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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

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

Japan Oceanographic Data Center
Tokyo, Japan
17-20 April 2001

SUMMARY REPORT

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

SUMMARY REPORT

Note: A list of acronyms, used in this report, is at Annex 3.

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The fourteenth meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) met at the Japan Oceanographic Data Center, Tokyo, Japan, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Robert L. Fisher, SIO, USA.

Participants were welcomed by Dr. Yasuhiro Ganeko, Chief Hydrographer. Opening remarks were made by Dr. Fisher. Administrative arrangements were explained by Mr. Toshio Nagai, Director of Japan Oceanographic Data Center.

The agenda was approved (see Annex 2).

2. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

More than 50 actions were identified as a result of the 13th SCUFN meeting, most of them for the Secretary.

Status is as follows:

Paragraph 3.1.2

CHARLOTTE Reef	22°20'.1S 171°23'.1E			GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Michel Monzier, ORSTOM, New Caledonia, July 1989)

Accepted.

Named after Captain Gilbert' Ship "Charlotte", which discovered Matthew Island on 27 May 1788.

Paragraph 3.1.2

MONTMAGNY Seamount	40°22'N 51°33'W			GEBCO 5.08

(Proposer: CANOMA, Canada, December 1991)

Accepted. Name changed from Minia to Montmagny by CANOMA (now GNBC).

Named after the cableship "Montmagny", one of four Canadian vessels that were sent out to recover bodies of "Titanic" victims in 1912.

Paragraph 3.1.4

EREBUS Fracture Zone	63°00'S 177°00'E	65°30'S 175°18'W	67°30'S 170°00'W	GEBCO 5.14
TERROR Fracture Zone	64°42'S 180°00'	65°00'S 177°30'E	66°30'S 177°18'W	GEBCO 5.14

(Proposer: Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, April 1995. Further bathymetric evidence needed. To be kept in the reserve section meanwhile.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Chairman to again query Dr. Cande as to whether he has additional information.

Paragraph 3.1.5

(Unnamed) Seamount	18°56'S 169°27'W			GEBCO 5.10
(Unnamed) Seamount	19°31'S 167°36'W			GEBCO 5.10

(Taken from NZOI bathymetric map at 1:1 Million "Tonga", 1968. The first seamount was given the name *Endeavour* on the map, and this was rejected by SCUFN in 1995.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to ask Dr. Robert Falconer, NIWA and/or LINZ, to propose names for these two seamounts.

Note: SCUFN-XIII suggested that the above first seamount be named after Rear Admiral G.S. (Steve) Ritchie, U.K. Hydrographer 1966-1971, and President of the IHB Directing Committee from 1972 to 1982. It has now been agreed that his name be given to a bank in the Indian Ocean (see 4.1.2 below) and SCUFN-XIII's proposal is therefore withdrawn.

Paragraph 3.1.6

GOLOLOBOV
[Name proposed in 1997 by Dr Galina Agapova, Russia, to a feature which has been given another name (John Harrison Ridge). The name "Gololobov " may therefore be used elsewhere]

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to again ask Dr Agapova to identify a feature for this name.

SČUKIN Seamount	44°20'S 105°10'W			GEBCO 5.11

(Proposer: Dr Galina Agapova, Russia, June 1999. More information needed. To be kept in the reserve section meanwhile.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to again query Dr Agapova as to whether she has additional information.

Paragraph 3.1.7

EAST SCOTIA Ridge	55°20'S 29°30'W	60°30'S 29°00'W		GEBCO 5.16

(Proposer: Dr R.A. Livermore, BAS, UK, 1997)

Accepted. Dr. Livermore has produced a new bathymetric map showing evidence of this feature.

Named after the nearby Scotia Sea, in the east of which this feature lies.

Paragraph 3.1.8

STEWART Bank	17°20'N 118°50'E			GEBCO 5.06

(Taken from ACUF Gazetteer and Philippines's charts 4200 and 4705. Discovered in 1925 by *U.S.S. Stewart*)

Accepted. Located west of northern Luzon.

Named by 1925 for the vessel U.S.S. Stewart.

HARRIS STEWART Seamount	8°28'S 16°58'W			GEBCO 5.12

(Proposer: Mr Norman Z. Cherkis, NRL, USA, 1997)

Accepted, instead of Stewart Seamount suggested by the proposer.

Named after the late Dr. Harris B. Stewart (1923-2000), a senior U.S. Agency administrator (USCGS/NOAA).

Paragraph 3.1.15

NELLA DAN Trough	49°10'S 152°00'E	48°00'S 154°00'E		GEBCO 5.14

(Proposer: Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, 1996. Further bathymetric evidence needed.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Chairman to again query Dr. Cande as to whether he has additional information. To be kept in the reserve section.

ISELIN Trough	71°30'S 171°30'W	71°00'S 169°00'W		GEBCO 5.14

(Proposer: Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, 1996)

Accepted. Information received from ACUF secretary indicates that this feature was named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, of WHOI, and apparently not for Columbus O'D Iselin, the former director of WHOI.

Named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, who worked at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA.

Paragraph 3.1.18

MILNE Bank	43°40'N 38°36'W			GEBCO 5.08

(Already in GEBCO Gazetteer and shown on INT Charts 11 and 14, produced by Norway, as "Existence doubtful (1864-1936)". Confirmatory information needed. To be kept in the reserve section meanwhile.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to repeat the request to the Norwegian HO for further bathymetry.

Paragraph 3.1.19

MOANA WAVE Ridge	32°12'S 176°10'W			GEBCO 5.10
SVENDSEN Ridge	32°22'S 176°06'W			GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Mr Thomas J. Osborne, AT&T Submarine Systems, USA, 1997. Further bathymetric evidence needed. To be kept in the reserve section meanwhile.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the proposer and/or the University of Hawaii for further bathymetry (possibly through Mr Robert Anderson).

Paragraph 3.1.23

SUB-ANTARCTIC Escarpment	51°00'S 177°55'E			GEBCO 5.14

(Already in GEBCO Gazetteer and shown on NZOI map, misc. series No 73, 1997. Name considered inelegant and inaccurate by SCUFN.)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to again suggest to the New Zealand authorities (Dr. Ian Wright, NIWA and/or Mr. Bruce Wallen, LINZ) that a more felicitous name be given to this feature.

JOSEPH GILBERT Seamount	42°15'S 164°00'E	43°30'S 164°00'E		GEBCO 5.10

(Shown as Gilbert Seamount on NZOI map, misc. series No 73, 1997. Changed by SCUFN to Joseph Gilbert Seamount, to differentiate it from the long known Gilbert Seamount in the North Pacific.)

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to write to New Zealand authorities (Dr. Ian Wright, NIWA and/or Mr. Bruce Wallen, LINZ) to obtain their agreement to the name Joseph Gilbert Seamount.

Named after Joseph GILBERT, Captain of HMS "Resolution", 1772-1775.

Paragraph 3.1.24

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

(Proposer: Dr Jean Mascle, SGSM, France, 1997)

Accepted. Formal proposal form received from Dr Mascle.

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

Paragraph 3.2.1 (Paragraph 4.12)

ORCA Seamount	62°26'S 58°24'W			GEBCO 5.16

(Accepted by SCUFN-XI in 1995 as VIEHOFF Seamount. Changed by SCUFN-XIII to ORCA Seamount in 1999, due to information received from Dr. Larry Lawver of UTIG, Austin, Texas, that this feature had already been named)

Accepted. Dr. Hans-Werner Schenke, AWI, has been informed that the name "Viehoff" (after the late Thomas Viehoff, a German marine scientist from Kiel who died in 1994) is available for another feature.

Named after the cetacean Orcinus orca ("Killer Whale"), often sighted in these waters.

Paragraph 3.2.2

[The Colombian HO –CIOH- asked for a number of changes, as regards names already considered and approved at SCUFN-XI and relevant to IBCCA Sheets 1.07 and 1.13 (CIOH letter 319 DCIOH-SCDI-DIHID-585 of 4 March 1999 refers). However no bathymetric evidence for the proposed changes was provided. SCUFN Secretary discussed the matter with a CIOH representative at the occasion of the 2nd Extraordinory IHC -March 2000- and it was agreed that this issue would be re-considered by CIOH.]

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to contact CIOH asking for the provision of supporting bathymetric evidence for the requested changes.

Paragraph 3.3

SYSOEV Seamount	15°25'S 6°27'W			GEBCO 5.12
TOLSTOY Seamount	15°13'S 8°19'W			GEBCO 5.12

(Proposer: Dr Gleb Udintsev, Russia, June 1999. Positions uncertain.)

Both accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to clarify positions of the above two features with Dr. Udintsev, as the latitudes for both features differ slightly in SCGN-VII (15°29' and 15°10'), SCGN-VIII (15°28' and 15°12') and Dr. Udintsev's proposal (15°25' and 15°13').

Sysoev Seamount named after Nikolai SYSOEV, a former Deputy Director of the Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russia.
Tolstoy Seamount named after Leo TOLSTOY, the famous novelist.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 15

BEIRAL DE VIANA Escarpment	41°40'N 9°20'W	41°20'N 9°05'W		IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999)

Accepted Origin of name has been clarified by the Portuguese HO.

Name given by local fishermen. See J. Gormicho BOAVIDA (1948).

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 19

CAMÕES Bank	38°48'N 9°45'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999)

Accepted. Confirmation has been given that the name should be spelt Camőes.

Named after the Portuguese poet CAMÕES (Luiz Vaz de) (1524-1580). He travelled through Africa, India and Asia during the Portuguese conquest and wrote a masterpiece entitled "Os Lusiadas" (The Portuguese), which is considered as the national poem of Portugal.

Note: Spelling of the seamount in the Indian Ocean (8°18'N - 53°11'W), named after the same historical figure, has been adjusted accordingly (it previously appeared as Camoëns Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer).

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 24

CASTRO Terrace	43°45'N 9°45'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Clarification of origin needed)

Accepted.

Named after a "female author from Galicia".

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to ask the Portuguese H.O. for further information about this "female author from Galicia".

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 29

DESCOBRIDORES Hills	37°13'N 9°15'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999)

Accepted.

Named in honour of the Portuguese discoverers of the 15th & 16th Centuries (Descobridores means Discoverers in Portuguese).

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 34

ESTÊVÃO GOMES
(Name proposed in 1999 by IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, to a feature which SCUFN considered too minor. However, it was believed that a significant feature should be found for this man who was an early Portuguese explorer)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check with the Portuguese H.O. whether an appropriate feature can be identified for this name.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 43

GIL VICENTE Spur	40°00'N 11°05'W	39°43'N 10°15'W		IBCEA 1.01
FREIRE DE ANDRADE Seamount	39°44'N 10°08'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. The name was proposed after *Freire de Andrade* on the proposal form whereas the name *Gil Vicente* appeared for this feature on the draft sheet 1.01. Clarification was therefore needed on which name to retain.)

Accepted. The Portuguese HO has confirmed that the above two features exist.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the proposer and/or the Portuguese HO on the origin of the name *Gil Vicente.*

Mr. Freire de ANDRADE was a Portuguese engineer, professor at University of Lisboa, who wrote a book on canyons in Portugal.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 54

HIRONDELLE II Seamount	36°25'N 12°57'W			IBCEA 1.01

[Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. There was a 1° difference in longitude for this feature with that in the ACUF Gazetteer (11°50'W)]

Accepted. The Portuguese HO has confirmed that longitude of this feature is 12°57'W.

Named after the research yacht of Prince Albert I of Monaco, which worked in this area.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 60

FINISTERRE Valley	43°30'N 10°40'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Initial proposal after the name *Mugía*, for a minor part of this feature. SCUFN recommended the name *Finisterre.*)

Accepted. The Portuguese HO has agreed with the above recommendation.

Named after the major and historic cape to its east.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 78

SÃO PEDRO Canyon	39°57'N 10°35'W	39°50'N 10°00'W	39°44'N 9°37'W	IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Clarification of the name and its origin needed.)

Accepted. The Portuguese HO has confirmed that SÃO (Portuguese) should be used rather than the initially proposed SAN (Spanish).

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check with the proposer and/or the Portuguese HO the origin of this name.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 84

THETA Passage	43°30'N 13°00'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Clarification of origin needed.)

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the proposer about origin of this name.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 85

TORE Seamounts	38°20'N 13°30'W	39°20'N 13°00'W	39°45'N 11°55'W	IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Clarification of origin needed)

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the proposer about origin of this name.

Paragraph 4.1.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.01 – Item 93

FOCINHO Peak	39°07'N 9°56'W			IBCEA 1.01

(Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, 1999. Clarification of origin needed)

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the proposer about origin of this name.

Paragraph 4.2.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.06 – Item 4

TROPIC Seamount	23°50'N 20°40'W			IBCEA 1.06

(Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Clarification of feature type needed as it may be a guyot from the evidence available)

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check with Ing O. Parvillers, SHOM, France, whether this feature is a seamount or a guyot.

Named after the nearby Tropic of Cancer.

Paragraph 4.2.1 – IBCEA Sheet 1.06 – Item 6

CORDERO Canyon	25°53'N 16°22'W	25°32'N 15°50'W		IBCEA 1.06

(Taken from UK IOS sheet C6570 "Continental Margin off Northwest Africa".)

Accepted.

Named after adjacent Punta Cordero (as shown on Admiralty Chart 3134).

Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheet 1.08 – Item 4

KANE Passage	9°10'N 19°20'W			IBCEA 1.08

(**Already in GEBCO Gazetteer**. Clarification of origin was needed)

Named after USNS Kane, a US Navy Research Ship used by one of the main U.S. research institutions.

Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheet 1.08 – Item 15

WHITNEY Seamount	9°00'N 21°10'W			IBCEA 1.08

(Replaced *Annan Seamount*, which was considered an inappropriate name for this group. *Annan* may be used for another feature)

Accepted.

Named after Mr. Joseph WHITNEY, USNOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.

Note: Dr John John Jones named this feature *Annan Seamount* (on bathymetric map at 1:2,350,000 by E.J.W. Jones and C.F. Stuart, 1978) after Lord Noel Annan, Vice-Chancellor and Provost of University College, London. He accepted SCUFN decision but does not intend to propose another feature for this name.

Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheet 1.08 – Items 22 and 23

JANE Seamount	8°56'N 18°20'W			IBCEA 1.08
PORTER Seamount	8°35'N 18°00'W			IBCEA 1.08

(Taken from bathymetric map at 1:2,350,000 by E.J.W. JONES and C.F. STUART, 1978.)

Both names accepted. Delete reference in Gazetteer to Tarzan Sagas.

JANE Seamount - *Named in commemoration of Norah Jane Jones (d. 1974), mother of Dr. John Jones, who gave a great deal of encouragement to the expedition and died a few hours before the ship sailed.*
PORTER Seamount - *Named after Professor Arthur T. Porter, Vice-Chancellor, Fourah Bay University of Sierra Leone, Freetown (1972-1984).*

Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheet 1.08 – Item 27

LOKO Knoll	8°30'N 16°58'W			IBCEA 1.08

(Taken from a thesis of Mr E. Chauveau, France. Clarification of origin needed)

Accepted

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to enquire about origin of this name.

Paragraph 4.2.2 – IBCEA Sheets 1.07 & 1.08 – Items 28, 29, 30 and 31

MANDINGO Canyon	12°13'N 18°25'W			IBCEA 1.07
OUALO Canyon	11°48'N 18°00'W			IBCEA 1.08
GEBA Canyon	11°28'N 18°15'W			IBCEA 1.08
BIJAGÓS Canyon	11°02'N 18°20'W			IBCEA 1.08

(Proposer: Dr Isabelle Niang-Diop, Senegal. Clarification of origin needed.)

All names accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to approach Dr. Niang-Diop, Vice-Chairman IBCEA, and query the origin of these names (they are all believed to be local Senegalese tribes).

Paragraph 4.3

ANTON LEONOV Seamount	39°52'S 7°46'E			GEBCO 5.12

(Proposer: Dr G. Udintsev, Russia. Feature **accepted** at SCUFN XIII, June 1999, but decision on name was postponed until South African authorities had an opportunity to comment. Put in reserve section of GEBCO Gazetteer, meanwhile).

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check South African Authorities' concurrence with this name.

Anton LEONOV was a long-time navigator of Soviet Research Ships and a developer of echo sounders.

Note: This feature might actually qualify as a "Hill".

Paragraph 4.4.1

AKADEMIK KURCHATOV Fracture Zone	37°00'S 130°30'W	36°40'S 125°10'W	37°30'S 120°30'W	GEBCO 5.11

(Proposer: Dr G. Agapova, on behalf of Dr A.V. Zhivago, Russia. Extension of this feature to the Chilean coast to be checked.)

Accepted.

Actions still outstanding: Dr. AGAPOVA to speak to Dr. ZHIVAGO about proving conclusively that this feature extends to the Chilean coast.

Named after the Soviet Research Vessel "Akademik Kurchatov", which closely investigated this feature during her 24th cruise, 12 March 1977.

Paragraph 4.5

KOHNEN Seamount	57°37'S 5°44'E			GEBCO 5.16

(Proposer: Dr H.W. Schenke, AWI, Germany)

Accepted. Formal proposal form received from Dr Schenke. Minimum depth: 2690m. Relief: 2260m.

Named after Dr. Heinz Kohnen, Antarctic Scientist. He was Director of Antarctic Logistics for the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (AWI), Bremerhaven, Germany. He died in 1997.

Paragraph 4.6

PLIBERSEK Seamount	10°34'.6S 153°43'.8E			GEBCO 5.10
SANGUMA Seamount	5°31'.8S 153°54'.1E			GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Dr R.A. Binns, CSIRO, Australia)

Both names accepted. Bathymetric plots of the features have been provided by Dr. Binns.

Plibersek Seamount named after geologist Philip Plibersek (murdered, Port Moresby, October 1997)

"Sanguma" is the Papua-New Guinea pidgin word for "ghost".

Paragraph 4.7.1

HAMMONDSPORT Bank	10°28'S 159°37'E	10°34'S 159°40'E		GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Capt J.J. Doyle, Australian H.S. Clarification of origin needed.)

Accepted.

Action partially completed: Information below was provided by the UKHO.

This name first appeared on Chart BA214 dated 17 December 1954, as being reported in 1944.

Paragraph 4.7.2

CASCADE Guyot	43°55'S 150°23'E			GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Capt J.J. Doyle, Australian H.S, on behalf of Dr Neville Exon, AGSO, Australia. Initially proposed as Seamount.)

Accepted. Dr Neville has agreed that this feature be termed “guyot”.

Named after the local Tasmanian brewery.

(Unnamed) Ridge	47°15'S 145°00’E	49°45’S 145°00’E		GEBCO 5.10

[A narrow well-defined ridge diverges from the well-accepted TASMAN Escarpment (44°45'S - 144°30'E to 49°20'S - 146°20'E), at about 47°15'S – 145°00’E, and trends discontinuously almost due south to 49°45’S – 145°00’E. It also is an obvious feature and probably deserves a name]

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to invite the Australian authorities (Dr Neville Exon, AGSO, Camberra) to submit a proposal for this additional feature.

Paragraph 4.7.3

SHELL Bank	51°40'S 76°15'E			GEBCO 5.13

(Proposer: Capt J.J. Doyle, Australian H.S., June 1998.)

Accepted. Capt Doyle has confirmed that the above position is the correct one [as opposed to the position given in RANHS letter AH 97/147 dated 29 June 1998, forwarding the proposal (57°35'S - 75°50'E)].

Of all the five outlying submarine banks in the Heard Island region, this is the only one which has sediment consisting of fine white shell grit. The others have sediment of fine black volcanic sand.

Paragraph 4.10 - Proposals from Dr. J.R. Cochran, LDEO, USA, June 1999

ZEEHAEN Fracture Zone	50°24'.2S 113°53'.7E	49°51'.0S 114°22'.0E			GEBCO 5.09
HEEMSKERCK Fracture Zone	50°02'.8S 115°31'.3E	49°17'.2S 116°32'.7E			GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	42°08'.4S 88°06'.5E	41°41'.5S 88°42'.1E			GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	45°20'.8S 96°24'.2E	45°57'.6S 95°41'.1E	46°14'.4S 96°14'.7E	46°35'.4S 96°00'.0E	GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	48°12'.2S 99°20'.0E	47°10'.4S 100°18'.3E			GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	48°00'.8S 102°37'.9E	47°42'.6S 102°53'.1E			GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	48°25'.9S 105°16'.0E	48°38'.2S 105°02'.6E	48°46'.0S 105°16'.0E	48°55'.2S 105°07'.2E	GEBCO 5.09
(Unnamed feature)	49°17'.5S 106°05'.8E	48°18'.3S 107°02'.1E			GEBCO 5.09

(The eight features above proposed by Dr COCHRAN in June 1999; Names Zeehaen F.Z. and Heemskerck F.Z. suggested by SCUFN for the first two features; Names still to be identified for the remaining six features)

Zeehaen F.Z. and Heemskerck F.Z. accepted, subject to Dr. Cochran's concurrence.

Actions still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check Dr. Cochran's concurrence on the above two names. SCUFN Chairman to approach Dr. Cochran as regards naming the six remaining features.

Zeehaen and Heemskerck were the names of two vessels of Abel Janszoon Tasman, the famous Dutch explorer who discovered Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642.

Paragraph 4.11

HINTSA Seamount	47°18'S 10°55'E			GEBCO 5.16
SANDILE Seamount	47°35'S 11°12'E			GEBCO 5.16
UMVOTO Rise	47°03'S 10°40'E	47°45'S 11°21'E		GEBCO 5.16

[Proposer: Prof. C. Hartnady, U. of Cape Town, South Africa. Positions to be confirmed. In effect, the above positions have been taken off the plots provided by Prof. HARTNADY (presumably in Mercator projection) and the above latitude values may therefore be inaccurate.]

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to check positions of the above three features with Prof. Hartnady.

Hintsa Seamount named after a Xhosa tribal chief.
Sandile Seamount named after a great Xhosa tribal chief.
Umvoto Rise named after a Xhosa woman's "respect" or "avoidance" name for "Water".

Paragraph 4.11 - ACUF Meetings

Meeting 274 (April 1998):

[Dr. Kunio YASHIMA to inspect plots of the 81 seamount names (including 38 from Japanese Chart 6602) examined by ACUF, and to provide advice on what its decisions on each should be]

Action completed: The matter was addressed at SCUFN-XIV (see para. 4.2 of the report of that meeting)

Meeting 275 (July 1998):

PUKAO Seamount	26°57'S 110°20'W			GEBCO 5.11

(Clarification of origin needed.)

Accepted.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to query the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics about the origin of this name.

Meeting 276 (September 1998):

MAHI MAHI Fracture Zone	12°48'S 143°45'W			GEBCO 5.11

(Proposer: Dr. Mitchell Lyle, Centre for Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface, Boise State University, USA. More bathymetric evidence needed.)

Provisionally accepted in the reserve section of the Gazetteer.

Action still outstanding: SCUFN Secretary to ask Dr Lyle for more bathymetric evidence.

Mahi Mahi are pelagic fish common to the region.

Meeting 277 (December 1998):

LAPÉROUSE Fracture Zone	25°00'S 170°00W			GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Dr Jacqueline Mammerickx, SIO, USA)

Accepted. This name was approved by ACUF at its 252nd meeting, March 1992.

Named in honour of Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse (1741-1788), the French explorer, who sailed in this area.

Paragraph 6.1 - Corrections to the GEBCO Gazetteer

SADKO Seamount	12°20'N 61°15'E			GEBCO 5.09

[Supporting evidence of this feature needed. Formerly named "MGU Seamount", it was approved at SCGN-VI, subject at that time to a further check (including submission of a proposal form) by Dr. G. Agapova.]

Action still outstanding: Dr. Agapova to reexamine the original evidence for this feature.

Paragraph 4.7.2

LOWREENNE Borderland	45°02'S 144°40'E	45°25'S 145°05'E	45°55'S 146°00'E	GEBCO 5.10

(Proposer: Capt J.J. Doyle, on behalf of Dr Neville Exon, AGSO, Australia. Initially proposed as Massif. Accepted by SCUFN-XIII in 1999, as Lowreenne Seamounts. Further discussions and investigations by Dr Robert Fisher, in liaison with AGSO, Dr. Neville Exon, suggested that the term Lowreenne Borderland was a more appropriate generic term.)

Accepted. AGSO has agreed that this feature be termed “borderland”.

3. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Proposals were received in relation with two IBC projects : IBCEA and IBCWIO

3.1 Submitted by Ingénieur Olivier PARVILLERS, EPSHOM, Brest, France. March 2000. (parville@shom.fr)

INTERNATIONAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE CENTRAL EASTERN ATLANTIC (IBCEA)

3.1.1 IBCEA 1.06 and 1.09

1	ARGUIN Spur	20°33'N 18°37'W	20° 33' N 18° 20' W	20°33'N 18°00'W	IBCEA 1.06

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Arguin Bank.

2	ROKEL Seamount	02° 06'.0 N 17° 29'.5 W			IBCEA 1.09

Accepted.

This seamount is located at the end of Sierra Leone Abyssal Plain. The Sierra Leone River comes from Rokel Creek, a major river in Sierra Leone. The name Rokel has been selected for this seamount accordingly, as if the seamount would be overlooking the Sierra Leone Abyssal Plain like Rokel Creek does for Sierra Leone River.

3	PILLSBURY Ridge	00° 20' N 17° 50' W	00° 38' N 15° 46' W		IBCEA 1.09

Accepted.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name.

4	SAHARAN Fan	24°44'N 18°49'W	24° 30' N 18° 20' W	24°00'N 17°43'W	IBCEA 1.06

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Saharan Seamounts.

5	COTE D'IVOIRE Rise	04°00'N 01°30'W			

Not accepted. Not a discrete seafloor elevation.

6	SIERRA LEONE Abyssal Plain	04°45'N 17°00'W			

Not accepted.

SIERRA LEONE Basin only is retained, as in the Gazetteer (4°45'N - 17°00'W).

7	ECHO Bank	25° 20' N 19° 20' W			IBCEA 1.06

Accepted.

ENDEAVOUR Bank and ECHO Seamount are not accepted. The feature is actually a bank and the name "Echo" appeared first.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name.

8	ANITA CONTI Seamounts	7° 00' N 19° 15' W	5° 00' N 19° 23' W		IBCEA 1.09

Accepted.

Anita Conti (1899-1997) was a renowned French oceanographer. She is well-known in particular to have drawn fishing maps off western North Africa (Morocco, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire).

3.1.2 IBCEA 1.10

1	CÔTE D'IVOIRE Escarpment	03° 20' N 03° 00' W	05° 10' N 00° 00' W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted, with revised position as above.

Named after the nearby country.

2	THREE POINTS Spur	03° 50' N 02° 45' W			IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Cape Three Points.

3	NZIMA Valley	03° 24' N 03° 39' W	04° 25' N 02° 37' W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Nzima is the name of an ethnic group living in the nearby Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. This is also the name of their dialect.

4	BAOULÉ Canyon	03° 46’ N 02° 07’ W	04° 22’ N 02° 03’ W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Baoulé is the name of an ethnic group living in the central part of nearby Côte d'Ivoire. This is also the name of their dialect.

5	ABY Canyon	03° 54’ N 03° 53’ W	04° 36’ N 03° 26’ W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Aby Lagoon.

6	CAPE PALMAS Seamount	04° 00’ N 07° 21’ W			IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Cape Palmas.

7	GRAND CESS Canyon	03° 39’ N 08° 29’ W	04° 15’ N 08° 10’ W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Grand Cess River.

8	TABOU Canyon	03° 32’ N 07° 10’ W	04° 14’ N 07° 11.5’ W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Tabou River.

9	GUINEA Abyssal Plain	00° 50’ N 03° 30’ W			IBCEA 1.10

Accepted.

Named after the nearby country.

Note: GUINEA Basin has been deleted from the GEBCO Gazetteer.

10	CHAIN Fracture Zone	02° 30’ S 20° 00’ W	00° 15' N 08°30' W		IBCEA 1.10

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Position revised as above.

11	LA ROMANCHE Fracture Zone	01° 00’ S 28° 00’ W	02° 10' N 06° 15' W		IBCEA 1.10

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Position revised as above.

12	LE TROU SANS FOND Canyon	03° 06' N 04° 20' W	05° 10' N 03° 58' W		IBCEA 1.10

Accepted, with revised position as above.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name.

3.2 Submitted by Professor Dr. Ing. Werner BETTAC, Chairman of IBCWIO, Germany. March 2000.
(Bettac@t-online.de)

INTERNATIONAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN (IBCWIO)

16 proposals were submitted on IBCWIO 1.07. **Proposer**: Prof Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France. (Jean-Rene.Vanney@paris4.sorbonne.fr)

Their examination by SCUFN was deferred due to insufficient bathymetric evidence. Following submission of more complete topography for the area prepared by Dr. Robert L. Fisher, these names were reconsidered at SCUFN XIV. Decisions are as follows:

1	LINDI Canyon	09°52'S 39°55'E	09°23'S 40°30'E		IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Lindy Bay (Tanzania).

2	NIKINDANI Canyon	09°58'S 40°16'E	09°40'S 40°35'E		IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted, with revised position as above.

Named after the nearby coastal feature Nikindani.

3	ROVUMA Canyon	10°20'S 40°40'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Rovuma River (Tanzania – Mozambique Frontier).

4	TUNGE Canyon	10°45'S 40°50'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Tunge Island.

5	VAMIZI Canyon	10°55'S 40°50'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Vamizi Island.

6	METUNDO Canyon	11°02'S 40°50'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Metundo Island.

7	NIUNI Canyon	11°12'S 40°49'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Niuni Island.

8	SUNA Canyon	11°18"S 40°51'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Suna Island.

9	TAMABUZI Canyon	11°27'S 40°50'E			

Not accepted.

No topographic evidence for existence of a Canyon here.

10	KERO NIUNI Canyon	11°37'S 40°47'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Kero Niuni Island.

11	MEDJUMBE Canyon	11°45'S 40°48'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Medjumbe Island.

12	PANTALON Canyon	11°56'S 40°46'E			IBCWIO 1.07

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Pantalon Island.

13	MAKONDE Basin	09°23'S 40°48'E	09°00'S 41°14'E		

Not accepted.

More complete sounding data than that used by IBCWIO shows that this feature is not a basin. It slopes into the Kerimbas locality.

14	KERIMBAS Basin	11°04'S 41°25'E	10°12'S 41°16'E		

Not accepted.

More complete sounding data than that used by IBCWIO shows that this feature is not a basin, but passes into the Somali Basin via a small passage.

15	NYERERE Valley	10°20'S 41°44'E	09°34'S 42°31'E		

Not accepted.

More complete sounding data than that used by IBCWIO shows that this feature is not a valley.

16	DAVIE Chain	11°46'S 41°34'E	10°17'S 41°36'E		

Not accepted.

Davie Chain does not appear and is not supported. A linear elevation does appear as Davie Ridge further south, beyond St Lazaire (St Lazarus) Bank.

Note: Two unnamed canyons have been identified at following positions:

1) 12°50'S – 40°36'W to 12°53'S – 40°50'W
2) 13°24'S – 40°34'W to 13°20'S – 40°48'W

3.3 Submitted by Dr. Peter VOGT

1	NORDIC Basin	70°00'N 05°00'W			

With regard to the proposal by Dr. Peter Vogt, received via ACUF from Mr. Randall Flynn, dated 16 May 2000, that NORDIC Basin (also Nordic Seas) be accepted by SCUFN, no need is seen for the complex conglomeration including such features as AEGIR Ridge, KOLBEINSEY Ridge, JAN MAYEN Ridge, MOHNS Ridge, ICELANDIC Plateau, VORING Plateau, DUMSHAF Abyssal Plain, GREENLAND Abyssal Plain, BOREAS Abyssal Plain, SPAR Fracture Zone, and JAN MAYEN Fracture Zone, to be given the overall name "Basin". See also 4.5 below (ACUF Meeting 282).

Not accepted.

4. NEW PROPOSALS

4.1 GROUP A

4.1.1 Proposal submitted by Mr. Norman CHERKIS Senior Oceanogapher/ Bathymetrist, Five Oceans Consultants, Alexandria, Virginia, USA. March 2001.

(Cherkis@excite.com)

1	CASTELLANO Seamount	26°26'N 177°49'W			GEBCO 5.07

Accepted. Relief: 4300m. Least depth: 806m.

Named after the late Anthony J. Castellano who was a USNOO/NIMA bathymetric analyst. He died in 2000.

4.1.2 Proposal submitted by Mr. Desmond P.D. SCOTT, West Sussex, United Kingdom and Dr. Robert L. Fisher (Chairman SCUFN), Geosciences Research Division, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California, USA. January 2001.
(desmond.scott@messages.co.uk)

1	RITCHIE Bank	8°55'S 60°20'E			GEBCO 5.09

Accepted.

Named after Rear Admiral G. S. RITCHIE, an eminent and highly respected Hydrographer. He was U. K. Hydrographer of the Navy 1967-71 and President of the IHO Directing Committee in 1972-82. He also was Captain of HMS Challenger during part of her 1951-1957 round-the-world exploration.

4.1.3 Proposal submitted by Stanley ROBERTSON, USA. September 2000
(Stacey@seismo.wustl.edu)

1	WORDIE Caldera	61°48'S 55°27'W			GEBCO 5.16

Accepted as "Caldera" (instead of "Volcano" suggested by the proposer).

Named after James WORDIE, who was the geologist on Ernest Shackleton's 1914 expedition to Antarctica. They possibly drifted over the feature en route to Elephant Island.

4.1.4 Proposals submitted by Dr. Robert L. FISHER (Chairman SCUFN), Geosciences Research Division, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California, USA. March 2001.

1	BROUWER Trough	25°10'S 100°05'E	23°40'S 101°25'E		GEBCO 5.09

Accepted. Relief: approx. 1100m, from 5200 to 6300m.

Named after Hendrik BROUWER, early (1611) Captain of the VOC (Dutch East India Company), who pioneered the southern sailing route (40°S-45°S, Cape of Good Hope-East Indian Ocean, then north-east to East Indies.)

2	STEYNS Knoll	23°00'S 101°07'E			GEBCO 5.09

Accepted. Relief: 500-900m.

Ian STEYNS was captain of VOC (Dutch East Indian Company) vessel "Zeewyk" in 1727, when she was wrecked on the Pelsaert Group (about 28°45'S) of the Houfman Abrolhos Islands, off the west coast of Australia.

3	ZEEWYK Ridge	25°00'S 100°00'E	22°35'S 101°10'E		GEBCO 5.09

Accepted. Relief: 600-1000m.

"Zeewyk", a VOC (Dutch East Indian Company) ship under Captain Ian STEYNS, in 1727 was wrecked on the Pelsaert Group (about 28°45'S) of the Houfman Abrolhos Island, off the west coast of Australia.

4.1.5 Proposals submitted by Hyan-Chul HAN, Rep. of Korea. August 2000.

(han@rock25t.kigam.re.kr)

1	DOKDO Seamount	37°14'.7N 131°52'.1E			

Not accepted.

This feature is an islet. It is not an undersea feature and is therefore outside the scope of SCUFN.

2	TOMHAE Seamount	37°08'.6N 132°02'.5E			

Not accepted.

Close to Takeshima (Japanese) / Tokto (Korean) Island, claimed by Japan and Rep. of Korea. It is not located in international waters and hence need not be reviewed by SCUFN.

3	GOUGHAE Seamount	37°10'.1N 132°20'.2E			

Not accepted.

Feature already named Syun-To Bank in the GEBCO Gazetteer. It is not a new feature. However, **position in gazetteer to be revised** as above.

4.1.6 Proposals submitted by Ingénieur Général André Roubertou, Chief Editor IBCEA, SHOM, France, on behalf of the proposers: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and the Portuguese Hydrographic Department. October 2000.

(Jean-Rene.Vanney@paris4.sorbonne.fr) (fialho.lourenco@hidrografico.pt)

71 proposals were submitted on IBCEA Sheet 1.03.

Preliminary Note: Generic terms were provided in Portuguese on the proposal forms, e.g. Monte or Planalto. Tentative translation in English of these terms was carried out at the IHB, as none of the current SCUFN Members can cope with the Portuguese language. However, the correct translation of all terms cannot be guaranteed.

1	AÇOR Bank	38°12'N 29°08'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted

Name of the Portuguese Navy's gunboat sent to confirm the existence of Princesse Alice Bank (named afterPrince Albert 1er of Monaco's ship).

Note: See Laughton, A.S. et al. 1975.

2	AÇOR Fracture Zone	38°30'N 30°20'W			

Not accepted. No significant topographic expression. Minor feature.

3	AÇORES-BISCAY Cordillera	39°55'N 23°38'W			

Not accepted. No discrete topographic character.

4	AÇORES ESTE Fracture Zone	36°07'N 23°40'W	36°03'N 24°53'W	36°13'N 22°48'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Azores Archipelago.

Note: Old name [See Laughton, A.S. et al. 1975. Mid-Atlantic Ridge to Southwest Europe, Sheet 3 (scale 1:2,400,000 at 41°N) (C 6568) + J.F. Luis et al. 1994. Earth and Planetary Sciences Letters, 125 : 439-459 + R. Searle, 1980, EPSL, 51 : 4156439 (fig.1, p. 416)].

5	AÇORES NORTE Fracture Zone	39°29'N 29°50'W			

Not accepted. No topographic expression.

6	AGOSTINHO Seamount	38°06'N 27°12'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Isolated seamount. Relief > 1500m.

Name of the Azores geophysicist José Agostinho, author of many books, mainly on Azores meteorology (1st half of XXth Century). [Example: O Clima dos Açores in Açoreana (1930-1940)].

7	ALBERT DE MONACO Ridge	37°19'N 31°20'W	36°24'N 33°00'W	37°52'N 29°49'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as “Ridge” (instead of “Seamount” suggested by the proposer). Relief about 1400 – 1800m; Common base below 1400m.

Named in recognition of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco’s work improving the knowledge of the Azores Region.

8	ALVARO MARTINS Hill	38°57'N 26°51'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as “Hill” (instead of “Seamount” suggested by the proposer). Relief about 800m.

Name of one of the first inhabitants of Azores Central Islands (Terceira).

9	ANTONIO DE FREITAS Hill	39°32'N 28°40'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as “Hill” (instead of “Seamount” suggested by the proposer). Relief about 800m.

Name of one of the first inhabitants of Azores Central Islands (Graciosa).

10	BORDA Seamount	39°40'N 26°54'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Relief > 1300m

Named after "Le Borda", one of the two SHOM (French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Service) survey vessels that surveyed the axial zone of the ridge.

Note: See also L’ESPERANCE Seamounts (18 below).

11	BOURÉE Hole	38°14'N 29°43'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hole" (instead of “Bank” suggested by the proposer). Local, small trough or hole with 700 m negative relief

Name of a fellow worker of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco during his oceanographic campaigns in the Azores.

12	BUCHANAN Basin	35°29'N 28°24'W			

Not accepted. Small relief, indefinite boundaries.

Note: SCUFN suggests using the name "Buchanan" on a seamount or a ridge, elsewhere in this region, after the Scottish Oceanographer John Young Buchanan [1864-1925), Geography assistant at Cambridge, who after the Challenger cruise, took part in the Princesse Alice cruises (Prince Albert 1er of Monaco's yacht), from 1892 to 1894 and from 1898 to 1902, in the vicinity of the Azores.

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have now suggested that the name BUCHANAN Ridge be given to the feature located from 38º04'N - 32º20'W to 38º30'N - 31º32'W, with average position at 38º15'N - 32º00'W. A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

13	CHAVES Basin	37°15'N 25°20'W			

Not accepted. Not bounded, open to south-west.

Note: SCUFN suggests using the name "Chaves" on a seamount or a ridge, elsewhere in this region, after the military Colonel, living in the Azores, Francisco Afonso CHAVES (Lisboa, 1857 - Ponta Delgada, 1926). He played an important role in the creation of the Meteorological Office of the Azores with the support of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and King Carlos I. He also worked in scientific fields (magnetism, seismology, meteorology, etc.) in the Archipelago.

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have now suggested that the name CHAVES Hill be given to the feature located at 37º36'N - 27º05'W (Relief: 1100m; Least depth: 1163m). According to SCUFN's nomenclature, this feature qualifies as a Seamount. A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

14	CORVO Shelf	40°25'N 31°57'W			

Not accepted. Indistinct low area.

Post Meeting Note: The proposal for this name included the Portuguese generic term "Planalto", which was first translated into "Shelf". The Meeting rejected the name Corvo Shelf. Subsequent discussion with the author clarified that the proposal was actually for a terrace. As a result, Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have now suggested that the name CORVO Terrace be given to the feature located from 40º25'N - 32º39'W to 40º25'N - 30º52'W, with average position at 40º25'N - 31º37'W. A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

15	DIOGO DE SILVES Hole	38°56'N 27°40'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hole" (instead of "Basin" suggested by the proposer). Local depression, relief about 1000m.

Named after the Portuguese pilot Diogo de Silves who first indicated the Azores in 1427.

Note: Former name: Este Graciosa (East Graciosa Basin, See Searle, 1980).

16	DIOGO DE TEIVE Hills	39°00'N 31°12'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Isolated. Relief: 600 - 800m only.

Named after the Portuguese navigator Diogo de Teive who, in 1452, reached the Western Azores Islands.

17	DOLLABARAT Reef	37°13'N 24°44'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

Traditional name in the Azores (origin unknown).

18	L'ESPERANCE Seamounts	40°24'N 26°54'W	40°31'N 27°06'W	40°06'N 26°35'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Isolated group. Relief: 1200 - 1300m.

Named after "L'Espérance", one of the two SHOM (French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Service) survey vessels that surveyed the ridge axial zone (35°-41°N), 1990, 1991 and 1992.

Note: See also BORDA Seamount (10 above).

19	FAIAL Passage	38°33'N 28°34'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Passage" (instead of "Seachannel" suggested by the proposer). Very local short cleft between islands.

Named after the nearby Faial Island, Azores.

Note: Name used on the Portuguese hydrographic charts.

20	FAIAL Fracture Zone	38°50'N 30°00'W			

Not accepted. Little or no topographic expression. Minor feature, if it exists.

21	FAMOUS Shelf	36°15'N 31°38'W			

Not accepted. Indistinct deepest region.

Post Meeting Note: The proposal for this name included the Portuguese generic term "Planalto", which was first translated into "Shelf". The Meeting rejected the name Famous Shelf. Subsequent discussion with the author clarified that the proposal was actually for a terrace. As a result, the author may wish to re-submit this proposal.

22	FAMOUS NORTE Fracture Zone	37°04'N 32°30'W			

Not accepted. No compelling topography. Does not appear on other chart at all (e.g. on GEBCO 5.08).

23	FERNÃO BARRETO Ridge	39°06'N 27°37'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Ridge" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Minor well-defined ridge. Small relief: 500 - 600m

Named after Fernão Barreto, one of the first Graciosa Island settlers (Central Azores).

24	FERNÃO OULMO Ridge	37°48'N 26°25'W	36°00'N 33°00'W	36°30'N 30°10'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Ridge" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Small elongated ridge with two hills/seamounts. Relief : 900 - 1100m.

Named after Fernão Oulmo, one of the first Terceira Islands settlers (Central Azores).

25	FLORES Terrace	38°45'N 32°22'W			

Not accepted. Low indistinct region. Not a terrace.

26	FORMIGAS Hole	37°00'N 24°18'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hole" (instead of "Basin" suggested by the proposer). Local depression (300 – 400m). Indistinctly bounded to east and south. Arguably extends to northeast.

Named after the nearby Formigas Islets, Azores.

Note: See Searle, R. (1980) [Tectonic pattern of the Azores spreading Centre and Triple Junction. EPSL, 51 : 415-434 (fig. 1, p. 416)].

27	FORMIGAS Hill	37°16'N 24°46'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Bank" suggested by the proposer). Relief: about 600m. Summit too deep to be a bank.

Named after the nearby Formigas Islets, Azores.

Note: Traditional Hydrographic naming. [See Formigas Bank in Searle, R. (1980). EPSL, 51: (fig. 1, p. 416)].

28	FORMIGAS Fracture Zone	37°21'N 23°00'W			

Not accepted. Minor topographic re-entrant. No compelling evidence.

29	FOUQUE Bank	37°24'N 25°06'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Obvious shallow summit.

Named after the French Geologist C. Fouque, author of works on Azores geography, (second half of XIXth Century).

30	GAILLARD Seamount	39°57'N 27°00'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Small seamount: 1000 - 1100m relief.

Named in honour of memory and works of the French engineer hydrographer (SHOM) Jean-Claude Gaillard (1945-1997), who took part in bathymetric survey in the Central Azores.

31	GIRARD Ridge	37°30'N 26°33'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as Ridge (instead of Seamount suggested by the proposer). Definite elongation, irregular summit. Relief: about 1000m.

Named after Albert Arthur Alexandre Girard [NY 1860 – Lisbon 1914], French American zoologist living in Lisbon, friend and co-worker of King Carlos I and Prince Albert 1er of Monaco. He archived the series of data gathered in the Azores.

32	GLORIA Fracture Zone	36°53'N 23°30'W	36°47'N 24°11'W	36°56'N 22°43'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Not a major feature, but “perceptible” on GEBCO 5.08.

Named after the towed multibeam echo-sounding equipment "Gloria", which was used extensively to survey this area.

Note: See LAUGHTON, A.S. et al. 1975. Mid-Atlantic to south-west Europe, sheet 3 (Scale: 1:2,400,000 at 41°N) (C 6568).

33	GONZALO VELHO CABRAL Escarpment	36°33'N 25°05'W	36°30'N 25°34'W	36°39'N 24°35'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Steep 700 - 900m decline, fairly linear.

Named after the Portuguese seaman Gonzalo Velho Cabral who colonized Santa Maria island (1432), then San Miguel (1434).

Note: This is also the name of the south-east Santa Maria Lighthouse.

34	GRACIOSA Terrace	40°00'N 27°49'W	39°15'N 40°00'W	27°10'N 28°30'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Immediately to the south is a terrace 1600 - 2000m deep.

Named after the nearby Graciosa Island (Central Azores).

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have subsequently suggested that position be revised as follows: from 40º00'N - 28º52'W to 40º15'N - 27º09'W, with average position at 40º00'N - 27º49'W. To be considered by SCUFN.

35	DE GUERNE Seamount	37°56'N 28°37'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Low seamount. Relief : 1200 - 1300m. Two small peaks on top of seamount.

Named after the French naturalist Jules Malotau, baron de Guerne (1855-1931), who organized the scientific campaigns of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and particularly on board Princesse Alice including the Azores cruises (1885-1894).

36	HEITOR ALVARES Seamount	38°36'N 25°57'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Seamount" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Low relief : 1100 - 1200m. Cluster.

Named after Heitor Alvares, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores).

37	HENRIQUE CARDOSO Spur	38°41'N 26°36'W		IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Spur" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Very small relief : 600 – 800m.

Named after Henrique Cardoso, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores).

38	Dom JOÃO DE CASTRO Bank	38°13'N 26°36'W			IBCEA 1.03

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position and reason for naming **accepted**.

Named after thePortuguese hydrographic survey vessel "Dom João de Castro" that surveyed the Bank in 1941.

Note: See OLIVEIRA A. 1943, Trabalhos da Missão Hidrográfica des Ilhas Adjacentes. Banco "D. JOÃO DE CASTRO" An. Clube Militar Naval. Already mentioned in numerous nautical documents.

39	JOÃO LEONARDES Hills	39°15'N 27°05'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Minor relief : 450 – 500m.

Named after João Leonardes, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores).

40	JOÃO VALADÃO Ridge	38°10'N 26°03'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Ridge" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Short ridge between Terceira and São Miguel Islands. Small relief of peaks : 300 - 600m.

Named after João Valadão, one the first Graciosa Island settlers (Central Azores).

41	JOHS VAN HURTERE Hills	38°29'N 28°26'W	38°36'N 28°50'W	38°25'N 28°02'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Small relief : 600 – 800m. Summit at 240m.

Named after Johs Van Hurtere, a Flamish navigator, who led the first settlers of Faial Island (previously called New-Flanders). [He was the Father-in-Law of Martin Behaim (See this name in 47 below)].

42	KURCHATOV Fracture Zone	40°36'N 29°18'W	40°26'N 28°30'W	40°19'N 25°24'W	40°36'N 30°24'W	IBCEA 1.03

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Proposer: Dr Gleb Udintsev, Russia. Positions revised as above.

Named after the Russian academician Igor V. Kurchatov (1902-1960), physicist and prominent figure in atomic theory and technology in Russia. He was Director of the Russian Atomic Energy Institute (1943-1960). He developed a system for protecting ships against mines.

Note: See Laughton A.S. et al., 1975.

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have subsequently suggested that position be revised as follows: from 40º46'N - 30º10'W to 40º43'N - 28º32'W, with average position at 40º36'N - 29º18'W. To be considered by SCUFN.

43	L'HIRONDELLE NORTE Basin	38°22'N 26°39'W		IBCEA 1.03

Accepted

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

Note: See Richard, J. 1909. L'Océanographie. Paris.

44	L'HIRONDELLE SUL Basin	38°00'N 26°11'W		IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

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

Note: See Richard, J. 1909. L'Océanographie. Paris.

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have subsequently suggested that the above two features be grouped on the single name L'HIRONDELLE Basin, extending from 38º30'N - 26º50'W to 37º55'N - 26º02'W, with average position at 38º15'N - 26º25'W. A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

45	LUCKY STRIKE Hole	37°33'N 32°08'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hole" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer for the feature located at 37°15'N - 32°17'W). Local depression. Relief: about 1000m.

Name given to a field of "Black Smokes" discovered in the Ridge axis (1990).

Note: There is a hill at 37°20'N – 32°03'W, which could be given the name "LUCKY STRIKE Hill"? (It seems more significant than the feature proposed as "Seamount" at 37°15'N - 32°17'W)

46	MARGARETHE Seamounts	37°22'N 24°26'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Summit at 240m: Almost a bank.

Named after the Danish research vessel "Margarethe" that surveyed the Azores region during its campaign in the North Atlantic (1913).

47	MARTIN BEHAIM Seamounts	38°12'N 27°44'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Elongated. Several elevations: 1200 – 1500m.

Named after the German navigator and cosmograph Martin Behaim (1459-1509), [Geographer of the group which constructed the oldest globe (1492) still in existence. He introduced the astrolabe for use on ships. Died in Lisbon]. He was the son-in-law of the first settler on Faial Island (Johs Van Hurtere – see 41 above).

48	MARY CELESTE Seamounts	36°47'N 25°42'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Relief: 1600 – 1700m.

Named after the deserted British ship "Mary Celeste", found in 1872 at about 100 nautical miles south-west of São Miguel Island.

49	MEDIO-ATLANTICA Ridge	39°00'N 31°00'W	37°24'N 33°00'W	40°43'N 30°23'W	IBCEA 1.03

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Name definitively adopted.

50	MENEZ GWEN Hills	37°48'N 31°32'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Low relief : 500 – 600m.

Breton name given to a Hydrothermal site found in the axial valley of the ridge.

51	PETTERSSON Escarpment	37°09'N 30°12'W	37°06'N 29°40'W	37°00'N 29°05'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted.

Named after the Swedish oceanographer Otto Pettersson (1848-1941). Teacher in Stockholm, he campaigned in support of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) which he chaired from 1905-1920. He also collaborated with HSH Prince Albert 1er of Monaco on hydrographic issues in the Azores area. His son, Hans (1888-1966), was in charge of the Albatross expedition (1947-48).

52	PÊRO CORREIA DA CUNHA Hill	39°21'N 27°41'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Isolated. Low relief : 400 - 600m.

Name of one of the first Portuguese settlers, in the XVIth Century, of the Graciosa Islands (Central group of the Azores Islands).

53	PERESTRELO BARTOLOMEU Hill	38°57'N 28°28'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Minor relief : 500 - 600m.

Name of one of the first Portuguese settlers, in the XVI th Century, of the Graciosa Islands (Central group of the Azores Islands).

54	MONACO Spur	37°35'N 25°52'W	37°22'N 25°43'W	37°03'N 25°37'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Spur" (instead of "Bank" suggested by the proposer). Series of shoals on spur extending SSE from São Miguel Island.

Named after the Principality of Monaco. This feature was discovered by Prince Albert 1er of Monaco.

Note: Old name [First (1905) / second (1912) Editions GEBCO, cf J.R. Vanney].

55	NORTE GRANDE Channel	38°45'N 28°00'W			

Not accepted. Nautical usage. Not for SCUFN.

56	PICO Trough	36°45'N 27°13'W	36°51'N 28°19'W	36°39'N 26°00'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Trough" (instead of "Fracture Zone" suggested by the proposer). Bounded on the east and south by seamounts/ridges.

Named after the nearby Pico Island.

Note: Proposed by J.F. Luis et al, 1994. [Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 125 : 439-459, fig. 1, p. 440].

57	PICO Terrace	37°41'N 27°23'W			

Not accepted. A poorly defined depression. Topographically indistinct. Not a real feature.

58	POUCHET Basin	36°45'N 29°36'W			

Not accepted. Not a basin, only deep area. Not bounded.

Note: SCUFN suggests using the name "Pouchet" for a seamount or a ridge, after the French biologist Georges Pouchet (1833-1894), one of the first co-workers of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco. He suggested the first researches initiated by Prince Albert around the Azores, from 1885 on board "L'Hirondelle".

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have now suggested that the name POUCHET Hill be given to the feature located at 36º47'N - 28º40'W (Relief: 900m; Least depth: 2300m). A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

59	MAR DA PRATA	37°34'N 25°45'W			

Not accepted. No significant geographic or topographic characteristics. Traditional fisherman's term for fishing ground. Nautical usage. Not for SCUFN.

60	PRINCESSE ALICE Bank	37°47'N 29°09'W	37°53'N 29°41'W	37°38'N 28°52'W	IBCEA 1.03

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position accepted. Extensive. Deeper than an usual bank. Almost a plateau.

Named after Prince Albert 1er of Monaco's second ship that discovered the Bank.

61	PRINCESSE ALICE Fracture Zone	38°02'N 31°00'W			

Not accepted. Minor feature, if real. Poorly shown topographically. At best a small basin.

62	RICHARD Hills	36°38'N 30°30'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Low relief : One section at 800-900m and another one at 300-500m.

Named after Jules Richard (1863-1945), Scientific Secretary and Collections Director to Prince Albert 1er of Monaco, who participated in Prince Albert's scientific campaigns in the mid-Atlantic. He later became Director of the Oceanographic Museum in Monaco and was responsible for completion of the 2nd edition of GEBCO after Prince Albert's death.

63	SANTA MARIA Hills	36°54'N 26°52'W	37°00'N 27°35'W	36°48'N 26°19'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hills" (instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer). Minor elevations, with one "seamount" (1000-1100m) on small rise of intermediate depth (about 1600m).

Named after the nearby Santa Maria Island (Eastern Azores Group).
Note: Named by Laughton et al, 1975. [See Laughton, A.S. et al, 1975. Mid-Atlantic Ridge to Southwest Europe, Sheet 3 (Scale 1: 2,400,000 at 41°N), C6568].

64	SÃO JORGE Channel	38°37'N 28°16'W			

Not accepted. Nautical usage. Not for SCUFN.

65	SÃO MIGUEL Hole	37°36'N 24°51'W	37°41'N 25°08'W	37°21'N 24°43'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Hole" (instead of "Basin" suggested by the proposer). Small, well-bounded. About 1000m relief .

Named after the nearby São Miguel Island, Azores.

Note: Name taken from Searle, R 1980. [Tectonic pattern of the Azores spreading Centre and Triple Junction. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 51 : 415 –434 (fig. 1, p. 416)].

66	SAUERWEIN Seamount	37°06'N 26°05'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted, with above position. Relief > 2000m. Isolated.

Named after French Navy officer, Charles Sauerwein (1876-1913). He participated in Prince Albert's scientific campaigns aboard "Princesse Alice" (1902-1905), and later became his aide-de-camp.

67	SERRETA Spur	38°48'N 27°30'W			

Not accepted. Very minor steeply sloping protuberance, west of Terceira Island. Not for GEBCO or IBC files.

68	SHOM Seamounts	40°00'N 27°00'W	40°35'N 27°05'W	39°34'N 26°54'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. A cluster rather than a seamount chain. Regions surveyed by SHOM vessels.

Named after the French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Office (SHOM) that carried out detailed surveys of the Azores region.

Note: See also Borda Seamount, L'Espérance Seamounts and Gaillard Seamount.

69	THOULET Basin	39°25'N 25°45'W			

Not accepted. Indistinct; not "Basin" properly.

Note: SCUFN suggests that the name "Thoulet" now be given to the small rise near 38°40'N, 24°55'E (relief 700-800m), after Julien Thoulet (1843-1936), French scientist, engineer then Professor at the University of Nancy (mineralogy, cartography). Thoulet was a close collaborator with Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and a leading member of the Commission established by the 7th International Geographic Congress (1899) which was 'charged with the preparation of a bathymetric map of the oceans'; this became the 1st edition of GEBCO.

Post Meeting Note: Prof Vanney and the Portuguese HO have now suggested that the name THOULET Hill be given to the feature located at 37º25'N - 28º35'W (Relief: 1500m; Least depth: 567m). According to SCUFN's nomenclature, this feature qualifies as a Seamount. A formal proposal is awaited for SCUFN's consideration.

70	TRIDENT Ridge	36°36'N 27°30'W	36°52'N 28°52'W	36°30'N 25°39'W	IBCEA 1.03

Accepted as "Ridge" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Series of elevations (800-400-300-1400m) in an E-W direction. Low ridge.

Note: Name proposed by Laughton et al, 1975. [See Laughton, A.S. et al, 1975. Mid-Atlantic Ridge to Southwest Europe, Sheet 3 (Scale 1: 2,400,000 at 41°N), C6568].

71	VASCO GIL SODRE Basin	39°06'N 28°27'W			IBCEA 1.03

Accepted. Topographically significant (700-800m relief).

Named after Vasco Gil Sodre, one of the first Portuguese settlers of Graciosa Island (Central Azores Group).

Note: Former name: Oeste Graciosa (West Graciosa Basin, See Searle, 1980).

4.2 GROUP B - NAMES PROPOSED BY THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

4.2.1 Romanisation of Japanese Names

The Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names informed the Meeting that the method of writing Japanese in Roman characters (Romaji) has been the subject of changes, as follows:

A. New and old systems

<new>	<old>	<new>	<old>	<new>	<old>	<new>	<old>
shi	si	ji	zi	cha	tya	ju	zyu
chi	ti	sha	sya	chu	tyu	jo	zyo
tsu	tu	shu	syu	cho	tyo		
fu	hu	sho	syo	ja	zya		

Ex: **Mt Fuji** (new) **Mt. Huzi** (old)
Shinjuku (new) **Sinzyuku** (old)

B. Disuse of an expression of a long prolonged sound

Ex: **Tokyo** (new) **Tōkyō** (old)
Kyushu (new) **Kyūsyū** (old)

C. English translation of the terms used in the proposed undersea feature names (except proper nouns including place names and persons' names)

Subaru	Pleiades
Mutsuki	January
Kisaragi	February
Yayoi	March
Usuki	April
Satsuki	May
Minasuki	June
Fumisuki	July
Hasuki	August
Nagatsuki	September
Kannasuki	October
Shimotsuki	November
Shiwasu	December
Mangetsu	Full Moon
Mikazuki	Crescent Moon
Shingetsu	New Moon
Izayoi	Gibbous Moon
Hangetsu	Half Moon
Myojo	Venus (seen before sunrise or after sunset)
Kinsei	Venus
Kasei	Mars
Mokusei	Jupiter
Dosei	Saturn
Tennosei	Uranus
Kaiosei	Neptune
Kengyu	Altair
Tsuriganeboshi	Hyades
Hokuto	The Great Bear
Yusei	Planet
Shokujo	Vega
Raicho	Ptarmigan (Snow Grouse)
Tancho	Japanese Crane
Toki	Japanese Crested Ibis
Nichiyo	Sunday
Getsuyo	Monday
Kayo	Tuesday
Suiyo	Wednesday
Mokuyo	Thursday
Kinyo	Friday
Doyo	Saturday
Choyo	Sunrise
Aki-No-Nanakusa	The Seven Flowers of Autumn
Fujibakama	Thoroughwort

Kuzuhana	Arrowroot
Kikyo	Chinese Bellflower
Ominaeshi	Valerianaceae
Nadeshiko	Pink
Susuki	Eulalia
Haru-No-Nanakusa	The Seven Flowers of Spring
Suzuna	Turnip
Hakobe	Chickweed
Gogyo	Cottonweed
Hotokenoza	Hanbit
Suzushiro	Radish
Nazuna	Shepherd's Purse
Seri	Dropwort
Hagi	Hagi, Lespedeza
Kaede	Maple Tree
Tsuta	Ivy
Choju	A Long Life
Kanreki	The 60th Anniversary of One's Birth
Koki	Three Score and Ten (The 70th Anniversary
Kiju	The 77th Anniversary
Sanju	The 80th Anniversary
Beiju	The 88th Anniversary
Sotsuju	The 90th Anniversary
Hakuju	The 99th Anniversary
Furo	Eternal Youth
Kotobuki	Good Luck, Fortune
Ryusei	Shooting Star
Rensei	Binary Star
Kyosei	Giant Star
Suisei	Comet
Kosei	Fixed Star
Shinsei	Nova
Choshinsei	Supernova

4.2.2 Names shown on Japanese Bathymetric Chart N° 6315

1	KITA-DAITO Seamount	26°28'.9N 129°58'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 4200m..

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

2	MINAMI-DAITO Seamount	26°06'.0N 129°56'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 3900m.

Named after the nearby island of Daito (Minami = South, in Japanese).

3	KITA-OKI-DAITO Seamount	25°27'.6N 129°33'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 3930m.

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito (Kita = North, in Japanese).

4	OKI-DAITO Hill	25°01'.0N 129°27'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount", as shown on the chart). Relief: 600m. Least depth: 3430m.

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.

5	MINAMI-OKI-DAITO Seamount	24°25'.0N 129°24'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 2910m.

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito (Minami = South, in Japanese).

6	Unnamed Plateau	24°37'.0N 129°35'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Feature accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 200-400m.

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

7	OKINOERABU Canyon	27°24'.0N 128°53'.0E	27°04'.0N 129°05'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1000-1200 m. Largest (along island arc).

Named after the nearby island of Okinoerabu.

8	KERAMA Canyon	26°00'N 126°23'E	25°37'N 127°00'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

Named after the nearby island of Kerama.

4.2.3 Names shown on Japanese Bathymetric Chart N° 6602

1	ZENISU Ridge	34°08'.0N 139°00'.0E	33°00'.0N 137°23'.1E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Irregular summits. Relief (at four locations): 3200m; 2500m; 1600m; and 700m.

Named after the pinnacles ("zenisu" in Japanese) which are numerous in this area and are tectonically important.

2	WATARI Bank	34°04'.1N 138°35'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 150m. Least depth: 55m.

Named after the nearby fishing ground called Watari.

3	ZENISU Bank	33°56'.2N 138°49'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 200m. Least depth: 25m.

Named after the pinnacles ("zenisu" in Japanese) which are numerous in this area and are tectonically important.

4	Unnamed Hill	33°43'.6N 138°24'.6E	Relief: 900m. Least depth: 927m.
5	Unnamed Hill	33°30'.0N 138°08'.2E	Relief: 500m. Least depth: 1640m.
6	Unnamed Hill	33°35'.8N 138°05'.2E	Relief: 800m. Least depth: 1900m.
7	Unnamed Seamount	33°24'.7N 137°59'.8E	Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 1800m.
8	Unnamed Seamount	33°19'.5N 137°55'.0E	Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 2250m.
9	Unnamed Knoll	33°00'.0N 137°23'.3E	Relief: 350m. Least depth: 3400m.

Features accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above six features.

10	ENSHUNADA-OKI Seamount	33°02'.0N 137°42'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Total relief: 1100m. Least depth: 2680m.

Enshunada is the name of the nearby sea area (oki = off in Japanese).

11	ZENISU-OKI Seamount	33°25'.6N 138°24'.9E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 2180m.

Named after the pinnacles ("zenisu" in Japanese) which are numerous in this area and are tectonically important (oki = off in Japanese).

12	NISHI-SHICHITO Trough	33°13'.0N 138°58'.5E			

Not accepted. Minor feature. Relief: 150 to 300 m.

13	GENGO Seamounts	33°10'N 138°38'E	25°37'N 139°45'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

Note: The Gengo Seamounts encompass all features numbered 14 to 22 below, as well as those numbered 114 to 128 in § 4.2.5.

"Gengo" means a period of time in Japanese history.

14	Unnamed Hill	33°09'.5N 138°38'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Feature accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 900m.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing a name for this feature.

15	KEICHO Seamount	32°47'.6N 138°37'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 1530m.

"Keicho" designates an era in Japanese history.

16	GENNA Hill	32°37'.3N 138°44'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Hill” (instead of “Seamount”, as shown on the chart). Relief: 700m. Least depth: 997m.

"Genna" designates an era in Japanese history.

17	KAN-EI Seamount	32°20'.0N 138°44'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900m. Least depth: 37m.

"Genna" designates an era in Japanese history.

18	SHOHO Seamount	32°20'.0N 138°44'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 375m.

"Shoho" designates an era in Japanese history.

19	KEIAN Seamount	32°10'.0N 138°47'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900m. Least depth: 698m.

"Keian" designates an era in Japanese history.

20	JOO Seamount	32°10'.0N 138°47'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 631m.

"Joo" designates an era in Japanese history.

21	NISHI-JOO Seamount	32°07'.1N 138°39'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 1180m.

"Nishi-Joo" designates an era in Japanese history.

22	NISHI-SHOHO Seamount	32°02'.4N 138°26'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1050m. Least depth: 2150m.

"Nishi-Shoho" designates an era in Japanese history.

23	IRO Canyon	34°24'.5N 138°50'.0E	34°11'.0N 138°36'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500-2000m. Broad feature.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name.

24	SURUGA Trough	35°05'.0N 138°45'.0E	34°11'.0N 138°36'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 200 to 2300m.

Note: Although this feature is topographically a canyon, the long standing generic name "Trough" is retained.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name.

25	KANESU-NO-SE Bank	34°19'.0N 138°18'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 300m. Least depth: 45m.

Named after the nearby locality of Kanesu.

26	DAINI-TENRYU Knoll	34°09'.0N 137°49'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500m. Least depth: 328m.

Named after the nearby Tenryu River (Daini = N° 2, in Japanese).

27	TENRYU Canyon	34°36'.6N 137°53'.6E	34°13'.5N 137°37'.0E	33°54'.3N 137°35'.0E	33°33'.8N 137°31'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400-300-700-1200 down Canyon. Constant deepening to south.

Named after the nearby Tenryu River.

28	DAINI-ATSUMI Knoll	33°55'.3N 137°20'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 700m. Least depth: 799m.

Named after the nearby Atsumi Peninsula (Daini = N° 2, in Japanese).

29	DAICHI-SHIMA Knoll	33°38'.4N 137°10'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500m. Least depth: 1290m.

Named after the nearby land area called Shima (Daichi = N° 1, in Japanese).

30	DAISAN-SHIMA Knoll	33°29'.5N 137°08'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 1390m.

Named after the nearby land area called Shima (Daisan = N° 3, in Japanese).

31	Unnamed Hill	32°45'.0N 136°55'.0E	Relief: 600m. Least depth: 3520m.
32	Unnamed Hill	32°09'.0N 136°25'.0E	Relief: 400m. Least depth: 3750m.

Feature accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above two features.

33	KUMANO Basin	33°32'.2N 136°38'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Basin" (instead of "Trough", as shown on the chart). Depression: 150m. Poorly bounded on south.

Named after the nearby city and land area of Kumano.

34	KUMANO Ridge	33°14'.0N 137°07'.5E	33°01'.0N 136°28'.0E	33°55'.0N 136°15'.0E	32°47'.5N 135°48'.0E	32°42'.2N 135°19'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief (at five locations, north-east to south-west): 800; 600; 400; 500; and 300m. Discontinuous low outer ridge.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting the above name.

Named after the nearby city and land area of Kumano.

35	SHIO-NO-MISAKI Canyon	33°31'.0N 135°30'.0E	33°06'.0N 136°02'.5E	32°51'.0N 136°04'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief (at four locations): 200m; 500m; 300m; and 400m. Poorly defined in deeper section.

Named after the nearby Cape Shio-No-Misaki.

36	NANKAI Trough	33°08'.0N 137°09'.0E	32°35'.0N 136°00'E	32°18'.0N 135°00'E	32°00'.0N 134°30'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted. Relief: 100 to 300m. Asymmetrical shallow depression at foot of slope.

Note: Although this feature is topographically a shallow basin, the long standing generic name "Trough" is retained.

Nankai is the name of the marine area where this feature is located.

37	MUROTO Valley	33°20'N 135°00'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Valley” (instead of “Trough”, as shown on the chart). Relief: 300 to 500m. Broad west to east valley debouching into Shionomisaki Canyon and then Nankai Trough.

Named after the nearby Cape Muroto.

38	TOSA Bank	33°05'.0N 134°40'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 400m. Least depth: 150m.

Named after the nearby land area called Tosa.

39	TENKAI Hill	32°40'.2N 134°21'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Hill” (instead of “Knoll”, as shown on the chart). Relief: 600m. Least depth: 1240m.

Named after the Japanese survey vessel "Tenkai".

40	MUROTO Ridge	32°54'.0N 134°46'.5E	32°43'.0N 134°21'.5E	32°24'.5N 134°26'.0E	32°20'.4N 134°18'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 400 to 600m. S-shaped low outer ridge on mid-slope.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting the above name.

Named after the nearby Cape Muroto.

4.2.4 Names shown on Japanese Bathymetric Chart N° 6722

1	SUBARU Seamount	18°18'.6N 134°28'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 3010m.

"Subaru" designates, in Japanese, the star cluster Pleiades.

2	OKI-DAITO (NORTH) Ridge	24°00'N 132°30'E	22°19'N 135°12'E		GEBCO 5.06
3	OKI-DAITO (SOUTH) Ridge	23°42'N 132°50'E	22°17'N 135°10'E		GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer as Oki-Daito Ridge (one name). **Division in two names accepted**, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 2900 and 3100m. Parallel ridges with trough between.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting the above two names.

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.

4	OKI-DAITO Trough	23°50'N 132°30'E	22°21'N 135°05'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900 to 1500m. Maximum depth: 4500m. Three aligned basins.

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.

5	TAI-INREKI Seamounts	23°50'.0N 133°45'.6E	23°31'.0N 135°32'.0E	22°08'.3N 134°55'.8E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to approve the above name.

"Tai-Inreki" designates, in Japanese, the months of the year.

Note: The Tai-Inreki Seamounts encompass all features numbered 6 to 17 below.

6	MUTSUKI Seamount	23°50'.0N 133°45'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2200m. Least depth: 2320m.

"Mutsuki" means January in Japanese.

7	KISARAGI Seamount	23°37'.9N 134°15'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2600m. Least depth: 2260m.

"Kisaragi" means February in Japanese.

8	YAYOI Seamount	23°58'.0N 134°29'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 2290m.

"Yayoi" means March in Japanese.

9	USUKI Seamount	23°46'.1N 134°35'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2300m. Least depth: 2660m.

"Usuki" means April in Japanese.

10	SATSUKI Seamount	23°31'.2N 134°43'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2800m. Least depth: 2100m.

"Satsuki" means May in Japanese.

11	MINASUKI Seamount	23°32'.5N 135°02'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 3190m.

"Minasuki" means June in Japanese.

12	FUMISUKI Seamount	23°31'.0N 135°32'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 3010m.

"Fumisuki" means July in Japanese.

13	HASUKI Seamount	21°43'.2N 135°58'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 3210m.

"Hasuki" means August in Japanese.

14	NAGATSUKI Seamount	21°47'.3N 135°29'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 3030m.

"Nagatsuki" means September in Japanese.

15	KANNASUKI Seamount	21°54'.0N 135°21'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 3640m.

"Kannasuki" means October in Japanese.

16	SHIMOTSUKI Seamount	21°42'.3N 135°13'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 4160m.

"Shimotsuki" means November in Japanese.

17	SHIWASU Seamount	22°08'.3N 134°55'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 3550m.

"Shiwasu" means December in Japanese.

18	MANGETSU Basin	23°00'N 135°50'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500m below sills.

"Mangetsu" means Full Moon in Japanese.

19	SHINGETSU Hole	21°55'.0N 135°50'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 300-400m.

"*Shingetsu" means New Moon in Japanese.*

20	KYUSHU-PALAU Ridge	18°00'N 135°05'E	24°00'N 136°50'E		GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted.

Named after the nearby islands of Kyushu (Japan) and Palau.

Note: This is the southern portion of the ridge. The northern part is addressed in § 4.2.5, Item 68.

21	MYOJO Seamount	23°43'.2N 136°46'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3000m. Least depth: 1070m.

"Myojo" means, in Japanese, Venus seen before sunrise or after sunset.

22	AKE-NO-MYOJO Seamount	23°33'.3N 136°48'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 1830m.

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

"Myojo" means, in Japanese, Venus seen before sunrise or after sunset.

23	KITA-MIKAZUKI Seamount	23°17'.1N 136°58'3.E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 3230m.

"Mikazuki" means Crescent Moon in Japanese (Kita = North).

24	KENGYU Seamount	23°25'.5N 136°30'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2600m. Least depth: 2090m.

"Kengyu" means Altair in Japanese.

25	MIKAZUKI Seamount	22°57'.3N 137°00'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 2390m.

"Mikazuki" means Crescent Moon in Japanese.

26	IZAYOI Seamount	22°23'.6N 136°51'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief:2100m. Least depth: <2400m.

"Izayoi" means Gibbous Moon in Japanese.

27	KINSEI Seamount	22°07'.0N 136°35'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 2090m.

"Kinsei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Venus.

28	KASEI Bank	21°47'.6N 136°35'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Bank" (instead of "Seamount", as shown on the chart). Relief: 4000m. Least depth: 88m.

"Kasei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Mars.

29	MOKUSEI Seamount	21°18'.6N 136°22'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2300m. Least depth: 1970m. Three peak complex.

"Mokusei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Jupiter.

30	DOSEI Seamount	20°47'.9N 136°25'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 2790m.

"Dosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Saturn.

31	KITA-TENNOSEI Knoll	19°54'.5N 136°14'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Knoll" (instead of "Hill", as shown on the chart). Relief: 500m. Least depth: 3100m.

"Tennosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Uranus (Kita = North).

32	TENNOSEI Seamount	19°37'.5N 135°58'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3500m. Least depth: 455m.

"Tennosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Uranus.

33	KAIOSEI Seamount	19°12'.4N 135°37'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 2950m.

"Kaiosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Neptune.

34	MEIOSEI Seamount	18°18'.5N 135°14'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 2270m.

"Meiosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Pluto.

35	TSURIGANEBOSHI Seamount	19°13'.5N 136°48'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 2910m. Isolated peak.

"Tsuriganeboshi" designates, in Japanese, the star cluster Hyades.

36	TANABATA Seamounts	23°47'.2N 136°16'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

"Tanabata" means Festival of Weaver in Japanese.

Note: The Tanabata Seamounts encompass the seamounts numbered 37 to 41 below.

37	HOKUTO Seamount	23°47'.2N 136°16'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 2430m.

"Hokuto" designates, in Japanese, the Great Bear constellation.

38	KAGUYAHIME Seamount	23°49'.0N 136°31'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2300m. Least depth: 2190m.

"Kaguyahime" means Story Teller in Japanese.

39	YUSEI Seamount	23°39'.7N 136°33'.9E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 2200m.

"Yusei" means planet in Japanese.

40	NISHI-YUSEI Seamount	23°38'.4N 136°03'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2400m. Least depth: 2090m.

"Yusei" means planet in Japanese (Nishi = West).

41	SHOKUJO Seamount	23°35'.0N 136°03'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 2890m.

"Shokujo" designates, in Japanese, the star Vega.

42	HANGETSU Trough	23°19'.0N 137°34'.2E	22°25'.0N 137°07'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Depression : 4900-5850m.

"Hangetsu" means Half Moon in Japanese.

43	HANGETSU Seamount	22°35'.6N 137°07'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 4250m.

"Hangetsu" means Half Moon in Japanese.

44	IO SHIMA Trough	24°00'N 140°00'E	20°40'N 139°13'E		

Not accepted. Topographically indistinct.

45	OKI-NO-TORI-SHIMA Basin	19°30'N 137°30'E			GEBCO 5.06

Feature **already included in the Gazetteer as Parece Vela Basin**. To add in the "remark" column of the Gazetteer, for this name, "Also known as Oki-No-Tori-Shima Basin or West Mariana Basin".

"Oki-No-Tori-Shima" is the name of a nearby Japanese island.

46	RAICHO Escarpment	20°45'N 139°35'E	19°25'N 138°30'E	Relief: 900-1100m.
47	TANCHO Escarpment	20°20'N 139°32'E	18°50'N 138°50'E	Relief: 600-1700m.
48	TOKI Escarpment	20°25'N 139°55'E	18°00'N 138°30'E	

Deferred. Not topographically obvious.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to confirm topographic significance of the above three features.

"Raicho" means Ptarmigan (Snow Grouse) in Japanese.
"Tancho" means Japanese Crane in Japanese.
"Toki" means Japanese Crested Ibis in Japanese.

49	(Unnamed)	20°47'N 139°40'E	19°10'N 139°24'E	18°44'N 139°37'E	

Possible north-south deep "Trough". This feature shows up clearly on Chart 6722 and seems to deserve a name. Depression: about 1700m, as average. Maximum depth: 4900 to 6600m.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to confirm this feature and consider proposing a name.

4.2.5 Names shown on Japanese Bathymetric Chart N° 6725

1	OKI-DAITO Rise	24°00'N 132°40'E	24°50'N 131°20'E	25°30'N 130°20'E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer as Ridge. Accepted as Rise, pending Japanese national approval (instead of Ridge, as shown on the chart). **Revised positions accepted**. Relief: 1600-1800m. Least depth: 2200-2300m. Extensive, with one small islet and several elevations.

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

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.

2	OKI-DAITO Terrace	25°20'N 131°00'E	25°00'N 131°40'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Misprinted "Daito Shoto" on Chart 6725. Relief: 500m at depths of 3000-3500m.

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

Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.

3	(Unnamed) Hill	24°50'.4N 131°01'.0E		Relief: 700m. Least depth: 1350m.
4	(Unnamed) Knoll	24°20'.0N 131°55'.0E		Relief: 300m. Least depth: 1750m.

Re-survey currently in progress may confirm these two features.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above two features.

5	CHOJU Seamounts	24°40'N 134°00'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

"Choju" means A Long Life in Japanese.

Note: The Choju Seamounts encompass all features numbered 6 to 13 below.

6	KANREKI Seamount	24°29'.0N 133°04'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1900m. Least depth: 2200m. Elongated.

"Kanreki" is the Japanese term for "60th birthday".

7	KOKI Seamount	24°22'.5N 133°35'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3000m. Least depth: 1180m. One of pair (with Kiju Seamount).

"Koki" is the Japanese term for "70th birthday".

8	KIJU Seamount	24°43'N 133°38'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3400m. Least depth: 888m. Second of pair (with Koki Seamount).

"Kiju" is the Japanese term for "77th birthday".

9	SANJU Seamount	24°58'.5N 134°04'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2100m. Least depth: 2280m.

"Sanju" is the Japanese term for "80th birthday".

10	SOTSUJU Seamount	25°03'.3N 134°16'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2200m. Least depth: 2210m.

"Sotsuju" is the Japanese term for "90th birthday".

11	BEIJU Bank	24°30'.9N 134°19'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Bank", subject to Japanese national approval (instead of "Seamount", as shown on the chart). Relief: 4000m. Least depth: 88m.

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

"Beiju" is the Japanese term for "88th birthday".

12	HAKUJU Seamount	24°40'.4N 134°49'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 3600m.

"Hakuju" is the Japanese term for "99th birthday".

13	FURO Seamount	24°29'.0N 135°16'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2900m. Least depth: 2130m.

"Furo" is the Japanese term for "Eternal youth / Immortal".

14	NANSEI-DAITO Basin	25°00'N 132°45'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Depression: 700-900m. Maximum depth: 5210m.

Named after the nearby island of Daito (Nansei = south-west).

15	NANTO-DAITO Basin	25°20'N 134°20'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Depression: 300-500m. Maximum depth: 5320m. Opens to South at 5000m.

Named after the nearby island of Daito (Nanto = south-east).

16	(Unnamed) Seamount	25°02'N 133°20'E			GEBCO 5.06

Feature accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: >3500m. Least depth: 620m.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing a name for this feature. Daito Seamount, after the nearby island, could be an option. In any case, SCUFN suggests that the name proposed be consistent with those of the surrounding seamounts.

17	DAITO Ridge	26°30'N 130°05'E	25°40'N 132°00'E	25°18'N 133°15'E	25°45'N 134°35'E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted. Relief: 3500-5000m above deep basin floor. Several hills or knolls above general 1500-2000m depth. Indistinct intersection with Kyushu-Palau Ridge at east end. Eastern limit not obvious. Two islands near west end.

Named after the nearby island of Daito.

18	(Unnamed) Knoll	26°21'.0N 130°43'.2E		Relief: 500m. Least depth: 2300m.
19	(Unnamed) Seamount	26°41'.5N 130°22'.0E		Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 3050m.
20	(Unnamed) Hill	26°25'.0N 131°01'.0E		Relief: 900m. Least depth: 1400m.
21	(Unnamed) Knoll	26°03'.5N 131°33'.5E		Relief: 700m. Least depth: 1080m.
22	(Unnamed) Hill	25°50'.6N 131°40'.5E		Relief: 800m. Least depth: 1050m.
23	(Unnamed) Ridge	25°47'.0N 131°37'.0E	25°19'.0N 133°16'.0E	Relief: 800-1000m. Least depth: 980 & 1030m. Very narrow spine.
24	(Unnamed) Hill	25°27'.0N 133°43'.0E		Relief: 900m. Least depth: 1220m.

25	(Unnamed) Seamount	25°40'.3N 133°15'.6E		Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 1440m.	

Re-survey of the area, currently in progress, may confirm these features.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above eight features.

26	/ KITA-DAITO Basin	27°00'N 131°30'E	26°25'N 135°00'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Depression: about 1000m. Maximum depth: 5400-5800m. Many elevations. Irregular.

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

27	INUTABU Seamount	26°56'.5N 130°20'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 4340m.

Named after the nearby Cape Inutabu.

28	ISEN Seamount	27°15'.0N 130°25'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 4330m.

Named after the nearby small town of Isen.

29	YORO Seamount	27°39'.5N 130°47'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 3730m.

Named after the nearby Yoro Island.

30	KINEN Hill	27°28'.5N 131°00'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Hill” (instead of “Seamount”, as shown on the chart), subject to Japanese national approval. Relief: 950m. Least depth: 4450m.

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

Named after the nearby Cape Kinen.

31	SAKIBARA Seamount	27°14'.1N 131°19'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 3590m.

Named after the nearby Cape Sakibara.

32	TETE Seamount	27°10'.7N 131°55'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1900m. Least depth: 3430m. Three peaks.

Named after the nearby small town of Tete.

33	KANAMI Seamount	27°02'.3N 132°46'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2200m. Least depth: 3030m.

Named after the nearby Cape Kanami.

34	MIYAJIMA Hole	27°06'.0N 130°48'.0E	Relief: 600m. Least depth: 6500m.	Along prolongation of Nansei-Syoto Trench. GEBCO 5.06
35	HASHIDATE Hole	27°20'.5N 130°41'.4E	Relief: 1000m. Least depth: 6700m.	
36	MATSUSHIMA Hole	27°45'.5N 130°36'.0E	Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 6800m.	

Tentative names accepted, subject to Japanese national approval. Not shown on Chart 6725.

Action: Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting the above three names.

Miyajima, Hashidate and Matsushima are three of the most noted scenic views of Japan.

37	KAKEROMA Seamount Chain	27°51'.0N 136°53'.5E	27°35'.5N 132°00'.0E	28°15'.0N 133°19'.2E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000-3000m. Least depths: 1610, 1581 & 2660m. Arcuate; Concave to North.

Named after the nearby Kakeroma Islands.

Note: The Kakeroma Seamount Chain encompass all features numbered 38 to 41 below.

38	KAKEROMA Seamount	27°46'.3N 131°18'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2800m. Least depth: 1510m.

Named after the nearby Kakeroma Islands.

39	UKE Seamount	27°37'.0N 131°45'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 2660m.

Named after the nearby Uke Island.

40	EDATEKU Seamount	27°37'.2N 132°14'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 2500m.

Named after the nearby Edateku Island.

41	YUWAN Seamount	27°55'.2N 133°00'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 3100m. Least depth: 758m.

Named after the nearby district of Yuwan.

42	KASARI Seamount	28°15'.0N 133°19'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 2600m.

Named after the nearby Cape Kasari.

43	AMAMI Rise	28°10'N 131°00'E	28°07'N 132°17'.5E	28°35'N 133°10'E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Accepted as “Rise” (instead of “Plateau”, as shown on the chart), subject to Japanese national approval. Relief: 2400m. Least depths: 1130, 1150 & 1730m. Summit very irregular and feature extensive.

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

Named after the nearby Amami Island.

44	NAZE Seamount	28°05'.5N 131°41'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 1130m. Elongated E-W.

Named after the nearby city of Naze.

45	KONIYA Seamount	28°07'.5N 132°17'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 1150m.

Named after the nearby district of Koniya.

46	TATSUGO Hill	28°11'.5N 132°42'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 700m. Least depth: 1730m.

Named after the nearby district of Tatsugo.

47	NAZE Valley	28°25'.0N 132°18'.0E	28°23'.5N 131°11'.0E	28°10'.5N 130°48'.0E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Valley" (instead of "Basin", as shown on the chart), subject to Japanese national approval. Relief: 600-900-1100m. Large broad valley deepening (generally) to southwest.

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

Named after the nearby city of Naze.

48	TONBI Valley	28°31'.0N 130°13'.0E	28°34'.0N 130°42'.0E	28°58'.0N 131°00'.0E	28°35'N 130°42'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Valley" (instead of "Canyon", as shown on the chart). Relief: 500-700m. One small depression.

Named after the nearby Cape Tonbi.

49	TOKARA Valley	29°00'N 130°08'E	29°03'N 130°23'E	29°09'N 130°39'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 500-800m. Broad, deepens throughout.

Named after the nearby Tokara Island.

50	TANE-YAKU Spur	30°00'N 130°30'E	29°22'N 130°00'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100-1400m. Least depth: <100m. South extension of Kyushu.

Named after the nearby islands of Tane and Yaku.

51	YAKU-SHIN Bank	29°46'.5N 130°22'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 20m. Least depth: <100m.

Named after the nearby island of Yaku (Shin = New, in Japanese).

52	KETO Knoll	29°34'.0N 130°22'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Knoll" (instead of "Bank", as shown on the chart). Relief: 100m. Least depth: <300m.

Named after the nearby fishing ground called Keto.

53	KITA-AMAMI Seamounts	28°32'N 131°06'E	28°40'N 131°48'E	29°05'N 132°09'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

Named after the nearby Amami Island (Kita = North, in Japanese).

Note: The Kita-Amami Seamounts encompass all features numbered 54 to 60 below.

54	KIKAI Seamount	28°32'.0N 131°06'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 1950m.

Named after the nearby Kikai Island.

55	Unnamed Seamount	28°37'.4N 131°28'.0E	Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 2200m.
56	Unnamed Seamount	28°38'.4N 131°39'.3E	Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 2100m.

Features accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above two features.

57	SOMACHI Seamount	28°43'.5N 131°47'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 1920m.

Named after the nearby small town of Somachi.

58	WAN Seamount	28°33'.2N 132°17'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 1580m.

Named after the nearby small town of Wan.

59	ARAKI Seamount	28°51'.4N 132°31'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 3330m.

Named after the nearby small town of Araki.

60	UGAMI Seamount	29°05'.5N 132°09'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1900m. Least depth: 3000m.

Named after the nearby fishing ground called Ugami.

61	KIKAI Basin	29°54'N 132°09'E	29°20'N 132°00'E	28°49'N 131°40'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. depression. Least depth: 5690m.

Named after the nearby Kikai Island.

62	KITA-AMAMI Escarpment	29°50'N 133°09'E	28°39'N 133°20'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 700-1000m. Significant lineation.

Named after the nearby Amami Island (Kita = North, in Japanese).

63	MINAMI-AMAMI Escarpment	27°40'N 133°20'E	27°06'N 133°22'.5E		

Not accepted. Minor feature. Relief: 200-400m.

64	INOKAWA Seamount	27°01'.0N 133°26'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1900m. Least depth: 2740m.

Named after the nearby Inokawa Mountain.

65	Unnamed Seamount	26°54'.5N 133°58'.0E	Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 3600m.
66	Unnamed Seamount	27°06'.2N 134°13'.2E	Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 3390m.

Features accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

Action: Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider proposing names for the above two features.

67	KOTOBUKI Seamount	26°33'.6N 134°11'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2000m. Least depth: 3010m.

"Kotobuki" is the Japanese term for "Good Luck" or "Fortune".

68	KYUSHU-PALAU Ridge	25°00'N 136°10'E	27°00'N 135°20'E	30°00'N 133°00'E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted.

Named after the nearby islands of Kyushu (Japan) and Palau.

Note: This is the northern portion of the ridge. The southern part is addressed in § 4.2.4, Item 20.

69	SAIKAIDO Seamounts	28°29'N 132°46'E	28°25'N 134°15'E	27°15'N 135°02'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval.

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

"Saikaido" is the old name of the island of Kyushu, Japan.

Note: The Saikaido Seamounts encompass all features numbered 70 to 80 below.

70	NISHINOOMOTE Seamount	28°29'.0N 132°46'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 1540m.

"Nishinoomote" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

71	KOMAHASHI-DAINI Seamount	29°52'.5N 133°20'.1E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 289m.

"Komahashi" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan (Daini = N° 2, in Japanese).

72	CHIKUZEN Seamount	29°10'.9N 133°47'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 1370m.

"Chikuzen" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

73	CHIKUGO Hill	28°36'.0N 133°55'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount", as shown on the chart), subject to Japanese national approval. Relief: 900m. Least depth: 2030m.

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

"Chikugo" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

74	BUZEN Hill	28°51'.6N 134°34'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as Hill (instead of Seamount, as shown on the chart), subject to Japanese national approval. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 3510m.

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

"Buzen" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

75	BUNGO Seamount	28°25'.4N 134°15'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 988m.

"Bungo" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

76	HIZEN Seamount	28°05'.5N 134°14'.9E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 1400m.

"Hizen" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

77	KOMAHASHI Seamount	28°05'.9N 134°40'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 340m.

"Komahashi" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

78	SATSUMA Seamount	27°54'.9N 134°42'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 689m.

"Satsuma" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

79	HIGO Seamount	27°52'.2N 134°35'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1000m. Least depth: 994m.

"Higo" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

80	OSUMI Seamount	27°15'.0N 135°02'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 1870m.

"Osumi" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.

81	KOHO Ridge	26°37'.0N 134°23'.0E	26°42'.5N 135°36'.0E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500-3500m. Includes Kita-Koho Seamount.

"Koho" was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930s.

82	KITA-KOHO Seamount	26°45'.0N 135°22'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 329m.

"Koho" was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930s (Kita = North, in Japanese).

83	KOHO Hole	26°26'.5N 135°30'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 700m. Floor at 500m.

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

"Koho" was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930s.

84	MINAMI-KOHO Seamount	26°09'.0N 135°46'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 361m.

"Koho" was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930s (Minami = South, in Japanese).

85	AMANOGAWA Seamounts	25°52'N 135°10'E	25°11'N 135°55'E	24°10'N 136°34'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

"Amanogawa" is the Japanese term for the Milky Way.

Note: The Amanogawa Seamounts encompass all features numbered 86 to 102 below.

86	HOKUSEI-RYUSEI Seamount	25°52'.4N 135°10'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 1150m.

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

"Ryusei" is the Japanese term for a shooting star (Hokusei = north-west, in Japanese).

87	KITA-RYUSEI Seamount	25°52'.0N 135°26'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 1030m.

"Ryusei" is the Japanese term for a shooting star (Kita = North, in Japanese).

88	KYOSEI Seamount	25°35'N 136°12'E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 1200m.

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

"Kyosei" is the Japanese term for a giant star.

89	RYUSEI Seamount	25°32'.6N 135°35'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 744m.
"Ryusei" is the Japanese term for a shooting star.

90	KITA-RENSEI Seamount	25°27'.5N 135°05'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 2550m.

"Rensei" is the Japanese term for a binary star (Kita = North, in Japanese).

91	RENSEI Seamount	25°19'.0N 135°10'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2200m. Least depth: 1710m.

"Rensei" is the Japanese term for a binary star.

92	MINAMI-RENSEI Seamount	25°12'.0N 135°10'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 2890m.

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

"Rensei" is the Japanese term for a binary star (Minami = South, in Japanese).

93	SUISEI Seamount	25°11'.2N 135°55'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 1220m.

"Suisei" is the Japanese term for a comet.

94	JUNSEI Seamount	25°19'.7N 136°00'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 1800m.

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

"Junsei" is the Japanese term for a quasar.

95	NISHI-KOSEI Seamount	24°58'.5N 135°30'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 3000m.

"Kosei" is the Japanese term for a fixed star (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

96	HIGASHI-SUISEI Seamount	25°07'.0N 136°04'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 1620m.

"Suisei" is the Japanese term for a comet (Higashi = East, in Japanese).

97	BLACK Hole	25°00'.0N 136°27'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 6400m.

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

Named by analogy with a black hole in the Universe.

98	SHINSEI Seamount	24°37'.7N 136°27'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2800m. Least depth: 1200m.

"Shinsei" is the Japanese term for a nova.

99	MINAMI-CHOSHINSEI Seamount	24°26'.5N 136°11'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 1750m.

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

"Choshinsei" is the Japanese term for a supernova (Minami = South, in Japanese).

100	CHOSHINSEI Seamount	24°31'.8N 136°17'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1600m. Least depth: 1900m.

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

"Choshinsei" is the Japanese term for a supernova.

101	HIGASHI-SHINSEI Seamount	24°39'.0N 136°38'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1150m. Least depth: 3160m.

"Shinsei" is the Japanese term for a nova (Higashi = East, in Japanese) .

102	MINAMI-SHINSEI Seamount	24°10'.0N 136°34'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 2860m.

"Shinsei" is the Japanese term for a nova (Minami = South, in Japanese).

103	SHIKOKU Basin	23°30'N 138°30'E	26°00'N 137°00'E	32°00'N 136°00'E	GEBCO 5.06

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer, as Sikoku Basin. **Revised name and positions accepted**. Boundaries indistinct. Deeper near Kyushu-Palau Ridge (5000-5960m).

Named after the nearby island of Shikoku, Japan.

104	KINAN Seamount Chain	29°38'N 137°00'E	26°40'N 138°01'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.

Kinan is the name of a district on the nearby island of Honshu, Japan.

Note: The Kinan Seamount Chain encompasses all features numbered 105 to 111 below.

105	TAIJI Seamount	29°38'.0N 137°01'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth < 2900m.

Named after the nearby town of Taiji, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

106	KOZA Seamount	28°50'.7N 137°17'.4E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 2630m.

Named after the nearby town of Koza, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

107	HIME Knoll	28°32'.6N 137°18'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 600m. Least depth: 3690m.

Named after the nearby town of Hime, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

108	HAKUHO Seamount	27°57'.0N 137°32'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2200m. Least depth: 1500m.

Named after the Japanese research vessel "Hakuho".

109	KUSHIMOTO Hill	27°35'.6N 137°23'.8E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as Hill (instead of Seamount, as shown on the chart). Relief: 700m. Least depth: 3900m.

Named after the nearby town of Kushimoto, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

110	KUSHIMOTO Hole	27°24'.0N 137°34'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 700m. Maximum depth: 5400m.

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

Named after the nearby town of Kushimoto, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

111	SUSAMI Seamount	26°40'.0N 138°01'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 2850m.

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

Named after the nearby town of Susami, on the island of Honshu, Japan.

112	KINAN Escarpment	29°54'.0N 137°27'.0E	28°07'.0N 137°53'.5E		

Not accepted. Low relief: 300-800m. Indefinite feature.

113	NISHI-SHICHITO Ridge	30°00'N 138°45'E	25°37'N 139°45'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Southern extension of Gengo Seamounts - See § 4.2.3, Item 13.

"Shichito" designates a group of seven islands in this area (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

Note: All features numbered 114 to 128 below are part of the Gengo Seamounts - See § 4.2.3, Item 13.

114	KAN-EN Seamount	29°58'.8N 138°34'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 1160m.

"Kan-En" designates an era of Japanese history.

115	MEIWA Seamount	29°44'.0N 138°46'.7E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 900-1000m. Least depth: 925m.

"Meiwa" designates an era of Japanese history.

116	HIGASHI-AN-EI Seamount	29°22'.3N 138°55'.2E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1000m. Least depth: 1400m.

"An-Ei" designates an era of Japanese history (Higashi = East, in Japanese).

117	AN-EI Seamount	29°16'.5N 138°37'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1300m. Least depth: 810m.

"An-Ei" designates an era of Japanese history.

118	KANSEI Seamount	29°07'.0N 138°20'.9E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 2150m.

"Kansei" designates an era of Japanese history.

119	TENMEI Hills	29°05'N 139°05'E	28°56'N 139°04'E		GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Hills” (instead of “Seamount”, as shown on the chart). Relief: 400m. Least depth: 1740m.

"Tenmei" designates an era of Japanese history.

120	KITA-KYOWA Seamount	28°29'.5N 138°46'.6E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 2200m. Irregular summit.

"Kyowa" designates an era of Japanese history (Kita = North, in Japanese).

121	KYOWA Seamount	28°12'.0N 138°49'.3E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1000m. Least depth: 2100m.

"Kyowa" designates an era of Japanese history.

122	BUNKA Seamount	27°55'.8N 138°59'.5E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 2130m. Irregular summit.

"Bunka" designates an era of Japanese history.

123	BUNSEI Seamount	27°24'.5N 139°40'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 1810m. Irregular summit.

"Bunsei" designates an era of Japanese history.

124	NISHI-TENPO Seamount	27°14'.9N 139°38'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1100m. Least depth: 1750m.

"Tenpo" designates an era of Japanese history (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

125	TENPO Seamount	27°09'.6N 139°38'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2100m. Least depth: 1120m.

"Tenpo" designates an era of Japanese history.

126	KOKA Seamount	27°05'.0N 138°46'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 1200m. Least depth: 2790m.

"Koka" designates an era of Japanese history.

127	NISHI-KAITOKU Seamount	27°55'.2N 139°39'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted. Relief: 2100m. Least depth: 1300m.

"Kaitoku" designates an era of Japanese history (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

128	NISHI-KAITOKU Hill	25°37'.0N 139°45'.0E			GEBCO 5.06

Accepted, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 800m. Least depth: 2460m.

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

"Kaitoku" designates an era of Japanese history (Nishi = West, in Japanese).

129	SOFU Basin	29°50'N 139°17'E	28°15'N 139°05'E	28°40'N 139°10'E	GEBCO 5.06

Accepted as “Basin” (instead of “Trough”, as shown on the chart), pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 400-500m. Maximum depth: 3300m. The borders of this depression are irregular in shape and depth.

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

"Sofu" designates an era of Japanese history (to be confirmed).

4.2.6 Various Issues from Japanese Explorations

1	JAPANESE Guyots	31°30'N 147°30'E	32°30'N 151°30'E		GEBCO 5.06

These features are called JAPANESE Guyots in the GEBCO Gazetteer. This name was adopted in 1986 by SCUFN to replace earlier term GEISHA Guyots, considered offensive. However, the name JAPANESE Guyots was not considered specific enough and it was suggested, at that time, that a more appropriate name be proposed by the Japanese Committee on UFN. However, no proposal for an alternative name has been received by SCUFN so far.

It has been noted that the names listed below appear in a paper from Drs Peter R. Vogt and N. Christian Smoot dated 1984, as part of this cluster of guyots/seamounts referred to in the paper as GEISHA Guyots and extending approximately from 29°N – 154°E to 35°N – 144°E. Their inclusion in the GEBCO and/or ACUF Gazetteers, as relevant, has been mentioned in the table.

	GEBCO Gazetteer	ACUF Gazetteer
TAKUYO-DAINI Guyot	34°17'N - 143°52'E	34°17'N - 143°52'E
SEIKO Guyot	NO	NO
JENSEN Guyot	NO	NO
MAIKO Guyot	34°02'N - 145°55'E	34°02'N - 145°55'E
WINTERER Guyot	NO	32°45'N - 148°20'E
CHARLIE JOHNSON Guyot	NO	NO
THOMAS WASHINGTON Guyot	NO	32°00'N - 149°15'E
MUSGROVE Guyot	NO	NO
ISAKOV Seamount	31°40'N - 151°05'E	31°45'N - 151°30'E
MAKAROV Seamount(s)[1]	29°25'N - 153°30'E	29°30'N - 153°30'E

It was suggested that the names in the above table, not yet listed in the GEBCO Gazetteer, should be considered by SCUFN in view of their possible adoption, in particular those names already accepted by ACUF.

Action: Taking into consideration the above table, Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider making name proposals, as appropriate, in this area and suggesting a more specific name than JAPANESE Guyots for the whole cluster of guyots/seamounts.

2	MYOJIN-SYO Caldera	31°57'N 139°59'E			GEBCO 5.06

Proposer: Dr Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic Department. April 2001. (yashima@cue.jhd.go.jp)

Accepted. Relief: approx. 1000m.

It was confirmed that this feature fits the GEBCO definition for Caldera, as in the 3rd Edition of B-6.

[1] "Seamounts" in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

"Myojin-syo" was the Japanese fishing vessel that reported by radio the eruption of the submarine volcano at the above position in October 1952. As a result, the Japanese survey vessel "NO.5 Kaiyo Maru" moved to that site to make observations. The subsequent explosion of the volcano caused the destruction of the vessel. 31 persons perished in this disaster, the biggest tragedy in Japanese ocean research history.

3	MOGI Seamount	32°45'N 142°15'E			GEBCO 5.06

Proposer: Dr Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic Department. April 2001. (yashima@cue.jhd.go.jp)

Accepted. Relief : 2200m, least depth: 5000m.

Named after the late Dr Akio Mogi, a famous Japanese submarine geomorphologist who discovered DAIICHI-KASHIMA Seamount, subducing underneath the JAPAN Trench.

4.2 GROUP C

4.3.1 Proposals submitted by Ingénieur Olivier PARVILLERS, EPSHOM, Brest, France. IBCEA Sheets 1.11 and 1.12. January 2001.

(parville@shom.fr)

1	AVON Canyon	05°58'N 03°50'E	06°08'N 03°54'E	06°20'N 03°53'E	IBCEA 1.11

Accepted, subject to provision of information on the name Avon.

Taken from Allen J.R.L., Nigerian Continental Margin: bottom sediments, submarine morphology and geological evolution (1964).

2	MAHIN Canyon	05° 41'N 04° 00'E	05°56'N 04°21'E	06° 01'N 04° 29'E	IBCEA 1.11

Accepted.

Named after the nearby town of Mahin (Nigeria).

3	CALABAR Canyon	03° 14'N 07° 47'E	03°35'N 08°02'E	03° 53'N 08° 16'E	IBCEA 1.11

Accepted.

Named after the nearby town of Calabar (Cameroon).

4	DE SANTARÉM-ESCOBAR Bank	03° 02’N 07° 58’E	02°47'N 08°15'E	02° 27’N 08° 17’E	IBCEA 1.11

Accepted. This bank situated in the vicinity of Principe has been appropriately named after these two mariners. Least depth: 77m.

Note: This should be shown on chart with an hyphen between names, rather than the proposed "and".

Named after the two Portuguese mariners Joao de Santarém and Pedro Escobar who discovered Principe and Sao Tomé in 1471.

5	PAUL DU CHAILLU Seamounts	01° 15’S 03° 25’E	01°55'S 05°00'E	02° 30’S 06° 30’E	IBCEA 1.12

Accepted, although several of the features in this cluster are merely hills. As indicated below for Pierre Brazza Seamounts, SCUFN would expect onsite sounding data to establish rigorous relief and summit depths for individual members for which names would be welcome.

Named after Paul Belloni Du Chaillu (1831 - 1903), a French-American explorer who explored what is now Gabon between 1856 and 1859. Born probably in Paris, he spent his youth on the west coast of Africa, where his father was a trader in Gabon. There he learned the native languages and became interested in exploring the interior. Arriving in the United States in 1852, he became a citizen and gained the support of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences for an expedition to explore Gabon. On his explorations (1855-59), he captured many rare birds and animals, some of them previously unknown to science. He brought back the first gorillas to be seen in America. His published account,Explorations in Equatorial Africa (1861), upset the previous ideas of the region's geography ; Du Chaillu made a second expedition (1863-65) to prove the truth of his account. On this trip he visited many tribes hitherto unknowm and verified previous reports of Pygmy people. His book, A Journey to Ashango-Land (1867), is an account of this expedition. His subsequent writings include Stories of the Gorilla Country (1867), Wild Life under the Equator (1868), My Apingi Kingdom (1870), and The Country of the Dwarfs (1871). He traveled in Scandinavia (1871-78) and published The Land of the Midnight Sun (1881) and The Viking Age (1889).

6	GABON Canyon	00°32'N 07°50'E	00°28'N 08°45'E		IBCEA 1.11

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position accepted.

7	NIGER Fan	04°00'N 03°30'E	03°50'N 08°15'E		IBCEA 1.11

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position accepted.

8	CONGO Canyon	06°01'S 11°58'E	05°54'S 07°00'E		IBCEA 1.12

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position accepted.

Note: SCUFN suggests that, as a general principle, the position of the nearshore canyon terminus be given first.

9	MUNGO PARK Seamounts	01° 25’N 01° 40’E	00°20'N 02°10'E	00° 40’S 02° 45’E	IBCEA 1.11

Accepted.

Named after Mungo Park (1771 - 1806), a Scottish explorer who explored the course of the Niger river between 1796 and 1805. The position of these seamounts is the continuation of the Niger Fan. Mungo Park was born in 1771 in Foulshiels, Selkirk. In 1795, he went to Africa.He went 200 miles up the river Gambia upon arriving in present-day Gambia and then traveled east into unexplored territory. He was captured by a local chief but escaped and in 1796 reached the Niger River at the town of Segou. After he traveled 80 miles downstream as far as Silla his supplies were exhausted. In 1805 he returned to Africa to explore the Niger from Segou to the mouth of the river by canoe. His expedition was attacked at Bussa, however, and Mungo Park was drowned.

10	PIERRE BRAZZA Seamounts	03° 30’S 03° 00’E	04°00'S 03°55'E	06° 00’S 04° 50’E	IBCEA 1.12

Accepted, as significant cluster of seamounts.

This commemoration of Pierre Brazza is heartily approved. However, SCUFN believes that the contoured entities as shown are merely or principally based on the "contouring" of features revealed by satellite altimetry, rather than from shipborne soundings (hence the absence of any specific summit/depth). SCUFN deplores this practice and requests that rigorous on-site depth data be employed in future.

Named after Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan de Brazza (1771 - 1806), a French explorer who explored what is now Congo and the area in west Africa that is now Gabon between 1875 and 1883.

11	CONGO Fan	03°40'S 10°00'E	06°00'S 07°12'E	07°42'S 08°00'E	IBCEA 1.12

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised positions accepted.

Placement of the name “Congo Fan” on the chart is approved. However, SCUFN does not believe that the suggested three positions properly characterize the feature. SCUFN proposes a "nominal" position of 05°10’S – 08°45’E, and an overall triple notation as follows:

03°00’S – 06°30’E to 06°00’S – 07°00’E to 07°42’S – 08°00’E.

4.3.2 Proposals submitted by Dr. Galina AGAPOVA, Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Member of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN). February 2001.
(marine@geo.tv-sign.ru)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

1	SAVEL'EV Seamount	06°57'.4N 33°48'.8W			GEBCO 5.08 & 5.12

Accepted. Relief: 1800m. Least depth: 1733m.

Named after the Russian geologist, from the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ph.D., A.A. Savel'ev (1936-2000) who studied the oceanic lithosphere.

2	MARKOV Hole	05°54'.0N 33°11'.5W			GEBCO 5.08 & 5.12

Accepted.

Named after Professor M.S. Markov (1929-1988), geologist from the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He studied the tectonic evolution of the oceanic crust, continents and planets. He was in some cruises of Russian research vessels, notably R/V Dmitri Mendeleev's Cruise 17, 1976.

3	BOGDANOV Fracture Zone	07°12'N 34°50'W	07°12'N 33°16'W		GEBCO 5.08

Accepted. Bathymetry presented shows that this is not a major feature. However, it does appear to be present.

Named after the Russian tectonist A. A. Bogdanov (1907-1971), Professor at Moscow University, Secretary of the International Commission on Tectonic Maps (1956), and Editor of the International "Map of Europe 1:2,500,000" (1964).

4	LENC Hill	06°33'.1N 33°25'.6W			GEBCO 5.08 & 5.12

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Too little relief for a seamount, but does qualify as a hill.

Named after the Russian mariner Lenc (1804-1865) who took part in an expedition on ship "Predpriyatie". He developed an improved sounding machine.

5	MAZAROVICH Seamount	07°04'.5N 34°09'.0W			GEBCO 5.08

Accepted. Least depth: 1307m.

Named after A.N Mazarovich (1886-1950), Professor at Moscow University, Department of Geology. He was the author of many monographs on the continent and ocean geology. He supported the idea of continental drift in the 1930s and he described the Atlantic as a young ocean.

6	GEORGIJ LEONOV Seamount	06°08'.5N 33°25'.3W			GEBCO 5.08 & 5.12

Accepted. Relief: 1700m. Least depth: 1902m.

Named after Georgij P. Leonov (1906-1983), Professor at Moscow University, Chief of the Regional and Historical Division. He was the author of the monograph "Base of Stratigraphy" (1974), containing a detailed description of oceanic and continental stratigraphy. His monograph "Historical Geology" included several chapters on the tectonics of the world ocean.

7	ELENA Seamount	11°02'.4N 26°37'.8W			GEBCO 5.08

Accepted. Relief: 1360m. Least depth: 4290m.

Named after the Russian ship "Elena". She crossed the Atlantic ocean during three round-the-world expeditions (1820-1830).

8	STRAKHOV Hole	11°32'.2N 27°57'.0W			

Not accepted. This feature does not qualify as a significant hole. Contours indicate a flattish bottom bounded by walls only 100-300m shallower, except at the northern edge where relief is at most 500m.

9	NEVA Seachannel	11°20'N 28°00'W	11°12'N 26°35'W		GEBCO 5.08

Accepted. From the bathymetry provided, there appears to be a narrow seachannel as described.

Named after the Russian ship "Neva". She crossed the Atlantic Ocean in this area in 1803, during a round-the-world expedition.

10	CABO VERDE Escarpment	12°00'N 29°30'W	09°00'N 21°00'W		

Not accepted. To support this proposal, one needs large scale clearly contoured and labelled bathymetry. The portrayal provided merely employs shading to accentuate possibly minor trends.

OKHOTSK SEA

11	POLEJOV Rise	49°00'N 144°30'E			

Not accepted. Minor feature well within the territorial waters. Topographically, it is by no means a rise but, at most, a terrace between 500m and 1000m depth.

12	PEGAS Rise	47°15'N 146°00'E			

Not accepted. Minor protuberance from the continental slope. By no means does this feature fit the definition of a rise.

13	PEGAS Basin	47°30'N 146°30'E			

Not accepted. This feature, from the chart provided, is an indentation on the continental slope. It is in no sense a basin but only a minor re-entrant.

14	TERPENIJA Spur	47°30'N 145°15'E			GEBCO 5.02

Accepted as "Spur" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). However, considerable additional evidence would be welcome. Minor feature.

This feature is situated on the marine continuation of the Terpenija Peninsula.

15	LEVENORN Basin	46°30'N 144°00'E			

Not accepted. Not a Basin, but only a small re-entrant on the continental slope east of Levenorn Point. It is not surrounded (as a basin is, by definition).

16	NORTH HOKKAIDO Plateau	45°30'N 144°30'E			

Not accepted. This feature is not a "Plateau". It is a gently sloping segment of the continental slope between 500m and 1200m depths. It is, at most, a minor terrace.

17	HYDROGRAPHERS Seamount	46°00'N 147°45'E			

Not accepted. No appropriate bathymetric evidence on charts submitted or on the proposal.

18	MARINE GEOPHYSICIST Hill	48°18'N 151°49'E			GEBCO 5.02

Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer). Bathymetric chart provided indicates that this feature is not a seamount, i.e. at least 1000m, but does qualify as a hill.

Named after the Russian R/V "Marine Geophysicist" which discovered this feature.

19	PEGAS Canyon	49°38'N 151°23'E	49°26'N 152°16'E		

Accepted as"Canyon" (instead of "Valley" suggested by the proposer). This is a small canyon, not a valley.

Named after the Russian R/V "Pegas", which discovered this feature.

PACIFIC NW

20	TUSCARORA Fracture Zone	39°30'N 149°20'E	43°15'N 148°24'E		

Not accepted. This feature does show some indication in the reflection profiling, but not in the exposed bottom topography. More bathymetric evidence is necessary to establish it as a Fracture Zone.

4.3.3 Proposals submitted by Raymond Le SUAVE and Jean-François BOURILLET, IFREMER, France. June 2000.

(Raymond.Le.Suave@ifremer.fr) (jfb@ifremer.fr)

85 proposals in the Bay of Biscay were reviewed. Decisions are as follows:

1	BRENOT Spur	48°09'.3N 09°35'.5W	48°16'.6N 09°30'.0W	48°02'N 09°41'.0W	

Accepted.

Named after Commandant Brenot, Master of the French oceanographic vessel Thalassa. He was the co-author, with Mr Berthois, of a series of bathymetric maps in this region.

2	DANGEART Canyon	48°19'.0N 09°48'.5W	48°05'.2N 10°07'.0W		

Accepted.

Named after Mr Dangeart, oceanographer and professor at Caen University.

3	WHITTARD Seachannel	47°03'.0N 09°50'.4W			

Accepted.

Named after Mr Whittard, professor at Bristol University. He conducted researches on Celtic margin regions.

4	SHAMROCK Canyon	48°11'.8N 08°10'.3W	47°40'N 09°18'.0W		

Accepted. Includes the proposed Shamrock Valley (see 25 below).

Named after HMS Shamrock, British research (or hydrographic) vessel.

5	BUACHE Canyon	48°18'.2N 09°17'.8W	47°50'.7N 09°28'.3W		

Accepted.

Named after Mr Buache, French hydrographer.

6	HERMINE Canyon	47°57'.2N 07°51'.8W	47°41'.1N 08°40'.2W		

Accepted. Joins Shamrock Canyon complex, near 47°40’N - 08°45’E.

Named after the nearby and long standing Hermine Bank.

7	FOLIN Spur	46°35'.7N 04°56'.0W	46°28'.2N 05°25'.0W		

Accepted.

Named after Mr Folin, who created the Marine Biarritz Museum.

8	BEAUGÉ Promontory	46°21'.6N 04°39'.0W	46°09'.5N 04°57'.5W	45°53'.5N 04°39'.5W	46°03'.5N 04°33'.0W	46°16'.5N 04°29'.5N	

Accepted as “Promontory” (instead of “Spur” suggested by the proposer). Very irregular outline.

Name after Commandant Beaugé, who compiled the first bathymetric chart of the Celtic margin between World War 1 and World War 2.

9	CONTI Spur	45°07'.5N 03°12'.5W	45°06'.0N 03°25'.7W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Very irregular outline. Also, major seamount group named after her off West Africa.

Named after Dr Anita Conti (1899-1997), a French scientist involved in halieutic research.

10	DELESSE Spur	47°32'.5N 07°01'.5W	47°15'.0N 07°33'.0W		

Accepted. Very irregular outline, and surface. Long and thin curving.

Named after Mr Delesse, hydrographer and compiler of one of the first "lithologic map of the French seas".

11	BLACK MUD Canyon	47°55'.5N 07°45'.8W	47°21'.5N 07°45'.4W		

Accepted. Extends southward to 47°N - 7°53'W to include the proposed "Black Mud Channel".

Dredging in this area showed that it was covered with black mud.

12	BERTHOIS Spur	48°0'.0N 07°47'.0W	47°51'.3N 07°51'.8W	47°38'.5N 08°21'.5W	

Accepted.

Named after Mr Berthois,one of the first authors of bathymetric synthetic maps on the north Bay of Biscay margins.

13	CELTIQUE Seachannel	47°01'.8N 09°49'.2W	46°42'.3N 09°59'.0W		

Accepted. Outer portion of Whittard / Shamrock Channel / Canyon complex.

This feature is located in the Celtic Sea area (French: Mer Celtique).

14	ARMORICAIN Fan	46°10'.0N 08°00'.0W			

Accepted. Extensive sedimentary feature with channels crossing its surface.

Located in front of the "Plateau Armoricain" in the deep Basin.

15	WESTERN CROZON Levee	47°02'.8N 06°46'.5W	46°46'.3N 07°04'.0W		

Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Sedimented levee which arguably would qualify as a small spur. In this situation, it should better be called a levee.

Crozon is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

16	EASTERN CROZON Levee	46°57'.2N 06°44'.2W	46°44'.7N 06°56'.0W		

Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer).

Crozon is a small town on the Western Brittany coast.

17	CROZON Seachannel	47°02'.5N 06°43'.5W	46°10'.3N 07°16'.0W		

Accepted. Bounded by the two levees (Western Crozon and Eastern Crozon).

Crozon is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

18	BREST Canyon	47°28'.7N 06°49'.8W	47°11'.7N 06°56'.5W		

Accepted. The canyon debouches below the continental slope in a channel on the sedimented continental rise, i.e. Brest Seachannel.

Named after Brest, a harbour located on the western Brittany coast.

19	BREST Seachannel	47°11'.7N 06°56'.5W	46°19'.3N 07°16'.0W		

Accepted.

Named after Brest, a harbour located on the western Brittany coast.

20	AEGIS Spur	47°31'.0N 08°50'.0W	47°26'.5N 09°33'.5W		

Accepted as "Spur" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Outermost portion of Berthois Spur / Meriadzek Terrace system.

Name given by Dutch scientists. AEGIS is the name of a Dutch Research Vessel.

21	SORLINGUES Canyon	48°16'.1N 09°07'.2W	47°51'.8N 09°12'.3W		

Accepted as "Canyon" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Well developed.

Named after the nearby Scilly Islands (French: Iles Sorlingues).

22	MERIADZEK Terrace	47°33'.1N 09°13'.6W	47°24'.3N 08°01'.3W		

Accepted. Very clear feature lying between Berthois Spur and Aegis Spur to the west.

Meriadzek is the name of an ancient Cornish saint.

23	PETROCK Valley	47°34'.8N 08°22'.3W	47°32'.0N 08°06'.6W		

Accepted as "Valley" (instead of "Ravine" suggested by the proposer). At the head of the canyon is a small depression**.**

Action: SCUFN Secretary to investigate on the origin of this name (It is supposed to be related to the De Petrock Escarpment, located to the East on the supporting bathymetric map provided. However, there is no such name in the GEBCO and ACUF Gazetteers).

24	PETITE SOLE Valley	47°51'.8N 09°12'.3W	47°41'.2N 09°20'.7W		

Accepted. A segment of a canyon drainage system on the continental slope which joins the Shamrock Valley on the deep sea floor.

This feature is included in the so-called Sole region.

25	SHAMROCK Valley	47°41'.1N 08°40'.2W	47°41'.2N 09°20'.7W		

Accepted. Intermediate section of the Shamrock Canyon system.

Named after HMS Shamrock, British research (or hydrographic) vessel.

26	PETITE SOLE Canyon	48°13'.8N 08°41'.2W	47°51'.8N 09°12'.3W		

Accepted. One of the canyons debouching into Petite SoleValley.

This feature is included in the so-called Sole region.

27	DAY Canyon	48°00'N 08°53'W	47°58'.2N 10°09'.3W		

Accepted.

Named after Mr Geoffrey A. Day, a British Geophysicist.

28	GUILCHER Levee	47°18'.0N 07°41'.0W	46°55'.5N 07°40'.5W		

Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). It is either a small spur or a levee of sediments. Bounded by Guilcher Canyon to the West.

Named after Mr Guilcher, professor of geography at Brest University, who actively worked in the Bay of Biscay.

29	LAMPAUL Canyon	47°40'.0N 07°27'.6W	47°19'.3N 07°40'.3W		

Accepted. Canyon across continental slope debouching into Black Mud system at 400 m depth.

Lampaul is the name of a village located on the western coast of Brittany.

30	BLACK MUD Levee	47°23'.0N 08°52'.5W	47°15'.2N 07°49'.5W		

Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Again a sedimented spur, this is more correctly a levee.

Dredging in this area showed that it is covered with black mud.

31	OUESSANT Canyon	43°30'.4N 07°02'.0W	47°13'.5N 07°07'.5W		

Accepted.

Ouessant is an island located west of Brittany.

32	CROZON Canyon	47°26'.2N 06°32'.3W	47°02'.5N 06°43'.5W		

Accepted. Continental slope portion of the "Crozon" sedimentary system.

Crozon is a small town on the western Brittany coast (English: Ushant).

33	MOR-BIHAN Fan	46°25'N 06°25'W	46°08'N 06°00'W	46°10'N 05°40'W	

Accepted as "Fan" (instead of "Slide" suggested by the proposer). This "Slide" looks like the central portion of a fan.

"Mor-Bihan" means small sea in Breton language.

Post Meeting Note: Informed of the above SCUFN decision, the proposer indicated that, in his view, this feature is actually a "slide" and not a "fan". He added that this is clearly demonstrated by the morphology itself, i.e. identifiable starting area of the "slide" and morphology of magnifying "slide", and by the characteristic 3.5 kHz facies on the lower part of the "slide". SCUFN's opinion is that the feature very well may have been caused by a slump or submarine landslide but topographically it appears as a "fan". In addition the term "slide" is not part of SCUFN's nomenclature, as described in IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names".

34	AUDIERNE Levee	47°58'.5N 06°06'.5W	46°50'.7N 06°10'.7W		

Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Minor levee at the outer end of Audierne Canyon.

Audierne is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

35	QUIBERON Ridge	46°23'.5N 06°05'.0W	46°29'.7N 05°30'.7W		

Accepted. Small but definite ridge extending from 46°28'N - 5°30'W to 46°36'N - 5°50'W.

Quiberon is a small town of the south Brittany coast.

36	DOUARNENEZ Canyon	47°19'.8N 06°13'.9W	47°05'.7N 06°37'.4W		

Accepted. Canyon across continental slope debouching into Crozon Seachannel.

Douarnenez is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

37	MORGAT Canyon	47°25'.0N 06°26'.7W	47°05'.7N 06°37'.4W		

Accepted. Major canyon across continental slope, also debouching into Crozon Seachannel.

Morgat is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

38	PENHORS Canyon	47°08'.5N 05°41'.4W	46°54'.7N 06°01'.3W		

Accepted.

Penhors is a small village located near the southwestern Brittany coast. It has a well-known Chapel.

39	AUDIERNE Canyon	47°12'.7N 05°44'.3W	46°35'.3N 06°06'.5W		

Accepted. Bordered by Audierne Levee at its base.

Audierne is a small town on the western Brittany coast.

40	SEIN Canyon	47°14'.0N 05°56'.6W	46°58'.7N 06°12'.6W		

Accepted.

Sein is the name of an island located west of Brittany.

41	GUILVINEC Canyon	46°57'.3N 05°19'.1W	46°38'.5N 05°51'.0W		

Accepted.

Guilvinec is a fishing harbour of the southwestern Brittany coast.

42	ODET Canyon	46°18'.1N 05°03'.1W	46°33'.2N 05°31'.5W		

Accepted. At lower end, is bordered by Quiberon Ridge.

Odet is the name of a river (It flows through the city of Quimper, Brittany).

43	LE CROISIC Canyon	46°25'.6N 04°36'.9W	46°14'.2N 05°07'.7W		

Accepted. Small but distinct canyon.

Le Croisic is a small town located west of Saint-Nazaire, on the south-western coast of Brittany.

44	PORNIC Canyon	46°16'.3N 04°23'.3W	45°54'.0N 04°27'.9W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Pornic is a small town located north of "Baré de Bourgneuf".

45	GAILLARD Spur	45°54'.2N 03°51'.0W	45°46'.5N 04°26'.3W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after Ing en chef Jean-Claude Gaillard (1945-1997), a French hydrographer who led several hydrographic/oceanographic campaigns in this area.

46	YEU Canyon	45°54'.7N 03°51'.0W	45°52'.4N 04°26'.6W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Yeu is an island located south-west of Noirmoutier Island, off the western coast of France.

47	PENMARC'H Canyon	47°01'.5N 05°27'.0W	46°48'.7N 05°51'.7W		

Accepted.

Penmarc'h is a cape of the south-western Brittany coast (in French: "Pointe de Penmarc'h").

48	NOIRMOUTIER Canyon	46°02'.4N 04°02'.9W	45°52'.4N 04°26'.6W		IBCM 1

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position and reason for naming **accepted**.

Noirmoutier is an island located south of the mouth of Loire River, off the western coast of France, in the Bay of Biscay.

49	SAINT-NAZAIRE Canyon	46°19'.5N 04°17'.8W	45°54'.6N 04°34'.3W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Saint-Nazaire is a city located on the mouth of Loire River, on the western coast of France.

50	BELLE-ILE Canyon	46°29'.8N 04°43'.7W	46°14'.9N 05°07'.7W		

Accepted.

Belle-Ile is an island located west of the south Brittany coast.

51	ARCACHON Canyon	44°21'.8N 02°03'.7W	44°31'.2N 02°33'.7W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Arcachon is the name of a small city on the coast of the Landes region (French: Les Landes), on the south-western coast of France.

52	CAP FERRET Valley	44°43'.4N 02°15'.8W			IBCM 1

Accepted.

Cap Ferret is the name of a cape at the north entrance of Arcachon Basin, on the south-western coast of France.

53	CAP FERRET Canyon	44°35'.0N 02°04'.2W	44°43'.4N 02°15'.8W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Minor but distinct canyon prolonged in Cap Ferret Valley.

Cap Ferret is the name of a cape at the north entrance of Arcachon Basin, on the south-western coast of France.

54	PORTHOS Canyon	45°07'.7N 02°41'.5W	44°50'.6N 02°54'.2W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after Porthos, one of the famous musketeers. This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born.

55	ATHOS Canyon	47°07'.4N 02°47'.5W	44°51'.0N 02°59'.1W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after Athos, one of the famous musketeers. This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born.

56	ARAMIS Canyon	45°09'.2N 02°54'.2W	44°51'.2N 03°01'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after Aramis, one of the famous musketeers. This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born.

57	D'ARTAGNAN Canyon	45°13'.7N 03°03'.0W	44°50'.8N 03°14'.7W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after D'Artagnan, one of the famous musketeers. This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born.

58	OLÉRON Canyon	45°19'.4N 03°14'.4W	45°20'.2N 03°30'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Oléron is an island located south east of the city of La Rochelle, on the western coast of France.

59	AIX Canyon	45°21'.3N 03°14'.4W	45°20'.2N 03°30'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Small but distinct canyon.

Aix is a small island located between the city of La Rochelle and Oléron island, off the western coast of France.

60	LA ROCHELLE Canyon	45°29'.6N 03°17'.8W	45°20'.2N 03°30'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Minor canyon.

La Rochelle is a city on the Atlantic coast of France.

61	RÉ Canyon	45°32'.4N 03°23'.2W	45°24'.5N 03°32'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Minor canyon.

Ré is an island located a few kilometres west off the city of La Rochelle, on the west coast of France.

62	ARS Canyon	45°37'.9N 03°29'.3W	45°35'.2N 03°43'.2W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Minor canyon.

Ars (en Ré) is a village located on the western coast of Ré Island.

63	ROCHEBONNE Canyon	45°47'.8N 03°42'.5W	45°29'.2N 03°56'.3W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Rochebonne is the name of rocky highs of the Armorican continental plateau and located 40 km SW of the city of Les Sables d'Olonne.

64	AIGUILLON Canyon	45°46'.3N 03°38'.1W	45°35'.2N 03°43'.2W		IBCM 1

Accepted. Minor canyon.

L'Aiguillon is a small town located on the Atlantic coast, NW of the city of La Rochelle, on the west coast of France.

65	SABLES D'OLONNE Canyon	45°34'.3N 03°50'.2W	45°40'.3N 04°12'.3W		IBCM 1

Already in GEBCO Gazetteer. Revised position and reason for naming **accepted**.

Les Sables D'Olonne is a small town on the Altantic coast of France, north-west of the city of La Rochelle.

66	GASCOGNE Knoll	45°21'.0N 05°23'.0W			IBCM 1

Accepted.

This feature is located in the Bay of Biscay (French: "Golfe de Gascogne")

67	COLLETTE Spur	45°48'.0N 03°46'.5W	45°31'.5N 03°59'.0W		IBCM 1

Accepted.

Named after Dr B.J. Collette, a Dutch geophysicist who actively worked on the North Atlantic/ Bay of Biscay.

68	BURDIGALA Seamount	45°44'.0N 06°12'.5W			

Not accepted. Very minor bump. Not even a knoll or a hill.

69	LANDAIS Marginal Plateau				

Not accepted. Insufficient topographic evidence.

70	BLACK MUD SUPERIEUR Seachannel	47°21'.5N 7°45'.4W	46°53'.6N 7°51'.7W		

Not accepted. Merely next to the outermost segment of Black Mud Canyon system.

71	BLACK MUD INFERIEUR Seachannel	46°53'.0N 7°51'.7W	46°15'.4N 8°08'.5W		

Not accepted. Outermost segment of Black Mud Canyon system.

72	CHAPELLE Shoal	47°38'.0N 07°17'.0W			

Not accepted. Not a hazard to navigation but minor elevation on continental shelf.

73	CELTIQUE Fan				

Not accepted. Topographically minor feature on bathymetry as presented here.

74	MERIADZEK Basin	09°05'.0N 47°10'.0W			

Not accepted. Very minor depression, less than 50m deep in deep sea floor.

75	SHAMROCK Ridge	47°43'.0N 9°39'.0W	47°28'3N 9°43'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor sedimentation deposit or bore on canyon system.

76	BIR-HAKEIM Bank	47°31'.0N 6°22'.0W	47°48'.5N 6°13'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor feature.

77	DAMPIERRE Bank	47°36'.0N 6°29'.5W	47°55'.5N 6°22'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor feature.

78	ESPERANCE Zone	45°15'.0N 08°30'.0W			

Not accepted. Localized on continental shelf, not distinguishable topographically. Not an undersea topographic feature.

79	CASTOR Bank	47°53'.0N 7°08'.0W	48°20'.0? 6°52'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor feature.

80	KAISER I HIND Bank	47°44'.0N 6°42'.0W	48°10'.0N 6°31'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor feature.

81	HERMINE Bank	47°57'.20N 7°51'.80W	47°41'.10N 8°40'.20W		

Not accepted. Minor feature.

82	PARSONS Bank	48°01'.0N 6°48'.0W	48°20'.0N 6°38'.0W		

Not accepted. Small feature on continental shelf, not appropriate for SCUFN. Same for the associated nearby N-S features being proposed as banks.

83	SHAMROCK Seachannel	47°41'.20N 9°20'.70W	47°03'.50N 9°48'.30W		

Not accepted. Outermost segment of Shamrock Canyon complex. Minor feature, does not qualify as a clear seachannel.

84	BOURCART Spur	47°03'.0N 9°50'.40W			

Not accepted. No indication of spur at this position.

85	CHABERT Seachannel	46°39'.0N 9°50'.0W	46°16'.0N 9°25'.0W		

Not accepted. Minor feature. Not appropriate for GEBCO and IBC.

86	WHITTARD Ridge	47°03'.0N 9°50'.40W			

Not accepted. Minor feature; could be a levee.

4.4 GROUP D

4.4.1 Proposals submitted – via the French Hydrographic Office (SHOM) - by Professor Alain BONNEVILLE, Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines et Télédétection, Observatoire de Tahiti, French Polynesia. July 1998.

(bonneville@ufp.pf)

The following 28 names have been submitted to SCUFN. These proposed Polynesian names result from a contest "Naming of the seamounts" carried out in 1998 by Prof. Bonneville with school children in Tahiti. However, due to insufficient bathymetric evidence, SCUFN-XIV could not assess these proposals which, therefore, are **not accepted**. Meaning of each proposed name appears in the 2nd column from right.

1	'ARERE Seamount	16°48'05"S 155°11'36"W		*Messenger*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
2	'OTI'A Seamount	17°29'27"S 154°49'56"W		*Limit*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
3	'ORI'O MATA Seamount	17°48'47"S 154°04'32"W		*Sloe*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
4	PAREMO Seamount	17°57'06"S 154°31'49"W		*Swallowed Up*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
5	HONU Seamount	18°22'37"S 154°05'22"W		*Turtle*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
6	FAFA PITI Seamount	18°57'42"S 154°05'46"W		*Manta Ray*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
7	TITI Seamount	19°27'26"S 153°53'32"W		*Breast*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
8	REPE Seamount	18°11'43"S 153°33'47"W		*Cock's Comb*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
9	'ATI'APITI Seamount	18°22'31"S 153°04'12"W		*To stand side by side*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
10	'OUT'EROA Seamount	18°13'14"S 152°44'52"W		*The Long promontory*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
11	TARAPAPA Seamount	18°40'25"S 152°47'43"W		*Crested tern*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
12	'OIO Seamount	18°25'43"S 152°22'46"W		*Brown noddi*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
13	'OA Seamount	18°31'58"S 152°31'53"W		*Black noddi*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
14	'ITATA'E Seamount	18°38'07"S 152°27'12"W		*White tern*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
15	'OTAHA Seamount	18°45'31"S 152°14'22"W		*Frigate Bird*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
16	UA'AO Seamount	18°55'03"S 151°50'16"W		*Red foot gannet*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
17	ARI'I MOANA Seamount	19°13'42"S 151°32'04"W		*King of the Ocean*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657

18	PUNU TAIPU Seamount	19°16'33"S 150°58'49"W		*Spoon*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
19	FAI Seamount	19°22'25"S 148°55'03"W		*Ray*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
20	FE'E Seamount	19°29'03"S 148°33'08"W		*Octopus*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
21	'OPAHI Seamount	19°35'48"S 147°27'36"W		*Axe*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
22	MO'ORA Seamount	19°47'27"S 147°25'15"W		*Duck*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
23	YOTO Seamount	19°59'40"S 146°57'50"W		*1998: Year of the Ocean*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
24	TARAVA Seamount	16°50'S 155°10'W	19°30'S 150°30'W	*Extending Mounts*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
25	LIONS Saddle	19°15'S 151°17'W			GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
26	HINI TAUTAU Seamount	16°50'S 155°10'W	19°27'S 153°54'W	*Extreme Limit*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
27	TE IVITUA Seamount	18°12'S 153°34'W	19°16'S 150°58'W	*Backbone*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657
28	VA'A TAU PITI Seamounts	19°15'S 150°00'W	20°00'S 146°58'W	*Double Pirogue*	GEBCO 5.11 INT 607, 657

Not accepted.

Action: SCUFN Secretary to ask Prof. Bonneville and/or SHOM to provide bathymetric evidence for the proposed names, so that they can be assessed by SCUFN.

Note: A preliminary check on the GEBCO Gazetteer has revealed that:

- there are already a “La Confiance Shoal” at 18°30’S - 152°30’W and a “La Confiance Seamount” at 18°30’S - 152°32’W, i.e. very close to the proposed “‘OA seamount” (18°31'58"S - 152°31'53"W);
- there is already a “Rigault de Genouilly Shoal” at 19°15’S – 151°30’W, i.e. very close to the proposed “Ari’I Moana Seamount” (19°13'42"S - 151°32'04"W).

4.5 GROUP E - CONSIDERATION OF MINUTES OF ACUF MEETINGS HELD SINCE SCUFN-XIII

Names considered at meetings of ACUF (Advisory Committee on Undersea Features, of the U.S. Board of Geographical Names) from ACUF 279 (July 1999) to ACUF 284 (October 2000) were reviewed by the Meeting. SCUFN was also informed that ACUF has planned to include historical information in their gazetteer database. However, due to lack of resources, this has not materialized. ACUF has not met since October 2000.

ACUF Meeting 279 (July 1999)

W. ELLIS Seamount	50°13'N 160°20'W			GEBCO 5.03

Proposer: Rear Admiral Kenneth E. Barbor, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, USA. June 1999.

Accepted. Relief: 1400m. Least depth: 3562m.

Named in honour of Rear Admiral Windford G. "Jerry" Ellis, who did considerable contributions to Marine Geodes and Naval Oceanography.

ACUF Meeting 280 (October 1999)

No action required.

ACUF Meeting 281 (February 2000)

No action required.

ACUF Meeting 282 (April 2000)

NORDIC Basin approved by ACUF, but not approved by SCUFN (See 3.)

ACUF Meeting 283 (August 2000)

No action required.

ACUF Meeting 284 (October 2000)

No action required.

5. PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE GEBCO GAZETTEER

The following names, most of them appearing in the "Reserve Section" of the GEBCO Gazetteer, i.e. not yet formally approved by SCUFN, were considered and changes were agreed as indicated.

KINMEI Seamount	Change to **KINMEI Guyot accepted**.
YURYAKU Seamount	Change to **YURYAKU Guyot accepted**.

VITORIA-TRINDADE Seamounts	Change to **VITORIA-TRINDADE Seamount Chain accepted**.
DETROIT Trough	Change to **DETROIT Rise accepted**.
MAURITIUS Trench	Recent topographic mapping (post 1980) indicates no such significant feature at this location. **To be deleted** from the Gazetteer.
OSBOURN Seamount	Should it be Ozbourn as in ACUF Gazetteer?
DORDRECHT Trough	**To be removed** as duplicating DORDRECHT Hole.
RITCHIE Seamount	**To be deleted** (see Note in "Paragraph 3.1.5" of 2. above) and RITCHIE Bank in the Indian Ocean, newly proposed (Item 4.1.2 above), accepted.
ZEEWYK Ridge	**To be retained**. **ZEEWYK Seamount to be deleted** from the Gazetteer and replaced with STEYNS Knoll (See Item 4.1.4) at slightly different position.
MACDONALD Guyot	Change to **LACROIX Guyot accepted**, to avoid confusion with MACDONALD Bank in the Southern Hemisphere. Suggestion already made by Dr. R. L. Fisher in 1987.
SALAS Y GÓMEZ Ridge	It is confirmed (by P. Carrasco, Chile) that the spelling of this name is correct. History of the name (provided also by Chile) to be included in the Gazetteer is as follows: "Isla Salas y Gómez". The origin of the name dates to its discovery year 1793, by a Spanish pilot, José Salas. Subsequently, in 1805, this island was discovered again by José Manuel Gómez, Captain of a Spanish privateer called "Víctor". Both pilots were thus recognised.
GALLIENI Rise	**Accepted** in place of GALLIENI Knoll (extensive elevation).
KING Seamount	**Accepted** (After Prof. Lester King, South Africa).
LA RÉUNION Trough	**Accepted**.
OMAN Abyssal Plain	**Accepted** in place of OMAN Basin.
RODROGUEZ Seamount	**To be changed to RODRIGUEZ Seamount**, after the early Spanish explorer of California coast.
SOMALI Abyssal Plain	**Accepted** in place of SOMALI Basin.
CHARLOTTE Bank	A check on the positions of CHARLOTTE Bank (11°45'S – 173°10'E) and PANDORA Bank (12°00'S – 172°10'E) has confirmed that these are two separate features.

6. NEW EDITION OF IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

A draft 3rd edition of IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names" (English/French version), prepared at the IHB, had been considered by SCUFN Members, through correspondence, in advance of the meeting. The final draft was formally endorsed by the meeting. It was agreed that the 3rd edition of B-6 shuld be published as soon as possible and posted on the IHO website.

7. NEW GEBCO GAZETTEER PROGRAMME

The meeting was informed that a new GEBCO Gazetteer Programme had been developed at the IHB, to manage the IHB GEBCO Gazetteer database. A draft new edition of the GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names (IHO-IOC Publication B-8), produced from this programme, was presented to the Meeting. It was agreed that, when the names newly accepted at SCUFN-XIV have been incorporated into the IHB database, a new edition of B-8 will be published.

8. CONCLUSION – FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

The Meeting viewed with continuing concern the proliferation of names proposed (or in informal use), which should require timely and appropriate measures for their correct processing. Such measures might be yearly SCUFN meetings and/or selective *ad hoc* participation by IBC members in SCUFN activities. At present, this work falls on one or two of the relatively few members of this panel.

There being no other points to discuss, the meeting adjourned at 15:00 on 20 April 2001. At this closing the Chairman warmly thanked the staff of the Japanese Hydrographic Office for its courtesies and strong support, and also the several Japanese scientists-colleagues who participated so actively in the discussions.

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AGENDA

1. Introduction – Approval of Agenda

3 Matters arising from previous meeting

4 Proposals considered in the intersessional period

5 New Proposals

- 4.1 GROUP A
  - 4.1.1 From Norman Cherkis
  - 4.1.2 From Desmond Scott
  - 4.1.3 From Stanley Robertson
  - 4.1.4 From Robert Fisher
  - 4.1.5 From Hyun-Chul Han
  - 4.1.6 From André Roubertou
- 4.2 GROUP B
  - 4.2.1 Romanisation of Japanese Names
  - 4.2.2 Charts N° 6315
  - 4.2.3 Charts N° 6602
  - 4.2.4 Charts N° 6722
  - 4.2.5 Charts N° 6725
  - 4.2.6 Various Issues from Japanese Explorations
- 4.3 GROUP C
  - 4.3.1 From Olivier Parvillers
  - 4.3.2 From Galina Agapova
  - 4.3.3 From Raymond le Suavé
- 4.4 GROUP D
  - 4.4.1 From Alain Bonneville
- 4.5 GROUP E : Names considered at ACUF Meetings

6 Proposed Changes to the Gazetteer

7 New Edition of IHO-IOC Publication B-6

8 New GEBCO Gazetteer Programme

9 Conclusion – Future expectations

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the BGN)
AGSO	Australian Geological Survey Organization
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar - und Meeresforshung (Germany)
BAS	British Antarctic Survey (UK)
CANOMA	Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (now GNBC)
CIEM	Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Maritime
CIOH	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanografícas e Hidrografícas (Colombia)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation (Australia)
GNBC	Geographical Names Board of Canada (formerly CANOMA)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
HO	Hydrogaphic Office
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (IOC)
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic (IOC)
IBCWIO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IOC)
IFREMER	Institut français pour l'exploration de la mer (France)
IGA	Ingénieur Général de l'Armement (France)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INT (Charts)	International (Charts) (IHO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
IOS	Institute of Oceanographic Sciences (United Kingdom)
JHD	Japan Hydrographic Department
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (New Zealand)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory (USA)

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

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