at Admiralty Bay in 1957 and 1958, who triangulated King George Island and extended this triangulation to Nelson, Robert and Greenwich Islands.		Furse Peninsula 61°29'S 55°28'W	GBR
3712		Furse Peninsula 61°29'S 55°28'W	USA
Astrolabe, Islote 64°36'06"S 62°54'36"W	CHL	- The E part of Gibbs Island, E of The Spit, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Narrow Island was used by Capt. George Powell, 1822, with reference to the entire island; in subsequent use the reference was occasionally limited to this peninsula. Named in 1980 by UK-APC after Cdr. John R. (Chris) Furse, RN, leader of JSEEIG, 1976-77.	
Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S 62°55'W	GBR	5523	
Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S 62°55'W	USA	Ansar, islotes 60°38'S 45°54'W	ARG
- Small island which lies close to the E coast of Anvers Island, 3 mi SW of Ryswyck Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery, who gave the name Astrolabe Island. To avoid duplication, the name was changed in 1958 by the UK-APC; Dobrowolski Island is named after Antoni B. Dobrowolski (1872-1954), assistant meteorologist of the BelgAE which explored this area in 1898.		Gosling Islands 60°39'S 45°55'W	GBR
4016		Gjeslingene 60°38'S 45°54'W	RUS
Aguila, caleta 63°23'S 57°04'W	ARG	Gosling Islands 60°39'S 45°55'W	USA
- Al SW de bahía Esperanza, península Trinidad. Bautizada en recuerdo de la S.S.Eagle que permaneció en esa caleta en 1945. Fue propuesto por el Capitán A. Taylor después del relevamiento del Teniente D.P. James en noviembre-diciembre de 1945. Se publica por primera vez en TSAA1. SHN, carta H-713.		- Scattered group of islands and rocks lying close S and W of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named "Gestlingen" by Petter Sørle in 1912-13. This was corrected to "Gjeslingene" (the goslings) on a later chart by Sørle. The approved name is an anglicized form recommended by the UK-APC.	
Saborido, caleta 63°38'S 56°57'W	ARG	5536	
Eagle, Caleta 63°24'00"S 57°00'00"W	CHL	Austral, bahía 78°10'S 44°00'W	ARG
Eagle Cove 63°24'S 57°00'W	GBR	Gould Bay 78°00'S 45°00'W	GBR
Eagle Cove 63°24'S 57°00'W	RUS	Gould Bay 78°00'S 44°30'W	RUS
Eagle Cove 63°24'S 57°00'W	USA	Gould Bay 78°00'S 45°00'W	USA
- Small cove immediately W of Seal Point along the S side of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson's party of the SwedAE, 1901-04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named by the FIDS after the ship Eagle, which participated in the establishment of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1945.		- A bay located at the junction of Filchner Ice Shelf with the northeast corner of Berkner Island, in southern Weddell Sea. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under the leadership of Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNR, who named this bay for Laurence M. Gould, geologist, geographer and second in command of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30.	
4017		5612	
Aguila, isla 63°40'S 57°29'W	ARG	Am Überlauf 71°33'S 11°37'E	DEU
- Al S de bahía Duse, península Trinidad. Es la mayor del grupo de islas Andersson. Avistadas por primera vez por una Comisión al mando de G. Andersson de la E.A.S. (1901-4) y cartografiadas por el C.I.I.M. (F.I.D.S.) en 1945 y bautizada en honor del buque "EAGLE". El SIHN lo adoptó y tradujo al castellano. Se publica primeramente en la carta 110 del año 1963 y en la TSAA1. SHN carta H-713.		Grautrenna 71°30'S 11°35'E	NOR
Aguila, Isla 63°39'00"S 57°31'00"W	CHL	5782	
Eagle Island 63°40'S 57°29'W	GBR	Gulch, isla 63°59'S 61°29'W	ARG
Eagle Island 63°40'S 57°30'W	RUS	Aragay, Isla 63°59'42"S 61°29'12"W	CHL
		Gulch Island 64°00'S 61°29'W	GBR

Gulch Island 63°59'S 61°29'W	USA	Hooker, Cape 63°18'S 61°56'W	USA
- Island lying NW of Small Island in the Christiania Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the island is deeply indented.		- The SE point of Low Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was roughly charted by the nineteenth century sealers; further charted by Cdr. Henry Foster in 1829 but shown as the NE point of the island. Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the charted shape of the island was drastically altered and the name Cape Hooker was applied to its SE point as described.	
6018		6640	
Armonia, caleta 62°19'S 59°09'W	ARG	Alfaro, Punta 62°31'36"S 59°44'24"W	CHL
Armonia, Caleta 62°19'00"S 59°10'00"W	CHL	Hospital Point 62°31'S 59°47'W	GBR
Harmony Cove 62°19'S 59°11'W	GBR	Hospital Point 62°32'S 59°47'W	USA
Harmony Cove 62°19'S 59°12'W	USA	- Point formed by an ice cliff with a small amount of rock exposed at its base, lying at the N side of Yankee Harbor immediately E of Glacier Bluff, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Rocky Point by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. In order to avoid duplication the UK-APC rejected this name in 1961 and substituted a new one. Hopsital Point derives from Hospital Cove, a name for Yankee Harbor in common use among British sealers in the 1820s and British whalers in the 1920s.	
- Cove entered between Harmony Point and The Toe on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel Harmony, under Capt. Thomas Ray, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at Harmony Cove during the 1820-21 season.		6656	
6019		Amanda Bay 69°15'00"S 76°50'00"E 0 m	AUS
Armonia, punta 62°19'S 59°13'W	ARG	- A bay about 4 km across and 4 km long, in the south-eastern part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Hovdevika. Photographed by an ANARE aircraft on 26 August, 1957. Renamed by ANARE after the daughter of Squadron Leader P. Clemence, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.	
Armonia, Punta 62°18'00"S 59°13'00"W	CHL	Hovdevika 69°15'S 76°53'E	RUS
Harmony Point 62°18'S 59°15'W	GBR	Hovde Cove 69°15'S 76°50'E	USA
Harmony Point 62°19'S 59°15'W	RUS	- A small coastal reentrant within Prydz Bay, lying immediately E of Flatnes Ice Tongue. Mapped and named Hovdevika by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37.	
Harmony Point 62°19'S 59°15'W	USA	6750	
- Point which lies close W of Harmony Cove and forms the W extremity of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Named from association with Harmony Cove.		Alexander-von-Humboldt-Gebirge 71°40'S 11°30'E	DEU
6029		Humboldtjella 71°45'S 11°30'E	NOR
Arpón, rocas 64°19'S 62°59'W	ARG	Humboldt Gebirge 71°45'S 11°30'E	RUS
- Al S de isla Hermelo, grupo Melchior, costa occidental de la península Antártica. El nombre fue tal vez aplicado por los balleneros que operaron en la zona. Aparece registrado en los trabajos realizados en el año 1927 por la E.A.británica del "DISCOVERY". El nombre original británico "Harpun" ha sido traducido y aprobado por el CON el 14 de agosto de 1964. SHN carta H-7.		Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S 11°30'E	USA
Harpun, Rocas 64°19'00"S 62°59'00"W	CHL	- A group of mountains immediately W of the Petermann Ranges, forming the westernmost portion of the Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, who named them for Alexander von Humboldt, famed German naturalist and geographer of the first half of the nineteenth century.	
Harpun Rocks 64°19'S 62°59'W	GBR	7021	
Harpun Rocks 64°19'S 62°59'W	USA	Jackson, monte 71°23'S 63°30'W	ARG
- Submerged rocks lying 0.1 mi SE of Bills Point, Delta Island, in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. Harpun is a Norwegian word meaning harpoon.		Andrew Jackson, Monte 71°28'00"S 63°20'00"W	CHL
6152		Jackson, Mount 71°22'S 63°29'W	GBR
Azar, roca 64°59'S 63°44'W	ARG	Jackson, Mount 71°22'S 63°40'W	RUS
Hazard, Roca 64°59'00"S 63°42'30"W	CHL	Jackson, Mount 71°23'S 63°22'W 3050m	USA
Hazard Rock 64°59'S 63°44'W	GBR	- A massive mountain rising over 3,050 m and dominating the upland in the southern part of Palmer Land. It rises to a majestic summit peak on the S and E, while the N flank is occupied by a vast cirque. Discovered by members of the USAS, 1939-41, in aerial flights and sighted by the ground survey party on the plateau. Named by USAS for Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829-37, who signed the bill authorizing the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.	
Hazard Rock 64°59'S 63°44'W 1 m	USA	7719	
- Small isolated rock, 1 m high, lying on the E side of Butler Passage, 2.5 mi NE of Cape Renard, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, following his survey in 1952. This feature is a hazard to navigation in the low visibility which is frequent in this vicinity.		Alfons Island 67°32'56"S 61°28'05"E	AUS
6281		- The eastern of two small islands just north of Falla Bluff. Probably first seen by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson in February, 1931. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Kolven. Renamed by ANARE after Alfons Bolza, weather observer at Mawson in 1958.	
Azopardo, estrecho 63°56'S 57°40'W	ARG	Kolven Island 67°33'S 61°29'E	USA
- Entre las islas Vega y Ross, al SE de la península Trinidad. La expedición británica de J. Ross en 1842 se internó en el mar de Weddell y encontró una profunda endentación en la península antártica, a la que denominó "Sydney Herbert" en recuerdo de un funcionario británico de ese nombre. La verdadera naturaleza del accidente descubrieron por Ross fue determinada a posteriori por la EAS del Doctor Nordenskjöld (1901-1904). La CCG, a propuesta de la Armada Argentina, adoptó en 1956 el nombre actual que recuerda al Coronel de Marina Juan Bautista Azopardo. SHN carta H-713.		- A small island lying 0.5 mi E of Stedet Island and close NE of Falla Bluff, in Utstikker Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Kolven (the club).	
Sidney Herbert, Canal 63°51'00"S 57°44'00"W	CHL	8059	
Herbert Sound 63°54'S 57°39'W	GBR	Lancaster, cabo 64°51'S 63°44'W	ARG
Herbert Sound 63°55'S 57°40'W	USA	Albert Lancaster, Cap 64°51'S 63°44'W	BEL
- A sound extending from Cape Lachman and Keltie Head on the NW to the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point on the SE, separating Vega Island from James Ross Island and connecting Prince Gustav Channel with Erebus and Terror Gulf. On Jan. 6, 1843 Capt. James Clark Ross discovered a broad embayment E of the sound, which he named Sidney Herbert Bay after the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, 1841-45. The sound proper was discovered and charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, who included it with the broad embayment under the name Sidney Herbert Sound. The recommended application restricts Herbert Sound to the area W of the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point: the embayment discovered by Ross forms the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf.		Lancaster, Cabo 64°51'00"S 61°43'00"W	CHL
6572		Lancaster, Cape 64°51'S 63°44'W	GBR
Asconapé, punta 63°19'S 61°57'W	ARG	Lancaster, Cape 64°51'S 63°44'W	USA
- Se encuentra al SE de isla Baja, islas Shetland del Sur. El topónimo fue impuesto en recuerdo del entonces Teniente de Navío Domingo Asconapé, integrante de la Plana Mayor del Transporte A.R.A. "1° DE MAYO" durante la C.A.A. del año 1931. SHN carta H-712.		- Cape forming the S extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74. Later sighted by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, who named it for Albert Lancaster, Scientific Dir. of the Meteorological Service of the Royal Observatory of Belgium and a supporter of the expedition.	
Hooker, cabo 63°18'S 61°56'W	ARG	8264	
Hooker, Cabo 63°17'00"S 62°03'00"W	CHL	Kaiser, isla 64°16'S 62°01'W	ARG
Hooker, Cape 63°18'S 61°56'W	GBR	Alice, Isla 64°16'00"S 62°03'00"W	CHL
Hooker, Cape 63°20'S 61°55'W	RUS	Lecointe Island 64°16'S 62°03'W	GBR

Lecoite Island 64°16'S 62°03'W 700 m	USA
- An elongated island, 4 mi long and 700 m high, separated from the E coast of Brabant Island by Pampa Passage, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first roughly surveyed by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897-99, which gave the name Cape Kaiser to its northern extremity. The island was surveyed and photographed by several British expeditions, 1955-58, and was named by them for Georges Lecoite, second-in-command and surveyor of the Belgian expedition which was responsible for the first survey of Gerlache Strait.	
8401	
Arenales, canal 66°20'S 67°00'W	ARG
- Corre de E a W en el archipiélago Biscoe, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Nominado en recuerdo del General Antonio Alvarez de Arenales, militar de la independencia argentina que actuó a las órdenes del general Belgrano. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. SHN carta H-716.	
Lewis Sound 66°19'S 67°03'W	GBR
Lewis Sound 66°20'S 67°00'W	USA
- A body of water running NW-SE between Lavoisier Island and Krogh Island to NE and Watkins Island to SW, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE, 1956-57. In association with the names of pioneers in cold climate physiology grouped in this area, named "Lewis Passage" by UK-APC (1960) after Sir Thomas Lewis (1882-1945), English physiologist who investigated the responses of the blood vessels of the skin to environmental temperature; later renamed Lewis Sound as the feature does not provide safe passage for a ship.	
8494	
Anca de León, cabo 62°08'S 58°05'W	ARG
- En costa oriental de bahía Laserre, isla 25 de Mayo, islas Shetland del Sur. Fue descubierto por la expedición británica del "DISCOVERY II" a costa Danco en el año 1937, quien por la apariencia de su forma la denominó anca de león. La C.C.G. la tradujo y oficializó en 1956 y posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN cartas 139/H-711.	
Anca de León, Cabo 62°07'48"S 58°04'00"W	CHL
Lions Rump 62°08'S 58°07'W	GBR
Lions Rump 62°08'S 58°07'W	USA
- Conspicuous headland forming the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and given this descriptive name in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.	
8547	
Lively, punta 65°53'S 66°11'W	ARG
Aguirre Romero, Cabo 65°52'48"S 66°10'00"W	CHL
Lively Point 65°53'S 66°11'W	GBR
Lively Point 65°52'S 66°11'W	USA
- Point forming the S extremity of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoe Islands were discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under John Biscoe, and were first roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1903-05, and 1908-10, both under Charcot. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed in 1935-36 by the BGLE, under Rymill. The point was named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the cutter Lively, one of the two vessels of Biscoe's 1830-32 expedition.	
8661	
Angustia, cordón 63°38'S 58°16'W	ARG
- Se encuentra hacia el NW de bahía Aramburu en el centro de la península Trinidad. El topónimo interpretó, en su momento, el estado de ánimo del personal expedicionario al ver las alturas del cordón que tenían frente, durante su viaje al Polo Sur. SHN carta H-713.	
Louis-Philippe Plateau 63°36'S 58°21'W	GBR
Louis Philippe Plateau 63°37'S 58°21'W	RUS
Louis Philippe Plateau 63°36'S 58°21'W 1370m	USA
- A plateau, about 11 mi long and 5 mi wide, which rises to 1,370 m and occupies the central part of Trinity Peninsula between Russell West Glacier and Windy Gap. This application of the name, recommended by UK-APC in 1948, commemorates Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's 1838 exploration of the Trinity Peninsula area, which he had named "Terre Louis Philippe", after Louis Philippe (1773-1850), King of France (1830-48).	
9749	
Mónaco, cabo 64°42'S 64°15'W	ARG
Alberto de Mónaco, Cabo 64°42'48"S 64°17'30"W	CHL
Monaco, Cape 64°43'S 64°17'W	GBR
Monaco, Cape 64°40'S 64°20'W	RUS
Monaco, Cape 64°43'S 64°18'W	USA
- Cape which forms the SW tip of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873-74, under Dallmann, but its relationship to Anvers Island was not known at that time. It was later charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for prince Albert de Monaco, a patron of the expedition.	
10017	
Almizclero, istmo 64°25'S 59°45'W	ARG
Muskeg Gap 64°25'S 59°41'W	GBR
Muskeg Gap 64°23'S 59°39'W	USA
- A low isthmus at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. The gap provides a coastal route which avoids a long detour around Sobral Peninsula Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Canadian "Muskeg" tractor.	
10087	
Angosto, canal 67°36'S 67°11'W	ARG
- Separa isla Pourquois Pas de isla Blaiklock. Fue avistado desde el aire por BGLE a principios de 1936 y relevado desde tierra a mediados de ese mismo año. Fue nominado por Rymill y el nombre es descriptivo. SHN carta H-717.	
La Angostura, Paso 67°37'00"S 67°10'00"W	CHL
Narrows, The 67°36'S 67°11'W	GBR
Narrows, The 67°36'S 67°12'W	USA
- Narrow channel between Pourquois Pas Island and Blaiklock Island, connecting Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and given this descriptive name by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.	
10127	
Aguja, pico 62°44'S 60°07'W	ARG
- En costa S de isla Livingston, islas Shetland del Sur. Su nombre se debe a su forma aguda y afilada. Fue cartografiado por la E.B.C.D. en 1935. En 1956 se tradujo su nombre y ese mismo año fue aceptado por la C.C.G. El topónimo figuraba en la lista que el SIHN envió en 1959 al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Fue publicado por primera vez en TSAA1. SHN carta H-711/H-712.	
Aguja, Pico 62°42'30"S 60°10'00"W	CHL
Needle Peak 62°44'S 60°10'W	GBR
Needle Peak 62°44'S 60°11'W	RUS
Needle Peak 62°44'S 60°11'W 370 m	USA
- Sharply-pointed black peak, 370 m, standing at the W side of Brunow Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named Barnards Peak on James Weddell's chart published in 1825, but the name Needle Peak given by DI personnel following a 1935 survey has succeeded it in usage. The name Barnard Point (q.v.) has been approved for the nearby point at the SE side of False Bay.	
10234	
Niban Iwa 68°16'S 42°29,5'E	JPN
/10/1962 - A coastal rock exposure (2.9 km2) mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62. It was named Niban Iwa (second rock) because of the second easternmost rock reached by the JARE-1 trip, 1957.	
Andretoppen 68°15'S 42°25'E	NOR
- Dronning Maud Land. Mountain about 20 km west of Carstensfjella at Kronprins Olav Kyst. Andre = second.	
Niban iwa 68°17'S 42°18'E	RUS
Niban Rock 68°14'S 42°28'E	USA
- A rock which protrudes into the sea 8 mi SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Niban-iwa (number two rock).	
10269	
Andriyana Nikolaeva, hrebet 71°50'S 5°55'E	RUS
Nikolayev Range 71°54'S 6°02'E	USA
- A range standing between Austreskorve Glacier and Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956-60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for Andriyan G. Nikolayev, Soviet astronaut.	
10518	
Alberto Obrecht, Punta 68°09'00"S 65°28'00"W	CHL
Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S 65°32'W	GBR
Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S 65°32'W 600 m	USA
- A pyramidal peak (c. 600 m) on the N shore of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. The name "Punta Alberto Obrecht" after Alberto Obrecht, former Director of the Chilean Astronomical Observatory and a member of the Comisión Antártica Chilena de 1906, was applied to this feature on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1947. An amended form of the original name has been approved.	
10925	
Arribista, punta 67°35'S 67°16'W	ARG
Parvenu Point 67°34'S 67°17'W	GBR
Parvenu Point 67°34'S 67°17'W	USA
- Low but prominent point forming the N extremity of Pourquois Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The point was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and found to be more conspicuous from the W than had previously been supposed, its new stature thus suggesting the name.	
10936	
Arcondo, cerro 63°27'S 57°03'W	ARG
- Hacia el SW de la Base de Ejército Esperanza, extremo NE de la península Antártica. El topónimo fue impuesto a proposición del Teniente Primero Giró Taper perteneciente a la Base de Ejército Esperanza, y en recuerdo del Mayor de Infantería Pascual Arcondo quien se accidentara en bahía Esperanza el 25 de febrero de 1962, al lanzarse sobre la base en paracaídas. Su imposición fue aprobada por el C.C.G. en 1978 y publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN carta H-713.	
Paso, pico 63°27'S 57°03'W	ARG
Passes Peak 63°27'S 57°03'W	GBR
Passes Peak 63°27'S 57°03'W	RUS

Passes Peak 63°27'S 57°03'W 535 m	USA	
- Pyramidal peak, 535 m, standing next S of Mount Carroll and 2 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and so named because it lies between two passes used by Hope Bay sledging parties in traveling to Duse Bay and to the head of Depot Glacier.		
10964		
Armada Argentina, macizo 85°00'S 58°00'W	ARG	
- En el extremo S del mar de Weddell. Fue llamado así por el Grupo Aeronaval W.T.-7.8. que en enero de 1962 realizó el primer vuelo al Polo Geográfico Sur. El topónimo es un homenaje a la Armada Argentina. SHN carta H-7.		
Patuxent Range 84°43'S 64°30'W	GBR	
Patuxent Range 84°43'S 64°30'W	RUS	
Patuxent Range 84°43'S 64°30'W	USA	
- A major range of the Pensacola Mountains, comprising the Thomas Hills, Anderson Hills, Mackin Table and various nunataks and ridges bounded by the Foundation Ice Stream, Academy Glacier and the Patuxent Ice Stream. Discovered and partially photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Naval Air Station (at Cedar Point, Maryland) located on the south side of the mouth of the Patuxent River. The range was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66.		
11242		
Arguindeguy, estrecho 64°20'S 56°55'W	ARG	
- Se encuentra entre la isla Cerro Nevado y la isla Marambio, al SE de la península Trinidad. Nominado en recuerdo del Teniente de Fragata Luis E. Arguindeguy, quien falleciera en la provincia argentina de Mendoza sepultado por un alud el 18 de agosto de 1953, mientras realizaba un curso preparatorio en la montaña para ocupar la Jefatura de un Destacamento Naval en la Antártida. SHN carta H-713.		
Picnic Passage 64°19'30"S 56°54'00"W	GBR	
Picnic Passage 64°20'S 56°55'W	USA	
- A marine channel, 1.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, between Snow Hill Island and Seymour Island in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed in 1902 by SwedAE, 1901-04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. The UK-APC name arose from the excellent sledging conditions experienced during the FIDS resurveying of the area of 1952, which gave to the work a picnic-like atmosphere.		
11256		
Arrow Island 67°35'14"S 62°42'33"E 22 m	AUS	
- A small island, about 1 km long, 7 km WNW of Mawson. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Pila (The Arrow) by Norwegian cartographers.		
Pila Island 67°35'S 62°43'E	RUS	
Pila Island 67°35'S 62°43'E	USA	
- Small island 1.5 mi W of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Pila (the arrow).		
11297		
Aguja, roca de la 61°04'S 54°44'W	ARG	
- En costa N de isla Elefante, islas Shetland del Sur. Descubierta y nominada por la Expedición Antártica Británica de E.Shackleton, en 1916. El topónimo es descriptivo y fue traducido del original. La C.C.G. lo oficializó en 1956. Figuró por primera vez en TSAA1. SHN carta H-710.		
Pinnacle, Roca 61°04'00"S 54°53'30"W	CHL	
Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S 54°47'W	GBR	
Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S 54°46'W	RUS	
Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S 54°47'W 120 m	USA	
- Rock, 120 m high, lying 2.5 mi E of Point Wild and close off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was probably suggested by members of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914-16, who sighted and described this feature as a pillar of rock during their refuge at Elephant Island following the loss of the Endurance.		
11300		
Alfiler, roca 62°38'S 59°51'W	ARG	
- Cerca de punta Alfiler, en el estrecho Morton, islas Shetland del Sur. La roca fue cartografiada y bautizada por el Capitán A.L. Nelson, del Discovery II en 1935. El topónimo fue usado por el Almirantazgo en 1948 y aceptado oficialmente por el USBOGN en 1959. En aquel entonces el accidente no pudo ser debidamente individualizado. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta 138.		
Pin, Roca 62°37'30"S 59°47'54"W	CHL	
11327		
Avellaneda, islas 65°26'S 65°30'W	ARG	
- Al N de las islas Biscoe, costa occidental de la península Antártica. El nombre es homenaje al presidente argentino Nicolás Avellaneda. Fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956. SHN carta H-715.		
Pitt, Islas 65°23'00"S 65°29'00"W	CHL	
Pitt Islands 65°26'S 65°30'W	GBR	
Pitt Islands 65°28'S 65°30'W	RUS	
Pitt Islands 65°26'S 65°30'W	USA	
- Group of small islands lying immediately off the N extremity of Renaud Island, at the N end of the Biscoe Islands. The name "Pitt's Island", for William Pitt, British		
statesman, was applied by John Biscoe in 1832 to an island which he erroneously charted as lying about 25 mi WNW of these islands. The present application of Pitt Islands is based on the interpretation of the BGLE under Rymill, who charted the island group in 1935-36.		
12042		
Alfiler, punta 62°37'S 59°47'W	ARG	
- Al SE de isla Livingston, islas Shetland del Sur. Los focueros que frecuentaban la zona a principios del siglo XIX la llamaban "punta Reiner", pero la Expedición Británica a costa Danco en 1935, la nominó "Pin Point". El topónimo es traducción y figuró en la lista que el SHN envió al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en julio de 1959. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta 138.		
Pin, Punta 62°37'00"S 59°47'00"W	CHL	
Renier Point 62°36'S 59°48'W	GBR	
Renier Point 62°37'S 59°48'W	RUS	
Renier Point 62°37'S 59°48'W	USA	
- Narrow point forming the E extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to sealers as Point Renier as early as 1821. The name Pin Point, given by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935, has been rejected in favor of the original name.		
12155		
Rimekalvane 72°05'S 13°35'E	NOR	
Amurskie, skaly 72°02'S 13°36'E	RUS	
Rimekalvane Nunataks 72°03'S 13°38'E	USA	
- A group of nunataks 4 mi E of Dekefjellrantane Hills in the Weyprecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Rimekalvane (the frost calves).		
12520		
Arcondo, glaciar 63°40'S 58°40'W	ARG	
- Al NW de isla Carlson, costa E de la península Antártica. El topónimo fue impuesto a proposición del Teniente Primero Giró Taper de la Base de Ejército Esperanza en recuerdo del Mayor de Infantería Pascual Arcondo y fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. Posteriormente fue publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-713.		
Russel del Weste, Glaciar 63°40'00"S 58°50'00"W	CHL	
Russell West Glacier 63°41'S 58°40'W	GBR	
Russell West Glacier 63°40'S 58°48'W	RUS	
Russell West Glacier 63°40'S 58°50'W	USA	
- Glacier, 11 mi long and 4 mi wide, which lies immediately N of Detroit Plateau and flows from Mount Canicula westward into Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier together with Russell East Glacier, which flows eastward into Prince Gustav Channel on the S side of Trinity Peninsula, form a through glacier across the N part of Antarctic Peninsula. It was first surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for V.I. Russell, surveyor and leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1946.		
12529		
Arauco, Cabo 68°46'00"S 70°32'30"W	CHL	
12736		
Atlantic Club Ridge 62°38'56"S 60°21'54"W 161 m	BGR	
23/02/1995 - Ridge located 810m SE of Hesperides Point and 1.28km NW of the highest point of Charrúa Ridge, Livingston Island. Rising to 161m, with steep N slope. Bounded to the S by Contell Glacier, to the E by the foot of Balkan Snowfield sloping up toward Krum Rock. To the W surmounting the South Bay coast N of Johnsons Dock. Snow-free in summer. Named for co-organizers of the 1993-96 Bulgarian Antarctic campaigns.		
Sarah Ridge 62°38'54"S 60°21'48"W	GBR	
11/12/1995 -		
Atlantic Club Ridge 62°39'S 60°22'W 165 m	USA	
BGN 1996 - Ridge rising to 165 m, located 750 m SE of Hesperides Point, Livingston Island. Named in 1995 by BulAPC in commemoration of the principal organizers of the 1993-94 and 1994-95 Bulgarian Antarctic Expeditions.		
13100		
Agudo, pico 66°02'S 65°18'W	ARG	
- Hacia el S del cabo Ferin, canal Grandidier, costa W de la península Antártica. Descubierta y nominado por la Expedición Británica a la península Antártica durante 1934-37 y comandada por John Rymill. El topónimo es descriptivo y traducción del inglés. Figura por primera vez en la publicación TSAA1. SHN carta 138/H-711.		
Sharp, pico 66°02'S 65°18'W	ARG	
Agudo, Pico 66°01'30"S 65°19'00"W	CHL	
Sharp Peak (Graham Coast) 66°02'S 65°18'W	GBR	
Sharp Peak 66°02'S 65°18'W 475 m	USA	
- Peak, 475 m, standing 2 mi SE of Prospect Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill. The name is descriptive.		
13101		
Agudo, pico (Livingston Island) 62°32'S 60°03'W	ARG	
Puntiagudo, Pico 62°32'00"S 60°04'30"W	CHL	
Sharp Peak (Livingston Island) 62°31'S 60°04'W	GBR	
Sharp Peak 62°32'S 60°04'W 500 m	USA	
- Sharp peak, c. 500 m, situated in the NE part of Livingston Island, 2 mi NW of Edinburgh Hill, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the peak in 1935.		

13137	Aeronáutica Argentina, cerro 68°08'S 65°55'W	ARG
	- Próximo a la península Joerg, en el fondo de la ensenada Trail y en costa E de la península Antártica. Fue nominado por el General Hernán Pujato en el año 1955 en homenaje a esa actividad. Publicado por primera vez en TSAA2. SHN, carta H-7.	
	Shelby, Mount 68°09'S 65°51'W	GBR
	Shelby, Mount 68°09'S 65°50'W 1520m	USA
	- Mountain, 1,520 m, standing between Dasplit Glacier and Bills Gulch at the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939-41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Marjorie Shelby, who contributed her services as typist and editor in drafting the RARE prospectus and assisted in general expedition work prior to departure.	
13141	Abriego, islas 65°15'S 64°18'W	ARG
	- Al NW de las islas Argentinas, costa oeste de la península Antártica. Cartografiadas y denominadas Shelter por la British Graham Land Expedition 1934/37 comandada por John Rymill. El nombre es traducción y se denominaron así a partir del Suplemento Antártico 1958. SHN carta H-715. Publicado en TSAA2.	
	Shelter Islands 65°15'S 64°18'W	GBR
	Shelter Islands 65°15'S 64°17'W	USA
	- Group of small islands lying 0.3 mi W of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.	
13197	Alvarado, cabo 62°27'S 60°48'W	ARG
	- Costa N de isla Livingston, islas Shetland del Sur. El nombre recuerda al General Rudecindo Alvarado, guerrero de la Independencia argentina, nacido en Salta en 1792. Fue aceptado por la C.C.G. en 1956. SHN carta H-712.	
	Shirreff, Cabo 62°28'00"S 60°47'00"W	CHL
	Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S 60°47'W	GBR
	Shirreff, Cape 62°25'S 60°48'W	RUS
	Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S 60°47'W	USA
	- Prominent cape at the N end of the rocky peninsula which separates Hero and Barclay Bays on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by Edward Bransfield in 1820 for Capt. William H. Shirreff, at that time the British commanding officer in the Pacific.	
13202	Shmidt, punta 66°55'S 67°02'W	ARG
	Allipén, Punta 66°55'00"S 67°02'00"W	CHL
	Shmidt Point 66°55'S 67°01'W	GBR
	Shmidt Point 66°55'S 67°02'W	USA
	- Point marking the N extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which separates Hanusse Bay and Lallemand Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was sketched from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Prof. Otto Yu. Shmidt, Dir. of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad, 1930-32, Head of the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route, 1932-39, and leader of many Arctic expeditions.	
13263	Avión, islotes 64°15'S 62°55'W	ARG
	- Situados al N del grupo Melchior, en el archipiélago de Palmer. Fueron cartografiados en el transcurso de la C.A.A. 1941/42 y nominados en forma provisoria "Sigma". El nombre actual es descriptivo, por el aspecto que presentan al ser vistos desde el aire. Fue impuesto durante la C.A.A. 1946/47. SHN carta H-7.	
	Sigma, Islotes 64°15'30"S 62°55'30"W	CHL
	Sigma Islands 64°15'S 62°56'W	GBR
	Sigma Islands 64°16'S 62°55'W	USA
	- Group of small islands and rocks which lie 3 mi N of Eta Island and mark the N limit of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943.	
14489	Tekubi Yama 71°54'39"S 24°38'05"E 2361m	JPN
	18/10/1988 - The highest peak (2361 m) in Brattnipene. JARE took air photos in 1981-82 and 1986, and surveyed during 1984-91. They named Tekubi Yama (wrist peak), because they compared Brattnipene to a left hand.	
	Nipehovden 71°55'S 24°40'E	NOR
	Aleksandra Nevskogo, gora 71°55'S 24°37'E	RUS
14549	Ternyck, colina 62°05'S 58°16'W	ARG
	Aguja Ternyck, Monte 62°04'36"S 58°16'54"W	CHL
	Ternyck Needle 62°05'S 58°16'W	GBR
	Ternyck Needle 62°05'S 58°17'W	RUS
	Ternyck Needle 62°05'S 58°16'W 365 m	USA
	- Conspicuous nunatak, 365 m, standing 1.5 mi E of the head of Martel Inlet at the base of the small peninsula separating Admiralty and King George Bays, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who presumably applied the name.	
14597	Alzogaray, islotes 64°19'S 63°01'W	ARG
	- Se encuentran en la zona occidental de puerto Melchior. Fueron cartografiados por la C.A.A. de 1950/51 y provisoriamente llamados "Theta". Posteriormente, y a proposición de la A.R.A. se los volvió a nominar como islotes Alzogaray (1811-1879) destacado jefe de la A.R.A. que colaboró con el Almirante Brown en destacadas acciones navales. El topónimo fue oficializado por la C.C.G. y publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-7.	
	Theta, Islotes 64°19'18"S 63°01'00"W	CHL
	Theta Islands 64°19'S 63°01'W	GBR
	Theta Islands 64°19'S 63°01'W	USA
	- Several small islands and rocks which lie close W of Kappa Island at the W extremity of the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands were roughly charted by DI personnel in 1927. The name, derived from the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943.	
15088	Almena, promontorio 60°37'S 45°13'W	ARG
	- En costa E de isla Coronación, islas Orcadas del Sur. Su topónimo proviene de su forma característica, coronado por desprendimientos casi simétricos en la cumbre. El accidente fue avistado por la expedición conjunta de Palmer y Powell a fines de 1821, pero fue cartografiado por la EBCD en 1933, siendo su actual nombre una traducción del inglés. Fue publicado en TSAA1. SHN carta H-611.	
	Turret, The 60°40'S 45°09'W	GBR
	Turret The 60°40'S 45°09'W	RUS
	Turret, The 60°40'S 45°09'W 460 m	USA
	- Conspicuous rocky headland, 460 m high, at the S side of the entrance to Gibbon Bay on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first sighted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer who discovered these islands in December 1821. Charted and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1933.	
15839	Articuladas, islas 64°56'S 63°45'W	ARG
	- Próximas a las islas Wauwermans, costa occidental de la península antártica. El nombre es descriptivo, debido a la sinuosidad de sus costas, y fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956. SHN carta H-771.	
	Wednesday, Isla 64°55'30"S 63°43'30"W	CHL
	Wednesday Island 64°56'S 63°45'W	GBR
	Wednesday Island 64°56'S 63°45'W	USA
	- Island 1 mi long, at the E end of Wauwermans Islands in the N part of Wilhelm Archipelago. The Wauwermans Islands were discovered by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74, and were later roughly mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99, and the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Wednesday Island was charted by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill, and so named because it was first sighted on a Wednesday.	
16577	Aspis Island 62°27'48"S 60°09'12"W	GBR
	12/12/1997 - Small, low-lying rocky island, rising to c. 15 m above sea level; easternmost island in the Dunbar Islands group, South Shetland Islands. Named after the Aspis, a small musical dragon, often portrayed in medieval literature, in association with the theme of Fabulous Beasts adopted in this area.	
	Aspis Island 62°28'S 60°09'W 15 m	USA
	BGN 1998 - Small, low lying rocky island rising about 15 m above sea level. Eastern most island in the Dunbar Islands Group. Named after Aspis, a small "musical dragon" often portrayed in medieval literature.	
16636	Abbott Spur 78°16'S 161°55'E	USA
	BGN 1994 - Named after Robin Abbott, ASA, Helicopter Field Operations Coordinator at McMurdo.	
16637	Adélie Valley 65°30'S 136°00'E	USA
	BGN 1971 - A drowned fjord on the continental margin of East Antarctica. Name approved 12/71 (ACUF 132).	
16638	Aiken Glacier 77°38'S 163°24'E	NZL
	- A small glacier between Von Guerard Glacier and Wales Glacier on the N slope of Kukri Hills, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN (1997) from association with Aiken Creek, which flows N from this glacier into Taylor Valley.	
	Aiken Glacier 77°38'S 163°24'E	USA
	BGN 1998 - A small glacier between Von Guerard Glacier and Wales Glacier on the N slope of Kukri Hills, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN (1997) from association with Aiken Creek, which flows N from this glacier into Taylor Valley.	
16639	Albert Bank 77°10'S 32°45'W	USA
	BGN 1997 - A bank in the Weddell Sea named for Albert I of Monaco (1848-1922), instrumental in initiating first GEBCO charts (1903). Name proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany. Name approved 6/97 (ACUF 271).	

16640	Andersen Creek 77°37'S 162°54'E	USA
	BGN 1996 - Meltwater stream, 1,500 m long, flowing SW along the E side of Canada Glacier into the NE corner of Lake Hoare in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996 after Dale T. Andersen, NASA limnologist, who established the camp at the base of the stream in 1978 and has conducted limnological studies in the area from that time. He participated in the first scuba diving investigations in lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.	
16641	Antipodes Fracture Zone 60°00'S 150°30'W	GBC
	BGN 1997 - Name taken from the nearby "Antipodes Island". Latitude 50°00'S - 70°00'S, longitude 176°00'W - 125°00'W.	
	Antipodes Fracture Zone 60°00'S 151°00'W	USA
	BGN 1997 - An undersea fracture zone named in association with Antipodes Island. Name proposed by Dr. Steven C. Cande, Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Name approved 9/97 (ACUF 272).	
16642	Atlantic-Indian Basin 60°00'S 15°00'E	USA
	BGN 1963 - Name of a large undersea basin approved 7/63 (ACUF 12) as a result of review of a National Geographic Society globe.	
16796	Ainley Peak 77°30'S 169°02'E 1240m	NZL
	04/11/1999 - A prominent peak, 1240 m, located 3 mi SW of Post Office Hill in E Ross Island. Named after David G. Ainley, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, CA, a USAP ornithologist who studied penguin and skua populations at Cape Crozier and McMurdo Sound in six seasons, 1969-70 to 1983-84.	
	Ainley Peak 77°30'S 169°02'E 1240m	USA
	BGN 2000 - A prominent peak, 1240 m, located 3 mi SW of Post Office Hill in E Ross Island. Named after David G. Ainley, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, CA, a USAP ornithologist who studied penguin and skua populations at Cape Crozier and McMurdo Sound in six seasons, 1969-70 to 1983-84.	
16797	Anne Hill 78°14'S 162°43'E 2079m	NZL
	04/11/1999 - The most prominent hill on Radian Ridge in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. It rises to 2079 m at the E side of Lava Tongue Pass. Named after Anne C. Wright (later Anne Wright-Grassham), a geologist with the N.Z. Geological Survey field party in this area, 1977-78; geologist with USARP field parties, 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1985-86 seasons, with work at Ross Island, Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, Mount Morning, and Mason Spur. The name has been selected to avoid redundancy of the name Wright in the region.	
	Anne Hill 78°14'S 162°43'E 2079m	USA
	BGN 1999 - The most prominent hill on Radian Ridge in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. It rises to 2,079 m at the E side of Lava Tongue Pass. Named after Anne C. Wright (later Anne Wright-Grassham), a geologist with the N.Z. Geological Survey field party in this area, 1977-78; geologist with USARP field parties, 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1985-86 seasons, with work at Ross Island, Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, Mount Morning, and Mason Spur. The name has been selected to avoid redundancy of the name Wright in the region.	
16798	Anniversary Bluff 78°33'S 164°15'E 1300m	NZL
	12/11/1999 - A rock bluff 1.5 mi W of Birthday Bluffs on the S side of Mason Spur, Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The bluff rises to c. 1300 meters. The name was suggested by geologist Anne C. Wright, Department of Geoscience, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, whose field party visited the bluff on Nov. 29, 1983, her parents' wedding anniversary.	
	Anniversary Bluff 78°33'S 164°15'E 1300m	USA
	BGN 1999 - A rock bluff 1.5 mi W of Birthday Bluffs on the S side of Mason Spur, Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The bluff rises to c. 1,300 meters. The name was suggested by geologist Anne C. Wright, Department of Geoscience, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, whose field party visited the bluff on Nov. 29, 1983, her parents' wedding anniversary.	
16799	Artemis Ridge 77°27'S 162°14'E	NZL
	- Named for a Greek goddess associated with the moon (cf nearby Mount Helios).	
	Artemis Ridge 77°27'S 162°14'E	USA
	BGN 1998 -	
16926	Agglomerate Point 64°54'30"S 62°25'W	POL
	/09/1999 - A small rocky promontory and islets at the SE entrance to Ferguson Channel, Paradise Harbour.	
16927	Airstrip Crater 62°58'40"S 60°34'45"W	POL
	/09/1999 - An explosion crater between Kroner Lake and Kendall Crater, northwest of Whalers Bay, Deception Island. Named after a disused old airstrip located there. Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).	
16928	Almirante Ice Fringe 64°52'S 62°41'15"W	POL
	/09/1999 - An ice piedmont between Duthiers Point and Lester Cove, SW coast of Andvord Bay. Named after Almirante Brown Station (Argentina) in Paradise Harbour, Andvord Bay.	
16929	Avalanche Glacier 64°55'S 62°50'W	POL
	/09/1999 - A dangerous, strongly crevassed tidewater glacier at Skontorp Cove, between Porphyry Ridge and Mount Inverleith, Paradise Harbour, fed by avalanches.	
17016	Ackley Point 77°47'S 166°55'E	NZL
	20/02/01 - Feature n.23 in ACAN minutes of 19/06/2000. An ice-covered point 1 mi SE of Cone Hill on the E side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The point is elevated at the juncture with McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named after US-ACAN in 2000 after Stephen F. Ackley, Snow and Ice Division, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Hanover, New Hampshire, a USAP field ice specialist who worked in McMurdo Sound and diverse parts of the Southern Ocean for more than 20 years, dating from the 1976-77 austral season.	
	Ackley Point 77°47'S 166°55'E	USA
	BGN 2000 - An ice-covered point 1 mi SE of Cone Hill on the E side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000 after Stephen F. Ackley, Snow and Ice Division, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Hanover, New Hampshire, a USAP sea ice specialist who worked in McMurdo Sound and diverse parts of the Southern Ocean from more than 20 years, dating from the 1976-77 austral season.	
17017	Alcorta Rocks 77°30'S 166°22'E 100 m	NZL
	20/02/01 - Feature n.15 in ACAN minutes of 19/06/2000. A nunatak on the E shore of Maume Bight, Ross Island, 1.6 mi ENE of Rocky Point. The feature rises to c. 100 m and is distinctive because three ridges radiate from the center. Named by US-ACAN (2000) after Jesse J. Alcorta, year round support employee with eight field seasons at McMurdo Station from 1992-93 and many trips to South Pole Station and Christchurch; hazardous waste handling specialist at both McMurdo and South Pole Stations; cryogenic technician in support of the USAP laboratories.	
	Alcorta Rocks 77°30'S 166°22'E 100 m	USA
	BGN 2000 - A nunatak on the E shore of Maume Bight, Ross Island, 1.6 mi ENE of Rocky Point. The feature rises to c.100 m and is distinctive because three ridges radiate from the center. Named by US-ACAN (2000) after Jesse J. Alcorta, year round support employee with eight field seasons at McMurdo Station from 1992-93 and many trips to South Pole Station and Christchurch; hazardous waste handling specialist at both McMurdo and South Pole Stations; cryogenic technician in support of the USAP laboratories.	
17018	Allen Rocks 77°33'S 169°09'E	NZL
	20/02/01 - Feature n.52 in ACAN minutes of 19/06/2000. A small but distinctive group of rocks 2.2 mi ENE of Slattery Peak in Kyle Hills, Ross Island. The feature includes a central nunatak that in outline resembles the letter a. A low ridge encloses the nunatak except on the south. Named by US-ACAN (2000) after Robert J. Allen, U.S. Antarctic Resource Center, USGS, Reston, VA, cartographer and expert on aerial photography of Antarctica who was closely involved in USGS mapping of the continent, 1950-2000.	
	Allen Rocks 77°33'S 169°09'E	USA
	BGN 2000 - A small but distinctive group of rocks 2.2 mi ENE of Slattery Peak in Kyle Hills, Ross Island. The feature includes a central nunatak that in outline resembles the letter a. A low ridge encloses the nunatak except on the south. Named by US-ACAN (2000) after Robert J. Allen, U.S. Antarctic Resource Center, USGS, Reston, VA, cartographer and expert on aerial photography of Antarctica, who was closely involved in USGS mapping of the continent, 1950-2000.	
17019	Alley Glacier 79°58'S 158°05'E	USA
	BGN 2000 - A glacier that drains the N slopes of Britannia Range in the vicinity of Ward Tower and flows N to Darwin Glacier. Named by US-ACAN after Richard B. Alley, Department of Geosciences, Pennsylvania State University, USAP glaciologist who has specialized in the study of ice streams of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet.	
17020	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station 90°00'S 000°00'E	USA
17021	Askin, Mount 80°10'S 157°53'E 3000m	USA
	BGN 2000 - High (c.3000 m) flat-topped mountain between Mount McClintock and Mount Aldrich on the main ridge of Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN after Rosemary A. Askin, geologist, Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, who, 1970-2000, worked in such diverse parts of Antarctica as Antarctic Peninsula, South Shetland Islands, Victoria Land and the Transantarctic Mountains, including the general vicinity of this mountain.	
17022	A, Ice Stream 84°50'S 145°00'W	USA
	BGN 2000 - An ice stream flowing W to Gould Coast to the S of Ice Stream B. It is the southern most of several major ice streams draining from Marie Byrd Land into the Ross Ice Shelf. The ice streams were investigated and mapped by USARP personnel in a number of field seasons from 1983-84 and named Ice Stream A, B, C, etc., according to their position from south to north.	
17191	Atanasoff Nunatak 62°36'50"S 60°07'11"W	BGR
	15/03/2002 - Sharp peak rising to 550 m in the E extremity of Bowles Ridge, Livingston Island; 4.1 km E of Mount Bowles, 3.37 km NE of Kuzman Knoll and 6.45	

km NNW of Falsa Aguja Peak. Surmounting Huron Glacier to the S and E. Named in honour of the Bulgarian American John Atanasoff (1903-1995) who constructed the first electronic digital computer.

17192

Aytos Point 62°42'19"S 60°03'16"W BGR
15/03/2002 - Point on the coast of Bransfield Strait, Livingston Island, formed by an offshoot of Serdica Peak. Situated 5.6 km ENE of Samuel Point and 2.6 km SW of M'Kean Point. British mapping in 1968. Named after the Bulgarian town of Aytos.

17241

Albornoz, punta 73°17'S 60°20'W ARG
- Punta que despide la península Kemp hacia el SE, en costa oriental de la península Antártica. Bautizada así en recuerdo del Sargento Primero Angel C. Albornoz, precursor de la Aeronáutica Argentina y fallecido el 20 de diciembre de 1917. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1975. Publicado en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

17242

Almonacid, punta 72°17'S 60°42'W ARG
- Extremo S de península Merz, costa oriental de la península Antártica. El topónimo recuerda a Vicente A. Almonacid, precursor de la Aeronáutica Argentina y primero en realizar el cruce nocturno de la cordillera de los Andes. Fue impuesto y aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1978. Su publicación se realizó en TSAA2. SHN carta H-7.

17243

Abenante, cabo 77°40'S 41°58'W ARG
- Se encuentra en el extremo Oeste de bahía Chica, al Sur del mar de Weddell. El nombre fue propuesto por el SHN en recuerdo del Conscripto Clase 1934, Mario Bruno Abenante que perdiera la vida en los sucesos de septiembre de 1955. Fue aprobado por el C.E.J.A. en 1958. Anteriormente estaba designado en forma provisoria con la letra "Q" del abecedario. SHN carta H-7

17244

Acuña, punta 68°08'S 67°08'W ARG
- En el extremo NE de isla Millerand, bahía Margarita. El topónimo fue impuesto en recuerdo del entonces Comisario Carlos E. Acuña, integrante de la Plana Mayor del transporte ARA "PAMPA" durante la Campaña Antártica de 1936. SHN carta H-791 "provisoria".

17245

Ageno, punta 68°07'S 67°13'W ARG
- En el extremo NW de isla Millerand, bahía Margarita. El topónimo se impuso en honor del Ingeniero Maquinista de 2da. Natalio Ageno, de la Plana Mayor de la Corbeta "URUGUAY", en su viaje antártico ocurrido en 1909. SHN carta H-7.

17246

Agrimbau, punta 64°08'S 62°05'W ARG
- En costa NE de isla Brabante, archipiélago Palmer. El topónimo recuerda al ayudante principal hidrógrafo Miguel Agrimbau, que actuara en los levantamientos hidrográficos llevados a cabo en la isla de los Estados durante los años 1933 a 1935. SHN carta H-714.

17247

Alaggia, islote 64°34'S 62°47'W ARG
- En la entrada SE del canal Schollaert, archipiélago de Palmer. El topónimo recuerda al Primer Teniente Guillermo Rodolfo Alaggia, integrante de las tripulaciones de aeronaves de destacada actuación de la F.A.T.A. fallecido en acto de servicio. El topónimo fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956 en reemplazo del nombre provisoria "Margalot". SHN carta H-714.

17248

Alegre, punta 68°13'S 67°03'W ARG
- En el extremo SW de isla Neny, bahía Margarita. El nombre fue impuesto por el S.H.N. en recuerdo del pilotín de Primera Carlos Alegre, integrante de la Plana Mayor

del transporte A.R.A."PAMPA", durante el viaje de relevo de la dotación del observatorio de las islas Orcadas del Sur, en el año 1935. SHN carta H-717.

17249

Anadon, punta 68°12'S 77°00'W ARG
- Al SW de la punta Norseman, extremo NE de la isla Neny. El topónimo recuerda al entonces Teniente de Fragata, luego Almirante, Fidel L. Anadón, quien integró la Plana Mayor del Transporte A.R.A. "1° DE MAYO", durante la expedición científica y de relevo de la dotación de las islas Orcadas del Sur durante el año 1925. SHN carta H-717.

17250

Ana, caleta 64°35'S 62°26'W ARG
- Extremo NW de bahía Guillermina, estrecho de Gerlache, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Su nombre actual es la traducción del británico Anna y fue aprobado por la C.C.G. en 1956. El accidente fue descubierto, cartografiado y nominado por la expedición belga al mando de Gerlache el 30 de enero de 1899. SHN carta H-714.

17251

Animas, isla 65°25'S 65°26'W ARG
- Entre las islas Avellaneda, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue relevada por el A.R.A."BAHIA AGUIRRE" durante la C.A.A. 1954/55. El topónimo recuerda a un buque foquero que cazaba en las costas patagónicas, fueguinas y subantárticas durante el siglo XIX. SHN carta H-715.

17252

Arcondo, nunatak 66°09'S 61°09'W ARG
- En la ensenada Scar, extremo SW de península Jason, costa oriental de la península Antártica. Sobre este nunatak se encuentra el refugio homónimo, fundado en 1963 por personal de la Base Matienzo. Su nombre recuerda al Mayor de Infantería Pascual Arcondo. SHN carta H-7.

17253

Argentina, cordón 88°00'S 68°00'W ARG
- Se encuentra en la parte S del mar de Weddell. Fue llamado así por el grupo de trabajo antártico de la Base General Belgrano en el año 1968, y en sentido homenaje a nuestro país. SHN carta H-7.

17254

Argo, nunatak 66°15'S 60°55'W ARG
- Se encuentra sobre la punta homónima, en el sector E de península Jason, costa E de la península Antártica. El accidente fue estudiado por geólogos del I.A.A. durante la C.A.A. 1989/90 y su nombre fue propuesto por la División Toponimia del S.H.N. La C.C.G. lo aprobó en 1990. SHN carta H-7.

17255

Asencio, punta 63°54'S 60°53'W ARG
- Islas Shetland del Sur. El topónimo recuerda al Alférez de Navío Salvador Asencio integrante de la Plana Mayor de la "CORBETA URUGUAY", en su viaje de relevo de la dotación de las islas Orcadas del Sur durante 1911. SHN carta H-610.

17256

Aylman, rocas 68°07'S 67°07'W ARG
- Se encuentran al NE de isla Millerand, en costa Fallieres. El topónimo recuerda al entonces Alférez de Navío Miguel Aylman, de la Plana Mayor de la "CORBETA URUGUAY", durante la Expedición Antártica del año 1910. SHN carta H-717.