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FOREWORD

The Australian Antarctic Territory has been explored by expeditions of many nations - Australia, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

In 1952 the Australian Minister for External Affairs authorised the formation of the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia (ANCA) to advise him on names in the Australian Antarctic Territory. The original Committee consisted of Mr. P.G. Law (Director, Antarctic Division, Department of External Affairs) Chairman, Sir Douglas Mawson, Mr. B. P. Lambert (Director of National Mapping), Captain G.D. Tancred, D.S.C. (Hydrographer, Royal Australian Navy) and Mr. A. A. Wilcock (Senior Lecturer in Geography, University of Melbourne), Secretary. Later Mr. G. W. McKinnon (Geographical Officer, Antarctic Division) became Secretary and Mr. M. Aurousseau was added to the Committee.

The Committee has examined names given by early explorers and recent names proposed by members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions which have been stationed on the Antarctic continent since 1954. The Committee has also considered names given by expeditions from New Zealand, the Soviet Union and the United States of America during and since the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

Close liaison with the Antarctic Place Names Committee of Britain, the New Zealand Antarctic Place Names Committee and the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names has resulted in a large measure of agreement on place names.

After approval by the Minister for External Affairs, the Committee's decisions are published in ANCA Papers. These represent official Australian names and are distributed to place names authorities in countries which have expeditions in Antarctica.

A Provisional Gazetteer (ANCA Paper 61/2) was published in June, 1961. The present Gazetteer includes all the names in the earlier gazetteer and in subsequent ANCA Papers. It incorporates a number of corrections to the positions of features resulting from recent exploration.

It is recognised that this list may still contain inaccuracies and ANCA will be glad to receive comments and corrections. Such communications should be addressed to the Director, Antarctic Division, Department of External Affairs, 568 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, S.C. 3.

P. G. Law
CHAIRMAN
ANTARCTIC NAMES COMMITTEE OF AUSTRALIA

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used frequently, but not universally, in the gazetteer.

Abbreviated Terms:

Adm.	Admiral
Capt.	Captain
Cmdr.	Commander
Dr.	Doctor
E	East
HM	Her Majesty
	His Majesty
IGY	International Geophysical Year
Lieut.	Lieutenant
Lieut. -Gen.	Lieutenant-General
N	North
NW	North-west
NZ	New Zealand
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RASvyC	Royal Australian Survey Corps
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RF	Royal Fusiliers
RN	Royal Navy
RRS	Royal Research Ship
S	South
SE	South-east
Sgt.	Sergeant
Sqn. Ldr.	Squadron Leader
SSE	South-south-east
US	United States
USN	United States Navy
USNS	United States Naval Ship
USS	United States Ship
WNW	West-north-west

Abbreviations for Committee Titles

ANCA	Antarctic Names Committee of Australia
NZAPC	New Zealand Antarctic Place Names Committee
USACAN	United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names

Abbreviations for Expedition Titles

AAE	Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14
ANARE	Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions, 1954-
BANZARE	British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, 1929-31
TAE	British Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1956-58
USEE	United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42

NOTES

The Gazetteer provides an alphabetical list of approved names, together with brief descriptions and notes on the origins of the names. Unless otherwise stated, distances are given in nautical miles and heights are given in metres.

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GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

- AAGAARD ISLANDS: A group of ten or more small islands, a mile or two west of Proclamation Island, Enderby Land; in about $65^{\circ} 50'S.$, $53^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian Antarctic historian.
- ABBS. MOUNT: The most prominent peak in the central part of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is 2,134 metres above sea level and has an almost vertical face on the northern side. The peak is a truncated pyramid, 2 miles long in an east-west direction and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-south. Situated about 11 miles SSE of Mt. McCarthy; in about $70^{\circ} 36'S.$, $66^{\circ} 38'E.$ Discovered by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December, 1956, and named after Gordon Abbs, radio operator at Mawson in 1956.
- ABRUPT ISLAND: A small island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across, just east of the Oygarden Group; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $57^{\circ} 46'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brattøy (Abrupt Island).
- ABRUPT POINT: A rocky point on the western side of Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 53'S.$, $56^{\circ} 42'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brattodden (The Abrupt Point). The feature was first visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954.
- ACCESS SLOPE: A narrow ice slope bordered by the Darwin Mountains on the southern side and by an exposed ice buttress on the northern side. This ice slope forms part of the Circle Icefall in the Darwin Glacier and appears to be the only route through the icefall; in about $79^{\circ} 41'S.$, $156^{\circ} 03'E.$ This descriptive name was given by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58), who made the first descent of the Darwin Glacier.
- ACHERNAR ISLAND: An island about 1 mile long, in the west of the Oygarden Group; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $57^{\circ} 13'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Utøy (Outer Island). Renamed Achernar by ANCA after the star, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.
- ADAMS FJORD: A fjord about ten miles long, extending eastwards from the NE part of Amundsen Bay, just south of Mount Riiser-Larsen; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $50^{\circ} 30'E.$ Photographed and mapped from an ANARE aircraft during 1956. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law entered the fjord by motor launch from the Thala Dan on 14 February, 1958, and made a landing at the foot of Mt. Riiser-Larsen. Named after Ian L. Adams, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1958.
- ADAMS ISLAND: A small rocky island on the western side of McDonald Bay, about 11 miles west of Haswell Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $92^{\circ} 34'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the boatswain of the expedition ship, Aurora.

AINSWORTH BAY: An open bay on the coast of George V Land, between Cape Bage and Cape Webb; in about $67^{\circ} 48'S.$, $146^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after G. F. Ainsworth, a member of the expedition.

AKER PEAKS: A series of peaks, mainly snow-covered, the highest being about 1,800 metres above sea level, WNW of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $66^{\circ} 38'S.$, $55^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered on 14 January, 1931, by a Norwegian whaling expedition under O. Borchgrevink, who named them after the farm of S. F. Brunn, A Director of the Antarctic Whaling Co., at Tønsberg, Norway.

ALASHEEV BIGHT: A bight on the western part of the coast of Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 30'S.$, $45^{\circ} 30'E.$ Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Plotted in 1957 by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Named after the Soviet hydrographer, D. A. Alashev.

ALBERT MARKHAM, MOUNT: A striking, flat-topped mountain, 3,185 metres high, west of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 30 miles south of Mount Field; in about $81^{\circ} 28'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee of the Expedition.

ALBION, MOUNT: A peak on the southern face of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is connected to the next peak on the east by a long snow slope and a saddle 60 metres above plateau level. The peak is situated about 11 miles east of Mount Bechervaise; in about $70^{\circ} 18'S.$, $65^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W. G. Bewsher and named after P. Albion, radio operator at Mawson in 1956.

ALBOV ROCKS: Rock outcrops on the BANZARE Coast of Wilkes Land, about 20 miles SE of Cape Goodenough; in about $66^{\circ} 28'S.$, $126^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after the Russian explorer of Tierra del Fuego, H. M. Albov.

ALDEN, POINT: An ice-covered point with rock exposures along its seaward side, about 12 miles NW of Cape Hunter. This feature is close to the boundary of George V Land and Terre Adélie. Situated in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $142^{\circ} 02'E.$ Discovered on 30 January, 1840, by the US Exploring Expedition, under Charles Wilkes, who named it after Lieutenant James Alden of the Expedition's flagship Vincennes.

ALDERDICE PEAK: A peak in the eastern part of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about 20 miles ESE of Amphitheatre Lake; in about $68^{\circ} 13'S.$, $49^{\circ} 35'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after W. Alderdice, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

ALEXANDER NUNATAK: A nunatak on the Budd Coast, south of the Windmill Islands, just east of Browning Peninsula; in about $66^{\circ} 31'S.$, $110^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after H. N. Alexander, USN, photographer's mate on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

ALFONS ISLAND: The eastern of two small islands just north of Falla Bluff; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $61^{\circ} 29'E.$ Probably first seen by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson in February, 1931. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Kolven. Renamed by ANARE after Alfons Bolza, weather observer at Mawson in 1958.

ALLAN NUNATAK: A nunatak, Y shaped in plan, about 8 miles NNW of Mt. Brooke; in about $76^{\circ} 44'S.$, $159^{\circ} 40'E.$ The nunatak is 12 miles long and 2 to 5 miles wide. It lies in the most south-westerly sources of the Mawson Glacier (Ross Dependency) and is largely ice-free. Discovered by the NZ party of the TAE (1957-58). Named after Professor R.S. Allan of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

ALLBLACKS NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks, lying south of Wallabies Nunataks, about 24 miles west of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 26'S.$, $155^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

ALLEMAND PEAK: A peak lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Moody Peak in the northern part of the Boomerang Range; in about $78^{\circ} 24'S.$, $158^{\circ} 36'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after L. J. Allemand, construction driver at Little America V in 1958.

ALLIGATOR ISLAND: A small, steep, rocky island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 200 yards wide, rising about 89 metres above the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $97^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14), who so named it because of its shape.

ALLIGATOR PEAK: A prominent, conical, rock peak at the head of Alligator Ridge; in about $78^{\circ} 28'S.$, $158^{\circ} 43'E.$ It is one of the highest peaks in the northern half of the Boomerang Range. So named by TAE (1957-58) because of its proximity to Alligator Ridge.

ALLIGATOR RIDGE: A spectacular, serrated, rock ridge running NE for two miles from a nunatak near the centre of the Boomerang Range into the Skelton Névé; in about $78^{\circ} 28'S.$, $158^{\circ} 46'E.$ Discovered and so named by TAE (1957-58) because of its shape.

ALLISON BAY: A bay just west of Jelbart Glacier in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $61^{\circ} 17'E.$ Photographed from the air by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Isvika (The Ice Bay) by Norwegian Cartographers. Visited by ANARE parties in 1954 and 1955. Renamed by ANCA after Dr. R. Allison, medical officer at Mawson in 1955.

ALPHARD ISLAND: An island, about three miles long and rising to 150 metres above sea level, in the central part of the Oygarden Group; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $57^{\circ} 25'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Meøya (The Middle Island). First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954. Renamed by ANCA after the star, Alphard.

AMANDA BAY: A bay about two miles across and two miles long, in the south-eastern part of Prydz Bay; in about 69° 15'S., 76° 53'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Hovdevika. Photographed by an ANARE aircraft on 26 August, 1957. Renamed by ANARE after the daughter of Squadron Leader P. Clemence, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.

AMANDA ROOKERY: An Emperor penguin rookery on sea-ice on the western side of Amanda Bay; in about 69° 15'S., 76° 50'E. Discovered on 26 August, 1957, from an ANARE Beaver aircraft. Named after the daughter of Squadron Leader P. Clemence, RAAF, pilot of the aircraft from which the rookery was discovered.

AMERY ICE SHELF: A broad ice shelf which occupies the head of a large embayment, consisting of Prydz Bay and MacKenzie Bay, which indents the coastline near the borders of Mac. Robertson Land and Princess Elizabeth Land; in about 69° S., 72° E. A prominent point of the ice shelf was mapped by BANZARE (1929-31) on 11 February, 1931, and named Cape Amery after William B. Amery, who represented the United Kingdom Government in Australia (1925-28). Subsequent exploration showed that Cape Amery had broken off and floated away, and the name Amery was applied to the whole ice shelf.

AMERY PEAKS: A group of peaks on the eastern end of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about 70° 31'S. - 70° 40'S., 67° 00'E. - 67° 45'E. Discovered by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W.G. Bewsher and so named because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf.

AMPHITHEATRE LAKE: A smooth-surfaced, melt lake approximately 1½ by ½ miles, running east-west. The lake is almost completely enclosed by rock and ice cliffs, forming an amphitheatre, with an outlet into the Rayner Glacier at the western end; in 68° 06'S., 48° 45'E. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited by an ANARE airborne field party in November, 1958.

AMPHITHEATRE PEAKS: A group of peaks surrounding and extending to the east of Amphitheatre Lake, Enderby Land; in about 68° 06'S., 48° 52'E. Photographed in 1956 from an ANARE aircraft and visited in November, 1958, by an ANARE airborne field party, led by G. A. Knuckey. Named from Amphitheatre Lake.

AMUNDSEN BAY: The eastern of two adjacent bays in the western part of Enderby Land. It is about 24 miles wide in the north, narrowing towards the south; its length is about 48 miles; in about 67° 00'S., 50° 00'E. The bay was seen as a large pack-filled recession in the coastline by Sir Douglas Mawson of BANZARE on 14 January, 1930. Seen by Captain Hj. Riiser-Larsen in charge of a Norwegian expedition during an aeroplane flight on 15 January, 1930, and subsequently mapped nearer its true position by the Norwegians. An ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn was landed by aircraft in 1956. Phillip Law led an ANARE party which landed by launch inside the bay from Thala Dan in February, 1958. Named by Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole.

AMUNDSEN, MOUNT: A notable nunatak rising through the ice-cap to a height of about 1,445 metres above sea level and 45 metres above the plateau, about 11 miles NE of Mt. Sandow on the eastern side of the Denman Glacier. In Wilkes Land; in about 67° 14'S., 100° 45'E. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Polar explorer and the first man to reach the South Pole.

ANARE NUNATAKS: A group of ridges about 140 miles SSE of Mawson, in Mac. Robertson Land. They are mainly snow and ice covered, with exposed brown rocks forming the summits. Heights range from 2,006 to 2,036 metres above sea level; in about 69° 58'S., 64° 37'E. First visited by an ANARE party led by J. M. Bechervaise on 30 November, 1955. The name is the initials of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.

ANCHORAGE ISLAND: An island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, approximately 1 mile NW of Davis station, Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 34'S., 77° 56'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because ships relieving Davis station anchor between the island and the station.

ANCHORAGE PATCH: A small, isolated, shoal patch within the anchorage area at Davis. It is 0.6 miles from Anchorage Island, bearing 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The least depth of water over the patch is 36 feet. Its position is in 68° 34'30"S., 77° 55'50"W. Plotted in January 1961 by D'A. T. Gale during a hydrographic survey by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles.

ANDERSEN ISLAND: A small island in the western part of the Robinson Group off Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 26'S., 63° 21'E. Discovered by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson in February, 1931; the island was also charted from the whaler Thorgaut about the same time. Named after Captain Lars Andersen of the whaler Falk who had assisted the Discovery with coal.

ANDERSON PYRAMID: An ice-free pyramidal peak, about four miles SE of Pomerantz Tableland; in about 70° 46'S., 159° 57'E. The peak was plotted from air photographs obtained by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after Staff Sergeant R. J. Anderson, USA, non-commissioned officer in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting Topo East-West, 1962-63.

Andøya: See OLDHAM ISLAND.

ANGINO BUTTRESS: A prominent buttress-type mountain near the centre of the Skelton Icefalls; in about 78° 14'S., 158° 42'E. Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after E. A. Angino, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1959-60.

ANN. CAPE: A cape on the coast of Enderby Land, about 3 miles NNE of Mt. Biscoe, in about 66° 09'S., 51° 22'E. The name was first applied by John Biscoe in March, 1831, to "A bluff point in SE which has every appearance of a cape". Sir Douglas Mawson described Cape Ann as a point on the coast of Enderby Land near where the rocky peak of Mt. Biscoe rises. Aerial photography by ANARE during 1956-58 has shown that there is no marked point on the coast in the vicinity of Mt. Biscoe and the name has been applied to the feature to the NNE. Probably named after Biscoe's mother.

- ANNIVERSARY NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks about 15 miles east of Mount Twintop, Mac. Robertson Land; in $68^{\circ} 02'56''\text{S.}$, $63^{\circ} 00'42''\text{E.}$ An astrofix was obtained on one of these outcrops by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson, on 26 January, 1963, the Anniversary of the first settlement of Australia.
- ANTON ISLAND: A small, low, ice-capped island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 200 yards wide. It is about 5 miles NNE of Lewis Island; in about $66^{\circ} 02'\text{S.}$, $134^{\circ} 28'\text{E.}$ Discovered from the Kista Dan in 1956 by ANAR Expedition led by Phillip Law on 18 January, 1960. Named after Anton Moyell, first officer of the Magga Dan in 1960.
- APPLEBY, POINT: A point on an island on the eastern side of William Scoresby Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 24'\text{S.}$, $59^{\circ} 37'\text{E.}$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936).
- ARAMIS RANGE: The third range of the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 30'\text{S.}$ - $71^{\circ} 00'\text{S.}$, $65^{\circ} 00'\text{E.}$ - $68^{\circ} 05'\text{E.}$ First visited in January, 1957, by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W. G. Bewsher. Named by Bewsher after a character in Dumas' novel, "The Three Musketeers".
- ARCHANGEL NUNATAKS: A group of rock outcrops about 20 miles SSW of Magga Peak in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 25'\text{S.}$, $156^{\circ} 35'\text{E.}$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), The Third Soviet Maritime Expedition in 1958 and ANARE in 1959. The largest of these outcrops was called Gora Arkangel'skogo by the Soviet Expedition.
- ARCHER, MOUNT: A peak just south of Archer Point in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 09'\text{S.}$, $157^{\circ} 35'\text{E.}$ Discovered by the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law in February 1959. Named from Archer Point.
- ARCHER POINT: A rocky cape on the coast of Oates Land, about 5 miles west of Williamson Head; in about $69^{\circ} 08'\text{S.}$, $157^{\circ} 35'\text{E.}$ Discovered in February, 1911, by Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, RN, in the Terra Nova, expedition ship of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) under Scott. Named after W. W. Archer, chief steward of the expedition.
- ARDERY ISLAND: An island of the Windmill Islands off the Budd Coast, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Odbert Island; in about $66^{\circ} 22'\text{S.}$, $110^{\circ} 28'\text{E.}$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by USACAN after Major E. R. Ardery, US Army Medical Corps, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).
- ARGO GLACIER: A small glacier, 15 miles long, draining the southern end of the Miller Range, flowing into the Marsh Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 20'\text{S.}$, $158^{\circ} 00'\text{E.}$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the vessel sailed by Jason in Greek mythology.
- ARGOSY GLACIER: A glacier in the central part of the Miller Range, about 20 miles long, flowing into the Marsh Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 10'\text{S.}$, $158^{\circ} 00'\text{E.}$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1961-62).

ARMSTRONG PEAK: The highest peak of a group, about 15 miles SE of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land. It is about 1,470 metres above sea level; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $53^{\circ} 23'E.$ Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. An astrofix was obtained nearby, in December 1959, by J. C. Armstrong, surveyor at Mawson in 1959, after whom the feature was named.

ARNEL BLUFFS: A series of rock outcrops in a steeply-falling ice-scarp south of the Leckie Range in Kemp Land; in about $68^{\circ} 09'S.$, $56^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted in December, 1958, by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by G. A. Knuckey. Named after R. R. Arnel, geophysical assistant at Mawson, 1958.

ARROW ISLAND: A small island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, four miles WNW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 42'E.$ Mapped from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Pila (The Arrow) by Norwegian cartographers.

ARROWHEAD NUNATAK: A long, narrow nunatak, which in plan has a distinctive head and tail resembling an arrow, lying in the Nimrod glacier towards the head of that glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 52'S.$, $157^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered and named by the southern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

ARTHUR, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles NW of Simpson Peak Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 39'S.$, $49^{\circ} 52'E.$ Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Arthur, electrical fitter at Mawson in 1960.

ARTHURSON RIDGE: A ridge on the eastern side of the McLeod Glacier, which flows into Davies Bay, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 21'S.$, $158^{\circ} 15'E.$ First visited by an ANARE airborne field party in March 1961. Named after J. Arthurson, helicopter pilot with ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law.

ASCENT GLACIER: A small glacier leading from the polar plateau into the upper Aurora Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 15'S.$, $156^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62) which used the glacier to gain access to and from the central Miller Range.

ASSENDER GLACIER: A glacier flowing westwards into Spooner Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $46^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Pilot Officer K. Assender, RAAF, pilot at Mawson in 1959.

ASTRO GLACIER: A small glacier, 15 miles long, draining the northern end of the Miller Range. The glacier flows into the Marsh Glacier and is separated from the main part of the Nimrod Glacier by a line of Nunataks; in about $82^{\circ} 50'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62), which occupied an Astro station on a bluff at the mouth of the glacier in December, 1961.

ATHOS RANGE: The northern range of the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 10'S.$, $70^{\circ} 16'S.$, $64^{\circ} 30'S.$ - $66^{\circ} 00'E.$ The western part of the range was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Bechervaise in November, 1955. The range was again visited in December, 1956, by an ANARE party led by W.G. Bewsher and a depot was established at the eastern extremity. Named after one of the Three Musketeers in Dumas' Novel.

AURORA HEIGHTS: A peak on the northern side of Argosy Glacier, Miller Range; in about $83^{\circ} 05'S.$, $157^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after S. Y. Aurora, expedition ship with the Ross Sea Party of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-16).

AURORA PEAK: A Peak about 534 metres above sea level, about 4 miles SSW of Mount Murchison in George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $144^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after the expedition ship.

AUSTER GLACIER: A glacier flowing NNW into Amundsen Bay east of Reference Peak; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $- 67^{\circ} 20'S.$, $50^{\circ} 37'E.$ - $51^{\circ} 10'E.$ First seen in October, 1956, by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn and named to commemorate the great assistance obtained from the Auster aircraft on coastal operations.

AUSTER ROOKERY: An Emperor penguin rookery on sea-ice, sheltered by grounded icebergs about 27 miles ENE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $64^{\circ} 02'E.$ Discovered in August, 1957, by Flying Officer, D. Johnston, RAAF, from an ANARE Auster aircraft, after which it was named.

Austnes: See GOTLEY, CAPE.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY: That portion of Antarctica lying between Longitudes $45^{\circ} E.$ and $136^{\circ} E.$, and between longitudes $142^{\circ} E.$ and $160^{\circ} E.$ Created by Order in Council on 7 February, 1933, and proclaimed on 24 August, 1936, subsequent to the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, 1933.

AUSTSKJERA: A group of rocks close to the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land, in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $64^{\circ} 01'E.$ Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

AVIATION ISLANDS: A group of small islands about three miles NNE of Davies Bay, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 16'S.$, $158^{\circ} 33'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Photographed from the air on 20 February, 1959 by Phillip Law, leader of the ANAR Expedition, ("Magga Dan"). Called Ostrova Polyarnoy Aviatsii (Polar Aviation Islands) by members of the Soviet Expedition. Law and a party from Magga Dan landed on the southernmost island on 6 March, 1961.

AYRES, MOUNT: A prominent mountain, 2,600 metres above sea level, south of the Mulock Glacier névé, into which it falls away steeply; in about $79^{\circ} 20'S.$, $156^{\circ} 28'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier party of the TAE and first climbed in December, 1957, when a survey station was established at its highest point. Named after H. H. Ayres, one of the two men comprising the Darwin Glacier party.

AZIMUTH ISLAND: The largest of a group of four small islands about six miles NW of Mawson. In plan the island somewhat resembles a closed left hand, with the palm facing the viewer. The island is in $67^{\circ} 31' 31''$ S., $62^{\circ} 44' 15''$ E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The island was included in a triangulation survey of the islands near Mawson in 1959.

AZIMUTH ISLANDS: A group of four small islands about six miles NW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 31'$ S., $62^{\circ} 44'$ E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The largest island of the group was included in a triangulation survey of the islands near Mawson in 1959.

BABUSKIN ISLAND: An island about four miles NNW of Archer Point, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 05'$ S., $157^{\circ} 30'$ E. Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Plotted from a running survey from the Magga Dan in February, 1959. Named after the Soviet polar aviator, M. S. Babuskin.

BAGE, CAPE: A prominent point on the coast of George V Land, between Murphy Bay and Ainsworth Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 43'$ S., $146^{\circ} 34'$ E. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Lieut. R. Bage, RAE, a member of the expedition.

BAILEY PENINSULA: A rocky peninsula connected to the continental ice of the Budd Coast, about one mile south of Wilkes; in about $66^{\circ} 17'$ S., $110^{\circ} 32'$ E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Cmdr. C. E. Bailey, USN, captain of USS Henderson, destroyer escort of the western task group of Operation Highjump.

BAILEY ROCKS: A group of rocks on the northern side of Bailey Peninsula, Windmill Islands, in Newcomb Bay south of Kilby Island; in about $66^{\circ} 17'$ S., $110^{\circ} 32'$ E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The rocks were included in a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named from Bailey Peninsula.

BAILLIEU PEAK: A peak about 1,380 metres above sea level, approximately 26 miles south of Cape Bruce in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 51'$ S., $60^{\circ} 46'$ E. Discovered on 8 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Clive Latham Baillieu (Later Baron Baillieu), who subscribed to the cost of the expedition.

BALAENA ISLANDS: A small group of rocky islands close to the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 00'$ S., $110^{\circ} 07'$ E. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by the USACAN after the whaling factory ship Balaena from which sketches of the Knox and Budd coasts were obtained as the result of air reconnaissance and shipboard observations in 1947. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1956.

BALDWIN ROCKS: A group of rock outcrops, about 2 miles NW of Watson Bluff on David Island, off Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $98^{\circ} 54'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. J. M. Baldwin of the Melbourne Observatory.

BANFIELD, MOUNT: The highest peak in the Hansen Mountains, Kemp Land; in about $68^{\circ} 12'S.$, $58^{\circ} 22'E.$ The mountain was included in a triangulation carried out by G. A. Knuckey, surveyor at Mawson in 1958. Named after Flight Lieutenant G. A. Banfield, RAAF., pilot at Mawson in 1959.

BANZARE COAST: The portion of the coast of Wilkes Land lying between Cape Southard ($122^{\circ} 07'E.$) and Cape Mose ($130^{\circ} 12'E.$). Seen on 15 and 16 January, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named after the expedition.

BARRATT ISLAND: An island about 1 mile west of Bluff Island, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 33'S.$, $77^{\circ} 52'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after N. R. Barratt, weather observer at Davis in 1960.

BARRIER BAY: An open bay in the eastern part of Prydz Bay just west of the West Ice Shelf; in about $67^{\circ} 45'S.$, $81^{\circ} 15'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Barriervika (The Barrier Bay).

BARRIER ISLAND: An island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, elongated north-south in the entrance to Tryne Sound in the northern part of the Vestfold Hills; in $68^{\circ} 25'53''S.$, $78^{\circ} 23'30''E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by B. H. Stinear in April, 1957, and so named because the island appeared to form a barrier to the passage of icebergs up Tryne Fjord.

Barriervika: See BARRIER BAY.

BARR SMITH, MOUNT: A striking, rock peak about 1,311 metres above sea level on the western side of the Denman Glacier in Queen Mary Land; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $99^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Robert Barr Smith of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

BARTLETT, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about three miles SE of Mount Storer; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $51^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted from aerial photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after A. J. Bartlett, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

BARTRUM GLACIER: A steep, crevassed glacier in the Brown Hills, rising from the same névé as the Foggydog Glacier, from which it is separated by Blank Peninsula; in about $79^{\circ} 43'S.$, $150^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Professor J. A. Bartrum (1885-1949), Professor of Geology at the University of Auckland.

BASELINE NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks approximately 1,700 metres above sea level and rising about 30 metres above the surrounding plateau on the southern face of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 47'S.$, $66^{\circ} 55'E.$ Visited in January, 1957, by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. This was the eastern end of a photo baseline, with Mt. Hollingshead as the western end, hence the name.

BASELINE ROCK: A small, lone island, partially ice-covered in winter, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 44'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because the island was used as one end of the baseline of a triangulation carried out by J. C. Armstrong in 1959.

BASILICA PEAK: A granite peak, just south-east of Mount Gorton in Oates Land; in about $70^{\circ} 02'S.$, $159^{\circ} 25'E.$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because of its shape.

BASTION HILL: A prominent feature at the extremity of a tongue of land projecting some distance into the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 49'S.$, $158^{\circ} 19'E.$ Discovered and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of TAE (1956-58).

BATES NUNATAK: A small isolated nunatak, 1,991 metres above sea level in the névé of the Byrd Glacier below the crest of the Polar Plateau; in about $80^{\circ} 16'S.$, $153^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of TAE (1956-58). Named by the N. Z. Antarctic Place Names Committee after J. Bates, a member of TAE, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

BATTERBEE, CAPE: A small, rocky point on the coast, the most northerly cape of Enderby in about $65^{\circ} 51'S.$, $53^{\circ} 48'E.$ Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) on 13 January, 1930. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir Henry Fagg Batterbee, Assistant Secretary of the Dominions Office, London, at the time of the expedition.

BATTLEMENTS NUNATAK: A large nunatak near the head of the Mawson Glacier (Ross Dependency) 20 miles NNW of Mt. Brooke; in about $76^{\circ} 34'S.$, $159^{\circ} 22'E.$ The nunatak is mostly ice-free and has a number of very small unnamed nunataks running in a line west from the main peak. Discovered and named by TAE (1957-58). The name describes the steep rock towers of the nunatak.

BAYLISS, MOUNT: A fairly low, rock outcrop elongated east-west about seven miles east of Mount Menzies in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $73^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered from an ANARE aircraft during 1957, also seen in that year from the ground by the southern seismic party led by K. B. Mather. Named after E. P. Bayliss, the cartographer who drew the map of Antarctica published in 1939 by the Property and Survey Branch, Department of Interior, Canberra.

BEALL ISLAND: An irregular-shaped island in the Windmill Islands, off Mitchell Peninsula, Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after J. M. Beall, US Weather Bureau observer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

BEALL REEFS: Submarine ridges, with depths of less than one fathom, one mile west of Beall Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered from the launch at Wilkes station in 1961. Named from Beall Island.

BEAVER GLACIER: A glacier flowing west into Amundsen Bay between Ragged Peaks and Mt. Gleadell; in about $67^{\circ} 02'S.$, $50^{\circ} 40'E.$ First visited by an ANARE party, led by P. W. Crohn, on 28 October, 1956, and named to commemorate the great assistance obtained from the Beaver aircraft on coastal operations.

BEAVER ISLAND: An island about 4 miles long and two miles wide, rising to 567 metres above sea level, on the southern flank of Beaver Glacier in Amundsen Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 08'S.$, $50^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn who visited it in October, 1956. So named because of its proximity to Beaver Glacier.

BEAVER LAKE: An area of smooth ice, approximately 4 miles by 12 miles, at the southern end of a region of rough ice (stagnant glacier) between two arms of a horseshoe shaped rock exposure. Situated just east of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in $70^{\circ} 50'00''S.$, $60^{\circ} 13'25''E.$ Discovered by ANARE personnel in 1956. A camp was established in the vicinity by B. Stinear and M. Fisher of ANARE in September, 1957, and the lake was used extensively as a landing area by ANARE Beaver aircraft, after which it was named.

BÉCHERVAISE, MOUNT: A great massif of brown rock in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, rising sheer from the plateau ice on the northern face, with steep slopes on the other sides. It is bare, except for an ice cap on the flat summit area. It is 2,362 metres above sea level; in about $70^{\circ} 13'S.$, $64^{\circ} 47'E.$ First visited in November, 1955, by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise, Officer-in-Charge Mawson in 1955, after whom it was named.

BÉCHERVAISE ISLAND: The largest, central island of the Flat Islands, about one mile WNW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'E.$ This island is one of several plotted as one island by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Flatøy (Flat Island). Renamed by ANCA after J. M. Béchervaise, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson, 1955 and 1959.

BELL BAY: A small bay just west of Law Promontory, Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 11'S.$, $58^{\circ} 25'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Indrefjord (Inner Fjord). Renamed by ANCA after Sgt. S. Bell, RAAF, wireless fitter at Mawson in 1959.

BENNETT, MOUNT: A dark, steep-sided peak about 1,770 metres above sea level, about 11 miles SSE of Armstrong Peak, Napier Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 32'S.$, $53^{\circ} 38'E.$ Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited in 1960 by an ANARE party led by S. L. Kirkby.

BERG MOUNTAINS: A mountain and two ridges, in Oates Land about 24 miles south of Cape Buromskiy; in about $69^{\circ} 13'S.$, $156^{\circ} 07'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition in 1958 and ANARE in 1959. The feature was visited by an airborne survey party from the Soviet expedition and called Gory L'va Berga after the Soviet Geographer, Academician L. Berg.

BERGIN, MOUNT: One of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 42'S.$, $48^{\circ} 54'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after R. D. Bergin, radio officer at Marson in 1956.

BERKLEY ISLAND: An island, about three miles NE of Wilkes; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 39'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). A survey of the islands north of Wilkes was carried out by C. R. Eklund in 1957. Named after R. J. Berkley, a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.

BERRIGAN, MOUNT: A mountain about one mile east of Mount Budd, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $52^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after M. G. Berrigan, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes in 1961.

BERTHA ISLAND: An island at the eastern side of the entrance to William Scoresby Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $59^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

BEST, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about three miles east of Mount Hampson; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $51^{\circ} 22'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F. Best, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

BEWSHER, MOUNT: A prominent, flat-topped mountain on the western end of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It has a spur running north and a large moraine running NE. The mountain is 2,527 metres high and 211 metres above the plateau on the west; to the east there is a snow scarp and drop of 55 metres. Located in about $70^{\circ} 54'S.$, $65^{\circ} 30'E.$ First visited by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W. G. Bewsher, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1956, after whom the feature was named.

BINDERS NUNATAKS: Two small, light-coloured, rock outcrops, about 37 miles north of Mount Scherger, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. They are snow-covered almost to the top on their northern sides, with steep faces to the south. Their position is in about $72^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1957. A base was established at one of the nunataks by an ANARE survey party led by H. Geysen in 1960. Named after a fictional character in the novel "Ascent of Rumdoodle" by W. E. Bowman.

BIRD, MOUNT: An outcrop about 24 miles SSW of Mount Rubin in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. It is about 6 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and has two peaks. It is oriented in a SSW-NNE direction; in about $73^{\circ} 47'S.$, $65^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after I. G. Bird, electronics engineer at Mawson in 1960.

BIG BROTHER BLUFF: A high granite bluff on the western side of the Daniels Range in Oates Land. This feature is visible from 50 miles north and from many points across the Rennick Glacier (Ross Dependency). It is in about $71^{\circ} 28'S.$, $159^{\circ} 50'E.$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) from the saying in George Orwell's novel "1984".

BIRD RIDGE: A partially ice-covered ridge about seven miles long, NW of Mount Storegutt, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $55^{\circ} 04'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956, 1957 and 1960. Named after G. Bird, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson in 1961.

BIRKENHAUER ISLAND: An island off the eastern side of Browning Peninsula, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $110^{\circ} 37'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after the Reverend H. Birkenhauer, F.S.J., seismologist at Wilkes in 1958.

BISCOE, MOUNT: A distinctive, black, rock peak on the coast of Enderby Land, 700 metres above sea level; in $66^{\circ} 13'05''S.$, $51^{\circ} 20'00''E.$ Seen from the Discovery by BANZARE (1929-31) and named by Sir Douglas Mawson after John Biscoe, who is thought to have discovered the feature on 13 March, 1831, and called it Cape Ann. Mawson applied the name Cape Ann to a point on the coast nearby. Its position was fixed by ANARE survey party in 1957.

BLACKEND NUNATAK: A prominent feature, 2,553 metres above sea level, at the top of the southern arm of the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 54'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier party of TAE in December, 1957. Named by the Darwin Glacier party because of the sheer black cliffs of the nunatak, especially on the southern side.

BLACKROCK HEAD: A conspicuous rock outcrop on the eastern part of Law Promontory; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $59^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

BLAIR ISLANDS: A group of small islands 5 miles west of Cape Gray, George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $143^{\circ} 09'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after J.H. Blair, a member of the expedition.

BLAIR PEAK: The northern peak of the Central Masson Range which stands alone and is an inverted "V" in shape; in about $67^{\circ} 48'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Named by ANARE after J. Blair, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1958.

BLAKE, CAPE: A rocky cape about 4 miles WSW of Cape Wild on the coast of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 21'S.$, $148^{\circ} 58'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after L. Blake, a member of the Macquarie Island party of the expedition.

BLAKE ISLAND: The second largest island of a group of five in the western part of Oom Bay, Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $60^{\circ} 41'E.$ Probably first seen by BANZARE (1929-31) under Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kollskjer (Knoll Rock) renamed by ANARE after J.R. Blake, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1958.

BLAKE NUNATAKS: A group of three low, flat-topped outcrops running in line NE-SW between Wilson Bluff and Mount Maguire, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $74^{\circ} 10'S.$, $66^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, by Flying Officer John Seaton, RAAF, during a photographic flight. Named after J. R. Blake, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1958.

BLAKENEY POINT: A point on the northern side of Clark Peninsula, Windmill Islands, west of Stevenson Cove; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 35'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after A. A. Blakeney, a photographer's mate, who took part in Operation Highjump.

BLANK PENINSULA: An isolated ridge six miles north-east of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills. The ridge is shaped in plan like a peninsula and separates Bartrum and Foggydog Glaciers; in about $79^{\circ} 44'S.$, $158^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Dr. H. R. Blank, deputy leader and geologist with the expedition.

BLOOMFIELD, MOUNT: A low, domed, boulder-covered, dark rock outcrop, about four miles west of Mount Rymill in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $72^{\circ} 59'S.$, $65^{\circ} 35'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Flying Officer E. Bloomfield, RAAF, navigator with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1960.

BLOWAWAY, MOUNT: A gneissic mountain between the Matusевич and Tomilin Glaciers in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 40'S.$, $158^{\circ} 15'E.$ So named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because three members of the party were forced to abandon their proposed survey and gravity station by a blizzard and after examining the geology sledged several miles back to their camp in thick drifting snow.

BLUFF ISLAND: An island $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Anchorage Island and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Davis in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 33'S.$, $77^{\circ} 54'E.$ Named by Phillip Law in 1957. The southern end of the island is marked by a very steep cliff face, hence the name.

BODA, MOUNT: A mountain just north of Amphitheatre Peaks, Enderby Land; in about $68^{\circ} 05'S.$, $48^{\circ} 52'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Dr. J. Boda, medical officer at Wilkes in 1959.

BOFFA ISLAND: An island just east of Browning Peninsula, in the southern part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 28'S.$, $110^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after W. C. Boffa, observer with the then US Army Strategic Air Command, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

Bølingen: See BOLINGEN ISLANDS.

BOLINGEN ISLANDS: A group of small islands lying about 5 miles WSW of the Larsemann Hills off the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $69^{\circ} 30'S.$, $75^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered and roughly charted by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen in February, 1935. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photography taken during the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Bølingen (The Herd).

BOND, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Mount Porteus; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $51^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE during 1956. Named after E. Bond, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

BOOBYALLA ISLANDS: Two islands off the coast of Enderby Land, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kirkby Head; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $46^{\circ} 34'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Named after the Australian native willow (*Acacia longifolia*, Willd).

BOOMERANG RANGE: A long, narrow range, curved like a boomerang, 30 miles west of Mt. Harmsworth (Ross Dependency), between Escalade Peak and the Deception Glacier; in about $78^{\circ} 30'S.$, $158^{\circ} 45'E.$ The range extends approximately north and south for 22 miles. Discovered and named by TAE (1956-58).

BOOTHBY, CAPE: A rounded cape on a large projection of the coast of Kemp Land, just north of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $57^{\circ} 16'E.$ Discovered on about 28 February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition. Named after the captain of the William Scoresby, Lieut. Commander C. R. U. Boothby, RNR.

BOREE ISLANDS: Two small islands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Point Widdows, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 41'S.$, $45^{\circ} 20'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Boree is the vernacular name for species of *Acacia* found in Australia.

BORG ISLAND: An island about 1 mile long in the eastern part of the Oygarden Group; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $57^{\circ} 35'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Borgø (Castle Island).

Borgoy: See BORG ISLAND.

BORLAND, MOUNT: A large, gently-domed mountain at the southern end of the Lambert Glacier; in about $74^{\circ} 25'S.$, $67^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during a photographic flight. Named after R. A. Borland, meteorologist at Mawson in 1958.

BORLEY, CAPE: A cape on the coast of Enderby Land between Magnet Bay and Proclamation Island; in about $65^{\circ} 56'S.$, $55^{\circ} 11'E.$ Discovered on 12 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after J. O. Borley, an officer of the Discovery Investigation Committee, who assisted BANZARE with arrangements to take over the Discovery.

BORRELLO ISLAND: A small island off the western side of Hollin Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 19'S.$, $110^{\circ} 22'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after S. R. Borrello, magnetician at Wilkes in 1958.

BOSNER ISLAND: An island just north of Boffa Island in the southern part of the Windmill Islands, in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $110^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The island was called Bosner Rock after P. Bosner a member of one of the parties from USN Operation Windmill (1947-48) which worked in the Windmill Islands. The term island is considered more appropriate than rock.

Bosner Rock: See BOSNER ISLAND.

Botnfjorden: See CIRQUE FJORD.

BOUNTY NUNATAK: A high massive peak, standing out from the southern end of the Daniels Range, Oates Land; in about $71^{\circ} 38'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ So named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because a depot of food and fuel was established nearby by aircraft at the beginning of the season.

BOWL ISLAND: An island with a bowl-like depression in the centre, just south of Beaver Island, Amundsen Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 09'S.$, $50^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered in 1956 by an ANARE airborne field party led by P. W. Crohn.

BOWLING GREEN PLATEAU: A prominent plateau of snow and ice about five miles north of Bastion Hill. It has an area of about 25 square miles and is about 1,830 metres high, considerably higher than the Brown Hills, which it overlooks, in about $79^{\circ} 40'S.$, $158^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered and named by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63).

BOWMAN ISLAND: An ice-covered island, about 24 miles long and 2-6 miles wide, shaped like a figure eight, about 28 miles NE of Cape Elliott on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $65^{\circ} 17'S.$, $103^{\circ} 07'E.$ Discovered on 28 January, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31), under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Isaiah Bowman, then Director of the American Geographical Society.

BRADFORD ROCK: A partly-submerged rock in the north-eastern part of the Swain Group, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 34'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN.

BRADLEY RIDGE: A rock ridge about seven miles SE of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 14'S.$, $65^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after R. G. Bradley, weather observer at Mawson in 1964.

BRANSON NUNATAK: A prominent peak between Price Nunatak and the main massif of the South Masson Range in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 55'S.$, $62^{\circ} 46'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Horntind (Mountain Peak Mountain Peak). Renamed after J. Branson, geophysicist at Mawson in 1962, who carried out geological investigations there.

BRANSTETTER ROCKS: A small group of rocks about 1 mile ENE of Thil Island in the eastern part of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $70^{\circ} 07'S.$, $72^{\circ} 37'E.$ Delineated by Dr. John Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by Roscoe after J. C. Branstetter, an aircrew member of USN Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

Brattodden: See ABRUPT POINT.

Brattøy: See ABRUPT ISLAND.

Brattstaben: See JENNINGS BLUFF.

BRAUNSTEFFER LAKE: An irregular-shaped lake in the eastern part of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 32'S.$, $78^{\circ} 27'E.$ Mapped from vertical air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957 - 1958. Named after C. Braunsteffer, weather observer at Davis in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on this lake and others in the Vestfold Hills.

BRECKINRIDGE, MOUNT: A mountain about four miles SSE of Mount Bennett, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 37'S.$, $53^{\circ} 41'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after J. E. Breckinridge, meteorologist at Wilkes in 1961.

Breidhovde: See LAW PROMONTORY.

Breidneset: See BROAD PENINSULA.

Breidneskollen: See GARDNER ISLAND.

Breidnesmulen: See MULE PENINSULA.

Breidvika: See GWYNN BAY.

Breoddane: See SCOBLE GLACIER.

BRIDE, MOUNT: One of the Napier Mountains in Enderby Land, about 12 miles east of Armstrong Peak. The mountain is about 1,520 metres above sea level; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $53^{\circ} 56'E.$ The Napier Mountains were discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. This feature was plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photography taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Skorefjell. An ANARE dog-sledge party led by S. L. Kirkby passed close by the feature in 1960. Named after Dr. T. F. Bride, a member of the first Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

BRIMSTONE PEAK: A peak between Outpost Nunataks and Tent Rock; in about $76^{\circ} 52'S.$, $159^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition, 1962-63, who so named it because of its colouring, which suggested "hellfire and brimstone".

BRITANNIA RANGE: A range of mountains lying to the north of Barne Inlet, westward of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about 80° S., 159° E. Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after HMS Britannia, a naval college in England, which had been attended by many officers of Scott's Expedition.

BROAD PENINSULA: A rocky peninsula extending west from the main section of the Vestfold Hills on Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $68^{\circ} 33'$ S., $78^{\circ} 09'$ E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and called Briedneset (The Broad Cape) by Norwegian cartographers.

BROCKELSBY, MOUNT: A mountain about seven miles NNE of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 34'$ S., $50^{\circ} 11'$ E. Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after W.K. Brockelsby, ionosphere physicist at Mawson in 1961.

Brødrene: See WHEELER ROCKS.

Brørvika: See WHEELER BAY.

Broka: See BROKA ISLAND.

BROKA ISLAND: A rocky island about 4 miles long and 3 miles wide, about two miles north of Law Promontory in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 07'$ S., $58^{\circ} 37'$ E. Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and plotted by Norwegian cartographers who called it Broka. First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

BROOKE, MOUNT: An immense, isolated mountain about 2,600 metres above sea level, 20 miles NW of Mt. Gran (Ross Dependency), dominating the country near the head of the Mackay and Mawson Glaciers; in about $76^{\circ} 50'$ S., $159^{\circ} 56'$ E. Named after Lieut. Cmdr. F.R. Brooke, RN, leader of the 1957 Northern Survey Party, TAE (1956-58).

BROWN HILLS: A group of mainly snow-free hills on the northern side of the lower reaches of the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 45'$ S., $158^{\circ} 38'$ E. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of TAE (1956-58) because of their colour.

BROWN RANGE: A group of seven peaks about two miles south of Mt. Twintop in Mac. - Robertson Land; in about $68^{\circ} 08'$ S., $62^{\circ} 25'$ E. Two of the peaks were mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and called Sørtindane (The South Mountain Peaks). Renamed after D.A. Brown, radio operator at Mawson in 1958.

BROWNING PENINSULA: A rocky outcrop connected to the continental ice on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 29'$ S., $110^{\circ} 35'$ E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Cmdr. C.L. Browning, USN, chief staff officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

BRUCE, CAPE: The northern tip of a small island separated from the mainland rocks just west of Taylor Glacier, Mac. Robertson Land, by a shallow channel; in about 67° 25'S., 60° 47'E. Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. A landing was made there on 18 February, 1931. Named by Mawson after Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce (Now Lord Bruce), Prime Minister of Australia, 1923-29.

BRUCE RISE: An elevated area of the ocean floor; in about 63° 21'S., 101° 42'E. Discovered on 14 January, 1914 by Captain J. K. Davis in the Aurora, expedition ship of AAE (1911-14). Named after Dr. W. S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-4).

Brygga: See FORBES GLACIER.

Bryggaholmen: See GIBBNEY ISLAND.

BUCHANAN BAY: A sheltered bay on the western side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue, on the coast of George V Land; in about 67° 07'S., 144° 40'E. Discovered in 1912 by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after J. Y. Buchanan, a patron of the expedition and a former member of the Challenger Expedition (1872-1876).

BUCKLEY BAY: A bay, just east of the Ninnis Glacier Tongue on the coast of George V Land; in about 68° 22'S., 148° 20'E. Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after George Buckley of New Zealand, a patron of the expedition.

BUCKNELL RIDGE: A mountainous ridge, just above the Cranfield Icefalls, extending east-west and is a prominent feature on the southern side of the Darwin Glacier near its mouth; in about 79° 57'S., 158° 31'E. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58). Named after E. S. Bucknell, a member of the party.

BUDD COAST: That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land, lying between the Hatch Islands (in about 109° 18'E.) and Cape Waldron (in about 116° 22'E.). Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The name was first applied by Wilkes to a coast reported as lying north of its true position. Named after Thomas A. Budd, acting Master of the sloop Peacock of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42).

BUDD PEAK: A peak about 23 miles WSW of Mount Bennett, Enderby Land; in about 66° 40'S., 52° 40'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after W. Budd, glaciologist at Wilkes in 1961.

BUNGER HILLS: An area of several hundred square miles of ice-free rock at the western end of Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about 66° 18'S., 100° 45'E. The south-western extremity was seen from Watson Bluff on David Island at a distance of about 47 miles by A. L. Kennedy, magnetician and second surveyor with the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14) who was carrying out a survey on foot. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieut. Cmdr. D. E. Bunger, USN, who made a landing on an un-frozen lake in February, 1947, whilst on a photo mission in a sea-plane.

BUNT ISLAND: An island just east of Beaver Island, Amundsen Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 09'S.$, $50^{\circ} 57'E.$ Discovered in 1956 by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn. Named after J. Bunt, biologist at Mawson in 1956.

BUNT, MOUNT: A sharp, conical peak, slightly truncated when viewed from the north-west. Situated on the western end of a group of low peaks ESE from Mt. Hollingshead in the Prince Charles Mountains, in about $70^{\circ} 47'S.$, $66^{\circ} 20'E.$ Sighted in January, 1957, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after J. S. Bunt, biologist at Mawson in 1956.

BURCH PEAKS: A group of peaks about six miles east of Mount Torckler, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $53^{\circ} 02'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after W. M. Burch, geophysicist at Wilkes in 1961.

BURKETT ISLANDS: A group of islands in Amundsen Bay about three miles west of Mount Gleadell, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $50^{\circ} 20'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after G. E. L. Burkett, radio officer at Wilkes in 1960.

BURNETT ISLAND: An island in the Swain Group about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wilkes off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a survey of the islands north of Wilkes carried out by C. R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1957. Named by USACAN after a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.

BURNETT, MOUNT: The western peak of the South Masson Range which is generally clear of snow and used as a navigation mark by ground parties travelling through the gap between Mt. Hordern and the David Range; in about $67^{\circ} 53'S.$, $62^{\circ} 45'E.$ Named after E. Burnett, radiophysicist at Mawson in 1958.

BURNHAM, MOUNT: An ice-covered mountain forming the south-western extremity of the Daniels Range; in about $71^{\circ} 34'S.$, $159^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after J. B. Burnham, ionosphere physicist, who wintered at the South Pole Station in 1958 and 1961.

BURNSIDE RIDGES: Three roughly parallel ridges running approximately NE-SW with their north-easterly extremities terminating at Matusевич Glacier, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 11'S.$, $157^{\circ} 10'E.$ Sketched and photographed on 20 February, 1959, by Phillip Law, leader of the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan). Named after Lieut. Cmdr. I. M. Burnside, RAN, hydrographic surveyor on the Magga Dan during the voyage.

BUROMSKIY, CAPE: The northern point of Krylov Peninsula on the coast of Oates Land; in about $68^{\circ} 59'S.$, $155^{\circ} 56'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after a member of the Soviet Expedition, N. I. Buromskiy, who died in Antarctica in 1957.

BUROMSKIY ISLAND: An island about 1/3 nautical mile south of Haswell Island, off Queen Mary Land; in about 66° 32'S., 93° 00'E. The island was mapped by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14). Named by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition at Mirny after a member of the expedition, N.I. Buromskiy, who died in Antarctica in 1957.

BYPASS NUNATAK: A peak about 2 miles south of Mt. Tritoppen in the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in about 68° 01'S., 62° 29'E., mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and called Steinen (The Stone). Renamed by ANARE because this feature marked the turning point in the route taken by the 1958 ANARE southern party, led by I. L. Adams, in order to bypass dangerous terrain to the south-west.

BYRD GLACIER: A very large glacier, about 100 miles long, draining an extensive area and discharging into the Ross Ice Shelf at Barne Inlet; in about 80° 40'S. - 80° 20'S., 151° 00'E. - 161° 00'E. Explored by Messrs. Ayres and Carlyon of the NZ party of TAE (1956-58). Named by NZAPC after Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN.

BYRD HEAD: A conspicuous, rocky promontory on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land just west of Howard Bay in about 67° 27'S., 61° 01'E. Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN.

BYSTANDER NUNATAK: An isolated nunatak standing well out from the western side of Daniels Range in Oates Land; in about 71° 24'S., 159° 38'E. Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because of its situation and in keeping with Spectator Nunatak. It was occupied as a survey and gravity station.

CAMERON ISLAND: An island about three miles NE of Wilkes, off the Budd Coast; in about 66° 13'S., 110° 37'E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a survey carried out by C. R. Eklund, in 1957. Named by USACAN after R. L. Cameron, a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.

CAMP LAKE: A small oval lake about 200 yards long, approximately 3½ miles NE of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 33'S., 78° 05'E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955, when a camp was established near the north-east end of the lake.

CAMPBELL GLACIER: A glacier flowing northwards into Freeth Bay, Enderby Land; in about 67° 47'S., 45° 42'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after S. M. Campbell, radio supervisor at Wilkes in 1960.

CAMPBELL HEAD: A bold headland on the western side of Oom Bay, Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 25'S., 60° 39'E. Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Flight Lieutenant Stuart Campbell, RAAF, pilot with the expedition.

CAMPBELL NUNATAK: One of four nunataks about three miles east of Browning Peninsula on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $110^{\circ} 42'E.$ Plotted from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Photographed by ANARE (1956) and by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after photographer's mate H. Campbell, Jnr., USN, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

CANOPUS ISLAND: The southern of the two largest islands of the Canopus Islands, about five miles NE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 59'E.$ The two islands were mapped as one and called Spjøtøy by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The island was included in a triangulation of the islands near Mawson in 1959. Named after the star Canopus.

CANOPUS ISLANDS: A group of small islands and rocks about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Mawson, and just north of the Klung Islands; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 59'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named by ANARE after the star Canopus.

CANOPUS ROCKS: Two small, isolated, low-lying rocks about one mile WNW of the Canopus Islands; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $62^{\circ} 56'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named from the Canopus Islands.

CANOPI CLIFFS: Cliffs on the northern side of the Law Glacier. The cliffs are about 15 miles long and very steep in most places; in about $84^{\circ} 03'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1961-62).

CAPE PIGEON ROCKS: Twin rocky promontories on the western side of Watt Bay on the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 59'S.$, $143^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it because of the large Cape pigeon rookery there.

CARAPACE NUNATAK: A prominent, isolated nunatak, the most westerly near the head of the Mackay Glacier (Ross Dependency); in about $76^{\circ} 54'S.$, $159^{\circ} 27'E.$ The feature rises to an impressive conical peak which is visible for a considerable distance from many directions. So named by the NZ party of TAE (1956-58) because of the carapaces of small crustaceans found in the rocks.

CARDELL, MOUNT: An elongated mountain about five miles SE of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 12'S.$, $65^{\circ} 11'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after N. Cardell, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson in 1964.

CARLYON GLACIER: A large glacier flowing WSW to the Ross Ice Shelf from a névé just west of Mount Longhurst. The glacier is between the Mulock and Byrd Glaciers; in about $79^{\circ} 37'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by a two-man party from TAE (1956-58). Named by the NZAPC after R. A. Carlyon, surveyor with the party which discovered and mapped the area.

CAROLINE MIKKELSEN, MOUNT: The highest peak of the Munro Kerr Mountains, at the head of Sandefjord Bay on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. It is about 250 metres above sea level; in about $69^{\circ} 45'S.$, $74^{\circ} 24'E.$ The Munro Kerr Mountains were sighted and named by BANZARE (1929-31) during an aeroplane flight on 11 February, 1931. The mountain itself was discovered on 20 February, 1935, by a Norwegian whaling ship under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, who named it after his wife, who accompanied him on this expedition.

CARPENTER NUNATAK: A snow-covered rock peak at the eastern end of an east-west trending ridge about 9 miles SW of Mount Menzies in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $73^{\circ} 39'S.$, $61^{\circ} 25'E.$ Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1957 and 1960. Plotted from Mount Menzies by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by D. Trail in 1961. Named after G. D. P. Smith, carpenter at Mawson in 1961.

CARR, CAPE: A prominent, ice-covered cape on the western part of the Wilkes Coast, about 17 miles ENE of Cape Mose; in about $66^{\circ} 08'S.$, $130^{\circ} 42'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The name was originally applied to an ice cape in about $65^{\circ} 05'S.$, $131^{\circ} 30'E.$ by the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes who named it after Lieut. Overton Carr of the expedition flagship Vincennes.

CARSTENS SHOAL: An almost circular shoal area about 1.35 miles from Béchervaise Island, bearing $035\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The least depth obtained was 39 feet, but it was not completely surveyed. It is in about $67^{\circ} 34'35''S.$, $62^{\circ} 51'12''E.$ Discovered in February, 1961, during a hydrographic survey of Mawson approaches by Cmdr. d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles. Named after D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962, who assisted in the hydrographic survey in 1961.

CASEY BAY: The western of two large bays in the west of Enderby Land where formerly one bay, Amundsen Bay, was charted; in about $67^{\circ} 30'S.$, $48^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by ANARE personnel from an aircraft in 1956. Named after the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C. H., D. S. O., M. C. (later Lord Casey), Australian Minister for External Affairs, 1951-60.

CASEY RANGE: A jagged, razor-backed ridge and several nunataks in line extending north-south, parallel to the Dvaid and Masson Ranges in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 45'S.$, $62^{\circ} 13'E.$ Discovered on 5 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey (later Lord Casey) who, when Australian political liaison officer in London, was closely associated with BANZARE.

CAVE RAVINE: A ravine, about 300 yards from the western end of Ardery Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered in October 1961 by Dr. M. N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes. So named because of the cave in the western wall of the ravine.

CAVE LANDING: An ice foot near Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, which affords a boat landing in spring and summer; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered in October 1961 by Dr. M. N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes. Named from Cave Ravine.

CELESTIAL PEAK: A granite peak south-east of Mount Dalton in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 31'S.$, $158^{\circ} 05'E.$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) who occupied it for a survey and gravity station. So named because the party's first observations of stars were made nearby.

CENTRAL MASSON RANGE: The central massif of the Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 50'S.$, $62^{\circ} 52'E.$

CESNEY, CAPE: An ice cape marking the western side of the entrance to Davis Bay, Wilkes Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 07'S.$, $133^{\circ} 50'E.$ Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by USACAN after A. M. Cesney, master's mate on the Flying Fish of the USEE under Wilkes (1838-42). Accurately mapped by Phillip Law from the Kista Dan in 1956.

CHANNON, MOUNT: A prominent, isolated peak about 30 miles SSW of Rayner Peak in Kemp Land; in $67^{\circ} 58'30''S.$, $55^{\circ} 01'50''E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Nevlingen by Norwegian cartographers. First visited by an ANARE dog-sledge party in December, 1958, when an astrofix was obtained by G. A. Knuckey. Named after Dr. J. E. G. Channon, medical officer at Mawson in 1958.

CHAPMAN RIDGE: A long ridge about 300 metres above sea level, running SW from Byrd Head, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $60^{\circ} 58'E.$ Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after P. Chapman, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1958.

CHAPPEL ISLAND: The largest of the Donovan Islands, about 5 miles NW of Wilkes station; in about $66^{\circ} 11'S.$, $110^{\circ} 26'E.$ The island has a number of large Adélie penguin rookeries. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). An expedition led by Phillip Law attempted an approach in Kista Dan on 20 January, 1956, but a landing could not be made because of the shallow water. However, low level photographs were taken from the expedition's aircraft. Named Chappel Island by USACAN.

CHARCOT, CAPE: A rocky point at the NE end of the Melba Peninsula in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $98^{\circ} 32'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. Jean Charcot, French Antarctic explorer.

CHARLES, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles south of Mount Cronus, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $50^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. The chart drawn by John Biscoe shows four mountains in what is now named the Scott Mountains; these four mountains were named Charles, Henry, George and Gordon after the Enderby Brothers, owners of Biscoe's vessels and their brother-in-law. It has not been possible to identify the mountain so named by Biscoe but in order to perpetuate the name it has been applied to this feature.

- CHARLTON ISLAND: The westernmost of the Frazier Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 09'E.$ The island was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Its position was fixed by an ANARE party, led by Phillip Law on 21 January, 1956. Named by USACAN after chief electronics technician F. E. Charlton, USN, a member of the Wilkes station party in 1957.
- CHARYBDIS GLACIER: A large glacier flowing NE between the Porthos and Aramis Ranges in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 30'S.$, $-70^{\circ} 45'S.$, $64^{\circ} E.$ - $68^{\circ} E.$ Discovered by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in December, 1956, and named after Homer's Charybdis.
- CHICK ISLAND: A small isolated rock on the eastern end of Sabrina Coast; in $66^{\circ} 47' 18''S.$, $120^{\circ} 59'40''E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Visited and its position fixed by ANAR Expedition under Phillip Law in 1960. Named by USACAN after Amos Chick, carpenter on the sloop Vincennes of the USEE under Wilkes (1838-42).
- CHILD ROCKS: A group of small islands and rocks at the western end of the Robinson Group; in about $67^{\circ} 26'S.$, $63^{\circ} 15'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The westernmost island was called Vestskjera (The West Skerry) by the Norwegian cartographers. Renamed by ANCA after J. B. Child, Third Officer of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- CHRISTENSEN, MOUNT: An ice-covered and very high point on the continental ice cap in Enderby Land about 20 miles south of Casey Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 58'S.$, $47^{\circ} 55'E.$ Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Mawson, who named it after Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate.
- CHUGUNOV ISLAND: A small island between the glacier tongues of the Denman and Scott Glaciers in Queen Mary Land; in about $65^{\circ} 54'S.$, $99^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956. Named after N. A. Chugunov, who died in Antarctica in 1958.
- CHURCH MOUNTAIN: A peak about 975 metres high, about 12 miles south of Mt. Marsden in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $68^{\circ} 03'S.$, $66^{\circ} 04'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kjerka (The Church).
- CHURCH NUNATAKS: A line of nunataks, about 10 miles south of Budd Peak, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $52^{\circ} 39'S.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after S. W. Church, radio officer at Wilkes in 1961.
- CHURCHILL POINT: The north-western point of Holl Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $110^{\circ} 24'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. W. Churchill, radioman at Wilkes in 1958.
- CINDERELLA NUNATAK: A nunatak lying north of the Ugly Sisters Nunatak in the névé area at the head of the Byrd Glacier; in about $81^{\circ} 39'S.$, $159^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

CIRCLE ICEFALL: An almost impenetrable icefall, about 46 metres high and 15 miles long, extending in an arc for almost the whole width of the Darwin Glacier; in about 79° 36'S., 156° 41'E. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) because of its similarity to the circle of an opera house.

CIRQUE FJORD: A fjord on the southern side of Law Promontory; in about 67° 18'S., 58° 40'E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Botnfjorden (The Cirque Fjord). The area was first visited by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956.

Clarie Coast: See WILKES COAST.

CLARK PENINSULA: A rocky outcrop connected to the continental ice of the Budd Coast; in about 66° 15'S., 110° 31'E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Wilkes station was established on the peninsula by the United States of America in 1957. Named by USACAN after Captain J. E. Clark, USN, captain of USS Currituck, flagship of the western task group of USN Operation Highjump, Task Force 68 (1946-47).

CLEAR LAKE: A lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across in the western end of Mule Peninsula, Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 39'S., 78° 00'E. Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and ANARE 1956, 1957 and 1958. First visited by an ANARE party from Davis station during 1958. So named because of the clarity of the water.

CLEMENCE MASSIF: A large rock outcrop on the eastern side of the Lambert Glacier, at its northern end. Rising about 1,300 metres above the surrounding ice, it is elongated north-south, approximately 4 miles wide by 15 miles long; in about 72° 10'S., 68° 43'E. Discovered in 1957 by ANARE personnel from an aircraft piloted by Flying Officer D. M. Johnston, RAAF. Named after Squadron Leader P. H. Clemence, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.

CLOSE, CAPE: A cape about 30 miles west of Proclamation Island, Enderby Land; in about 65° 56'S., 52° 28'E. Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Charles Close, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1927-30.

CLOSE ISLANDS: A group of several, small, off-shore islands, almost entirely ice-capped, off the coast of George V Land; in about 67° 03'S., 144° 33'E. Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after J. H. Close, a member of the expedition.

CLOYD ISLAND: An island in the southern Windmill Islands off the Budd Coast, between Ford Island and Herring Island; in about 66° 25'S., 110° 33'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after J. R. Cloyd, Army Transport Service observer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

CLUB LAKE: A salt-water lake about 6 miles ENE of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills. The shape resembles a club which is elongated NE-SW; it is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and has a maximum width of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; in about 68° 33'S., 78° 14'E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in 1955.

- COATES, MOUNT: A peak at the southern end of the northern massif of the David Range; in about $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $62^{\circ} 31'E.$ Discovered and named on 13-14 February, 1931, by Sir Douglas Mawson, BANZARE.
- COBHAM RANGE: An isolated range about 25 miles long on the northern side of the Nimrod Glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 20'S.$, $159^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after a former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham.
- CODRINGTON, MOUNT: A high peak in Enderby Land, about 1,520 metres above sea level, 23 miles south of Cape Close; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $52^{\circ} 52'E.$ Charted in January, 1930, by BANZARE.
- COLBECK ARCHIPELAGO: Numerous rocky islands near Byrd Head, Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 26'S.$, $61^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after W. R. Colbeck, second officer of the expedition ship, Discovery.
- COLLINS GLACIER: A glacier about 11 miles wide at its confluence with the Mellor Glacier, which it feeds from the south-west between Mount Bird and Mount Newton; in about $73^{\circ} 50'S.$, $65^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1960. Named after N. J. Collins, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1960.
- COLLINS, MOUNT: A dark-coloured rock exposure with a fairly flat top, about 12 miles west of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $71^{\circ} 30'S.$, $66^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, by Flying Officer John Seaton, RAAF. Named after P. J. Collins, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1957.
- COLLINS ROCK: A small island in the SE part of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 34'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), named by USACAN.
- COLOSSEUM RIDGE: A ridge in the Darwin Mountains between Island Arena and Haskell Ridge. The ridge contains pyramidal peaks and five large cirques which have been carved out of the horizontally bedded rocks of the ridge. The cirques bear a striking resemblance to the Colosseum in Rome. The ridge is situated in about $79^{\circ} 46'S.$, $156^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered and named by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63).
- COMMONWEALTH BAY: An embayment on the coast of George V Land, between Cape Denison and Cape Hunter; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $142^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered in 1912 by AAE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who established the main base of the expedition at Cape Denison. Named after the Commonwealth of Australia.
- CONDON HILLS: A group of hills between the Rayner and Thyer Glaciers, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $48^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after M. A. Condon, Assistant Director, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra.

CONRADI PEAK: An isolated peak, about 1,040 metres above sea level, in Enderby Land; in about 66° 08'S., 54° 35'E. Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after a prominent member of the South African Government who, in 1929, rendered much help to BANZARE during the stay of the Discovery at Cape Town.

CONWAY RANGE: A mountain range south of Mulock Inlet on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about 79° 18'S., 159° 20'E. First seen by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. The name was used in the report of the British Antarctic Expedition (1907-09) under Shackleton.

COOK BAY: (See ANCA Paper 61/2) This name has been withdrawn.

COOK ICE SHELF: An ice shelf occupying a deep recession of the coastline of George V Land between Cape Freshfield and Cape Hudson; in about 68° 40'S., 152° 30'E. The coastal recession was named Cook Bay by Sir Douglas Mawson after Joseph Cook, Prime Minister of Australia in 1914. ANCA decided that since the bay was permanently filled by ice shelf, the name Cook Ice Shelf was more appropriate than Cook Bay.

COOK, MOUNT: The highest peak of the main massif of the Leckie Range; in 67° 55'19"S., 56° 28'54"E. Approximately plotted by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed in 1956 by ANARE aircraft. First visited in December, 1958, by an ANARE sledging party led by G. A. Knuckey, who fixed its position. Named after B. G. Cook, geophysicist at Mawson in 1958.

COOK RIDGE: A north-south trending ridge, mostly ice-covered, which extends into the south-east corner of Davies Bay, Oates Land. It has three prominent peaks; in about 69° 22'S., 158° 23'E. First visited in March 1961 by an ANARE airborne survey party from the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after D. Cook, surveyor with the Expedition.

COOMBES RIDGE: A rocky ridge on the coast of Oates Land about 2½ miles west of Magga Peak. The ridge, which runs roughly north-south, forms the eastern extremity of Lauritzen Bay; in about 69° 09'S., 157° 03'E. Discovered and mapped on 20 February, 1959, by the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Bruce Coombes, airport engineer from the Australian Department of Civil Aviation, who accompanied the expedition to investigate potential airfield sites at Wilkes and elsewhere.

COOMBS HILLS: An area of broken and largely snow-free hills and valleys, about 25 square miles in area lying SE of Allan Nunatak and separated from it by the Odell Glacier; in about 76° 46'S., 160° 00'E. Discovered by the TAE (1956-58). Named after Professor D.S. Coombs, Professor of Geology at Otago University, who assisted the expedition.

COOPER, MOUNT: A small conical peak on the western edge of the Nemesis Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is connected to Mt. Johansen by a ridge with a saddle. Two narrow snow slopes occur on the northern face. Situated in about 70° 31'S., 67° 15'E. First visited in December, 1956, by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named after Sgt. N.M. Cooper, RAEME, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1956.

COOPER NUNATAK: A nunatak six miles north of Diamond Hill in the Brown Hills. It is about 1,300 metres high; in about $79^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 06'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after R. A. Cooper, geologist with the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

CORDWELL, MOUNT: A mountain about two miles east of Burch Peaks, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $53^{\circ} 09'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after T. S. Cordwell, radio officer at Wilkes in 1961.

CORNER PEAK: A nunatak at the extreme NE corner of the Miller Range, between Marsh Glacier and Nimrod Glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 51'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62).

CORRELL NUNATAK: A rocky outcrop on the western margin of the Mertz Glacier, about 20 miles SSW of Buchanan Bay, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $144^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after P. E. Correll, a member of the expedition.

COSGROVE GLACIER: A small glacier, just west of the Dovers Glacier in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 30'S.$, $59^{\circ} 05'E.$ First seen from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after M. Cosgrove, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1959.

COTTON PLATEAU: A snow-covered plateau, 150 square miles in area, on the eastern side of the lower Marsh Glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 55'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after Sir Charles Cotton, New Zealand geomorphologist and authority on glacial landforms.

COULING ISLAND: An island in the William Scoresby Archipelago about 1 mile north of Islay; in about $67^{\circ} 19'S.$, $59^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered and named in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

CRANFIELD ICEFALLS: A series of about eight spectacular icefalls, in an east-west line, falling steeply into the narrowest portion of Darwin Glacier near its mouth; in about $79^{\circ} 56'S.$, $159^{\circ} 42'E.$ Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) after W. J. Cranfield, a member of the Darwin Glacier Party.

CREAN, MOUNT: A massive, rocky mountain which forms the central part and highest summit of the Lashly Mountains; in about $77^{\circ} 54'S.$, $159^{\circ} 28'E.$ This peak is formed of tilted strata, which are prominently visible from the east. Named by NZAPC after Petty Officer T. Crean, RN, Lashly's companion on two Antarctic expeditions.

CREIGHTON, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles west of Mount Gardner in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 26'S.$, $65^{\circ} 38'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after D. F. Creighton, engineer (electronics) at Mawson in 1963.

CRESSWELL, MOUNT: A domed, dark rock outcrop about 25 miles NNE of Mount Dummett in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; it is partially snow-covered and is oriented WNW-ESE, with a small conical peak at the western end. Named after G. Cresswell, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1960; in about 72°47'S., 64°20'E.

CROHN ISLAND: An island in Amundsen Bay, Enderby Land, just east of Beaver Island; in about 67° 07'S., 50° 52'E. Discovered in 1956 by an airborne field party led by P. W. Crohn, after whom it was named.

CROHN MASSIF: A large, domed massif west of Mt. Kirkby in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. It is approximately 4 miles long east-west and 2 miles wide, rising about 460 metres above the surrounding plateau. It is not visible from the east or north-east. There are two small conical peaks off the eastern extremity. Situated in about 70° 29'S., 64° 55'E. Sighted by the ANARE southern party, led by W. G. Bewsher, in January, 1957, and named after P. W. Crohn, geologist at Mawson in 1955 and 1956.

CRONK ISLANDS: A group of islands, NE of Hollin Island, Windmill Islands; in about 66° 19'S., 110° 25'E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after C. Cronk, glaciologist at Wilkes in 1958.

CRONUS, MOUNT: A majestic, conical, partially snow-covered, brown peak rising approximately 500 metres above the plateau or 900 metres above sea level, in the Amundsen Bay area, Enderby Land; in about 67° 18'S., 50° 03'E. Sighted by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party, led by P. W. Crohn, in October, 1956, and named after Cronus, the father of the gods in classical mythology.

CROOKED FJORD: A fjord about 12 miles long, lying between the Sørsdal Glacier Tongue and Mule Peninsula, in the southern part of the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 40'S., 78° 00'E. Called Krokfjorden (The Crooked Fjord) by Norwegian cartographers who mapped it from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

CROOKED ISLAND: An irregular-shaped island about 1 mile across in the centre of a group of three islands about 5 miles ESE of the Oygarden Group, off Kemp Land; in about 67° 02'S., 57° 47'E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Krokøy (Crooked Island).

CROOKED LAKE: An irregularly shaped lake about three miles long in the SE part of the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 37'S., 78° 24'E. Mapped as two lakes by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Krokvatnet (The Crooked Lake) and Nyrevatnet (The Kidney Lake).

CROSBY NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about two miles north-east of Mount Morrison; in about 66° 46'S., 51° 34'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after W. E. Crosby, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

CURRIE, MOUNT: One of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land, about two miles east of Mount Maslen; in about $67^{\circ} 42'S.$, $49^{\circ} 08'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after G. J. Currie, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1960.

CYCLOPS PEAK: A triangular peak in the NE part of the Dismal Mountains which is marked by a round patch of light-coloured rock several hundred feet in diameter, visible from the NW around to the east; in about $68^{\circ} 01'S.$, $55^{\circ} 35'E.$ Photographed in 1956 by ANARE aircraft. Surveyed by G. A. Knuckey in December, 1958, during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson. So named because the light coloured patch brings to mind the mythical one-eyed giant, Cyclops.

DAHL REEF: A narrow reef or rock, 2.45 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing $356\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$. The reef is 50 yards long and uncovers at low water. It is in about $66^{\circ} 14'.6S.$, $110^{\circ} 28'.5E.$ Charted during a survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named after Egil Dahl, third mate on the Thala Dan in 1962.

DALES ISLAND: The outermost island north of the William Scoresby Archipelago, about 8 miles NNE of Couling Island; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $59^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered and named in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

DALLICE PEAK: The highest peak of the Central Masson Range, near its southern end. The peak, 1,190 metres above sea level, rises from a high ridge and is not very prominent; in about $67^{\circ} 51'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Named after Dallice Trost, daughter of P. A. Trost, physicist at Mawson in 1958.

DALTON, CAPE: A cape on the western side of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $66^{\circ} 52'S.$, $56^{\circ} 40'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Skutenes (Barge Point). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954. Renamed by ANARE after R. F. M. Dalton, Officer-in-Charge, ANARE Macquarie Island in 1953.

DALTON ICEBERG TONGUE: An iceberg tongue extending northwards from Cape Southard, which marks the boundary of the BANZARE Coast and the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $121^{\circ} 30'E.$ First seen by Phillip Law from an ANARE aircraft in 1958. Visited in February, 1960, by the ANAR Expedition, (Magga Dan) led by Law. Named after R. F. M. Dalton, second-in-command of the expedition.

DALTON, MOUNT: A peak on the eastern side of the Matusevich Glacier in Oates Land, about 5 miles south of Mount Thompson; in about $69^{\circ} 26'S.$, $157^{\circ} 48'E.$ Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law on 20 February, 1959, during ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan). Named after R. F. M. Dalton, Technical Officer (aircraft) of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and second-in-charge of the expedition.

DALY, CAPE: An ice-covered cape on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $63^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered on 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Senator Daly of the Australian Commonwealth Senate.

DANIEL ISLAND: A small island off the southern end of Honkala Island in the Swain Group, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a survey of the islands north of Wilkes carried out by C. R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1958. Named by USACAN.

DANIELS RANGE: A predominantly ice-covered mountain range, (partly in the Ross Dependency) about 40 miles long, between Harlin Glacier and Gressitt Glacier (Ross Dependency); in about $71^{\circ} 15'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after Paul C. Daniels, who was a leading American figure in the formulation of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

DARBYSHIRE, MOUNT: A prominent, bare rock mountain, 2,099 metres high, which is just west of Warren Range; in about $78^{\circ} 28'S.$, $158^{\circ} 05'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Major L. L. Darbyshire, USMC, pilot with Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6), 1960-61 and 1961-62.

DARNLEY, CAPE: An ice-cape marking the western margin of Mackenzie Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S.$, $69^{\circ} 30'E.$ On the evening of 26 December, 1929, Sir Douglas Mawson of BANZARE (1929-31) reported that the surface of the ice-cap in the Cape Darnley region was miraged into view from the deck of the Discovery. This was entered as an appearance of land and left for later investigation. Cape Darnley was again sighted and named by BANZARE on 11 February, 1931; the Discovery was in the vicinity until 12 February. Named after E. R. Darnley, Chairman of the Discovery Committee of the Colonial Office, London.

DARWIN GLACIER: A glacier flowing eastwards into the Ross Ice Shelf from the Darwin Mountains; in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ This area was first explored by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named from the Darwin Mountains.

DARWIN MOUNTAINS: Mountains about 1,900 metres above sea level in the Britannia Range, NW of Barne Inlet (Ross Dependency); in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $157^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Major Leonard Darwin, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

DARWIN NÉVE: A large snow field feeding the Darwin and Hatherton Glaciers; in about $79^{\circ} 30'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Named from the Darwin Glacier by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58).

DAVID ISLAND: An ice-covered island about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide, which is marked by rock exposures along the northern and eastern sides, lying off the mouth of the Reid Glacier in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $98^{\circ} 46'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Professor Sir T. W. Edgeworth David, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

DAVID RANGE: A range about 6 miles west of and parallel to the Masson Range in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 50'S.$, $62^{\circ} 32'E.$ BANZARE saw the peaks of this range, together with those of the Masson and Casey Ranges, miraged on the horizon during the evening of 4 January, 1930. They were again seen the following day from the aeroplane. The range was mapped on 14 February, 1931, from the Discovery. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Professor Sir T. W. Edgeworth David, a member of the BANZARE Committee.

DAVIES BAY: A bay on the coast of Oates Land just east of Drake Head; in about $69^{\circ} 19'S.$, $158^{\circ} 23'E.$ A bay in this vicinity was discovered and named in February, 1911, from the Terra Nova under Lieut. H. L. Pennell, RN. Photographed in February, 1959, by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) under Phillip Law. Named after Francis Davies, shipwright on the Terra Nova.

DAVIS: The second ANARE station on the Antarctic Continent. Located in the Vestfold Hills on the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $77^{\circ} 58'E.$ The station was established by an expedition led by Phillip Law on 13 January, 1957. He named the station after Captain J. K. Davis, second-in-command of AAE (1911-14) and BANZARE (1929-30), a member of the Executive Planning Committee of ANARE. The station was temporarily closed on 25 January, 1965.

DAVIS ANCHORAGE: The body of water, with general depths of 10 to 13 fathoms, extending about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cables southwards from the southern point of Anchorage Island, Vestfold Hills. It is bounded on the west by a line joining Krat Rocks and Newman Shoal, and on the east by the rocks and shoal water extending for about 5 cables offshore from Davis station; in about $68^{\circ} 34'20''S.$, $77^{\circ} 55'00''E.$ This anchorage has been used by ANARE relief expedition ships since 1957. A hydrographic survey was carried out in 1961 by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles.

DAVIS BAY: A bay, about 12 miles wide at the entrance and about 7 miles long, on Wilkes Coast, between Cape Cesney and Lewis Island; in about $66^{\circ} 08'S.$, $134^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered in January, 1912 by AAE (1911-14) from the expedition ship Aurora. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Captain J. K. Davis, master of the Aurora and second-in-command of the Expedition.

DAVIS, CAPE: A bend in the ice coast of Kemp Land, east of Magnet Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $56^{\circ} 51'E.$ Discovered on 12 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Captain J. K. Davis, master of the Discovery, and second-in-command of the expedition, 1929-30.

DAVIS ISLANDS: A small group of rocky islands and rocks on the western side of Vincennes Bay; in $66^{\circ} 39'S.$, $108^{\circ} 24'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946047), also photographed by ANARE under Phillip Law in 1956. Position fixed in February, 1960, during a landing by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named by USACAN after Malcolm Davis, bird curator of the Smithsonian Institution at the Washington (D. C.) Zoo, who was ornithologist with USN operation Windmill (1947-48).

- DAVIS PENINSULA: A long strip of ice-capped land between Robinson Bay and Reid Glacier in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 35'S.$, $98^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Captain J.K. Davis, master of the Aurora and second-in-command of the expedition.
- DAVIS SEA: An area of sea off the coasts of Queen Mary Land and Wilhelm II Land, between the Shackleton Ice Shelf and the West Ice Shelf; in about $66^{\circ}S.$, $92^{\circ}E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) from the Aurora. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Captain J. K. Davis, master of the Aurora, and second-in-command of the expedition.
- DAWSON NUNATAK: A nunatak about three miles SSE of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 13'S.$, $65^{\circ} 02'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after P. L. Dawson, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1964.
- DEAKIN BAY: A wide, open bay on the coast of George V Land, just west of Cape Freshfield; in about $68^{\circ} 26'S.$, $150^{\circ} 00'E.$ Roughly delineated by the Far East Sledging Party of AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia in 1910.
- DEBENHAM PEAK: A peak of the Scott Mountains in Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 21'S.$, $50^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson on 13 or 14 January, 1930. Named after Frank Debenham, geologist with the British National Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) under Scott.
- DECEPTION GLACIER: A wide glacier flowing south between the Boomerang Range and Mount Warren into the upper Mulock Glacier; in about $78^{\circ} 30'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ So named by the NZ party of TAE (1956-58) because it appeared to lead directly into the Skelton Névé but instead drained southwards.
- DEEP LAKE: A salt-water lake about 5 miles ENE of Davis Station; nearly square shaped, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. The lake appears to be the deepest, and is the lowest below sea level, of the chain of lakes extending eastward along Broad Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 34'S.$, $78^{\circ} 12'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955.
- DEGERFELDT, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about four miles south of Mount Storer; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $51^{\circ} 01'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after C. Degerfeldt, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- DE LA MOTTE, CAPE: A prominent cape west of the Mertz Glacier, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $144^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after C. P. de la Motte, a member of the expedition.
- DELAY POINT: A brown rock bluff about 183 metres high, on the northern side of Melba Peninsula, about 8 miles west of Cape Charcot, in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $98^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14).

DEMIDOV ISLAND: A small island in the SE part of Casey Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 29'S.$, $48^{\circ} 21'E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1957. Named after D. Demidov, Sub-Lieutenant on the Vostok, expedition ship of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

DENHAM, MOUNT: A mountain about two miles north-east of Mount Ryder, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 54'S.$, $52^{\circ} 19'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after W. M. Denham, weather observer at Mawson in 1961.

DENHOLM, MOUNT: One of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about one mile south-east of Mount Marriner; in about $68^{\circ} 12'S.$, $49^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Denholm, physicist at Wilkes in 1959.

DENISON, CAPE: A rocky cape on the eastern side of Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of George V. Land; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $142^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered in 1912 by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Hugh Denison of Sydney, a patron of the expedition.

DENISON ISLAND: An island about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Beall Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after D.R. Denison, auroral scientist at Wilkes in 1958.

DENMAN GLACIER: A glacier 7-10 miles wide, flowing northward for about 70 miles into the Shackleton Ice Shelf to the east of David Island, in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $99^{\circ} 35'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia in 1911, a patron of the expedition.

DEPARTURE ROCKS: A group of four small, steep-sided islands, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $62^{\circ} 49'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because parties going westwards from Mawson on the sea ice always pass through or close to these rocks.

DEPOT ISLAND: A small island at the western end of the Sirius Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $57^{\circ} 19'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because a depot was established there by ANARE during 1956.

DEPOT PEAK: A solitary nunatak, with a marked needle-shaped peak, lying in a north-south direction. This excellent landmark is about ninety-five miles SSE of Mawson; in about $69^{\circ} 02'S.$, $64^{\circ} 38'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE party led by Robert Dovers, Officer-in-Charge and surveyor at Mawson, 1954, during a southern journey on 21 December, 1954, and so named by Dovers because a depot was established in the vicinity.

- DEWART ISLAND: One of Frazier Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 10'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The position of the island was fixed by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1956. Named by USACAN after G. Dewart, a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.
- DE WITT, MOUNT: A mountain, 2,190 metres high, rising above the polar plateau just west of Mount Littlepage and Willett Range; in about $77^{\circ} 12'S.$, $159^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from US Navy photographs. Named by USACAN after H. H. De Witt, scientific leader on the USNS Eltanin (1962-63), who also served on the USS Glacier (1958-59).
- DIAMOND GLACIER: A distributary glacier of the Darwin Glacier, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and one mile wide which narrows to a snout which enters a valley opening out at Lake Wilson; in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $158^{\circ} 44'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named from nearby Diamond Hill.
- DIAMOND HILL: A snow-free hill, diamond-shaped in plan, on the northern side of the lower reaches of the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 52'S.$, $159^{\circ} 00'E.$ Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) which carried out a ground survey in the area.
- DIBBLE ICEBERG TONGUE: An iceberg tongue extending northwards for about 60 miles from the disturbed continental ice just east of Davis Bay. The iceberg tongue extends seaward to the edge of the continental shelf. Situated in about $65^{\circ} 40'S.$, $135^{\circ} 05'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Photographed in 1956 and 1958 by ANARE led by Phillip Law, who determined the nature and extent of this feature. Highjump photographs were interpreted by US cartographers as showing a glacier and a prominent glacier tongue, which were named by USACAN after Jonas Dibble, ship's carpenter on the sloop Peacock of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42).
- DICK, MOUNT: A peak about 3,000 metres above sea level, east of the main divide south of Byrd Glacier; in about $80^{\circ} 50'S.$, $158^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by the Northern Party of the NZ Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after R. Dick, Surveyor-General, New Zealand.
- DICK PEAKS: A group of peaks in the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land, two miles east of Mount Humble; in about $67^{\circ} 40'S.$, $49^{\circ} 37'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after W. Dick, Weather Observer at Mawson in 1960.
- DINGLE DOME: An ice dome separating Amundsen and Casey Bays in Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 08'S.$, $49^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered in 1956 during flights by ANARE aircraft. Named after Robert Dingle, Officer-in-Charge at Davis station in 1957.
- DINGLE LAKE: A salt-water lake about 2 miles ENE of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills. It is roughly circular and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in diameter; in about $68^{\circ} 34'S.$, $78^{\circ} 03'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955. Named after Robert Dingle, Officer-in-Charge at Davis, 1957.

DINGSØR DOME: An ice dome 16 miles SSW of Point Williams on the Lars Christensen Coast; in about $68^{\circ} 03'S.$, $67^{\circ} 31'E.$ Discovered on 12 February, 1931, by Sir Douglas Mawson, BANZARE, who named it after the master of a Norwegian whaling ship who supplied the Discovery with some coal during the voyage.

DISMAL MOUNTAINS: A group of nunataks about 30 miles south of Rayner Peak in Kemp Land; in about $68^{\circ} 06'S.$, $55^{\circ} 22'E.$ Photographed in 1956 by ANARE aircraft. Surveyed in December, 1958, by G. A. Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson. So named because the mountains are frequently shrouded in cloud.

DIXSON ISLAND: An ice-covered rock mass on the western side of the mouth of the Ninnis Glacier on the coast of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 07'S.$, $146^{\circ} 35'E.$ The feature is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide, rising to about 335 metres. Discovered in 1912 by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Hugh Dixon of Sydney, a patron of the expedition.

DOGGERS BAY: A bay about 16 miles long and five miles wide on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf, between Foley promontory and Landon Promontory; in about $69^{\circ} 06'S.$, $69^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited in November, 1962, by an ANARE dog-sledge party, led by I. Landon-Smith, which made a reconnaissance for a route from the plateau on to the Amery Ice Shelf. Named after the dog-sledge party.

DOGGERS NUNATAKS: A group of peaks about 15 miles E of Knuckey Peaks; in about $67^{\circ} 46'S.$, $54^{\circ} 51'E.$ Photographed in October, 1956, by ANARE aircraft. Surveyed in December, 1958, by G. A. Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson. Named after the members of the 1958 ANARE dog-sledge party who were always referred to at Mawson as the "Doggers".

DONOVAN ISLANDS: A group of five small islands lying well offshore, about five miles NW of Wilkes Station in the eastern part of Vincennes Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 11'S.$, $110^{\circ} 24'E.$ The largest island has very large Adélie penguin rookeries and there are small rookeries on the others. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). An Expedition led by Phillip Law in the Kista Dan sailed close by on 20 January, 1956 and the islands were photographed from the air by ANARE on 22 January, 1956. Named after J. Donovan, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and leader of a number of relief expeditions to Heard Island and Macquarie Island.

DOOLETTE BAY: A bay lying at the western junction of the Ninnis Glacier with the land, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 54'S.$, $147^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after G. P. Doolette of Perth, a patron of the expedition.

DOT PEAK: A small eminence marking the highest point of Cooper Nunatak in the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 07'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So named because of its small size.

DOUANIER ROCK: A rocky island on the coast of George V Land near Point Alden; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $142^{\circ} 04'E.$ Discovered by the first French expedition to Terre Adelie (1949) under the direction of Andre Liotard during a trip to Cape Denison. Called Rocher du Douanier because it seemed to guard the limit of the French sector. When later analysis of French results showed the feature to be in the Australian Antarctic Territory, ANCA decided to retain the name Douanier.

DOUBLETS, THE: Rock outcrops on the western side of David Island, about 3 miles south of the Triplets; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $98^{\circ} 39'E.$ Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14).

DOUGLAS ISLANDS: Two small islands with three rocky outliers, about 18 miles NE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $63^{\circ} 22'E.$ During an aircraft flight from the Discovery on 31 December, 1929, a group of islands was reported in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $64^{\circ} 30'E.$ As a result of the 1931 voyage the islands were placed in about $67^{\circ} 20'S.$, $63^{\circ} 32'E.$ Norwegian exploration raised doubts about their existence. In 1956, an ANARE sledge party led by P. W. Crohn was unable to find them in their charted position, but found two uncharted islands further south to which the name has now been applied. Named after Rear Admiral H. P. Douglas, CMG, Hydrographer, RN, 1929.

DOUGLAS, MOUNT: A mountain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 38'S.$, $50^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after I. Douglas, Officer-in-Charge at Davis in 1960.

DOUGLAS PEAK: A peak about 1,524 metres high, about 13 miles SSW of Mt. Codrington in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $52^{\circ} 29'E.$ Probably discovered on 13 or 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson and named after Pilot Officer E. Douglas, RAAF, pilot with the expedition.

DOVERS, CAPE: A prominent cape on the ice coast of Queen Mary Land, south of Henderson Island; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $97^{\circ} 08'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after G. Dovers, a member of the expedition.

DOVERS PEAK: One of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land, it is approximately 2,045 metres high; in about $69^{\circ} 42'S.$, $64^{\circ} 26'E.$ Discovered in 1954 by an ANARE party led by R. G. Dovers, after whom it was named.

DOVERS GLACIER: A glacier 5 to 6 miles wide extending WNW into the south-eastern side of Stefansson Bay in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $59^{\circ} 18'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Mulebreen (The Snout Glacier). Renamed by ANCA after Robert Dovers, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1954.

DOVERS, MOUNT: A high, exposed, brown rock ridge trending east-west and forming part of the Athos Range; in about $70^{\circ} 10'S.$, $64^{\circ} 58'E.$ The northern face is very steep. Height 2,027 metres above sea level. Seen from the Stinear Nunataks during the 1954 southern journey by Robert Dovers. The position of the mountain was plotted by R. Lacey in December, 1955, during a southern journey led by J. M. Béchervaise. Named after Robert Dovers, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1954.

DOWIE, MOUNT: A ridge approximately 2 miles long. It is on the northern face of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains, west of Mt. Hollingshead; in about $70^{\circ} 42'S.$, $65^{\circ} 57'E.$ Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in January, 1957, and named after Dr. D.A. Dowie, medical Officer at Mawson in 1956.

DOWNER GLACIER: A glacier about 15 miles long, flowing eastwards into the King Edward Ice Shelf just north of the Wilma Glacier; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $56^{\circ} 30'E.$ Part of the glacier was mapped in 1954 by R. Dovers during a sledging journey to Edward VIII Gulf. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Sgt. G.K. Downer, RAAF, electrical and instrument fitter at Mawson in 1958.

DOYLE POINT: A point on the coast of Enderby Land between Cape Borley and Cape Batterbee; in about $65^{\circ} 53'S.$, $54^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered on 12 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it Stuart Doyle Point after Stuart Doyle, who helped the expedition photographer with the film record.

DRAKE HEAD: A headland just west of Davies Bay in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 13'S.$, $158^{\circ} 10'E.$ A headland was discovered near here by the Terra Nova under Lieut. H.L. Pennell, RN, in February, 1911. Photographed in February, 1959, by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after F.R.H. Drake, meteorologist on board the Terra Nova.

DRURY NUNATAK: A bare, black, isolated nunatak, standing up boldly from the continental ice on the SE side of Lauritzen Bay in Oates Land. This is a very distinctive feature, about 7 miles SSW of Magga Peak; in about $69^{\circ} 14'S.$, $156^{\circ} 58'E.$ Discovered on 20 February, 1959, by the ANAR Expedition, (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Alan Campbell-Drury, Photographic Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, who accompanied the expedition.

DRYGALSKI ISLAND: An ice-capped island, about 9 miles across, with a dome about 326 metres high, about 45 miles north of the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $65^{\circ} 45'S.$, $92^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by AAE 91911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Professor Erich von Drygalski, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03). The island is thought to be "Drygalski's High Land" plotted by Drygalski in 1902.

DUMMETT, MOUNT: An ice-covered rock mass, with two smaller outcrops, about nine miles east of Mount McCauley, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $73^{\circ} 11'S.$, $64^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered from ANARE aircraft during photographic flights in 1956. Named after R.B. Dummett, formerly Managing Director, B.P. Australia Ltd., in recognition of the valuable assistance given to ANARE by the company.

DUNGEY, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about one mile west of Pythagoras Peak; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $51^{\circ} 14'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F.G. Dungey, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

DUNLOP PEAK: The southern peak of Smith Peaks, in the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land, about one mile south of Mount Hordern; in about $67^{\circ} 56'S.$, $62^{\circ} 28'E.$ This peak has been passed by ANARE field parties going south since 1957. Named after R. Dunlop, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1959.

DURNFORD BLUFF: A rounded bluff about 2,140 metres above sea level, standing behind Cape Douglas on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $80^{\circ} 56'S.$, $159^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Admiral Sir John Durnford, a Junior Naval Lord, 1901-04.

DUSKY MOUNTAINS: A range about 7 miles long extending north-south between the Byrd and Haterton Glaciers; in about $80^{\circ} 08'S.$, $156^{\circ} 11'E.$ So named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) because of the almost complete lack of snow on the eastern faces and associated dry valleys.

DWYER, MOUNT: A mountain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mount Peter in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 11'S.$, $65^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after V. J. Dwyer, radio operator-in-charge at Mawson in 1964.

DYER ISLAND: An island just north of Entrance Island, off the Mawson Coast; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 52'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after R. Dyer, cook at Mawson in 1960.

DYKE, MOUNT: A mountain about four miles north of Mount Humble in the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $49^{\circ} 25'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Flying Officer G. Dyke, RAAF, pilot at Mawson in 1960.

EAST ARM: The eastern arm of the Horseshoe Harbour at Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited on 5 February, 1954, by Phillip Law, leader of the ANAR Expedition which established Mawson station.

EAST BUDD ISLAND: The eastern of the two larger islands at the northern end of the Flat Islands, in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs and ground survey. Named after Dr. G. Budd, medical officer at Mawson in 1959.

EAST STACK: A rock outcrop about 80 metres above sea level, on the eastern side of Hoseason Glacier in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 04'S.$, $58^{\circ} 11'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

EATHER, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles south of Mount Gardner in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 29'S.$, $65^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after R. H. Eather, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1963.

EDISTO CHANNEL: A channel between the islands off the Bunger Hills on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 04'S.$, $100^{\circ} 48'E.$ Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after USS Edisto, which took part in USN Operation Windmill, (1947-48).

EDWARD, MOUNT: A mountain about six miles WNW of Mount Jacklyn in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 13'S.$, $65^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after W.W. Edward, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1963.

EDWARD VIII GULF: A gulf in the coast of Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $57^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936). Named after HM King Edward VIII of England.

EDWARDS ISLANDS: A group of islands in Amundsen Bay about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Mount Oldfield, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $50^{\circ} 29'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after T. Edwards, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes in 1960.

EGERTON, MOUNT: A peak about 2,320 metres above sea level, standing about 10 miles south of Mount Hamilton and about 25 miles WNW of Cape Douglas, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $80^{\circ} 50'S.$, $158^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Admiral G. le C. Egerton, one of Scott's advisers for the expedition.

Einstødingane: See EINSTODING ISLANDS.

EINSTODING ISLANDS: A group of three small islands, 3 miles north of the Stanton Group off Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $61^{\circ} 41'E.$ Probably first seen by BANZARE (1930-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Einstødingane.

ELD PEAK: A mountain about ten miles south of Magga Peak in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 20'S.$, $157^{\circ} 13'E.$ On 16 January, 1840, passed Midshipmen Eld and Reynolds on the Peacock, one of the ships of the USEE under Wilkes. reported hills in this direction. The hills were plotted on Wilkes' chart in about $67^{\circ} S.$, $156^{\circ} E.$ It has not been possible to positively identify the feature named Eld's Peak by Wilkes and the name has therefore been arbitrarily applied to this feature.

ELKINS, MOUNT: A dark, steep-sided rock with three major peaks, in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land, about 30 miles south-west of Mount Kjerringa; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $54^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after T. J. Elkins, ionosphere physicist at Mawson in 1960.

ELLERY, MOUNT: A mountain, about 11 miles NE of Mount Gorton in Oates Land; in $69^{\circ} 53'29''S.$, $159^{\circ} 39'06''E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The position of the mountain was fixed on 21 February, 1962, by S. L. Kirkby, surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after R. L. J. Ellery, FRS, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

ELLIOTT, CAPE: An ice-covered cape marking the northern extremity of the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $65^{\circ} 51'S.$, $102^{\circ} 35'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by the USACAN after J. L. Elliott, chaplain on the sloop Vincennes of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes.

ELLIOTT, MOUNT: The highest point of the northern ridge of the David Range in Mac. Robertson Land, 1,300 metres high; in about $67^{\circ} 49'S.$, $62^{\circ} 34'E.$ Discovered from the sea in 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson; climbed for the first time by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise in January, 1956. Named after F. W. Elliott, weather observer at Mawson in 1955.

ELLIS, MOUNT: The highest point, 2,473 metres above sea level, of the glacier-enclosed Darwin Mountains. The feature is not distinctive as the mountains are made up of a huge, snow-covered mass of rock, with a gently sloping summit; in about $79^{\circ} 51'S.$, $156^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58). Named after M. Ellis, of the TAE, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

ELLIS FJORD: A narrow inlet about 18 miles long, between Mule Peninsula and Broad Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills on the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $68^{\circ} 36'S.$, $78^{\circ} 05'E.$ Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and plotted by Norwegian cartographers as a bay and a remnant lake which were called Mulvik (Snout Bay) and Langevatnet (The Long Lake) respectively. Analysis by Dr. John Roscoe of air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) showed these two features to be connected. The feature was renamed Ellis Fjord by Roscoe after Edwin E. Ellis, who served as aerial photographer on USN Operation Highjump in this area. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on 31 January, 1955.

ENDERBY LAND: That portion of the Antarctic Continent between longitude $45^{\circ}E.$ and longitude $55^{\circ}E.$ Discovered in February, 1831, by John Biscoe in the Tula. Named after Enderby Bros. of London, owners of the Tula, who encouraged their captains to combine exploration with sealing.

ENDRESEN ISLANDS: Two small islands, just north of the Hobbs Islands, off Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 16'S.$, $60^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

ENDURANCE NUNATAK: An isolated nunatak forming the southernmost part of Geologists Range; in about $82^{\circ} 45'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the Endurance, expedition ship of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-16).

ENTRANCE ISLAND: An island just north of the entrance to Horseshoe Harbour at Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and by ANARE. So named because of its position at the entrance to the harbour at Mawson.

ENTRANCE SHOAL: A shoal with depths of less than 65 feet about 0.34 mile from the triangulation point on West Arm (Mawson) on a bearing of $352\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The shoal extends over an area 200 yards long (north-south) and 60 yards wide. The least depth is 26 feet; in about $67^{\circ} 35'45''S.$, $62^{\circ} 51'45''E.$ Charted in February, 1961 by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles.

EREWHON BASIN: An extensive ice-free area forming a basin in the Brown Hills separating the snouts of the Foggydog and Bartrum Glaciers from the northern edge of the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 47'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named from Samuel Butler's novel "Erewhon".

ESCALADE PEAK: A prominent peak 21 miles WNW of Mt. Harmsworth (Ross Dependency) at the southern end of the Skelton Névé, on the Skelton - Mulock divide; in about $78^{\circ} 38'S.$, $159^{\circ} 23'E.$ So named by the New Zealand party of TAE (1957-58) because its vertical pitches and platforms provide a ladder-like route to the summit.

EVANS ISLAND: An island at the southern end of the Flat Islands, about two miles west of Mawson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37); photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and ANARE. Visited by various ANARE parties since 1954. Named after Cpl. D. Evans, RAEME, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1958.

EVGENOV, CAPE: An ice-cape on Krylov Peninsula at the western side of Lauritzen Bay in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 03'S.$, $156^{\circ} 33'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Expedition (1957-58) and ANARE (1959). The feature was called Mys Evgenova by the Soviet expedition.

EXILES NUNATAKS: A cluster of small nunataks near the head of the Matusевич Glacier in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 55'S.$, $158^{\circ} 10'E.$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because of their isolated location.

EXODUS GLACIER: A steep, smooth glacier which flows into the south-west corner of Island Arena in the Darwin Glacier Region; in about $79^{\circ} 49'S.$, $156^{\circ} 28'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named from Exodus Valley.

EXODUS VALLEY: A steep valley in the Darwin Mountains, dropping from the edge of the Midnight Plateau (near Mount Ellis) to Island Arena; in about $79^{\circ} 49'S.$, $156^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So-named because the valley is virtually the only east route of descent from the Midnight Plateau.

EYRES BAY: A bay formed by the Western side of Browning Peninsula and the Vanderford Glacier at the southern end of the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $110^{\circ} 28'E.$ The feature was first plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Ensign D. L. Eyres, USN, a member of the Wilkes party in 1958.

FALLA BLUFF: A prominent rocky bluff at the head of Stibbs Bay in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 34'S.$, $61^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered on 14 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after R. A. Falla, ornithologist with the expedition.

FANG PEAK: A very prominent conical peak in the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Mount Parsons; in $67^{\circ} 47'46''\text{S.}$, $62^{\circ} 35'08''\text{E.}$ This feature was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by J. C. Armstrong, surveyor at Mawson in 1959. So named because of the resemblance to a tooth.

FARLEY MASSIF: A mountain about one mile north of Mount Jacklyn in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 13'\text{S.}$, $65^{\circ} 48'\text{E.}$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after J. A. Farley, surveyor at Mawson in 1964.

FARR BAY: A bay just east of the Helen Glacier in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 38'\text{S.}$, $94^{\circ} 20'\text{E.}$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. C. C. Farr of New Zealand, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

FARRINGTON ISLAND: A small island about 5 miles NNE of Couling Island, in the William Scoresby Archipelago off Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 15'\text{S.}$, $59^{\circ} 42'\text{E.}$ Discovered and named in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

FEARN HILL: A small, detached, conical hill about one mile NW of Mount Ward in the North Masson Range. It is separated from main massif by a small col containing a glacial lake (Lake Lorna). The peak is clearly visible standing out from the main massif to parties using the corridor between the Masson and David Ranges. Its position is in about $67^{\circ} 47'\text{S.}$, $62^{\circ} 47'\text{E.}$ Discovered and climbed for the first time in January, 1956, by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise. Named after the wife of J. M. Béchervaise, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1955 and 1959.

FELTON HEAD: An extensive, flat-topped coastal outcrop on the western side of Casey Bay, Enderby Land. The dark-brown rock is almost sheer on the seaward side and rises a little above the level of the continental ice inland; in about $67^{\circ} 17'\text{S.}$, $46^{\circ} 59'\text{E.}$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by S. L. Kirkby in November 1960. Named after Sgt. K. Felton, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson in 1960.

FERGUSON PEAK: A peak about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the main massif of the Central Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land, just north of Phillips Ridge; in about $67^{\circ} 50'\text{S.}$, $62^{\circ} 49'\text{E.}$ Named after O. Ferguson, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson in 1962.

FERGUSON GLACIER: A glacier flowing ENE to the coast of Oates Land about 25 miles east of Tomilin Glacier; in about $69^{\circ} 45'\text{S.}$, $159^{\circ} 40'\text{E.}$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) after Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor-General of New Zealand, who made a flight over the party during his visit to Antarctica.

FESTIVE PLATEAU: A plateau, 2,440 metres above sea level, about 10 miles long and three miles wide, just north of Mount Longhurst; in about $79^{\circ} 24'\text{S.}$, $157^{\circ} 23'\text{E.}$ Named by two members of the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) who spent Christmas Day 1957 on the plateau.

FIELD ISLANDS: (See ANCA Papers 58/2 and 61/2) This name has been withdrawn.

FIELD, MOUNT: A mountain about 3,030 metres above sea level, about 20 miles south of Mount Hamilton; in about $80^{\circ} 58'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and named by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott.

FIELD ROCK: A rock outcrop on the coast, about one mile east of Mawson Station; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 54'E.$ Named after E. D. Field, cook at Mawson in 1957.

FILCHNER, CAPE: An ice-covered cape facing the Davis Sea, about 17 miles WNW of Adams Island. This feature marks the boundary between Queen Mary Land and Wilhelm II Land; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $91^{\circ} 52'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition (1911-12).

Filla: See FILLA ISLAND.

FILLA ISLAND: A rocky island about 2 miles long and 90 metres high. It is the largest island of the Rauer Group; in about $68^{\circ} 46'S.$, $77^{\circ} 50'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Filla (The Tallest).

FILSON NUNATAK: A small nunatak about four miles ESE of Dallice Peak in the Central Masson Range; in about $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $63^{\circ} 03'E.$ Photographed in 1958 by ANARE aircraft but not plotted on a map. Sighted by an ANARE party led by J. Williams in December, 1962, whilst collecting geological specimens and lichens in the Framnes Mountains. Named after R. Filson, carpenter at Mawson in 1962, a member of the party.

FISCHER NUNATAK: A nunatak about 2 miles south of Mt. Henderson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 44'S.$, $63^{\circ} 04'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Sørnuten (The South Peak). This feature was the site of a remote weather station established by ANARE in 1955. Renamed by ANARE after H. J. L. Fischer, Cook at Mawson in 1958.

FISHER BAY: An embayment between the eastern side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $145^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia in 1911.

FISHER GLACIER: A long, prominent, western tributary of the Lambert Glacier, flowing east from approximately $60^{\circ}E.$, past the northern side of Mt. Menzies and joining the main stream of the Lambert Glacier just east of Mt. Stinear; in about $73^{\circ} 20'S.$, $60^{\circ} -67^{\circ}E.$ Discovered from an ANARE aircraft by K. B. Mather in October, 1957. Named after Dr. N. H. Fisher, chief geologist, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australian Department of National Development.

FISHER MASSIF: A large rock exposure on the western side of the Lambert Glacier, about 50 miles south of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $71^{\circ} 27'S.$, $67^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957. Named after M. M. Fisher, surveyor at Mawson in 1957.

FITZGERALD NUNATAKS: A group of four isolated nunataks about 4 miles north of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land; in about 66° 15'S., 52° 49'E. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited during an airborne reconnaissance of Enderby Land in November 1959. Named after Brigadier L. Fitzgerald, OBE, RA Svy C (Rtd.), Director of Survey in the Australian Army, 1942-1960.

FITZPATRICK ROCK: A small island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Wilkes in the northern part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about 66° 16'S., 110° 20'E. The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after boatswain's mate J.A. Fitzpatrick, USN, a member of the party from the USS Glacier which made a survey of the Newcomb Bay area in February, 1957.

FLAGSTONE BENCH: A rocky bench on the southern and south-western sides of Beaver Lake in Mac.Robertson Land, about 30 metres above the surface of the lake. The bench is littered with slabs of sandstone, in about 70° 50'S., 68° 15'E. Visited by ANARE survey parties in 1957, 1958 and 1959. The name is descriptive.

FLAT ISLANDS: A group of small islands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Mawson; in about 67° 36'S., 62° 49'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Flatøyholmane (The Flat Island Islets). The island mapped as Flatøy on the Norwegian map is actually three islands.

Flatøyholmane: See FLAT ISLANDS.

FLETCHER, CAPE: A point on the coast of Mac.Robertson Land south of Martin Reef; in about 67° 41'S., 65° 38'E. Discovered on 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after H. O. Fletcher, Assistant biologist with the expedition.

FLETCHER ISLAND: A small, rocky island lying off the coast of George V Land, WSW of Cape Gray; in about 66° 53'S., 143° 05'E. Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after F. D. Fletcher, a member of the expedition.

FLETT, MOUNT: One of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about 10 miles ESE of Amphitheatre Lake; in about 68° 09'S., 49° 12'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after A. Flett, radio officer at Wilkes in 1959.

FLUTED ROCK: An outcrop of columnar rock on the eastern side of Spooner Bay, Enderby Land; in about 67° 34'S., 46° 21'E. Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. The ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles passed close by in February, 1961. So named because of its fluted appearance when viewed from the sea.

FLUTTER ISLAND: An irregular-shaped island, almost cut in two, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 33'S., 77° 58'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after M. J. Flutter, Officer-in-Charge at Davis station, 1958.

FLUTTER ROOKERY: An Emperor penguin rookery situated in a group of icebergs on fast ice adhering to the western shore of Mac Kenzie Bay, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 48'S.$, $69^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered on 3 August, 1958, by Flt. Lieut. H. O. Wilson, RAAF, whilst on a flight from Mawson to Davis. Named after M. J. Flutter, Officer-in-Charge at Davis in 1958.

FOGGYDOG GLACIER: A large, prominent tongue of blue ice, which plunges between Blank Peninsula and Mount Rich into the centre of the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 46'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So named because in plan the glacier is shaped like the head and neck of a dog with a transverse zig-zag moraine forming the collar and a proglacial lake in the position of the ears. Fog regularly accumulated over the glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf.

FOLD ISLAND: An island just east of Stefansson Bay off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 18'S.$, $59^{\circ} 23'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Foldøya. Visited by ANARE parties since 1954.

Foldøya: See FOLD ISLAND.

FOLEY PROMONTORY: A promontory of ice on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $68^{\circ} 55'S.$, $69^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by D. R. Carstens in November, 1962. Named after N. E. Foley, weather observer at Mawson in 1962, a member of the field party.

FOLGER, CAPE: An ice cape, about 8 miles NNE of Wilkes Station; in about $66^{\circ} 08'S.$, $110^{\circ} 44'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after Commander E. C. Folger, USN, commander of USS Edisto, which took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

FORBES GLACIER: A glacier about 12 miles west of Mawson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 20'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brygga (The Wharf). Renamed by ANCA after A. Forbes of ANARE who perished on a field trip on Heard Island in 1952.

FORD ISLAND: An island in the southern part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Holl Island; in about $66^{\circ} 24'S.$, $110^{\circ} 31'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). A landing was made here by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1956. Named by USACAN after H. D. Ford, assistant photographic officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

FOREFINGER POINT: A prominent rock point on the coast of Enderby Land just west of Rayner Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $48^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named because in plan it resembles a pointing left hand.

FOX, MOUNT: One of the ANARE Nunataks, 2,034 metres above sea level. Snow slopes extend to the summit on the north and west with exposed brown rock on the eastern side dropping sheer into an ice valley; in about $69^{\circ} 59'S.$, $64^{\circ} 38'E.$ Sighted by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise on 30 November, 1955. Named after L. N. Fox, weather observer and dog-man of the 1955 expedition to Mawson.

FRAM BANK: This submarine bank north of MacKenzie Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 25'S.$, $69^{\circ} 40'E.$, was located by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson on 27-28 December, 1929, and extended by further observations by BANZARE in February, 1931. It was also explored by a Norwegian expedition under Lars Christensen on 4 February, 1931, and named by him after the polar ship Fram.

Framfjellet: See FRAM PEAK.

FRAM PEAK: The northernmost of the Hansen Mountains in Kemp Land; in about $68^{\circ} 04'S.$, $58^{\circ} 27'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Framfjellet (The Fram Mountain). Its position was fixed by an ANARE sledge-party led by G. A. Knuckey in January, 1959.

Framnesfjella: See FRAMNES MOUNTAINS.

FRAMNES MOUNTAINS: A group of mountains which includes Mt. Henderson and the Masson, David and Casey Ranges; in about $67^{\circ} 41'S.$, $-68^{\circ} 10'S.$, $62^{\circ} 12'E.$ $-63^{\circ} 07'E.$ Discovered in February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named the individual ranges and mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Framnes Fjella.

FRANCIS PEAKS: A group of peaks and ridges about six miles NE of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 39'S.$, $50^{\circ} 25'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after R. J. Francis, physicist at Mawson in 1961.

FRAZIER ISLANDS: A group of four islands in the eastern part of Vincennes Bay, about 11 miles WNW of Wilkes station. The eastern island of the Group (Nelly Island) has several rookeries of giant petrels; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 10'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47); first visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on 21 January, 1956. Named by USACAN after Commander P. W. Frazier, USN, of the US Antarctic Projects Office and a member of USN Operation Deepfreeze (1955-56).

FREETH BAY: A bay on the coast of Enderby Land, about 10 miles west of Spooner Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S.$, $45^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in February, 1961. Named after the Hon. Gordon Freeth, Australian Minister for the Interior, 1958-64.

FRESHFIELD, CAPE: An ice-covered cape on the coast of George V Land between Cook Ice Shelf and Deakin Bay; in about $68^{\circ} 21'S.$, $151^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Douglas Freshfield, one-time President of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1912 Cape Freshfield was the northernmost point of a prominent peninsula; in 1958 ANARE under Phillip Law found the point of Cape Freshfield to have broken away.

FULMAR ISLAND: One of the Haswell Islands, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Haswell Island; in about $66^{\circ} 32'S.$, $93^{\circ} 01'E.$ The Western Base Party of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911-14) plotted this island and another just north of it as one island and called it Fulmar Island because of the rookery of Southern Fulmars on it. The Soviet Antarctic Expedition has shown that there are two islands and has applied the name Fulmar to the southernmost.

FYFE, MOUNT: A prominent peak in Geologists Range on the edge of the plateau, just north of Quest Nunatak; in about $82^{\circ} 20'S.$, $156^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after H. E. Fyfe, chief geologist of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

FYFE HILLS: A group of low coastal hills extending SSE from the coast near the NE corner of Casey Bay in Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 21'S.$, $49^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957. Named after W. V. Fyfe, Surveyor General, Western Australia.

GAGE RIDGE: A broken ridge in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about five miles NNW of Pythagoras Peak; in about $66^{\circ} 54'S.$, $51^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after H. V. Gage, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

GALTEN ISLANDS: Two small islands separated by a narrow channel about 20 yards wide in the eastern part of Magnet Bay; in $66^{\circ} 23'00''S.$, $56^{\circ} 25'18''E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Galten (The Boar). First visited by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in September, 1957.

GAP NUNATAK: A small nunatak, lying approximately in the centre of Hordern Gap in the David Range between Mt. Coates and Mt. Hordern; in about $67^{\circ} 54'S.$, $62^{\circ} 29'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Metoppen (The Middle Peak). Renamed because of its location in Hordern Gap.

GARDNER ISLAND: An island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and $\frac{3}{8}$ mile wide, about 2 miles west of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $77^{\circ} 52'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Breidneskollen (The Broad Cape Knoll). Renamed by ANCA after L. G. Gardner, diesel mechanic at Davis, 1958.

GARDNER, MOUNT: A prominent peak nearly central in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Its height is about 1,981 metres. Two slight peaks rise at the eastern end of crest; the western half of the northern face is snow-covered. Located 26 miles ESE of Mt. Béchervaise; in about $70^{\circ} 25'S.$, $65^{\circ} 51'E.$ Visited by an ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in December, 1956. Named after L. G. Gardner, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1956.

GARNET POINT: A rocky point consisting of garnet gneiss, about 11 miles SE of Cape Gray on the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $143^{\circ} 46'E.$ Discovered and named by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson.

GAUSSBERG: An extinct volcanic cone about 373 metres high, on the western side of Posadowsky Bay on the coast of Wilhelm II Land; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $89^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered in February, 1902, by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03) under Prof. Erich von Drygalski who named it after his expedition ship Gauss, which was frozen in the pack ice about 50 miles to the north until February, 1903.

GAVAGHAN, MOUNT: A mountain in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, between Mount Kirkby and Mount Creighton; in about $70^{\circ} 26'S.$, $65^{\circ} 27'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after E. J. Gavaghan, radio operator at Mawson in 1963.

GEOFFREY HILLS: A group of hills on the eastern side of the Thyer Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $48^{\circ} 37'E.$ Plotted from photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Geoffrey D. P. Smith, carpenter at Mawson in 1961.

GEOLOGISTS RANGE: A range consisting of partly separated nunataks on the northern side of the head of the Nimrod Glacier opposite Miller Range; in about $82^{\circ} 30'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named to commemorate the work of geologists in Antarctic exploration.

GEORGE, MOUNT: A mountain just west of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 44'S.$, $50^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe, probably after one of the Enderby Brothers, the owners of his vessel. As Biscoe's feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, the name was applied to this feature.

GEORGE V LAND: That part of the Antarctic Continent between longitude $142^{\circ}E$ and longitude $155^{\circ}E$. The coast of George V Land was explored and mapped by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, as far as $153^{\circ}E$. Named after H M King George V of England.

GEORGES ISLANDS: A group of three small islands in Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $56^{\circ} 47'E.$ Two of the islands, joined by ice, were called Tvillingane (The Twin Stack). The group was renamed by ANCA after Georges Schwartz, French Observer with ANARE at Mawson, 1954, who visited the islands with R. G. Dovers whilst on a sledging journey to Edward VIII Gulf.

GERARD BLUFFS: Prominent bluffs on the southern extremity of the Miller Range. The bluffs are marked by brilliant vertical bands of marble; in about $83^{\circ} 37'S.$, $157^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered on 26 December, 1957, and named by the Southern Survey Party of the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58) after V. Gerard, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

GERLACHE, CAPE: A cape which forms the NE tip of Davis Peninsula on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $99^{\circ} 03'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Lieut. Adrien de Gerlache, Belgian Antarctic explorer.

GEYSEN GLACIER: A large, prominent glacier about 12 miles wide at its confluence with the Fisher Glacier, Mac.Robertson Land, which it feeds from the south-west; in about $73^{\circ} 40'S.$, $64^{\circ} 20'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after H. Geysen, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1960.

GIBBNEY ISLAND: A small island 2 miles north of the Forbes Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $67^{\circ} 19'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Bryggeholmen (The Warf Islet). Renamed by ANCA after L. F. Gibbney, Officer-in-Charge, ANARE Heard Island in 1952.

GIBNEY REEF: A reef about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Wilkes on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the US Navy Antarctic Expedition (1956-57). Named by USACAN after seaman J. Gibney, USN, a member of a party from USS Glacier which made a survey of Newcomb Bay in February, 1957.

GIDDINGS, MOUNT: A mountain about seven miles ESE of Debenham Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 25'S.$, $50^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. E. Giddings, cook at Mawson in 1961.

GIGANTEUS ISLAND: An island at the NW corner of the Rookery Islands off the coast of Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 30'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). A giant petrel (Macronectes giganteus) rookery was discovered on the island by ANARE in December, 1958, hence the name.

GILLIES ISLANDS: Three small rocky islands protruding through the Shackleton Ice Shelf, about two miles north of Cape Moyes. Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 31'S.$, $96^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after F. Gillies, a member of the expedition.

GILLMOR, MOUNT: A mainly ice-free, ridge-type mountain, 2,185 metres high, about five miles north of the main mass of Pomerantz Tableland; in about $70^{\circ} 28'S.$, $159^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after C. S. Gillmor, ionosphere physicist, who was United States exchange observer at Mirny during the winter of 1961.

- GILLOCK ISLAND: An ice-covered island about 15 miles long and 2-3 miles wide, with numerous outcrops exposed along its flanks, extending NNW-SSE, on the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $70^{\circ} 13'S.$, $71^{\circ} 35'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieut. R. A. Gillock, USN, navigator on USN Operation Highjump flights in the vicinity.
- GLASGAL ISLAND: The southernmost of the Donovan Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 12'S.$, $110^{\circ} 23'E.$ The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after R. Glasgal, auroral scientist at Wilkes in 1957.
- GLEADELL, MOUNT: A mountain ridge on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay, Enderby Land, about 12 miles SSW of Mount Riiser-Larsen; in about $66^{\circ} 57'S.$, $50^{\circ} 28'E.$ Sighted in October, 1956, by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn. Named after G. Gleadell, cook at Mawson in 1954.
- GOLDSWORTHY RIDGE: A ridge extending from Mount Henderson on the north-eastern side; in about $67^{\circ} 41'S.$, $63^{\circ} 03'E.$ A high point on this ridge was used as a tellurometer station by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson, in January, 1962. Named after R. W. Goldsworthy, field assistant (survey) on the ANAR Expedition, Nella Dan, (1962).
- GOODENOUGH, CAPE: An ice-covered cape on the western side of Propoise Bay, on the BANZARE Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $126^{\circ} 07'E.$ Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) during an aeroplane flight on 15 January, 1931. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Adm. Sir William Goodenough, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1930-33.
- GOODSPEED NUNATAKS: A group of three rows of nunataks, oriented approximately east-west and 10-15 miles long, at the western end of the Fisher Glacier; in about $72^{\circ} 57'S.$, $61^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered by the ANARE southern seismic party led by K. B. Mather in January, 1958; first visited by a weasel party led by M. Mellor. Named after M. J. Goodspeed, geophysicist at Mawson in 1957.
- GOORKHA CRATERS: A group of mountains and hills about 1,220 metres above sea level in the Britannia Range, about 12 miles SE of Mount Reeves on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $159^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered and named by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott.
- GORDON, MOUNT: A mountain about six miles NE of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $50^{\circ} 17'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe, probably after Lieut. Gen. Charles Gordon, brother-in-law of the Enderby Brothers, owners of his vessel. As Biscoe's feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, the name was applied to this feature.
- GOREV ISLAND: A small island in the Haswell Islands, about 1/3 mile SSW of Haswell Island; in about $66^{\circ} 32'S.$, $92^{\circ} 59'E.$ Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and named after D. Gorev, a member of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) under Scott.

GORTON, MOUNT: A very prominent mountain about 78 miles south-east of Magga Peak, in Oates Land. It is the highest mountain visible from the sea and appears as a snow-covered, glistening peak, shaped like the base of a flat-iron, inland behind the coastal ranges; in about $70^{\circ} 01'S.$, $159^{\circ} 14'E.$ The mountain appears amongst other mountains on air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946). Sighted by Phillip Law, ANARE 1961 (Magga Dan). Fixed by angles from Magga Dan. Named after Senator J. G. Gorton, Minister Assisting the Australian Minister for External Affairs, 1960-64.

GOTLEY, CAPE: A cape on the northern side of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $66^{\circ} 42'S.$, $57^{\circ} 20'E.$ Mapped and called Austnes (East Cape) by Norwegian cartographers, from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Renamed by ANCA after A. V. Gotley, Officer-in-Charge, ANARE Heard Island in 1948.

GOVERNOR MOUNTAIN: A mountain on the northern side of Fergusson Glacier and about 10 miles SSW of Parkinson Peak in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 42'S.$, $158^{\circ} 38'E.$ The mountain was occupied as a survey station by members of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64). Named after Sir Bernard Fergusson, Governor-General of New Zealand, and because of the dominating aspect of the mountain.

GOWLETT PEAKS: A group of peaks, 2,033 metres high, consisting of tall, sharp, twin peaks and two close outliers. Brown rock is exposed from the general level of the ice plateau to the summits of the outcrops. Located about 15 miles NE of the ANARE Nunataks; in about $69^{\circ} 53'S.$, $64^{\circ} 55'E.$ Sighted by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise on 26 November, 1955. Named after A. Gowlett, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1955.

GRAHAM PEAK: A peak about 7 miles ENE of Mount Riiser-Larsen, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 46'S.$, $50^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after N. Graham, cook at Wilkes in 1960.

GRAY, CAPE: A cape lying at the northern end of a small rocky island, joined by an ice ramp to the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $143^{\circ} 22'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after P. Gray, a member of the expedition.

GREBEN ISLAND: A small island close to the eastern part of the north coast of Haswell Island, off Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 31'S.$, $93^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and called Ostrov Greben'.

GREEN GLACIER: A small glacier flowing from the Darwin Mountains into the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 42'S.$, $156^{\circ} 06'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) who named it because of the green colour of its surface.

GREEN POINT: A rocky point on the SE part of Fold Island off the coast of Kemp Land, in about $67^{\circ} 19'S.$, $59^{\circ} 32'E.$ Discovered and named in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

GRIFFITHS, MOUNT: An elongated mountain with several peaks about 25 miles SSW of Conradi Peak, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $54^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956, 1957 and 1960. Named after G.S. Griffiths, a member of the Australian Antarctic Expedition Committee of 1886.

GRIMSLEY PEAKS: A group of five mountains, just south of Mount Bennett, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $53^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after S.W. Grimsley, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes in 1961.

GRINNELL ISLAND: One of the Donovan islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 11'S.$, $110^{\circ} 25'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The Islands were photographed in 1956 by ANARE and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Named by USACAN after Lieut. S.W. Grinnell, USN, medical officer at Wilkes in 1957.

GROVE NUNATAKS: A large group of nunataks comprising 10 major peaks and many smaller peaks, extending over an area of approximately 30 by 20 miles in Princess Elizabeth Land; in about $72^{\circ} 53'S.$, $74^{\circ} 53'E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after Sqn. Ldr. I.L. Grove, RAAF, pilot of the aircraft which made the landing.

Gulfplataat: See KING EDWARD PLATEAU.

GWYNN BAY: A bay just west of the Hoseason Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 04'S.$, $57^{\circ} 56'E.$ Mapped and called Breidvika (The Broad Bay) by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Renamed by ANCA after Dr. A.M. Gwynn, Officer-in-Charge, ANARE, Macquarie Island in 1949.

HAILSTORM ISLAND: One of the Swain Group, Windmill Islands, between Cameron Island and Burnett Island; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a survey of the Swain Group carried out by C.R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1957. Named by USACAN.

Håkollen: See SHARK ISLAND.

HALF DOME NUNATAK: A small nunatak just above the lower Nimrod icefalls. The feature is rounded on one side and cut into sheer cliffs on the other; in about $82^{\circ} 26'S.$, $159^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62).

HAMILTON, MOUNT: A twin-topped mountain, about 2,260 metres above sea level, on the southern side of Barne Inlet; in about $80^{\circ} 40'S.$, $158^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after Adm. Sir Richard Hamilton, RN, a member of the Ship Committee of the expedition.

HAMNER NUNATAK: A nunatak, 1,620 metres high, west of the Warren Range, five miles WNW of Wise Peak; in about $78^{\circ} 33'S.$, $157^{\circ} 56'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after K.C. Hamner, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1960-61.

- HAMPSON, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about one mile north of Mount Rhodes; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $51^{\circ} 11'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after R. V. Hampson, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- HANNAM ISLANDS: A group of three small islands off the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $142^{\circ} 57'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after W. H. Hannam, a member of the expedition.
- HANNAN ICE SHELF: An ice-shelf in the SW of Casey Bay, Enderby Land, in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $47^{\circ} 35'E.$ Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Visited by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957. Named after F. T. Hannan, meteorologist at Mawson in 1957.
- HANS ROCK: An isolated, submerged rock about 2.7 miles due north of Magnetic Island, off the Vestfold Hills. Least depth is probably not more than 10 feet; in about $68^{\circ} 29'15''S.$, $77^{\circ} 54'15''E.$ The rock was struck by M. V. Kista Dan on 29 January, 1955. Named after Captain Hans Christian Petersen, master of the Kista Dan.
- HANSEN MOUNTAINS: A group of nunataks rising to about 2,140 metres above sea level and about 300 metres above the plateau, in Kemp Land; in about $68^{\circ} 16'S.$, $58^{\circ} 47'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after H. E. Hansen, Norwegian cartographer who has compiled excellent maps of Antarctica.
- HARALD BAY: A bay about 4 miles wide, indenting the land between Archer Point and Williamson Head in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 09'S.$, $157^{\circ} 45'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of ANARE (Magga Dan) on 20 February, 1959. Named after Captain Harald Møller Pedersen, master of the Magga Dan during the expedition.
- HARDY, MOUNT: A mountain just east of Mount Oldfield, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $50^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after K. Hardy, weather observer at Wilkes in 1959.
- HARLIN GLACIER: A glacier (partly in the Ross Dependency) flowing from the polar plateau north-east between Daniels Range and Sample Nunataks and then eastwards to the Rennick Glacier; in about $70^{\circ} 53'S.$, $160^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after B. W. Harlin, meteorologist in charge at Little America Station in 1957 and station scientific leader at the South Pole Station in 1961.
- HARRISON, CAPE: An ice-covered cape at the junction of the channel of the Denman Glacier and Robinson Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $99^{\circ} 02'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after C. T. Harrison, a member of the expedition.

HARRISON, MOUNT: A mountain about four miles north of Mount Gillmor; in about 70° 24'S., 159° 47'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after L. J. Harrison, Specialist 5th. Class, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field in support of Topo North-South, 1961-62, and Topo East-West, 1962-63.

HARROP ISLAND: A small island off Tange Promontory, Enderby Land, about four miles north-west of Felton Head; in about 67° 16'S., 46° 52'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. R. Harrop, weather observer at Wilkes in 1960.

HARVEY ISLANDS: Two islands on the western side of Freeth Bay, Enderby Land; in about 67° 43'S., 45° 26'E. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Named after R. Harvey, radio officer at Wilkes in 1959.

HARVEY, MOUNT: The highest peak in a group of mountains about 5 miles SSE of Mount Oldfield on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay. It is the southern-most peak of the group. Situated in about 66° 55'S., 50° 50'E. Sighted by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P. W. Crohn in 1955. Named after W. Harvey, carpenter at Mawson in 1954.

HARVEY NUNATAKS: A group of four nunataks about 13 miles east of Pythagoras Peak, Enderby Land; in about 66° 58'S., 52° 00'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after D. J. Harvey, electronics engineer at Mawson in 1961.

HASKELL RIDGE: A high ridge in the Darwin Mountains, east of the Green Glacier. It is about eight miles long and has many large cirques; in about 79° 43'S., 156° 10'E. Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after T. R. Haskell, a member of the expedition.

HASWELL ISLAND: A rocky island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, two miles off the coast of Queen Mary Land, just east of MacDonald Bay; in about 66° 31'S., 93° 00'E. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Prof. W. A. Haswell of Sydney, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

HASWELL ISLANDS: A group of rocky islands and rocks lying off the coast of Queen Mary Land, just east of MacDonald Bay, extending 2 miles out to sea; in about 66° 32'S., 93° 00'E. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Sir Douglas Mawson called these islands the Rookery Islands because of a large Emperor penguin rookery near Haswell Island, the largest of the group. ANCA applied the name Haswell to the whole group because of the recognition gained by the Haswell Island name.

HATCH ISLANDS: A small group of rocky islands between the Knox and Budd Coasts of Wilkes Land; in about 66° 52'S., 109° 18'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by the USACAN after Ernest B. Hatch, tractor driver with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). Closely examined by helicopters of the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law in 1960.

HATHERTON GLACIER: A tributary of the Darwin Glacier, with which it shares a common névé. It is separated from the main glacier by the Darwin Mountains. The glacier is about 36 miles long and has an average width of six miles; it is notable for its smooth ice surface for almost the whole of its length; in about $79^{\circ} 55'S.$, $156^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58). Named after Dr. T. Hatherton, Scientific Officer in Charge of Antarctic Activities, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington, New Zealand.

HAUPT NUNATAK: A small nunatak about five miles south of Alexander Nunatak, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 35'S.$, $110^{\circ} 38'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Ensign R. W. Haupt, USN, a member of USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

HAVEN MOUNTAIN: A prominent feature, 2,560 metres high, with a level razorback snow ridge at its highest part. The ridge is semi-circular in plan with a sheer, bare rock face about 500 metres high on the inside and a steep snow slope on the outer (southern) face of the semi-circle. The area enclosed by the semi-circular ridge consists of rock debris and is largely snow-free; in about $80^{\circ} 02'S.$, $155^{\circ} 10'E.$ Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of TAE (1956-58) who sheltered there for five days.

Havstein: See HAVSTEIN ISLAND.

HAVSTEIN ISLAND: A rocky island about 3 miles long and 2 miles wide, situated about two miles north of Law Promontory in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 07'S.$, $55^{\circ} 45'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Havstein (Sea Stone) by Norwegian cartographers. First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

HAWKER ISLAND: An irregular-shaped island between Mule Island and Mule Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 38'S.$, $77^{\circ} 51'E.$ Named after A. C. Hawker, radio supervisor at Davis in 1957.

HAYES PEAK: A neat, conical peak about 240 metres above sea level, rising through the ice slopes south of Cape Bruce, Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 27'S.$, $60^{\circ} 46'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after J. Gordon Hayes, author of "Antarctica" and other works.

HAYS GLACIER: A glacier flowing northwards into Spooner Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 41'S.$, $46^{\circ} 17'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Hays, United States Observer on ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan, 1961), which made a landing nearby.

HEIDEMANN BAY: A bay just south of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills. It is about 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide at the entrance in about $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $77^{\circ} 58'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law from the Kista Dan on 11 January, 1957. Named after F. Heidemann, second mate of the Kista Dan in 1957.

HELEN GLACIER: A glacier on the coast of Queen Mary Land, marked by a series of heavy, broken and crevassed icefalls; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $93^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after the wife of Sir Lucas Tooth of Sydney, a patron of the expedition.

HENDERSON ISLAND: An ice-covered island about 8 miles long and about 241 metres above sea level, SE of Masson Island, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 21'S.$, $97^{\circ} 14'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Prof. G. C. Henderson of Adelaide, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

HENDERSON, MOUNT: A mountain in the southern part of the Britannia Range, about 2,470 metres above sea level, on the northern side of Barne Inlet, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $80^{\circ} 21'S.$, $156^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered and named by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott.

HENDERSON MOUNT: A mountain about 6 miles NE of the northern part of the Masson Range, in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 42'S.$, $63^{\circ} 05'E.$ First sighted from the crow's nest of the Discovery on 3 January, 1930, during BANZARE (1929-31) and again seen from the aeroplane on 5 January, 1930. The position was plotted and the mountain named by BANZARE on about 14 February, 1931. Named after Dr. W. Henderson, Director of the Australian Department of External Affairs, a member of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

HENKSEN, MOUNT: An elongated mountain, with several peaks, in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about 13 miles north-west of Pythagoras Peak; in about $66^{\circ} 46'S.$, $51^{\circ} 04'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after H. Henksen, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

HENRY BAY: A small bay about 4 miles wide and 3 miles long at the eastern end of Sabrina coast; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $120^{\circ} 42'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Wilkes Henry, midshipman on the sloop Vincennes of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes. First visited by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) under Phillip Law in February, 1960.

HENRY ISLANDS: A group of 4 small islands lying at the western side of Henry Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 53'S.$, $120^{\circ} 38'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Wilkes Henry, midshipman on the sloop Vincennes of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes. Visited by Phillip Law, ANARE (Magga Dan) in February, 1960.

HENRY, MOUNT: A mountain about one mile east of Simpson Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S.$, $50^{\circ} 17'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The name was first applied by John Biscoe to a feature which cannot now be identified. It was probably named after one of the Enderby Brothers, owners of Biscoe's vessel.

HERRING ISLAND: An island in the southern part of the Windmill Islands; in about 66° 25'S., 110° 38'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieut. C. C. Herring, USN, photographic officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

HIEGEL PASSAGE: The water passage between Ardery Island and Holl Island in the Windmill Islands; in about 66° 23'S., 110° 27'E. Named after Cmdr. J. A. Hiegel, USN, who supervised the construction of Wilkes Station in February, 1957.

HIGHJUMP ARCHIPELAGO: A group of rocky islands and rocks about 50 miles long and 5 to 15 miles wide, extending in a NE direction off the Bunger Hills, Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about 65° 55'S., 101° 30'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by USACAN after the code word "Highjump" by which USN Task Force 68 (1946-47) was known.

HILL NUNATAK: A small, dark, rock outcrop at the north-western end of Mount Seddon in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about 73° 05'S., 64° 52'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after V. J. Hill, radio officer at Mawson in 1960.

HINKS, MOUNT: A peak about 630 metres above sea level, about 2 miles south of Mount Marsden in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 53'S., 66° 06'E. Land was seen in this area by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson on 29 December, 1929. The area was visited by BANZARE on 13 February, 1929, when a landing was made at Scullin Monolith. Named after Arthur R. Hinks, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1915-45.

HIPPO ISLAND: A small, steep, rocky island about ½ mile long and about 75 metres high, rising above the Shackleton Ice Shelf, about 1½ miles N of Delay Point, Queen Mary Land; in about 66° 25'S., 98° 10'E. Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). So named because it is shaped like a hippopotamus.

HOADLEY, CAPE: A prominent rock outcrop at the eastern end of a line of outcrops which forms the coastline between the Denman and Scott Glaciers in Queen Mary Land; in about 66° 29'S., 99° 56'E. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after C. A. Hoadley, a member of the expedition.

HOBBS ISLANDS: A group of islands about 10 miles NE of William Scoresby Bay, Kemp Land; in about 67° 19'S., 59° 57'E. The largest island of this group was discovered on 18 February, 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who thought it to be a cape and called it Cape Hobbs. Later exploration by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936) and the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) showed it to be an island. Named after Professor W. H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, USA.

HOBBY ROCKS: Three small islands about ½ mile east of Gardner Island, off the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 35'S., 77° 54'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Plotted from ANARE vertical air photographs. Named after D. Hobby, diesel mechanic at Davis in 1960.

HODGEMAN ISLANDS: A group of several small, ice-capped islands, lying close inshore on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 01'S.$, $144^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after A. J. Hodgeman, a member of the expedition.

HOLL ISLAND: A rocky, roughly triangular island, about 95 metres above sea level, at the SW end of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $110^{\circ} 25'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and its position fixed by USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). Named by USACAN after Lieut. Richard C. Holl, USNR, a member of a survey team which visited the island during Operation Windmill.

HOLLIN ISLAND: An island, somewhat resembling a boomerang in plan, just north of Midgley Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 19'S.$, $110^{\circ} 24'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, (1946-47). Named after J. T. Hollin, glaciologist at Wilkes in 1958.

HOLLINGSHEAD, MOUNT: A large peak, T-shaped in plan, located in the centre of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 41'S.$, $66^{\circ} 12'E.$ Visited by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in January, 1957, and named after J. A. Hollingshead, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1956.

HOLLINGSWORTH, MOUNT: A mountain about two miles west of Reference Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $50^{\circ} 21'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after R. J. T. Hollingsworth, geophysicist at Mawson in 1961.

HOLMAN DOME: A dome-shaped nunatak about 2 miles SW of Watson Bluff on the eastern side of David Island, off Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $98^{\circ} 54'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after W. A. Holman, Premier of N. S. W. in 1911.

HOLME BAY: A bay about 20 miles wide, containing many islands, lying to the north of the Masson and David Ranges in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 42'E.$ Mapped by air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Holmevika (The Islet Bay) by Norwegian cartographers.

Holmevika: See HOLME BAY.

HONKALA ISLAND: An island in the Swain Group about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wilkes; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 37'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and by ANARE in 1956. Plotted from air photographs taken by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Included in a ground survey carried out in 1957 by C. R. Eklund. Named by USACAN after R. A. Honkala, a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.

HOP ISLAND: A rocky island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Filla Island in the Rauer Group; in about $68^{\circ} 48'S.$, $77^{\circ} 44'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Hopøya.

Hopøy: See HOP ISLAND.

HORDERN GAP: A gap in the David Range between Mount Coates and Mount Hordern; in about $67^{\circ} 54'S.$, $62^{\circ} 29'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). This gap was used by ANARE parties as a route through the range. Named by ANARE from Mount Hordern.

HORDERN, MOUNT: A peak about 1,500 metres high, about four miles south of Mount Coates in the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 56'S.$, $62^{\circ} 28'E.$ Probably first seen, together with other peaks of the Masson, David and Casey Ranges on 4 January, 1930, and again on 5 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who plotted and named it about 14 February, 1930. Named after Sir Samuel Hordern of Sydney, a patron of BANZARE. First visited by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise in 1956.

HORDERN PENINSULA: A rocky peninsula about ten miles long at the south-western extremity of the Bunger Hills on the Knox Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $100^{\circ} 28'E.$ First seen by A. L. Kennedy, magnetician and second surveyor of the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14), from Watson Bluff, David Island, whilst carrying out a survey on foot. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and ANARE in January, 1956. The name Hordern was first applied by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir Samuel Hordern of Sydney, a patron of AAE (1911-14).

HORN BLUFF: A prominent rock promontory on the northern side of an island off the coast of George V Land. The bluff rises to about 325 metres above sea level and is marked by the columnar structure of the dolerite forming the upper part of it. It is on the western side of Deakin Bay; in about $68^{\circ} 19'S.$, $149^{\circ} 37'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after W. A. Horn of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition. The bluff was shown to be on an island, separated from the continental ice coast, by ANARE air photographs taken in 1962.

HORNBLLENDE BLUFFS: Bluffs on the northern end of a feature just east of Mount Ellery in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 53'S.$, $159^{\circ} 48'E.$ Named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1963-64) who found it to be composed of hornblende mineral.

Horntind: See BRANSON NUNATAK.

HORSESHOE HARBOUR: A harbour formed by the horseshoe-shaped rock on which Mawson station is built; in $67^{\circ} 36'12''S.$, $62^{\circ} 52'46''E.$ Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and mapped by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited by ANARE under Phillip Law who selected this site for Mawson station, which was established on 13 February, 1954.

HOSEASON GLACIER: A glacier, at least 12 miles long, which flows northwards into the sea about 10 miles to the west of Broka Island; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $58^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from oblique air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Skotviktangen (The Stack Bay Tongue); renamed by ANCA in honour of R. Hoseason of ANARE who perished on a field strip at Heard Island in 1952. The feature was visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

HOSKINS, MOUNT: A mountain about 8 miles SSE of Mount Lindley, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about 81° 52'S., 159° 28'E. Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Sir Anthony Hoskins, a member of the expedition Ship Committee.

HOTINE, MOUNT: A peak in the Surveyors Range, two miles south of Mount Mathew; in about 81° 41'S., 159° 56'E. Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after Brigadier M. Hotine, British Director of Overseas Surveys at the time.

Hovdevika: See AMANDA BAY.

HOWARD BAY: An embayment between Ufs Island and Byrd Head in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 28'S., 61° 04'E. Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named after A. Howard, hydrologist with BANZARE.

HOWARD HILLS: An area of low hills and melt lakes south of the Beaver Glacier, Enderby Land; in about 67° 07'S., 51° 10'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after W.E. Howard, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

HUDSON, CAPE: A cape at the northern end of Mawson Peninsula in George V Land; in about 68° 20'S., 153° 45'E. An appearance of land was reported in about 67° 00'S., 153° 30'E. on 19 January, 1840 by Captain Hudson in the USS Peacock of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes, who first applied the name Cape Hudson. Analysis of photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and ANARE revealed a feature resembling Wilkes's Cape Hudson and the name was retained.

HUDSON ISLAND: The largest of the Davis Islands, off the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land; in 66° 39'10"S., 108° 24'40"E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited by Phillip Law and members of the ANARE Magga Dan on 19 February, 1960, when an astrofix was obtained and geological and biological observations carried out. Named after Captain R. Hudson, DFC, leader of the helicopter team of the expedition.

HUGHES, MOUNT: A mountain about 2,350 metres above sea level, south of Mount Longhurst in the Britannia Range, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about 79° 26'S., 157° 12'E. Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after J. F. Hughes, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1895-1907.

HUM ISLAND: A small island about one mile north of Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago off Kemp Land; in about 67° 21'S., 59° 38'E. Discovered and named in February, 1936 by the William Scoresby Expedition.

HUMBLE MOUNT: The highest of the Raggatt Mountains in Enderby Land; in about 67° 41'S., 49° 28'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Humble, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1960.

HUMP ISLAND: An island just east of East Arm at Mawson, Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). So named by ANARE because it is humped.

HUNT, MOUNT: A dome-shaped mountain about 518 metres high, surmounting the promontory which terminates in Cape de la Motte on the Coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 07'S.$, $144^{\circ} 19'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after H. A. Hunt, Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology.

HUNT, MOUNT: The highest peak, 3,660 metres high, in the major mountain range between the Nimrod and Starshot Glaciers; in about $82^{\circ} 05'S.$, $159^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after Captain P. J. Hunt, RE, leader of the Southern Party.

HUNTER, CAPE: A rocky promontory, marking the western side of Commonwealth Bay on the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 57'S.$, $142^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. J. G. Hunter, a member of the expedition.

HURLEY, CAPE: A cape marking the eastern side of the depression occupied by the Mertz Glacier, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $145^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after J. F. Hurley, a member of the expedition.

HURLEY, MOUNT: a high peak, 5 miles south of Mount Biscoe, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $51^{\circ} 21'E.$ Discovered in January, 1930 by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after J. F. Hurley, photographer with the expedition.

HUSKY DOME: A small, domed outcrop, 4 miles south of Mt. Bewsher in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 58'S.$, $65^{\circ} 30'E.$ Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher, in January, 1957. Named to commemorate the dogs which were used on the 1956-57 southern journey.

HYDROGRAPHER ISLANDS: A prominent group of small islands in the north-eastern part of Casey Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $48^{\circ} 50'E.$ Photographed in March 1957 by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in the Lena. Photographed by ANARE in December 1957. The islands were called Ostrova Gidrografov (Hydrographers Islands) by the Soviet Expedition.

Ice Bay: See AMUNDSEN BAY.

ICEFALL NUNATAK: A prominent, ice-free nunatak, 1,760 metres high, just south of the main flow of the Skelton Icefalls; in about $78^{\circ} 18'S.$, $158^{\circ} 38'E.$ Plotted from aerial photographs taken by the US Navy. Named by USACAN because of its proximity to Skelton Icefalls.

Indrefjord: See BELL BAY.

INGRID CHRISTENSEN COAST: The coast of Princess Elizabeth Land between 76° E. and 81° E. This coast was charted by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in February, 1935, when a landing was made in the Vestfold Hills. Named after the wife of Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate.

Innerskjera: See ROOKERY ISLANDS.

Isfjorden: See AMUNDSEN BAY.

Inviksletta: See SEATON GLACIER.

ISLAND ARENA: A lateral lake of the Darwin Glacier, with a nunatak forming an island, bounded on the west by Colosseum Ridge and on the south by Kennett Ridge; in about 79° 48'S., 156° 35'E. Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63).

ISLAY: An island in the William Scoresby Archipelago about one mile north of Bertha Island; in about 67° 21'S., 59° 43'E. Discovered and named in February, 1936 by the William Scoresby Expedition.

Isvika: See ALLISON BAY.

IVANOFF HEAD: A small rock outcrop, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, attached to the continental ice of Knox Coast by a low saddle. It is about four miles west of the Hatch Islands; in 66° 53'05"S., 109° 07'30"E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Landings were made by the ANARE (Magga Dan) under Phillip Law in February, 1960. The feature was used as rescue base when a helicopter crashed nearby. Named after Captain P. Ivanoff, pilot of the crashed helicopter.

IVES TONGUE: A narrow tongue of land projecting from an island between Fold Island and the mainland of Kemp Land; in about 67° 21'S., 59° 29'E. Discovered and named in February 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition.

IZABELLE, MOUNT: A bare rock exposure, elongated east-west in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, about 33 miles SSW of Fisher Massif; in about 72° 11'S., 66° 50'E. Discovered on 28 November, 1956, from an ANARE aircraft engaged on aerial photography. Named after B. Izabelle, weather observer at Mawson in 1957.

JABS, LAKE: A lake just east of Club Lake in the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 33'S., 78° 15'E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957-1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after B. V. Jabs, weather observer (radio) at Davis in 1961.

JACKLYN, MOUNT: A conical peak with a spur running west from the main snow slope on the NW face. It rises about 300 metres above the surrounding plateau to 1,707 metres above sea level. It is the eastern-most peak of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. In about 70° 15'S., 65° 53'E. First visited by the ANARE southern party, 1956-57, led by W. G. Bewsher and named after R. M. Jacklyn, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1956.

JELBART GLACIER: A broad glacier flowing northwards into the sea 8-10 miles west of the Stanton Group, in about 67° 32'S., 61° 20'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February, 1937, and called Utstikkarbreen (The Projecting Glacier). Visited by the ANARE western sledging party in August, 1954, led by Robert Dovers. Renamed by ANCA in honour of J. E. Jelbart of ANARE, who was drowned at Maudheim on 24 February, 1951, while serving as Australian Observer with the Norwegian-British-Swedish Expedition.

JENNINGS BLUFF: A dark, flat-topped outcrop in the Nicholas Range, Kemp Land. It has a steep face on the eastern side, backing to an ice-scarp in the west; it is about 1,320 metres above sea level; in about 66° 42'S., 55° 30'E. Discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brattstabben (The Steep Stump). Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after N. D. Jennings, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1960.

JENNINGS LAKE: A narrow melt lake about three miles long at the foot of Jennings Promontory on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about 70° 11'S., 72° 30'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). So named by USACAN because of its proximity to Jennings Promontory.

JENNINGS PROMONTORY: A rock promontory on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf; in 70° 10'00"S., 72° 30'45"E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Visited by an ANARE party in 1958 and its position fixed. Named by USACAN after Lieut. J. C. Jennings, USN, co-pilot and navigator on Operation Highjump flights in the area.

JETTY PENINSULA: An elongated, steep-sided, almost flat-topped arm of rock with some ice, separating the Beaver Lake area from the Amery Ice Shelf in Mac. Robertson Land, in about 70° 30'S., 68° 50'E. Discovered by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Landings were made on Beaver Lake in 1957, 1958 and 1959. So named because of its resemblance to a jetty.

JEWELL, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles south of Mount Cordwell, Enderby Land; in about 66° 56'S., 53° 09'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after F. Jewell, geophysicist at Wilkes in 1961.

JOCELYN ISLANDS: A group of islands about 1½ miles NNE of Mawson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 35'S., 62° 54'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Meholmane (The Middle Islets). During summer the islands have a number of Adelie penguin rookeries on them. Renamed by ANARE after Miss Jocelyn Terry, who for a number of years broadcast news and messages to Antarctic from Radio Australia.

JOHANSEN, MOUNT: A crest on the western end of a two mile long ridge on the northern face of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is approximately 1,554 metres high and rises about 244 metres above Charybdis Glacier; in about 70° 33'S., 67° 10'E. First visited by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in December, 1956, and named after Sgt. G. Johansen, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson in 1956.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS GLACIER: A glacier about 9 miles wide flowing NW into the eastern side of the head of Vincennes Bay off the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $109^{\circ} 30'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States of America.

JOHNS, MOUNT: An isolated, almost flat-topped, steep-sided rock outcrop in the southern Prince Charles Mountains on the western side of the Lambert Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $72^{\circ} 31'S.$, $66^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, during a photographic flight by an ANARE aircraft. Named after D. H. Johns, physicist at Mawson in 1957.

JOHNSTON, MOUNT: Highest peak of the Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $71^{\circ} 30'S.$, $67^{\circ} 25'E.$ First visited by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957, and named after Flying Officer D. M. Johnston, RAAF pilot with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.

JOHNSTON PEAK: A sharp peak about 12 miles SW of Simmers Peaks in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 16'S.$, $52^{\circ} 07'E.$ Discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who called it Harvey Johnston Peak after Prof. T. Harvey Johnston, Chief Biologist to BANZARE.

JONES, CAPE: The westernmost of the rock outcrops between the Denman and Scott Glaciers, Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 37'S.$, $99^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after S. E. Jones, a member of the expedition.

JONES ROCKS: Coastal rock outcrops on the eastern side of the Bay of Winds, Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 31'S.$, $98^{\circ} 03'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after S. E. Jones, a member of the expedition.

Joseph Cook Bay: See COOK ICE SHELF.

JUNCTION CORNER: The junction of the mainland with the western side of the Shackleton Ice Shelf on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $94^{\circ} 41'E.$ Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14).

JUNCTION SPUR: A spur at the eastern extremity of the Darwin Mountains which divides the Darwin Glacier from the Hatherton Glacier near their junction; in about $79^{\circ} 52'S.$, $157^{\circ} 31'E.$ Discovered and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of TAE (1956-58).

Karm: See KARM ISLAND.

KARM ISLAND: An island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in the southern part of the Oygarden Group; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $57^{\circ} 27'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Karm (Coaming). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

KARTOGRAFOV ISLAND: A small island on the western side of Harald Bay, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 10'S.$, $157^{\circ} 40'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition (1957-58) and ANARE (1959). The island was called Ostrov Kartografov by the Soviet Expedition.

KEEL ISLAND: A small island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, on the eastern side of Stefansson Bay about 1 mile south of Fold Island; in about $67^{\circ} 21'S.$, $59^{\circ} 19'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kjølen (The Keel). Visited by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956.

KEIM PEAK: A prominent ice-free peak just south of Pomerantz Tableland; in about $70^{\circ} 44'S.$, $159^{\circ} 52'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after M. B. Keim, PH-1, USN, aerial photographer on flights by Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) in Victoria Land in 1962-63; returned to Antarctica in 1963-64.

KELLAS ISLANDS: Two small islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Parallaxic Islands; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $62^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after W. R. Kellas, weather observer at Mawson in 1960.

KELTIE, CAPE: An ice-covered cape on the Wilkes Coast, about 11 miles west of Cape Cesney; in about $66^{\circ} 06'S.$, $133^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) from the Aurora. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society in 1911. Mawson described this feature as being the most northerly part of the Wilkes Coast. It is the most northerly part west of Davis Bay, but air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and ANARE show that the coast east of the Dibble Iceberg Tongue extends farther north.

KELTIE, MOUNT: A mountain in the Conway Range on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $79^{\circ} 16'S.$, $159^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892-1915.

KEMP LAND: That portion of Antarctica between $55^{\circ}E.$ and $60^{\circ}E.$ Named after Peter Kemp, who in the brig Magnet, is reported to have sighted land in about $66^{\circ} 36'S.$, $59^{\circ} 08'E.$ in 1833. In 1930, BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson in the Discovery delineated the coastline from the junction with Enderby Land to that with Mac. Robertson Land. In 1936 the coast was recharted by RRS William Scoresby.

KEMP PEAK: A peak just SE of Stefansson Bay in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 25'S.$, $59^{\circ} 24'E.$ Discovered on about 5 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who called it Stanley Kemp Peak after Dr. Stanley W. Kemp, Director of Research of Discovery Investigations, 1924-36.

KENNEDY, CAPE: A cape on the eastern side of Melba Peninsula, Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $98^{\circ} 32'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after A. L. Kennedy, a member of the expedition.

KENNEDY, MOUNT: A peak, 530 metres high, just south of Mt. Rivett in Mac. Robertson Land; in $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $66^{\circ} 15'E.$ Land was seen in this vicinity during aeroplane flights by BANZARE (1929-31) on 31 December, 1929, and 5 January, 1930. The area was visited by BANZARE on 13 February, 1931, when a landing was made at Scullin Monolith. Named after A. L. Kennedy, physicist with BANZARE, 1930-31. Mawson's maps show three peaks in this area for which he proposed, at various times, four names, Rivett, Marsden, Kennedy and Hinks. The names of Rivett and Hinks were not used when they indicated they did not wish their names to appear on the map. As a result of photography by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) four peaks were found and all four names were applied.

KENNEDY PEAK: A small peak protruding above the continental ice about 3 miles south of Mt. Barr Smith on the western side of the Denman Glacier in Queen Mary Land; in about $67^{\circ} 13'S.$, $99^{\circ} 14'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after A. L. Kennedy, a member of the expedition.

KENNETT RIDGE: A ridge, about seven miles long, which falls from the north-east ridge of Midnight Plateau to the Darwin Glacier. It has several steep spurs plunging into Island Arena; in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $156^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after J. P. Kennett, geologist with the expedition.

KERNOT, MOUNT: A mountain, mostly ice-covered, about four miles west of Rayner west of Rayner Peak, Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 26'S.$, $55^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1959. Named after Professor W. C. Kernot, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

KEUKEN ISLAND: A small island 0.6 mile west of Gardner Island, off the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $77^{\circ} 49'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after J. Keuken, weather observer (radio) at Davis in 1959.

KEYSER, MOUNT: A mountain about three miles ENE of Mount Ryder, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $52^{\circ} 24'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after D. O. Keyser, radio officer at Mawson in 1961.

KEYSER RIDGE: An elongated, north-south trending, snow-covered rock ridge about 15 miles long and three miles broad. It is situated about 38 miles SE of the summit of Mount Menzies; in about $73^{\circ} 57'S.$, $63^{\circ} 30'E.$ Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1957 and 1960. An attempt to reach the feature by an ANARE field party led by D. Trail was stopped by impassable crevasses about five miles from it. Named after D. O. Keyser, radio officer at Mawson and a member of the 1961 field party.

KHMARY ISLAND: A small, low island, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Mirny; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $93^{\circ} 00'E.$ Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and named after I. Khmary, a member of the expedition who died in the Antarctic.

KICHENSIDE GLACIER: A glacier about 3 - 5 miles wide and 15 miles long, flowing north-east into the southern part of the Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land; in about 67° 47'S., 47° 30'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Squadron Leader J. Kichenside, RAAF, officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1960.

KIDSON ISLAND: An island about 13 miles NNE of Colbeck Archipelago off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 11'S., 61° 10'E. Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. E. Kidson, Chief of the New Zealand Weather Bureau at the time of the expedition.

KILBY ISLAND: An island on the southern side of Newcomb Bay on the Budd Coast, in about 67° 17'S., 110° 32'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after chief photographer's mate A. L. Kilby, USN, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

KILBY REEF: A small, isolated reef, which uncovers at low water, with depths of less than three fathoms extending 30 yards southwards. It is about 1.3 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing 066½°. It is in about 66° 16'36"S., 110° 31'55"E. Charted during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named from Kilby Island.

KING, MOUNT: A large, smooth-crested mountain in the eastern extremity of the Tula Range; in 67° 01'20"S., 52° 48'30"E. Discovered and mapped in December, 1958, by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by G. A. Knuckey. Named after P. W. King, radio officer at Mawson in 1957 and 1958, a member of the dog-sledge party.

KING EDWARD ICE SHELF: An ice shelf occupying the inner part of Edward VIII Gulf, fed by several glaciers; in about 67° 00'S., 56° 55'E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

KING EDWARD PLATEAU: An independent ice cap on the peninsula between Magnet Bay and Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land; in about 66° 34'S., 56° 42'E. Probably seen by personnel of the William Scoresby in February, 1936. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Gulfplataet (The Gulf Plateau).

KING LEOPOLD AND QUEEN ASTRID COAST: That part of the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land between longitude 81°E. and Cape Penck (87° 43'E.) This coast was charted by a Norwegian expedition under Lars Christensen in January, 1934. Named after King Leopold and Queen Astrid of Belgium.

KINSEY, CAPE: A cape on the coast of Oates Land on the eastern side of Davies Bay; in about 69° 19'S., 158° 35'E. Discovered in February, 1911 from the Terra Nova of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1911-13) under Scott. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Visited by the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law in March, 1961. Named after J. J. Kinsey, who represented Scott's expedition in New Zealand.

KIRTON ISLAND: A small coastal island of the Robinson Group, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about four miles west of Cape Daly. The island is the southern of two islands about 30 metres above sea level; in about $67^{\circ} 30'S.$, $63^{\circ} 37'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The island was first visited by an ANARE party from Mawson in July, 1959. Named after M. Kirton, geophysicist at Mawson in 1959.

KIRKBY HEAD: A sheer coastal outcrop on Tange Promontory, Enderby Land; continental ice reaches almost to the top on its southern side; in about $67^{\circ} 17'S.$, $46^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by S. L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson in 1960.

KIRKBY, MOUNT: A very large, prominent, flat-topped mountain on the northern face of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is approximately 5 miles long E-W and two miles wide at the western end, tapering to the east. It rises to 2,438 metres (460 metres above the plateau); in about $70^{\circ} 26'S.$, $65^{\circ} 15'E.$ First visited by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in December, 1956. Named after S. L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson in 1956.

KIRKBY SHOAL: A small shoal area with depths of less than 10 fathoms extending about 150 yards westwards and S.S.W., about 1.77 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing $024\frac{3}{4}$ degrees; in about $66^{\circ} 15'30''S.$, $110^{\circ} 30'48''E.$ Discovered and charted during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor, with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named after S. L. Kirkby, surveyor with the expedition.

KISTA ROCK: A small island, the southernmost of a north-south chain of small islands about 1 mile north of Mt. Caroline Mikklesen; in about $69^{\circ} 44'S.$, $74^{\circ} 24'E.$ An ANARE party landed by aircraft at Kista Rock on 26 August, 1957, and obtained an astrofix. Named after the Kista Dan, which was used by ANARE as its expedition ship, 1954-57.

KISTA STRAIT: The body of water between the Flat Islands and the Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast, of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 51'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The passage was first navigated by M. V. Kista Dan (Capt. H. C. Petersen) in 1954 en route to the site on which ANARE under Phillip Law established Mawson station.

KIWI PASS: A pass in the range just east of Mount Egerton; in about $80^{\circ} 41'S.$, $158^{\circ} 05'E.$ Named by the Northern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61) who used the pass to cross the range.

Kjerka: See CHURCH MOUNTAIN.

Kjerringa: See KJERRINGA, MOUNT.

KJERRINGA, MOUNT: A peak about 1,220 metres above sea level, 26 miles west of Magnet Bay in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 29'S.$, $55^{\circ} 12'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kjerringa (The Old Woman).

Kjølen: See KEEL ISLAND.

Kleppen: See MARTIN ISLAND.

Kloa: See KLOA POINT.

KLOA POINT: A prominent point about 5 miles south of Cape Boothby in Kemp Land; in $66^{\circ} 38' 18''\text{S.}$, $57^{\circ} 19' 10''\text{E.}$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by Lars Christensen (1936-37) and called Kloa (The Claw). Fixed by J. C. Armstrong of ANARE in 1959.

KLOA ROOKERY: An Emperor penguin rookery on sea-ice on the southern side of Kloa Point; in about $66^{\circ} 38'\text{S.}$, $57^{\circ} 18'\text{E.}$ Discovered from ANARE Beaver aircraft by Squadron Leader P. H. Clemence, Officer Commanding RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.

KLUNG ISLAND: The largest of the Klung Islands about 1 mile ENE of Welch Island off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 33'\text{S.}$, $62^{\circ} 59'\text{E.}$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The group was called Klungholmane (The Bramble Islets) by the Norwegian cartographers.

KLUNG ISLANDS: A group of small islands four miles NE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 33'\text{S.}$, $62^{\circ} 59'\text{E.}$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Klungholmane (The Bramble Islets).

Klungholmane: See KLUNG ISLANDS.

KNOWLES PASSAGE: A water passage between Holl Island and Peterson Island in the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 26'\text{S.}$, $110^{\circ} 28'\text{E.}$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieut. L. C. Knowles, USN, engineer officer on the USS Burton Island, a ship which took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

KNOX COAST: That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land between Hordern Peninsula ($100^{\circ} 28'\text{E.}$) and the Hatch Islands ($109^{\circ} 18'\text{E.}$). Discovered in February 1840 by the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Charles Wilkes, who named it after Lieut. S. R. Knox, USN, captain of the USEE tender Flying Fish.

KNUCKEY PEAKS: A group of peaks in Enderby Land, extending WSW-ENE, about 60 miles west of the Leckie Range; in $67^{\circ} 53' 38''\text{S.}$, $53^{\circ} 31' 49''\text{E.}$ Discovered and fixed by an ANARE dog-sledge party in December, 1958. Named after G. A. Knuckey, surveyor at Mawson in 1958, and a member of the dog-sledge party.

KOALA ISLAND: A small island on the western side of Casey Bay, Enderby Land, just west of Pinn Island; in about $67^{\circ} 34'\text{S.}$, $47^{\circ} 53'\text{E.}$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Named after the Australian native animal, the Koala or "native bear".

Kollskjer: See BLAKE ISLAND.

KOLOSOV, CAPE: A cape on the ice coast of Enderby Land, about 5 miles north of the Sheelagh Islands; in about 66° 29'S., 50° 15'E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after the polar aviation navigator, Kolosov, who died in the Arctic.

Kolven: See ALFONS ISLAND.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA HILL: A hill just north of the main section of the station at Mirny; in about 66° 32'S., 93° 01'E. Plotted and named Sopka Komsomolskaya by the first Soviet Antarctic Expedition at Mirny in 1956.

KON-TIKI NUNATAK: A raft-like nunatak in the centre of the lower Nimrod ice falls; in about 82° 05'S., 160° 30'E. Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the raft Kon-Tiki which drifted across the Pacific Ocean from east to west in 1947.

KRAT ROCKS: An area of submerged rocks about 0.6 mile from Anchorage Island, Vestfold Hills, bearing 240½°. The rocks extend over an area of about 100 yards by 60 yards and have a least depth of four feet. Depths of three fathoms or less extend for about 150 yards eastwards; in about 68° 34' 15"S., 77° 54' 30"E. The shoal area was delineated and fixed by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in 1961. Named after I. Krat, chief engineer on the Thala Dan in 1961.

KRICHAK BAY: A bay in the western part of the Cook Ice Shelf, George V Land; in about 68° 24'S., 151° 20'E. Discovered and named by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957-58, in the Ob!

Kring Island: See KRING ISLANDS.

KRING ISLANDS: Two islands and a number of rocks in the western part of Long Sound between Broka Island and Law Promontory; in about 67° 10'S., 58° 30'E. Mapped as one island by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kringla (The Ring). ANARE air photography has shown the feature to be more than one island.

Kringla: See KRING ISLANDS.

Krokfjorden: See CROOKED FJORD.

Krokøy: See CROOKED ISLAND.

Krokvatnet: See CROOKED LAKE.

KRYLOV PENINSULA: An ice-covered peninsula just west of Lauritzen Bay in Oates Land; in about 69° 05'S., 156° 15'E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition (1957-58) and ANARE (1959). The feature was called Poluoostrov Krylova by the Soviet expedition.

KVARS BAY: A bay just west of Kvars Promontory in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 03'S.$, $56^{\circ} 50'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kvarsnesvika by Norwegian cartographers.

Kvarsnes: See KVARS PROMONTORY.

Kvarsnesvika: See KVARS BAY.

KVARS PROMONTORY: A rocky promontory on the southern shore of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $67^{\circ} 01'S.$, $57^{\circ} 05'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Kvarsnes by Norwegian cartographers. First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. G. Dovers in 1954.

KYLE NUNATAKS: A group of three nunataks in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about three miles north-east of Mount Hampson; in about $66^{\circ} 47'S.$, $51^{\circ} 20'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after J. T. Kyle, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

LACEY, MOUNT: A high, pyramidal brown rock 2,059 metres above sea level. It has steep sides and two prominent sharp peaks; there is little snow or ice cover above the general plateau-ice level. Located in about $70^{\circ} 12'S.$, $64^{\circ} 42'E.$ Sighted by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise on 27 November, 1955, and plotted by R. H. Lacey, surveyor, at Mawson in 1955, after whom it was named.

Lågtangen: See LOW TONGUE.

LAKE ISLAND: An island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long just north of Flutter Island, and about 2 miles north of Davis Station in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 33'S.$, $77^{\circ} 59'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). So named because of the lake on the island.

LAMBERT GLACIER: A major glacier draining a large area of the plateau to the east and south of the Prince Charles Mountains, and extending northward to the Amery Ice Shelf. Situated in about $71^{\circ} - 75^{\circ}S.$, $68^{\circ} - 71^{\circ}E.$ Discovered by ANARE during photo-survey flights in 1956. Named by ANCA after B. P. Lambert, Director of National Mapping in the Australian Department of National Development.

LANDON PROMONTORY: A broad, domed ice promontory on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $69^{\circ} 12'S.$, $69^{\circ} 20'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. The region was first visited by an ANARE party led by D. R. Carstens in November, 1962. Named after I. Landon-Smith, glaciologist at Mawson in 1962, a member of the field party.

Langevatnet: See ELLIS FJORD.

Langfjorden: See KING EDWARD ICE SHELF.

LANG ISLAND: An island just over 1 mile long and about 110 metres high, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Oygarden Group; in about $66^{\circ} 59'S.$, $57^{\circ} 41'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Langøy (Long Island).

Langneset: See LONG PENINSULA.

Langnes Fjord: See LONG FJORD.

Langnestrynet: See TRYNE ISLAND.

Langøya: See LANG ISLAND.

Lang Sound: See LONG SOUND.

Langsundet: See LONG SOUND.

LARS CHRISTENSEN COAST: The coast of Mac. Robertson Land between Murray Monolith ($66^{\circ} 54'E$) and $71^{\circ} E$. This coast was explored and charted in January, 1931, by Norwegian whalers employed by Lars Christensen of Sandefjord, Norway, after whom it was named.

Larsemann Fjella: See LARSEMANN HILLS.

Larsemann Fjellene: See LARSEMANN HILLS.

LARSEMANN HILLS: A group of bare, rounded hills from 80 to 180 metres high, which extends along the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land for about nine miles; in $69^{\circ} 23'S.$, $76^{\circ} 13'E$. Discovered in February, 1935, by a Norwegian expedition under Captain Klarius Mikkelsen. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Larsemann Fjellene (The Larsemann Mountains) by Norwegian cartographers. First visited and position fixed by M. M. Fisher, ANARE surveyor in 1957.

LARSEN BANK: A bank with less than 10 fathoms of water, about 1.5 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing $045\frac{1}{4}$ degrees. The bank is about 100 yards long (north-south) and 50 yards wide, least depth found was 52 feet. It is in about $66^{\circ} 16'.0S.$, $110^{\circ} 31'.6E$. Charted in January 1962 during a survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Ludvig Larsen, second mate on the M. V. Thala Dan in 1962.

LASHLY GLACIER: A short, broad glacier lying between the Lashly Mountains on the west and the Mt. Feather - Tabular Mountain block (Ross Dependency) on the east. It flows south from a poorly defined ice divide from the upper Taylor Glacier, into the upper Skelton Glacier; in about $77^{\circ} 55'S.$, $159^{\circ} 48'E$. So named by the New Zealand party of TAE (1956-58) because of its proximity to the Lashly Mountains.

LASHLY MOUNTAINS: Mountains rising to 2,620 metres above sea level standing near the edge of the polar plateau and south of the head of the Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land; in about $77^{\circ} 54'S.$, $159^{\circ} 28'E$. These mountains, which are partly in the Ross Dependency, were discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-1904) under Scott who named them after Leading-Stoker William Lashly, RN, a member of the expedition.

Låtangen: See LOW TONGUE.

LATHAM PEAK: A peak about 13 miles SE of Mt. Biscoe in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 21'S.$, $51^{\circ} 48'E.$ Discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the Rt. Hon. Sir John Latham, Minister for External Affairs in the Australian Commonwealth Government, 1931-34.

LAURITZEN BAY: A very broad bay, choked with bay ice and ice shelf, west of the Matusевич Glacier in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 05'S.$, $156^{\circ} 50'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) on 20 February, 1959. Named after Knud Lauritzen, shipowner of Copenhagen, Denmark, owner of the Magga Dan and other vessels used by ANARE since 1954.

LAW ISLANDS: A group of islands lying off the eastern side of Law Promontory; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $59^{\circ} 03'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956. So named because of their proximity to Law Promontory.

LAW PLATEAU: A high ice plateau extending eastwards from the Mawson Escarpment; in about $72^{\circ} 50'S.$, $70^{\circ} 00'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Phillip G. Law, Director of the Antarctic Division of the Australian Department of External Affairs.

LAW PROMONTORY: A promontory about 15 miles across, situated just west and north-west of Stefansson Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $58^{\circ} 47'E.$ This feature appears to have been first mapped with any accuracy by William Scoresby in February, 1936. It was photographed from the air by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and subsequently plotted on Hansen Atlas Sheet 5 as Breidhove. Named after Phillip Law who flew over and photographed this feature in February, 1954. First visited by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in May, 1956.

LAWRENCE, MOUNT: A peak in the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land just north of Mount Coates, in about $67^{\circ} 51'S.$, $62^{\circ} 31'E.$ Named after J. Lawrence, diesel mechanic at Mawson, 1959.

LAZAREV MOUNTAINS: A chain of mountains extending southwards for about 30 miles from Magga Peak, Oates Land, on the western side of the Matusевич Glacier; in about $69^{\circ} 30'S.$, $157^{\circ} 20'E.$ Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition (1957-58) and ANARE (1959). Named after M. P. Lazarev, commander of the sloop Mirnyy of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-21).

LECKIE, MOUNT: A roughly circular outcrop rising 150 metres above the plateau. Located about 2 miles SSE of Mt. Gardner in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 28'S.$, $65^{\circ} 55'E.$ Visited by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in December, 1956. Named after Squadron Leader D. W. Leckie, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson, 1956.

LECKIE RANGE: A range situated about 40 miles SSE of Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land which includes the peaks shown on the Norwegian Whalers Chart, Sheet 3 as Polhesten and Poloksen; in about $67^{\circ} 55'S.$, $56^{\circ} 29'E.$ Named after Squadron Leader D. W. Leckie, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson during 1956, and who piloted the Auster Aircraft from which Phillip Law sighted and plotted the range in 1954.

LEDNIKOV BAY: A bay just west of McDonald Bay on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $92^{\circ} 21'E.$ Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and called Bukhta Lednikovaya (Icy Bay).

LEE ISLAND: An island just north of Entrance Island, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Visited by ANARE parties from nearby Mawson on many occasions. Named after R. T. Lee, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1957.

LENA PASSAGE: The sea passage between the continental ice coast, west of Mirny and a group of small islands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile offshore; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $92^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and called Prokhod Lena after the expedition ship Lena.

LESKOV ISLAND: An elevation in the surface of the West Ice Shelf rising to 166 metres above sea level; in about $66^{\circ} 36'S.$, $85^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). This feature was called Ostrov Leskova (Lednikovyy Kupol) after A. Leskov, Lieutenant of the sloop Vostok, one of the ships of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

LETTEN, MOUNT: A mountain about one mile south-east of Mount Storer, Tula Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $51^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after W. H. Letten, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

LEWIS ISLAND: A small rocky island about 300 yards long and 200 yards wide, 27 metres above sea level. Situated about 30 yards from the main continental ice cliffs of the Wilkes Coast; in $66^{\circ} 06'06''S.$, $134^{\circ} 22'17''E.$ Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and plotted on US maps as Lewis Islet. The first landing was made by Phillip Law and an ANARE party on 7 January 1956, when an astrofix was obtained.

LICHEN ISLAND: A small island to the north of the Bolingen Islands at the south of Prydz Bay; in $69^{\circ} 20'00''S.$, $75^{\circ} 32'00''E.$ The first landing was made by an ANARE sledging party led by Phillip Law on 5 February, 1955. The name is derived from the rich growth of lichens found on the island.

LIED BLUFF: A hill about 120 metres high in the north-central part of Broad Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, near Long Fjord; in about $68^{\circ} 31'S.$, $78^{\circ} 16'E.$ The southern face of the hill is almost perpendicular. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE sledge party led by B. H. Stinear in 1958. Named after Nils Lied, weather observer at Davis in 1957.

LIED, MOUNT: A prominent, pyramidal peak 1,737 metres high on the northern face of the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. It is roughly half way between Mt. Gardner and Mt. Kirkby; in about $70^{\circ} 27'S.$, $65^{\circ} 37'E.$ Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in 1956 and named after N. T. Lied, weather observer at Mawson in 1956, and Davis in 1957.

LILIENTHAL ISLAND: One of the Donovan Islands off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 12'S.$, $110^{\circ} 24'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), by ANARE (1956) and by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after a member of the 1957 Wilkes party, aerographer B. R. Lilienthal, USN.

LINDLEY, MOUNT: A mountain about 2,220 metres high, 25 miles SE of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after Lord Lindley, a member of the committee which prepared the final draft of the instructions for the expedition.

LITTLEBLACK NUNATAKS: A group of 11 small, black nunataks in the névé field above the Byrd and Nimrod Glaciers, 22 miles SW of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 35'S.$, $156^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

LOEWE, MOUNT: The most northerly of the Amery Peaks, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It is about 1,140 metres above sea level; in about $70^{\circ} 32'S.$, $67^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher, 1956. Named after Dr. F. Loewe, a member of the ANARE reconnaissance party in the Wyatt Earp (1947-48) and Australian Observer with the French Expedition in Terre Adélie, 1951-52.

LØKEN MORAINES: A line of moraine extending along the Budd Coast, for about five miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 miles inland from the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 37'E.$ Photographed by ANARE in 1956. Plotted from air photographs taken by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after a member of the 1957 Wilkes party, O. Løken, glaciologist and Norwegian member of the party.

LONEWOLF NUNATAKS: A group of isolated nunataks about 50 miles west of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 20'S.$, $153^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

LONG FJORD: A narrow fjord about 14 miles long, separating Long Peninsula from Broad Peninsula in the northern section of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 30'S.$, $78^{\circ} 20'E.$ Photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and mapped by Norwegian cartographers who called it Langnes Fjord. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955.

LONG PENINSULA: A narrow, sinuous, rocky peninsula about 10 miles long, in the northern section of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 29'S.$, $78^{\circ} 19'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Langneset (The Long Point) by Norwegian cartographers.

- LONG SOUND: A sound about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide in its narrowest part and about ten miles long, E-W, which separates Broka and Havstein Islands from Law Promontory in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 09'S.$, $58^{\circ} 40'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Langsundet (The Long Sound). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers in 1954.
- LONGHURST, MOUNT: A mountain about 2,350 metres above sea level, in the Britannia Range, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $79^{\circ} 20'S.$, $157^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Cyril Longhurst, secretary to the expedition.
- LONGHURST TONGUE: A narrow, snow-covered extension of the Polar Plateau to the foot of Mount Longhurst. It is about the same height as the Polar Plateau and is about 25 miles long and 5 miles wide; in about $79^{\circ} 22'S.$, $156^{\circ} 08'E.$ The tongue was used by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58), who named it from Mount Longhurst.
- LOW TONGUE: A tongue of rock about 12 metres high projecting from the continental ice edge for about 180 yards. Situated about 24 miles west of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $62^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Lågtangen (Low Tongue). First visited by ANARE western parties in 1954 and 1955.
- LOOKOUT, THE: A hill about 90 metres high in the western part of Broad Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast; in about $68^{\circ} 36'S.$, $77^{\circ} 57'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by ANARE parties from Davis in 1957.
- LOOKOUT DOME: A dome-shaped elevation in the northern Miller Range. It is probably the highest point, giving extensive views over the head of the Nimrod Glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 17'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62) and used as a survey station.
- LOOKOUT LAKE: A small lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of The Lookout, in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 36'S.$, $77^{\circ} 57'E.$ First visited by ANARE parties from Davis in 1957.
- LORNA, LAKE: A small meltwater lake between Fearn Hill and Mount Ward in the North Masson Range, Mac.Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $62^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered in 1956 by an ANARE Party led by J. M. Béchervaise. Named after Lorna, wife of J. M. Béchervaise, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1955 and 1959.
- LUCAS ISLAND: An island about $\frac{3}{8}$ mile long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Plough Island off the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 30'S.$, $77^{\circ} 58'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Plogsteinen (The Plough Stone). Renamed by ANARE after W. C. Lucas, diesel mechanic at Davis, 1957.

LUCAS NUNATAK: An isolated Nunatak about three miles south of the main massif of the Casey Range and about one mile south of Woodberry Nunataks; in about $67^{\circ} 48'S.$, $62^{\circ} 11'E.$ The area was visited by an ANARE party led by I. Landon-Smith in April, 1962. Named after F. M. Lucas, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1962.

LUNCKE RIDGE: A fairly prominent ridge on the northern side of the eastern extremity of Long Fjord in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 29'S.$, $78^{\circ} 25'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Seen by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear from nearby Pioneer Crossing. Named after Bernhard Luncke, Norwegian cartographer who plotted the Vestfold Hills area for the Hansen Atlas.

LUNDE, MOUNT: A mountain ridge just south of Mount Gleadell, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $50^{\circ} 28'E.$ Sighted in October, 1956 by the ANARE Amundsen Bay Party led by P. W. Crohn. Named after J. Lunde, senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes in 1960.

LYTTLETON PEAK: The highest peak of the Cobham Range, probably about 3,050 metres above sea level; in about $82^{\circ} 55'S.$, $162^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the family name of the former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham.

McCARTHY ISLAND: An island, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and one mile wide, separated by a narrow strait from Fold Island, Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 16'S.$, $52^{\circ} 25'E.$ This island was identified as a separate island by D. S. Trail, who carried out geological investigations in the area. Named after W. R. McCarthy, petrologist with the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories, Adelaide, who described several hundred specimens from Antarctica collected by ANARE geologists.

McCARTHY, MOUNT: The eastern-most peak of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is a steep-sided ridge 1,859 metres high with axis running 100° approximately 2 miles long. There is a sharp peak and a snow dome about 900 yards east. Located about 15 miles SE of Mt. Jacklyn; in about $70^{\circ} 25'S.$, $66^{\circ} 36'E.$ First visited in December, 1956, by ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher. Named after J. W. P. McCarthy, meteorologist and second-in-charge at Mawson in 1956.

McCAULEY, MOUNT: A prominent outcrop on the northern side of the Fisher Glacier in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, just east of Mount Scherger; in about $73^{\circ} 13'S.$, $63^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party in 1960. Named after Air Marshal Sir John McCauley, Chief of the Australian Air Staff, 1954-57.

McCLINTOCK, MOUNT: A mountain in the Britannia Range, about 3,200 metres above sea level; in about $80^{\circ} 12'S.$, $157^{\circ} 35'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott. Named after Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, RN, a member of the Ship Committee of the expedition.

McDONALD BAY: An open bay about 11 miles wide, just west of Haswell Islands on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 36'S.$, $92^{\circ} 44'E.$ Charted by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named by USACAN after Capt. E. A. McDonald, USN, commander of the USS Burton Island, flagship of two ice-breakers which took part in USN Operation Windmill, which obtained astro-fixes in the vicinity.

MACDONALD BLUFFS: Prominent cliffs in the Miller Range, falling to the Marsh Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 12'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered on 26th December, 1957, by the Southern Survey Party of the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58). Named after W. J. P. MacDonald, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

McDONALD ISLAND: A small island about nine miles north-west of Mawson station; in $67^{\circ} 29'37''S.$, $62^{\circ} 41'01''E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Ystesteinen (The Curdle Stone). The Island was included in a triangulation carried out by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962. Named after K. W. McDonald, radio officer at Mawson in 1962, who assisted with the triangulation.

McDONALD RIDGE: A ridge, mostly ice-covered, about five miles south-east of Johnston Peak, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S.$, $52^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after K. R. McDonald, radio officer at Mawson in 1961.

MACEY, MOUNT: An isolated peak about 1,960 metres high, situated about 20 miles SE of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $69^{\circ} 54'S.$, $65^{\circ} 21'E.$ Sighted by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers, Officer-in-Charge, Mawson in 1954, and named after L. E. Macey, technical superintendent at Mawson in 1954.

MACFIE SOUND: A sound between Islay and Bertha Islands in the William Scoresby Archipelago off Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 22'S.$, $59^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

McGHEE, MOUNT: A mountain about four miles south of Mount Smethurst, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $52^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after J. McGhee, mechanic-driver at Wilkes in 1961.

McGRADY COVE: A cove in the south-eastern part of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 16'S.$, $110^{\circ} 34'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after E. D. McGrady, who participated in Operation Highjump.

McGREGOR, MOUNT: A conical peak rising to 1,676 metres above sea level, from the ridge which runs WSW from Mount Sundberg, in the northern part of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 37'S.$, $66^{\circ} 46'E.$ Sighted in December, 1956, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after P. M. McGregor, geophysicist at Mawson in 1956.

MACHIN NUNATAK: A small, domed, rock outcrop, about 27 miles NNE of Mount Dummett in the Southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $72^{\circ} 48'S.$, $64^{\circ} 52'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by R. A. Ruker in 1960. Named after D. K. Machin, radio officer at Mawson in 1960.

- McINTYRE ISLAND: The most easterly of the Hydrographer Islands, Casey Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 22'S.$, $49^{\circ} 05'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by ANARE aircraft in 1957. First visited by an ANARE party led by B. Stinear in 1959. Named after Sgt. H. McIntyre, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson, 1959.
- McKASKLE HILLS: A group of moderately low, rocky hills between Rogers Glacier and Mistichelli Hills, on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $70^{\circ} 01'S.$, $72^{\circ} 57'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USACAN after H. A. McKaskle, an air crew member on Operation Highjump.
- McKAY CLIFFS: A prominent escarpment, about 25 miles long, at the northern end of the Geologists Range; in about $82^{\circ} 15'S.$, $156^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after Alexander McKay, pioneer New Zealand geologist.
- MACKELLAR ISLANDS: A group of about 30 small islands and rocks lying to the north and northwest of Cape Denison, on the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S.$, $142^{\circ} 39'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after C. D. Mzckellar of London, a patron of the expedition.
- MACKENZIE BAY: The name MacKenzie Sea was applied by Sir Douglas Mawson to a large embayment between the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf and Cape Darnley. Sir Douglas, leader of BANZARE (1929-31), named the bay after Captain K. N. MacKenzie, master of the expedition's ship Discovery in 1930-31. Break-out of a large part of the ice shelf in 1964 caused a drastic reduction in the size of the bay and its new coast was plotted by radar by the ANAR Expedition (Nella Dan), led by Phillip Law, in January, 1965. The bay in 1965 was about 11 miles wide and was situated in the most westerly part of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $70^{\circ} 45'E.$
- McKENZIE, MOUNT: A prominent, low, pyramidal peak, south of a row of peaks along the eastern section of Nemesis Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 39'S.$, $67^{\circ} 25'E.$ Seen in January, 1957, by ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after J. A. McKenzie, cook at Mawson in 1956.
- McKERROW, MOUNT: A peak in the Surveyors Range, three miles SW of Mount Hotine; in about $81^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after J. McKerrow, a former Surveyor-General of New Zealand.
- McKINNON ISLAND: An island, mostly ice-covered, in the Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $47^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after G. W. McKinnon, Geographical Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne.
- MACKLIN ISLAND: A small coastal island of the Robinson Group, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about four miles west of Cape Daly. The island is the northern of two islands about 30 metres above sea level; in about $67^{\circ} 29'S.$, $63^{\circ} 38'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after E. L. Macklin, radio officer at Mawson in 1955 and 1959.

MACKLIN, MOUNT: A ridge trending north-south with an exposed summit consisting of brown rock; the slopes are ice and snow covered. Height 2,006 metres in about $69^{\circ} 57'S.$, $64^{\circ} 37'E.$ First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise on 30 November, 1955. Named after E. L. Macklin, radio operator at Mawson in 1955.

McLEAN NUNATAKS: A group of three nunataks at the western side of the head of the Mertz Glacier, in George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 49'S.$, $144^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after Dr. A. L. McLean, a member of the expedition.

McLENNAN, MOUNT: A mountain on the southern side of the Beaver Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 12'S.$, $51^{\circ} 05'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after K. McLennan, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

McLEOD GLACIER: A small glacier flowing northwards into Davies Bay, Oates Land, between Stanwix Ridge and Arthurson Ridge; in about $69^{\circ} 20'S.$, $158^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The first landing was made at nearby Stanwix Ridge by an airborne field party from the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named after I. R. McLeod, geologist with the expedition and leader of the field party.

McLEOD NUNATAKS: An isolated group of nunataks about 60 miles ESE of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land; in $67^{\circ} 29'09''S.$, $52^{\circ} 42'11''E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an ANARE dog-sledge party in December, 1958, and position fixed by G. A. Knuckey. Named after I. R. McLeod, geologist at Mawson in 1958, a member of the dog-sledge party.

McMAHON ISLANDS: Two low, peaked, rocky islands, half a mile off the coast of Enderby Land, about two miles west of the Thala Hills. The islands are about 60 metres above sea level and are separated from each other by a shallow channel, which narrows to about 50 yards. Their position is in about $67^{\circ} 38'S.$, $48^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in February, 1961. Named after F. P. McMahon, Supply Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, second-in-command of the expedition.

McMAHON, MOUNT: A mountain about five miles west of Mount Bewsher in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 52'S.$, $65^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after R. McMahon, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1963.

McMULLIN ISLAND: An island on the southern side of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 30'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN.

McNAIR NUNATAK: A small, clearly defined rock exposure SSE of Russel Nunatak, close to the route of the southern journey of ANARE parties in 1954, 1955 and 1956. Located about 24 miles SE of Mawson in $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $63^{\circ} 23'E.$ Seen first by R. Dovers during the ANARE southern journey of 1954. Named after R. G. McNair, cook at Mawson in 1955.

- McNAUGHTON RIDGES: A group of ridges in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land, about 12 miles north-east of Simpson Peak; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $59^{\circ} 28'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after I. L. K. McNaughton, physicist at Mawson in 1961.
- MACPHERSON, MOUNT: A prominent peak in the Geologists Range, forming the highest point of the escarpment of Wellman Cliffs; in about $82^{\circ} 25'S.$, $155^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after E. O. MacPherson, formerly Chief Geologist of the New Zealand Geological survey.
- MACPHERSON PEAK: A conspicuous ice-capped mountain with rocky slopes, on the north-western side of Pomerantz Tableland; in about $70^{\circ} 33'S.$, $159^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after F. L. Mac. - Pherson, Specialist 5th. Class, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field supporting Topo North-South, 1961-62, and Topo East-West, 1962-63.
- MAC. ROBERTSON LAND: The sector of Antarctica between $60^{\circ}E.$ and $73^{\circ}E.$ Discovered during the 1929-30 voyage of BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Surveyed by BANZARE in greater detail during the 1930-31 voyage when landings were made at Scullin Monolith and Cape Bruce. Named by Mawson after Sir MacPherson Robertson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.
- MADIGAN NUNATAK: A rocky exposure reaching a height of 732 metres above sea level, about 10 miles WSW of the head of Watt Bay, on the coast of George V Land, in about $67^{\circ} 08'S.$, $143^{\circ} 22'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after C. T. Madigan, a member of the expedition.
- MAGEE ROCK: A small island less than $\frac{1}{6}$ mile north-east of Cameron Island in the Swain Group, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 37'E.$ This vicinity was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 & 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a ground survey of the Swain Group by Carl Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1957. Named after a member of the 1957 Wilkes party.
- MAGGA PEAK: A triangular wall of sheer rock, forming the end of the northern-most of the Burnside Ridges. The summit is a sharp point on which a cairn was raised; in $69^{\circ} 09'55''S.$, $157^{\circ} 07'15''E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). A first landing from a ship was made and an astrofix obtained on 20 February 1959 by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law.
- MAGNET BAY: An embayment on the coast of Kemp Land, about 13 miles west of Cape Davis; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $56^{\circ} 23'E.$ BANZARE (1929-31) plotted Magnet Bay as a wide embayment extending from Cape Davis to Cape Borley. Later exploration, especially that by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and ANARE (1956-65) has shown the bay to be less extensive than plotted by BANZARE. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after the vessel in which Peter Kemp first sighted land in this vicinity in 1833.

MAGNETIC ISLAND: A small island situated in the NE part of Prydz Bay about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast of Vestfold Hills and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Davis; in $68^{\circ} 32' 40''$ S. , $77^{\circ} 54' 27''$ E. Charted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on 3 March, 1954. Named because magnetic observations taken by J. Brooks showed the declination to be anomalous.

MAGUIRE, MOUNT: A large, flat-topped mountain with a distinctive pointed nunatak on the eastern side, in the southern part of the Lambert Glacier; in about $74^{\circ} 01'$ S. , $66^{\circ} 55'$ E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in November, 1956, and surveyed in October, 1958, by G. A. Knuckey. Named after Sgt. O. Maguire, RAAF, radio technician at Mawson in 1958.

MAINES, MOUNT: A mountain about eight miles SE of Mount Bennett, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 38'$ S. , $53^{\circ} 54'$ E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after R. L. Maines, cook at Wilkes in 1961.

MAKSIMOV, CAPE: The northernmost cape on the north-eastern part of the West Ice Shelf; in about $65^{\circ} 59'$ S. , $87^{\circ} 59'$ E. Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after the Soviet hydrographer, G. S. Maksimov.

MALLORY POINT: A steep, rocky point projecting seaward from the coastal ice cliffs on the western side of Vincennes Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 46'$ S. , $108^{\circ} 40'$ E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Ensign C. W. Mallory, USN, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

MANNA GLACIER: A glacier flowing north-eastwards into the sea north of Mount Gorton in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 45'$ S. , $159^{\circ} 40'$ E. So named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because of an airdrop of extra comforts from an aircraft which took the Governor-General of New Zealand on a flight over this area.

MANNING NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks on the eastern side of the southern part of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 21 miles NNE of Pickering Nunatak; in about $71^{\circ} 00'$ S. , $71^{\circ} 10'$ E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named after Sgt. S. A. Manning, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson in 1958.

MARIS NUNATAK: A small nunatak at the junction of Rogers Glacier and the Amery Ice Shelf, in about $69^{\circ} 58'$ S. , $73^{\circ} 07'$ E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. L. Maris, aircrew member on Operation Highjump.

MARR, MOUNT: A peak in Enderby Land about eight miles South of Johnston Peak; in about $66^{\circ} 24'$ S. , $52^{\circ} 08'$ E. Discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after Dr. J. W. S. Marr of the Discovery Committee, Scientific Staff, who was seconded to BANZARE.

- MARRINER, MOUNT: One of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about 8 miles SE of Amphitheatre Lake; in about 68° 10'S., 49° 03'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after A. Marriner, radio officer at Wilkes in 1959.
- MARSDEN, MOUNT: A peak about 625 metres high, about 4 miles SSW of Mt. Rivett, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 52'S., 66° 06'E. Land was seen by BANZARE (1929-31) during an aeroplane flight on 31 December, 1929. The area was visited by BANZARE on 13 February, 1931, when a landing was made at Scullin Monolith. Named after Dr. E. Marsden, Director of D.S.I.R., New Zealand. This name was applied on Mawson's maps to what is now called Mt. Rivett. (See notes under Kennedy, Mt.).
- MARSLAND, MOUNT: A mountain about one mile east of Mount McLennan, Enderby Land; in about 67° 11'S., 51° 12'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F. L. Marsland, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- MARSH GLACIER: A glacier, 70 miles long, flowing northward to the Nimrod Glacier (Ross Dependency) from the Polar plateau between the Miller Range and Queen Elizabeth Range (Ross Dependency). Discovered by a New Zealand party from the TAE 1958. Named after Dr. G.W. Marsh, a member of the party. The glacier is situated in about 83° 00'S., 158° 00'E.
- MARTIN DOME: An elevated, snow-covered prominence in the Miller Range; in about 83° 15'S., 157° 00'E. Discovered on 26th December, 1957, by the Southern Survey Party of the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58). Named after L. Martin, Base leader at Scott Base in 1958.
- MARTIN ISLAND: A small island about 65 metres high, in Edward VIII Gulf; in about 66° 44'S., 57° 00'E. Mapped and called Kleppen (The Lump) by Norwegian cartographers who mapped it from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Renamed by ANCA after A. R. Martin, Officer-in-Charge, ANARE Macquarie Island in 1948.
- MARTIN MASSIF: A massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, just east of Mount Lied to which it is connected by a low col; in about 70° 28'S., 65° 42'E. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after P. J. Martin, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1964.
- MARTIN REEF: A reef awash, about 8 miles off the Mawson Coast, Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 34'S., 65° 31'E. Discovered on 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the boatswain of the Discovery.
- MARTYN, MOUNT: A cluster of bare rock faces with one peak west of the Matusевич Glacier, Oates Land. This is probably the most prominent rock outcrop on the western edge of the Matusевич Glacier; in about 69° 23'S., 157° 07'E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Photographed on 20 February, 1959, by ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Dr. D. F. Martyn, FRS, a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

MARVEL, MOUNT: A mountain, 1,540 metres high, standing six miles south of Escalade Peak near the head of Mulock Glacier; in about $78^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 22'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Cmdr. R. Marvel, USN, officer-in-charge of Detachment Alpha at McMurdo in 1963.

MASLEN, MOUNT: One of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land, about 7 miles west of Mount Humble; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S.$, $49^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after A. W. G. Maslen, officer-in-charge at Mawson in 1961.

MASSON ISLAND: An ice-covered island, about 18 miles long and 12 miles wide, rising to about 465 metres, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf, NW of Henderson Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 08'S.$, $96^{\circ} 37'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir David Orme Masson of Melbourne, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

MASSON RANGE: A broken mountain chain, approximately 7 miles east of and parallel to the David Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 44'S.$, $-67^{\circ} 59'S.$, $62^{\circ} 45'E.$ $-62^{\circ} 55'E.$ The peaks of the range were first seen miraged on the horizon during the early hours of 4 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31). They were again seen the following day from the aeroplane. The range was mapped on 14 February, 1931, by BANZARE from the Discovery. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir David Orme Masson, a member of the BANZARE Committee. First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise in 1956.

MAST POINT: The westernmost point of Ardery Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ The island was delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after C. W. Mast, a member of the Wilkes party in 1958.

MATEER, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about one mile east of Mount Degerfeldt; in about $66^{\circ} 59'S.$, $51^{\circ} 08'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after N. C. Mateer, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

MATHER, MOUNT: A peak three miles west of Mt. Menzies in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $73^{\circ} 34'S.$, $60^{\circ} 55'E.$ First seen by Flying Officer J. Seaton from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by the ANARE southern seismic party, 1957-58, led by K. B. Mather, after whom it was named.

MATHESON, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about five miles south of Mount Storer; in about $66^{\circ} 57'S.$, $50^{\circ} 56'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after J. Matheson, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

MATHEW, MOUNT: A peak in the Surveyors Range; in about $81^{\circ} 43'S.$, $159^{\circ} 54'E.$ Discovered by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after F. Mathew, the first Surveyor-General of New Zealand.

MATUSEVICH GLACIER: A broad glacier, at least 60 miles long, with a well-developed glacier tongue, flowing northwards, west of the Wilson Hills in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 25'S.$, $157^{\circ} 30'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957-58, and ANARE, 1959 and 1962. Named by the Soviet Expedition after N. N. Matusевич, Soviet hydrographer and geodesist.

MAURY BAY: An open bay about 25 miles wide on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $125^{\circ} 00'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and called Maury Bay by USACAN after William L. Maury, lieutenant on the brig Porpoise of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42), under Wilkes.

MAWSON: The first ANARE station on the Antarctic Continent, located on the eastern side of Holme Bay on a horseshoe-shaped rock outcrop in $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ The site was selected by Phillip Law who named the station on 13 February, 1954, after Sir Douglas Mawson, Antarctic explorer and a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

MAWSON COAST: The coast of Mac. Robertson Land between $60^{\circ}E.$ and Murray Monolith ($66^{\circ} 54'E.$). Discovered during the 1929-30 voyage of BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Surveyed by BANZARE in greater detail during the 1930-31 voyage when landings were made at Cape Bruce and Scullin Monolith. The name was approved by ANCA in recognition of Sir Douglas Mawson's great contribution to Antarctic Explorations.

MAWSON CORRIDOR: A sea passage between grounded icebergs on the approach to Mawson station. It is about 22 miles long and 4 - 5 miles wide, opening out at the southern end to give the feature a funnel shape. The northern end is sharply defined and coincides with the edge of the continental shelf; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $63^{\circ} 20'E.$ From there it bears 202° . Discovered by the ANAR Expedition, 1954, led by Phillip Law and used regularly by ANARE relief ships in their approach to Mawson.

MAWSON ESCARPMENT: A flat-topped scarp, facing west, flanking the eastern side of the Lambert Glacier for about 70 miles. Plateau-ice over-rides the escarpment from the east; in about $72^{\circ} 30'S.$, $-73^{\circ} 41'S.$, $68^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, whilst on a photo reconnaissance flight in November, 1957. Named after Sir Douglas Mawson.

MAWSON PENINSULA: A narrow peninsula on the eastern part of the coast of George V Land, which extends for more than 30 miles in a north-easterly direction. The peninsula rises to about 457 metres above sea level. It is flanked on its western edge by nunataks over 600 metres high; in about $68^{\circ} 30'S.$, $154^{\circ} 20'E.$ The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Phillip Law of ANARE flew along the peninsula to its northern end in February 1959 and sketched and photographed it. Named after Sir Douglas Mawson.

MECHANICS BAY: A deep reentrant of the ice shelf into the ice plateau on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about 68° 52'S., 69° 20'E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. First traversed in November, 1962, by an ANARE party led by D. R. Carstens in a "Snotrac" tracked vehicle while on a reconnaissance to determine a route on to the ice shelf for heavy transport. Named to commemorate the men and vehicles of the party.

Meholmane: See JOCELYN ISLANDS.

Mekammen: See CENTRAL MASSON RANGE.

MELBA PENINSULA: An ice-covered peninsula between the Reid Glacier and the Bay of Winds in Queen Mary Land; in about 66° 30'S., 98° 19'E. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dame Nellie Melba of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

MELLOR GLACIER: A tributary of the Lambert Glacier which it joins at Patrick Point; in about 73° 45'S., 66° 20'E. Discovered by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during a photographic run in 1956. Plotted more accurately by ANARE in 1957. Named after M. M. Mellor, glaciologist at Mawson in 1957.

MENZIES, MOUNT: A prominent peak, approximately 3,355 metres high, on the southern side of the Fisher Glacier in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 73° 31'S., 61° 50'E. First seen by Flying Officer John Seaton from an ANARE Beaver aircraft in 1956. Mapped by ANARE southern seismic party 1957-58 led by K. B. Mather. Named after the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Meøya: See ALPHARD ISLAND.

MEREDITH, MOUNT: A fairly massive, almost flat-topped rock, about 11 miles north of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains on the western side of the Lambert Glacier; in about 71° 12'S., 67° 40'E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after Sgt. N. Meredith, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson in 1957.

MERRICK, MOUNT: One of the Raggatt Mountains, Enderby Land; in about 67° 42'S., 49° 17'E. Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after W. R. Merrick, geophysicist at Mawson in 1960.

MERRITT ISLAND: A small, rocky island on the Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about 66° 28'S., 107° 11'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation High-jump (1946-47); position fixed by USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). Named by USACAN after E. L. Merritt, a member of Operation Windmill.

MERTZ GLACIER: A glacier occupying a deep depression, extending for 45 miles inland from Buchanan Bay in George V Land and averaging over 20 miles wide; in about 67° 30'S., 144° 45'E. Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. X. Mertz, a member of the expedition who lost his life on the far-east sledge journey.

MERVYN, MOUNT: A very sharp spire about 2,286 metres above sea level. Situated south of the main body of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains, almost due south of Mt. Kirkby; in about 70° 31'S., 65° 17'E. Sighted in December, 1956, by an ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher, and named after Mervyn Christensen, weather observer at Mawson in 1956.

Metoppen: See GAP NUNATAK.

METSCHER, MOUNT: A conspicuous ice-free mountain, surmounted by a peak 1,843 metres high, four miles SE of Angino Buttress and Skelton Icefalls; in about 78° 17'S., 159° 00'E. Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Cmdr. J. J. Metschel, USN, commander of the Icebreaker, USS Staten Island, 1962-63.

MIDGLEY ISLAND: One of the Windmill Islands off the Budd Coast, about two miles west of Mitchell Peninsula; in about 66° 20'S., 110° 24'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieutenant E. W. Midgley, US Army Medical Corps observer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

MIDGLEY REEFS: Several tidal and submerged rocks amongst the islands off-lying Midgley Island, Windmill Islands; in about 66° 19'S. - 66° 20', 110° 21'E. - 110° 23'E. Discovered from small craft from Wilkes in 1961. Named from Midgley Island.

MIDNIGHT PLATEAU: An extensive, ice-covered plateau, about 2,100 metres high, forming the central feature of the Darwin Mountains. It is the only area of snow accumulation in the Darwin Mountains; in about 79° 53'S., 156° 15'E. Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So named because the feature was visited by expedition members at midnight on 27 December, 1962.

MIKHAYLOV, CAPE: A cape on the Sabrina Coast, Wilkes Land, about 60 miles west of the Henry Islands; in about 66° 54'S., 118° 32'E. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Plotted on base compilation sheets by Gardner Blodgett of the Office of Geography, US Department of the Interior, in 1955. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after N. Mikhaylov, artist with the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-21).

MIKHAYLOV ISLAND: An elevation in the surface of the West Ice Shelf rising to 252 metres above sea level; in about 66° 48'S., 85° 28'E. Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). This feature was called Ostrov Mikhaylova (Lednikovyy kupol) after N. Michaylov, artist on the sloop Vostok, one of the ships of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

MILL ISLAND: A domed ice-island 25 miles long and 13 miles wide, about 28 miles north of the Bunger Hills on Knox Coast; in about 65° 30'S., 100° 40'E. Discovered in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition. Named after Dr. H. R. Mill, noted Antarctic historian.

MILL PEAK: A prominent, isolated peak about 31 miles south of Cape Simpson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 58'S., 61° 09'E. Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. H. R. Mill.

MILLER, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about one mile NW of Pythagoras Peak; in about $66^{\circ} 57'S.$, $51^{\circ} 16'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE during 1956. Named after J. J. Miller, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

MILLER RANGE: A range of mountains, up to 3,000 metres above sea level, extending southwards from the Nimrod Glacier (Ross Dependency) for about 70 miles; in about $83^{\circ} 00'S.$, $156^{\circ} 00'E.$ Named after J. H. Miller who, with Dr. G. W. Marsh, discovered and mapped this feature while on a sledging journey as members of the TAE (1956-58).

MILLER RIDGE: A rock ridge on the northern side of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains, about nine miles NW of Mount Jacklyn; in about $70^{\circ} 08'S.$, $65^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after L. D. Miller, radio operator at Mawson in 1964.

MINSTER MOUNTAIN: A mountain with a jagged and pinnacled outline, north of the Pomerantz Tableland and just west of Mount Gillmor in the USARP Mountains, Oates Land; in about $70^{\circ} 28'S.$, $159^{\circ} 54'E.$ So named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition because of its resemblance to Gothic Architecture.

MIRNY: The main base of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition; on the coast of Queen Mary Land, just south of Haswell Island; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $93^{\circ} 01'E.$ The station was established early in 1956. Named after the sloop Mirnyy, one of the ships of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-21).

MISTHOUND CIRQUE: A cirque forming a large embayment in Haskell Ridge in the Darwin Mountains; in about $79^{\circ} 46'S.$, $156^{\circ} 12'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). It is the type locality for the Misthound Coal measures, a formation of the Beacon Sequence of the Darwin Mountains. So named because of the eerie bleakness and often mist-filled floor of the cirque, which contained many peculiarly shaped boulders resembling large dogs.

MISTICHELLI HILLS: A group of moderately low, rocky hills, about 1 mile SW of the McKaskle Hills on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $70^{\circ} 02'S.$, $72^{\circ} 50'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after G. Misticelli, an aircrew member on Operation Highjump.

MITCHELL PENINSULA: A rocky outcrop connected to the continental ice by ice and snow on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). USACAN called this feature Mitchell Island after Captain R. A. Mitchell, USN, captain of the USS Cacapon which participated in Operation Highjump.

MOLHOLM ISLAND: An island in the eastern part of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 16'S.$, $110^{\circ} 33'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after J. T. Molholm, assistant glaciologist at Wilkes in 1958.

- MOLHOLM SHOAL: A shoal area with depths of less than 6 fathoms, extending for about 350 yards in a north-south direction. There are depths of 11 feet at the southern end. The shoal is about 1.7 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing $064\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. It is in about $66^{\circ} 16'.4S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'.8E.$ Discovered and charted during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named from Molholm Island.
- MOLLE GLACIER: A glacier flowing NNE into the northern part of the Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $47^{\circ} 05'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. D. Molle, radio officer at Davis in 1960.
- MØLLER BANK: A submarine bank with depths less than 50 fathoms, about 1.5 miles from Welch Island triangulation point, bearing 257° . The bank is about 400 yards long in a NNE-SSW direction and about 150 yards wide, with a least depth of 17 fathoms. Charted in February, 1961 by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles. Named after J. Wennerberg Møller, third mate on the Thala Dan, who assisted in the hydrographic survey.
- MONAKOV, CAPE: A cape on the south-western part of Dingle Dome, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 11'S.$, $48^{\circ} 21'E.$ The region was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in the Lena in 1957. Named by the Soviet Expedition after S. E. Monakov, Soviet polar aviator, who perished in the Arctic.
- MOODY PEAK: A peak with precipitous southern and eastern faces marking the northern limit of the Boomerang Range; in about $78^{\circ} 22'S.$, $158^{\circ} 34'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after J. L. Moody, Aviation boatswains mate, USN, in charge of loading and off-loading aircraft at McMurdo, 1959-60.
- Moonlight Range; See ATHOS RANGE.
- MOORE PYRAMID: A snow-covered mountain, resembling a pyramid, on the northern side of the Soylla Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 18'S.$, $65^{\circ} 08'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after A. L. Moore, radio operator at Mawson in 1963.
- MORENNAYA HILL: A small hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Mirny; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $92^{\circ} 59'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and called Sopka Morrenaya.
- MORRISON, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Mount Best; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $51^{\circ} 27'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after H. C. Morrison, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- MOSE, CAPE: A low, ice-covered cape on the eastern side of Propoise Bay which separates the Banzare Coast from the Wilkes Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $130^{\circ} 12'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named Cape Mose by USACAN after William H. Mose, purser's steward on the brig Porpoise, of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes.

MOTHERWAY ISLAND: A small island north of Peterson Island in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $110^{\circ} 33'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). It was originally called Motherway Rock after P. T. Motherway, a member of one of the two photographic units which obtained air and ground photographs of the Windmill Islands during USN Operation Highjump (1947-48). The term island is considered more appropriate than rock.

MOYES, CAPE: An ice-covered point on the coast of Queen Mary Land, about 18 miles west of Cape Dovers; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $96^{\circ} 26'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base party of the AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after M. H. Moyes, a member of the expedition.

MOYES ISLANDS: A group of small islands off the coast on the western side of Watt Bay, George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 01'S.$, $143^{\circ} 51'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after M. H. Moyes, a member of the expedition.

MOYES PEAK: A peak about 20 miles south of Cape Simpson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 45'S.$, $61^{\circ} 14'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Instr. Cmdr. M. H. Moyes, RAN, cartographer with the expedition, 1929-30.

MUELLER, MOUNT: An ice-covered mountain just east of Mount Storegutt, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 54'S.$, $55^{\circ} 32'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F. von Mueller, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Mule: See MULE POINT.

Mulebreen: See DOVERS GLACIER.

MULE ISLAND: A small island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and up to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, off the southern part of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 39'S.$, $77^{\circ} 49'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Muløy (Snout Island) by Norwegian cartographers.

MULE PENINSULA: A peninsula lying just north of Crooked Fjord in the southern part of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 39'S.$, $78^{\circ} 00'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Breidnesmulen (The Broad Point Snout) by the Norwegian cartographers.

MULE POINT: A rocky point projecting from the eastern side of East Stack in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 05'S.$, $58^{\circ} 11'E.$ The name Mule was applied by Norwegian cartographers to a rocky point just south of East Stack. ANARE photography has shown that this feature is part of East Stack. The feature was first visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954.

Mulevik: See ELLIS FJORD.

MULGA ISLAND: A small island off the coast of Enderby Land, about three miles ENE of Boobyalla Islands; in about $67^{\circ} 14'S.$, $46^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Mulga is the vernacular name for species of Acacia found in semi-desert areas of Australia.

MULGREW NUNATAK: A prominent nunatak, 1,710 metres above sea level, in the Darwin Glacier at about its mid-length; in about 79° 37'S., 157° 55'E. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58). Named after P. D. Mulgrew, chief radio operator at Scott Base, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

MULOCK GLACIER: A very large glacier draining ESE into Mulock Inlet (Ross Dependency) in the NW corner of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about 79° 00'S., 159° 00'E. Named by NZAPC from Mulock Inlet.

Muløy: See MULE ISLAND.

Mulvik: See ELLIS FJORD.

MUNRO KERR MOUNTAINS: A group of peaks in Princess Elizabeth Land; in about 69° 51'S., 74° 35'E. Possibly first sighted by BANZARE (1929-31) on 9 February, 1931, and seen again during the aeroplane flight on 11 February, 1931. These mountains were placed by Sir Douglas Mawson in about 68° 47'S., 73° 24'E. The Norwegian, Sjøvold, on 24 January, 1931, when in about 68° S., 74° E., claimed to have sighted what he thought were volcanic mountains in the SW and these were called the Sjøvold Mountains by the Norwegians. It would appear that both Mawson and Sjøvold were in error regarding direction and distance of the mountains, which undoubtedly included Mt. Caroline Mikkelsen, seen and named by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen on 20 February, 1935. Mawson named the mountains after the first member of the Australian Naval Board at the time of the expedition.

MURCHISON, MOUNT: An ice-covered mountain about 558 metres above sea level, on the western side of the Mertz Glacier, about 8 miles SW of Buchanan Bay, George V Land; in about 67° 19'S., 144° 15'E. Discovered by AAE (1911-1914) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after R. Murchison of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

MURPHY BAY: A bay about 7 miles wide, just west of Cape Bage, on the coast of George V Land; in about 67° 42'S., 146° 23'E. Discovered in 1912 by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after H. D. Murphy, a member of the expedition.

MURRAY MONOLITH: A rock outcrop on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about 5 miles east of Scullin Monolith; about 370 metres above sea level; in about 67° 47'S., 66° 54'E. Land was sighted in this vicinity by BANZARE (1929-31) in January, 1930. During the second voyage of BANZARE on 13 February, 1931, a flag and proclamation were thrown ashore just before a landing was made at the nearby Scullin Monolith. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir George Murray, Chief Justice of South Australia and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and a patron of the expedition.

MYALL ISLANDS: Two islands off the coast of Enderby Land, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Thala Hills; in about 67° 40'S., 45° 43'E. Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Myall is the vernacular name for species of Acacia found in Australia.

Nabbvika: See TILLEY BAY.

NAPIER MOUNTAINS: A group of peaks extending SE from Mount Codrington in Enderby Land, the highest being about 2,300 metres; in about $66^{\circ} 36'S.$, $53^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered in January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the Hon. Sir John Mellis Napier, a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, 1924-42, Chief Justice of South Australia since 1942. First visited by an ANARE party in 1960.

NARES, MOUNT: A rounded mountain about 7 miles SW of Mount Albert Markham, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $81^{\circ} 32'S.$, $157^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Sir George Nares, a member of the Ship Committee of the expedition.

NELLY ISLAND: The largest of the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay. The southern edge of the island is a steep cliff rising sheer from the water to a high pointed peak 90 metres high. The northern half of the island is a long ridge about 30 metres high. Situated in $66^{\circ} 12'58''S.$, $110^{\circ} 11'13''E.$ First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on 21 January, 1956. Astrofix obtained by S. Kirkby, surveyor with Mawson 1956 party. Named because the island has several rookeries of Giant Petrels or "Nellies".

NELSON ROCK: A solitary, dark rock, partly ice-covered, about 13 miles NNW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 23'27''S.$, $62^{\circ} 45'34''E.$ The rock was plotted by R. G. Dovers, officer-in-charge at Mawson in 1954. It was fixed by triangulation carried out by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962. Named after R. Nelson, weather observer at Mawson in 1962, who assisted with the triangulation and the erection of a beacon.

NEMESIS GLACIER: A small glacier flowing through the centre of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 30'S.$ - $70^{\circ} 43'S.$, $66^{\circ} 30'E.$ - $68^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered in January, 1957, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after Homer's Nemesis.

Nevlingen: See CHANNON, MOUNT.

NEWCOMB BAY: A bay on the Budd Coast, between Clark Peninsula and Bailey Peninsula; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $110^{\circ} 34'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieutenant R. C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the USS Glacier and a member of a survey party which charted this bay in February, 1957.

NEWMAN NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks about ten miles south-west of Aker Peaks, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $54^{\circ} 45'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1960. Named after A. J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1961.

NEWMAN SHOAL: A shoal with depths of one fathom or less about 1.2 miles from Anchorage Island beacon, Vestfold Hills, bearing 205° . The shoal extends over an area 360 yards long (in a ENE-WSW direction) and 100 yards wide, with a least depth of five feet; in about $68^{\circ} 35'00''S.$, $77^{\circ} 54'25''E.$ Charted in February, 1961 by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles. Named after A. J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1961, who assisted with the hydrographic survey at Davis.

NEWTON, MOUNT: A humped outcrop about 30 miles south of Mount Rubin in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; it is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with a boulder strewn surface and a conical peak near the centre; in about $74^{\circ} 00'S.$, $65^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Dr. G. Newton, medical officer at Mawson in 1960.

NEW YEAR PASS: A pass to the south of the Queen Elizabeth Range (Ross Dependency); in about $83^{\circ} 28'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ This pass was used on New Year's Day, 1958, by a New Zealand party of the TAE (1956-58), to get from the Marsh Glacier to the high basin overlooking the Bowden Névé (Ross Dependency).

NICHOLAS RANGE: A line of rocky peaks about 25 miles SW of Magnet Bay in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $55^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered on 12 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them after G. R. Nicholas of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

NILES ISLAND: A small island, just south of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $110^{\circ} 25'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Originally named Niles Rock after G. W. Niles, a member of both Operation Highjump and USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). The term island is considered more appropriate than rock.

NILS, MOUNT: A prominent, ice-covered mountain about three miles SW of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land; in about $68^{\circ} 04'S.$, $48^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after Captain Nils Larsen, master of the Norwegian exploration ship Norvegia, which was in the vicinity of Amundsen Bay in January, 1930.

NILSEN BAY: A small bay just west of the Strahan Glacier on the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $64^{\circ} 34'E.$ Discovered by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after the master of the Norwegian whaler Sir James Clark Ross which transported coal to Antarctic waters for the Discovery. On the map published in the Geographical Journal of August, 1932, a wide bay between Cape Daly and the Strahan Glacier is called Nielsen Bay. Recent examination of Sir Douglas Mawson's notes shows that the bay was placed too far west and the name mis-spelt.

NILSSON ROCKS: A group of three fairly low rock outcrops enclosing a melt lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $71^{\circ} 42'S.$, $67^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE aircraft in November, 1956. Named after C. S. Nilsson, physicist at Mawson in 1957.

NIMROD ICE STREAM: An ice stream trending northwards across the Polar Plateau for about 50 miles before discharging into the Nimrod Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 20'S.$, $154^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named from the Nimrod Glacier.

NINNIS GLACIER: A glacier, descending steeply into the sea from the high interior of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 25'S.$, $147^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Lieut. B. E. S. Ninnis, R.F., a member of the expedition, who lost his life during the far-east sledge journey.

NOBLE, POINT: A point on the western side of William Scoresby Bay, in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 21'S.$, $59^{\circ} 28'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

NOONAN COVE: A cove on Clark Peninsula, just south of the station area at Wilkes; in about $66^{\circ} 16'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Included in a ground survey by C.R. Eklund in 1957. Named by USACAN after photographer's mate P.F. Noonan, USN a member of the Wilkes station party in 1957.

NORA ISLAND: The western of two islands just north of Falla Bluff in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $61^{\circ} 27'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Stedet (The Place). Renamed by ANARE after the wife of A. Bolza, weather observer at Mawson in 1958.

Nordkammen: See NORTH MASSON RANGE.

Nordøyane: See SIRIUS ISLANDS.

NORRIS ISLAND: The largest island of the Colbeck Archipelago, near the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stump Mountain; in about $67^{\circ} 27'S.$, $60^{\circ} 56'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, (1936-37), and called Teksla. Renamed by ANCA after D. Norris, auroral physicist at Mawson in 1959.

Nørsteholmen: See WYATT EARP ISLANDS.

NORTHCLIFFE GLACIER: A glacier descending from the ice plateau of Queen Mary Land just south of Davis Peninsula; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $98^{\circ} 54'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Lord Northcliffe of London, a patron of the expedition.

NORTH MASSON RANGE: The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this is the northern; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $62^{\circ} 49'E.$ The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE (1929-31) led by Sir Douglas Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) who called this part of the range Nordkammen (The North Crest).

NORVEGIA, MOUNT: A large ice-covered mountain about eight miles north of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 51'S.$, $48^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after the Norwegian ship, Norvegia, which was off Enderby Land in December, 1929 - January, 1930.

Nøstet: See NOST ISLAND.

NOST ISLAND: A small island, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across, about 5 miles WSW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $62^{\circ} 41'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Nøstet (The Boatshed).

NOVOSILSKIY, CAPE: A cape on the ice-coast of Oates Land, just west of Slava Bay; in about $68^{\circ} 38'S.$, $154^{\circ} 45'E.$ Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after P. Novosilskiy, Sub-Lieutenant on the Mirny during Bellingshausen's Expedition (1819-21).

NOZZLE, THE: A comparatively narrow constriction through which the Darwin Glacier flows, causing the ice to bank up somewhat on the "up stream" side; in about $79^{\circ} 56'S.$, $159^{\circ} 06'E.$ Discovered and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58).

NUMBAT ISLAND: A small island, about one mile ESE of Pinn Island, in the western part of Casey Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 34'S.$, $47^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Named after the Australian native animal, the Numbat or banded ant-eater.

NUTT, CAPE: An ice-covered cape, marked by several rocky ridges at its NE end and by a small group of rocky islands off its NW end, on the western side of Vincennes Bay on Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 36'S.$, $108^{\circ} 11'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Cmdr. D. C. Nutt, USNR, who served as marine biologist on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

NYE MOUNTAINS: A group of peaks east of the Rayner Glacier and south of the Thyer Glacier in Enderby Land; in about $68^{\circ} 10'S.$, $49^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by Squadron Leader D. Leckie, RAAF, in October, 1956, during a flight in an ANARE Beaver aircraft. Named after P. B. Nye, former Director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, in the Australian Department of National Development.

Nyrevatnet: See CROOKED LAKE.

OATES LAND: The sector of Antarctica between $155^{\circ}E.$ and $164^{\circ}E.$ (partly in the Ross Dependency). Discovered in February, 1911, by Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, RN, in the Terra Nova, expedition ship of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1910-13). Named after Capt. L. E. G. Oates of the 6th Iniskilling Dragoons, who with Captain Scott and three companions, lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912. The coastal region of Oates Land has been photographed or explored by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), The Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1958), ANARE (1959, 1961 and 1962), US Navy (1960-62), US Geological Survey (1962-63) and the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64).

OB PASSAGE: The sea passage between Mirny and small islands and shallow water about $3/10$ mile to the north; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $93^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, (1956). Named after the Soviet expedition ship Ob!

O'BRIEN BAY: A large bay between Bailey Peninsula and Mitchell Peninsula, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 18'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieutenant C. E. O'Brien, USN, who participated in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

OBRUCHEV HILLS: A group of hills between Cape Jones and Cape Hoadley in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 35'S.$, $99^{\circ} 45'E.$ These hills were plotted by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14) as a great rock face. The hills were plotted more accurately by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956), who named them after V. A. Obruchev, a distinguished Soviet geologist.

OBRUCHEV, MOUNT: A flat-topped rock massif in the SCAR Bluffs, in George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 48'S.$, $153^{\circ} 32'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Visited by an airborne geological party from the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition in the Ob' in 1958. Named after V. A. Obruchev, distinguished Soviet geologist.

OBSERVATION ISLAND: A small, irregular island on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land; in $66^{\circ} 00'45''S.$, $50^{\circ} 24'25''E.$ Visited by ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956 and so named because the island was occupied as a magnetic and astronomical observation station.

O'CONNOR ISLAND: An island less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $110^{\circ} 28'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after photographer's mate J. J. O'Connor, USN who took part in Operation Highjump and USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

ODBERT ISLAND: An island of the Windmill Islands, west of Robinson Ridge, on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $110^{\circ} 33'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieutenant J. A. Odbert, USN assistant aerological officer on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

ODELL GLACIER: A glacier draining NE between Allan Nunatak and Coombs Hills, from the SW side of Mt. Brooke and the wide ice fields to the west, into the stream of the Mawson Glacier (Ross Dependency); in about $76^{\circ} 46'S.$, $159^{\circ} 47'E.$ Named by NZAPC after Professor N. E. Odell, formerly of Otago University.

O'GORMAN ROCKS: Two small rocks between Davis station and Anchorage Island; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Davis bearing 312° . It is in about $68^{\circ} 34'18''S.$, $77^{\circ} 56'48''E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957 and 1958. Named after M. O'Gorman, weather observer at Davis in 1959.

Olaf Prydz Bay: See PRYDZ BAY.

OLDFIELD, MOUNT: A dark rock outcrop forming a small peninsula at the south side of the entrance to Adams Fjord, Enderby Land. The mountain is marked by a jagged, rising ridge on the western side and a conical peak on the SE; in $66^{\circ} 49'20''S.$, $50^{\circ} 36'15''E.$ Photographed and mapped by ANARE in 1956. Visited and fixed by G. A. Knuckey in November, 1958. Named after R. E. T. Oldfield, radio officer at Mawson in 1958.

OLDHAM ISLAND: An island of the Stanton Group off Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $61^{\circ} 43'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Andøya by Norwegian cartographers. Renamed after Hugh Oldham, biologist and magnetician at Mawson in 1955. First visited by ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise in August, 1955.

OLDROYD ISLAND: An island about 0.3 mile NW of Magnetic Island, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 32'S$. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after K. C. Oldroyd, weather observer (radio) at Davis in 1960.

OMMUNDSEN ISLAND: An island, just west of Midgley Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S$, $110^{\circ} 22'E$. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after A. Ommundsen, a member of the 1958 Wilkes party.

ONLEY HILL: A bare rock eminence rising from surrounding high drifts about one mile south of Mount Henderson, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S$, $63^{\circ} 02'E$. Visited by ANARE parties since 1954. Named after L. Onley, weather observer at Mawson in 1959.

OOM BAY: A well defined embayment west of Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 25'S$, $60^{\circ} 45'E$. Discovered on 18 February, 1931 by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Lieut. K. E. Oom, RAN, cartographer with the expedition, 1930-31.

OOM ISLAND: A small island about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across lying on the western side of Oom Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S$, $60^{\circ} 40'E$. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Uksøy. Re-named by ANCA from Oom Bay.

ORGAN PIPE CLIFFS: High rocky palisades of columnar dolerite overlooking the sea to the west of Cape Blake, on the coast of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 25'S$, $149^{\circ} 04'E$. Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it because of the similarity of the rock structure to organ pipes.

O'SHEA, MOUNT: A mountain in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about four miles west of Mount Jacklyn; in about $70^{\circ} 15'S$, $65^{\circ} 50'E$. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after A. J. O'Shea, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1964.

Øygarden: See OYGARDEN GROUP.

OYGARDEN GROUP: A group of rocky, irregular islands which extend about 17 miles in an E-W direction, situated on the southern side of the entrance to Edward VIII Gulf, off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 58'S$, $57^{\circ} 25'E$. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs and called Øygarden. First visited by ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in May, 1956.

ORR PEAK: A peak in the Miller Range which falls in vertical cliffs on the eastern side of the Marsh Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 30'S$, $157^{\circ} 00'E$. Discovered on 26th December, 1957, by the Southern Survey Party of the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58). Named after H. Orr, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

ORTON CAVE: A cave in the western wall of Cave Ravine on Ardery Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S$, $110^{\circ} 29'E$. Discovered in October, 1961, by Dr. M. N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes after whom it was named.

ORTON REEF: A shoal of rock, about 50 yards in diameter, with a least depth of two feet, 1.97 miles from the summit of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands, bearing $052\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. It is in about $66^{\circ} 15' .9S.$, $110^{\circ} 32' .9E.$ Charted during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and Approaches by d'A. T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law. Named after Dr. M. N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes in 1961, who assisted with the survey.

PAINTED PEAK: A prominent peak on the northern spur of the North Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in $67^{\circ} 45'44''S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'34''E.$ This feature is conspicuous by its red-brown colouring. It was used as a tellurometer station by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962.

PAISH, MOUNT: A mountain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mount Torckler, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 51'S.$, $52^{\circ} 48'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after P. G. Paish, weather observer at Wilkes in 1961.

PALISADES, THE: A narrow range bordering on the Nimrod Glacier to the north-west of Mount Markham, overlooking the lower Marsh Glacier; in about $82^{\circ} 50'S.$, $159^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). So named because of the resemblance to a protective wall at the junction of two rivers.

PALISADE VALLEY: A valley, about two miles long and 900 metres high, dominated for its entire length by a large dolerite sill, about three miles north of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 44'S.$, $158^{\circ} 19'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So named because of its resemblance to the Palisades bordering the Hudson River Valley near New York.

PARALLACTIC ISLAND: The most north-westerly of the Parallactic Islands; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE. So named because a photo-theodolite was erected on the island in 1961 for parallactic measurement of the aurora.

PARALLACTIC ISLANDS: A group of six small islands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Azimuth Island, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named from Parallactic Island.

PARDOE, MOUNT: A mountain about 4 miles NW of Priestley Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 08'S.$, $50^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson in 1961.

PARDOE PEAK: The summit of the western part of the Mount Menzies massif. It rises from the crest of a long ridge trending north towards the Fisher Glacier and forms the west wall of the huge northern cirque of Mount Menzies. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the summit of Mount Menzies; in about $73^{\circ} 29'S.$, $61^{\circ} 35'E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1957 and 1960. First visited by an ANARE party led by D. S. Trail in December, 1961. Named after Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson in 1961.

- PARK, MOUNT: A mountain of the southern side of the Beaver Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 14'S.$, $51^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after J. A. Park, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- PARKINSON PEAK: An isolated peak, roughly pyramidal in shape, but with short prominent ridges extending from it. It is on the eastern side of the Tomilin Glacier in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 34'S.$, $158^{\circ} 43'E.$ First visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named after Dr. W. D. Parkinson, geophysicist with the expedition.
- PARSONS, MOUNT: An outstanding pointed peak, 1,120 metres above sea level, lying to the north of the main summit of the David Range in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $62^{\circ} 33'E.$ The range was named from the sea by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1930; photographed from the air by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37); the peak was visited by an ANARE party led by J. M. Béchervaise in January, 1956. Named after N. R. Parsons, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1955.
- PARTIZAN ISLAND: An island in the centre of the entrance to Long Fjord, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 31'S.$, $78^{\circ} 09'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The name Ostrov Partizan was first applied on Soviet Map R-44-13, 14 published in 1959.
- PARVIAINEN, MOUNT: A mountain in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about 13 miles NW of Pythagoras Peak; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $51^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after L. Parviainen, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).
- PASCO, MOUNT: A mountain about 22 miles WSW of Mount Storegutt, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 01'S.$, $54^{\circ} 35'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after Commander C. Pasco, RN, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.
- PATRICK POINT: A prominent, flat-topped, rock outcrop, approximately 10 miles long and five miles wide running north-south, at the junction of the Mellor and Lambert Glaciers in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $73^{\circ} 33'S.$, $66^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, in November, 1956, during a flight in an ANARE Beaver aircraft. Named after Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson in 1956.
- PATTERSON ROCK: A small island in the northern part of the Swain Group, Windmill Islands, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Cameron Island; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 35'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 and 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The islands north of Wilkes were surveyed by C. R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1957. Named by USACAN.
- PAULING BAY: A bay on the BANZARE Coast of Wilkes Land, between the Dalton Iceberg Tongue and the Voyeykov Ice Shelf; in about $66^{\circ} 40'S.$, $123^{\circ} 00'E.$ A bay was delineated in this vicinity from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The bay was also photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and ANARE (1961 and 1962). Named by USACAN after James R. Pauling, Secretary of the US Navy under President Van Buren (1837-41).

PEAK SEVEN: One of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land, it is 2,113 metres high; in about $69^{\circ} 41'S.$, $64^{\circ} 42'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE southern party, 1954, led by R. G. Dovers and is the farthest south reached by them. The name was given as a code name in the field and has since been used frequently by later parties.

PEACOCK RIDGE: A rock ridge in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, just east of Mount Soucek; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $51^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE during 1956. Named after D. Peacock, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

PEAKE-JONES ROCK: A low, rocky, bean-shaped island, close to the coast about 2 miles SW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 38'S.$, $62^{\circ} 48'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Included in a ground survey by J. C. Armstrong in 1959. Named after K. Peake-Jones, weather observer at Mawson in 1959.

PEARCE PEAK: A partially snow-covered ridge, which appears as a peak when viewed from the north, about 3 miles south of Moyes Peak, in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 48'S.$, $61^{\circ} 13'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir George Pearce, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Chairman of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

PENCK, CAPE: An ice-covered cape about 35 miles west of Gaussberg, facing the West Ice Shelf; in about $66^{\circ} 42'S.$, $87^{\circ} 43'E.$ This feature marks the boundary between Princess Elizabeth Land and Wilhelm II Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. Albrecht Penck, internationally known German geographer.

PENGUIN POINT: A point about 98 metres high, marking the termination of a granite wall about 5 miles long on the eastern side of Fisher Bay on the coast of George V Land, in about $67^{\circ} 40'S.$, $146^{\circ} 01'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named by the eastern coastal party led by C. T. Madigan.

Pennell Glacier: See MATUSEVICH GLACIER.

PENNELL GLACIER TONGUE: (See ANCA Papers 60/2 and 61/2). This name has been withdrawn.

PENNEY BAY: A large bay extending from Robinson Ridge to Browning Peninsula, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after R. L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes in 1959 and 1960.

PENNEY LANDING: The only practical landing place towards the eastern end of the northern side of Ardery Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered in 1959 by R. L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes after whom it was named.

PENNEY RAVINE: A ravine on Ardery Island, Windmill Islands, about 30 feet wide and 80 yards long. It is on the northern side of the island just west of the centre line; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered in February, 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes. Named after R. L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes in 1959 and 1960.

PEREZ, MOUNT: A mountain about five miles south of Mount Ellery at the eastern end of the Wilson Hills, Oates Land; in about $70^{\circ} 00'S.$, $159^{\circ} 33'E.$ Plotted from photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after M. J. Perez, PH-2, USN, who served three years in Antarctica, 1960-63; a member of Topo East-West field party, 1962-63.

PEROV NUNATAKS: A group of five nunataks extending N-S in a straight line on the eastern edge of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 34'03''S.$, $51^{\circ} 15''E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in October, 1956. Surveyed by an airborne field party in November, 1958. Named after V. Perov, captain of a Russian aircraft which flew over this area and rescued the 1958 Belgian field party after an aircraft accident.

PEREMENNY, CAPE: An ice-cape on the Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 08'S.$, $105^{\circ} 32'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Plotted on base compilation sheets by Gardner Blodgett, Office of Geography, U.S. Dept. of the Interior in 1955. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Photographed by ANARE in 1956. Named at the suggestion of members of the Soviet Expedition. The name means "variable" and probably refers to the nature of this ice coastline.

PETER, MOUNT: A large individual rock outcrop in the main series forming the western part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. It is dome-shaped except for the northern face which is flat and sheer; in about $70^{\circ} 12'S.$, $64^{\circ} 55'E.$ First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise on 27 November, 1955. Named after Peter Crohn, geologist at Mawson, 1955-56.

PETERSEN BANK: A submarine bank extending NNW from the Budd Coast just west of the Balaena Islands; in about $65^{\circ} 45'S.$, $110^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted by ANARE led by Phillip Law from soundings taken from Kista Dan which sailed along its eastern and western fringes and crossed its southern end in January, 1956. Named after Capt. H. C. Petersen, master of the Kista Dan on that voyage.

PETERSEN ISLAND: The largest and most northerly of the Jocelyn Islands, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 54'E.$ The island was included in a triangulation of the Mawson area by J. C. Armstrong, surveyor at Mawson in 1959. Named after Captain H. C. Petersen, master of the M. V. Thala Dan, 1959-61, and formerly master of the Kista Dan.

PETERSON GLACIER: A glacier on the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, flowing westward into the eastern part of Vincennes Bay about 7 miles east of Holl Island; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $110^{\circ} 44'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after L. N. Peterson, a member of USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

PETERSON ISLAND: An island just west of Browning Peninsula, in the southern part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 28'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieut. M. L. Peterson, USN, supply officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

PHELPS ISLAND: A small island close to the western side of Shirley Island in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after R. F. Phelps, air crewman with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

PHILIPPI GLACIER: A glacier about 6 miles wide, flowing into the eastern part of the West Ice Shelf, between Gaussberg and Cape Penck on the coast of Wilhelm II Land; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $88^{\circ} 17'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by ANCA after Emil Philippi, geologist with the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03) under Drygalski.

PHILLIPS RIDGE: A ridge about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the main massif of the Central Masson Range, just south of Ferguson Peak; in about $67^{\circ} 50'S.$, $62^{\circ} 49'E.$ Named after J. Phillips, physicist at Mawson in 1962.

PICKERING NUNATAK: A prominent, solitary nunatak at the eastern edge of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $71^{\circ} 24'S.$, $70^{\circ} 48'S.$ Discovered on 2 November, 1957, during a flight by an ANARE Beaver aircraft over the Amery Ice Shelf. Named after Flight Sergeant R. Pickering, RAAF, of the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1957.

PIDGEON ISLAND: An island, just west of Mitchell Peninsula, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ The island was plotted as two islands from photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The feature is now considered to be one island or two islands joined by permanent ice. Named by USACAN.

Pila: See ARROW ISLAND.

PINGVIN ISLAND: A small island, just off the NW tip of the West Ice Shelf, in Princess Elizabeth Land; in about $65^{\circ} 45'S.$, $81^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. The name was suggested by members of the expedition.

PINN ISLAND: A prominent island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide in the southern part of Casey Bay in Enderby Land; in $67^{\circ} 33'50''S.$, $47^{\circ} 56'10''E.$ Photographed from the air by RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957. Named after J. Pinn, geophysicist at Mawson in 1957.

PIONEER CROSSING: A low pass about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, rising to 6 metres above sea level, between the SE arm of Tryne Fjord and Long Fjord in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 29'S.$, $78^{\circ} 22'E.$ Used for the portage of sledges and suitable for tracked vehicles. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by B. H. Stinear in 1957. So named because it was by this route that the first recorded traverse was made from Tryne Fjord to Long Fjord.

PLATCHA: A remote weather station about 17 miles east of Davis station, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 31'S.$, $78^{\circ} 31'E.$ The remote station was established by an ANARE party led by Dr. M. Hay in April-May, 1961. The name, given by the Davis party, is an abbreviation of "Plateau Chateau".

PLEASANT PLATEAU: A somewhat isolated, ice-free area, in the middle of the Brown Hills, most of which can be viewed from it; in about $79^{\circ} 30'S.$, $158^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63), who so named it because of the agreeable weather encountered there on each occasion on which the area was visited.

Plogø: See PLOUGH ISLAND.

Plogsteinen: See LUCAS ISLAND.

PLOUGH ISLAND: A small island about one mile long, off Broad Peninsula in the central part of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 32'S.$, $78^{\circ} 00'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Plogø (Plough Island).

POINSETT, CAPE: An ice-covered cape, the northernmost point of land on the Budd Coast in Wilkes Land; in about $65^{\circ} 42'S.$, $113^{\circ} 15'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump and named Cape Poinsett by the USACAN after Joel Poinsett, US Secretary of War, 1837-41.

POLARFORSCHUNG GLACIER: A glacier flowing NNW just west of the Polar Record Glacier, in about $69^{\circ} 52'E.$, $75^{\circ} 00'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump. Named by John H. Roscoe after "Polarforschung", a polar journal published by the Archiv für Polarforschung at Kiel, Germany.

POLAR RECORD GLACIER: A glacier with a massive glacier tongue flowing NW, about 22 miles SW of the Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land; in about $69^{\circ} 49'S.$, $75^{\circ} 30'E.$ Delineated by John Roscoe from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after the "Polar Record", a polar journal published by the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.

POLAR TIMES GLACIER: A glacier flowing NE just east of Mt. Caroline Mikkelsen in Princess Elizabeth Land; in about $69^{\circ} 46'S.$, $74^{\circ} 40'E.$ Delineated by Dr. John Roscoe from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after the "Polar Times", a polar journal published by the American Polar Society of New York.

Polhesten: See LECKIE RANGE.

POLLOCK, CAPE: The northern extremity of Dixon Island; in about $68^{\circ} 04'S.$, $146^{\circ} 43'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Prof. J. A. Pollock of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

Poloksen: See LECKIE RANGE.

POMERANTZ TABLELAND: An ice-covered tableland about ten miles long, about 15 miles north of Daniels Range; in about $70^{\circ} 38'S.$, $159^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after Dr. M. A. Pomerantz, Director of the Bartol Research Foundation and Chairman of the US Committee for the International Year of the Quiet Sun, who carried on cosmic ray studies in the McMurdo area in 1959-60 and 1960-61.

PORPOISE BAY: An embayment about 80 miles wide, between Cape Mose and Cape Good-enough, on the eastern end of Banzare Coast, in Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $128^{\circ} 30'E.$ The name Porpoise Bay was applied by Wilkes to a large bay in $66^{\circ}S.$, $130^{\circ}E.$ after the brig Porpoise of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42). The present bay was delineated from air photography taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named Porpoise Bay by USACAN.

PORTAL, THE: The gap between the Lashly Mountains and Portal Mountain, through which the main stream of the Skelton Glacier enters the Skelton Névé from the Polar Plateau. Discovered and named in January, 1958 by a party from the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58).

PORTAL MOUNTAIN: A large mountain with a broad ill-defined summit, due south of the Lashly Mountains, on the southern side of the main stream of the Skelton Glacier where it leaves the Polar plateau; in about $78^{\circ} 07'S.$, $159^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by the NZ party of TAE (1956-57) who named it because of its association with The Portal.

PORTEUS, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, about one mile east of Peacock Ridge; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $51^{\circ} 03'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE during 1956. Named after W. F. Porteus, a member of the Crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

PORTHOS RANGE: The second range south in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 23'S.$ - $70^{\circ} 33'S.$, $64^{\circ} 00'E.$ - $66^{\circ} 35'E.$ Visited in December, 1956, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after the character in Alexandre Dumas' "Three Musketeers".

PORYADIN ISLAND: A small island about one mile south of Haswell Island; in about $66^{\circ} 32'S.$, $92^{\circ} 59'E.$ Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956, and named after J. Poryadin, navigator on the Vostok, flagship of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

POSADOWSKY BAY: A wide-open embayment in the vicinity of Gaussberg, just east of the West Ice Shelf, in Wilhelm II Land; in about $66^{\circ} 47'S.$, $89^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03) under Drygalski. Named after Count Arthur von Posadowsky-Wehner, German Imperial Home Secretary, who secured a government grant for Drygalski's expedition.

POSSESSION ROCKS: Two small rock outcrops about 7 miles SW of Cape Harrison and just east of the Northcliffe Glacier, above which they rise about 160 metres, in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $98^{\circ} 51'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). So named by Sir Douglas Mawson because this was the site where a ceremony on 25 December, 1912, was performed by Frank Wild, leader of the Western Base Party, taking possession of Queen Mary Land for the British Crown.

POURQUOI PAS? GLACIER: A glacier almost on the boundary of Wilkes Land and Terre Adélie; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $135^{\circ} 50'E.$; delineated by French cartographers from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and called Glacier du Pourquoi Pas? after the Polar ship used by Charcot of the French Antarctic Expedition (1908-10). When later analysis showed the feature to be in Australian Antarctic Territory ANCA decided to retain the name Pourquoi Pas?.

POWELL COVE: A cove on the northern side of Stonehocker Point on Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by USACAN after chief aerographer J. T. Powell, USN, who was a member of the Wilkes station party in 1957.

PREBBLE ICEFALLS: Icefalls on the southern side of Midnight Plateau in the Darwin Mountains. They occupy two large cirques and fall about 900 metres; in about $79^{\circ} 56'S.$, $156^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after W. M. Prebble, geologist with the expedition.

PRICE NUNATAK: An isolated nunatak about four miles south of the South Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 57'S.$, $62^{\circ} 43'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after H. Price, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1959.

PRIESTLEY PEAK: A prominent peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 12'S.$, $50^{\circ} 23'E.$ Discovered on 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Raymond Priestley, a member of Scott's last expedition (1910-13).

PRINCE CHARLES MOUNTAINS: A major group of mountains in Mac. Robertson Land, extending about 200 miles southwards in an arc from their northern extremity, which is about 170 miles SSE of Mawson. The mountains are situated between $70^{\circ} 10'S.$, and $73^{\circ} 20'S.$ and $60^{\circ} 30'E.$ and $68^{\circ} 20'E.$ The mountains were first seen from a distance by airmen of USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The exact position of their northern components was first determined by R. Dovers, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson, 1954, who saw them from the Stinear Nunataks in December, 1954. The northern range (Athos Range) was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Becher-vaize in December, 1955. A party led by W. Bewsher in the summer of 1956-57 explored and mapped the three northern ranges. In 1957 a party led by K. Mather reached the Goodspeed Nunataks in the southern part of the Mountains. Parties in 1958 and 1959 made landings from the air. In 1960 and 1961, parties, led by R. Ruker and D. Trail respectively, made geological surveys of the southern components. The mountains were named after HRH Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British Throne.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAND: The sector of Antarctica between longitude $73^{\circ}E.$ and Cape Penck ($87^{\circ} 43'E.$). Discovered on 9 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named by Mawson after HRH Princess Elizabeth (now HM Queen Elizabeth II).

PROCLAMATION ISLAND: A small, rocky island about 244 metres high, about 3 miles west of Cape Batterbee and one mile off the coast of Enderby Land; in $65^{\circ} 01'05''S.$, $53^{\circ} 41'30''E.$ Discovered and named by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson on 13 January, 1930, when a landing was made and a proclamation read claiming the area for the British Crown.

PRYDZ BAY: A long bay lying between the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf and the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $69^{\circ} 00'S.$, $75^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and explored in February, 1935, by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whale-oil tanker Thorshavn. Called Olaf Prydz Bukt after Olaf Prydz, general manager of the Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening, Sandefjord, Norway.

PRYOR GLACIER: (Partly in Ross Dependency). A glacier about thirty miles long, flowing north-eastwards to the sea to the north of Mount Shields; in about $70^{\circ} 05'S.$, $160^{\circ} 10'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after M. E. Pryor, biologist and station scientific leader at McMurdo Station in 1959; US observer at Mirny, winter party, 1962.

PYTHAGORAS PEAK: The highest feature of the central Tula Mountains, having a prominent notched peak, the eastern aspect being a right-angled triangle with a perpendicular northern face; in $66^{\circ} 58'57''S.$, $51^{\circ} 19'31''E.$ This feature was photographed from Mt. Riiser-Larsen by ANARE led by Phillip Law in February, 1958, but was first visited and surveyed in December, 1958, by G. A. Knuckey, ANARE surveyor, during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson. Named after Pythagoras, Greek philosopher, whose theorem concerning a right-angled triangle is well known.

QUEEN MARY LAND: The sector of Antarctica between Cape Filchner ($91^{\circ} 52'E.$) and Hordern Peninsula in the Bunger Hills ($100^{\circ} 28'E.$) Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after HM Queen Mary, wife of HM King George V.

QUEST NUNATAK: An isolated Nunatak near the southern end of Geologists Range, north of Endurance Nunatak; in about $83^{\circ} 08'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after the Quest, expedition ship of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition (1921-22).

RADIO HILL: A small hill just SW of the main part of the station at Mirny; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $93^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by members of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and called Sopka Radio (Radio Hill).

RADOK LAKE: A meltwater lake about 5 miles long and marked by a slender glacier tongue feeding into it. The lake is at the eastern extremity of the Aramis Range in the Prince Charles Mountains about 3 miles west of Beaver Lake; in about $70^{\circ} 52'S.$, $68^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken during 1956. Named after Dr. U. Radok, lecturer in meteorology at the University of Melbourne, who has greatly assisted ANARE's glaciological programme.

RAGGATT MOUNTAINS: A group of peaks lying east of the Rayner Glacier and north of the Thyer Glacier in Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 43'S.$, $49^{\circ} 15'E.$ Delineated from air photos taken by RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. Named after Dr. H. G. Raggatt, Secretary of the Australian Department of National Development, 1951-65.

RAGGED PEAKS: A prominent group of peaks on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay in line running almost N-S. The peaks, extending for approximately 8 miles, contain several spires and the ridge connecting the peaks is much serrated. There are 5 peaks over 1,000 metres; in about $66^{\circ} 59'S.$, $51^{\circ} 00'E.$ Sighted in October, 1956, by members of the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P. W. Crohn. The name is descriptive.

Ranvik: See RANVIK BAY.

RANVIK BAY: An open bay about 13 miles wide, just south of the Rauer Group, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $69^{\circ} 00'S.$, $77^{\circ} 55'E.$ Discovered by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen from the Thorshavn in February, 1935, and probably named after the estate of Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition, situated at the head of Ranvik, a bay in Norway.

Ranvikbreen: See RANVIK GLACIER.

RANVIK GLACIER: A glacier, flowing north into Ranvik Bay, between Amanda Bay and the Rauer Group on the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $69^{\circ} 10'S.$, $77^{\circ} 32'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Ranvikbreen (Ranvik Glacier) because of its association with Ranvik Bay.

Ranvik Island: See TORCKLER ISLAND.

Rauer: See RAUER GROUP.

RAUER GROUP: A group of rocky islands lying between the Sørdsdal Glacier Tongue and Ranvik Bay off Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about $68^{\circ} 46'S.$, $77^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered and called Rauer by a Norwegian expedition under Mikkelsen in February, 1935.

RAYNER GLACIER: A prominent glacier about 10 miles wide flowing NNW into the southeastern corner of Casey Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 45'S.$, $48^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered in October, 1956, by Squadron Leader D. Leckie, RAAF, during a flight in an ANARE Beaver aircraft. Named after J. M. Rayner, Director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources in the Australian Department of National Development.

RAYNER PEAK: A prominent peak about 1,270 metres above sea level, about 35 miles SSW of Edward VIII Gulf and west of Robert Glacier in Kemp Land; in $67^{\circ} 24'43''S.$ $55^{\circ} 55'45''E.$ Discovered by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936) and named after G. W. Rayner, leader of the expedition. An astrofix was obtained by J. C. Armstrong, ANARE surveyor at Mawson, in November, 1959.

RECKLING PEAK: A peak, 2,010 metres high, which surmounts the central part of a ridge at the icefalls at the head of the Mawson Glacier; in about $76^{\circ} 16'S.$, $159^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Lieut. Cmdr. D. L. Reckling, USN, pilot with USN Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) in 1961.

REDFEARN ISLAND: An island off the western end of Broad Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, just west of Warriner Island; in about $68^{\circ} 37'S.$, $77^{\circ} 52'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after H. T. Redfearn, diesel mechanic at Davis in 1961.

REED, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, on the northern side of the Beaver Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 02'S.$, $51^{\circ} 38'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after J. E. Reed, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

REEVES, MOUNT: A mountain about 1,790 metres above sea level in the Britannia Range, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $79^{\circ} 40'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Edward A. Reeves, Map Curator and Instructor in Practical Astronomy and Surveying to the Royal Geographical Society, 1900-33.

REFERENCE PEAK: A roughly conical peak, 1,210 metres above sea level, to the SW of Amundsen Bay. It is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across with a steep face to the west near the crest. Viewed from the north it presents a sharp peak with smooth clear-cut sides; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $50^{\circ} 30'E.$ Sighted in October, 1956, by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P. W. Crohn. The name was given because the peak was used as a reference point for magnetic observations at Observation Island.

REID GLACIER: A glacier, descending steeply to the Shackleton Ice Shelf between the Davis and Melba Peninsulas in Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 31'S.$, $98^{\circ} 45'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner in London, 1911.

REINBOLT HILLS: A group of rocky hills, low to moderate in height, on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf 13 miles east of Spayd Island; in about $70^{\circ} 28'S.$, $72^{\circ} 27'E.$ Delineated by John H. Roscoe from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by Roscoe after Lieut. F. L. Reinbolt, USN, a pilot on Operation Highjump.

REIST ROCKS: A small group of coastal rocks projecting above the continental ice on Knox Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 32'S.$, $107^{\circ} 26'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Wilbur H. Reist, a member of the USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

RELIEF PASS: A pass, 760 metres high, about one mile north-west of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 47'S.$, $158^{\circ} 15'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63) and so named by the members of the expedition because of the relief it provided after ascent to this pass.

RENOUARD, MOUNT: A mountain about four miles south-east of Mount Ryder, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 00'S.$, $52^{\circ} 26'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after H. E. von Renouard, weather observer at Mawson in 1961.

RESCUE NUNATAK: A nunatak on the western side of the Matusевич Glacier in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 38'S.$, $157^{\circ} 22'E.$ So named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64) because of the rescue, in bitter conditions, of a sledge and dogs which fell thirty feet into a crevasse nearby.

REYNOLDS PEAK: A mountain about six miles SSW of Magga Peak in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 15'S.$, $157^{\circ} 03'E.$ On 16 January, 1840, passed Midshipmen Reynolds and Eld on the Peacock, one of the ships of the USEE under Wilkes, reported hills in this direction. The hills were plotted on Wilkes' charts in about $67^{\circ} S.$, $156^{\circ} E.$ It has not been possible to positively identify the feature named Reynolds Peak by Wilkes, the name has therefore been arbitrarily applied to this feature.

RHODES, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mount Porteus; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $51^{\circ} 09'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after G. J. Rhodes, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

RICH, MOUNT: An isolated peak in the Brown Hills five miles north-west of Diamond Hill. It is about 1,200 metres high; in about $79^{\circ} 47'S.$, $158^{\circ} 37'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Professor C. C. Rich, deputy leader and geologist of the expedition.

RICHARDSON HILL: A nunatak seven miles north-east of Mount Ellis in the Darwin Mountains, rising to about 500 metres above the Darwin Glacier in the vicinity of Island Arena; in about $79^{\circ} 47'S.$, $156^{\circ} 38'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Professor L. R. Richardson of the Victoria University of Wellington, an active supporter of the University's Antarctic expeditions.

RICHARDSON LAKES: A small group of melt lakes at the foot of Mt. Riiser-Larsen on the NW side; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $50^{\circ} 36'E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956; first visited by ANARE party led by G. A. Knuckey in November, 1958. Named after Sgt. A. K. Richardson, RAAF, a member of the 1958 Antarctic Flight at Mawson.

RICKER PEAK: A peak lying between Tent Rock and the Upper David Glacier; in about $75^{\circ} 45'S.$, $159^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by the southern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named after J. Ricker, a member of the party.

RIDDELL NUNATAKS: A group of low, exposed rock ridges trending east-west between 2,140 and 2,320 metres above sea level. Snow and ice extend nearly to the summits; in about $69^{\circ} 54'S.$, $64^{\circ} 20'E.$ First sighted by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954. Named after A. D. Riddell, carpenter at Mawson in 1955.

RIGEL SKERRIES: A group of islands and rocks in the NW part of the Oygarden Group; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $57^{\circ} 14'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The largest was called Utskjera (The Outer Skerry). Renamed by ANCA after the star Rigel which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

RIISER-LARSEN, MOUNT: A prominent peak of the Tula Mountains, on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land; in $66^{\circ} 46'44''S.$, $50^{\circ} 40'29''E.$ Discovered on 13 or 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, leader of a Norwegian expedition in the Norvegia (1929-30), which also explored the area. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law made a landing from a motor-launch at the foot of the mountain on 14 February, 1958.

RINGGOLD KNOLL: A mountain about eight miles south of Archer Point in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 17'S.$, $157^{\circ} 35'E.$ On 16 January 1840, Lieutenant-Commandant Ringgold on the Porpoise, one of the ships of the USEE under Wilkes, reported a large, dark, rounded object resembling a mountain in this direction. The feature was plotted on Wilkes' chart in about $67^{\circ}S.$ $158^{\circ}E.$ It has not been possible to positively identify the feature named Ringgold's Knoll by Wilkes and the name has therefore been arbitrarily applied to this feature.

Ringøya: See RING ROCK.

RING ROCK: A rock outcrop on the coast about four miles SW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 39'S.$, $62^{\circ} 48'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Ringøya (The Ring Island). The feature was first visited by an ANARE sledging party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956.

RIPPON GLACIER: A small glacier, just east of the Seaton Glacier, flowing southwards into King Edward Ice Shelf, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 37'S.$, $56^{\circ} 30'E.$ Photographed from ANARE Aircraft in 1956. Named after Sgt. R. Rippon, RAAF, air-frame fitter at Mawson in 1959.

RIVETT, MOUNT: A peak about 10 miles WSW of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $66^{\circ} 15'E.$ Land was seen in this vicinity on 31 December, 1929, and 5 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson. The area was visited on 13 January, 1931, when a landing was made at Scullin Monolith. Named after Sir David Rivett, Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 1927-45. The position of this feature was fixed by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962.

ROADEND NUNATAK: A conspicuous landmark 10 miles south of Mulgrew Nunatak and four miles north-west of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 47'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). So named by the expedition because of the important role the nunatak played as a landmark for manhauling sledge journeys and for aircraft flights which supported the expedition and always landed there.

ROBERT GLACIER: The eastern of two glaciers entering the southern part of King Edward Ice Shelf in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $56^{\circ} 10'E.$ Seen by R. Dovers and G. Schwartz in 1954 whilst carrying out a sledge journey and survey in Edward VIII Gulf. Named after Robert Dovers, surveyor and Officer-in-Charge, Mawson in 1954.

ROBERTSON CHANNEL: A body of water between Mitchell Peninsula and Pidgeon Island and Warrington Island in the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 19'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. A. Robertson, glaciologist at Wilkes in 1958.

ROBERTSON LANDING: A boat landing on the northern side of Ardery Island, near the western end; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ A landing was first made at this place by Phillip Law and an ANARE party from the launch MacPherson Robertson on 9 January, 1961. Named after N. N. Robertson of Melbourne, the donar of the launch.

ROBINSON GROUP. A group of islands about 10 miles west of Cape Daly in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $63^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered on about 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Mr. W. S. Robinson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

ROBINSON, MOUNT: One of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land, about two miles south of Mount Underwood; in about $68^{\circ} 12'S.$, $49^{\circ} 22'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after H. Robinson, senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes in 1959, who was accidentally killed on 7 July, 1959.

ROBINSON RIDGE: A rocky outcrop connected to the continental ice of the Budd Coast; in about 66° 22'S., 110° 36'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Lieut. Cmdr. F.G. Robinson USN, aerological officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

Rocher du Douanier: See DOUANIER ROCK.

ROGERS GLACIER: A glacier about 10 miles wide, flowing NW into the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about 70° 00'S., 73° 12'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieut. Cmdr. W. J. Rogers, USN, commander of an aircraft which photographed the area during Operation Highjump.

ROOKERY ISLANDS: A group of small islands and rocks in the western part of Holme Bay; in about 67° 37'S., 62° 32'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). One of the group was called Innerskjera (The Inner Skerry). Visited by ANARE sledging parties in 1954 and 1955. So named because of the large Adélie penguin rookery on the largest island in the group. The name Rookery Islands was applied by Sir Douglas Mawson to what are now named Haswell Islands.

ROUND BAY: A semi-circular bay about 3 miles wide on the SE side of Edward VIII Gulf in Kemp Land; in about 67° 01'S., 57° 16'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Rundvika (The Round Bay) because of its shape.

ROUSE, CAPE: An ice cape on the Lars Christensen Coast, Mac. Robertson Land, in about 67° 45'S., 67° 12'E. Discovered on 12 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after Edgar J. Rouse of Sydney, who assisted the expedition with photographic equipment.

ROUSE ISLANDS: A group of four small islands, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Welch Island, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 35'S., 62° 57'E. Discovered on 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named them Rouse Rocks after E. J. Rouse of Sydney, who assisted the expedition with photographic equipment.

RUBIN, MOUNT: A large, gently domed mountain, with a long tail of moraine, NW of Patrick Point and SW of Mount Stinear in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about 73° 26'S., 65° 30'E. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956, 1957 and 1958. Named after Morton Rubin, United States observer at the Soviet base, Mirny, in 1958.

RUDMOSE BROWN PEAK: A peak about 10 miles SSW of Mount Biscoe in Enderby Land; in about 66° 21'S., 51° 08'E. Discovered on 13 or 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, Antarctic geographer and a member of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-04).

RUKER, MOUNT: A large, dark outcrop about four miles south-west of Mount Rubin in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $73^{\circ} 37'S.$, $64^{\circ} 45'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after R. A. Ruker, geologist at Mawson in 1960.

RUMDOODLE PEAK: A prominent peak in the north-western part of the North Masson Range, about one mile SW of Painted Peak; in about $67^{\circ} 46'S.$, $62^{\circ} 49'E.$ This peak overlooks the "Rumdoodle Air Strip". Rumdoodle was the name of a fictional mountain in the novel "Ascent of Rumdoodle" by W. E. Bowman. Since 1960 the name has been used locally by Mawson personnel for the airstrip.

Rund Bay; See ROUND BAY.

Rundøy: See TREVILLIAN ISLAND.

Rundvika: See ROUND BAY.

RUSSELL NUNATAK: A solitary rounded nunatak about 18 miles SE of Mawson and seven miles SE of Mt. Henderson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $63^{\circ} 19'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers on 4 December, 1954, and named after J. R. Russell, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1954.

RYDER, MOUNT: A mountain about 22 miles east of Pythagoras Peak, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 56'S.$, $52^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named after B. P. Ryder, radio officer at Mawson in 1961.

RYMILL, MOUNT: A fairly massive rock exposure with an undulating surface, marked by the extensive formation of stone polygons, about six miles west of Mt. Stinear in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about $73^{\circ} 00'S.$, $65^{\circ} 55'E.$ Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956, 1957 and 1958. Named after J. R. Rymill, leader of the British Graham Land Expedition (1934-37).

RYRIE ROCK: An isolated rock off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about 26 miles NNE of Byrd Head; in about $67^{\circ} 02'S.$, $61^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered on about 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE (1929-31) under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after the Australian High Commissioner in London at the time.

SABRINA COAST: That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land between Cape Waldron (in about $115^{\circ} 02'E.$) and Cape Southard (in about $122^{\circ} 07'E.$). John Balleny is reported to have sighted land in about longitude $117^{\circ}E.$ on 3 March, 1830. BANZARE, under Sir Douglas Mawson, reported an appearance of land about one degree further south than that reported by Balleny. Mawson retained the name Sabrina, after one of Balleny's ships which was lost in a storm in late March, 1839.

SACK ISLAND: A small island just south of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $110^{\circ} 25'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Originally named Sack Rock after N. F. Sack, a member of Operation Highjump and USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). The term Rock is considered inappropriate.

SAFETY ISLAND: A small island about 1 mile NE of Cape Daly on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in $67^{\circ} 30' 57''$ S., $63^{\circ} 54' 26''$ E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited in 1954 by an ANARE party led by R. G. Dovers and so named because it was the nearest safe camp site to Scullin Monolith.

SAKELLARI PENINSULA: A peninsula, between Amundsen Bay and Casey Bay in Enderby Land, on which Dingle Dome is situated; in about $67^{\circ} 15'$ S., $49^{\circ} 30'$ E. This region was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and 1957 and by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in the Lena in 1957. Named by the Soviet Expedition after N. A. Sakellari, Soviet scientist and navigator.

SAMPLE NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks between the Lovejoy and Harlin Glaciers, north of Daniels Range; in about $70^{\circ} 53'$ S., $159^{\circ} 50'$ E. Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after G. M. Sample, Aviation Electronics Technician 1st Class, radio operator on an R4D aircraft in 1961-62, and again in 1962-63, in support of Topo East-West.

SANDEFJORD BAY: An ice bay at the head of Prydz Bay, lying on the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $69^{\circ} 40'$ S., $73^{\circ} 20'$ E. Discovered in February, 1935, by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen in the whaling ship Thorshavn and called Sandefjord Bukta after the town of Sandefjord, Norway.

Sandefjord Bukta: See SANDEFJORD BAY.

SANDERCOCK NUNATAKS: An isolated group of four nunataks about 63 miles SE of Simpson Peak in Enderby Land. The nunataks are about 2,230 metres above sea level and about 244 metres above the plateau ice; in about $68^{\circ} 31'$ S., $52^{\circ} 04'$ E. Discovered and visited in December, 1959, by an ANARE airborne survey party. Named after Sqn. Ldr. J. C. Sandercock, RAAF, officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1959.

SANFORD CLIFFS: Prominent cliffs rising from the Marsh Glacier in the southern part of the Queen Elizabeth Range (Ross Dependency) just north of Law Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 48'$ S., $160^{\circ} 00'$ E. Discovered on 26 December, 1957, by the Southern Survey Party of the New Zealand component of the TAE (1956-58). Named after N. Sanford, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

SANFORD GLACIER: A glacier flowing westward into the eastern side of Porpoise Bay, Banzare Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 39'$ S., $129^{\circ} 50'$ E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Joseph P. Sanford, passed midshipman on the brig Porpoise of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes.

SANDILANDS NUNATAK: A small, solitary nunatak in the middle of and near the northern end of the Nemesis Glacier. It is about 900 metres above sea level; in about $70^{\circ} 33'$ S., $67^{\circ} 27'$ E. Discovered in December, 1956, by an ANARE sledging party led by P. W. Crohn. Named after A. H. Sandilands, radio operator at Mawson in 1957.

SANDOW, MOUNT: A nunatak overlooking the Denman Glacier about 11 miles SW of Mt. Amundsen, reaching a height of about 1,300 metres above sea level. In Queen Mary Land; in about $67^{\circ} 22'S.$, $110^{\circ} 22'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after E. Sandow of London, a patron of the expedition.

SATELLITE, THE: A small rock peak about 4 miles SSW of Pearce Peak in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 51'S.$, $61^{\circ} 08'E.$ Discovered and named on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson.

SAWERT ROCKS: A group of small islands and rocks about three miles ENE of Azimuth Island; off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from ANARE photographs. Named after A. Sawert, radio officer at Mawson in 1959.

SCAR BLUFFS: Three black, rectangular, steep-sided rock outcrops about 30 miles SSW of Cape Hudson in George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 48'S.$, $153^{\circ} 32'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), the Third Soviet Maritime Antarctic Expedition in the Ob in 1958 and ANARE in 1959. Named after the Special Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

SCHERGER, MOUNT: A peak in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, just west of Mount McCauley; in about $73^{\circ} 13'S.$, $62^{\circ} 55'E.$ First seen by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during a photographic flight in November, 1956. Mapped by M. Fisher, surveyor at Mawson in 1957. Named after Air Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger, Chief of the Air Staff in Australia, 1957-61.

SCHULZ POINT: The south-western point of Shirley Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ The island was delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. L. Schulz, a member of the 1958 Wilkes party.

SCHWARTZ RANGE: A broken line of peaks extending about 12 miles in a SW-NE direction, west of the Wilma Glacier, Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 12'S.$, $55^{\circ} 35'E.$ Seen in November 1954 by an ANARE sledging party led by R. G. Dovers. Named after G. Schwartz, French observer with ANARE at Mawson in 1954 and a member of the field party.

SCOBLE GLACIER: A glacier located about 5 miles west of Campbell Head in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $60^{\circ} 27'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from oblique air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition and called Breoddane. Renamed by ANCA after C. H. Scoble, diesel engineer of the first ANARE party to Macquarie Island, who was accidentally drowned in July, 1948.

SCOTT GLACIER: A glacier about 7 miles wide and over 20 miles long, flowing NNW to the coast of Queen Mary Land just east of Cape Hoadley; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $100^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Capt. R. F. Scott, RN, noted Antarctic explorer.

- SCOTT MOUNTAINS: A large number of isolated peaks south of Amundsen Bay; in about 67° 20'S., 51° 30'E. Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named the feature Scott Range. The term range was considered inappropriate by ANCA.
- SCULLIN MONOLITH: A crescent-shaped rock rising steeply from the sea to 433 metres in height on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 48'S., 66° 42'E. Land was sighted in this vicinity of BANZARE (1929-31) during an aeroplane flight on 5 January, 1930. A landing was made by BANZARE on 13 February, 1931. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after James H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, 1929-31.
- SCYLLA GLACIER: A large glacier flowing east between the Athos and Porthos Ranges, Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 70° 18'S. - 70° 23'S., 64° E. - 67° E. Discovered in December, 1956, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher and named after Homer's Scylla.
- SEATON GLACIER: A glacier flowing SE into Edward VIII Gulf; in about 66° 40'S., 56° 10'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Inviksletta (The Inner Bay Plain). Re-named after Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, pilot with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1956.
- SEATON, MOUNT: A prominent, domed peak on the eastern edge of Nemesis Glacier; in about 70° 36'S., 67° 26'E. Plotted by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher in January, 1957, and named after Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, pilot with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1956.
- SEAVERS NUNATAKS: Two nunataks about 20 miles north of Mount Menzies in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about 73° 10'S., 61° 56'E. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and 1960 from ANARE aircraft. Used as a landmark on the route across the Fisher Glacier by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by D. Trail in December, 1961. Named after J. Seavers, assistant cook at Mawson in 1961, who was a member of the dog-sledge party.
- SEAVERS RIDGE: A rock ridge just south-east of Mount King, Enderby Land; in about 67° 03'S., 52° 51'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after J. A. Seavers, assistant cook at Mawson in 1961.
- SEDDON, MOUNT: A mountain with two peaks, separated by an ice-filled saddle, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains; in about 73° 07'S., 65° 00'E. A small nunatak is situated off one end of the mountain. Discovered from an ANARE aircraft during 1957. Named after N. R. Seddon, Managing Director, B. P. Australia Ltd. since 1957, in recognition of the assistance given to ANARE by the company.
- SEEDSMAN, MOUNT: A mountain, somewhat resembling a star in plan, in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about nine miles NW of Mount Jacklyn in about 70° 09'S., 65° 25'E. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after D. L. Seedsman, electronics engineer at Mawson in 1964.

SELWOOD, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about four miles NNE of Pythagoras Peak; in about 66° 53'S., 51° 30'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after C. H. V. Selwood, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

SHACKLETON ICE SHELF: An extensive ice shelf off the coast of Queen Mary Land extending up to 90 miles northwards and stretching along the coast from Junction Corner (94° 40'E) to at least the Denman Glacier (99° E.) Recent Soviet charts show the shelf extending as far east as Bowman Island (103° E.), but there are some doubts as to whether this is one continuous ice shelf or two shelves separated by the Denman and Scott Glaciers. The eastern part of the ice shelf was sighted by the US Exploring Expedition under Wilkes in February, 1840. The western portion was explored by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Sir Ernest Shackleton, British Antarctic explorer.

SHALLOW BAY: A bay about 5 miles wide, formed by a recession of limited extent in the ice cliffs, just west of Point Williams, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 48'S., 67° 28'E. Discovered on 12 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who so named it because it formed only a shallow indentation in the coast line.

SHARK ISLAND: An island about 1½ miles long and 100 metres above sea level, in the SW of the Oygarden Group; in about 67° 01'S., 57° 17'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Hakollen (The Shark Knoll).

SHAULA ISLAND: An island about 3½ miles long and 150 metres above sea level; in about 66° 59'S., 57° 22'E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Sørøya (The South Island) by Norwegian cartographers. Renamed Shaula by ANARE after the star which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

SHARKS TOOTH: A small steep-sided, tooth-like rock south of McLea Nunatak (in Ross Dependency); in about 76° 05'S., 159° 55'E. Discovered and named by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1962-63).

SHAW ISLANDS: A group of islands, in the SW part of Casey Bay near the Hannan Ice Shelf; in about 67° 33'S., 47° 45'E. Photographed from an ANARE aircraft during 1956. First visited by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear in October, 1957. Named after J. E. Shaw, physicist at Mawson in 1957.

SHAW MASSIF: A fairly flat-topped rock, elongated E-W, about 22 miles south of Mt. Johnston in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about 72° 00'S., 66° 55'E. Discovered in November, 1956, from an ANARE aircraft. Named after B. Shaw, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1957.

SHAW, MOUNT: Highest peak of the ANARE Nunataks. The summit is exposed brown rock but the slopes are covered with ice and snow. Height 2,036 metres; in about 69° 57'S., 64° 33'E. First visited by an ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise on 30 November, 1955. Named after P. J. R. Shaw, meteorologist at Mawson in 1955.

SHEEHAN ISLAND: An island about 4 miles off the coast of Kemp Land, about 10 miles WSW of Hobbs Island; in about $67^{\circ} 22'S.$, $59^{\circ} 47'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it Sheehan Nunatak after H. H. Sheehan, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary of the Australian Antarctic Committee of BANZARE time. BANZARE erroneously charted this feature as lying behind the coast line. Its insularity was determined by the William Scoresby Expedition in 1936. The island and its neighbours were more accurately charted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

SHEELAGH ISLANDS: A group of about six islands, about three miles from the continental ice cliffs of Enderby Land; in $66^{\circ} 32'30''S.$, $50^{\circ} 12'00''E.$ The largest of the islands is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across. These islands were possibly the site of the landing from an aircraft by Riiser-Larsen on 22 December, 1929. An ANARE party led by Phillip Law landed on them on 14 February, 1958, and obtained an astrofix. Named after the wife of R. H. J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and second-in-command of the expedition.

SHENNAN, MOUNT: A mountain in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about five miles WNW of Mount Jacklyn; in about $70^{\circ} 14'S.$, $65^{\circ} 33'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after K. J. Shennan, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1963.

SHIRLEY ISLAND: A rocky island just off Bailey Peninsula in the Windmill Islands off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $110^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after chief photographer's mate Q. Shirley, USN, who took part in USN Operation Highjump.

SIMMERS PEAKS: A group of four rocky peaks about 12 miles SE of Cape Close in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 06'S.$, $52^{\circ} 48'E.$ Discovered on 13 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after R. G. Simmers, meteorologist with the expedition.

SIMONOV, CAPE: A cape, just east of the Totten Glacier on the Sabrina Coast, Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $116^{\circ} 45'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Plotted on base compilation sheets in 1955 by Gardner Blodgett of the Office of Geography, US Department of Interior. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after I. Simonov, astronomer with the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-21).

SIMPSON, CAPE: A high rocky bluff at the northern end of Ufs Island, about 10 miles east of Cape Bruce on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $61^{\circ} 08'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after F. Simpson of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

SIMPSON PEAK: A peak in the Scott Mountains in Enderby Land; in $67^{\circ} 44'11''S.$, $50^{\circ} 02'40''E.$ Discovered on 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. G. C. Simpson, meteorologist on Scott's last expedition. Position fixed by J. C. Armstrong of ANARE in 1959.

SINGLE PROMONTORY: A high, ice promontory on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $69^{\circ} 46'S.$, $68^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. An astrofix was obtained there on 8 December, 1962, by D.R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962. Named after M. Single, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1962, a member of the field party which first visited the area.

SIRIUS ISLANDS: A group of islands in the northern part of the Oygarden Group, in about $66^{\circ} 57'S.$, $57^{\circ} 25'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Nordøyane (The Northern Islands). Renamed by ANCA after the star Sirius, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity.

SKELTON ICEFALLS: Prominent icefalls extending in an arc some 15 miles from Portal Mountain to the northern end of the Warren Range; in about $78^{\circ} 15'S.$, $158^{\circ} 25'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN because of its association with Skelton Névé and Skelton Glacier.

SKELTON NÉVÉ: The immense névé on the western side of the Skelton Glacier (Ross Dependency); in about $78^{\circ} 20'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ So named by NZAPC because of its relation to the Skelton Glacier.

SKINNER SADDLE: A snow-covered saddle, 1,148 metres above sea level, in the coastal range east of Mount Field; in about $80^{\circ} 55'S.$, $159^{\circ} 15'E.$ Mapped by the Northern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1960-61). Named after D.N. Skinner, geologist with the party.

Skorefjell: See BRIDE, MOUNT.

Skotvika: See STACK BAY.

Skotviktangen: See HOSEASON GLACIER.

SKUA GLACIER: A small tributary glacier of the Astro Glacier, about 12 miles long; in about $82^{\circ} 55'S.$, $157^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). So named because of the skuas seen in its lower part in December, 1961.

Skutenes: See DALTON, CAPE.

SLAVA BAY: A bay on the coast of Oates Land; in about $68^{\circ} 53'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named after the Soviet whaling flotilla Slava.

SLOT, THE: A small, swift glacier descending from the Polar Plateau between Endurance Nunatak and Quest Nunatak; in about $82^{\circ} 40'S.$, $155^{\circ} 00'E.$ Seen by pilots of the TAE (1956-58). Named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62) because of its narrowness and crevassed nature.

SMETHURST, MOUNT: A prominent mountain about one mile SSW of Church Nunataks, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $52^{\circ} 36'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after N. R. Smethurst, officer-in-charge at Wilkes in 1961.

SMITH HEIGHTS: The highest part of the jumble of peaks between Junction Spur and Kennett Ridge in the eastern part of the Darwin Mountains; in about $79^{\circ} 51'S.$, $157^{\circ} 04'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after G. J. Smith a member of the expedition.

SMITH PEAKS: A group of peaks lying just south of Mount Hordern in Mac. Robertson Land, connected by a snow and rock ridge; in about $67^{\circ} 57'S.$, $62^{\circ} 28'E.$ Named after F. A. Smith, diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1958.

SMITH ROCKS: Group of nine small islands just NE of the Canopus Islands, about six miles NE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 31'S.$, $63^{\circ} 01'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition and called Spjøtøholmane. Renamed by ANCA after Captain V. Smith, RAASC, Dukws driver, who took part in changeover operations at Davis and Mawson, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

SNOWSHOE PASS: A snow saddle, approximately 427 metres high, between the Aurora Glacier and the Astro Glacier; in about $83^{\circ} 00'S.$, $157^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered and named by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62), who found that the deep soft snow made snowshoes the best method of travel.

SNYDER ROCKS: A small group of coastal rocks projecting above the continental ice on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $107^{\circ} 45'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after M. G. Snyder, a member of USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

SOLDAT ISLAND: An island in the southern part of the entrance to Long Fjord, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 31'S.$, $78^{\circ} 10'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The island was called Ostrov Soldat (Soldier Island) on Soviet Map R-44-13, 14.

SOLITARY ISLAND: A steep-sided island with three outlying rocks, between Hobbs Island and Scoble Glacier on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 21'S.$, $60^{\circ} 10'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Uksen by Norwegian cartographers. Renamed by ANCA because it is one of the few islands on this coast which does not occur in a group.

SONES, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, on the northern side of the Beaver Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 02'S.$, $51^{\circ} 28'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F. Sones, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

Sørkammen: See SOUTH MASSON RANGE.

Sørnuten: See FISCHER NUNATAK.

Sørsdalbreen: See SØRSDAL GLACIER.

Sørøya: See SHAULA ISLAND.

SØRSDAL GLACIER: A glacier about 8 miles wide, flowing WNW and terminating in a prominent glacier tongue south of Crooked Fjord and the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 42'S.$, $78^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered and charted in February, 1935, by a Norwegian expedition under Captain Klarius Mikkelsen who called it Sørødalbreen after Lief Sørødal, a Norwegian dentist and a member of the party which landed at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills.

Sørtindane: See BROWN RANGE.

SOUCEK, MOUNT: A mountain in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about seven miles east of Mount Riiser-Larsen; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $50^{\circ} 47'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after Dr. Z. Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes in 1960, and 1962.

SOUCEK RAVINE: A ravine, 15 feet wide and 100 yards long, west of Penney Ravine, Ardery Island, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 23'S.$, $110^{\circ} 29'E.$ Discovered in February, 1960, by a biological field party from Wilkes. Named after Dr. Z. Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes in 1960 and 1962.

SOUTHARD, CAPE: An ice-covered cape between the Banzare and Sabrina Coasts of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 33'S.$, $122^{\circ} 07'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by USACAN after Samuel L. Southard, US Secretary of the Navy, 1823-29.

SOUTHARD, MOUNT: A pyramid-like mountain three miles north-west of Welcome Mountain (Ross Dependency), situated south of the Daniels Range; in about $72^{\circ} 10'S.$, $159^{\circ} 57'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the US Navy in 1960-62. Named after R. B. Southard, Jr., Chief of the Office of International Activities, US Geological Survey, who has been in charge of USGS field parties that have gone to Antarctica, 1961-64.

SOUTH MASSON RANGE: The southern massif of the Masson Range; in about $67^{\circ} 53'S.$, $62^{\circ} 47'E.$

SPARKES BAY: A bay between Mitchell Peninsula and Robinson Ridge, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ First plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieutenant R. S. Sparkes, USN, military leader at Wilkes in 1958.

SPAYD ISLAND: An ice-covered island with prominent rock exposures, about a third of a mile off the southern end of Gillock Island; in about $70^{\circ} 21'S.$, $71^{\circ} 45'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after A. W. Spayd, an air-crew member of Operation Highjump.

Spayd Outlier: See SPAYD ISLAND.

SPECTATOR NUNATAK: A small, ice-covered, hornblende peak standing out from the western side of the Pomerantz Tableland in Oates Land; in about $70^{\circ} 06'S.$, $159^{\circ} 06'E.$ The feature was used as a survey station by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1963-64). So-named because of its aspect.

SPENCER, CAPE: A cape at the eastern corner of the depression occupied by the Ninnis Glacier, on the coast of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 24'S.$, $148^{\circ} 25'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Baldwin Spencer, Director of the National Museum, Melbourne in 1911.

SPERRING POINT: A rocky point about midway along the western side of William Scoresby Bay in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $59^{\circ} 32'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

Spjotøy: See CANOPUS ISLAND.

Spjotøyholmane: See SMITH ROCKS.

SPOONER BAY: A bay on the coast of Enderby Land, just west of Tange Promontory; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $46^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Visited by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in February 1961. Named after Senator W. H. Spooner, Australian Minister for National Development, 1951-64.

Stabben: See STUMP MOUNTAIN.

STACK BAY: A bay about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, lying just west of Hoseason Glacier in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 03'S.$, $58^{\circ} 03'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Skotvika because of its proximity to West Stack, named by personnel of the William Scoresby in 1936.

STADLER, MOUNT: A mountain in Enderby Land, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Mount Cordwell; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $53^{\circ} 14'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after S. Stadler, weather observer at Wilkes in 1961.

STALKER, MOUNT: A mountain in the northern part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about seven miles NW of Mount Jacklyn; in about $70^{\circ} 09'S.$, $65^{\circ} 37'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after J. F. Stalker, weather observer-in-charge at Mawson in 1964.

STANSFIELD, MOUNT: A mountain about two miles ESE of Mount Berrigan, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 41'S.$, $52^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after P. B. Stansfield, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes in 1961.

STANTON GROUP: A group of small, rocky islands close to the coast, about 5-6 miles NE of Falla Bluff, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $61^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered on 14 or 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after A. M. Stanton, first officer of the Discovery, 1930-31.

STANWIX RIDGE: A ridge, partly ice-covered, extending to the south-west part of Davies Bay, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 20'S.$, $158^{\circ} 10'E.$ First visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named after J. E. Stanwix, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

STARLIGHT, MOUNT: An extensive ridge of exposed, brown rock trending NW-SE which has steep sides but no sharp peaks; 2,195 metres high. Situated in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $70^{\circ} 12'S.$, $64^{\circ} 30'E.$ Sighted by ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise on 27 November, 1955. Named to commemorate the so-called Operation Starlight during which depots were laid for further work and mapping and geological investigations accomplished.

STARSHOT GLACIER: A glacier, 6-7 miles wide, flowing about 50 miles from the Polar Plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf, just south of Cape Parr; in about $81^{\circ} 50'S.$ - $81^{\circ} 15'S.$, $159^{\circ} 30'E.$ - $161^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61) and named by the party to commemorate star observations taken in the vicinity.

STATION TARN: A small, fresh-water pool about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Davis station; in about $68^{\circ} 35'S.$, $77^{\circ} 58'E.$ Discovered by the first ANARE party at Davis in 1957.

STATLER HILLS: A small group of low, rocky hills just north of Rogers Glacier in Princess Elizabeth Land; in about $69^{\circ} 55'S.$, $73^{\circ} 10'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after L. R. Statler, an air-crew member on Operation Highjump.

Stedet: See NORA ISLAND.

STEFANSSON BAY: A bay on the coast of Kemp Land between Law Promontory and Fold Island, in about $67^{\circ} 20'S.$, $59^{\circ} 10'E.$ Sir Douglas Mawson, BANZARE, applied the name to a sweep of the coast west of Cape Wilkins. Exploration by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936) and the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) defined this section of the coast more accurately. Named after Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer.

Steinen: See BYPASS NUNATAK.

STEVENS ROCK: A small, lone, low-lying rock about two miles east of the Strahan Glacier and one mile north of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 37'S.$, $64^{\circ} 42'E.$ Discovered on 13 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Commander C. W. Stevens, RAN, Hydrographic Department, Royal Australian Navy.

STEVENSON COVE: An enclosed cove on the northern side of Clark Peninsula about two miles ENE of Wilkes station; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 37'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The feature was included in a ground survey by C. R. Eklund in 1957. Named by USACAN after Dr. A. Stevenson, economic adviser to the United States House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and author of a report for the Committee on the IGY in the Arctic and Antarctic.

STEVENSON GLACIER: A glacier flowing NW into the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf, just north of Branstetter Rocks; in about $70^{\circ} 06'S.$, $72^{\circ} 45'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Lieut. J. C. Stevenson, USN, a pilot on Operation Highjump.

STEVENSON ISLAND: An island about 122 metres high, one of two islands, about 4 miles NNE of Cape Simpson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 26'S.$, $61^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered on 18 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Capt. J. B. Stevenson, RN, a member of the Australian Aurora Committee, 1916-17.

STIBBS BAY: A bay about 4 miles wide just east of the Jelbart Glacier; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $61^{\circ} 28'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Utstikkarbukta (The Projecting Bay). Renamed by ANCA after R. K. Stibbs, Officer-in-Charge ANARE Macquarie Island in 1951.

STILLWELL HILLS: A group of rocky hills, including Kemp Peak (340 metres), about three miles south of Fold Island, Kemp Land. The hills extend for about seven miles in a NW-SE direction and are composed of light brown to dark grey banded gneisses. They are in about $67^{\circ} 25'S.$, $59^{\circ} 28'E.$ Geological investigations were carried out in this area by D. S. Trail, geologist at Mawson in 1961. Named after Dr. F. L. Stillwell, geologist with AAE (1911-14), who derived a theory of metamorphic differentiation from banded gneisses of the same type in George V Land.

STILLWELL ISLAND: The largest island of the Way Archipelago, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Garnet Point off the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 55'S.$, $143^{\circ} 48'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after F. L. Stillwell, a member of the expedition.

STINEAR ISLAND: An island about 400 yards north of Béchervaise Island, in the Flat Islands about 1 mile WNW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $62^{\circ} 50'E.$ The island was visited frequently by ANARE parties since 1954. Named after B. H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson, 1954, 1957 and 1959.

STINEAR LAKE: A salt-water lake about 3 miles ENE of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, elongated east-west; in about $68^{\circ} 34'S.$, $78^{\circ} 08'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited by ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955. Named after B. H. Stinear, geologist at Davis and Mawson in 1957.

STINEAR MOUNT: A prominent rock peak, 1,950 metres high and 1,500 metres above the ice, at the junction of the Fisher Glacier and the Lambert Glacier; in about $73^{\circ} 04'S.$, $66^{\circ} 25'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited in October, 1957 by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear after whom it was named.

STINEAR NUNATAKS: A group of dark brown nunataks, of different shapes, which occur within an area of 100 square miles. They are situated about 150 miles SSE of Mawson; in about $69^{\circ} 42'S.$, $64^{\circ} 50'E.$ Visited by the ANARE southern party, 1954, led by R. Dovers who named the group after B. H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson in 1954.

STONEHOCKER POINT: A rocky point on Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, on which Wilkes station is built; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 31'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Russian Antarctic Expedition (1956). Wilkes station was established by an US Antarctic Expedition in February, 1957. Named by USACAN after G.H. Stonehocker, chief physicist in the ionosphere-cosmic ray programme at Wilkes in 1957.

Storegutt: See STOREGUTT, MOUNT.

STOREGUTT, MOUNT: A peak about 1,466 metres in height, about 11 miles south of the Nicholas Range in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 54'S.$, $55^{\circ} 28'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Storegutt (Big Boy) by Norwegian cartographers.

STORER, MOUNT: One of the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land, about 10 miles south-east of Mount Riiser-Larsen; in about $66^{\circ} 54'S.$, $51^{\circ} 00'E.$ First sighted in October 1956 by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P.W. Crohn. Named after W. J. Storer, radio operator at Mawson in 1954.

STRAHAN GLACIER: A glacier about midway between Cape Daly and Cape Fletcher on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 38'S.$, $64^{\circ} 37'E.$ Discovered on 13 February 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after F. Strahan, Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, 1921-1935.

STRATHCONA, MOUNT: An outstanding nunatak about 1,380 metres high, rising above the ice-cap on the western side of the Denman Glacier, 12 miles south of Mount Barr Smith in Queen Mary Land; in about $67^{\circ} 22'S.$, $99^{\circ} 13'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in 1911 and a patron of the expedition.

STRETEN, CAPE: An ice-cape on the north-eastern part of Dingle Dome, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 49'S.$, $49^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in November, 1956. Named after N. A. Streten, meteorologist at Mawson in 1960.

Stuart Doyle Point: See DOYLE POINT.

STUMP MOUNTAIN: A rock peak over 310 metres high, about 2 miles SW of Byrd Head; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $60^{\circ} 56'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Stabben (The Stump).

STYLES BLUFF: A light-coloured rock bluff, rising out of the sea about 1 mile north of Cape Gotley, in Edward VIII Gulf, Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 41'S.$, $57^{\circ} 18'E.$ First visited in February, 1960, by an ANARE party led by D. F. Styles, Assistant Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, after whom the feature was named.

STYLES STRAIT: A strait, 6-9 miles wide and about 15 miles long, separating White Island from Dingle Dome, Enderby Land. The depth of water in the strait ranges from 95 fathoms near the western entrance to 375 fathoms near the centre; in about $66^{\circ} 50'S.$, $48^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in November, 1956. Visited in February 1960 and February 1961 by ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles, Assistant Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, after whom it was named.

SUMMERS PEAK: The highest peak of the Stinear Nunataks (2,227 metres) situated about 150 miles SSE of Mawson in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $69^{\circ} 42'S.$, $64^{\circ} 53'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE southern party in 1954, led by R. Dovers, who named it after Dr. R. O. Summers, medical officer at Mawson in 1954.

SUNDBERG, MOUNT: A prominent pyramidal peak on the northern face of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 35'S.$, $66^{\circ} 55'E.$ First visited in December, 1956, by the ANARE southern party led by W. G. Bewsher. Named after Sgt. G. Sundberg, RAAF, engine fitter with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson in 1956.

SURVEYORS RANGE: A prominent range of peaks (partly in the Ross Dependency) extending for about 40 miles north-south on the eastern side of the Starshot Glacier. The centre of the range is in about $81^{\circ} 45'S.$, $160^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61). Named to commemorate the early pioneering surveyors of New Zealand and British surveyors who helped in the work of Captain P. J. Hunt, RE, in this area.

SUTER ISLAND: An island about 1.4 miles SE of Gardner Island, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 36'S.$, $77^{\circ} 54'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after W. Suter, cook at Davis in 1960.

Svartfjell: See SVART MOUNTAIN.

SVART MOUNTAIN: A peak about 210 metres high on the SW side of Law Promontory; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $58^{\circ} 31'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Svartfjell (Black Mountain).

Svartpiggen: See TSCHUFFERT PEAK.

Svenner: See SVENNER ISLANDS.

SVENNER ISLANDS: A small group of islands and rocks in the southern part of Prydz Bay about 12 miles SW of the Rauer Group; in about $69^{\circ} 02'S.$, $76^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered in February, 1935, by a Norwegian expedition led by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen, who charted the two main islands and called them Svenner after the islands of that name near Sandefjord, Norway.

SWAIN GROUP: A group of islands in the northern part of the Windmill Islands, north of Wilkes station; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 & 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1956. It was included in a survey of the area north of Wilkes by C. R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1958. The group was called Swain Islands by USACAN.

SWARTZ NUNATAKS: Two prominent nunataks, about 1,563 metres high, midway between the northern part of the Worcester Range (Ross Dependency) and Tate Peak; in about $78^{\circ} 39'S.$, $160^{\circ} 00'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Lieut. P. K. Swartz, USN, officer-in-charge at the South Pole Station in 1961.

TANGE PROMONTORY: A promontory on the coast of Enderby Land, just west of Casey Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 27'S.$, $46^{\circ} 45'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in November, 1956. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in February, 1957. Astronomical control obtained by S. L. Kirkby in 1960. Visited by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in February, 1961. Named after Sir Arthur Tange, Secretary of the Australian Department of External Affairs, 1954-65.

Tangskjera: See TONGUE ROCK.

TATE PEAK: A sharp peak, 1,885 metres high, about one mile east of Escalade Peak; in about $78^{\circ} 39'S.$, $159^{\circ} 31'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after Lieut. T. N. Tate, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station in 1963.

TAYLOR GLACIER: A glacier just east of Cape Bruce in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 26'S.$, $60^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered on 18 January, 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Named after Griffith Taylor, geologist with Scott's last expedition.

TAYLOR ISLANDS: A group of three small, rocky islands at the western end of High-jump Archipelago off the Bunger Hills; in about $66^{\circ} 10'S.$, $100^{\circ} 17'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. S. Taylor, who served as surveyor with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

TAYLOR ROOKERY: An Emperor penguin rookery just east of the Taylor Glacier in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 27'S.$, $60^{\circ} 52'E.$ Unlike most Emperor penguin rookeries, it is not on sea ice, but land. Discovered in October, 1954, by an ANARE sledging party led by Robert Dovers. Named from Taylor Glacier.

TAYNAYA BAY: An enclosed bay in the northern part of Long Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The only entrance to the bay is a very restricted passage; in about $68^{\circ} 27'S.$, $78^{\circ} 16'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 & 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The name Tainaya (secretive) was first applied on Soviet map R-44-13,14 published in 1959.

TEIGAN ISLAND: A small, rocky island off the northern end of Bosner Island in the southern part of the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $110^{\circ} 39'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Originally named Teigan Rock after B. Teigan, a member of Operation Highjump and USN Operation Windmill (1947-48). The term island is considered more appropriate than rock.

Teksla: See NORRIS ISLAND.

TENT ROCK: A small nunatak shaped like a ridge tent, between Brimstone Peak and Ricker Peak; in about $76^{\circ} 46'S.$, $159^{\circ} 10'E.$ Discovered and named by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Expedition (1962-63).

TENTACLE RIDGE: A long ridge extending south-east from the lower slopes of Mount Longhurst into the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 36'S.$, $157^{\circ} 16'E.$ Discovered and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58).

TERMINAL PEAK: A high peak in about $76^{\circ} 01'S.$, $159^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1962-63) and so named because it marked the western limit of their journey.

TERRA NOVA ISLANDS: Two small islands about 14 miles north of Williamson Head in Oates Land; in about $68^{\circ} 53'S.$, $157^{\circ} 57'E.$ Discovered on 8 March, 1961, by Phillip Law, leader of the ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan). Named after the expedition ship of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1919-13, the Terra Nova, from which Lieutenant H. L. L. Pennell, RN, sighted and named Oates Land.

TEYSSIER ISLAND: The most southerly of the Jocelyn Islands, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ The island has been frequently visited by ANARE parties from Mawson. Named after P. Teyssier, cook at Mawson in 1959.

THALA HILLS: Low, rounded, reddish-brown rocky hills extending for about four miles along the southern side of Spooner Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 49'S.$, $45^{\circ} 58'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in November, 1956. Visited by the ANAR Expedition (Thala Dan) led by D. F. Styles in February, 1961. Named after MV Thala Dan.

THALA ROCK: An isolated, submerged rock, about 0.3 miles from the western point of Turner Island, (Vestfold Hills), bearing 250° . The depth of water over the rock probably does not exceed one fathom; in about $68^{\circ} 33'S.$, $77^{\circ} 52'E.$ The Rock was struck by the MV Thala Dan on 16 January, 1959 when approaching Davis anchorage with the ANARE Relief Expedition. Named after MV Thala Dan.

THIL ISLAND: A small island, about 1 mile SSW of Branstetter Rocks, on the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $70^{\circ} 08'S.$, $72^{\circ} 33'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after R. B. Thil, air-crew member on Operation Highjump.

THOMAS ISLAND: The largest island in the Highjump Archipelago, north of the Bunger Hills on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. The island is about five miles long and one to three miles wide and is near the centre of the main cluster of islands; in about $66^{\circ} 07'S.$, $100^{\circ} 57'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named after Lieut. R. G. Thomas, USN, hydrographic officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

THOMPSON ISLAND: The largest of the Balaena Islands, situated about 1,000 yards from the Budd Coast. A cairn has been built on the highest point. The island consists of two rocky knolls (about 280 yards apart) separated by a low saddle of snow. The island may actually be two, connected by ice; situated in $66^{\circ} 00'11''S.$, $110^{\circ} 07'08''E.$ It is one of the islands sighted by the Balaena. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump. First landing carried out by Phillip Law and an ANARE party on 19 January, 1956. Named after R. H. J. Thompson, Administrative Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, second-in-command of relief expeditions to Heard Island, Macquarie Island and Mawson.

THOMPSON PEAK: A peak just south of Ringgold Knoll, Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 22'S.$, $157^{\circ} 37'E.$ Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law on 20 February 1959 during ANAR Expedition (Magga Dan). Named after R. H. J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, second-in-command of several ANAR Expeditions to the Antarctic.

Thorfin Islands: See COLBECK ARCHIPELAGO.

Thorfinnøyane: See COLBECK ARCHIPELAGO.

THORGAUT ISLAND: The largest island in the NE part of the Robinson Group off Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 27'S.$, $63^{\circ} 32'E.$ This and other islands about it were sighted in late January, 1931, from the Norwegian whaler Thorgaut. They were plotted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after the ship Thorgaut.

THORP RIDGES: Three almost parallel ridges, about 18 miles west of Mount Bennett, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $52^{\circ} 49'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after A. Thorp, electrical fitter at Wilkes in 1961.

THYER GLACIER: A tributary glacier of the Rayner Glacier in Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 45'S.$, $48^{\circ} 55'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. Named after R. F. Thyer, Chief Geophysicist of the Bureau of Mineral Resources in the Australian Department of National Development.

TILLETT ISLANDS: A group of small islands NNE of Cape Wilkins, Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 12'S.$, $59^{\circ} 27'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936).

TILLEY BAY: A bay just east of Tilley Nunatak in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $60^{\circ} 04'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Nabbvika. Renamed Tilley Bay by ANCA because of its proximity to Tilley Nunatak.

TILLEY NUNATAK: A bold outcrop about 95 metres high on the western end of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $60^{\circ} 02'E.$ Discovered in February, 1936, by the William Scoresby Expedition. Named after Prof. C. E. Tilley, FRS, of Cambridge, who studied rock specimens from the William Scoresby Expedition (1936).

TOD, MOUNT: A mountain on the western side of Auster Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 13'S.$, $50^{\circ} 38'E.$ Plotted from air photography taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after I. M. Tod, weather observer at Mawson in 1961.

TOMILIN GLACIER: A glacier 5 miles east of Cape Kinsey in Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 25'S.$, $158^{\circ} 34'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after the Soviet Polar aviator, M. Tomilin, who died in the Arctic.

TOMLINSON, MOUNT: A mountain on the southern side of the Beaver Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $51^{\circ} 11'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after R. C. Tomlinson, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

TONAGH ISLAND: A steep-sided, flat-topped island, approximately 2 miles long (bearing 115°) and 1 mile wide. Situated in the western part of Amundsen Bay; in about 67° 06'S., 50° 18'E. Sighted in October, 1956, by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P. W. Crohn and named after Lieut. Leslie Tonagh, RAASC, DUKW driver with the ANAR Expedition, 1956. The first landing was made by an ANARE aircraft piloted by Flying Officer J. Seaton in August, 1956.

TONGUE ROCK: A small skerry, close inshore, about 24 miles west of Mawson; in about 67° 33'S., 62° 00'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Tangskjera (The Tongue Skerry). First visited by ANARE parties in 1954 and 1955.

TOPOGRAFOV ISLAND: An island in the northern part of the entrance to Long Fjord, Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 30'S., 78° 10'E. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 & 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The name Ostrov Topogratov was first applied on Soviet map R-44-13, 14 published in 1959.

TORCKLER ISLAND: The largest island in the southern part of the Rauer Group off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. The island is about two miles long and reaches a height of about 115 metres above sea level; in 68° 53'35"S., 77° 48'40"E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers, as being connected to the mainland, from photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Photographed by USN Operation Highjump and called Ranvik Island by USACAN. The position of the island was fixed by an ANARE party under J. C. Armstrong in 1959. Named after R. Torckler, radio officer at Davis in 1959.

TORCKLER, MOUNT: A mountain in Enderby Land about 2½ miles south-east of Mount Smethurst; in about 66° 51'S., 52° 44'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1957. Named after R. M. Torckler, radio officer at Wilkes in 1961.

TORCKLER ROCKS: Three small islands about ¾ mile south-west of Davis station; in about 68° 35'S., 77° 56'E. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after R. M. Torckler, radio officer at Davis in 1959.

TORSON, CAPE: A cape on the ice coast of Wilhelm II Land; in about 66° 40'S., 90° 36'E. Plotted by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956, and named after K. P. Torson, Lieutenant on the Vostok, flagship of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

TOTTEN GLACIER: A glacier marked by a prominent glacier tongue on the western part of the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land; in about 66° 50'S., 116° 00'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by the USACAN after George M. Totten of the sloop Vincennes of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42), under Wilkes.

TOUCHDOWN GLACIER: A tributary of the Darwin Glacier flowing between Bastion Hill and Roadend Nunatak in the Brown Hills; in about 79° 46'S., 158° 10'E. Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition. So named because the glacier was used as a landing site for aircraft supporting the expedition.

TRAIL GLACIER: A broken mountain glacier on the southern side of Mount Menzies, about two miles from the summit. It is about five miles long and three miles wide. It runs from a snowfield at about 2,750 metres down a steep slope for at least 900 metres vertically, then spreads out and merges with the ice cap a few miles from the south side of the mountain. It is in about $73^{\circ} 34'S.$, $61^{\circ} 45'E.$ The glacier was partially photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1960. First visited by a field party led by D.S. Trail in December, 1961. Named after D.S. Trail, geologist at Mawson in 1961.

TRAIL, MOUNT: A mountain on the eastern side of the Auster Glacier, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 12'S.$, $50^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after D.S. Trail, geologist at Mawson in 1961.

TRAJER RIDGE: A rock ridge, about 125 metres high, in the eastern part of the Vestfold Hills, about three miles north of the eastern extremity of Crooked Lake; in about $68^{\circ} 34'S.$, $78^{\circ} 30'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after F. L. Trajer, weather observer at Davis in 1961, who with Dr. M. Hay first visited the feature on foot on 4 November, 1961.

TRANSVERSE ISLAND: An island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across, in the eastern part of Stefansson Bay between Fold Island and Keel Island; in about $67^{\circ} 20'S.$, $59^{\circ} 19'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Tverrholmen (The Transverse Islet). The island was first visited by an ANARE party led by P. W. Crohn in 1956.

TRESSLER BANK: A submarine bank with a least depth of 56 fathoms in the eastern part of the Davis Sea; in about $65^{\circ} S.$, $94^{\circ} - 96^{\circ} E.$ Discovered by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Dr. W. L. Tressler, oceanographer with the US Hydrographic Office and scientific leader at Wilkes station in 1958.

TRETHERY POINT: A rocky promontory about 120 metres high, projecting north about a mile from the coast of Kemp Land, approximately 5 miles east of William Scoresby Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $59^{\circ} 48'E.$ Discovered and named in February, 1936 by the William Scoresby expedition.

TREVILLIAN ISLAND: A small, oval, humped island, about one mile south of Nost Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 38'S.$, $62^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Rundøy (Round Island). Renamed by ANCA after T. Trevillian, draughtsman with the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, Canberra, who for a number of years was responsible for the compilation of maps for ANARE.

TRICORN PEAK: A peak on the ridge between Astro Glacier and Skua Glacier in the northern Miller Range; in about $82^{\circ} 57'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). So named because of the resemblance to an old-fashioned type of hat.

TRIGWELL ISLAND: An island about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long between Anchorage Island and Flutter Island, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Davis in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 33'S.$, $77^{\circ} 57'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after E. A. Trigwell, radio supervisor at Davis, 1958.

TRIO NUNATAKS: Three small nunataks on the Polar Plateau situated close together, between Ricker Peak and the upper reaches of the David Glacier; in about $75^{\circ} 32'S.$, $159^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered and named by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1962-63).

TRIPLETS, THE: Three small rock outcrops at the northern extremity of David Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 22'S.$, $98^{\circ} 37'E.$ Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14).

Tritoppen: See TRITOPPEN, MOUNT.

TRITOPPEN, MOUNT: A triple-peaked mountain, about three miles south of Mt. Hordern in the David Range; in about $67^{\circ} 59'S.$, $62^{\circ} 29'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Tritoppen (The Triple Peak) by Norwegian cartographers.

TROST PEAK: The northern peak of the South Masson Range in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 52'S.$, $62^{\circ} 47'E.$ The peak appears as a short ridge from east or west, but an inverted "V" from north or south. Named after P. A. Trost, physicist at Mawson in 1958.

TROST ROCKS: Two rock outcrops at the north-eastern end of Single Promontory, on the western side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The rocks rise about 91 metres above the ice shelf. Situated in about $69^{\circ} 46'S.$, $69^{\circ} 00'E.$ Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. An astrofix position was obtained on 8 December, 1962, by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson. Named after P. A. Trost, electronics engineer at Mawson in 1962, a member of the field party which visited the rocks.

TRYNE BAY: An open bay at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 24'S.$, $78^{\circ} 30'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Trynevika (The Snout Bay). A landing was made on the mainland on 9 January, 1939, from the Wyatt Earp by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who accompanied Lincoln Ellsworth on his expedition.

TRYNE CROSSING: A low, but rather rough and steep pass rising to 10 metres above sea level, between the south-western arm of Tryne Fjord and Long Fjord. Used for portage of sledges and probably suitable for tracked vehicles; in about $68^{\circ} 30'S.$, $78^{\circ} 18'E.$ The area was mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37); also photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First traversed by an ANARE party led by B. H. Stinear on 13 May, 1957. So named because of its association with Tryne Fjord.

TRYNE FJORD: An irregular-shaped inlet, on the northern side of Long Peninsula in the northern part of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 28'S.$, $78^{\circ} 22'E.$ Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

TRYNE ISLAND: The largest and southern-most of the Tryne Islands. It is low, rocky island, about two miles long, with a marked indentation on its western side. It lies in the entrance to Tryne Fjord; in about 68° 27'S., 78° 23'E. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) as part of Long Peninsula and called Langnestryet (The Long Cape Snout).

TRYNE ISLANDS: A group of one large island and numerous small islands extending north from Tryne Island, at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 23'S., 78° 25'E. Called Trynøyane (The Snout Islands) by Norwegian cartographers who mapped them from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

Trynøyane: See TRYNE ISLANDS.

TRYNE SOUND: A short, narrow passage, between the eastern side of Tryne Island and the mainland at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 25'S., 78° 25'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Tryne Sund (Snout Sound).

Tryne Sund: See TRYNE SOUND.

Trynevika: See TRYNE BAY.

TSCHUFFERT PEAK: A prominent, isolated peak, about 244 metres high, about 1½ miles SSE of Taylor Rookery in Mac. Robertson Land; in about 67° 28'S., 60° 54'E. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Svartpiggen (The Black Peak) by Norwegian cartographers. Renamed by ANCA after H. Tschuffert, meteorological observer at Mawson in 1958.

TUATARA, MOUNT: A mountain on the southern side of the Byrd Glacier, in about 80° 34'S., 158° 10'E. Discovered by the Northern Party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61) who so named it because the long spiny summit ridge resembled a lizard.

TULA MOUNTAINS: A group of numerous peaks extending eastward from Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land; in about 66° 55'S., 51° 30'E. Discovered on 13 or 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named these mountains the Tula Range after John Biscoe's ship Tula. A landing was made from a launch near Mt. Riiser-Larsen by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in February, 1958. The mountains were traversed and surveyed in December, 1958, by G. A. Knuckey and an ANARE dog-sledge party.

TURNER ISLAND: An island about ½ mile NW of Bluff Island and 2¼ miles NW of Davis station in the Vestfold Hills; in about 68° 33'S., 77° 53'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after P. B. Turner, radio officer at Davis, 1958.

TURNSTILE RIDGE: A long, shallow ridge with snow passages resembling turnstiles throughout its length. The highest point is 2,233 metres above sea level. Its position is in about 79° 48'S., 154° 23'E. Discovered and named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (A56-58) in December 1957.

TURRET NUNATAK: A small nunatak above the lower Nimrod icefalls, on the northern side; in about $82^{\circ} 25'S.$, $158^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). So named because of the turretted cliffs on the southern side of the nunatak.

Tverrholmen: See TRANSVERSE ISLAND.

Tvillingane: See GEORGES ISLANDS.

Tvillingstakken: See GEORGES ISLANDS.

Tvitoppen: See TWINTOP, MOUNT.

TWIGG, MOUNT: A large rock outcrop, bisected by a glacier running SE-NW, about 13 miles east of Wilson Bluff at the southern end of the Lambert Glacier; in about $74^{\circ} 17'S.$, $67^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, during a photographic flight by ANARE aircraft and triangulated by G. Knuckey in 1958. Named after D. R. Twigg, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1958.

TWIN PEAKS: Two peaks rising to about 1,100 metres in the Schwartz Range in Kemp Land, about twelve miles north of the Wilma Glacier in the SW part of Edward VIII Gulf; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $55^{\circ} 35'E.$ Discovered by an ANARE sledging party led by R. Dovers, Officer-in-Charge at Mawson in 1954.

TWINS, THE: Two small, closely associated rock outcrops on the western side of David Island, about 4 miles south of the Triplets; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $98^{\circ} 39'E.$ Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14).

TWINTOP, MOUNT: A twin-peaked mountain in the southern part of the David Range; in about $68^{\circ} 05'S.$, $62^{\circ} 23'E.$ The range was discovered in February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Tvitoppen (The Twin Peak).

UFS ISLAND: A rocky island about two miles across lying on the eastern side of Howard Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 28'S.$, $61^{\circ} 08'E.$ The northern part of the island was discovered and named Cape Simpson by Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of BANZARE in February, 1931. Mapped as an island and called Ufsøy (Bluff Island) by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37).

Ufsøy: See UFS ISLAND.

UGLY SISTERS NUNATAKS: Two nunataks lying south Cindarella Nunatak, about 40 miles SW of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 39'S.$, $159^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

Uksen: See SOLITARY ISLAND.

Uksøy: See OOM ISLAND.

Uksvika: See OOM BAY.

Utøya: See ACHERNAR ISLAND.

Utskjera: See RIGEL SKERRIES.

Utstikkarbreen: See JELBART GLACIER.

Utstikkarbukta: See STIBBS BAY.

UNDERWOOD, MOUNT: One of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land about one mile east of Mount Flett in about $68^{\circ} 08'S.$, $49^{\circ} 21'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after R. Underwood, geophysicist at Wilkes in 1959.

VANDERFORD GLACIER: A glacier about 5 miles wide, flowing NW in the SE side of Vincennes Bay, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land; in about $66^{\circ} 34'S.$, $110^{\circ} 24'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Photographed by ANARE in 1956. Named by USCACAN after Benjamin Vanderford, pilot on the sloop of war Vincennes of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Charles Wilkes.

VAN HULSSEN ISLAND: A low island, one of a group of ten small islands, about five miles NW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $62^{\circ} 43'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). The island was included in a triangulation survey carried out by R. Dovers, officer-in-charge at Mawson in 1954. In 1955, an ANARE party landed there and established an automatic meteorological station. Named after F. A. Van Hulssen, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1955.

VAN HULSSEN ISLANDS: A group of ten small islands about five miles NW of Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $62^{\circ} 43'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). One of the islands was included in a triangulation survey by R. Dovers in 1954. Named after F. A. Van Hulssen, radio supervisor at Mawson in 1955.

VAN HULSSEN NUNATAK: An isolated nunatak about 1,330 metres above sea level, about six miles south of the South Masson Range; in about $67^{\circ} 59'S.$, $62^{\circ} 45'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named after F. Van Hulssen, technical officer (ionosphere) at Mawson in 1959.

VANTAGE HILL: A flat-topped hill, 2,200 metres above sea level, 300 metres above the surrounding plateau, giving a good view of the Byrd Glacier and the mountains south of it; in about $80^{\circ} 16'S.$, $155^{\circ} 20'E.$ This was the most southerly point reached by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58) who gave it this name because of the splendid view it afforded.

VERETENO, LAKE: A lake, resembling a seal in plan, in the eastern part of the Vestfold Hills about ten miles ENE of Davis Station; in about $68^{\circ} 32'S.$, $78^{\circ} 25'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957, 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The name Ozero Vereteno was first applied on Soviet map No. R-44-13, 14 published in 1959.

VERNER ISLAND: An island just west of Petersen Island, off the Mawson Coast; in about 67° 35'S., 62° 53'E. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Plotted from ANARE vertical air photographs. Named after Verner Pedersen, chief officer of the MV Thala Dan in 1961.

VESTFOLD HILLS: An area of ice-free mainland rock and off-shore islands covering an area of about 200 square miles on the Ingrid Christensen Coast; in about 68° 33'S., 78° 20'E. The rounded hills are mostly between 30 and 100 metres above sea level and have a maximum height of 158 metres. Discovered and named by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in 1935, when a brief landing was made in the northern part of the area. Further brief landings were made by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1939. The Vestfold Hills were photographed from the air by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Landings were made and exploration carried out in 1954 and 1955 by ANARE led by Phillip Law, who established Davis station in January, 1957. Named after Vestfold, a county in Norway.

Vestskjera: See CHILD ROCKS.

VETROV HILL: A hill about 21 metres above sea level, about 1½ miles SW of the station buildings at Mirny; in about 66° 34'S., 92° 58'E. Discovered by the members of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1956, who called it Sopka Vetrov.

VICARS ISLAND: A small ice-covered island about two miles off the coast of Enderby Land; in about 65° 51'S., 54° 24'E. Discovered on 12 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after an Australian textile company which presented the expedition with cloth for uniforms.

VINCENNES BAY: A large V-shaped bay lying between the Knox and Budd Coasts of Wilkes Land; in about 66° 35'S., 109° 00'E. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and visited by ships of USN Operation Windmill in January 1948. Named by USACAN after the sloop Vincennes, flagship of the US Exploring Expedition under Wilkes (1838-42).

VOYEYKOV ICE SHELF: An ice shelf between Pauling Bay and Cape Goodenough on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land; in about 66° 20'S., 124° 30'E. Discovered and photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1958. Named after the Russian climatologist A.I. Voyeykov.

WAKEFORD NUNATAK: A small nunatak with two rock exposures, about three miles ENE of Dallice Peak in the Central Masson Range; in about 67° 50'S., 63° 02'E. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1960. The area was visited by an ANARE party led by J. Williams in December, 1962, whilst collecting geological specimens and lichens in the Framnes Mountains. Named after R. Wakeford, cook at Mawson in 1962.

WALDRON, CAPE: An ice-covered cape between the Budd Coast and the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land; in about 66° 27'S., 115° 02'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named Cape Waldron after R. R. Waldron, purser of the Vincennes, sloop of the US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Wilkes.

WALKABOUT ROCKS: Prominent rock exposures at the edge of the plateau ice on the coast of the NE extremity of the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 22'S.$, $78^{\circ} 33'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Sir Hubert Wilkins landed at this point on 11 January, 1939. It was visited by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear on 10 May, 1957, and records left by Wilkins were recovered. The records were wrapped in a copy of the Australian Geographical Magazine "Walkabout", hence the name.

WALKER NUNATAK: A small nunatak about five miles south-east of Dallice Peak in the Central Masson Range; in about $67^{\circ} 55'S.$, $63^{\circ} 15'E.$ Photographed from an ANARE aircraft in 1962. An ANARE dog-sledge party led by I. Landon-Smith passed close to the feature on the way from the Amery Ice Shelf to Mawson in January, 1963. Named after K.G. Walker, assistant cook at Mawson in 1962, a member of the dog-sledge party.

WALLABIES NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks to the north of the Allblack Nunataks, about 24 miles NW of Mount Albert Markham; in about $81^{\circ} 14'S.$, $156^{\circ} 20'E.$ Discovered and named by the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1960-61).

WARATAH ISLANDS: Two small islands close to a coastal outcrop on the western side of Casey Bay, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $47^{\circ} 24'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after the Australian native plant, Waratah (*Telopea truncata*).

WARD, MOUNT: An isolated peak, 1,030 metres above sea level, in the southern part of the North Masson Range in Mac.Robertson Land. Discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1930; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $62^{\circ} 49'E.$ Climbed by an ANARE party led by J. Bechervaise in January 1956, and named after J. L. Ward, radio operator at Mawson in 1955.

WARD NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks at the eastern end of the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $68^{\circ} 08'S.$, $49^{\circ} 36'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after D. J. Ward, radio officer at Wilkes in 1960.

WARD ROCK: A rounded rock exposure just east of Howard Hills, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 08'S.$, $51^{\circ} 21'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after F. J. Ward, a member of the crew of the Discovery during BANZARE (1929-31).

WARNOCK ISLANDS: Four small islands north of the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 11'S.$, $59^{\circ} 44'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

WARREN ISLAND: A small island in William Scoresby Bay, just south of the western end of Bertha Island, off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 23'S.$, $59^{\circ} 36'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936.

Warren, Mount; See WARREN RANGE.

WARREN RANGE: A range about 15 miles long, just west of Boomerang Range, with which it lies parallel. The highest mountain in the range is 2,541 metres high; in about $78^{\circ} 35'S.$, $158^{\circ} 14'E.$ Discovered by the northern survey party of TAE (1956-58) who called the highest mountain "Mount Warren". To avoid duplication with another feature of that name at $77^{\circ} 43'S.$, $85^{\circ} 57'W.$ the name Warren has been applied to the whole range.

WARRINER ISLAND: An island just off the western end of Broad Peninsula, Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 37'S.$, $77^{\circ} 54'E.$ The region was photographed by the USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1954, 1957 and 1958) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after A. Warriner, radio officer at Davis in 1961.

WARRINGTON ISLAND: An island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Mitchell Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S.$, $110^{\circ} 28'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN.

WATSON BLUFF: The largest of the rock exposures on David Island, which is a bluff, about 227 metres above sea level, at the eastern tip of the island; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $98^{\circ} 57'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after A. D. Watson, a member of the expedition.

WATT BAY: A bay about 12 miles wide, lying west of Cape de la Motte, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 03'S.$, $144^{\circ} 05'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after W. A. Watt, Premier of Victoria in 1911.

WATTLE ISLAND: A small island close to the coast of Enderby Land, about six miles east of Kirkby Head; in about $67^{\circ} 16'S.$, $46^{\circ} 46'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Wattle is the vernacular name given to over 400 species of Acacia found in different parts of Australia.

WAY ARCHIPELAGO: More than 120 small islands and rocks, of which the largest is Stillwell Island, distributed close off-shore in the form of an arc in the vicinity of Cape Gray, on the coast of George V Land; in about $66^{\circ} 53'S.$, $143^{\circ} 40'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Sir Samuel Way, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide in 1911.

WEASEL GAP: A gap with a névé surface and a low gradient offering a feasible route southward between Mt. Starlight and the Athos Range. It is 1,670 metres high and located in about $70^{\circ} 12'S.$, $64^{\circ} 37'E.$ Sighted by ANARE party led by J. M. Bécher-vaize on 26 November, 1955. Named to commemorate the vehicles used by ANARE.

WEBB, CAPE: A cape marking the western entrance to the depression containing the Ninnis Glacier, on the coast of George V Land; in about $67^{\circ} 50'S.$, $146^{\circ} 52'E.$ Discovered by AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after E. N. Webb, a member of the expedition.

WEDDELL ARM: The southernmost and westernmost arm of Long Fjord in the Vestfold Hills; in about $68^{\circ} 32'S.$, $78^{\circ} 07'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law in January, 1955, and again visited in 1957 by ANARE parties from Davis station who found large numbers of Weddell seals breeding in the area, hence the name.

- WELCH ISLAND: An island about 1 mile long with a truncated cone about 130 metres high approximately 3 miles NE of Mawson Station in Mac. Robertson Land; in about $67^{\circ} 34'S.$, $62^{\circ} 56'E.$ Discovered on 14 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson who named it after B. F. Welch, second engineer on the Discovery.
- WELCH ROCKS: Two small islands about one mile north of Welch Island off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land in about $67^{\circ} 33'S.$, $62^{\circ} 55'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named from Welch Island.
- WELLER, MOUNT: A mountain about two miles east of Reference Peak, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 17'S.$, $50^{\circ} 40'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after G. E. Weller, meteorologist at Mawson in 1961.
- WELLMAN CLIFFS: A prominent escarpment, about 25 miles long, bordering Geologists Range; in about $82^{\circ} 25'S.$, $156^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered by the northern party of the New Zealand Geological and Survey Antarctic Expedition (1961-62). Named after H. W. Wellman, New Zealand geologist, who devised a simple method of map-making from air photos, used by the expedition.
- WELLMAN VALLEY: A broad valley in the Darwin Mountains, ending in steep spurs and gullies rising to Midnight Plateau on the east and Kennett ridge on the north; in about $79^{\circ} 53'S.$, $156^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Professor H. W. Wellman of Victoria University of Wellington, who participated in three Antarctic expeditions.
- WERLEIN ISLAND: An island just east of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 25'S.$, $110^{\circ} 27'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after Ensign R. O. Werlein, USN, assistant hydrographic officer on USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).
- WEST ARM: The western arm of the horseshoe-shaped rock forming Horseshoe Harbour at Mawson; in about $67^{\circ} 36'S.$, $62^{\circ} 53'E.$ Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First visited on 5 February, 1954, by Phillip Law, Leader of the ANAR Expedition which established Mawson station.
- WEST BUDD ISLAND: The western of the two larger islands at the northern end of the Flat Islands, about two miles north-west of Mawson station; in about $67^{\circ} 34'S.$, $62^{\circ} 52'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after Dr. G. M. Budd, medical officer at Mawson in 1959.
- WEST STACK: A rock outcrop, about 130 metres high, on the western side of the Hoseason Glacier in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 03'S.$, $58^{\circ} 02'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936).
- WEST ICE SHELF: An ice shelf off the coasts of Princess Elizabeth Land and Wilhelm II Land, between Barrier Bay and Posadowsky Bay ($81^{\circ} 26'E.$ - $89^{\circ} 02'E.$). Discovered and named by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03) under Drygalski.

- WESTHAVEN NUNATAK: A nunatak, 2,420 metres high, rising 450 metres above the polar plateau, west of the Darwin Glacier. It is the westernmost point of the mountains in that area; in about $79^{\circ} 50'S.$, $154^{\circ} 10'E.$ The Darwin Glacier party of the TAE (1956-58) set up a survey station on the highest point in December, 1957. The name was suggested by Squadron-Leader J. R. Claydon, RNZAF, who first saw this feature from the air.
- WHARTON, MOUNT: A mountain about 2,700 metres above sea level, about 12 miles SW of Mount Field, on the western side of the Ross Ice Shelf; in about $81^{\circ} 06'S.$, $157^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-04) under Scott, who named it after Sir William Wharton, Hydrographer of the Navy, 1884-1904.
- WHEELER BAY: A bay just west of Magnet Bay in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 19'S.$, $56^{\circ} 08'E.$ Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brørvika. Renamed by ANCA after G. T. Wheeler, weather observer at Marson in 1957.
- WHEELER ROCKS: A small group of islands in Wheeler Bay, just west of Magnet Bay in Kemp Land; in about $66^{\circ} 17'S.$, $55^{\circ} 07'E.$ Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Brødrene by Norwegian cartographers. Renamed by ANCA after G. T. Wheeler, weather observer at Mawson in 1957.
- WHISNANT NUNATAK: A small nunatak, protruding above the terminus of the Rogers Glacier between the McKaskle Hills and Maris Nunatak, on the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf; in about $69^{\circ} 59'S.$, $73^{\circ} 03'E.$ Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after J. R. Whisnant, aircrew member on Operation Highjump.
- WHITE ISLAND: An ice-covered island about 7 miles north of Dingle Dome in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 45'S.$, $48^{\circ} 35'E.$ This island was discovered and called Hvit Øy (White Island) by Riiser-Larsen in 1930.
- WHITESIDE, MOUNT: A low conical peak, about 190 metres high, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Green Point on the eastern side of Fold Island, off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 19'S.$, $59^{\circ} 28'E.$ Discovered and named in February 1936 by the William Scoresby Expedition.
- WHITNEY POINT: A point at the northern entrance to Powell Cove on Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 32'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a ground survey carried out by C. R. Eklund in 1957. Named by USACAN after photographer's mate I. A. Whitney, USN, who participated in USN Operation Highjump (1946-47).
- WIDDOWS, POINT: A point on a low, dark, rock outcrop on the coast of Enderby Land, west of Freeth Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 42'S.$, $45^{\circ} 26'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited by an airborne survey party led by S. L. Kirkby in 1960. Named after E. I. Widdows, meteorologist at Mawson in 1959.

WIGG ISLANDS: A group of six small islands about eight miles north-west of Mawson station; in about $67^{\circ} 32'S.$, $62^{\circ} 34'E.$ The group was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Mesteinen (the middle stones). One of the islands was included in a triangulation by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962. Named after Dr. D. R. Wigg, medical Officer at Mawson in 1962.

WILD, CAPE: A prominent rocky cape about 30 miles east of the Ninnis Glacier on the coast of George V Land; in about $68^{\circ} 20'S.$, $149^{\circ} 07'E.$ Plotted by the eastern coastal party of AAE (1911-14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after F. Wild, a member of the expedition and leader of the Western Base Party in Queen Mary Land.

WILHELM II LAND: That portion of Antarctica between Cape Penck ($87^{\circ} 43'E.$) and Cape Filchner ($91^{\circ} 53'E.$). Discovered and named by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03) under Drygalski. The coast as far west as Gaussberg was explored by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named after Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.

WILKES: A scientific station, on Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands on the eastern side of Vincennes Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 15'S.$, $110^{\circ} 31'E.$ The station was established for the IGY by the United States in February 1957. On 4 February 1959, Phillip Law, Director of the Antarctic Division, Department of External Affairs, accepted custody of the station on behalf of the Australian Government.

WILKES COAST: The coast of Wilkes Land between Cape Mose and the boundary of Terre Adélie; $130^{\circ} 12'E.$ to $136^{\circ} 00'E.$ Discovered and charted by Capt. J. K. Davis of AAE (1911-14) in the Aurora. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Rear Admiral Charles E. Wilkes, USN, American Antarctic explorer.

WILKES LAND: That portion of Antarctica between Hordern Peninsula ($100^{\circ} 28'E.$) and longitude $136^{\circ}E.$ The US Exploring Expedition (1838-42) under Lieut. (later Rear Admiral) Charles E. Wilkes reported several sightings of land in this sector. The coastline was surveyed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), USN Operation Windmill (1947-48), ANARE under Phillip Law (1956-, 1958-63) and the Soviet Antarctic Expeditions (1956-59). Named after Rear Admiral Charles E. Wilkes, USN.

WILKINS, CAPE: A rocky cape at the NW tip of Fold Island, off the coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 15'S.$, $59^{\circ} 17'E.$ Discovered on 18 February 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. Plotted by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936). Plotted from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Mawson named this feature Cape Hearst in gratitude for the purchase of the news rights of BANZARE by the Hearst Press. Later he agreed to change the name to Cape Wilkins.

WILKINSON PEAKS: A group of peaks in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 37'S.$, $54^{\circ} 14'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after B. G. Wilkinson, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1961.

WILLIAM SCORESBY ARCHIPELAGO: A group of islands, extending north for about 10 miles, just east of William Scoresby Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 17'S.$, $59^{\circ} 50'E.$ Many of the islands were discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition in February, 1936. The largest island of the group is Islay.

WILLIAM SCORESBY BAY: A bay about 5 miles long and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, just east of Fold Island on the Coast of Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 24'S.$, $59^{\circ} 34'E.$ Discovered and named by the William Scoresby Expedition (1936). Named after the expedition ship William Scoresby.

WILLIAMS, MOUNT: A peak in the Tula Range, Enderby Land, about four miles east of Mount Riiser-Larsen; in about $68^{\circ} 48'S.$, $50^{\circ} 50'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named after J. Williams, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes in 1959.

WILLIAMS NUNATAK: A rounded hill protruding from the top of the ice cliff, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Herring Island on the Budd Coast; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $110^{\circ} 45'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by USACAN after photographer's mate C. E. Williams, who took part in USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

WILLIAMS, POINT: A point on the Lars Christensen Coast, on the eastern side of Shallow Bay; in about $67^{\circ} 49'S.$, $67^{\circ} 34'E.$ Discovered on 12 February, 1931, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after A. J. Williams, wireless operator on the Discovery.

WILLIAMS ROCKS: A group of rocks about ten miles NNW of Mawson; in about $66^{\circ} 26'S.$, $62^{\circ} 48'E.$ The rocks were mapped by R. G. Dovers, officer-in-charge at Mawson in 1954. They were fixed by triangulation carried out by D. R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962. Named after J. Williams, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson in 1962, who assisted with the triangulation and erection of a beacon.

WILLIAMSON HEAD: A prominent headland on the coast of Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 08'S.$, $157^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered from the Terra Nova in February 1911 during Scott's last expedition. Named after Petty Officer Thomas S. Williamson, RN, a member of the shore party of the expedition.

WILLING, MOUNT: A mountain, elongated in an east-west direction, about 17 miles SW of Fisher Massif in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $71^{\circ} 46'S.$, $66^{\circ} 50'E.$ Discovered in November, 1956, during a photographic flight by ANARE aircraft. Named after Dr. R. L. Willing, medical officer at Mawson in 1957.

WILMA GLACIER: The western of the two glaciers entering the southern part of the King Edward Ice Shelf in Kemp Land; in about $67^{\circ} 13'S.$, $56^{\circ} 00'E.$ Seen by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in November, 1954. Named after the wife of R. E. Dovers, officer-in-charge and surveyor at Mawson in 1954.

WILSON BLUFF: A large, rather flat-topped, rock outcrop at the southern end of the Lambert Glacier. This feature is about 5 square miles in area and has a tail of moraine extending NE for several miles; in about $74^{\circ} 19'S.$, $66^{\circ} 50'E.$ Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Visited by an airborne field party led by G. A. Knuckey in October, 1958. Named after Flight Lieutenant H. O. Wilson, RAAF, pilot at Mawson in 1958.

WILSON GLACIER: The northern of small twin glaciers flowing into King Edward Ice Shelf, Kemp Land, about 9 miles NW of Cape Dalton; in about $66^{\circ} 48'S.$, $56^{\circ} 03'E.$ Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft. Named after Flight Lieutenant H. O. Wilson, RAAF, pilot at Mawson in 1959, who was killed in an aircraft accident shortly after his return to Australia.

WILSON HILLS: A group of hills on the coast of Oates Land; in about $69^{\circ} 35'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, RN, on the Terra Nova in February, 1911, during Scott's last expedition. Named after Dr. Edward A. Wilson, zoologist with the expedition, who perished with Scott on the return journey from the Pole.

WILSON ISLAND: The largest of a group of small islands, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Bosner Island in the southern part of the Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 27'S.$, $110^{\circ} 34'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after S. W. Wilson, biologist at Wilkes in 1961.

WILSON, LAKE: An ice-covered lake, 180 metres above sea level, about four miles north-east of Diamond Hill in the Brown Hills; in about $79^{\circ} 49'S.$, $159^{\circ} 06'E.$ Discovered by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1962-63). Named after Professor A. T. Wilson of the Victoria University of Wellington who has investigated lakes in the ice-free valleys west of McMurdo Sound.

WINDMILL ISLANDS: A strip of rocky islands about 6 miles wide, parallel to the coast and extending north for about 15 miles from Vanderford Glacier, on the eastern side of Vincennes Bay; in about $66^{\circ} 20'S.$, $110^{\circ} 35'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Visited by helicopter by personnel from USN Operation Windmill (1947-48), by ANARE led by Phillip Law from M. V. Kista Dan in 1956, and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition in 1956. Named by USACAN after USN Operation Windmill.

WINDS, BAY OF: An embayment in the coast of Queen Mary Land, between Cape Dovers and Jones Rocks; in about $66^{\circ} 30'S.$, $97^{\circ} 35'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). So named because of the almost constant outflow of cold dense air from the plateau into the bay.

WISE PEAK: A peak, 1,580 metres high, on the western side of the Deception Glacier, marking the southern end of Warren Range; in about $78^{\circ} 35'S.$, $158^{\circ} 18'E.$ Plotted from US Navy air photographs. Named by USACAN after K. A. J. Wise, biologist at McMurdo Station for three seasons, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

WISHART, MOUNT: A snow-covered mountain on the northern side of the Scylla Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains; in about $70^{\circ} 19'S.$, $65^{\circ} 15'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named after E. R. Wishart, technical officer (glaciology) at Mawson in 1963.

WOMBAT ISLAND: A small island in the western part of Casey Bay, Enderby Land, just off the Hannan Ice Shelf; in about $67^{\circ} 35'S.$, $47^{\circ} 57'E.$ Plotted from ANARE air photographs taken in 1956. Named after the Australian native animal, the wombat.

WONSEY ROCK: A rock, north of Cameron Island, in the Swain Group, Windmill Islands; in about $66^{\circ} 13'S.$, $110^{\circ} 36'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956 & 1962) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). It was included in a survey of the islands north of Wilkes carried out by C. R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes in 1958. Named by USACAN.

WOODBERRY NUNATAKS: A group of small nunataks about two miles south of the main massif of the Casey Range; in about $67^{\circ} 47'S.$, $62^{\circ} 11'E.$ The area was visited by an ANARE party led by I. Landon-Smith in April, 1962. Named after B. D. Woodberry, ionosphere physicist at Mawson in 1962, a member of the field party.

WORDIE NUNATAK: A rock outcrop about 5 miles SE of Mount Biscoe in Enderby Land; in about $66^{\circ} 16'S.$, $51^{\circ} 31'E.$ Discovered on 13 or 14 January, 1930, by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it after Dr. J. M. Wordie, a member of Shackleton's 1914-16 expedition.

WRIGHT BAY: An embayment on the western side of the Helen Glacier on the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about $66^{\circ} 37'S.$, $93^{\circ} 43'E.$ Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE (1911-14). Named by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr. C. S. Wright of Scott's Terra Nova Expedition (1910-13).

WRIGHT HILL: A large, flat-topped hill on the northern side of the lower reaches of the Darwin Glacier; in about $79^{\circ} 41'S.$, $158^{\circ} 30'E.$ Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of the TAE (1956-58). Named after D. Wright, a member of TAE who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to the South Pole.

WYATT EARP ISLANDS: A small group of islands and rocks off the northern extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Walkabout Rocks; in about $68^{\circ} 22'S.$, $78^{\circ} 33'E.$ Mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Nørsteholman by the Norwegian cartographers. On 9 January, 1939, a landing was made by Sir Rubert Wilkins at nearby Walkabout rocks from the Wyatt Earp, after which the islands were renamed by ANCA.

WYCHE ISLAND: An island in the Swain Group, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wilkes station; in about $66^{\circ} 14'S.$, $110^{\circ} 35'E.$ The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). The feature was included in a ground survey by C. R. Eklund in 1957. Named by USACAN after a member of the 1957 Wilkes party, aerographer's mate P. A. Wynche, USN.

WYERS ICE SHELF: A small ice shelf on the eastern side of Dingle Dome, Enderby Land; in about $67^{\circ} 10'S.$, $67^{\circ} 54'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after R. W. L. Wyers, glaciologist at Mawson in 1961.

WYERS NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks on the eastern side of Dingle Dome, Enderby Land, about eight miles north-west of Mount Cronus; in about $67^{\circ} 13'S.$, $49^{\circ} 43'E.$ Plotted from air photographs taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after R. W. L. Wyers, glaciologist at Mawson in 1961.

YOUNG NUNATAKS: A group of nunataks, south of Mount Elkins in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land; in about 66° 43'S., 54° 10'E. Plotted from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named after W. F. Young, electrical fitter at Mawson in 1961.

Ystesteinen: See McDONALD ISLAND.

Ytterskjera: See VAN HULSSEN ISLAND.

ZAVADOVSKIY ISLAND: An elevation in the surface of the West Ice Shelf, rising to 191 metres above sea level; in about 60° 43'S., 86° 24'E. Discovered by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). This feature was called Ostrov Zavadovskogo (Lednikovyy kupol) after I. I. Zavadovskiy, Lieutenant-Commander of the sloop Vostok, one of the ships of the Bellingshausen Expedition (1819-1821).

ZIMMERMAN ISLAND: An island about a third of a mile south-east of Werlein Island in the Windmill Islands; in about 66° 26'S., 110° 27'E. Delineated from air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after J. R. Zimmerman, meteorologist at Wilkes in 1958.

ZYKOV ISLAND: A small island about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Haswell Island, between Buromskiy Island and Fulmar Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land; in about 66° 32'S., 93° 01'E. Discovered and photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named after E. Zykov, navigator with the Soviet Expedition in 1957.
