Geographic Name	Generic Type	Latitude	Longitude	Chart Type	Ref.	History	Remarks
Abrolhos	Ridge	18°00' S	37°00' W	INT	202		Shown as Abrolhos Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Abubacer	Ridge	36°48' N	1°39' W				
Aby	Canyon	03°54' N 04°36' N	03°53' W 03°26' W	IBCEA	1.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Aby Lagoon.	
Aceste	Seamount	38°25' N	11°31' E				
Aconcagua	Canyon	32°37' S 32°42' S	71°55' W 71°44' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Chilean Hydrographic Office (SHOA), Oct. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Aconcagua River.	
Açor	Bank	38°12' N	29°08' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM, France, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of the Portugese Navy's gunboat sent to confirm the existence of Princesse Alice Bank (Prince Albert of Monaco's ship) .See Laughton A.S. et al., 1975.	
Açores Este	Fracture Zone	36°03' N 36°07' N 36°13' N	24°53' W 23°40' W 36°03' W			Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Azores Archipelago.	Old name (See Laughton A.S. et al. 1975 . Mid-Atlantique Ridge to South West of Europe, Sheet 3 (scale ½ 400 000 at 41° N) (C6568). Also J.F. LUIS et al. 1994 . Earth and Planetary Sciences Letters, 125 : 439-459. Also R. Searle, 1980, ESPL, 51 : 4156439 (fig. 1, p. 416)] .
Adak	Canyon	51°25' N	177°05' W	INT	813		
Adams	Seamount	50°01' N	176°14' W	INT INT	50 813		
Adana	Trough	35°42' N 35°48' N	32°50' E 33°55' E			Proposer: RA.Sevket Güçlüer. Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Formerly, Adana (or Cilicia) Trough.
Adare	Seamounts	70°10' S	171°50' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		

Adare	Trough	69°30' S 70°45' S	172°00' E 173°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S.C.Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Feb. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby land feature "Cape Adare", which was named after an officer on the Ross expedition in the 1840s.	
Adelaide	Bank	6°35' S	56°47' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 73 702 703		Noted on the INT Charts as "(ED-1879)", ie. existence doubtful dating back to 1879.
Adieu	Canyon	36°10' S 35°00' S	132°05' E 132°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J.Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Cape Adieu.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Admiralteystvo	Trough	73°50'00" N 75°35'00" N	51°02'00" E 57°08'00" E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, Apr. 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2004) Named after the nearby Admiralteystvo Peninsula. This is the Russian spelling of "Admiralty" which was the former name of the Russian Navy.	Russian survey data was used for supporting contours. Track control and track density is not available. Contours are similar to those on IBCAO sheet. Average spacing of soundings in this area is 5 km.
Admiralteystvo	Rise	73°52' N 77°43' N	50°00' E 59°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO, Russian Federation, Discoverer: The Pacific Oceanographic Expedition, 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2004)	
Adventure	Bank	37°17' N	12°17' E	INT INT	301 302		
Aegir	Ridge	64°50' N 67°30' N	6°15' W 2°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Aegis	Spur	47°31.0' N 47°26.5' N	08°50.0' W 09°33.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name given by Dutch scientists , AEGIS is the name of a Dutch Research Vessel .	Outmost portion of Berthois Spur / Meriadzek Terrace system .Accepted as Spur (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer).

Afanasij Nikitin	Seamount	3°00' S	83°10' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 73 707	Proposer: L.K. Zatonskij, Kanaev V.F., Inst. of Ocean, Russ. Aca. Sc., 1961 Discoverer: R/V Vitiaz, 31st cruise, 1959 Named in memory of a XVth century Russian traveller, who in 1471-1474 reached Indian Ocean, moving from Moscow through Volga River, Caspian and Mediterranean seas, across Persia and Buchara. Afanasij Nikitin wrote a book "Voyaging on the Three Seas".	Shown as Nikitin Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Africana	Rise	46°00' S	42°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Discoverer: Fisheries R/V Africana II, 1962	Shown as Bank in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Africana	Seamount	37°15' S	29°10' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 21 70 72 204	Proposer: ESW Simpson, J.K. Mallory, E. (Westall) Forder, 1964 Discoverer: SAS Africana,	
Agadir	Canyon	30°40' N	11°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Agassiz	Fracture Zone	40°30' S 38°00' S	138°00' W 125°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Agattu	Canyon	52°23' N	172°35' E	INT	813		
Agerholm	Seamount	34°25' N	135°35' W	INT INT	50 51		
Agostinho	Seamount	38°06' N	27°12' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of the Azores geophysicist José Agostinho, author of many books, mainly on Azores meteorology (1st half of XXth Century) . (Example : O Clima dos Açores in Açoreana (1930-1940) .	
Agria	Bank	16°30' N	72°05' E	INT	705		
Aguila	Fracture Zone	29°00' S 22°00' S	157°00' W 161°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	SCGN/10 was of the opinion that this feature might better be classed as a Ridge.
Águilas	Seamount	37°16' N	00°43' W	INT	301		
Agulhas	Bank	35°20' S	20°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 204		

Agulhas	Basin	46°00' S 46°00' S	10°00' E 30°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.16 70 72		
Agulhas	Plateau	40°00' S	26°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 21 22 70 72		
Agulhas	Ridge	43°30' S 37°00' S	7°00' E 18°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.12 5.16 21 204	Proposer: E.S.W Simpson, 1974	Shown as Cape Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Aiguillon	Canyon	45°46.3' N 45°35.2' N	03°38.1' W 03°43.2' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) L' Aiguillon is a small town located on the Atlantic coast , NW of the city of La Rochelle , on the west coast of France .	
Aix	Canyon	45°21.3' N 45°20.2' N	03°14.4' W 03°30.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Aix is a small island located between the city of La Rochelle and Oleron island, off the western coast of France .	
Ajaccio	Canyon	41°49' N	8°37' E				
Akademii Nauk	Rise	49°30' N	150°00' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1951 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the Russian Academy of Sciences which organized many expeditions to the northern part of the Pacific Ocean from 1949 to 1957.	Shown as AN Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Akademik Fedorov	Canyon	74°00' S 71°30' S	36°00' W 27°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Soviet Research Ship "Akademik Fedorov" which worked in this area in 1989.	

Akademik Kurchatov	Fracture Zone	37°00' S 36°40' S 37°30' S	130°30' W 125°10' W 120°30' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. A. Zhivago, IO RAS, Russia, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademic Kurchatov" & "Dmitriy Mendeleev", 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian R/V"Akademik Kurchatov" that investigated closely this feature.	
Ake - No - Myojo	Seamount	23°33.3' N	136°48.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 " Myojo " means , in Japanese , Venus seen before sunrise or after sunset .	
Akhziv	Canyon	33°06' N	35°00' E				
Aki-No-Nanakusa	Seamounts	27°59.5' N 28°22.0' N 29°07.0' N	147°39.0' E 148°15.8' E 149°14.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Aki-No-Nanakusa" means "The seven flowers of Autumn" in Japanese.	
Aktivneset	Continental Slope	62°28' N	3°38' E	INT	101		
Al'banov	Bank	76°32'00" N 77°20'00" N	61°02'00" E 67°10'00" E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in honor of Valerian I. Al'banov (1882-1919), navigator of the ship "Svyataya Anna", and leader of the expedition of G. Brusilov (1912-1914) in the Arctic. Al'banov and fourteen sailors left the drifting ship near 83°N-60°E and after three months reached Cape Flora. Al'banov kept documents of the missing ship.	Minimum depth : 68 m.
Alabe	Hill	40°10' N	7°20' E				
Alagoas	Seamounts	9°45' S	34°15' W	INT INT	202 215		
Alaminos	Canyon	26°35' N 26°08' N	94°36' W 94°26' W	IBCCA	1.01	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Texas A&M Research Ship "Alaminos".	
Alaska	Plain	55°00' N	143°00' W	INT INT	50 810		

Alba	Guyot	16°57' N	154°18' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named after Francisco Alba, a navigator and member of Magellan's expedition who kept an account of the expedition.	Min. depth : 551 m. Total relief is over 5,000 m.The Guyot is located in the central part of the Magellan Seamounts.
Albatros	Bank	22°50' N	84°15' W	INT	402		
Albatross	Plateau	10°00' N	103°00' W	INT INT INT	802 811 51		
Albatross	Bank	56°10' N	152°20' W	INT	810		
Albatross	Bank	17°42' N	75°40' W	INT INT INT	400 402 810		
Albert de Monaco	Ridge	36°24' N 37°19' N 37°52' N	33°00' W 31°20' W 29°49' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) In recognition of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco's work improving the knowledge of the Azores region .	Relief about 1400-1800m Common base below 1400mRidge, not "seamounts" or "seamount chain".
Alborán	Ridge	35°50' N	3°13' W			Accredited by: SCGN (May 1987)	
Alborán	Basin	35°50' N 36°25' N	4°30' W 1°50' W	INT	301		
Alborán	Seachannel	36°00' N	3°17' W				Shown as Alborán Channel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Alcock	Rise	12°30' N	94°40' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr J.R. Curray, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: IIOE Ships, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) A. Alcock (UK) made marine studies in the late 1800s. Author of "A Naturalist in Indian Seas", London, 1902. His name was suggested for "Seamounts" by Rodolfo, 1969.	
Alden	Seamount	49°05' N	158°45' W	INT	50		
Aleutian	Ridge	51°30' N	178°00' W	INT	813		
Aleutian	Rise	50°15' N	175°00' E	GEBCO	5.02		
Aleutian	Terrace	50°40' N	179°00' W	INT INT	50 813		

Aleutian	Trench	51°15' N 54°45' N 55°00' N 51°15' N 50°20' N	170° W 155°00' W 164°50' E 174°30' E 180°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.02 5.03 50 810	Discoverer: U.S.S. Chelan, 1936	Maximum depth : 7,679m at 50°51'N, 177°11'E (NOAA Chart : Kiska 1901N-1-1966).
Aleutian	Basin	57°00' N	180°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.02 5.03 50 813 814		
Alexa	Bank	11°35' S	175°20' E	INT	604		
Alexander	Seamount	18°57' N	153°28' W				
Alexandria	Canyon	31°43' N	30°00' E				
Alfeo	Seamount	36°43' N	15°51' E				
Alfil	Bank	35°50' N	12°20' E				
Alger	Canyons	36°54' N	3°28' E				
Algerian	Basin	36°00' N 38°00' N	1°30' W 4°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 301	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Algerian-Tyrrhenian	Trough	38°30' N	9°45' E	INT	301		
Algol	Seamount	2°15' S	84°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.11 811	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Alicante	Canyon	37°59' N	00°06' E				
Alice	Shoal	16°05' N	79°22' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 811		
Alice	Gap	16°04' N	79°35' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995)	This feature is close to Alice Shoal.
Alidade	Bank	35°44' N	1°31' W	INT	301		

Alix	Seamount	17°30' S	61°20' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 702	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Mar. 1970 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO), Aug. 1968 Discovered by R/V Argo, Circe Expedition, Aug, 1968. Specific name commemorates the late Alix de Chazal Baissac, wife/colleague of 40-year Mauritius Fishery Officer-naturalist Jean De Baissac for whom Baissac Bank is named. For 5O years, the pair welcomed and provided significant aid to marine scientists who visited or did field work in the Mascarene region.	
Allen	Guyot	18°15' N	174°05' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Mike H. Allen (1948-1978), HIG Researcher lost at sea when the vessel "Holoholo" was lost during an oceanographic voyage.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.
Almeida Carvalho	Seamounts	40°10' N	14°30' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "Almeida Carvalho" (in commission since 1950).	
Almería	Canyon	36°33' N	2°30' W				
Almirante Brown	Canyon	45°25' S	57°55' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.12 5.16 200		
Almirante Leite	Bank	26°10' S	35°03' W	INT INT INT	70 72 701	Proposer: ESW Simpson & E. Forder, 1967	
Almirante Saldanha	Seamount	22°20' S	37°35' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 20 201 202		Shown as Bank on the INT Charts.
Alpha	Ridge	85°30' N	120°00' W	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Cordillera in ACUF Gazetteer.
Alphecca	Seamount	18°20' N	117°08' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		

Alsek	Valley	58°30' N	139°30' W	INT INT	50 810		
Altair	Seamount	44°35' N	33°50' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 13 14 103		
Althoff	Seamount	66°15.8' S 66°07.8' S	16°12.0' E 16°58.8' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Sonja Guetz, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, Mar. 2003 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1990 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Friedrich Althoff (1839-1909), German lawyer and patron of the 1899 Valdivia Expedition led by Carl Chun.	Least depth : ~2,890 m. Relief : ~1,800 m.
Althorpe	Canyon	36°50' S 36°25' S	135°35' E 135°55' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Althorpe Islands.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Alula-Fartak	Trough	13°00' N 14°50' N	51°10' E 52°20' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 705	Proposer: A.S. Laughton, 1964-1965, 1964 Discoverer: Research ships, IIOE, 1961-1965, 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Alula-Fartak Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
Alvarado	Ridge	5°20' S	83°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Alvares Cabral	Seachannel	36°53' N	7°45' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese explorer (16th century).	Accepted as Seachannel instead of Trench (Portuguese : Fossa) suggested by the proposer.
Alvaro Martins	Hill	38°57' N	26°51' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of one of the first inhabitants of Azores Central Islands (Terceira).	Relief about 800m.Accepted as "Hill" instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer.
Amami	Rise	28°35' N 28°07' N 28°10' N	133°10' E 132°17.5' E 131°00' E	INT GEBCO	509 5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Amami Island.	Shown as Amami Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer and on Japanese charts.
Amanogawa	Seamounts	25°52' N 25°11' N 24°10' N	135°10' E 135°55' E 136°34' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Amanogawa " is the Japanese term for the Milky Way.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Amanohashidate	Hole	27°20.5' N	130°41.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Miyajima, Hashidate and Matsushima are three of the most noted scenic views of Japan.	
Amazon	Canyons	3°30' N	48°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Replaces Amazon Canyon.
Amazon	Cone	4°30' N	46°45' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.08 5.12 12 216		Shown as Amazon Fan in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ambalema	Gap	14°30' N 13°55' N	80°52' W 80°00' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Ambalena" is an Indian name.	
Ameghino	Canyon	43°20' S	57°20' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 200		
Amendolara	Bank	39°52' N	16°43' E	INT INT	301 302		
Amery	Basin	68°15' S	74°30' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Amfitríti	Bank	38°58' N	24°21' E				
Amirante	Banks	4°45' S 8°40' S	53°21' E 53°20' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as Amirante Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Amirante	Basin	7°00' S	54°30' E	INT INT	702 703		
Amirante	Trench	6°00' S 9°05' S	52°30' E 53°50' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 701 702	Proposer: Dr. I.M. Belousov, IOAN, Russia, 1961 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz" (1959); HMS "Owen", 1963 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby Amirante Islands.	
Amlia	Basin	52°30' N	173°00' W	INT	813		
Amlia	Canyon	52°54' N	173°15' W	INT	813		
Amlia	Knoll	53°05' N	173°53' W	INT	813		
Amonhana	Valley	16°54' N 17°06' N	64°08' W 63°36' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr.Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from the Bathymetric chart entitled : "Esquisse bathymétrique de l'Est-Caraïbe", 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93 ; compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).

Ampère	Seamount	35°05' N	12°55' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14 103		
Amphitheatre	Escarpment	18°53' N 19°07' N 19°10' N	66°40' W 66°00' W 65°19' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) The escarpment resembles 2 amphitheatres side by side. It is not named after any associated features.	Shown as Amphitheaters Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
Amphitheatre	Spur	19°36' N 19°18' N	65°55' W 65°05' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) The Spur is north east of Amphitheatre Escarpment.	Shown as Amphitheaters Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Amukta	Canyon	53°10' N	171°45' W	INT	813		
Amundsen	Abyssal Plain	65°00' S	125°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after the Norvegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fly over the North Pole on a airship in 1926.	Shown as Amundsen Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Amundsen	Trough	70°30' N	123°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.03 5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named after the Norvegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fly over the North Pole on a airship in 1926.	
Amundsen	Ridges	69°15' S	123°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after the Norvegian Polar explorer Roald Amundsen 1872-1928, who led the expedition that first reached the South Pole in 1911. He also was the first to fly over the North Pole on a airship in 1926.	
An-Ei	Seamount	29°16.5' N	138°37.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "An-Ei " designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Anakena	Seamount	17°35' S	113°42' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr.D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Anakena is the name of a beach on Easter Island where the first settlers landed.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Anakena	Ridge	17°19' S 17°37' S	114°40' W 113°28' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr.D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Anakena is the name of a beach on Easter Island where the first settlers landed.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Anashkin	Seamount	68°19' N	177°34' W	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Aleksey Alekseyevich Anashkin (1914 – 1987) was a hydrographer for the Pacific Fleet, at HDNO. He conducted hydrographic research in the Far East seas.	Minimum Depth: 1060 m, Total Relief:2340 m.The seamount is located west of Scott Seamounts. It has an oval shape, with a steepness of 20°.
Anaximander	Seamounts	35°30' N	30°00' E				Formerly, Anaximander Mountains.Shown as Anaximander Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Anchise	Seamount	38°41' N	12°49' E				
Andaman	Basin	10°30' N	94°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.05 5.18 706	Discoverer: RV Thomas Washington (SIO), 1973	
Andaman-Nicobar	Ridge	12°00' N	93°00' E	INT	706		
Andenes	Knoll	72°24' S	23°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Norwegian R/V "Andenes" which carried out geophysical research in this part of the Weddell Sea.	Least depth : 3,450 m.
Anderle	Knoll	67°30' S	9°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Richard J. Anderle, an expert of the dynamic geodesy methods of positioning by satellite. (1926-1994)	

Andrew	Guyot	6°45' N	50°30' E	INT INT IBCWIO GEBCO INT	72 71 1.01 5.09 703	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as Andrew Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Andrew Bain	Fracture Zone	56°00' S 53°00' S 51°00' S 46°00' S 43°00' S	24°30' E 27°40' E 28°52' E 32°48' E 34°15' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, SIO, C. J. H. Hartnady, Geology, UCT, 1985 Discoverer: South African re-supply ships, 1978 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Andrew Geddes Bain ("Father of South African Geology": A. du Toit) was a mid-1800's field geologist-mapmaker-stratigrapher who noted similarities between fossil plants of Falklands-South Africa-Australia, in a sense anticipating Gondwanaland.	Shown as Bain F.Z. in ACUF Gazetteer.
Andromeda	Seamount	40°11' N	13°54' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "Andromeda" (in commission since 1999).	
Anegada	Ridge	18°47' N 19°03' N 18°58' N	64°00' W 63°29' W 62°47' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr.T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Dec. 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Anegada Island.	
Anegada	Gap	18°05' N 18°22' N 18°36' N	64°36' W 64°14' W 63°59' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Replaces Sombrero Passage which appears on some nautical charts.
Anejima	Knoll	25°15.0' N	142°18.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), ACUF Named after the nearby island of Anejima.	Relief : 600m. Least depth: 1530m.
Angola	Abyssal Plain	12°45' S	2°00' E	GEBCO	5.12		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Angola	Basin	9°00' S 21°00' S	3°00' E 1°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 14 21 22 203		

Anguilla	Bank	18°30' N	63°03' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Anguillita	Spur	18°11' N 18°04' N 18°08' N	63°43' W 63°28' W 63°14' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr.Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'Est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Animal	Basin	31°20' N	117°35' W	INT	802		
Animal	Banks	17°39' N	62°20' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr.Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Anita Conti	Seamounts	7°00' N 5°00' N	19°15' W 19°23' W	IBCEA IBCEA	1.08 1.09	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers , EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Anita Conti (1899-1997) was a renowned French oceanographer. She is well known in particular to have drawn fishing maps of the West Northern Africa (Morocco, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire).	Replaces propositions regarding toponyms Blue Pig Knolls and Tongue Seamount submitted in January 2000.
Anita Jones	Seamount	51°25' N	159°10' W	GEBCO	5.03	Proposer: RAdm P.G. Gaffney, NMO, USA, May 1997 Discoverer: USCGS Pioneer, 1963 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Anita Jones is cited as "orchestrating significant advances in (U.S.) Navy Oceanography computational capacity...etc'".	Shown as A. Jones Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Ann Judge	Seamount	30°31' N	172°26' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Gail Susan Cleere, Nat. Geo. Society (Project Marco Polo), Discoverer: NOAA R/V "Oceanographer", 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Ann Judge National Geographic Society, dedicated to geography and oceanography education, worked in the Society's Geography Education Foundation as well as with the US Navy on Project Marco Polo. She died on American Airlines Flight 77's crash into the Pentagon on 11 September 2001.	Relief :2,500m; Least depth: 2,924m.Shown as Judge Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Anna De Koningh	Seamount	53°22' S	24°59' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: H. Bergh, BPI Johannesburg, R.L. Fisher, SIO, 1985 Discoverer: R/V Agulhas, Cruise 22, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Anna, a Bengalese, arrived at the Cape in 1655 in early childhood, and became a successful vegetable trader in Cape Town. She married a white settler in 1669 and a Dutch East India company soldier, Olof Bergh, between 1676 and 1687. After eventful and controversial careers, Bergh and wife became by 1715 the "most considerable landowners" of all the prospering officials in a free-booting era.	Extensive summit, minimum depth 207 m.Shown as De Koningh Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Annaba	Canyons	37°07' N	7°40' E				
Anschütz-Kämpfe	Trough	71°30' S	12°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Named after Herman Anschütz-Kämpfe (1872-1931) who suggested a submarine research expedition below the polar sea ice in 1901.	
Antalya	Basin	36°00' N	31°30' E				
Antalya	Canyon	36°40' N	30°45' E			Proposer: NBGN, May 1984 Discoverer: R/V Candarli, Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1989)	

Antandroy	Seamount	17°23' S	41°38' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Malagasy ancient kingdom (modern times) and tribe, established in the coastal region of the SW of Madagascar.	
Antarctic	Canyon	71°30' S	41°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	Most likely named after the Norwegian whaler "Antarctic" sent out in 1984/95 to investigate reports of commercially profitable whales.	
Antares	Bank	45°11' S	49°46' E	INT INT	70 72		
Antialtair	Seamount	43°35' N	22°25' W	INT INT INT	11 14 103		
Antigonia	Reef	23°20' S	168°05' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: B.R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, 1990 Discoverer: N.O Coriolis, Oct. 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) So called due to the presence of a number of Antigonia fish species being caught by experimental trawlers in the area.	
Antigua	Valley	17°00' N 17°25' N 17°55' N	61°28' W 61°28' W 60°55' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr.Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'Est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Antiope	Reef	18°15' S	168°26' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Tonga".
Antipodes	Fracture Zone	50°00' S 70°00' S	176°00' W 125°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.15	Proposer: S.C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the nearby "Antipodes Islands".	

Anton Bruun	Rise	8°51' S 8°48' S	51°20' E 51°45' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.08	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1980 Discoverer: R/V Anton Bruun, 1964 Named after Dr. Anton Bruun, the eminent Danish marine scientist who was the first Chairman of the IOC (elected 27 October 1961, died 13 December 1961).	Feature : Ridge ; better as Rise.Anton Bruun Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Anton Dohrn	Seamount	57°25' N	11°10' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Anton Leonov	Seamount	39°52' S	7°45.5' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr.G. Udintsev, RAS, Vernadsky Inst. of Geochemistry , GEBCO, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Discoverer : R/V "Akademik Boris Petrov", Mar. 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Anton Leonov (1919-1994) was a long-time navigator of Soviet Research Ships and developer of echo sounders.	Isolated seamount with elevation 1,200 m.
Antonio de Freitas	Hill	39°32' N	28°40' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of one of the first inhabitants of Azores Central Islands (Graciosa).	Accepted as Hill (instead of "Seamount" suggested by the proposer. Relief about 800m.
Apitoka	Ridge	18°36' S 18°43' S	117°40' W 117°01' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Apitoka is a Pascuense term for "fresh lava". This ridge is surrounded by young lava flows, imaged by side scan sonar.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Applequist	Seamount	55°25' N	142°45' W	INT INT	50 810		
Apulian	Plateau	39°30' N	18°50' E				
Apuupuu	Seamount	18°34' N	155°28' W	INT	809		
Aquarius	Seachannel	48°15' N 53°00' N	157°15' W 155°20' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Aquitaine	Shelf	44°48' N	1°50' W				Located in Bay of Biscay.

Arabian	Basin	12°00' N	65°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 73 703		
Aracataca	Hill	14°54' N	80°37' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Aracataca" is an Indian name.	
Arafura	Shelf	10°00' S	135°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Arafura	Seachannel	10°14' S 9°05' S	136°24' E 134°23' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Muriel Grim.US Geo.Survey, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Arafura Seachannel is the most prominent feature on the Arafura Shelf and is a seafloor feature of the Arafura Sea.	Shown as Arafura Channel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Arago	Reef	23°26.6' S	150°43' W	INT GEBCO	606 5.11	Proposer: Ing.Gen. F. Milard, SHOM, France, 1994 Discoverer: R/V Arago, Oct. 1993 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature was identified by the French hydrographic vessel Arago when Transiting through Australes Islands in October 1993 and it was surveyed in January 1994.	This feature is very shallow (26.5m).Shown as Arago Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Araki	Seamount	28°51.4' N	132°31.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the small town of Araki.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Aramis	Canyon	45°09.2' N 44°51.2' N	02°54.2' W 03°01.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Aramis , one of the famous musketeers . This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born .	
Arawac	Hill	13°37' N	80°27' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Arawac" is an Indian name.	
Arbatax	Canyon	39°57' N	9°53' E				Shown as Àrbatax Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.

Arcachon	Canyon	44°21.8' N 44°31.2' N	02°03.7' W 02°33.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Arcachon is the name of a small city on the coast of Landes region, on the southwestern coast of France .	
Archimedes	Seamount	34°21' N	18°00' E				
Ardencaple	Seachannel	74°06.3' N 74°51.3' N 74°47.3' N	13°04.4' W 8°28.0' W 5°28.0' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Hans-Werner Schenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Apr. 2003 Discoverer: R/V Livonia during a "Gloria" survey, 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Ardencaple Fjord which carves the coast of Greenland at about 74°N-20°W. The term Ardencaple has been derived from a Scottish clan.	
Arena	Canyon	38°58' N	124°07' W	INT	801		
Arensberg	Seamount	21°32' N	151°46' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Mr. Norman Cherkis, GEBCO Reviewer, USA, Feb. 2002 Discoverer: R/V Vema (Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory), Dec. 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003), ACUF (293) Named after Mr. John Arensberg, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) of the US Board of Geographical Names.	Relief : 3,000 m; summit : 2,300 m.
Arere	Seamount	16°48.5' S	155°11.6' W	INT GEBCO	607 5.11	Proposer: Prof. Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts" contest 1998.	
Argentina	Rise	42°00' S	47°30' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Argentina	Seamount	37°40' S	18°10' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 72 204	Proposer: ESW. Simpson, J.K. Mallory & E. Forder, 1964	
Argentine	Abyssal Plain	47°00' S 48°00' S	53°30' W 46°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.12 5.16 20 201	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.

Argentine	Basin	43°00' S	43°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.12 5.16 22 200		
Argo	Bank	23°15' S	159°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		
Argo	Fracture Zone	11°30' S 16°00' S	69°30' E 63°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1970 Discoverer: R/V Argo 1960, 1968, 1960 Recognized on SIO's R/V Argo, Lusiad Expedition, 1962-63. Mapped in 1968, Circe Expedition.	
Argo	Abyssal Plain	14°30' S	116°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen (as "Argo Abyssal Plain"), 1965 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO), 1960 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Argo Plain. Labeled North Australian Basin on GEBCO 5.10.Shown as North Australian Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Argolikos	Basin	36°30' N	23°15' E				Shown as Argolikós Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Argonaut	Seamount	29°00' N	170°55' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.	Although this lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Cambell and Keating (1987) "Morphology of Seamounts within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone : how volcanoes work", Symposium abstract.
Arguello	Canyon	34°21' N	121°05' W	INT	801		
Arguello	Terrace	34°30' N	120°55' W	INT	802		
Arguin	Canyon	20°39' N 19°47' N	20°52' W 17°28' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing.O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Arguin Bank.	

Arguin	Bank	20°22' N	17°00' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing.O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This feature is notorious as a danger to navigation. This is also where the French ship "La Méduse" was wrecked in 1816, that inspired Théodore Géricault when he painted the famous "Radeau de la Méduse".	This feature classifies as a reef, but the name Arguin Bank has been retained as it is a historical name which has been in use for many years.
Arguin	Spur	20°33' N 20°33' N 20°33' N	18°20' W 18°37' W 18°00' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Discoverer: French H/S BEAUTEMPS-BEAUPRE of the Mission Hydrographique, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Arguin Bank.	
Ari'i Moana	Guyot	19°13.7' S	151°32.1' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Prof.Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	Formerly, Rigault de Genouilly Shoal. The name "Rigault de Genouilly" has been given to the adjacent ridge.
Arkady Karasik	Valley	83°00' N 84°38' N	153°20' W 157°40' W	IBCAO GEBCO		Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Arkady Moiseyevich Karasik (1930 1987), Russian Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy and winner of the USSR State Prize. He made a great contribution to the study of the Central Arctic bottom relief and geological structure.	Formerly Karasik Valley.
Arkhangelskiy	Ridge	42°10' N 41°35' N	36°30' E 37°00' E			Proposer: RA.Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Academician A.D. Arkangelskiy (1879-1940) was a renowned Soviet geologist and author of many publications. He was also a famous Academic who worked on the sediments of the Black Sea in the 1930s and 1940s. The name has been used in Russian scientific literature from the early 1960s.	Shown as Samsun Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.

Arkhangelskiy	Fracture Zone	8°40' N 9°20' N	37°45' W 44°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. N.N.Turko, GIN AN, Russia, 1987 Discoverer: R/V Akademik N.Strakhov, 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (1991), SCGN (Jun. 1991), SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Academician A.D. Arkhangelskiy (1879-1940) a renowned Soviet petrologist, tectonicist and stratigrapher.	GIN AN = Geological Institute, Academy of Sciences (before 1991).
Armoricain	Fan	46°10.0' N	08°000' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Located in front of the "Plateau Armoricain " in the deep Basin .	
Arnold	Guyot	21°00' N	158°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Arosa	Canyon	42°23' N	9°25' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Ria.	
Arrowsmith	Bank	21°05' N	86°28' W	INT INT	400 401		
Ars	Canyon	45°37.9' N 45°35.2' N	03°29.3' W 03°43.2' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Ars (en-Ré) is a village located on the Western coast of Ré island .	
Aru	Basin	5°30' S	133°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Aru	Seachannel	7°40' S 8°40' S	135°50' E 133°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Muriel Grim, US Geo.Survey, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Aru Seachannel is close to the Aru Islands.	Shown as Aru Channel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Aruba	Gap	13°45' N	72°00' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 400 402		
Ascension	Fracture Zone	7°45' S 6°00' S	18°30' W 8°15' W	GEBCO	5.12		

Ashmore	Reef	12°14' S 12°15' S	122°50' E 123°15' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	This name has been removed from ACUF database because it is a "claimed" territory of Australia and the feature breaks the surface of the water.
Ashton	Seamount	38°00' N	13°20' W	IBCEA INT	1.01 103	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after William Ashton, who was Captain of HMS "Challenger" (1951-53).	
Asquith	Rise	8°45' S	47°10' E	IBCWIO GEBCO INT INT	1.07 5.09 701 702	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Governor of the Seychelles at the time of the International Indian Ocean Expedition.	Shown as Wilkes Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer.
Asterias	Seamount	38°54' N	65°18' W	INT	403		
Astoria	Canyon	46°15' N	124°30' W	INT	801		
Astoria	Fan	45°15' N	126°15' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 50 801		
Astrid	Ridge	68°00' S	11°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Named after Queen Astrid of the Belgians.	
Athos	Canyon	45°07.4' N 44°51.0' N	02°47.5' W 02°59.1' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J- F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Athos, one of the famous musketeers . This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born .	
Ati'apiti	Seamount	18°22.4' S	153°04.2' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Atka	Basin	51°20' N	174°00' W	INT	813		
Atka	Seamount	50°16' N	175°10' W	INT INT	50 813		

Atka	Bank	70°30' S	9°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the United States ship "Atka" which operated in this area and anchored in Atka Bay in 1956.	Least depth : 200 m.
Atla	Seamount	79°21.6' N	2°56.7' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from ancient Scandinavian mythology. Atla is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.	Relief : ~1, 900 m.
Atlantis	Terrace	21°25' N	38°05' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the ship "Atlantis".	
Atlantis	Fracture Zone	30°45' N 29°00' N	45°30' W 37°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Atlantis	Seamount	34°05' N	30°15' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14		
Atlantis II	Fracture Zone	29°30' S 37°00' S	57°30' E 57°15' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, Mar. 1978 Discoverer: R/V Atlantis II (WHOI), AII93-5, 1976	
Atlantis II	Seamounts	38°27.0' 38°24.0' 38°19.0' N	63°07.0' 62°48.0' 63°00.0' W	Nat Chart	RU2004 2	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004), SCUFN (Oct. 2005)	The feature is outside the EEZ. Total relief is 3256 meters. Minimum depth is 1644 meters.
Atwater	Valley	27°30' N	87°30' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Aubert De La Rüe	Seamounts	51°20' S 51°45' S 52°20' S	61°30' E 61°45' E 63°10' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. Schlich, EOPG, France, Dec. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Marion Dufresne, 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Edgar Aubert de la Rüe was a noted French professor at Musuem National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) and geologist who between 1929 and 1967 published at least 27 papers on several aspects (petrology, sedimentology, glaciology) of Kerguelen and Heard Is.	

Aucklands	Escarpment	55°00' S 49°00' S	164°00' E 166°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is close to Aucklands Islands.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Macquarie". Shown as Aucklands Slope in ACUF Gazetteer.
Audierne	Levee	46°56.5' N 46°50.7' N	06°08.0' W 06°10.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Audierne is a small town on the western Brittany coast .	
Audierne	Canyon	47°12.7' N 46°35.3' N	05°44.3' W 06°06.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER ,France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Audierne is a small town on the western Brittany coast .	Bordered by Audierne Levee at its base .
Auriga	Seamount	40°31' N	13°52' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, IBCEA, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "Auriga" (in commission since 1999).	
Aurora	Bank	52°28' S	72°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Capt.J. Doyle, Aus. HO, Sep. 1997 Named after the R/V Aurora Australis which did a great deal of work on the fisheries, marine biology, oceanography and bathymetry of the Heard Island plateau during 1990-1993. The name also recognizes the marine scientific work of SY Aurora on the Australian Antarctic Expedition and Shackleton's 1914 expedition.	A submarine bank on the Kerguelen Plateau 55 nm north-west from Heard Island. The bank is about 200 m deep.
Aurora	Canyon	65°00' S	49°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Austaasen	Bank	70°48' S	10°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr.H.Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) "Austaasen" is Scandinavian (Norwegian?) for "Eastern Hill" (elevation), i.e. the elevation east of the former Maudheim research station.	Least depth : 200 m.

Austral	Fracture Zone	20°30' S 18°30' S	130°00' W 123°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Australian-Antarctic	Basin	58°00' S 58°00' S	115°00' E 135°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Shown as South India Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Australian-Antarctic	Discordance	49°00' S	124°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. R.K.H. Falconer, NZ, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Aveiro	Valley	40°47' N 40°33' N	9°44' W 9°13' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Port.	Shown as Aveiro Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Avenzoar	Bank	36°29' N	2°25' W	INT	301		
Aves	Ridge	13°00' N	63°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 400 402		
Avon	Canyon	06°08' N 05°58' N 06°20' N	03°54' E 03°50' E 03°53' E	IBCEA	1.11	Proposer: Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Subject to provison of information on the name Avon.	Taken from Allen J.R.L., Nigerian Continental Margin: bottom sediments, submarine morphology and geological evolution (1964).
Awatea	Seamount	36°20' S	158°15' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Bellona". Relief : 3,500 m.
Axthelm	Seamount	65°45' S	168°24' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : 2,000 m.
Azores-Biscay	Rise	43°30' N	17°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Baeyer	Canyon	68°52' S 69°42' S	00°35' E 00°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr.H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Johann Jacob Baeyer (1794-1885) who initiated the European longitude measuring project "Europäische Gradmessung". Baeyer put forward visionary ideas concerning international co-operation in technical science.	
Bahama	Basin	29°15' N	74°15' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr.T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The basin is due east of the Bahama Ridge.	

Bahama	Escarpment	25°25' N 23°30' N 22°30' N	76°20' W 75°00' W 73°05' W	IBCCA IBCCA	1.04 1.08	Proposer: Dr.T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The Escarpment trends along the Bahama Islands.	
Bahama	Ridge	30°00' N 26°30' N	75°25' W 74°40' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Roger Searle, Feb. 1981 Discoverer: Hersey et al., 1959 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Blake-Bahama Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bahia	Seamounts	14°25' S	32°15' W	INT INT INT	20 202 215		
Bahía Blanca	Canyon	41°25' S	55°25' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 200		
Baird	Seamount	16°15' N	162°20' W	INT INT	50 51	Named for SIO's R/V Spencer F. Baird, Army Fleet tugboat converted (1951) for deep-sea research. Active throughout Pacific Ocean 1952-1965. Ship named for Dr. Spencer F. Baird (1823-1887), first director of the U.S. Fish Commission.	Shown as Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Baissac	Bank	17°15' S	58°41.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: HMS Owen, 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Jean de Boucheville Baissac (1904 - 1995 ?) was for many years the Crown's Fishery Officer in Mauritius. He made many fishery - oriented investigations in the Mascarene Plateau - Madagascar region.	
Baja California	Seamount Provinc	26°00' N	124°00' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		
Baker	Seachannel	54°34' N	137°15' W	INT	810		
Baldaque da Silva	Passage	36°00' N 36°40' N	12°30' W 11°58' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "Baldaque da Silva".	Shown as Baldaque da Silva Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bali	Basin	7°45' S	115°45' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.09 5.10		

Balleny	Seamounts	65°40' S	161°45' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the adjacent Balleny Islands.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11. Taken from NZOI bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : 2,000m.
Banderas	Canyon	20°30' N	105°46' W	INT	802		
Banzare	Bank	58°50' S	77°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		Shown as Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bao Chuan	Fracture Zone	1°30' N 3°00' N 5°30' N	64°15' E 65°10' E 67°15' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Willebrord Snellius, 1930 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993), SCUFN (May 1995) In 1928-30, the Dutch R/V Willebrord Snellius, en route to/from the East Indies, recorded a traverse that indicated (with sparse data) several deeps and moderate highs in this now-delineated complex.Bao Chuan means "Noble Ship" in Chinese. Named after a class of ships which explored these waters in the early 15th Century, and was used by the noted Chinese admiral Zheng He. Such ships almost certainly passed over this locality.	Named Snellius F.Z. at GEBCO-SCGN/10. However following consideration of research carried out by the GEBCO 5.09 Scientific Co-ordinator, the Committee decided at GEBCO-SCUFN/11 to withdraw this, and to rename this feature Bao Chuan F.Z.
Baoulé	Canyon	03°46' N 04°22' N	02°07' W 02°03' W	IBCEA	1.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Baoulé is the name of an ethnic group living in the central part of nearby Côte d'Ivoire. This is also the name of their dialect.	
Baral	Guyot	25°42' S	86°35' W	INT	810	Proposer: VNIRO - Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: F.R.V. "Zvezda", Aug. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997), SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the late Russian ichthyologist A. A. Baral (1927-1975) who led many expeditions in the Atlantic Ocean.	Least depth : 361 m.

Baranov	Seachannel	56°00' N 55°00' N	136°20' W 138°20' W	INT	810	Proposer: Not known, Discoverer: Not known, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian explorer of North America and Aleutian islands A.A. Baranov (1746-1819), founder of Russian settlements on the Aleutians islands and mainland Alaska (1799-1818).	Shown as Baranof Seachannel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Barbados	Basin	12°00' N	59°25' W	INT	402		Shown as Trough in the ACUF gazetteer.
Barbados	Ridge	12°45' N	59°35' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 400 402		
Barcelona	Canyon	41°14' N	2°32' E				
Barcoo	Bank	32°35' N	156°15' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Named Seamount on INT Charts. Assoc. Baranof Island, Alaska.
Bardin	Seamount	13°30' S	53°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 702	Proposer: Dr. I.M. Belousov, IOAN, Russia, 1961 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1959 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian Academician I.P. Bardin (1883-1960), Vice- President of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.	Shown as Barcoo Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Barents	Abyssal Plain	85°00' N	40°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr.M.V. Klenova, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia, 1937 Discoverer: R/V " Persey", 1937 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Dutch polar explorer V. Barents (1550-1597), who led three expeditions to search for a seaway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the Arctic region (1594-1597).	Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Baronie	Seamounts	40°35' N	10°15' E	INT INT	301 302		Shown as Baronie Mountains in ACUF Gazetteer.
Barracuda	Ridge	16°20' N	57°15' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Barren	Ridge	12°15' N	93°30' E	INT	706		

Barsukov	Seamount	61°03.5' S	29°12.5' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, May 1995 Discoverer: R/V " Academic. B. Petrov", 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Academician B.L. Barsukov, (1928-1992) geochemist , former director of Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow.	Least depth on feature : 658 m.
Bartlett	Seamounts	13°10' S	105°25' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1994 Discoverer: Diamantina, 1966 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the USNS (Oceanographic Research) Vessel "Bartlett", launched in 1969, which worked extensively in the northeast Indian Ocean in 1971, specifically to run several closely-spaced NW-SE lines between 14°S-106°E and 5°S - 94°E. The ship itself was named for Rear Adm. John Russel Bartlett (1843 - 1904), a naval scientist in the fields of hydrography and oceanography. Rear Adm. Bartlett played an important role in standardizing nautical charts, making the U.S. independent of foreign charts and open the era of large scale systematic hydrographic and charting activity by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office.	
Bartolomeu Dias	Terrace	36°45' N 36°45' N	8°30' W 7°20' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese explorer.	
Bassas de Pedro	Bank	13°00' N	72°25' E	INT INT INT	72 73 705		Shown as "Bassas De Pedro" on Charts INT 72, 73 and 705.

Basse-Terre	Spur	15°40' N 16°10' N	63°00' W 61°07' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named after the nearby town of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, France.	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).Shown as Basse-Terre Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Batavia	Rise	25°40' S	100°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 73 708	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Vema (L-DGO), Cruise 16, 1959-1960, 1959 Most famous of VOC (Dutch East India Company) vessels. Commodore Francis Pelsaert was Captain. Wrecked (1629) on a reef in Houtman Abrolhos Island chain. (VOC= Verrenigde Oost-Indisch Companie)	Formerly, Batavia Seamount. Shown as Knoll on GEBCO 5.09.Shown as Batavia Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bathymetrists	Seamounts	7°45' N	21°05' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a group of USNOO employees in the Bathymetry Division who have been working on this area.	This name replaces "Margail Seamount Group" (shown on bathymetry map at 1:2.350.000 by E.J.W. Jones and C.F. Stuart, 1978) which is now inappropriate.
Batiza	Guyot	20°00' N	156°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations.
Battos	Seamount	33°30' N	20°25' E				
Bauer	Basin	10°00' S	101°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Bauer	Fracture Zone	14°40' S 15°00' S	101°30' W 98°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Bauer	Escarpment	10°00' S	104°45' W	GEBCO	5.11		Shown as Bauer Scarp in ACUF Gazetteer.
Beal	Knoll	84°22' N	124°40' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named for Arctic Oceanographer M. Allan Beal (now deceased) of the US Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego.	Shown as Beal Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Bean	Seamount	52°15' N	147°00' W	INT INT	50 810		
Bear	Seamount	39°55' N	67°25' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 403 404		
Beata	Ridge	16°00' N	72°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 400 402		
Beaton	Seamount	26°05' N	162°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Beatty	Guyot	20°05' N	163°20' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Beaugé	Promontory	46°21.6' N 46°09.5' N 45°53.5' N 46°03.5' N 46°16.5' N	04°39.0' W 04°57.5' W 04°39.5' W 04°33.0' W 04°29.5' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Commandant Beaugé , who compiled the first bathymetric chart of the Celtic margin between World War I and World War 2.	Accepted as "Promontory" (instead of "Spur" suggested by the proposer).
Behaim	Seamount	67°48' S	11°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Martin Behaim (1459-1507) German cosmographer and navigator. He constructed the first terrestrial globe in 1492.	Least depth : 250 m.
Behm	Bank	76°21' S	30°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Alexander Behm (1880-1952), inventor of an echo-sounding apparatus in 1912/13.	Least depth : < 250 m.
Beiju	Bank	24°30.9' N	134°19.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Beiju" is the Japanese term for " 88th birthday " .	Accepted as Bank (instead of Seamount as shown on the chart).Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.Shown as Beiju Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Beiral de Viana	Escarpment	41°40' N 41°20' N	9°20' W 9°05' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Name given by local fishermen. See J. Gormicho Boavida (1948) .	
Beirut	Escarpment	34°00' N	35°30' E				
Bejaia	Canyons	36°55' N	5°22' E				Shown as Bejaïa Canyons in ACUF Gazetteer.
Belém	Ridge	00°20' N	41°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 12 13		
Belgica	Bank	78°15' N	12°30' W	GEBCO	5.17		
Belgica	Guyot	65°30' S	90°30' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after R/V Belgica, of the Belgian Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.	Least depth : 380 m.
Belle-Ile	Canyon	46°29.8' N 46°14.9' N	04°43.7' W 05°07.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Belle-Ile is an island located west of the south Brittany coast .	Shown as Belle-Île Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bellingshausen	Abyssal Plain	65°00' S 63°00' S	110°00' W 80°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Adm. F.F. Bellingshausen (1778-1852), participant to the first Russian round-the-world expedition (1803-1806) and the leader of the first circumpolar Russian Antarctic voyage (1819-21), who discovered the Antarctic continent and several islands in the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans in 1820.	Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Bellini	Seamount	32°42' N	163°11' W	INT INT	50 51		
Bellona	Valley	40°00' S	165°45' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	At SCUFN-12 : change of name from "Gap" to "Valley".Shown as Bellona Saddle in ACUF Gazetteer.

Belousov	Seamount	1°27.5' N	24°58' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, 1993 Discoverer: R/V Akademik N.Strakhov, 1988 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Russian tectonicist Professor V.V. Belousov (1907-1990), one of the leaders of the Russian tectonic school, primarily of vertical movement in crustal evolution..	Min. depth : 623 m
Belov	Trough	89°06' N 88°15' N	172°00' E 141°00' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Belov (1951-2000), hydrographer. He spent many years as an officer with the North Hydrographic Expedition of the USSR Northern Fleet. He participated in several air expeditions and carried out oceanographic research in the Arctic Ocean	
Bengal	Fan	20°00' N 12°00' N 4°00' S	86°00' E 87°00' E 88°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.05 5.09	Proposer: Dr. Joseph R. Curray, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: Many ships, 1800's to early 1900's, 1800 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (May 1995) This delta floors the entire Bay of Bengal. This name is generally accepted by the scientific and commercial community.	Shown as Ganges Fan in ACUF Gazetteer.
Benidorm	Canyon	38°13' N	00°29' E				
Bergen	Bank	60°00' N	2°30' E	INT	101		
Bering	Canyon	54°08' N	168°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813		

Berkner	Bank	77°00' S 74°18' S	48°00' W 41°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1973) Named after the nearby Berkner Island. Lloyd V Berkner, American physicist, was engineer with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30.	Sources in which the name was cited are: 1) Surface Features on Sand Grains from Antarctic Continental Shelf and Deep-Sea Cores" by Rex and Margolis in Antarctic Journal, Sept./Oct. 1969, p. 168.2) "Possible Interglacial Dune Sands in 300 Meters Water Depth in the Weddell Sea, Antarctica" by Rex, Margolis and Murray in Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 81 (11/1970), p. 3465-3472.
Berlanga	Ridge	8°30' N	95°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, Oct. 1980 Discoverer: J. Mammerickx, 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Berlanga discovered the Galapagos Islands.	Shown as Berlanga Rise in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Berlin	Seamount	32°51' N	166°00' W	INT	50		
Bermuda	Rise	32°40' N	62°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 13 400		
Bernard	Seamount	26°53' N	177°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Capt. Timothy McGee, US Naval Oceanographic Office, Apr. 2001 Discoverer: D/V Glomar Challenger, May 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from Mr. Landry J. Bernard , civilian scientist at the US Naval Oceanographic Office.	Relief : 2, 508 . Least depth : 2, 912 m.
Bérrio	Saddle	41°05' N	11°30' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Named after one of Vasco da Gama's ship.	

Berthois	Spur	48°00.0' N 47°51.3' N 47°38.5' N	07°47.0' W 07°51.8' W 08°21.5' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named by Mr Berthois, one of the first authors of bathymetric synthetic maps of the north Bay of Biscay margins .	
Bertrand	Bank	16°39' N	61°32' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-Caraibe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Beryx	Guyot	23°45' S	168°09' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: B.R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, Mar. 1989 Discoverer: N.O. Coriolis, Oct. 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the fish species which is abundant in this area.	
Betty	Guyot	29°20' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Beveridge	Reef	20°00' S	167°50' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Tonga".
Bibiariki	Seamount	17°33' S	115°53' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Bibiariki is a Pascuense term for "king of mountains".	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Bibiariki	Ridge	17°28' S 17°46' S	116°03' W 115°17' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Bibiariki is a Pascuense term for "king of mountains". This ridge is the largest group of seamounts in this area.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer. This ridge includes the largest group of seamounts in this area.
Bight	Fracture Zone	57°00' N 56°45' N	35°30' W 30°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		

Bijagós	Canyon	11°02' N	18°20' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: Dr Isabelle Niang - Diop, Senegal, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a local Senegalese tribe.	
Bill Bailey's	Bank	60°35' N	10°20' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		Shown as Bill Baileys Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Biobio	Canyon	36°38' S 36°50' S	74°09' W 73°22' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Chilean Hydrographic Service (SHOA), Oct. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Bio Bio River.	
Birma	Knoll	40°52' N	52°04' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A.J. Ruffman, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) It is named after the Birma, one of the ships which responded to the Titanic's call for help.	Initially proposed as "Seamount".
Birsa	Bank	36°26' N	11°48' E				
Biscay	Abyssal Plain	45°30' N	7°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 103		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Bishop	Seamount	18°50' N	159°02' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Bissau	Knoll	11°37' N	20°03' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Bizerte	Valley	38°30' N	10°10' E				Shown as Bizerte Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Bizet	Seamount	32°16' N	161°38' W	INT INT	50 51		
Bjornoya	Bank	75°30' N	22°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.17 10	Named from the nearby Bjornoya islands.	Shown as Spitsbergen Bank in the ACUF Gazetteer and on the INT Chart.
Black	Hole	25°00' N	136°27.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named by analogy with a black hole in the Universe.	Relief : 1700 m. Max depth : 6400 m.Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Black Mud	Canyon	47°55.5' N 47°21.5' N	07°45.8' W 07°45.4' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Dredging in this area showed that it was covered with black mud .	
Black Mud	Levee	47°23.0' N 47°15.2' N	08°52.5' 07°49.5'			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Dredging in this area showed that it was covered with Black Mud .	Accepted as "Levee" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer). Again a spur of sedimentary origin, this is more correctly a levee.
Blackfin	Ridge	26°00' N	159°00' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Blake	Abyssal Plain	29°30' N	76°04' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature is close to Blake Escarpment.	
Blake	Basin	28°35' N	75°50' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature is close to Blake Escarpment.	
Blake	Spur	30°00' N	76°30' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The spur is named after the associated feature, Blake Escarpment.	Also shown on a bathymetric map of BLAKE Escarpment at scale 1:1 Million, compiled by W.P. Dillon of the US Geological Survey (unpublished).
Blake	Canyon	30°11' N 30°16' N 30°16' N	76°05' W 76°22' W 76°41' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T.Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The canyon is named after the associated feature, Blake Escarpment.	Also shown on a bathymetric map of BLAKE Escarpment at scale 1:100,000, compiled by W.P. Dillon of the US Geological Survey (unpublished).
Blake	Escarpment	28°30' N	76°40' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Blake	Plateau	29°30' N	78°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Blake	Ridge	31°15' N 28°50' N	74°45' W 72°45' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Blake-Bahama in ACUF Gazetteer.

Blanco	Fracture Zone	44°30' N 43°30' N	130°20' W 127°30' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Blanes	Canyon	41°29' N	2°52' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCUFN/12 : change of position agreed.
Blossom	Bank	17°51' N	77°59' W	INT INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403 811		
Bob Fisher	Ridge	41°30' S 43°45' S 40°00' S 38°00' S 36°00' S	42°18' E 41°45' E 43°08' E 43°50' E 45°10' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: J. Sclater/A. Goodwillie, Mar. 1998 Named after Dr. Robert L. Fisher, SIO, the most active contributor to GEBCO over the years, currently through his recontouring of the whole of the greater Indian Ocean, from 10°W to 165°E and south to Antarctica, and also his erudite leadership as Chairman of GEBCO-SCUFN.	
Bode Verde	Fracture Zone	8°48' S 13°00' S	00°48' E 26°30' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: N. Cherkis, N.R.L., USA, 1991 Discoverer: Brazilian H.O., Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Bode Verde = Green Goat, the symbol of the Brazilian Hydrographic Office by whom this feature was discovered.	
Bodega	Canyon	38°14' N	123°35' W	INT INT	801 802		
Bogdanov	Fracture Zone	07°12' N 07°12' N	34°50' W 33°16' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. Galina AGAPOVA , Geol. Inst.of RAS., Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the great Russian tectonist Bogdanov A.A. (1907-1971). Professor of Moscow University . Secretary of International Commission of Tectonic Maps (1956) . Editor of International " Map of Europe 1 : 2 500 000 " (1964) .	

Bogorov	Ridge	43°00' N 42°15' N	136°28' E 136°15' E	INT	511	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: R.V."Vityaz", 1951 Named after the corresponding member of the RAS V.G. Bogorov (1904-1971), Russian explorer of the Arctic seas and the Pacific ocean, one of the founders of Institute of Oceanology of the USSR.	Shown as "Seamount" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Bolles	Knoll	49°00' N	157°45' W	INT	50		
Bollons	Seamount	49°50' S	176°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.14 61		
Bonaire	Basin	11°25' N	67°30' W	INT	402		
Bonaparte	Seamount	15°40' S	7°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 203		
Bone	Basin	6°00' S	121°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Boomerang	Seamount	37°26' S 37°43' S 38°02' S	77°50' E 77°47' E 78°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Mar. 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Boomerang Expedition of R/V Melville.	Shown as Boomerang Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Boot	Reef	10°00' S	144°41' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
Borchgrevink	Trench	70°15' S	170°15' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after Norwegian Carsten Borchgrevink. He was the first to over-winter in the Antarctic.	Formerly, Borchgrevink Canyon.Shown as Borchgrevink Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Borda	Seamount	39°40' N	26°54' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after "Le Borda", one of the two SHOM (French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Service) survey vessels that surveyed the axial zone of the Ridge. [See also L'ESPERANCE Seamounts) .	
Boreas	Abyssal Plain	77°00' N	1°00' E	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Bosei	Seamount	37°08' N	145°20' E	INT	511	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Also known as "Mizunagidori Seamount".

Bouchard	Seamount	25°35' S	150°30' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Boudeuse	Ridge	14°00' S 3°00' S	148°00' W 155°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Bougainville	Reef	15°32' S	147°05' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Bounty	Seachannel	45°15' S 46°15' S 46°15' S	172°00' E 174°00' E 179°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 600	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after HMS "Bounty" which first sighted the Bounty Islands.	Formerly, Bounty Trough. Renamed Bounty Seachannel at GEBCO with revised position taken from NZOI Bathymetric Map "Bounty".
Bounty	Plateau	48°30' S	179°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.14 60 600		Shown as Platform on the INT Charts.
Bourcart	Canyon	42°35' N	3°48' E				
Bourée	Hole	38°14' N	29°43' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of a fellow worker of Prince Albert of Monaco during his oceanographic campaigns in the Azores .	700m negative relief.
Bouri	Bank	35°23' N	13°28' E				
Boussole	Seamount	28°16' N	170°44' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of La Pérouse' ship (frigate) visiting Hawaii in 1786. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to hawaii before 1860", Univ. Press, Honolulu, p. 2.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volconoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Boutelle	Seamount	39°01' N	131°05' W	INT INT INT	50 51 801		
Bouvet	Fracture Zone	54°45' S 53°30' S	1°00' E 3°10' E	GEBCO	5.16		
Bowditch	Seamount	32°44' N	64°33' W	INT	403		

Bowers	Canyon	52°50' N	179°25' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 813 813	Named after Henry Robertson Bowers, Lieutenant Royal Indian Marine, a key member of Scott's Last Expedition. Died with Scott in 1913.	
Bowers	Bank	54°20' N	179°40' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 813		
Bowers	Basin	53°30' N	176°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 813		
Bowers	Canyon	71°12' S	173°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Bowers	Ridge	55°00' N 53°00' N	176°45' E 179°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.02 5.03 50 813		
Bowers	Seamount	54°05' N	174°47' E	INT INT	50 813		
Bowie	Canyon	52°34' N	179°00' E	INT	813		
Bowie	Seamount	53°20' N	135°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.03 50 801 810		
Brahms	Seamount	31°09' N	162°19' W	INT INT	50 51	One of 25 seamounts in this region given names of musicians/composers by SIO workers, 1959. See entry "Musicians Seamounts".	
Brasilian	Abyssal Plain	10°00' S	25°00' W	INT INT INT	201 202 215		
Brategg	Bank	64°50' S	68°10' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Brazil	Basin	15°00' S	25°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 12 14 21 22		

Brekhovskih	Seamount	14°51.2' N	48°44' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: GIRAS (Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sc.), 2005 Discoverer: R/V Akademik Nikolaj Strakhov, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Leonid Brekhovskih (1917-2005) was the first director of the Acoustic Institute and academician-secretary of the Department of Oceanography, Physics of the Atmosphere and Geography, USSR Academy of Sciences. He contributed to the study of physical oceanography and acoustics of the oceans. He was at the head of a hydrophysical experiment in 1970, when synoptical eddies in the ocean were discovered, and fifteen expeditions on board R/V “Petr Lebedev”, “Akademik Kurchatov”, “Dmitry Mendeleev”, “Akademik Sergey Vavilov”, “Akademik Mstislav Keldysh”, and “Akademik Ioffe” in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.	Min. depth : 1000 m.Total relief : 2500 m.
Brenner	Seamounts	32°25.8' S	83°54' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Nov. 1996 Discoverer: R/V Eltanin 48, 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Carl Brenner (L-DGO), a senior worker specializing in seafloor topography. Careful to meticulous, innovative interpretations in southern oceans. This large elevation was first encountered by L-DGO's R/V Vema in 1960. However, the shoalest peak was discovered and explored by L-DGO-operated "Eltanin" in1971. L-DGO's Carl Brenner curated/interpreted "Eltanin" data bank. More widely, he directed the JOIDER/ODP Site Survey Data Bank housed at Lamont, serving as a very active and critical contact and facilitator for the community. He served as a GEBCO "Scientific Advisor" from 1990-93.	Least depth : 345 m; Max relief : 3250-3300 m.

Brenot	Spur	48°02' N 48°09.3' N 48°16' N	09°41.0' W 09°35.5' W 09°30.0' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet, Ifremer, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Cdt. Roger Brenot, Master of the French oceanographic vessel "Président Théodore Tissier". He was the co-author, with Mr. Berthois, of a series of bathymetric maps in this region.	
Brest	Canyon	47°28' N 47°11.7' N	06°49.8' W 06°56.5' W			Proposer: R. Suavé & J.F Bourillet, IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Brest, a harbour located on the western Brittany coast.	The canyon debouches below the continental slope in a channel on the sedimented continental rise, i.e. Brest seachannel.
Brest	Seachannel	47°11.7' N 46°19.3' N	06°56.5' W 07°16.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Brest, a harbour located on the western Brittany coast.	
Brigham	Seamount	19°08' N	158°44' W	INT	809		
Brisbane	Guyot	26°55' S	155°05' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer and Seamounts on the INT Charts.
Bristol	Canyon	54°55' N	169°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813		
Britannia	Guyots	28°15' S	155°40' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Shown as Tablemounts in the ACUF Gazetteer and Seamounts on the INT Charts.
Broken	Ridge	30°45' S 32°15' S	92°15' E 98°15' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 73 708		Shown on GEBCO 5.09 as Plateau.
Brooker	Bank	38°52' N	25°20' E				
Brooks	Banks	24°05' N	166°50' W	INT	809		

Brouwer	Trough	25°10' S 23°40' S	100°05' E 101°25' E			Proposer: Dr. Robert .L. Fisher (SCUFN Chairman), Mar. 2001 Discoverer: R/V Argo, R/V Horizon (SIO), Lusiad Exp., 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Hendrik Brouwer, early (1611), captain of the VOC (Dutch East India Company), who pioneered the southern sailing route (40°S-45°S Cape of Good Hope-East India Ocean, then north-east to East Indies).	
Brouwer	Seamount	31°45' S	109°01' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Rudi G. Markl, L-DGO, 1974 Discoverer: RANS Diamantina, 1961 Dutch East India Company (VOC)'s Captain Hendrik Brouwer pioneered in 1611 the southern route around Cape of Good Hope and east along Roaring Forties turning north toward Java.	
Brown	Reef	10°40' N	117°15' E	INT	507	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Formerly Bank, reclassified as Reef in 1993.
Brown	Bank	21°30' N	74°44' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		
Brown	Seamount	55°00' N	138°30' W	INT INT	50 810		
Brown Bear	Seamount	46°01' N	130°25' W	INT INT	50 801		
Bruce	Ridge	60°00' S 61°15' S	34°45' W 37°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after William Spiers Bruce, leader of the Scottish national (Scotia) expedition to the Weddell Sea 1903-04.	
Bruns	Knoll	67°24' S	10°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinrich Bruns (1848-1919) who developed the three-dimensional co-ordinate system for astronomy and mathematics, and a global net of terrestrial fixed points.	

Brunt	Basin	75°00' S	25°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Brunt Ice Shelf", which was named after David Brunt, Physical Secretary of the British Royal Society.	
Brutus	Hill	41°08' N	4°05' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003)	
Bryan	Seamount	17°55' N	152°44' W	INT INT INT	51 809 810		
Bryant	Canyon	26°04' N 25°42' N	91°56' W 92°00' W	IBCCA	1.02	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Dr. William R. Bryant, Texas A&M oceanographer.	
Buache	Canyon	48°18.2' N 47°50.7' N	09°17.8' W 09°28.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr Buache, French hydrographer.	
Buchanan	Ridge	38°04' N 38°30' N	32°20' W 31°32' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Scottish Oceanographer John Young Buchanan (1864-1925), Geography assistant at Cambridge, who, after the Challenger cruise, took part in the Princesse Alice cruises (Prince Albert 1er of Monaco' yacht), from 1892 to 1894 and from 1898 to 1902, in the vicinity of the Azores.	
Buffon	Canyon	65°15' S	145°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		

Bukovskiy	Knoll	82°58' N	159°20' E	Nat Chart	RU11252	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Boleslav Iosifovich Bukovskiy (1912 - 1966), a hydrographer who served in hydrographic subdivisions of the Pacific and Baltic Fleets. He was the chief of an Atlantic oceanographic expedition and a Baltic hydrographic expedition. He made considerable contributions to the bottom relief study of marginal seas and the Atlantic Ocean. The Nuclear icebreaker 'Lenin' trials were carried out under his command.	The total relief of this feature is less than 1000 meters and therefore is considered a knoll. Minimum depth is 760 meters. The committee recommended that a larger feature be named after such a prominant contributer to ocean science. HDNO proposed that the seamount originally proposed as Bukovskiy Seamount be changed to Gramberg Seamount.Note : The supporting contours were compiled using Russian submarine and airborne landing data not shown on the plot.
Bullard	Fracture Zone	58°00' S 58°00' S	14°15' W 5°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Lawrence A. Lawver, Apr. 1983 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Dec. 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for Sir Edward Bullard (1907-1980), British physicist renowned for magnetic field studies, theory and measurement of heat flow in oceanic regions, and tectonic reconstructions .	
Bulldog	Bank	10°02' S	50°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, May 1981 Discoverer: HMS Bulldog (surveyed in 1970s), Elevation surveyed by HMS Bulldog prior to 1974.	

Bulpin	Seamount	19°45.5' S	55°16.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Thomas V. Bulpin is the author of several books on the history and geography of Southern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, notably 'Islands in a forgotton Sea' (1969) about the Madagascar-Mascarene Islands-Seychelles region.	
Bunce	Seamounts	7°00' N 8°00' N	55°30' E 56°00' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after Elizbeth T. Bunce (1916-2004), who led 1964 R/V Chain (WHOI) expedition to this area and was Co-Chief Scientist on Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 24 (1976).	
Bungenstock	Plateau	69°30' S 68°24' S	4°00' W 9°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.16	Proposer: Dr. H.W. Schenke, AWI, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Prof. Dr. Herwald Bungenstock, German Geologist and Geophysicist, who carried out scientific work in the Red Sea and Pacific Ocean, with R/V Valdivia and R/V Sonne. He was the initiator of post-war Marine and Polar Research in Germany and an adviser for Polar and Marine Research to the Minister for Research and Technology (1978-1991). He died in July 1998.	
Bungo	Seamount	28°25.4' N	134°15.0'	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Bungo "was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Bunka	Seamount	27°55.8' N	138°59.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Bunka" designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Bunsei	Seamount	27°24.5' N	139°19.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Bunsei" designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Burdick	Knoll	45°51' N	157°48' W	INT	50		

Burdwood	Bank	54°15' S	59°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.16 20 200		
Bursevich	Knoll	87°03.8' N	73°20.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Aleksandr Petrovich Bursevich (1928-1985), sea force fleet navigation officer at the Russian Northern Fleet. He participated in several cruises under the Arctic ice and took part in the first cruise of a Russian nuclear submarine to the North Pole, collecting soundings in the area of Gakkel Ridge and North of Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa.	
Butakov	Guyot	11°19' N	156°41' E	GEBCO	5.06	Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" , Russia, Discoverer: RV "Gelendzhik", 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Admiral I.I. Butakov (1788-1846), who participated in a round-the-world expedition on the frigates ‘Pallada’ in 1852 and ‘Diana’ in 1853.	Minimum Depth:1185 mTotal Relief:4000 m Slope steepness varies from 4-7° to 25°.
Buzen	Hill	28°51.6' N	134°34.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Buzen " was a feodal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Accepted as Hill (instead of seamount , as shown on the chart).Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.Shown as Buzen Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Byramgore	Reef	11°55' N	71°46' E	INT INT INT	71 72 73		
Byrd	Canyon	75°25' S	157°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	
Cabo Creus	Canyon	42°19' N	3°35' E				
Cabrillo	Seamount	22°50' N	109°15' W	INT	802		

Cagni	Seamount	82°59' N	05°07' W			Proposer: PD Dr.Jonathan E:SNOW, Germany, Discoverer: PFS Polarstern, AWIPMR, Jul. 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Umberto Cagni (1863-1932) was an Italian marine officer who in 1990 commanded the first Arctic expedition to sail farther north than Nansen.	Minimum Depth: 1200 m. Total Relief: ~3500 m.The seamount is located at the intersection of Gakkel Ridge and Lena Trough in the Nansen Basin. The entire mountain is 25 km long and 10 km wide and rises above the basin of Lena Trough at a depth of 4800 m.
Caicos	Bank	21°35' N	71°55' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		
Calabar	Canyon	03°35' N	08°02' E	IBCEA	1.11	Proposer: Ing. Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Calabar (Cameroon)	
Calabrian	Rise	37°00' N	17°00' E				
Calarca	Reef	13°08.5' N	81°17.5' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Calarca" is an Indian name.	Shown as Calarca Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
California	Seamount	17°50' N	124°00' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		
Calima	Seamount	14°09' N	79°34' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Calima" is an Indian name.	
Caloosahatchee	Seamount	34°40' N	49°45' W	INT INT	12 13		
Calvi	Canyon	42°39' N	8°42' E				
Calypso	Hills	42°06' N	6°40' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCUF/12 : change of position agreed.
Camarón	Knoll	23°19' N	67°07' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	The Knoll resembles a shrimp. Not named after any associated feature.

Camões	Seamount	8°18.5' N	53°11' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Luiz Vaz de Camões (1524-1580) was the author of "Os Lusiadas", the 16th century epic poem of Portuguese exploration of the Indian Ocean.	
Camões	Bank	38°48' N	9°45' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, SHOM , France, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese poet Camões (Luiz Vaz de) (1524-1580). He travelled through Africa, India during the Portuguese conquest and wrote a masterpiece entitled "Os Lusiadas" (The Portuguese), which is considered as the national poem of Portugal.	
Campbell	Plateau	50°40' S	171°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.14 60 600		
Campbell	Rise	52°30' S	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.14		
Campbell	Seamount	50°16' N	141°55' W	INT INT	50 810		
Campbell	Escarpment	56°00' S 51°30' S	167°00' E 176°30' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004), SCUFN (May 1995) The escarpment clearly defines the eastern margin of the Campbell Plateau.	Formerly, Sub-Antarctic Escarpment. Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Pukaki". The southern part of this feature is named on this map as "Subantartic Slope".
Campeche	Escarpment	20°45' N 24°59' N 22°44' N	92°28' W 87°41' W 85°38' W	IBCCA	1.02	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Mexican State of Campeche.	
Campeche	Valley	21°44' N 19°58' N	92°57' W 92°26' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Mexican State of Campeche.	Shown as Campeche Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer (possibly).

Campeche	Bank	22°00' N	90°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.07 5.08	Named after the Mexican State of Campeche	
Campeche Salt Dome	Province	20°22' N	93°47' W	IBCCA	1.05	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico and L.Taylor, NGDC,USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Mexican State of Campeche	
Canada	Abyssal Plain	76°00' N	150°00' W	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Canada	Basin	72°30' N 83°00' N	150°00' W 130°00' W	GEBCO	5.17		
Canary	Basin	30°00' N	24°00' W	INT INT INT INT	11 12 14 104		
Çandarli	Basin	38°50' N	26°47' E			Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Lies within the larger Çandarli Shelf.
Çandarli	Shelf	38°40' N 39°00' N	26°35' E 26°40' E			Proposer: NBGN, May 1984 Discoverer: R/V Candarli, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Canik	Escarpment	41°14' N 41°20' N	37°40' E 41°00' E			Proposer: RA Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Shown as East Black Sea Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cannes	Canyon	43°25' N	7°05' E				
Cano	Seamount	10°16' N	110°00' W	INT	802		
Canopus	Bank	2°10' S	38°20' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Cantor	Seamount	16°19' N	109°22' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		
Cap Breton	Canyon	43°41' N	2°31' W	GEBCO	5.08		Located in Bay of Biscay.
Cap Ferret	Valley	44°43.4' N	02°15.8' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Cap Ferret is the name of a cape at the north entrance of Arachon Basin , on the southwestern coast of France .	

Cap Ferret	Canyon	44°35.0' N 44°43.4' N	02°04.2' W 02°15.8' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet , IFREMER , France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Cap Ferret is the name of a cape at the north entrance of Arcachon Basin , on the southwestern coast of France .	
Cap Horn	Seamount	36°41.4' S	78°52.4' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1993 Discoverer: Cap Horn (Marcel Barbarin), 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The bathymetric survey of the summit was made by Sapmer Research Vessel "Cap Horn" (Master Marcel Barbarin) in April 1982.	
Cape	Abyssal Plain	35°15' S	11°45' E	GEBCO	5.12		Shown as Cape Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cape	Basin	35°45' S	6°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 203 204		
Cape Johnson	Guyot	17°08' N	177°15' W	INT	809	Proposer: Prof. Harry Hess, 1950 This flat-topped seamount is the type locality (and original) of a "guyot". Prof. Harry Hess (Princeton University) was executive officer of USS Cape Johnson in the Western Pacific during WWII. His vessel, under his geological direction, made very great numbers of soundings on Cape Johnson's supply-ship operations. Hess'office at Princeton was in "Guyot Hall", hence the name. He used the name in a 1950's scientific paper in the "America Journal of Science.	Formerly, Cape Johnson Tablemount.Shown as Cape Johnson Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cape Palmas	Seamount	04°00' N	07°21' W	IBCEA	1.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Cape Palmas.	

Cape Range	Escarpment	20°00' S 21°30' S	109°00' E 112°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Cape Range, the range of hills that form the peninsula of which North West Cape is the Northern extremity.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier".
Cape Range	Canyon	21°49' S 21°55' S	112°18' E 113°37' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Cape Range, the range of hills that form the peninsula of which North West Cape is the northern extremity.	Taken from the AGSO batymetric map "Cuvier".
Cape Verde	Seamount	15°20' N	22°00' W	INT	14		
Cape Verde	Abyssal Plain	23°00' N	24°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 14		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Cape Verde	Plateau	17°50' N	20°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 14 104 215		Shown as Terrace in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Capel	Bank	25°00' S	159°35' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 602		Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Caprera	Canyon	41°25' N	9°58' E				
Capricorn	Guyot	18°40' S	172°10' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 605	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, 1952 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, 1952 This shallow Guyot, on the east flank of Tonga Trench, was first explored and mapped by SIO's R/V Horizon on "Capricorn Expedition" (1952-53). Its tilt toward Tonga Trench (flat top dips westward) was the first described clear demonstration of subduction (Fisher and others, SIO, in a 1955 scientific paper). The titled summit of Capricorn Guyot is an extensive drowned (Miocene) coral atoll, dredged by Horizon and later by New Zealand ships.	Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer.

Capucin	Canyon	15°43' N 15°38' N	61°23' W 61°37' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'Est-Caraibe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Carbonara	Ridge	38°30' N	9°25' E				
Carbonara	Valley	38°30' N	9°17' E				
Cardno	Guyot	12°57' S	6°05' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 203	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Shown as Cardno Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cardno	Fracture Zone	14°22' S 15°20' S	12°34' W 27°52' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: N. Cherkis, N.R.L., USA, 1991 Discoverer: GV Kireev & 3 other ships, Dec. 1988 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Commander Peter G.N. Cardno was Captain of HMS Dampier, the ship which discovered "Cardno" Seamount, a feature close to this Fracture Zone.	
Carex	Valley	12°04' N 12°07' N 12°12' N	81°30' W 81°15' W 81°05' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Carex" is an Indian name.	
Cargados Carajos	Bank	16°30' S	59°30' E	GEBCO	5.09		
Carlisle	Canyon	53°28' N	170°15' W	INT	813		
Carlos Ribeiro	Passage	36°45' N 37°20' N	10°12' W 10°23' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a former Director of the Geological Service of Portugal (1835-1908).	Shown as Carlos Ribeiro Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.

Carlsberg	Ridge	10°00' N 2°00' N	57°30' E 66°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 73 703	Proposer: Dr. Johannes Schmidt, 1932 (in Dana report), Discoverer: M/V Dana (Denmark), 1928 Named for the Carlsberg Foundation (Copenhagen) that sponsored the Dana Expedition (round-the-world, 1928-29) led by Prof. Johannes Schmitt, biologist.	
Carmen	Basin	26°15' N	110°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802		
Carnarvon	Terrace	22°30' S 28°40' S	111°00' E 112°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent town of Carnarvon.	Taken from AGSO bathymetric map "Hartog".
Carnarvon	Canyon	23°38' S 24°17' S	111°08' E 111°26' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent town of Carnarvon.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier".
Carnegie	Ridge	1°00' S 1°00' S	89°00' W 82°00' W	INT INT GEBCO	51 811 5.11		
Carnegie	Seamount	00°15' S	81°53' W	INT	811	Explored/delineated by U.S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross under Prof. Alexander Agassiz, late 1800's.	
Caroline	Seamounts	7°15' N 6°00' N	144°00' E 157°15' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Carondelet	Reef	5°33' S	173°50' W	INT	617		
Carpathia	Knoll	41°06' N	49°33' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A. J. Ruffman, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named for the Cunard ship Carpathia, which was first on the scene after the R.M.S. Titanic collided with the iceberg. The Carpathia picked up all the survivors.	Initially proposed as Seamount. CANO = CANOMA : Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
Cartagena	Canyon	37°41' N	00°05' E				
Carter	Seamount	9°03' N	21°14' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Terry Carter, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-SCFUN/11 from bathymetric map IBCEA 1.08.

Carvalho Araújo	Passage	38°55' N 39°25' N	12°00' W 11°15' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "Carvalho Araújo" which operated in Angola (1941-1970).	Shown as Carvalho Araújo Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Caryn	Seamount	36°40' N	67°56' W	INT INT INT	11 12 403		
Cascade	Guyot	43°55' S	150°23' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J.J.Doyle, Aust. HO on behalf of Dr.Neville Exon, AGSO, Sep. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the local Tasmanian brewery.	Shown as Cascade Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cascadia	Basin	46°40' N	128°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.03 5.07 50 801		
Cascadia	Seachannel	43°30' N	130°00' W	INT INT	50 801		
Cassini	Seamount	40°47' N	11°44' E				
Cassis	Canyon	43°03' N	5°25' E				
Castellano	Seamount	26°26' N	177°49' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Mr.N. Cherkis, Senior Oceanographer, Five Oceans Cons., USA, Mar. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the late Anthony J. Castellano who was a USNOO/NIMA bathmetric analyst . He died in 2000.	
Castelsardo	Canyon	41°18' N	8°28' E				
Castro	Terrace	43°45' N	9°45' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Prof. J. R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Rosalia de Castro (1837-1885) a distinguished Galician poetess who contributed to the Renaissance of the Galician literature. One of the noted writers in this language close to Portuguese, with Emilia Pardo Bazan and Valle Inclan. J.R. Vanney et al., 1979	

Cat	Gap	24°32' N	74°17' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This gap is close to the east of Cat Island.	
Catalina	Basin	33°10' N	118°30' W	INT	801		
Catoche	Spur	23°19' N	85°33' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Cape Catoche, at the extremity of Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.	Shown as Catoche Tongue in ACUF Gazetteer.
Catoche	Hill	23°49' N	85°10' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico and L.Taylor, NGDC, US, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Cape Catoche, at the extremity of Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.	Shown as Catoche Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.
Caucasus	Escarpment	43°55' N	38°30' E				
Cauvin	Bank	6°46' S	72°22' E	INT INT	702 703		
Cay Sal	Bank	23°45' N	80°00' W	INT INT INT	400 401 403		
Cayman	Ridge	19°00' N 19°45' N	82°20' W 79°00' W	INT INT	400 402		
Cayman	Trench	18°50' N 19°20' N	81°30' W 78°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 402		
Ceará	Plateau	3°20' S	37°30' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 20 216		
Ceará	Seamounts	1°30' S 1°45' S	38°45' W 37°05' W	INT INT	20 216		Shown as Parnaiba Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Ceará	Terrace	2°15' S	39°00' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 20 216		

Ceará	Abyssal Plain	3°00' N 00°30' S	44°00' W 37°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 5.12 12 13 20		Shown as Ceará Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ceará	Ridge	6°00' N 3°30' N	45°00' W 41°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 5.12 12 13 20	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (1985)	
Cedros	Escarpment	27°20' N	115°30' W	INT	802		
Cedros	Trench	29°15' N 25°50' N	116°45' W 114°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, 1952 Discoverer: USN ships en route Panama-California, 1920-1950, 1920 This sedimented trough or trench was extensively explored and "named" by R.L. Fisher and other SIO marine geologists-geophysicists in 1951-54.	Exceedingly flat-floored dual level sea bottom.
Ceduna	Canyon	36°15' S 35°00' S	132°55' E 132°55' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The feature lies south of the township of Ceduna with which it is named after. "Ceduna" is derived from the aboriginal word "Chedoona" which means "a place to sit down and rest".	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Ceduna".
Ceduna	Terrace	33°50' S	133°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Australia, Nov. 1992 Discoverer: Various, 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent township of Ceduna, so named from the aboriginal word "Chedoona" meaning "a place to sit down and rest".	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Eyre".
Cefalu	Basin	38°15' N	14°00' E				Shown as Cefalú Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Celebes	Basin	3°00' N	122°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 508		
Celtic	Shelf	50°00' N	8°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		

Celtique	Seachannel	47°01.8' N 46°42.3' N	09°49.2' W 09°59.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suave & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) This feature is located in the Celtic Sea area (in French : Mer Celtique).	
Central	Bank	75°00' N	37°00' E	INT	10	Discoverer: Russian fishermen 17th century, Named after the geographical position of the centre of Barents Sea.	Least depth : 115 m.
Central	Fracture Zone	18°00' N 15°00' N	128°10' E 132°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509		Shown as Central Basin Trough in the ACUF Gazetteer and as Central Basin Fault on the INT Charts.
Central Indian	Ridge	1°00' S 25°30' S	67°30' E 70°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 73		Shown as Mid-Indian Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Central Kara	Rise	77°20' N 82°05' N	87°40' E 77°10' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: N.N. Zubov, Plavmornin, Russia, 1935 Discoverer: R/V "Sadko", First Soviet high latitude expedition, 1935 Named after the geographical position in the centre of the Kara Sea.	
Central Pacific	Basin	9°00' N	180°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.00 5.18 5.07 506		
Centurion	Bank	7°40' S	70°50' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702		
Cerf	Ridge	2°35' S 4°50' S	57°55' E 58°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after (Le) Cerf, a frigate commanded by Captain Corneille Morphey who explored and named the Seychelles.	
Cermeno	Seamount	10°23' N	108°46' W	INT INT	802 811		
Cerralvo	Seamount	24°12' N	109°35' W	INT	802		

Chagos	Trough	3°00' S 9°00' S	74°30' E 73°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 73	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1963 Discoverer: R/V Vitiaz (1960), RV Argo, RV Horizon, 1962 Named from its geographical position close to the east side of the Chagos Island.	Max. depth : 5,408m. Shown as Chagos Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
Chagos	Bank	6°15' S	72°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 73		Shown as Great Chagos Bank on several INT Charts.
Chagos-Laccadive	Ridge	13°30' N 9°00' S	72°30' E 70°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.05 5.09		Shown as Chagos-Laccadive Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Chain	Fracture Zone	2°30' S 00°15' N	20°00' W 08°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT IBCEA	5.12 202 215 216 1.10	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM , France ., Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000)	
Chain	Ridge	3°20' N 7°40' N	52°00' E 55°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT IBCWIO	5.05 71 72 703 1.06	Proposer: E. T. Bunce, 1964 Discoverer: Research ships IIOE, 1960-1965 (notably R/V Chain (WHOI)), 1960 This Somali Basin discrete ridge was explored and delineated by WHOI's R/V Chain in 1963 IIOE cruise. It is southwest segment of the Owen Fracture Zone (also, see Bunce Seamounts).	

Challenger	Deep	11°22.4' N	142°35.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Discoverer: H.M.S Challenger, 1873 The 'Challenger Deep', near the SW end of the Marianas Trench, is the greatest depth in the world oceans. It was named formally by UK's HMS 'Challenger' (there in 1951) to commemorate her predecessor also named HMS Challenger that visited the region in 1875 on her 1872-1874 world voyage, there obtaining a rope sounding of 4,500 fathoms (8,230m). Over the years, the search for the point of maximum depth has involved many vessels. The first definitive depth for that world maximum locality, 10,915 ± 10 m, was determined by Dr. R. L. Fisher aboard R/V 'Stranger' (SIO) in 1959. Six months later the bathyscaphe 'Trieste' dove at that locality and found the same depth, ±5 m, by manometer. In 1984, the S/V 'Takuyo' of the Japan Hydrographic Department, surveyed the whole extent of the 'Deep' revealing that the pocket had three depressions deeper than 10,800m, the easternmost being deepest at 10,914m±. The 1959 to 1984 results all lie within	Depth (corected) : 10,920 ±10m.
Challenger	Fracture Zone	37°00' S 35°00' S	90°00' W 80°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		Shown at position 34°00'S - 110°00'W in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Challenger	Plateau	39°20' S	168°40' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 601		
Chamois	Reef	21°02.5' S	167°44.6' E			Proposer: Ing. Le Visage, SHOM, France, Aug. 1995 Discoverer: BSR Chamois, 1994 Accredited by: BGN (Mar. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) This reef was comprehensively charted at the occasion of a reconnaissance survey carried out in 1994 and 1995 by the BSR Chamois, before she was laid up.	Differential GPS navigation. Shown as Chamois Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Champlain	Seamount	20°15' S	37°20' W	GEBCO	5.12		

Chapple	Seamount	17°56' S	114°02' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for William Chapple (1934 - 1981), earth scientist.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Chapple	Ridge	17°55' S 17°57' S	114°23' W 114°03' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for William Chapple (1934 - 1981), earth scientist.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Charcot	Canyon	67°30' S	80°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905).	
Charcot	Fan	66°30' S 65°10' S	90°00' W 82°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905).	
Charcot	Seamounts	44°50' N	13°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 103	Named after Dr. Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905).	
Charcot	Ridge	66°30' S 67°10' S	165°00' E 166°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Presumably named after French RV "Jean Charcot". The name itself comes from Dr. Jean Charcot, leader of French expedition to west coast Graham Land (1903-1905) .	Taken from NZOI bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Bank on this map.
Charlie-Gibbs	Fracture Zone	52°30' N 52°15' N	45°00' W 30°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Charlotte	Reef	22°20.1' S	171°23.1'E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604	Proposer: Michel Monzier, ORSTOM, New Caladonia., Jul. 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Captain Gilbert' ship " Charlotte ", who discovered Matthew Island on 27 May 1788.	
Charlotte	Bank	11°45' S	173°10' E	INT GEBCO	604 5.10	Proposer: Bertrand R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999), SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	

Chatham	Rise	43°30' S	180°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 600		
Chaucer	Seamounts	42°50' N	28°55' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 14 103		Shown as Bank on the INT Charts.
Chautauqua	Seamount	22°10' N	162°40' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Chaves	Seamount	37°36' N	27°05' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the military Colonel, living in Azores, Francisco Afonso Chaves (Lisboa, 1857-Ponta Delgada, 1926). He played an important role in the creation of the Meteorological Office of the Azores with the support of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and King Carlos I. He also worked in scientific fields (magnetism, seismology, meteorology, etc.) in the Archipelago.	
Chelan	Seamount	49°45' N	131°32' W	INT INT	50 801		
Chella	Bank	36°31' N	2°51' W	INT	301		Shown as El Seco de los Olivos on INT 301.
Cherbaniani	Reef	12°20' N	71°50' E	INT INT	71 72		
Chia	Seamount	15°29' N	79°52' W	IBCCA	1.7	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Chia" is an Indian name.	
Chichijima	Seamount	27°47.1' N	144°34.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese island of Chichijima.	Relief : 3300m. Least depth : 2480m.

Chikugo	Hill	28°36.0' N	133°55.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Chikugo " was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Accepted as Hill (instead of seamount , as shown on the chart). Subject to approval by JCUFN.Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Chikuzen	Seamount	29°10.9' N	133°47.8'E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Chikuzen" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Chile	Basin	28°00' S	77°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Chile	Fracture Zone	36°30' S 35°45' S	102°00' W 93°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		Shown as CHALLENGER Fracture Zone, at 34°00'S - 110°00'W, in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Chile	Ridge	45°50' S	77°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Chile	Rise	40°00' S	90°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Chile	Trench	51°45' S 56°50' S	76°30' W 70°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Southern segment of the very major Peru-Chile Trench.	
Chinchorro	Bank	18°35' N	87°22' W	INT INT	400 401		
Chinchorro	Canyon	18°10' N 17°59' N	87°28' W 87°09' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Chinchorro mummies, the oldest examples of mummified human remains, in the nearby Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.	
Chinook	Trough	44°00' N	173°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 50		
Chirikov	Knoll	55°32.8' N	154°23' W			Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after A.I. Chirikov (1703-1749), a Russian cartographer who participated in expeditions (1725-1743) that discovered the coast of North America and many islands in the North Pacific Ocean.	Least depth : 182 m

Chirikov	Seamount	54°52.5' N	152°50' W	INT INT	50 810	Proposer: Dr. G. Agapova, IOAN, RU, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named from the nearby Chirikov island. A.I. Chirikov (1703-1749), a Russian cartographer, who participated in expeditions (1725-1743), that discovered the coast of the North America and many islands in the Northern part of the Pacific ocean.	Shown as Chirikof Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Choffat	Valley	39°30' N	10°28' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Swiss Geologist Paul Choffat (1849-1919) who worked in Portugal from 1878 until his death.	
Choju	Seamounts	24°29' N 24°29' N	135°17' E 133°04' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Choju " means "a long life" in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Chôju Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Chopin	Seamount	26°08' N	162°03' W	INT INT	50 51		
Chorokh	Canyon	41°50' N	41°12' E				
Chorreras	Canyon	24°17' N 24°02' N	96°52' W 96°30' W	IBCCA	1.01	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Arroyo Chorreras, a stream along the coast of Mexico in Tamaulipas, adjacent to the feature.	
Choshinsei	Seamount	24°31.8' N	136°17.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Choshinsei" is the Japanese term for a supernova.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Choyo	Seamount	27°02.5' N	148°36.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the former Japanese warship Choyo (19th century). She accompanied the Japanese warship Kanrin in her first friendship visit to the USA.	Relief : 4,600m. Least depth : 1040m.
Chtoukane	Canyon	25°15' N 25°05' N	16°43' W 16°14' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named from the nearby town of Chtoukane.	
Chukchi	Abyssal Plain	76°45' N	172°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: M.M. Somov, NIIGA, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: Sever-2, Sever-3, Polar expeditions, Russia, 1949 Named from the nearby Chukchi Peninsula.	Shown as "Plain" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Chukchi	Plateau	80°00' N 75°00' N	165°00' W 170°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: M.M. Somov, NIIGA, Russia, 1999 Discoverer: "Server-2", "Server-3", Polar expeditions, Russia, 1949 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby Chukchi Peninsula.	
Chun	Spur	52°54' S 53°00' S 53°58' S	79°25' E 80°00' E 83°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: Eltanin (72), Dufresne (91), 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Carl Chun (Professor Zoology, Leipzig University, Germany) was leader of "Deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition" (Valdivia, 1898-99). Considerable work was done on collections made in the Kerguelen region.	This name supersedes with Von Drygalski Ridge and William's Seamount, the former William's Seamounts at position 53°20'S - 81°15'E.
Chuo	Seamount	26°08.0' N 25°59.2' N	144°00.6' E 144°02.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Chuo" is the Japanese term for "central".	Replace "Higashi Seamount" as shown on the chart.Relief : 2000m. Least depths : 520m and 641m. Two discrete peaks on wide platform.
Churov	Seamount	17°29' S	9°53' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Cialdi	Seamount	41°50' N	10°35' E				

Cindy	Seamount	7°43' N	21°27' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Mrs. Cindy Murchison, USNOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from the ACUF Gazetteer.
Cipangu	Basin	34°00' N	149°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. J. Mammericx, SIO, USA, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) From A.D. 300 to 1300, Christian dogma hindered developmentof a scientific vision of the world in favour of a more religious one. During the 13th and 14th centuries Asia became better known by land voyages including the one of Marco Polo. During his voyages, Marco Polo (mapmaker) heard of Japan and referred to it as Cipangu.	
Circe	Peak	18°03.4' S	65°33.2' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Feb. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Argo, Aug. 1968 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This peak and others nearby were discovered and explored on SIO's 1968-69 round-the-world Circe Expedition.	Shown as Circe Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Civitavecchia	Valley	41°10' N	11°52' E				
Clairaut	Seamount	17°59' N	110°29' W	INT	802		
Clarion	Bank	20°50' N	74°00' W	INT INT	400 402		
Clarion	Fracture Zone	14°30' N 14°00' N 18°15' N 17°30' N	145°00' W 155°00' W 116°00' W 129°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 50 51 802	Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, 1954 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, R/V S.F.Baird, Named for Clarion Island in the Revilla Gigeda Group off western Mexico.	
Clark	Bank	8°05' S	139°40' W	INT	607		Shown as Reef in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Clark	Basin	10°50' N	80°40' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		
Clark	Seamount	20°00' N	157°38' W	INT	809		
Clerke	Reef	17°10' S	119°20' E	INT	71		
Clipperton	Fracture Zone	3°00' N 10°00' N 10°00' N 8°00' N	150°00' W 107°00' W 114°00' W 125°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 51 802 811	Proposer: Dr. H.W.Menard, SIO, 1954 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, R/V S. F. Baird, Named for Clipperton Atoll, an isolated islet near 10°00' N, 109°00' W.	

Clipperton	Ridge	10°30' N	110°00' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		
Clipperton	Seamounts	9°30' N	111°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802		
Cloates	Canyon	22°04' S 22°16' S	112°06' E 113°33' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent coastal feature "Point Cloates".	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Cuvier".
Cloud	Seamount	18°40' S	113°49' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for Preston Cloud (1912 - 1990), earth scientist.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Cloud	Ridge	18°20' S 18°44' S	115°42' W 113°32' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for Preston Cloud (1912 - 1990), earth scientist.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Cobb	Seamount	46°46' N	130°49' W	INT INT	50 801		
Coco-De-Mer	Ridge	1°40' N 00°40' S	57°00' E 54°50' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.05 5.09 71 72 703	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1981 Discoverer: R/V Argo, 1962 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) The unique Seychelles Coco-de-Mer is a double-lobed coconut. Mapped by SIO's R/V Argo, 1962-63 during IIOE 1960-65, R/V Melville later.	Proposed initially as Mountains.Shown as Coco-de-Mer Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cocos	Basin	1°00' N	93°00' E	INT INT INT	71 73 707	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Cocos	Ridge	2°30' N 7°30' N	90°00' W 84°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 51		

Cocos Keeling	Rise	13°00' S	96°30' E	INT INT INT INT	70 71 73 708		Shown as Cocos-Keeling Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Coiba	Ridge	6°30' N	81°45' W	INT	811		
Colbeck	Basin	77°00' S	159°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after William Colbeck who was with Borchgrevink, and subsequently was in command of "Morning" the relief ship sent out to find "Discovery" 1902-1903.	
Collette	Spur	45°48.0' N 45°31.5' N	03°46.5' W 03°59.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr. Bosco Collette, a Dutch geophysicist who actively worked on the North Atlantic / Bay of Biscaye .	
Colombia	Basin	14°00' N	76°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 402		Shown as Colombian Basin in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Colombian	Trench	3°15' N	78°45' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Colombie	Bank	15°57' N	61°27' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Colón	Seamount	24°35' N	74°13' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature is close to the north of San Salvador Island, one of the two islands believed to be first landfall of Christopher Colombus (Colón in Spanish) during his discovery voyage.	Shown as Colombus Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Colón	Ridge	2°00' N	96°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		

Colorado	Seamount	33°15' N	37°20' W	INT GEBCO INT INT	14 5.08 11 12		
Columbia	Seamount	20°45' S	32°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Colville	Ridge	30°00' S	180°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 600 602		
Comoro	Basin	13°30' S	44°00' E	IBCWIO INT INT	1.03 701 702		
Comstock	Seamount	48°15' N	156°50' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 50		
Concepción	Seamount	15°40' N	149°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations. Shown as Concepcion Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Conception	Bank	29°55' N	12°45' W	INT INT INT INT	11 12 14 104		Shown as Seamount on INT charts 11 and 14.
Conducia	Canyon	14°56' S	40°55' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.M. Vanney, U. Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Conducia, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	Shown as Condúcia Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Congo	Canyon	05°54' S 06°01' S	07°00' E 11°58' E	IBCEA GEBCO	1.12 5.12	Proposer: Ing. Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM, Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	
Congo	Fan	07°42' S 03°40' S 06°00' S	08°00' E 10°00' E 07°12' E	GEBCO IBCEA	5.12 1.12	Proposer: Ing. Oliver PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993), SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	SCUFN proposes a " nominal " position of 05°10' S - 08°45' Eand an overall triple notation as folllows :03°00 ' S - 06°30' E to 06°00' S - 07°00' E to 07°42' S - 08°00' E;.
Congress	Seamount	33°07' N	54°49' W	INT INT INT	11 12 13		

Conrad	Fracture Zone	55°50' S 55°30' S	6°30' W 1°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Conrad	Rise	53°00' S	41°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Conti	Spur	45°07.5' N 45°06.0' N	03°12.5' W 03°25.7' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Dr. Anita Conti (1899-1997) , a French scientist involved in halieutic research .	
Cook	Canyon	51°20' N	128°40' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Cook Trough. Shown as Cook Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cooper	Ridge	7°00' N	149°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Cora Divh	Bank	13°45' N	72°10' E	INT INT INT INT	71 72 73 705		Shown as Cora Divh on Charts INT 71, 72, 73 and 703.
Coral	Basin	13°40' S	151°20' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604		Shown on INT 604 and in the ACUF Gazetteer as Coral Sea Basin.
Coral	Bank	52°00' S	71°25' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle,Aust.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after the many samples of spectacular large red gorgonian "soft corals" that have been collected from this bank during recent fishery research.	A submarine bank on the Kerguelen Plateau 89 nm from Heard Island.
Coral Patch	Bank	34°56' N	11°57' W	INT INT	103 104		Shown as Coral Patch Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cordero	Canyon	25°53' N 25°32' N	16°22' W 15°50' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing.O. PARVILLERS, EPSHOM, France ., Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Punta Cordero (Admiralty Chart 3134).	
Cornaglia	Seamount	39°42' N	10°40' E				
Corner	Seamounts	35°30' N	51°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 13		

Correira	Bank	6°30' S	57°10' E	INT INT	702 703	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1974 Discoverer: R/V Melville (SIO), Antipode Exp., 1971-1972, Feb. 1971 Discovered 6 February 1971 by SIO's R/V Melville on ANTIPODE Expedition. Named for a Portuguese seafarer, Antonio Correira.	Shown as Guyot in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Corsica	Trough	42°10' N	9°50' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Change in name from Basin to Trough.
Corso-Ligurian	Basin	42°30' N	7°50' E	INT GEBCO	301 5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, shown as Ligurian Sea.
Cortes	Bank	32°28' N	119°10' W	INT INT	801 802		Shown as Cortez Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Corveiro	Canyon	22°05' N 21°58' N	19°16' W 17°23' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Cape Corveiro.	
Côte d'Ivoire	Escarpment	3°20' N 5°10' N	03°00' W 00°00' W	IBCEA	1.10	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby country.	
Courtown	Ridge	12°20' N 12°49' N 13°09' N	81°27' W 81°30' W 81°18' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after "Courtown Cay" which is on this ridge.	"Courtown Cay" is named "Este Sudeste" (Cayos) on some nautical charts.
Cowie	Seamount	54°10' N	149°20' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Crary	Bank	74°55' S	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Crary	Fan	74°30' S	36°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Albert P. Crary (1911-1987), American geophysicist. Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, Director Division of Environmental Sciences, then Division of Earth Sciences, National Science Foundation, USA.	

Crawford	Seamount	38°40' S	11°10' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 22	Proposer: E.S.W. Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964 Simpson, Mallory and Forder proposed the name "Crawford Tablemount " in 1964.	
Cresques	Knoll	40°26' N	2°41' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Change in name from Mountains to Knoll.Shown as Cresques Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Crest	Seamount	24°35' N	117°05' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		
Cretan	Trough	35°53' N	25°12' E	INT	302	Proposer: NBGN (Turkey), Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Cretan-Rhodes	Ridge	34°35' N 35°47' N	24°28' E 28°03' E			Proposer: RA Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1995 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Crimea	Escarpment	44°06' N	33°50' E				
Crocus	Bank	18°30' N	63°18' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Croisic	Canyon	46°25.6' N 46°14.2' N	04°36.9' W 05°07.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suave & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Le Croisic is a small town located west of Saint Nazaire ,on the southwestern coast of Britany .	
Crosley	Seamount	16°55' N	152°26' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Cross	Seamount	18°45' N	158°15' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Crozet	Basin	39°00' S	60°00' E	INT INT INT INT	70 72 73 700		

Crozon	Seachannel	47°02.5' N 46°10.3' N	06°43.5' W 07°16.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Crozon is a small town on the Western Brittany coast .	
Crozon	Canyon	47°26.2' N 47°02.5' N	06°32.3' W 06°43.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Crozon is a small town on the western Brittany coast .	
Cruiser	Seamount	32°23' N	27°37' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14		Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer and on Chart INT 12.
Cunas	Trough	13°30' N 13°49' N 14°14' N	80°44' W 80°31' W 80°13' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Cunas" is an Indian word.	
Currituck	Seamount	30°12.0' S	173°14.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 2005)	Shown on NIWA 1:1 million Esperance sheet. The most northern in a group of three seamounts at the northern end of the Louisville Seamount Chain east of the Kermadec Islands, in the South Pacific Basin.Min. depth : 1750 m. Total relief : 1750 m.
Curumani	Valley	16°00' N 15°38' N	79°13' W 79°19' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Curumani" is an Indian name.	Shown as Curumanì Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.

Cuvier	Abyssal Plain	22°00' S	110°50' E	GEBCO INT INT GEBCO	5.10 60 708 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent coastal feature Cape Cuvier, so named during the French expedition under Baudin 1802.	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Cuvier". Formerly, Cuvier Basin. It was considered at SCGN/10 (1993) that Abyssal Plain is more accurate than Basin. Shown as Basin on INT Charts. Shown as Cuvier Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Cuvier	Canyon	64°40' S	140°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Cuvier	Plateau	23°06' S 25°15' S	108°39' E 108°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J.Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Cuvier is a historical name for feature in this area. Presumably after the coastal feature, Cape Cuvier. Name originates from the French expedition led by Baudin in 1800 - 1803. Reportedly after Georges Cuvier, zoologist and statesman, 1769 - 1832.	Incorrectly named Wallaby Plateau by Symonds and Cameron, 1977. The incorrect name appears on the AGSO bathymetric map "Hartog" which this feature was taken from.
Cyprus	Basin	34°45' N	34°00' E				
Cyrene	Seamount	33°32' N	19°56' E	INT	302		Shown as Herodotus Seamount on INT 302.
Câbliers	Bank	35°49' N	2°15' W	INT	301		
D'Artagnan	Canyon	45°13.7' N 44°50.8' N	03°03.0' W 03°14.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER ,France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after D'Artagnan , one of the famous musketeers . This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born .	
Da Vinci	Bank	77°30' S	34°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who discovered and described the principle for sound propagation in water.He also designed a submarine.	Least depth : < 300 m. Shown as Vinci Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.

Dacia	Seamount	31°10' N	13°35' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14 104		
Dahra	Valley	36°48' N	2°00' E				
Daigo-Kasima	Seamount	35°46' N	144°19' E	INT	510		
Daiichi-Shima	Knoll	33°38.4' N	137°10.0'E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after nearby land area called Shima (Daichi = N° 1, in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Daiichi-Sofu	Knoll	29°53.5' N	140°04.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Hydrographic Department, JCG, Japan, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Sofu Rock. "Daiich" means "first" in Japanese. "Sofu" is the Japanese term for "widow".	Relief : 400 m. Least depth 2200 m.
Daiiti-Kasima	Seamount	35°49' N	142°40' E	INT	510		Shown as Kashima Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Daiiti-Kinan	Seamount	30°28' N	136°18' E	INT	510		
Daini-Atsumi	Knoll	33°55.3' N	137°20'.5 E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Atsumi peninsula (Daini = N° 2 in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Daini-Kashima	Seamount	36°05' N	143°29' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby city of Kashima.	
Daini-Kinan	Seamount	30°10' N	136°43' E	INT	510		
Daini-Tenryu	Knoll	34°09.0' N	137°49.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Tenryu River (Daini = N° 2, in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Daisan-Kashima	Seamount	36°11' N	143°47' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby city of Kashima.	

Daisan-Shima	Knoll	33°29.5' N	137°08.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby land area called Shima (Daisan = N° 3 in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602..
Daito	Ridge	26°30' N 25°40' N 25°18' N 25°45' N	130°05' E 132°00' E 133°15' E 134°35' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Daito.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.Shown as Daitô Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Daiyon-Kashima	Seamount	36°20' N	143°48' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby city of Kashima.	
Dakar	Canyon	14°10' N	18°15' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Dall	Seamount	58°10' N	145°35' W	INT INT	50 810		
Dallmann	Seamount	67°10' S	96°53' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Eduard Dallmann (1839-1896), ship's captain and polar explorer who surveyed the area west of Graham Land up to about 66°S.	Last depth : 2,100 m.
Dalton	Knoll	49°23' N	156°32' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Hon. John H. Dalton, recently retired Secretary of the US Navy.	Shown as Dalton Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Daly	Canyon	65°30' S	62°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Daly	Seamount	18°08' N	157°40' W	INT	104		
Dampier	Ridge	24°00' S 26°45' S 34°00' S	157°00' E 157°05' E 158°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the 19th century British navigator and explorer.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/7 . Taken from NZOI bathymetric map "Norfolk".
Dampier	Seamount	11°09' S	00°27' W	INT INT INT	21 22 203		
Dana	Fracture Zone	12°00' S 13°30' S	97°45' W 93°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Dana	Seamount	18°38' N	155°57' W	INT	809		

Dangeart	Canyon	48°19.0' N 48°05.2' N	09°48.5' W 10°07.0' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France;, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr. Dangeart , oceanographer and professor at Caen University .	
Danilevsky	Seamount	38°32' S	47°42' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: R/V "Zvezda Sevastopolja", Sep. 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after Russian Fisheries oceanographer N.N. Danilevsky (1904-1980), explorer of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.	Min. depth : 400 m.
Danube	Fan	43°34' N	30°48' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Danube Cone. Shown as Danube Cone in ACUF Gazetteer.
Darwin	Hill	3°17.3' S	56°37.7' E	IBCWIO	1.05	Proposer: Robert Whitmarsh, U. of South Hampton, UK, Nov. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) The hill is named after the research ship RRS Charles Darwin which discovered the feature and indirectly after Charles Darwin, the 19th century scientist who discovered natural selection and evolution.	Minimum depth : 3,550 m. Total relief : 450 m.
David	Spur	6°24' N	50°15' E	INT GEBCO IBCWIO	703 5.05 1.01	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1999)	Formerly, David Seaknoll. Shown as Knoll in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Davidson	Bank	54°00' N	163°45' W	INT	810		
Davidson	Seamount	35°43' N	122°43' W	INT INT INT INT	50 51 801 802		
Davie	Ridge	14°30' S 19°00' S	41°35' E 41°50' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.10		
Davie	Seamount	36°30' S	24°17' E	INT INT INT INT	21 22 72 204	Proposer: E.S.W. Simpson & E.Forder, 1967 Discoverer: R/V Thomas B. Davie,	
Davis	Bank	20°35' S	34°45' W	INT INT	201 202		
Davis	Seamounts	51°40' S	4°12' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		

Davis	Sill	65°30' N	57°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Dawson-Lambton	Trough	76°00' S	26°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Dawson-Lambton Glacier", which was named after Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, benefactress of the "Shackleton" expeditions.	
Day	Seamount	18°40' N	156°20' W	INT	809		
Day	Canyon	48°00' N 47°58.2' N	08°53' W 10°09.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr. A. Day , British geophysicist.	
De Covilhao	Trough	22°45' N	63°20' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1981 Discoverer: Various (Largely British), 1930 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Pedro de Covilhâo, a Portuguese traveller who in 1490 went by dhow from Aden to Calicut and very likelypassed over this trough.	
De Gerlache	Seamounts	65°00' S	90°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the Belgian Antarctic "Belgica" expedition 1896-1899. [See also Lecointe]	
De Guerne	Seamount	37°56' N	28°37' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of the French naturalist Jules Malotau, baron of Guerne (1855-1931), who organised the scientific campaigns of prince Albert of Monaco, particulary on board Princesse Alice to the Azores cruises (1895).	.
De Krafft	Seamount	13°53' N	156°17' W	INT INT	51 809		

De Santarém-Escoba	Bank	03°02' N 02°47' N 02°27' N	07°58' E 08°15' E 08°17' E	IBCEA	1.11	Proposer: Ing.Oliviers PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the two Portugese mariners Joao de SANTAREM and Pedro ESCOBAR who discovered Principe and Sao Tomé in 1471.	
De Soto	Valley	28°42' N 29°27' N	87°36' W 86°55' W	IBCCA	1.02	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Spanish explorer of the Gulf of Mexico : Hernando de Soto (1500-1542)	Shown as De Soto Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
De Veuster	Seamount	30°15' N	177°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. J. Mammerickx, SIO, USA, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Joseph de Veuster is a missionary who voluntarily exiled himself to a lifetime ministry in the leper colony of Molokai where he contracted the disease. He was known as Father Damian and has remained a popular and heroic figure in the history of Hawaii.	
Deacon	Seamount	47°39' S	43°48' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: R. T. Pollard, Jul. 1987 Discoverer: RRS Discovery, Jan. 1987 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Sir George Deacon pioneered much work in southern Oceans and Antarctic, including Crozet area.	
Debussy	Seamount	30°18' N	162°05' W	INT INT	50 51		
Defant	Bank	76°50' S	31°40' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Albert Defant (1884-1974). Australian meteorologist and oceanographer. Author two-volume "Physical Oceanography" (1961).	Least depth : < 200 m.
Dehlinger	Seamount	42°00' N	137°19' W	INT INT	50 801		

Del Cano	Guyot	16°00' N	148°20' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Juan Sebastian Del Cano (1486-1526), Spanish pilot sailing with Ferdinand Magellan, brought caravel Vittoria to Seville in 1522, completing first circumnavigation of globe (1519-1522) begun under Magellan. The ship passed near this rise before rounding Cape of Good Hope.	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations.
Del Cano	Rise	45°15' S 45°30' S	39°30' E 47°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Nov. 1981, 1981 Discoverer: Various ships, Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985), SCGN (Apr. 1987) Juan Sebastian Del Cano, pilot sailing with Ferdinand Magellan, brought the Victoria back to Portugal following death of Magellan. He was the master of Victoria (Vittoria) which passed near the locality when completing first circumnavigation of globe (1519-1522). The ship passed near this rise before rounding Cape of Good Hope.Discovered by various ships operating between South Africa and Crozet Archipelago.	
Del Toro	Canyon	38°30' N	8°13' E				Shown as Toro Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Delan	Basin	30°45' N	114°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Delesse	Spur	47°32.5' N 47°15.0' N	07°01.5' W 07°33.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr Delesse , hydrographer and author of one of the " first lithologic map of the French seas " .	
Delfin	Basin	29°40' N	113°50' W	INT	802		Shown as Delfín Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Delgada	Canyon	40°02' N	124°10' W	INT	801		
Delgada	Fan	39°15' N	125°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Dellwood	Knolls	50°42' N	130°15' W	INT INT	50 801		
Dellwood	Seamounts	50°37' N	130°42' W	INT INT	50 801		

Demerara	Abyssal Plain	10°00' N	51°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 216		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Demerara	Plateau	8°10' N	53°30' W	INT	216		
Denson	Seamount	54°00' N	137°15' W	INT INT INT	50 801 810		
Derickson	Seamount	52°50' N	161°15' W	INT INT	50 810		
Derwent Hunter	Guyot	30°50' S	156°10' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer, and as Seamount on the INT Charts.
Deryugin	Basin	53°30' N	145°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 512	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: R/V "Gagara", 1933 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after K.M. Deryugin (1878-1938), leader of the Russian Pacific Ocean expedition 1932-1935, that carried out systematic survey of the Okhotsk Sea on R/V "Gagara".	Shown as "Deryugina" on Chart INT 512.
Des Moines	Canyon	41°31' N	8°41' E				
Desbarres	Canyon	44°00' N	53°27' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as DesBarres Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Descartes	Seamount	14°06' N	108°45' W	INT INT	802 811		
Descheo	Valley	18°06' N 17°31' N	67°43' W 67°23' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) This feature is due south from Descheo Canyon which is south of Descheo Island.	Shown as Desecheo Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Descobridores	Hills	37°13' N	9°15' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named in honour of the Portuguese discoverers of the 15th and 16th centuries (Descobridores means Discoverers in Portuguese).	
Detroit	Rise	51°15' N	167°45' E	INT	813		Shown as Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer.

Deutschland	Canyon	73°30' S	29°50' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Devils	Hole	56°38' N	00°40' E	GEBCO	5.01		
Devonport	Seamount Chain	31°30' S	175°23' E	INT INT INT INT	60 600 602 605		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer, and as Seamount on INT 600-605.
Diamantina	Escarpment	31°00' S 32°40' S	90°00' E 102°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This Escarpment runs along the whole of the south side of "Broken Ridge".	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Eyre".
Diamantina	Fracture Zone	34°00' S 37°00' S	101°00' E 115°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 60 70 73	Discoverer: RV's Vema, L-DGO & Argo, SIO, 1960	Not a Fracture Zone in customary sense of accepted terminology. This feature marks the break between "Broken Ridge" (actually a Plateau) and the northeast flank of Kerguelen Plateau. Much of this "zone" is represented by "Diamantina Escarpment" a more appropriate term.
Diamantina (East)	Zone	37°30' S	128°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	GEBCO-SCGN/10 was of the opinion that the use of this name does not appear to be desirable. Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map "Eyre".
Diana	Bank	22°31' N	74°47' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		Shown as Reef in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Diane	Bank	16°00' S	149°40' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604		
Dickins	Seamount	54°30' N	137°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.03 50 801 810		
Dingaan	Fracture Zone	53°30' S 50°45' S	11°30' E 15°15' E	GEBCO	5.16		

Diogo Cao	Hole	36°40' N	7°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese navigator. In 1483, looking for a passage between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, he followed the Western Coast of Africa and discovered the mouth of the Congo River.	
Diogo de Silves	Hole	38°56' N	27°40' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Portuguese pilot Diogo de Silves who first identified the Azores in 1427. [Former name: Este Graciosa (East Graciosa Basin, See Searle, 1980)].	Local depression, relief about 1000m.
Diogo de Teive	Hills	39°00' N	31°12' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Portugese Navigator Diogo de Teive who, in 1452, reached the Western Azores Islands.	Isolated. Relief only 600-800m.
Dirck Hartog	Ridge	29°15' S 32°40' S	105 °00' E 105°20' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 60 708	Proposer: R. Markl, L-DGO, 1974 Discoverer: Ships of the IIOE, 1959-1964, 1959 Dirck Hartog was Captain of the V.O.C. ship Eendracht (1616) that made first landing in Southwest Australia, near Shark's Bay.	Shown as Hartog Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Diriangen	Bank	16°20' N	81°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN (1990), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Discoverer	Knoll	1°51' S	140°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Shown as Discoverer Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Discovery	Hole	21°17' N	38°03' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the ship Discovery.	Shown as Discovery Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Discovery	Bank	51°15' S	72°50' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aus.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after RRS Discovery which undertook important bathymetric charting and oceanographic work in this vicinity on the first Banzare voyage in 1929-1930.	A submarine bank on the Kerguelen Plateau 108 nm north-west from Heard Island. The bank is about 200 m deep.

Discovery	Guyot	42°00.0' S	10°00.0' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.12 5.16 21 22	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993), SCUFN (Oct. 2005)	Shown as Discovery Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Discovery II	Fracture Zone	44°30' S 39°00' S	41°20' E 43°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Proposer: Dr. R.L. Fisher, Feb. 1980 Discoverer: U.K. Antarctic R/V Discovery II on passage, 1935-1937, 1935 UK's R/V Discovery II crossed deep area in 1935-37 and in 1961. Exploration and delineation by SIO's R/V Melville in 1978, 1984.	
Dispatch	Seamount	27°42' N	119°20' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		
Dmitri Mendeleev	Seamount	4°52' N	154°58' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N.A. Marova, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: R/V "Dmitri Mendeleev", 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after R/V "Dmitri Mendeleev", which discovered this feature.	Shown as Dmitri Mendeleyev Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Dobrovol'sky	Seamount	30°13.9' S	3°09.2' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: F. R. V. "Evrika", Oct. 1975 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian oceanographer, Professor A.D. Dobrovol'sky (1907-1990), explorer of the Arctic and Pacific oceans.	Least depth 525 m.
Dog	Knoll	18°23' N	63°44' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others). Shown as Dog Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Dogaressa	Bank	21°00' S	33°45' W	INT INT	201 202		
Dogger	Bank	54°50' N	2°20' E	GEBCO	5.01		
Dohrn	Bank	65°55' N	29°42' W	INT	112		

Doldrums	Fracture Zone	8°15' N 8°13' N	40°48' W 37°20' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: B. Heezen, USA, 1961 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1991)	
Dollabarata	Reef	37°13' N	24°44' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Traditional name in the Azores (origin unkown).	
Dolmah	Seamount	1°00' S	160°50' W	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Dolphin	Seamount	39°20' S	165°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI bathymetric map" Bellona". Relief : 2,500 m.
Dom João de Castro	Bank	38°13' N	26°36' W	IBCEA INT INT INT INT	1.03 11 14 103 104	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Portuguese hydrographic survey vessel "Dom João de Castro" that surveyed the bank in 1941.	See Oliveira A., 1943. Trabalhos da Missão Hidrográfica des Ilhas Adjacentes. Banco "D. João de Castro". An. Clube Militar Naval. Already mentioned in numerous nautical documents. Shown as Dom João de Castro Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Don Quixote	Seamount	24°45' N	173°45' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (bark) visiting Hawaii in 1840. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Uni. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 30.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell and Keating (1987), Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work", Symposium Abstract.
Donizetti	Seamount	32°20' N	160°00' W	INT INT	50 51		

Donna	Ridge	16°30' S	177°25' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: James Hawkins, SIO, 1968 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1960 Mapped by SIO's R/V Spencer F.Baird in late 1960's. Named for Donna Hawkins (late wife).	
Dordrecht	Hole	33°30' S	101°20' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. Robert L. Fisher, SIO, May 1981 Discoverer: R/V Vema (L-DGO), Cruise 18, Apr. 1960 Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.) Vessel Dordrecht, under Captain Frederick Houtman, explored the Australian west coast in 1619 and discovered the Abrolhos group.	Shown as Basin in the ACUF Gazetteer. Formerly, Deep.
Dorofeev	Guyot	25°53' S	84°20' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1997 Discoverer: F.R.F. "Vjandra", Apr. 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the late Russian marine biologist Professor S. V. Dorofeev (1893-1962).	Least depth : 270 m. Shown as Dorofeyev Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer.
Dorsey	Seamount	48°48' N	156°45' W	INT	50		
Dos Niños	Knoll	20°41' N	67°08' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990	The Knoll has 2 peaks.
Dosei	Seamount	20°47.9' N	136°25.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Dosei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Saturn.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Douarnenez	Canyon	47°19.8' N 47°05.7' N	06°13.9' W 06°37.4' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Douarnenez is a small town on the western Brittany coast .	
Downwind	Seamount	16°37' N	114°47' W	INT INT	51 802		
Doyo	Seamount	27°40.4' N	140°48.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Doyo" is the Japanese term for "Saturday".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 371m.

Dragon	Bank	34°55' N	16°30' W	INT INT	103 104		Shown as Seamount in the ACUF Gazetteer and on UK Charts 4103 and 4104.
Dreadnought	Bank	6°40' N	95°50' E	INT	706		
Drepano	Seamount	38°37' N	12°14' E				
Drescher	Bank	71°24' S	13°12' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinz Eberhard Drescher (1944-1983), AWI biologist who conducted marine and polar mammal research.	Least depth : 200 m.
Druzhinin	Seamount	35°46.7' S	115°33.2' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1993 Discoverer: F.R.V. "Kulikovo Pole", 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Prof. A.D. Druzhinin (1926-1979), a Russian ichthyologist, Head of the pelagic fish laboratory at the Russian Institute of Fish Economy and Fisheries. He led several expeditions in the southeast Pacific.	
Drygalski	Seamounts	59°53.3' S 59°49.3' S	35°59.8' W 35°59.6' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. Gleb B. Udintsev, GIN AN, RU, Dec. 2002 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949), leader of the first German Antarctic expedition on board "Gauss" (1901-1902).	Mid-point (position above) is on the eastern base of Bruce Ridge.Relief : ~1,100 m.Minimum depths : 1046 m and 1250 m
Drygalski	Canyon	70°24' S 69°00' S	10°00' W 13°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949). Leader Antarctic expedition in "Gauss", 1901-1902.	

Drygalski	Ridge	53°05' S 53°10.6' S 53°45' S	81°08' E 81°23' E 83°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Eltanin, R/V Marion Dufresne, 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Erich Von Drygalski (Germany) was leader of the Deutsche Südpolar Expedition (Gauss, 1902-03). Considerable scientific work was done on collections made in the Kerguelen ("Gaussberg") region.	These discoveries were made during the "Eltanin"'s 54th cruise and "Marion Dufresne"'s 67th cruise. This name (with Chun Spur and William's Seamount) supercedes the former William's Seamounts at position 53°20' S - 81°15 'E.
Drygalski	Basin	74°50' S	166°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865-1949). Leader Antarctic expedition in "Gauss", 1901-1902.	
Du Couedic	Canyon	37°15' S 36°45' S	135°35' E 136°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Cape du Couedic, so named from the Baudin Expedition of 1802 after the French Naval Captain, Le Chevalier du Couedic.	Taken from the AGSO bathymetric map Ceduna.
Duarte Pacheco	Spur	39°35' N	10°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after 1) Portuguese Cosmographer and Discoverer (XVth Century); 2) Portuguese Engineer (1899-1943).	
Dubinin	Trough	67°40' S 68°00' S	80°55' E 78°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1965 Discoverer: R/V "Ob", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Polar Captain A.I. Dubinin (1808-1963). Dubinin was the captain of the Research Vessels "Lena" (1956-1958) and "Ob" (1958-1961).	
Dumshaf	Abyssal Plain	70°00' N	4°00' E	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Durgin	Guyot	55°50' N	141°50' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		Shown as Seamount in the ACUF Gazetteer and on the INT Charts.

Durham	Seamount	28°20' S	160°25' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: RAdm. T.Q. Donaldson, US NAVMETOCCOM, Apr. 2003 Discoverer: SIO R/V Thomas Washington., Dec. 1970 Accredited by: ACUF (292), SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named for Dr. Donald L. Durham, a prime leader of US Naval Oceanography technical development.	Relief : 3,100 m. Shown as Durham Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
DuToit	Fracture Zone	53°00' S 46°00' S	25°30' E 30°10' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.09 5.13	Proposer: H.Bergh, I. Norton (BPI), 1970s, 1970 Discoverer: Fisheries R/V Africana II, 1963 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named in commemoration of Alex DuToit, South African geologist, a 1920-1930s pioneer in continental drift renaissance.	Mapped by R/V Agulhas, RSA and R/V Melville (SIO) (1984).
Dutton	Seamount	20°03' N	158°02' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Dvorák	Seamount	30°31' N	161°20' W	INT INT	50 51		
Earhart	Seamount	40°30' S	158°15' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Mr. Scott B. Gudes, US NOAA, Nov. 2001 Discoverer: USCGC South Wind, Jan. 1966 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Matthew M. Flocco and Edward T. Earhart, US Navy personnel from the Naval Ice Center, died on 11 September 2001 in the crash of American Airlines Flight 77 into the Pentagon, Washington D.C.	Least depth: 1,968m; Relief: 3,100m
Earthwatch	Seamount	39°51' N	163°52' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: W. W. Sager, Texas U., USA, Jan. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Thomas G. Thompson, Aug. 1994 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name choosen to recognize work and contributions of Earthwatch volunteers to Shatsky Rise survey expedition, cruise TN037. Earthwatch is a non-profit organization supporting science through the contributions of non-scientist volunteers.	Does not appear on GEBCO 5.06 but a good plot was provided : relief 1,800 m; summit depth about 3,600 m.

East Alborán	Basin	36°13' N	2°12' W				
East Azores	Fracture Zone	36°45' N 37°20' N	28°30' W 20°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 103 104		
East Caroline	Basin	3°00' N	146°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 506		
East Cortes	Basin	32°15' N	118°30' W	INT INT	801 802		Shown as East Cortez Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
East Indiaman	Ridge	22°20' S 30°00' S	101°35' E 98°10' E			Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: Ships of the IIOE, 1959-1965, in particular R/V ARGO, 1960 This name commemorates the special purpose armed merchant V.O.C (Dutch East India Company) sailing ships that were used in the west Europe-East Asian trade in the 17th-18th century for 200 years, the so-called "East Indiamen".	This NE-SW-trending ridge contains two very distinct extensive elevations, Gulden Draak and Batavia, and 4-5 smaller linear elevations.
East Mariana	Basin	14°30' N	155°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510		
East Mariana	Ridge	14°30' N	145°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Mariana Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
East Mediterranean	Ridge	35°00' N 35°00' N	20°00' E 30°00' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Mediterranean Ridge.
East Pacific	Rise	23°00' N 54°30' S	108°00' W 130°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.07 5.11 5.15 61 802	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	
East Scotia	Ridge	55°20' S 60°30' S	29°30' W 29°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. R. A. Livermore, BAS, UK., 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Scotia Sea, in the east of which this feature lies.	
East Sheba	Ridge	14°25' N 14°56' N 12°45' N	52°10' E 55°35' E 58°15' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Sinuous mid-ocean ridge. In Laughton, Whitmarsh and Jones, 1970.	

East Tasman	Saddle	42°40' S 43°20' S	149°30' E 148°50' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aus.HO, Sep. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named from its association with the East Tasman Plateau.	SCUFN considers that a much more significant topographic feature is the north-south Valley extending from the East Tasman Saddle at 43°20S, almost directly south and eastward into the Tasman Sea.
East Tasman	Plateau	44°00' S	150°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
East Thulean	Rise	51°40' N	22°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		
Easter	Fracture Zone	26°15' S 25°30' S	96°30' W 88°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Eastern Crozon	Levee	46°57.2' N 46°44.7' N	06°44.2' W 06°56.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Crozon is a small town on the Western Brittany coast .	
Eastward	Knoll	28°32' N	69°09' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1994) The knoll is named after the Research Vessel Eastward, operated by Duke University Marine Laboratory. The Knoll was discovered during the MODE (Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment) Project in 1973.	Also shown on Chart 1, Scale 1:500 000 (MODE-I Region bathymetry), compiled by P.A. Bush, published by NOAA.
Eauripik	Rise	3°00' N	142°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 507		
Ebro	Escarpment	40°10' N	1°13' E				

Echo	Bank	25°20' N	19°20' W	INT INT INT IBCEA	12 14 104 1.06	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM , Brest , France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000), ACUF (1965) Taken from a 1958 GEBCO sheet, on which it was named, in French, "Banc de l'Echo".The name, Echo Bank, originated with the German 'METEOR' Expedition of 1925-1927. The METEOR discovered North and South Echo Banks in May 1927 on the homeward bound leg of the cruise. South Echo Bank is located at 25°19.4'N - 19°22.5'W and has a least observed depth of 268 meters. North Echo Bank, with a least observed depth of 1079 meters, was observed at 25°59.9'N - 18°41.1'W. Reference: Maurer, H. and Stocks, T. 1933. Die Echolotungen des 'METEOR'. p. 292 and Heimreise, Beilage XXVI.	Echo Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Eclipse	Seamount	19°08' S	159°20' W	INT	606		
Edateku	Seamount	27°37.2' N	132°14.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Edateku Island .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Edoras	Bank	56°00' N	22°10' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Eel	Canyon	40°39' N	124°35' W	INT	801		
Eendracht	Seamounts	28°35' S	102°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 708	Proposer: R. Markl, R. L. Fisher, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Robert Conrad (L-DGO), 1965 Pair commemorates early (1616) ship of V.O.C., captained by Dirck Hartog. Mapped by L-DGO's Vema, SIO's Argo (1965).	
Egadi	Valley	38°00' N	11°22' E				
Egas Moniz	Hills	39°35' N	11°15' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Nobel Prize Winner Antonio Egas Moniz (1874-1955), laureate in medical research, 1949.	

Egeria	Fracture Zone	21°00' S 19°00' S	65°00' E 68°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Aug. 1974 Discoverer: Exploration by R/V Argo (SIO), 1968 HMS Egeria (survey vessel en route to Polynesia) took a deep sounding in this feature in the late 1800s.	
Eggvin	Shoal	70°54' N	12°52' W	INT INT	10 113		
Egiazarov	Trough	78°27' N 76°52' N	161°12' W 162°46' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1967 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Boris Khristoforovich Egiazarov (1918-1992), Russian Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, Honoured Geologist of the RSFSR, the USSR State Prize winner. He worked for many years at the All-Russian Research Institute of Ocean Geology, ending as Deputy Director of the Institute. He spent 25 years doing geological surveys in the Arctic seas. He was one of the editors of the Atlas of the Arctic Ocean Seabed Types	
Eickelberg	Ridge	48°45' N	133°30' W	INT INT	50 801		
Eickelberg	Seamount	48°30' N	133°10' W	INT INT	50 801		
Eihuku	Seamount	21°25' N	144°09' E	INT	510		
Eirik	Ridge	58°30' N	44°30' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Eistla	Seamount	79°27.2'	1°56' 6"	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from the ancient Scandinavian mythology; Eistla is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.	Relief : ~ 1,700 m.

Ekström	Basin	70°30' S	9°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated "Ekström Ice Shelf".	
El Babouch	Bank	35°49' N	11°59' E				
El Haouaria	Bank	37°20' N	11°03' E				
El Kebir	Canyon	37°02' N	6°08' E				
El Mansour	Seamount	36°09' N	1°56' W				
Elan	Bank	56°45' S	67°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Elena	Seamount	11°02.4' N	26°37.8' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, Geological Institute of RAS, Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Russian ship "Elena". She crossed the Atlantic Ocean during three round-the-world expeditions (1820-1830).	
Eleuthera	Valley	24°52' N 24°46' N	75°47' W 76°06' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature is close to Eleuthera Island.	
Elikalpeni	Bank	11°15' N	74°05' E	INT INT	703 705		
Elizabeth	Reef	29°58' S	159°05' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Ellet	Bank	22°55' S	169°25' E	INT	602		
Ellis	Seamount	19°10' N	157°42' W	INT	809		
Ellsworth	Bank	65°35' S	161°44' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the American Lincoln Ellsworth (1880-1951), an intrepid airplane pilot-explorer (with Richard Byrd in Antarctica in 1925) who covered much of Antarctica by air'plane in 1935 and 1939.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Relief : > 2,500 m, minimum depth : < 250 m.
Eltanin	Fracture Zone Sys	50°00' S 58°00' S	146°00' W 110°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		Shown as Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ely	Seamount	56°15' N	145°40' W	INT INT	50 810		
Embattle	Seamount	10°45' N	164°10' W	INT INT	617 809		
Emden	Trench	10°00' N	126°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509	Discoverer: Emden (Germany), 1925 This major trench, also known as "Mindanao Trench", was recognized as a very deep locality before Emden's 1925 traverse.	

Emden	Deep	9°42' N	126°52' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for German vessel Emden that visited southern part of Philippine Trench in 1925.	
Emerald	Fracture Zone	62°00' S 63°18' S 65°30' S	170°00' E 175°00' E 179°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. S. C. CANDE, L-DGO, USA, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Vessel "Emerald" was in the region in 1821; reported an Island, now known to be non existent. Name used for nearby Basin.	
Emerald	Basin	54°00' S	162°30' E	GEBCO	5.14		
Emery	Canyon	39°40' N 39°34' N 39°25' N	71°54' W 71°48' W 71°31' W			Proposer: Jamse Robb, US Geological Survey, Discoverer: NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown, Aug. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) K.O. Emery, 1914-1998, was a geophysicist and marine geologist who studied submarine canyons worldwide at the University of Southern California and the Woods Hole Institution of Oceanography. He led major geological explorations and mapped the U.S. east-coast continental margin sediments and structure in the 1960's.	Minimum Depth: 400 m. Total Relief: 1850 m.
Emery	Basin	31°50' N	118°08' W	INT	802		
Emile Baudot	Escarpment	38°00' N 39°50' N	1°50' E 4°00' E				
Emile Baudot	Bank	38°42' N	2°30' E	INT	301		
Emilia	Seamount	43°50' N	131°54' W	INT INT	50 801		
Emmons	Seamount	15°56' N	166°50' W	INT INT	50 809		

Emperor	Seamount Chain	51°30' N 32°00' N	167°30' E 173°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.02 5.18 53	Proposer: R. S. Dietz, USNEL, 1954 Following an extended stay at the Japanese HO in 1953, Dietz recognized this major linear series appearing on Japanese HO charts of the 1930's and 1940's. Those nine peaks, all guyots are - from N to S - Tenji, Jimmu, Suiko, Nintoku, Jingu, Ojin, Kinmei, Yuryaku and Kammu. He "named" these peaks after historic rulers, and J. Mammerickx copied this well-established usage in making her 1980's Pacific charts.	Shown as Seamounts in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer.
Emperor	Trough	46°00' N 38°00' N	173°00' E 176°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.18 5.07 53		
Enareta	Seamount	38°38' N	14°00' E				
Endeavour	Seamount	48°15' N	128°15' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCUFN "Endeavour" was the name of the ship which discovered this particular feature.	Formerly, wrongly shown on GEBCO 5.03 as Endeavor.
Endeavour	Spur	52°00' S 55°30' S	176°00' E 176°30' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the Antarctic Supply vessel HMNZS "Endeavour".	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Pukaki". Shown as Rise on this map.
Enderby	Abyssal Plain	55°00' S 60°00' S 63°00' S	29°00' E 40°00' E 55°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1965 Discoverer: Various ships, notably R/Vs Discovery II 1930s & Ob 1957-58,	Shown as Enderby Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Endracht	Seamount	28°30' S	102°57' E	INT INT	70 73		Some occurrence as Eendracht ; Delete.
Endurance	Canyon	69°30' S	48°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship which was crushed by the Antarctic ice in November 1915.	
Endurance	Fracture Zone	56°20' S 56°45' S	52°45' W 48°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship which was crushed by the Antarctic ice in November 1915.	
Endurance	Ridge	63°15' S	41°40' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship which was crushed by the Antarctic ice in November 1915.	
Engaño	Canyon	18°56' S 18°58' N 18°48' N	67°29' W 67°33' W 67°56' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. The Canyon is north east of Cabo Engaño on the east coast of Hispaniola.

Engelbrecht	Seamount	36°10' S	14°10' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 204	Proposer: Mrs. L. Shackleton, 1974 Discoverer: E. S. W. Simpson, U.CT, 1974 Named after Mr. Engelbrecht, an engineer in Simpsons UCT Laboratory.	
Enggano	Basin	6°00' S	103°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Enrique	Guyot	15°30' N	148°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations
Enshunada-Oki	Seamount	33°02.0' N	137°42.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Enshunada is the name of the nearby sea area (oki = off in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Enshûnadaoki Seamount.
Eolie	Ridge	38°38' N	14°00' E				
Eolo	Seamount	38°35' N	14°07' E				
Eotvos	Escarpment	56°23' S	42°49' W	GEBCO	5.11	Discoverer: R/V "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. Lóránd Eötvös (1848 – 1919), a professional scientist in experimental physics and geophysics. Dr. Eötvös invented the Eötvös balance instrument and showed that, to a high degree of accuracy, gravitational mass and inertial mass are equivalent. Because the instrument is very sensitive and not suitable for data mass production, it was replaced by the gravimeter. However, the Eötvös balance is still used today for special geodetic and geophysical applications. Eötvös founded the Hungarian Society for Mathematics in 1885, and was active in improving educational standards in Hungary. What was once the Péter Pázmány University in Budapest is now known as the Lóránd Eötvös University.	Minimum Depth:western - 2700 m, central - 2000 m, north eastern – 3600 mTotal Relief:western - 1300 m, central - 2500 m, north eastern – 600 m The escarpment is arc-shaped, about 103 km in length, and about 3.6 km wide. The slope varies from 36 % at the western end, 69 % at the center, and 18 % at the eastern end. Surveyed with multibeam in 2005.
Epicharmos	Seamount	34°18' N	16°34' E				

Eponge	Guyot	24°55' S	168°21' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: B. R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) This name characterizes the dominant benthic population ; dredgers and trawlers have brought back very large quantities of these sponges.	
Equatorial	Seachannel	3°30' S	32°00' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Replaces Equatorial Mid-Ocean Canyon.
Eratosthenes	Seamount	33°40' N	32°40' E	INT	302		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Erben	Seamount	32°52' N	132°32' W	INT INT INT	50 51 801		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Eriador	Seamount	54°50' N	25°20' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Eric Simpson	Fracture Zone	42°00' S 45°00' S	39°50' E 38°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, 1985 Discoverer: R/V Melville (SIO), 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1985) Eric S.W. Simpson (1924-1983) South Africa's premier marine geologist, organizer-director of University of Cape Town's oceanography program, international representative for South Africa (on GEBCO Committees and others).	Shown as Simpson F.Z. in ACUF Gazetteer.
Erica	Seamount	38°15' S	14°45' E	INT INT GEBCO INT	22 204 5.12 21	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson, 1966 Discoverer: E. S. W. Simpson, E.Forder, 1969 Named for Erica (Westall) Forder who prepared U.C.T bathymetric charts, 1962-1969.	
Ericeira	Terrace	38°55' N	9°35' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named by local fishermen.	
Erimo	Seamount	40°54' N	144°57' E	INT	511		

Ermak	Plateau	81°15' N	5°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: V.D. Dibner, NIIGA, Russia, 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the first Russian icebreaker "Ermak" that explored Arctic region (1899-1963).	
Erromango	Basin	18°40' S 19°16' S	169°33' E 170°02' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for Erromango Island, Vanuata.	Max depth : 3100 m.
Espinosa	Seamount	9°38' N	114°10' W	INT INT	51 802		
Essaouira	Promontory	32°40' N	12°00' W	IBCEA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. Hans A. Roeser, BGR, Germany, Jul. 2001 Discoverer: FS Meteor, Germany, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby Moroccan city of Essaouira.	Relief : 1, 600 m. Least depth : 2,600 m. Seamount with two peaks.Essaouira Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Essaouira	Seamount	32°45' N	13°12' W	IBCEA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. Hans A. Roeser, BGR, Germany, Jul. 2001 Discoverer: FS Meteor, Germany, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby Moroccan city of Essaouira.	Relief : 1,600 m; Least depth: 2,600 m. Seamount with two peaks.
Estafette	Bank	37°38' N	9°41' E	INT	301		
Estremadura	Promontory	39°25' N 38°30' N	9°30' W 11°10' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the adjacent Portuguese Province.	Shown as Estramadura Spur in ACUF Gazetteer.
Etienne	Canyon	52°40' N	171°20' E	INT	813		
Eucla	Canyon	34°50' S 33°33' S 33°31' S	128°31' E 127°59' E 128°52' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Discoverer: R/V Oceanographer, 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the township of Eucla, the principal habitation on the coast of the Great Australian Bight near the WA/SA border. The name was given by the explorer Edward John Eyre in 1841 to a bluff or headland and is reportedly a corruption on an aboriginal word.."Yer" - bright and "Coloya" - fire, used to describe the rising of the planet Venus.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Eyre".
Euclid	Seamount	12°45' N	110°30' W	INT	51		

Euler	Seamount	16°03' N	112°00' W	INT	802		
Euphemia	Seamount	24°24' N	174°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995), SCUFN Name of an early ship (brig) visiting Hawaii in 1847. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B; (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 37.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Cambell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstact.
Euxine	Abyssal Plain	43°00' N	34°00' E	INT	302	Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) EUXINE is the ancient name for the Black Sea. It is also the root of the word "euxinic" used in the languages for conditions producing reduced sediments which are a feature characteristic of the basin.	
Eva	Seamount	22°00' S	170°45' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Evlanov	Seamount	48°22.8' N	35°11.6' W	GEBCO	5.04	Proposer: GUNIO MO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: R/V "Nikolay Zubov", 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Adm A.G. Evlanov (1923-1992), Russian hydrographer. In 1959-1973, he led oceanographic and hydrographic surveys in the Atlantic Ocean.	Min. depth 1,230 m.
Ewing	Seamount	20°20' N	174°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, 1960 Discoverer: R/V VEMA, 1960 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	P= Pacific Ocean
Ewing	Seamount	23°16' S	8°17' E	GEBCO INT INT INT GEBCO	5.12 22 203 204 5.12	Proposer: Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, 1960 Discoverer: R/V Vema, 1960 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Maurice Ewing, sea-going marine geophysicist, was funder of LGO (L-DGO) at Colombia University, NY, in the late 1940s.	(A) = Atlantic Ocean

Exmouth	Plateau	20°00' S	113°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 60 70 71		
Explora	Knoll	72°00' S	24°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.18 5.16	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: German R/V "Explora", Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work in this part of the Weddell Sea, 1977-1980.	Least depth : 3,605 m.
Explora	Escarpment	71°18' S 69°48' S	19°00' W 11°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: German R/V "Explora", Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V "Explora" which carried out geophysical research work (1977-1980) which revealed this escarpment structure.	
Explorer	Seamount	49°05' N	130°48' W	INT INT	50 801		
Explorer	Tablemount	16°55' N	83°15' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		Shown as Seamount on INT 400-402
Exuma	Trough	24°50' N 24°02' N 23°22' N	76°40' W 75°47' W 74°27' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature is close to Exuma Cays and Exuma Island.	Shown as Exuma Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
Eyre	Canyon	33°23' S 34°18' S	126°09' E 126°28' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J.Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Discoverer: R/V Oceanographer, 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Eyre Plateau/Terrace so named after explorer Edward John Eyre who crossed the Nullabor Plain on foot in 1841.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Eyre".

Eyre	Terrace	34°00' S	127°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the explorer Edward John Eyre who crossed the Nullabor Plain on foot in 1841.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Eyre".
F.I. Baranov	Seamount	34°53.4' S	119°09.0' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO - Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: F.R.V. "Darvin", 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993), SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian fisheries oceanographer, Prof. F.I. Baranov (1886-1965).	Name changed from 'Baranov' to 'F.I. Baranov'. Min. depth 430 m.
Fafa Piti	Seamount	18°57.7' S	154°05.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 ;	
Fai	Seamount	19°22.4' S	148°55.0' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Faial	Passage	38°33' N	28°34' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr. and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Faial Island, Azores.	Name used on the Portuguese hydrographic charts.
Fairway	Reef	21°00' S	161°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Fairweather	Ground	58°22' N	138°50' W	INT	810		
Fairweather	Seamount	19°51' N	113°01' W	INT INT	51 802		
Faleev	Seamount	8°26' S	1°33' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: GUNIO MO, Russia, Discoverer: R.H.V. "Leonid Demin", Jan. 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian Hydrographer, Captain V.I. Faleev (1928-1983), Head of the cartography division at the Russian HO, editor of Atlases of oceans and IBCM	Min. depth 1,222 m.

Falkland	Escarpment	48°35' S 49°30' S	55°00' W 46°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.12 5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Malvinas Escarpment is to be inserted under Falkland Escarpment. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled: Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Phillippe Bouysse and others).
Falkland	Fracture Zone	49°20' S 49°00' S	40°00' W 35°45' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 20	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Shown at position 48°S - 26°W on INT 20.Malvinas Fracture Zone is to be inserted under Falkland Fracture Zone.
Falkland	Plateau	51°00' S	50°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 20	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Malvinas Plateau is to be inserted under Falkland Plateau.
Falkland	Ridge	49°00' S 48°40' S	35°30' W 30°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Malvinas Ridge is to be inserted under Falkland Ridge.
Falkland	Trough	53°00' S 52°30' S	53°30' W 46°00' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. Robin K. H. Falconer, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Malvinas Trough is to be inserted under Falkland Trough. (Not Chasm)
Falmouth	Bank	16°47' N	61°41' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Phillippe Bouysse and others).

Falmouth	Valley	16°47' N 16°48' N	61°36' W 61°10' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymetrique de l'est-caraibe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Fangorn	Bank	55°30' N	20°10' W	INT INT INT	11 14 102		
Faraday	Fracture Zone	49°30' N 49°30' N	31°00' W 24°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Faraday	Seamount	49°40' N	29°05' W	INT INT INT INT	11 14 102 103		Shown as Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Farallón	Basin	24°45' N	109°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802		
Faris	Seamount	54°30' N	147°15' W	INT INT	50 810		
Faro	Canyon	36°22' N 36°20' N 36°25' N	8°48' W 8°00' W 7°35' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby port.	
Faroe	Bank	60°55' N	8°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Faroe	Shelf	62°00' N	6°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Faroe Bank	Seachannel	61°10' N	7°45' W	GEBCO	5.04		Shown as Faroe Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Faroe-Shetland	Channel	62°00' N	3°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		Shown as Faroe-Shetland Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.

Farquhar	Ridge	11°10' S 9°10' S	50°00' E 51°50' E	INT INT GEBCO IBCWIO	701 702 5.09 1.08	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, 1978 Discoverer: R/V Sealark, Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, Sep. 1905	
Fawn	Trough	57°45' S	75°30' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Fe'e	Seamount	19° 0' 29.0	148°33.1'	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Fedorov	Guyot	14°07' N	156°11' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. A. Marova, Dr. O. A. Sorokhtin, IO RAS, 1991 Discoverer: R/V "Akademik Mstislay Keldys", 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Russian Academician Konstantin N. Fedorov (1927-1988), physical and cosmic oceanographer. He was the Secretary of IOC (1963-1966) and later the President of SCOR.	
Fedotov	Seamount	86°54.4' N	139°05.0' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Rear Admiral Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Fedotov (1924-1999). In 1962 he led a group of Russian scientists in support of the first Soviet nuclear submarine cruise to the North Pole. He did hydrographic research in the Arctic Basin and participated in the development of methods and instructions for navigation in the high latitudes.	

Fedynsky	Seamount	21°44' N	118°46' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: yUZMORGEO, MINGEO, Russia, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: R/V "Professor Fedynskij", 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Professor V.V. Fedynsky (1908-1978), geophysicist, specialist of the deep structure of the Earth's crust under continents and oceans.	Min. depth : 901 m. Shown as Fedynskiy Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Felibres	Hills	41°37' N	6°13' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCGN/12 : change in position agreed.
Feni	Ridge	54°00' N	17°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		Shown as South Feni Ridge on INT 102.
Fernandes Lopes	Seamount	42°28' N	15°06' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a Portuguese Hydrographic Engineer.	
Fernando de Noronha	Abyssal Plain	2°30' S	30°00' W	INT INT INT INT	12 20 215 216		Shown as Fernando de Noronha Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Fernando de Noronha	Ridge	3°45' S	33°10' W	INT INT INT INT	20 202 215 216		
Fernão Barreto	Ridge	39°06' N	27°37' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Fernão Barreto, one of the first Graciosa Island settlers (Central Azores).	Small relief : 500-600m
Fernão Oulmo	Ridge	36°00' N 36°30' N 37°48' N	33°00' W 30°10' W 26°25' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Fernão Oulmo, one of the first Terceira Islands settlers (Central Azores).	(Relief : 900-1100m).
Ferradura	Abyssal Plain	36°00' N	10°45' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Ferradura is a translation of Horseshoe from the name of the nearby Seamounts group.	Shown as Ferradura Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.

Ferraz	Ridge	13°40' S 14°30' S	33°30' W 32°15' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Ferrel	Seamount	29°30' N	117°18' W	INT INT	50 802		
Fersman	Seamount	12°49' N	44°43.3' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: N.N. Turko, GIN RAS, 1991 Discoverer: R/V Akademic N. Strakhov, 1989 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Russian mineralogist and geochemist, Academician A. E. Fersman (1883-1945).	
Fieberling	Tablemount	32°22' N	127°50' W	INT INT INT	50 51 801		
Fifteen-Twenty	Fracture Zone	15°30' N 14°00' N	47°30' W 36°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		Shown as Barracuda Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer.
Fiji	Plateau	14°20' S	171°00' E	INT INT	60 604		
Filchner	Trough	75°30' S 78°30' S	32°00' W 40°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Filchner Ice Shelf" which was named after Wilhelm Filchner (1877-1957), leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1912.	
Filipe Folque	Spur	39°16' N	13°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a Portuguese Hydrographic Engineer.	
Filippo	Reef	5°30' S	151°50' W	INT	51		
Filippov	Seamount	32°50.4' S	2°34.9' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, Moscow, RU, May 1993 Discoverer: F.V's. Antares & Patriot, Aug. 1978 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Russian Ichthyologist E.A. Filippov (1895-1938).	
Fillebrown	Seamount	15°05' N	162°55' W	INT	809		

Fimbul	Canyon	69°10' S 69°45' S	1°10' E 1°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Fimbul Ice Shelf". The name "Fimbul" is a (Scandinavian) mythological topic.	
Finch	Seamount	17°32' N	157°35' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Finike	Trough	36°00' N	30°00' E				
Finisterre	Valley	43°30' N	10°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the major and historic cape to its east.	
Fisher	Seamount	9°04' N	85°28' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. R. von Huene, Kiel, Ger., Sep. 1992 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, 510, 1954 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Dr. Robert L. Fisher who made the first regional map of the area based on echo-soundings. His work still stands.	
Flanagan	Seamount	8°22' N	21°18' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Joseph Flanagan, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11 from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Flavio Gioia	Seamount	40°00' N	13°03' E				
Fleming	Ridge	8°26' N 8°44.5' S 9°38' S	32°05' W 31°11' W 31°00' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Norman Z. Cherkis, Five Oceans Cosultants, USA, Discoverer: USNS Hayes, 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Henry Stanton Fleming is a retired research oceanographer at the Naval Research Laboratory.	Minimum Depth: 2176 m. Total Relief: 2124 m.The ridge is located in the Brazil Basin within the Pernambuco Seamount Group.
Flemish	Cap	47°00' N	45°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 13 404		
Flemish	Pass	47°00' N	46°45' W	INT INT	13 404		

Flinders	Reef	17°40' S	148°20' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Flinders	Seamount	34°40' S	159°44' E	INT INT INT	60 601 602		
Flinders	Fracture Zone	21°53' S 19°00' S	64°45' E 69°20' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L.Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Argo, 1968 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Matthews Flinders (1771-1814), explorer of coasts of Australia and Tasmania (1795-1803), who passed near this feature en route from Australia to Isle de France (Mauritius) in 1804. He was interned on Mauritius 1804-1810.	
Flocco	Seamount	41°25' S	158°15' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Mr. Scott B. Gudes, US NOAA, Nov. 2001 Discoverer: USS Arneb, Jan. 1961 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Matthew M. Flocco and Edward T. Earhart, US Navy personnel from the Naval Ice Center, died on 11 September 2001 in the crash of American Airlines Flight 77 into the Pentagon, Washington D.C.	Least depth : 1, 968 m. Relief : 3,100 m.
Flora	Reef	16°50' S	147°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Flores	Basin	7°45' S	120°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Florida	Canyon	24°31' N 24°22' N	83°58' W 84°14' W	IBCCA	1.03	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) So named as the largest canyon cutting the West Florida Escarpment.	
Florida	Abyssal Plain	25°30' N	85°00' W	IBCCA	1.02	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the US State of Florida.	Shown as Florida Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Florida	Gap	26°50' N 27°50' N	79°36' W 79°30' W	IBCCA	1.03	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) So named due to proximity to Florida.	

Florida	Valley	25°50' N 24°00' N	79°33' W 80°40' W	IBCCA	1.03	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) So named due to proximity to Florida	
Flying Fish	Seamounts	10°45' S 10°45' S 11°04' S	102°00' E 102°11' E 103°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1995 Discoverer: RAN S/V Diamantina, 1966 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Flying fish (family Exocoetidae) are very abundant and noticeable in these calm latitudes. Also, the harbor on Christmas Island is called Flying Fish Cove.	
Focinho	Peak	39°07' N	9°56' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This name is used by fishermen using trawls.	
Folin	Spur	46°35.7' N 46°28.2' N	04°56.0' W 05°25.0' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr Folin , who created the Marine Biarritz Museum .	
Fonera	Canyon	41°52' N	3°18' E				
Fonkal	Bank	35°30' N	12°57' E				
Formentera	Valley	38°30' N	00°45' E				
Formigas	Bank	18°30' N	75°45' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		Shown as Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Formigas	Hole	37°00' N	24°18' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Formigas Islets, Azores.	See Searle R. (1980) .[Tectonic pattern of the Azores Spreading Centre and Triple Junction. EPSL, 51 : 415-434 (fig .1 , p. 416))
Formigas	Hill	37°16' N	24°46' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Formigas Islets, Azores.	Traditional hydrographic naming. [See Formigas Bank in Searle R. (1980). EPSL, 51: (fig.1, p.416)]

Fortune	Bank	7°18' S	56°54' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 702	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Foster	Seamount	48°57' N	133°50' W	INT INT	50 801		
Foundation	Seamounts	35°00' S 36°00' S	132°00' W 124°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1989 Discoverer: Various research ships, Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Named in recognition of U.S. National Science Foundation, frequent sponsor of seagoing research and exploration.	
Fouque	Bank	37°24' N	25°06' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the French geologist Ferdinand Fouqué (1828-1904), author of works on Azores geography in the 2nd half of the XIXth Century.	
Four Ladies	Bank	67°05' S	78°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Fourier	Seamount	14°05' N	111°00' W	INT	802		
Fowlers	Canyon	36°20' S 35°05' S	133°15' E 133°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Fowlers Bay. Name originates from M. Flinders, Robert Fowler was the Ist Lieutenant of the Investigator.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Foxe	Basin	67°00' N	78°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17	This is the name of a water body.	
Fram	Bank	67°20' S	69°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18	"Fram" translates as "Forwards" .	
Frankfurt	Knoll	42°16' N	53°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A. J. Ruffman, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) It is named after the Frankfurt, a German ship which responded to R.M.S. Titanic's call for help following her collision with an iceberg on 15 April 1912.	CANO = CANOMA : Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical. Names proposed as Seamount.

Franklin	Seamount	57°54' N	26°30' W	INT INT INT	11 14 102		
Franklin	Shoal	75°50' S	169°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Franklin Shoals in ACUF Gazetteer.
Fraser	Seamount	24°25' S	155°15' E	INT INT	60 602		
Fred	Seamount	6°14' S	54°22' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 702 703	Proposer: A.S. Laughton U.K.N.I.O., 1964 Discoverer: RRS Discovery, 1964 Named for British marine geologist-geophysicist Fred Vine, then a research student at Cambridge University, Vine (and Drummond Matthews) analyzed magnetic patterns from HMS Owen's IIOE traverses (1961-1963).	
Frederick	Reefs	20°57' S	154°23' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Frederiksted	Canyon	17°35' N 17°43' N	65°05' W 65°00' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Freeden	Seamount	57°37' S	91°14' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. H-W. Schenke, AWI, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Wilhlm von Freeden (1822-1894), German Oceanographer who founded the "Norddentsche Seewarte", the predecessor of the German Hydrographic Office, today BSH. He organized the first two German Polar expeditions, and he has worked on processing and analysing the collected data.	
Freeden	Bank	76°20' S	28°50' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Wilhelm von Freeden (1822-1894°), oceanographer, founder of the Norddeutsche Seewarte (predecessor of the German Hydrographic Office).	

Freire de Andrade	Spur	39°44' N	10°08' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Mr. Freire de Andrade was a Portuguese engineer, professor at University of Lisboa, who wrote a book on canyons in Portugal.	
French Frigate	Shoals	23°45' N	166°10' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 50 809	On a 1786 traverse from Monterey (Alta California, Mexico) to Macao, this unknown shoal with pinnacles was encountered. The frigates were 'L'Astrolabe' and 'La Boussole' under the great French navigator-explorer Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse (1741-1788).	Shown as Shoal on GEBCO 5.07. A rock nearby is called Lapérouse Pinnacle. This feature belongs to the Hawaiian Islands.
Frøya	Bank	63°45' N	7°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.01 10 11 101		
Fryer	Guyot	20°30' N	148°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Fugløy	Bank	71°00' N	20°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.01 5.17		
Fuji	Seamount	10°19.5' S	69°59.1' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Kunio Yashima, Japan, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Icebreaker "Fuji", 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Feature discovered by Japanese Antarctic research vessel/icebreaker "Fuji", on passage across the region in 1967.	
Fujibakama	Escarpment	29°55' N 29°00' N	145°47' E 146°28' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Fujibakama" is the Japanese term for "agueweed".	Relief : 900m. Least depths from 5400m to 6300m.
Fujibakama	Seamount	28°35.0' N	146°43.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Fujibakama" is the Japanese term for "throughwort".	Relief : 3500m. Least depth : 2240m.
Fukutoku	Seamount	24°03.5' N	141°37.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku".	Relief : 1500m. Least depth : 201m.

Fumizuki	Seamount	23°31.0' N	135°32.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Fumisuki " means July in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Fundian	Valley	42°20' N	66°30' W	INT INT	13 403		
Funk	Seamount	46°15' S	37°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Proposer: Hugh Bergh, BPI, UW, 1979 Discoverer: Various South African re-supply ships, The late Captain G. Funk was longtime master of R/V RSA and R/V Agulhas.	
Furo	Seamount	24°29.0' N	135°16.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Furo " is the Japanese term for "eternal youth/immortal ".	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Furô Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Futuba	Seamount	36°55' N	144°46' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby town of Futuba, in Fukushima Prefecture, which yielded Dinosaur remains "Futuba-Suzuki-Ryu".	
Futuna	Trough	19°43' S 20°03' S	170°00' E 170°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for Futuna Island, Vanuatu.	Max depth : 3400 m.
Gabon	Canyon	0°28' N 0°32' N	08°45' E 07°50' E	IBCEA GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO	1.11 5.05 5.08 5.12	Proposer: Ing. Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	
Gaffney	Ridge	13°27' N 13°10' N 13°23' N	118°14' E 118°35' E 118°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Capt. G.Peterson, NMOC, USA, Discoverer: R/V Hunt, USA, 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after RAdm Paul G. Gaffney, US Navy, whose distinguished naval career has been closely associated with ocean survey and research, culminating to Chief of Naval Research of the US Navy in 1996.	

Gagarin	Seamount	1°20.0' N	154°10.0' W			Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004), SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named after the Russian cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin.	Min. depth : 1,595 m. Total relief is 2,905 m.The feature is located near south-west end of the Clipperton F.Z.ACUF approved this feature in 1966, which was shown on 1963 USSR map of the Pacific Ocean and appeared on Prof. G. Udintsev's 1968 list of undersea features.
Gago Coutinho	Rise	37°05' N 37°40' N	14°55' W 13°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the famous Portuguese flying boat pilot Carlos Viegos Gago Coutinho (1869-1959) who carried out the first crossing of the South Atlantic in 1922.	This feature has several small and one large elevation on it (with amended position): Josephine Banks : 36°45'N-14°15'W.Shown as Gago Coutinho Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Gaillard	Seamount	39°57' N	27°00' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named to honour the memory and works of Jean-Claude Gaillard (1945-1997), the French Engineer Hydrographer, SHOM, France who took part in bathymetric surveys in the Central Azores .	
Gaillard	Spur	45°54.2' N 45°46.5' N	03°51.0' W 04°26.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001) Named after Ingénieur en chef de l'Armement Jean-Claude Gaillard (1945-1997) , a French hydrographer who led several hydrographic / oceanographic campaigns in this area .	

Gakkel	Ridge	83°30' N 81°00' N	6°00' W 123°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: NIIGA, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Soviet Arctic Expeditions 1948-1953, 1948 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after Ya.Ya. Gakkel (1901-1965), Russian Arctic explorer, who in 1948 predicted the existence of a transarctic ridge and contoured it on bathymetric maps, on the basis of bathymetric, hydrological and benthic data. He mapped this ridge from data of the 1954 Soviet high-latitude expeditions..	Formerly 'Nansen Cordillera' and 'Arctic Mid-Ocean Ridge'.
Galapagos	Fracture Zone	3°15' S 00°00' N	142°00' W 125°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.11 51 811		
Galapagos	Rise	13°00' S	96°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Galapagos	Seamount	00°58' S	87°45' W	INT	811		
Galeria	Canyon	42°29' N	8°33' E				Shown as Galéria Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Galicia	Escarpment	42°45' N 43°30' N	12°50' W 11°10' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Spanish Province.	
Galicia	Bank	42°35' N	11°35' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 14 103		
Galite	Channel	37°22' N	9°03' E				
Galite	Plateau	37°31' N	9°00' E				
Gallego	Rise	4°00' S	120°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Gallieni	Fracture Zone	41°30' S 32°00' S	51°30' E 52°45' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, Apr. 1981 Discoverer: M/V Gallieni, R/Vs Rob. Conrad & Vema (in passage crossings), Named for M/V Gallieni, TAAF re-supply vessel for French island program in SW Indian Ocean, 1960's-early 1970's. She logged more than 200,000 miles of geophysical profiling in SW Indian Ocean, 1967-72.	

Gallieni	Rise	46°25' S	39°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1981 Discoverer: M/V Gallieni, 1970 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named for M/V Gallieni re-supply ship that also made geophysical observations in 1960's-early 1970's there.	Formerly, Knoll. Proposed as Rise (R.L. Fisher, 2001). To be confirmed. Shown as Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Gallieni	Spur	48°00' S 47°35' S 46°45' S	72°30' E 74°30' E 77°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. Schlich, EOPG, France, Dec. 1993 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Gallieni" was workhorse TAAF re-supply oceanographic research vessel that made several cruises to island bases, Indian Ocean, 1956-1972. It made extensive collections of bathymetric and magnetic data.	
Galois	Seamount	12°52' N	106°28' W	INT INT	802 811		
Gambia	Basin	13°30' N	28°30' W	IBCEA GEBCO INT INT GEBCO	1.08 5.08 14 215 5.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer. Name amended from Abyssal Plain to Basin.
Gambia	Shoal	28°08' N	176°39' W	INT	809		
Gambier	Canyon	36°40' S 36°20' S	135°30' E 135°50' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Gambier Islands	Taken from the Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Ganges	Bank	7°25' S	70°56' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702		
Gantheaume	Canyon	37°44' S 37°10' S	137°20' E 137°45' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Cape Gantheaume.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".

García	Knoll	28°19' N	72°24' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Bartolomeo García, boatswain aboard Columbus' ship "Niña".	Shown as García Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.
Gardar	Ridge	58°00' N	25°30' W	GEBCO	5.04	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Gardiner	Seamounts	9°00' S 11°00' S	73°15' E 72°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Ships in transit, 1970 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after J. Stanley Gardiner, a noted scientist specializing on coral reefs. He led the 1905 Percy Sladen Trust expedition aboard HMS Sealark, 1905.	
Garibaldi	Seamount	39°05' N	13°48' E				
Garkusha	Seamount	83°19' N	109°10' E	Nat Chart	RU11247	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in honor of Ivan Fyodorovich Garkusha (1909 - 1980), chief of the Russian North Hydrographic Expedition for twelve years. He made considerable contributions to the Northern Seas Bottom Relief Study.	Minimum depth is 2,235 meters. Total relief is 1,165 meters. The seamount is located in the SE part of Nansen Basin adjoining Gakkel' Ridge among depths of 3400-3600 meters. The seamount has an oval shape and trends E-W.
Garrett	Fracture Zone	12°30' S 14°00' S	115°30' W 110°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Gascogne	Knoll	45°21.0' N	05°23.0' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet, IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) The feature is located in the Bay of Biscay (in French : "Golfe de Gascogne").	
Gascoyne	Plain	15°00' S	110°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Named after the Gascoyne River in Australia.	
Gascoyne	Seamount	36°40' S	156°20' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 601	Named for HMAS Gascoyne, one of two RAN Ships (other: HMAS Diamantina) assigned to Australian programs in IIOE 1960-65.	Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Gaskell	Ridge	2°30' S 4°30' S	59°42' E 59°20' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L .Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1991 Discoverer: R/V Galathea, 1951 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Dr. Thomas Gaskell, geophysicist, was senior scientist aboard HMS Challenger on 1950-52 round-the-world research cruise.	
Gata	Canyon	36°40' N	1°41' W				
Gauss	Fracture Zone	40°00' S 36°00' S 31°00' S	52°15' E 54°00' E 55°00' E	IBCWIO GEBCO	1.18 5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1992 Discoverer: Various, 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the German exploring vessel "Gauss", which visited this part of the Indian Ocean in the early 1900's.	
Gauss	Seamount	15°24' N	110°56' W	INT	802		
Gaviota	Knoll	15°17' N	63°00' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document NO.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Gazelle	Fracture Zone	39°00' S 35°00' S 32°00' S	52°45' E 53°35' E 54°00' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.18	Proposer: Pr. J. R. Vanney, Paris U, Fra, Jan. 1996 Discoverer: L'Atalante, Oct. 1995 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) "Gazelle" was the name of the German ship who devoted part of her campaign (1874-1876) to the SW Indian Ocean.	This area was surveyed in 1995 by R/V "L'Atalante" with multibeam echosounder (Simrad EM12) and GPS navigation.
Geba	Canyon	11°28' N	18°15' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: Dr Isabelle Niang - Diop, Senegal, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Name after a local Senegalese tribe.	
Geelvinck	Basin	2°30' S	135°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		Shown as Sarera Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

Geelvinck	Fracture Zone	37°00' S 42°00' S 44°00' S	89°00' E 84°40' E 82°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: Argo (1960/63), Horizon (63), 1963 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Geelvinck" (i.e. "Goldfinch") was Willem de Vlamingh's vessel in 1697-1698 when he visited St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands and the Southwest coast of Australia.	
Geisha	Guyots	31°30' N 32°30' N	147°30' E 151°30' E				Shown as Japanese Guyots in ACUF Gazetteer. This controversial name has been eliminated. Various peaks in this extensive cluster include Maiko Guyot, Takugo-Dairi Guyot, Isakov Seamount, Makarou Seamounts. Others surveyed to date have provisional names, e.g. Winterer Guyot, Thomas Washington Guyot.
Gela	Basin	36°40' N	14°00' E				
Gelendzhik	Guyot	12°15' N	156°21' W	INT GEBCO	510 5.10	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named after the R/V "Gelendzhik", which conducted a multibeam survey in the central and southeast parts of the Magellan Seamounts.	Min. depth : 1,450 m. Total relief is more than 4,000 m.
Gemini	Seamounts	21°00' S	170°10' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
General Belgrano	Bank	73°00' S	48°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after General Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820).	Shown as Belgrano Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Gengo	Seamounts	32°48' N 27°05' N	138°38' E 138°46' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Gengo" means a period of time in Japanese history .	Gengo seamounts'group includes a number of named seamounts.
Genista	Bank	16°33' N	53°28' E	INT	705		

Genna	Hill	32°37.3' N	138°44.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Genna " designates an era in Japanese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Genna Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer
Genova	Canyons	44°00' N	8°46' E				
Gentry	Bank	21°48' N	70°40' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		
George	Seamount	33°20' N	60°48' W	INT INT INT	12 13 403		
George Bligh	Bank	58°50' N	13°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Georges	Bank	41°30' N	67°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Georgia	Basin	50°45' S	35°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Georgij Leonov	Seamount	06°08.5' N	33°25.3' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, Geological Institute of the RAS, Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Georgij P. Leonov (1906-1983), Professor at Moscow University, Chief of the Regional and Historical Division. He was the author of the monograph "Base of Stratigraphy (1974), containing a detailed description of oceanic and continental stratigraphy. His monograph "Historical Geology" included several chapters on the tectonics of the world ocean.	

Georgiy Zima	Seamount	42°29'00" N	19°00.7' W	Nat Chart	RU30051	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Georgiy Ivanovich Zima (1904 - 1980), a hydrographer who served in the Baltic Fleet hydrographic subdivisions for many years. He made considerable contributions to the study of the bottom relief of Russian marginal seas. He guided cartographic works for more than 30 years.	The first name was used to distinguish this man from other hydrographers with the same name. The seamount is located in the middle part of Azores-Biscay Rise. Total relief is 2,244 meters. Minimum depth is 1756 meters. The seamount is irregular in shape with a SW-NE orientation.
Geraldton	Canyon	29°22' S 29°07' S	112°38' E 113°22' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the nearby city of Geraldton.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Perth".
Gerasimov	Seamount	36°59.7' S	112°59' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, May 1987 Discoverer: F.R.V. "Darvin", 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian geomorphologist Academician I.P. Gerasimov (1905-1985), one of the authors of the generic classification of the Earth' relief.	Min. depth 520 m.
Gerdes	Seamount	48°42' N	160°25' W	INT	50		
Germaine	Bank	5°05' N	107°38' W	INT INT	51 811		
Geroevka	Bank	35°53.2' S	53°13.0' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1987 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka", 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka" which discovered and mapped this feature.	Min. depth :130 m.
Getsuyo	Seamount	29°18.0' N	140°27.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Getsuyo" is the Japanese term for "Monday".	

Gettysburg	Seamount	36°30' N	11°35' W	INT INT INT INT	11 14 103 104		
Giacomini	Seamount	56°30' N	146°20' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Gibbs	Seamount	16°35' N	64°00' W	INT INT	400 402		
Gibson	Seamount	52°00' N	148°40' W	INT INT	50 810		
Gifford	Guyot	26°40' S	159°25' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602	Proposer: H.W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1955 Discovered, delineated by SIO's R/V Horizon on Capricorn Expedition, 1952-53. Named by HWM for wife Gifford.	Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer, and on INT Charts.
Gil Vicente	Spur	40°00' N 39°43' N	11°05' W 10°15' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Gil Vicente Spur was a noted Portuguese author (known as the Portuguese Shakespeare).	.
Gilbert	Seamount	52°50' N	150°05' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		Not shown on GEBCO 5.03.
Ginger	Hole	18°17' N	64°20' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled: Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others). Shown as Ginger Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

Girard	Ridge	37°30' N	26°33' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Albert, Arthur, Alexandre Girard (NY, 1860 - Lisbon, 1914) . French American zoologist living in Lisbon, friend and co-worker of King Carlos 1 and Prince Albert of Monaco . He archives the series of data gathered in the Azores .	
Giraud	Seamount	9°55' S	46°55' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1981 Discoverer: HMS Owen, 1962 Commemorates French Vessel "Commandant Robert Giraud" that worked in Mozambique Channel and Cosmoledo group in IIOE, 1962-1964.	
Girdler	Ridge	13°27.5' N 12°13.6' N	49°21.0' E 48°35.1' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. James R. Heirtzler, Goddard Space Flight Center, USA, Oct. 2002 Discoverer: Various but see Fisher and Goodwillie Chart, Jun. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Dr. Ronald W. Girdler (1930-2001) who was a pioneer marine geophysicist, long working specifically in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.	Relief max. : 1660 m; Length : 165 km; Width : 18-22 km.
Gjalp	Seamount	79°38.6' N	2°00' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from the ancient Scandinavian mythology; Gjalp is an ocean giantess taking the shape of ocean waves.	Relief : ~1,700 m.
Glacier	Rise	67°15' S 67°50' S	166°25' E 167°30' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Bank on this map.
Glavki	Bank	39°35' N	24°30' E				Shown as Glávki Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Glomar Challenger	Basin	77°45' S	180°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		

Gloria	Fracture Zone	36°53' N 36°47' N 36°56' N	23°30' W 24°11' W 22°43' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the towed multibeam echo-sounding equipment GLORIA, which was used extensively to survey this area.	Not a major feature, but perceptible on 5.08. [See Laughton A.S. et al. 1975. Mid-Atlantic to south-west Europe, sheet 3 (Scal: 1:2,400,000 at 41°N) (C 6568)
Glover	Reef	16°45' N	87°50' W	INT INT INT	400 401 811		
Gluck	Seamount	26°53' N	160°06' W	INT INT	50 51		
Gnitsevich	Seamounts	44°32.0' N 44°32.0' N 44°40.7' N	25°17.0' W 25°02.8' W 24°24.8' W	Nat Chart	RU3005 1	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Yevgeniy Kupriyanovich Gnitsevich (1928-2001), a hydrographer who served in the Pacific and Baltic Fleet hydrographic subdivisions for many years. Under his command, the detailed hydrographic survey of the Baltic Sea was carried out. He wa sthe organizer and chief scientist of at least five expeditions in the Atlantic Ocean. He was chief of the hydrographic office of the Baltic Fleet.	The seamounts are located in the central part of the Atlantic Ocean, east of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Minimum depths from north to south are 1010, 540 and 1180 meters. Total relief is 2360 meters.Note: All the supporting data available is shown on the contour plot submitted.
Goban	Spur	49°15' N	12°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Godaigo	Guyot	41°45' N	170°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1985), ACUF (208) Named after a Japanese emperor.	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
GOFAR	Fracture Zone	4°00' S 5°00' S	108°30' W 102°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Gogyo	Seamount	25°08.5' N	149°08.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Gogyo" is the Japanese term for "cottonweed".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 3100m.
Gökova	Trough	36°54' N	27°40' E			Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	

Golden Bo'sunbird	Seamounts	11°48' S 11°23' S 11°24' S	103°10' E 104°28' E 105°15' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1994 Discoverer: R/V Argo, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The "Golden Bo' sunbird" (aka white-tailed tropic bird or Phaeton lepturus fulvus) is a striking apricot-gold seabird believed endemic to Christmas Island.	
Gololobov	Bank	41°24.0' S	42°52.5' E	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, May 1982 Discoverer: F.R.V. "Chatyr-Dag", 1981 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian hydrobiologist and explorer of the Indian ocean, Dr. Ya. K. Gololobov (1909-1980)	Least min.depth : 176 m
Golondrina	Seamount	15°04' N	63°23' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. PH. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Gonçalves Zarco	Peak	39°04' N	10°11' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Named after a Portuguese explorer.	
Gondor	Seamount	54°15' N	23°50' W	INT INT INT	11 14 102		
Gonone	Canyon	40°18' N	9°53' E				
Gonzalo Velho Cabra	Escarpment	36°33' N 36°30' N 36°39' N	25°05' W 25°34' W 24°35' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Portuguese seaman Gonzalo Velho Cabral who colonized Santa Maria island (1432) then San Miguel (1434).	(Name of the SE Santa Maria Lighthouse).
Gorda	Escarpment	40°30' N 40°30' N	131°30' W 125°45' W	INT INT	50 801		
Gorda	Ridges	41°45' N	127°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Gorda	Valley	39°52' N	125°05' W	INT	801		

Gordienko	Valley	89°20' N 88°33' N	75°00' W 53°30' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1972 Accredited by: ACUF (Apr. 2003) Named after Pavel Afanas'yevich Gordienko (1913-1982), a Russian oceanologist at the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (AARI) and Yu.M.Shokal'skiy Prize winner. He took part in many air and marine expeditions to the Arctic, including the drifting of the Station "Severnyy Polyus-4". In 1948, he was part of the AARI team - "Sever-2" expedition - which landed on the ice near the North Pole to collect soundings. He is the author of more than 60 scientific papers.	
Gordon	Seamount	46°50' N	135°04' W	INT	50		
Gorini	Seamount	3°42' N	31°49.5' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.12 5.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Dr. Marcus Gorini, a leading Brazilian marine geologist who made important contributions to research in the Equatorial Atlantic.	
Gorontalo	Basin	00°20' S	124°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 507		
Gorringe	Ridge	36°35' N	11°25' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14 103		Shown as Bank on GEBCO.
Gosanjo	Guyot	32°55' N	171°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Seamount on ACUF Gazetteer (Sept.1984).
Goshirakawa	Guyot	32°40' N	171°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Seamount in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Gotland	Basin	58°30' N	19°10' E	GEBCO	5.01		
Gough	Fracture Zone	40°40' S 40°30' S	23°30' W 11°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		

Govorov	Guyot	17°50' N	150°50' E	GEBCO	5.06	Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" , Russia, Discoverer: RV "Morskoy Geolog", 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. I.N. Govorovs (1920-1997), a specialist on magnetism of the Pacific Ocean. His main areas of study were volcanism, geology, and tectonics. He studied the magmatism of the Marcus-Wake Rise, the Magellan Seamounts, and the Ogasawara Rise.	Minimum Depth:1301 mTotal Relief:3200 m The slope of the guyot varies from 4-7° to 25° and extends to the north-east. It is defined by multibeam data collected in 2005.
Grace	Seamount	30°40' N	172°55' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIO, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (Schoener) visiting Hawaii in 1790. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ.Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstact.
Graciosa	Terrace	40°00' N 39°22' N 39°58' N 39°21' N	28°23' W 28°25' W 27°10' W 27°12' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the nearby Graciosa Island (Central Azores].	Positions revised in 2002.
Graham	Bank	37°10' N	12°43' E	INT INT	301 302		Shown as Graham Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer.
Graham	Seamount	53°14' N	134°31' W	INT	50		

Gramberg	Guyot	13°56' N	157°35' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named after the Academician S.I. Gramberg (1922-2002), who worked as director of VNII Oceangeologiya for many years. He was a famous Russian geologist, researcher of the Arctic Ocean and the editor of a number of geotectonic and bathymetric maps of the oceans.	Min. depth : 1,200 m. Total relief is more than 4,500 m.The guyot is located in the southeast part of the Magellan Seamounts.
Gramberg	Seamount	15°23.0' N	51°05.6' W	Nat Chart	RU3005 1	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Igor' Sergeyevich Gramberg (1922 - 2002), an oceanographer. The author of the theoretical foundations of the formation of ocean sediment basins and associated fossils. An active explorer of the central part of the Arctic Basin and the World Ocean shelf. He made considerable contributions to the study of marine geology. He was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, a USSR and Russian Federation State Prize laureate, and author of more than 250 scientific works.	The seamount is the western most seamount in the Researcher Ridge. It is located in the NE part of the Mendeleyev Abyssal Plain among depths of 3100-3700 meters. Total Relief is 3790 meters. Minimum depth is 731 meters.
Grand Banks of New	Banks	46°40' N	50°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.04 5.08 13 404		Shown as Grand Banks of Newfoundland on GEBCO 5.04 AND 5.08, and on Charts INT 13 and 404.
Grand Cess	Canyon	03°39' N 04°15' N	08°29' W 08°10' W	IBCEA	1.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Grand Cess River located in the North.	
Grand Rhône	Canyon	42°50' N	4°50' E				

Grandidier	Seamount	15°15' S	42°38' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named for Alfred Grandidier (1836-1921) and his son Guillaume (1873-1957), natural scientists, ethnographers and travelers, who both lived in Madagascar and explored, between other Malagasy regions, the Southern coast. Their numerous publications include : Alfred G. "Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar" (1876) et Guillaume G. "Bibliographie de Madagascar" (in collaboration with his father, 1905-1906).	
Grappler	Seamount	17°48' N	65°55' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Grattan	Bank	9°44' S	12°49' W	INT INT INT INT	12 21 203 209	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer (Oct.1985).
Great Abaco	Canyon	27°05' N 27°00' N	77°00' W 76°34' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1994) The large canyon is north of Abaco Island.	Also shown on Bathymetric chart of the Blake Escarpment at a scale of 1:1 M, compiled by W.P. Dillon of the US Geological Survey (unpublished).
Great Bahama	Bank	23°30' N	78°00' W	INT INT INT INT INT	DirectLi nk 12 13 401 403		
Great Bahama	Canyon	25°30' N 26°10' N	77°10' W 76°49' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1994) The canyon is named after the associated feature, Great Bahama Bank.	Also shown on Bathymetric chart of the Blake Escarpment at a scale of 1:100 000, compiled by W.P. Dillon of the US Geological Survey (unpublished).

Great Barrier	Reef	9°23.6' S 18°00' S 22°21.8' S	144°13.5' E 146°50.0' E 152°43.2' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Great Barrier of coral bordering the Northeastern coast of Australia.	
Great Fisher	Bank	56°40' N	4°15' E	GEBCO	5.01	Traditional fishermen's name, North Sea.	
Great Meteor	Bank	30°00' N	28°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and on the INT Charts.
Greenland	Abyssal Plain	75°00' N	2°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.17 113		Shown as Greenland Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Greenland-Iceland	Rise	67°00' N 66°00' N	28°30' W 25°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Greenland-Spitsberge	Sill	79°20.0' N 78°20.0' N 78°55.0' N 78°45.0' N	0°00.0' W 4°00.0' E 1°00.0' E 5°00.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from its geographical location, between Greenland and the Spitsbergen archipelago.	Sill depth : 2,300-2,600 m.
Greer	Guyot	21°10' N	154°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Norman Cherkis, Five Oceans Consultants, USA, Feb. 2002 Discoverer: USCGS R/V Pioneer, Feb. 1964 Accredited by: ACUF (293), SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Dr. Sharon Anne Greer, US Naval Oceanographic Office, agency bathymetrist who has provided rigorous bathymetric expertise to the seafloor mapping community.	Least depth : 1,480m. Relief : >4,000m.
Gregg	Seamount	39°00' N	61°00' W	INT	403		
Grenada	Basin	13°30' N	62°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 400 402		
Gridley	Trough	16°30' N	163°15' W	INT INT	50 51		
Grieg	Seamount	27°51' N	162°03' W	INT INT	50 51		
Grijalva	Ridge	5°30' S 3°00' S	86°15' W 82°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		

Grimaldi	Seamounts	8°36' N 9°22' N	20°25' W 19°35' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: IHB Dir. Ctee., Monaco, Apr. 1993 Accredited by: BGN (Sep. 1995), SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the Monegasque ruling family who has been supporting ocean sciences for a long time.	
Gröll	Seamount	12°37' S	31°52' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Grusinaya	Bank	71°35' N	46°15' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.17 5.01	Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia, 1930 Discoverer: R/V "Persey", 1930 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the nearby Grusinaya peninsula of Novaja Zemlya Islands. This peninsula was itself named from the great number of geese ("Grusinaya" in Russian) settling in this area on summer seasons.	Least depth : 46 m. Formerly "Geese Bank".
Guardian	Seamount	9°32' N	87°40' W	INT INT	51 811		
Guatemala	Basin	5°30' N 11°00' N	100°00' W 90°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 51 811		Shown at position 11°N - 95°W in ACUF Gazetteer and on INT Charts.
Guayanilla	Canyon	17°57' N 17°30' N	66°45' W 66°44' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Guaymas	Basin	27°20' N	111°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802		
Gudauta	Bank	43°00' N	40°32' E				
Guelta	Canyon	36°30' N	00°44' E				
Guevara	Seamounts	59°25' S	42°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Guiana	Plateau	8°20' N	54°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: R. C. Searle & B. J. Collette, Feb. 1981 Discoverer: H. Neth. M. S. Luymes, 1969 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Guide	Ridge	52°22' N	150°35' W	INT INT	50 810		
Guide	Seamount	37°01' N	123°20' W	INT INT INT INT	50 51 801 802		

Guilcher		47°18.0' N 46°55.5' N	07°41.0' W 07°40.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr Guilcher, professor of geography at Brest University , who actively worked on the Bay of Biscaye.	
Guilvinec	Canyon	46°57.3' N 46°38.5' N	05°19.1' W 05°51.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Guilvinec is a fishing harbour on the southwestern Brittany coast .	
Guinea	Abyssal Plain	00°50' N	03°30' W	IBCEA	1.10	Proposer: Ing.O. Parvillers,, EPSHOM, France., Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby country.	
Guinea	Seamount Chain	7°00' S 5°20' S	1°30' W 2°00' E	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Position amended in March 1997. Shown as Guinea Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Guinea	Terrace	10°00' N	17°00' W	IBCEA GEBCO	1.08 5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985), SCUFN (May 1995), SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Formerly, Guinea Plateau. Renamed Guinea Fan at GEBCO with revised position taken from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08. Renamed Guinea Terrace at GEBCO with revised position taken from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Gulden Draak	Rise	29°00' S	98°25' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 73 708	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: RAN survey ship Diamantina, 1965 V.O.C. (Dutch East India Company) treasure ship wrecked (1656) on Australian west coast near 30°S.	Formerly, Seamount. Shown as knoll on GEBCO 5.09. Shown as Gulden Draak Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Gulf of Alaska	Seamount Provinc	56°10' N	144°00' W	INT INT	50 810		

Gulf of Tehuantepec	Shelf	15°38' N	93°50' W	IBCCA	1.05	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec.	
Gunnerus	Bank	68°15' S	33°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18		
Gunnerus	Ridge	66°30' S	33°45' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18		
Gustaf Adolf	Trough	78°35' N	106°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Güzelyurt	Knoll	35°33' N	32°45' E			Proposer: RA.Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Haaheo	Seamount	24°38' N	172°45' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (yacht) visiting Hawaii as "Cleoptra's Barge" in 1820 and purchased by King Kamehameha II. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 54, 65.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell,and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Habibas	Escarpment	36°00' N 36°25' N	2°20' W 00°20' E				
Hagi	Seamount	29°06.6' N	149°15.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Hagi" is the Japanese term for "lespedeza".	Relief : 1200m. Least depth: 4330m.
Hahajima	Seamount	26°13.5' N 26°26.5' N	143°04.5' E 142°56.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Hahajima.	Relief : 2500 m. Least depths : 980m and 1190m. Elongated, two peaks.

Hakateka	Seamount	18°54' S	115°42' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hakateka is a Pascuense term for "many corners" or "multiple corners", describing the changes of orientation of the volcanoes within the chain.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Hakateka	Ridge	18°48' S 18°59' S	115°58' W 115°15' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: D. Scheirer, Brown U., USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hakateka is a Pascuense term for "many corners" or "multiple corners", describing the changes of orientation of the volcanoes within the chain.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hakobe	Seamount	25°18.0' N	148°27.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Hakobe" is the Japanese term for "chickweed".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 1180m.
Hakuho	Seamount	27°57.0' N	137°32.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese research vessel "Hakuho".	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Hakuju	Seamount	24°42.0' N	134°46.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Hakuju " is the Japanese term for "99th birthday " .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Hakurei	Seamount	62°52' S	140°49' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Proposer: Dr. K. Yashima, GSJ, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after RV Hakurei-maru which carried out a detailed survey of the feature.	Least depth : 2,796 m with surrounding depths of over 4,000m. Four smaller seamounts or knolls exist close to the north of this main feature.
Halk El Menzel	Bank	35°50' N	11°32' E				
Hall	Bank	21°52' S	39°00' E	INT	701	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson & E. Forder, 1967	Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Hall	Knoll	84°30' N	113°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Bruce Heezen, L-DGO, 1960 Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named for L-DGO's marine geologist John K. Hall, Arctic ice-island investigator and cartographer of Mediterranean.	Shown as Hall Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hallett	Ridge	71°00' S 71°30' S	176°40' E 177°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: S. C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Mar. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from nearby "Cape Hallett", Victoria Land. Thomas R. Hallett was purser on James Clark Ross's Erebus, 1839-1843.	
Halmahera	Basin	00°30' S	129°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Halten	Bank	64°45' N	8°45' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.01 5.17 10 11 101		
Hamilton	Bank	54°00' N	54°30' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Hammerstein	Seamount	32°28' N	165°46' W	INT	50		
Hammondsport	Bank	10°28' S 10°34' S	159°37' E 159°40' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Captain Joe Doyle , HO Australia ., Aug. 1997 Discoverer: HMAS Flinders, Feb. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This name first appeared on Chart BA214 dated 17 December 1954, as being reported in 1944.	Least depth : 47m. Shown as Hammondsport Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hancock	Bank	1°04' S	90°13' W	INT	503		
Handel	Seamount	27°26' N	159°53' W	INT INT	50 51		
Hangetsu	Seamount	22°35.6' N	137°07.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Hangetsu " means Half Moon in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Hangetsu	Trough	23°19.0' N 22°25.0' N	137°34.2' E 137°07.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Hangetsu " means Half Moon in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Hanna	Canyon	73°50' N 74°00' N	161°00' W 158°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Hanzawa	Seamount	25°45.3' N	147°09.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the famous Japanese geologist Shoshiro Hanzawa.	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 306m. Called "Castor Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.
Harans	Reef	21°30' S	168°55' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Tonga".
Harrie	Guyot	5°35' N	172°17' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: J. Frisbee Cambell, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1981 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991) Dr. Harrie Eugene Macdonald was a government physician and later Medical Director, from 1951 until his death in 1963, of the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific.	
Harris	Seamount	46°10' N	161°25' W	INT	50		
Harris Stewart	Seamount	8°28' S	16°58' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Mr Norman Z. Cherkis, NRL, USA, 1997 Named after the late Dr. Harris B. Stewart (1923 - 2000) , a senior U.S Agency Administrator (USCGS/NOAA) .	Shown as Stewart Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Harrison	Seamount	12°40' N	167°55' W	INT	504		
Haru-No-Nanakusa	Seamounts	24°51' N 25°10' N 25°51' N	148°15' E 148°30' E 149°37' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Haru-No-Nanakusa" means "The seven flowers of Spring" in Japanese.	
Harvey	Guyot	17°48' N	172°38' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Dr. Robert R. Harvey (1939-1978), Professor of Oceanography, University of Hawaii. Vessel leased for research when down in heavy seas. All on board lost.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.

Haslam	Seamount	5°55.6' S	47°42.9' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: HMS Owen, 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Sir David Haslam was captain of HMS Owen , the ship which discovered this feature in 1961 and conducted extensive scientific operations in the western Indian Ocean in 1959-1969.	Summit depth : 2903 m, relief : 1700 m.
Hassayampa	Seamount	15°18' N	163°29' W	INT INT INT	50 51 504		
Hatherton	Seamounts	33°08.0' S 33°06.0' 33°22.0' S 33°13.0' 32°53.0'	175°52.0' 176°27.0' 175°04.0' 174°54.0' 175°00.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 05) Named for Dr. Trevor Hatherton, former Director of Geophysics Division, DSIR (subsequently became part of the NZ Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences) Wellington, New Zealand.	Shown on NIWA 1:1 million Esperance sheet. A group of five seamounts, separated from each other by the deep flat ocean floor between the Kermadec Trench to the west and the Louisville Seamount Chain to the east.Min. depth : (1) 3000 m, (2) 4000 m, (3) 4250 m, (4) 4250 m, (5) 4000 m.Total relief: (1) 2500 m, (2) 1500 m, (3) 750 m, (4) 750 m, (5) 1500 m.Relief : (1) 2500 m, (2) 1500 m, (3) 750 m, (4) 750 m, (5) 1500 m.
Hatteras	Abyssal Plain	29°00' N	70°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 11		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hatteras	Canyon	35°00' N	75°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Hatton	Bank	58°35' N	18°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		Shown as Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hatton-Rockall	Basin	57°30' N	17°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		

Havers	Bank	16°49' N	62°26' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Havre	Trough	28°00' S	178°40' W	GEBCO INT	5.10 600		
Hawaiian	Ridge	31°00' N 22°00' N	176°00' E 160°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.18 5.07 50 504		
Hawaiian	Trough	21°00' N	155°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 50 51 504		
Hawkbill	Seamount	85°31' N	85°12' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Bernard J. Coakley, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, 2003 Discoverer: USS Hawkbill, 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after submarine USS Hawkbill that discovered this feature.	Isolated elevation shown on HMRG 100-069 (though there is very little evidence on IBCAO).
Hawley	Ridge	51°00' N	176°15' W	INT INT	50 513		
Haydn	Seamount	26°40' N	161°12' W	INT INT	50 51	One of 25 seamounts in this region given names of musicians/composers by SIO workers, 1959. See entry "Musicians Seamounts".	
Hayes	Fracture Zone	34°30' N 33°00' N	41°30' W 35°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Hazel Holme	Bank	12°45' S	174°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604		
Hazuki	Seamount	21°43.2' N	135°58.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Hasuki" means August in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Healy	Seamount	54°10' N	19°50' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102	Proposer: Larry Mayer, PhD., University of New Hampshire, Discoverer: USCGC Healy (WAGB020), Sep. 2003 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) The USCGC Healy was the discovering vessel.	Minimum Depth: 940 m. Total Relief: 2860 m.The seamount is located in the Arctic Ocean, seaward of the Chukchi Plateau. It is approximately 40 km long and 4.5 km wide.
Healy	Seamount	78°40' N	158°00' W	IBCAO		Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) The USCGC Healy was the discovering vessel.	Minimum Depth: 940 m. Total Relief: 2860 m.The seamount is located in the Arctic Ocean, seaward of the Chukchi Plateau. It is approximately 40 km long and 4.5 km wide.
Hebridean	Shelf	59°15' N	5°30' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Hebrides Terrace	Seamount	56°25' N	10°25' W	GEBCO	5.04		Shown as Hebrides Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hecataeus	Ridge	34°30' N	33°35' E				
Hecate	Seamount	52°17' N	31°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.04 11 13 14 102		
Heceta	Bank	44°10' N	124°45' W	INT	501		
Hecht	Seamount	53°45' N	151°20' W	INT INT	50 500		
Heck	Canyon	52°15' N	175°00' E	INT	513		
Heck	Seamount	48°30' N	130°00' W	INT INT	50 501		
Heemskerck	Seamount	36°15' S	159°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Abel Tasman's ship "Heemskerck".	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Bellona". Relief : 3,000 m.
Heemskerck	Fracture Zone	49°17.2' S 50°02.8' S	116°32.7' E 115°31.3' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. J. R. Cochran, LDEO, USA, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the one of the vessels of Abel Janszoon Tasman (1642), the famous Dutch explorer who discovered Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642.	

Heezen	Fracture Zone	51°25' S 57°45' S	140°00' W 110°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1970 One of four major fracture zones in South Pacific (others are Menard, Tharp, Udintsev) named for significant marine geologists.	
Heirtzler	Fracture Zone	58°00' S 69°00' S	179°00' W 146°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.15	Proposer: S. Cande/ W. Haxby/ C. Raymond, Aug. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named in honour of James R. Heirtzler, a pioneer in the theory of seafloor spreading.	
Heiskanen	Knoll	67°36' S	8°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the eminent Finnish geodesist Veikko Heiskanen.	
Heitor Alvares	Seamount	38°36' N	25°57' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Heitor Alvares, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores) .	Accepted as "Seamount" instead of "Seamounts" suggested by the proposer.
Hellenic	Trench	37°15' N 34°50' N	20°15' E 28°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 302	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Shown as Hellenic Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Helmert	Bank	75°00' S	29°20' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Friedrich Robert Helmert (1843-1917), geodesist. Director of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, Potsdam, and of the Central Bureau for International Earth Measurement (Erdmessung).	Least depth : < 400 m.
Helsley	Seamount	28°54' N	179°39' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Koeki, 1984 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Helsley was Director of Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics(University of Hawaii) for 18 years, now retired. This seamount sits next to Woolard Seamount. George Woolard was the Director of the Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics for 19 years, prior to Helsley. Very appropriate to have the nearby seamounts names after these scientists and scientific leaders.	Although this feature lies within Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.

Hemler	Guyot	19°40' N	151°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Henderson	Seamount	25°34' N	119°33' W	INT INT INT	50 51 502		
Henrique Cardoso	Spur	38°41' N	26°36' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Henrique Cardoso, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores) .	
Henry	Trough	48°00' S 45°00' S	136°00' W 133°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Herald	Valley	71°15' N	174°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.03 5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Herdman	Seamount	45°20' S	00°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.12 5.16 21		
Hermine	Canyon	47°57.2' N 47°41.1' N	07°51.8' W 08°40.2' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby and long standing Hermine Bank .	
Hero	Fracture Zone	61°30' S	66°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
Herodotus	Trough	33°15' N 32°40' N	20°00' E 24°50' E				
Herodotus	Basin	33°00' N	28°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 302	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Herodotus Abyssal Plain.
Herodotus	Rise	33°40' N	23°20' E	INT	302		Shown as Soglia Herodotus (Herodotus Sill) on INT 302.
Herodotus	Seamount	33°36' N	19°55' E	INT	302		
Heron	Valley	35°03' N	16°25' E				
Hespérides	Trough	60°21.3' S	50°50.4' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Drs. Canals & Gràcia, Spain, Apr. 1994 Discoverer: R/V Hespérides, The swath bathymetric survey was carried out onboard the Spanish research vessel "Hespérides".	

Hess	Rise	36°30' N	177°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Named for Harry H. Hess, late of Princeton University, a world leader in marine geophysics-geomorphology, who discovered this peak while abord USS Cape Johnson in 1942-1943.	
Hess	Tablemount	17°50' N	174°15' W	INT	504		Customarily noted as "Hess Guyot".
Hibernia	Reef	11°58' S	123°21' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
HIG	Guyot	19°10' N	173°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kano Keoki, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) In 1981, The Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics (HIG) conducted a geographical investigation focusing on an exceptionally large Guyot. (Nemeto & Kroenke, 1985).Note : SCUFN considers that acronym feature names are undesirable.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.
Higashi	Seamount	26°14.0' N	144°42.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Higashi" is the Japanese term for "East".	Relief : 1200m. Least depth: 1990m.
Higashi-An-Ei	Seamount	29°22.3' N	138°55.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "An-Ei " designates an era of the Japan history (Higashi = East, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Higashi-Shinsei	Seamount	24°39.0' N	136°38.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shinsei" is the Japanese term for a nova (Higashi = East, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Higashi Sinsei Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Higashi-Suisei	Seamount	25°07.0' N	136°04.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Suisei " is the Japanese term for a comet (Higashi = East, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Higo	Seamount	27°52.2' N	134°35.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Higo" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725..

Hikurangi	Terrace	37°00' S 41°00' S	179°00' E 177°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Shown as Hikurangi Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hikurangi	Trough	41°30' S	177°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCFUN/12 : change of name from "Trench" to "Trough".
Hikurangi	Seachannel	39°30' S 39°30' S	179°00' E 177°00' W	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
Hillary	Canyon	72°25' S	173°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Most likely named after Sir Edmund Hillary who, with Sherpa Tensing, were the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest.	
Hillegom	Hole	38°38.4' S	78°20.2' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Jun. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO : Monsoon Exp), Dec. 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Harwick Claesz van Hillegom was Captain of Dutch East India Company's "Zeewolf" which discovered St. Paul Island in 1617 (Amsterdam I. sighted in 1522).	
Hime	Knoll	28°32.6' N	137°18.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Hime, on the island of Honshu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Hinds	Seamount	18°26' N	153°10' W	INT	504		
Hintsa	Seamount	47°18' S	10°55' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Prof. C. Hartnady, U. of Cape Town, S.Africa, Jun. 1999 Named after a Xhosa tribal chief.	

Hinz	Seamount	56°00.9' S	42°40.0' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. Heinrich Hinze, AWI, Germany, Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Karl F. Hinz (1934 -), a retired marine geologist who served as head of the Geological and Geophysical Research Division of the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Hannover, Germany. He participated in 48 marine expeditions designed to study aspects of geodynamics, and plate tectonic, and conducted research in the Scotia Sea region. He was active internationally, serving as a member of advisory panels and working groups of the International Deep Sea Drilling Project/Ocean Drilling Program (DSDP/ODP), advisor of CCOP, member of the scientific committee to IGCP, and member of the Editorial Board of Marine and Petroleum Geology. During the course of his career, he published over 140 papers on aspects of marine geosciences.	Minimum Depth:2420 m Total Relief:1100 m The seamount is circular in shape, about 13 km in diameter with a local deep of about 100 meters at the top. Surveyed in 2005 by the Research Vessel 'Polarstern'.
Hirondelle	Seamount	9°04' N	20°20' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: IHB Dir. Ctee., Monaco, Apr. 1993 Accredited by: BGN (Sep. 1995), SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the research ship of Prince Albert of Monaco which worked in this area.	
Hirondelle	Basin	38°15' N 38°30' N 37°55' N	26°25' W 26°50' W 26°02' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after "Hirondelle", the first oceanographic vessel of Prince Albert 1er of Monaco, who gave the feature this name.	
Hirondelle II	Seamount	36°25' N	12°57' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the research yacht of Prince Albert I of Monaco, which worked in this area.	

Hispaniola	Trough	20°18' N	71°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		Shown as Hispaniola Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hitachi	Guyot	36°39' N	144°29' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby city of Hitachi.	Shown as Hitachi Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hizen	Seamount	28°05.5' N	134°14.9' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Hizen " was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Hjort	Trench	58°30' S	157°45' E	GEBCO	5.14		
Hobbs	Bank	74°20' S	137°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Hodges	Knoll	12°25' N	155°37' W	INT INT	51 504		
Hodges	Seamount	31°54' N	58°44' W	INT INT INT	11 12 400		
Hodgkins	Seamount	53°30' N	136°05' W	INT INT INT	50 500 501		
Hodgkins	Seamounts	53°40' N	136°30' W	INT INT INT	50 500 501		
Hofmann	Trough	77°00' S	32°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Walther Hofmann (1920-1993), cartographer and photogrammetrist, with particular emphasis on glaciology. President of the German Society of Polar Research.	
Hogsty	Reef	21°41' N	73°49' W	INT INT INT INT	108 400 401 402		
Hoke	Seamount	32°06' N	126°56' W	INT INT INT	50 51 501		

Hokusei - Ryusei	Seamount	25°52.4' N	135°10.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Ryusei " is the Japanese term for a shooting star (Hokusei = north west, iin Japanese).	Accepted pending Japanese national approval.Action : Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names to consider accepting this name.Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Hokuto	Seamount	23°47.2' N	136°16.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 " Hokuto " designates , in Japanese , the Great Bear constellation .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Hokuto	Hill	26°25.0' N	144°36.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Hokuto" is the Japanese term for "Northeast".	Relief : 400m. Least depth : 2230m.
Holmes	Reef	16°30' S	147°50' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Holopus	Seamount	21°08.1' S	167°54.1' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: B. R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, Apr. 1989 Discoverer: N.O. Alis, Feb. 1989 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the living fossil fish first dredged from the top of this feature.	
Honu	Seamount	18°22.6' S	154°05.4' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	

Hooikaika	Seamount	24°18' N	171°51' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early Hawaiian ship (Schoener) belonging to King Kamehameha III. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 67.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Hook	Ridge	51°30' N	143°40' W	INT INT	50 810		
Hooker	Basin	70°10' S	166°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		
Hope	Seamount	31°04' N	175°07' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (brigantine) visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 5.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Horizon	Bank	13°10' S	173°35' E	GEBCO	5.10	Named for SIO's R/V Horizon, active 1949-1968.	
Horizon	Channel	47°10' N	145°00' W	GEBCO	5.03	Named for SIO's R/V Horizon, active 1949-1968.	

Horizon	Deep	23°15.5' S	174°43.6' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher & R. Revelle, 1953 Discoverer: R/V Horizon (SIO) Capricorn Expedition (1952-1953), Dec. 1952 Deepest part of Tonga Trench, also deepest point (10,800 m) in southern hemisphere. Second deepest trench; only Challenger Deep (10,920 m), Marianas Trench, is deeper. HMS Egeria (1880's) found deep water in vicinity. Greater depths found by SIO's R/V Horizon on Capricorn Expedition, December 1952, by bom-sounding and echo-train analysis and PDK (1970)..	At its maximum depth, 10,800 ± 10 m (corrected), this Tonga Trench locality is the deepest point in the Southern Hemisphere and second only to Challenger Deep (10,920 ± 10m) southwest of Guam.
Horizon	Ridge	14°55' S 14°30' S 14°00' S	105°52' E 106°15' E 106°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 708	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Horizon (SIO), Lusiad Exp., 1962 RV "Horizon" (SIO, 1962: Lusiad Expedition) together with RV "Argo" discovered and explored the ridge.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCFUN/11.
Horizon	Tablemount	19°40' N	168°30' W	INT INT INT	50 60 809	Proposer: E. L. Hamilton, USNEL, 1956 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, 1950 One of the first guyots to be mapped and dredged, SIO's Midpac Expedition, 1950, by R/V Horizon.	Customarily noted as "Horizon Guyot".
Horseshoe	Seamounts	36°00' N	13°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Hotokenoza	Guyot	25°03.5' N	148°35.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Hotokenoza" is the Japanese term for "henbit".	Relief : 3500m. Least depth: 1120m.
Hotspur	Fracture Zone	19°00' S 17°00' S	18°30' W 5°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Hotspur	Seamount	18°00' S	36°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 202		Shown as Bank on the INT Charts.

Hotta	Seamount	37°43' N	145°59' E			Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Jun. 2006 Discoverer: The Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo"_, Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. Hiroshi Hotta (1936 – 2002), a marine seismologist and marine engineer from the Japan Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC) for more than 20 years. He was responsible for developing ROV technology capable of operating at a water depth of 6000 meters. He was also responsible for coordinating the Japan-France collaborative project “STARMER” for the study of the North Fiji Basin, resulting in discovery of the first hydrothermal vent in a backarc basin. He published a number of professional papers and books.	Minimum Depth:2250 m Total Relief:2750 m The seamount is one of a group of seamounts in the Northwest Pacific Basin. It is conical in shape and well defined at the base by the 5000 m contour. It was discovered in a 2005 multibeam survey by the Japanese survey vessel ‘Shoyo’.
Hotu	Seamount	15°28' S	117°20' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hotu is the first half of the Pascuense name Hotu Matua who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Easter Island. Matua Ridge is adjacent to Hotu Ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Hotu	Ridge	15°27' S 15°30' S	117°20' W 116°43' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hotu is the first half of the Pascuense name Hotu Matua who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Eastern Island. Matua Ridge is adjacent to Hotu Ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.

Houtman	Canyon	28°48' S 28°02' S	112°00' E 112°58' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Houtman Abrolhos Islands.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Perth".
Hovgaard	Ridge	78°45' N 78°05' N	0°30' W 5°00' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: USNS Hayes, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after A.P. Hovgaard, Danish meteorologist and member of the Danish expedition to the Kara Sea, first International Polar Year, 1882-83.	This ridge consists in two segments more or less parallel to the trend of the fracture zone.
Huddell	Seamount	28°20' N	146°13' W	INT INT	50 51		
Hudson	Canyon	39°30' N	72°15' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Hugo de Lacerda	Seamount	41°15' N	15°10' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a Portuguese Hydrographic Engineer.	
Huitoto	Trough	13°35' N 13°52' N	81°34' W 81°33' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Huitoto" is an Indian name.	
Hukutoku	Seamount	24°03' N	141°37' E	INT	510		
Hukuzin	Seamount	21°56' N	143°28' E	INT	510		
Hunter	Channel	34°00' S	28°00' W	INT INT	22 201		Shown as Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hurd	Bank	35°54' N	14°45' E	INT INT	301 302		
Hurihuri	Seamount	18°15' S	114°57' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hurihuri is a Pascuense term for "continuous rolling", related to a consequence of the incessant trade winds at this latitude.	100% multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.

Hurihuri	Ridge	17°53' S 18°26' S	116°17' W 113°46' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Hurihuri is a Pascuense term for "continuous rolling", related to a consequence of the incessant trade winds at this latitude.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Hutchinson	Seamount	15°35' S	169°15' W	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Hydra	Seamount	11°04' S	50°37' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 702	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1981 Discoverer: HMS Hydra, 1972 Least depth sounded by U.K. Survey Vessel HMS Hydra in 1972.	
Hydrate	Knolls	44°30' N 44°43' N	125°03' W 125°15' W	GEBCO	5.07	Accredited by: BGN (Jan. 1998) ACUF has accepted this featue as a Ridge.	
Hyères	Seamount	31°30' N	29°00' W	INT INT INT	11 12 14		
Iahi	Saddle	17°50' N	64°15' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Iberian	Abyssal Plain	41°30' N	14°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 14 103		Shown as Plain in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Ibiza	Seachannel	38°45' N	00°42' E			Accredited by: SCUFN This feature is close to Ibiza Island.	Formerly, Ibiza Channel. Renamed Seachannel at GEBCO.

Ice Sphinx	Hole	71°15' S	16°18' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the novel "Ice Sphinx" from Jules Verne, French author of popular science fiction. This region of the Weddell Sea was visited by the persons in the novel.	
Iceland	Basin	58°00' N 61°30' N	28°00' W 16°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.04 11 14		
Iceland-Faeroe	Rise	64°15' N 62°30' N	12°15' W 8°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 11		Shown as Faroe-Iceland Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Icelandic	Plateau	68°00' N 69°30' N	12°30' W 12°15' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		Shown as Iceland Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ignacio	Canyon	25°30' N	109°30' W	INT	802		
Iizuka	Seamount	42°21' N	131°56' W	INT INT	50 801		
Il Catalano	Canyon	39°55' N	7°48' E				
Il'ichev	Guyot	16°55' N	152°05' E	GEBCO	5.06	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006)	
Île Rousse	Canyon	42°48' N	8°55' E				
Imarssuak	Channel	57°00' N 60°00' N	43°00' W 37°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		Shown as Seachannel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Imhof	Knoll	68°36' S	2°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Eduard Imhof (1895-1986), outstanding Swiss cartographer at the ETH, Zurich.	
Imotojima	Knoll	25°28.5' N	142°40.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Imotojima .	Relief :400m. Least depth : 1,480m.

Imperial Eagle	Seamount	30°03' N	172°45' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 3.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Imperieuse	Reef	17°37' S	118°58' E	INT	71		
Independence	Knolls	28°25' N	69°42' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe. USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1994) The knolls are named because the Research Vessel "Chain" crossed over them on Independence day, July 4, 1973. The knolls were discovered during the MODE (Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment) Project.	Also shown on Chart 1, Scale 1:500 000 (MODE-I Region bathymetry), compiled by P.A. Bush, published by NOAA.
Indianapolis	Seamount	19°38' N	156°42' W	INT	809		
Indigirka	Valley	79°00' N 80°40' N	157°20' E 159°40' E	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Indispensable	Reefs	12°45' S	160°25' E	GEBCO	5.10		
INDOMED	Fracture Zone	42°30' S 35°00' S	45°30' E 47°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 70 72	Proposer: Dr.R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1980 Discoverer: R/V Melville (SIO), INDOMED Exp., 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Indus	Canyon	23°38' N 22°57' N	67°25' E 66°51' E	INT GEBCO	706 5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as The Swatch in ACUF Gazetteer.
Indus	Fan	23°00' N 16°00' N	66°00' E 64°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 705	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	

Infante Dom Henrique	Hill	37°43' N	9°28' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Infante Dom Henrique of the 15th Century Royal House of Portugal, who later became famous as "Henry the Navigator".	
Infante Dom Pedro	Hill	37°51' N	9°24' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Infante Dom Pedro of the 15th Century Royal House of Portugal.	
Infante Santo	Hill	37°46' N	9°21' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Infante Santo of the 15th Century Royal House of Portugal.	
Ingøydjupet	Hole	71°25' N	22°35' E	INT	100		Shown as Ingoydjupet on Chart INT 100 produced by Norway.Shown as Ingøydjupet in ACUF Gazetteer.
Inguri	Canyon	42°16' N	41°11' E				Shown as Enguri Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Inokawa	Seamount	27°01.0' N	133°26.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Inokawa Mountain.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Institut Okeanologii	Rise	52°15' N 52°10' N	150°30' E 148°15' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 512	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1951 Named for the Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Science which operated in the northwest Pacific Ocean in 1949.	Shown as IO Rise in ACUF Gazetteer. Min. depth : 890 m.
Inutabu	Seamount	26°56.5' N	130°20.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Inutabu.	Taken from Bathymetric Chart No.6725.

Investigator	Canyon	17°45' N 17°47' N	66°27' W 66°10' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO/SCGN/9. Canyon is north of INVESTIGATOR Bank.
Investigator	Bank	8°30' N	73°17' E	INT INT INT	703 706 707		See Investigator Ridge.
Investigator	Ridge	4°30' S 17°15' S	98°15' E 99°10' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 708	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1974 Discoverer: Various ships in passage, 1965 Named for Indian Research Commission vessel R.I.M.S Investigator (fisheries research) 1880's-1920's, that explored Bay of Bengal and northeast Indian Ocean. Feature was delineated and explored by SIO's R/V Argo and Horizon during IIOE 1960-65, also other IIOE ships.	
Invisible	Bank	11°10' N	93°28' E	INT	706		
Io	Valley	24°30' N 25°05' N	140°13' E 140°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Io.	
Ionian	Gap	34°43' N	19°09' E				
Ionian	Basin	36°00' N	18°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.05 301 302	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Ionian Abyssal Plain..
Ira	Bank	38°46' N	24°11' E				
Irminger	Basin	61°00' N	36°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.04 11 14		
Iro	Canyon	34°22' N 34°11' N	138°53' E 138°36' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.Shown as Irô Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ironwood	Seamount	10°40' N	159°57' W	INT INT INT	51 617 809		
Irving	Seamount	32°00' N	28°00' W	INT INT	11 14		

Isakov	Seamount	31°40' N	151°05' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1957 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Admiral I.S. Isakov (1894-1967), Hydrographer, Chief Editor of the Atlas of the Oceans (1950), USSR, and USSR Naval historian.	
Iselin	Trough	71°30' S 71°00' S	171°30' W 169°00' W	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr Steven Cande, SIO, USA, 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, who worked at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA.	
Iselin	Bank	72°45' S	177°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Proposer: S. C. Cande, SIO, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Palmer Survey, Mar. 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Columbus Oswald Iselin II, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.	
Isen	Seamount	27°15.0' N	130°25.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Named after the nearby small town of Isen.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Isengard	Ridge	52°25' N	21°00' W	INT	102		
Islas Orcadas	Fracture Zone	55°00' S 53°34' S	5°00' E 7°00' E	GEBCO	5.16		
Islas Orcadas	Rise	51°00' S	26°20' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Issel	Seamount	39°40' N	13°39' E				
Istanbul Bogazi	Canyon	41°30' N	29°24' E	INT	3756	Proposer: RA Sevket Güçlüer. Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Formerly, Bosporus Canyon. Shown as Bosporus Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Itata'e	Seamount	18°38.1' S	152°27.2' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Iwabuchi	Seamount	42°04' N	132°44' W	INT INT	50 501		

Iwaki	Guyot	36°59' N	144°51' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Capt. C. Peterson, NMOC, USA, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after nearby city of Iwaki.	Shown as Iwaki Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Izayoi	Seamount	22°23.6' N	136°51.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Izayoi " means Gibbous Moon in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Izevsky	Seamount	35°11' S	54°18.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka", Aug. 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after Russian ichthyologist G. K. Izevsky (1906-1965), explorer of the Indian and Pacific oceans.	Min. depth : 375 m. Relief: 1143 m.The seamount is located in the north part of the Southwest Indian Ridge among depths of 2000-2300 m. It has a nearly oval shape. The summit trends in the N-S direction up to 500 m. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 1500 m is 21x11 km. The steepness of the seamount slopes attains 14°-18°. Geroyevka Bank is located south of the seamount on the same bottom rise.
Izu-Ogasawara	Rise	32°00' N	143°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Izu-Ogasawara	Trench	32°00' N	142°10' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Discoverer: U.S.S. Ramapo, 1933	Shown as Izu Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
Jacksonville	Canyon	27°32' N 27°42' N	76°30' W 77°00' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The feature lies along the Jacksonville Fracture Zone.	
Jacksonville	Knoll	25°53' N	73°40' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The feature is located close to the Jacksonville Fracture Zone.	
Jacqueline	Guyot	19°20' N	176°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Jaggar	Seamount	19°23' N	157°00' W	INT	809		

Jagua	Bank	21°35' N	80°40' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		Shown as Xugau on INT 400-402.
Jaguar	Seamount	21°55' S	39°27' E	INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 701		
Jagüey	Spur	17°44' N 17°37' N	67°03' W 67°20' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Spur is south of Punta Jagüey on southwest coast of Puerto Rico.
Jaime	Knoll	38°56' N	4°02' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Changed from Seamount to Knoll in 1995.Shown as Jaime Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Jama	Valley	39°17' N	4°00' E				
James	Knoll	51°00' N	177°12' E	INT	813		
James King	Seamount	4°15' N	179°42' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Mr. Carl Nelius, US NIMA, Oct. 2001 Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, Apr. 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after General James C. King, who at the US NIMA, played a key role in leading the development of the US Digital Nautical Chart (DNC).	Shown as King Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Jan Mayen	Bank	70°00' N	9°00' W	INT INT	10 100		
Jan Mayen	Fracture Zone	71°40' N 69°30' N	11°30' W 00°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.04 5.17 113		
Jan Mayen	Ridge	67°50' N 70°30' N	9°20' W 8°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Jane	Seamount	8°56' N	18°20' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Jane Seamount was named in memory of Norah Jones, mother of Dr.E.J.W.Jones, who died a few hours before the expedition sailed (1974).	
Japan	Basin	41°00' N 43°00' N	132°30' E 138°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511		

Japan	Rise	38°30' N	146°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Japan	Trench	36°00' N 40°30' N	142°50' E 144°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 510 511		
Jarrafa	Trough	34°32' N	13°38' E				
Jaseur	Seamount	20°30' S	36°05' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 201 202		Shown as Bank on INT Charts.
Jasper	Seamount	30°32' N	122°42' W	INT INT INT	50 51 802		
Java	Ridge	8°30' S 10°45' S	107°00' E 118°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.09 5.10 708		
Jelbart	Basin	70°20' S 70°50' S	7°15' W 5°20' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated "Jelbart Ice Shelf", which was named after John Ellis Jelbart (1926-1951).	Depth range : 300-600 m.
Jenluise	Bank	64°00' S	106°30' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Jimmu	Guyot	46°00' N	169°25' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) These are two (of nine) linear elevations (chain) given names of Japanese feudal rulers, i.e. emperors, by Robert S. Dietz in 1954. Mammerickx merely copied the names (about 1985).	Shown as Seamounts in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer.
Jingu	Guyot	38°50' N	171°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 These are two (of nine) linear elevations (chain) given names of Japanese feudal rulers, i.e. emperors, by Robert S. Dietz in 1954.	Shown as Jingû Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Jingu	Basin	39°30' N	171°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr J. Mammerickx,SIO,USA, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Jingû Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

João de Lisboa	Passage	39°20' N 39°50' N	15°20' W 13°55' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ship "João de Lisboa".	
João Leonardes	Hills	39°15' N	27°05' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after João Leonardes, one of the first Terceira Island settlers (Central Azores).	
João Pessoa	Plateau	6°50' S	33°30' W	INT INT INT INT INT	12 13 202 215 216		Shown as Terrace on INT 12-13.
João Valadão	Ridge	38°10' N	26°03' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after João Valadão, one of the first Graciosa Island Settlers (Central Azores).	
Joban	Seamount Chain	36°40' N	144°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) "Joban" is the old local name of the nearby territory.	
Joe Ferguson	Seamount	30°14' N	171°29' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Gail Susan Cleere (for Project Marco Polo, Discoverer: NOAA Ship "Oceanographer", 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Joe Ferguson, National Geographic Society, was dedicated to geography and oceanography education, working closely with the Geography Education Foundation as well as the US Navy on Project Marco Polo. She died on American Airlines Flight 77's crash into the Pentagon on 11 September 2001.	Relief: 2,000m; Least depth 3,660m

Johannsen	Seamount	82°57' N	03°40' W			Proposer: PD Dr.Jonathan E:SNOW, Germany, Discoverer: PFS Polarstern, AWIPMR, Jul. 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Hjalmar Johannsen was a Fram Expedition member under Fridtjof Nansen, and accompanied him on his attempt to reach the North Pole in 1894.	Minimum Depth: 1075 m. Total Relief: ~3500 m.This is an elongated seamount and not a ridge since there is no continuation of the feature to the north. The seamount is located at the intersection of Gakkel Ridge and Lena Trough in the Nansen Basin. The entire mountain is 25 km long and 10 km wide and rises above the basin of Lena Trough at a depth of 4800 m.
John Harrison	Ridge	43°40' S 41°00' S 42°40' S	41°45' E 42°26' E 42°13' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. Fisher & Mr. Scott, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) John Harrison (1693-1776) was the lone English genius who developed the first marine chronometers, thereby solving the greatest scientific problem of his time, the measurement of longitude at sea, or on land, after a sea voyage.	
Johnston	Bank	39°18' N	25°23' E	INT	302		
Johs Van Hurtere	Hills	38°29' N 38°36' N 38°25' N	28°26' W 28°50' W 28°02' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Johs Van Hurtere, a Flemish navigator, who led the first settlers of Faial Island (previously called New Flanders). He was the father-in-Law of Martin Behaim.	Small relief : 600-800m.
JOIDES	Basin	74°30' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	This is an American acronym which stands for Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.	
Jones	Seamount	43°33' N	132°55' W	INT INT	50 801		
Jones	Seamount	52°25' N	148°55' W	INT INT	50 810		

Jordan	Knoll	23°32' N	83°48' W	INT INT INT	400 401 402		
Joseph Gilbert	Seamount	42°15' S 43°30' S	164°00' E 164°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Joseph Gilbert, Captain of HMS "Resolution", 1772-1775.	GEBCO-SCFUN/12 : change in name from Gilbert Rise.Shown as Gilbert Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Josephine	Bank	36°35' N	14°15' W	INT INT INT INT INT	11 12 14 103 104		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer, and on INT Charts 11-12-14.
Jovellanos	Seamount	44°28' N	4°15' W				Bay of Biscay.
Juan de Fuca	Canyon	47°50' N	125°30' W	INT	801		
Juan de Fuca	Ridge	46°00' N	130°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Junieh	Canyon	34°01' N	35°34' E				
Junsei	Seamount	25°19.7' N	136°00.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Junsei " is the Japanese term for a quasar .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Jussieu	Canyon	65°15' S	143°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	The French Laboratoire de Géologie Dynamique (and others) are sited in the University Pierre et Marie Curie, Place Jussieu, à Paris.	
Jutland	Bank	56°50' N	7°20' E	GEBCO	5.01		
Kaede	Seamount	28°08.0' N	146°15.7' N	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kaede" is the Japanese term for "maple tree".	Relief : 2000m. Least depth : 3820m.
Kaede	Escarpment	29°55' N 28°13' N	145°20' E 146°17' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kaede" is the Japanese term for "maple tree".	Relief : 1100m. Least depths from 5000m to 6100m.
Kagami	Seamount	45°29' N	140°37' W	INT	50		

Kaguyahime	Seamount	23°49.0' N	136°31.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kaguyhime " means Story Teller in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kahouanne	Hole	16°27' N	61°56' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others). Shown as Kahouanne Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kaijin	Knoll	24° 0' 33.5	141°20.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2002) Named after the Japanese fishery vessl "Kaijin". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand.	Relief : 700m. Least depth : 246m.
Kaikata	Seamount	26°40.5' N	140°56.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaikata". She reported the eruption of 1952.	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 921m.
Kainan Maru	Seamounts	64°50' S	34°35' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18		
Kaiosei	Seamount	19°12.4' N	135°37.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kaiosei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Neptune .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kaise	Knoll	24°50.3' N	141°08.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand.	Relief : 400m. Least depth : 198m.

Kaitoku	Bank	26°04.0' N	140°57.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaitoku". She witnessed the first major eruption.	This feature is shown as "Kaitoku Seamount" on Japanese charts. Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 103m.
Kaitoku	Seamounts	26°07' N 26°03' N 26°14' N	141°07' E 140°57' E 141°02' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaitoku". She witnessed the first major eruption.	
Kaiwhata	Bank	41°28.0' S 41°19.0' S	175°53.0' 176°16.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 05) Named after the nearby Kaiwhata River.	Shown on NIWA 1:1 million Cook sheet. On the upper continental slope, 20 km off the Wairarapa coast, New Zealand.Min. depth : 430 m, from a surrounding seafloor of about 1000 m deep.
Kakeroma	Seamount Chain	27°51.0' N 27°35.5' N 28°15.0' N	130°53.5' E 132°00.0' E 133°19.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Kakeroma Islands.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kakeroma	Seamount	27°46.3' N	131°18.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Kakeroma Islands.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No.6725.
Kalaniopuu	Basin	25°00' N	180°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. J. Mammerickx, SIO, USA, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Kalaniopuu : Hawaiian King in 1779 during Captain Cook's stay in the Sandwich Islands. He was a major figure in the unification of the Hawaiian Islands. He had no part in Cook's murder.	

Kallinago	Trough	17°56' N 16°55' N	63°23' W 62°05' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Kamehameha	Basin	15°00' N	160°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) King Kamehameha launched the struggle and completed the unification of the Hawaiian islands in the early part of the 19th century.	
Kammu	Guyot	32°10' N	173°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Proposer: Robert S. Dietz,, 1954 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kan-Ei	Seamount	32°24.4' N	138°53.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Kan-Ei designates an era in Japanese history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Kan'ei Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kan-En	Seamount	29°58.8' N	138°34.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kan-En" designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.Shown as Kan'en Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kana Keoki	Guyot	8°44' S	157°01' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for University of Hawaii research ship, R/V "Kana Keoki". Kana Keoki is Hawaiian for "Uncle George", to honor George Woolard, first HIG Director.	Least depth : 640 m; Max depth : 3400 m. Shown as Kana Keoki Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Kanaev	Seamount	33°07' S	84°50' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1964 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) In memory of the Russian marine geomorphologist and cartographer V.F. Kanaev (1923-1975), explorer of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.	Least depth : 375 m.
Kanaga	Basin	50°48' N	178°25' W	INT	813		
Kanami	Seamount	27°02.3' N	132°46.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Kanami.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kane	Basin	79°30' N	68°00' W	GEBCO	5.17		
Kane	Fracture Zone	24°30' N 22°40' N	50°00' W 40°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Kane	Passage	9°10' N	19°20' W	GEBCO IBCEA	5.08 1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Jul. 2001) Named after US Navy ship Kane, a US Research Ship operated by hydrographic agencies.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11, taken from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08. Shown as Kane Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kane	Seamount	21°05' N	28°05' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Kanesu-No-Se	Bank	34°19.0' N	138°18.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby locality of Kanesu .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Kanesuno Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kangaroo	Canyon	37°25' S 37°05' S	137°20' E 137°40' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Kangaroo Island.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Kanin	Bank	69°28' N	41°45' E	GEBCO	5.01	Proposer: Prof. N.N. Zubov, Russia, 1923 Discoverer: R/V "Persey", 1923 The feature is located near Kanin Peninsula.	Min. depth 32 m.
Kannazuki	Seamount	21°54.0' N	135°21.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kannasuki" means October in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Kanreki	Seamount	24°29.0' N	133°04.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kanreki is the Japanese term for "60 th" birthday ".	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kanrin	Guyot	24°07' N	150°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese warship Kanrin (19th century). She made the first friendship visit to the USA.	Relief : 4500m. Least depth : 1200m.
Kansei	Seamount	29°07.0' N	138°20.9' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 "Kansei" designates an era of the Japan history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
KANT	Seamount	86°32'50" N	68°32'00" W			Proposer: Jörn Hatzky, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, May 2004 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Sep. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) was born and died in Königsberg. He was a philosopher and a natural scientist, and besides conducting important philosophical research (e.g. “Kritik der reinen Vernunft”) was engaged in geography and marine sciences.	Min. depth : 2450 m, Total relief : 1600 m.
Karasev	Bank	46°07' S	83°55' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1987 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant", 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian biologist B. E.Karasev (1932-1978), explorer of the Pacific Ocean.	Changed from Boris Karasev to Karasev at GEBCOSCUFN (1997).Least depth : 101 m.
Karasik	Valley	84°38' N	157°40' E				See Arkady Karasik Valley.

Karma	Seamounts	12°40' S	106°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1994 Discoverer: Various, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) In 1965, Marie Tharp/Bruce Heezen proposed the name Karma Rise for a then ill-defined tract of the seafloor. Subsequent mapping reveals disparate complexes. This proposal Commemorates Tharp's 1965 suggestions.	The discovery of the Karma seamounts was made during IIOE.
Karpas	Ridge	35°47' N 35°53' N	34°43' E 34°54' E			Proposer: RA Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Kasari	Seamount	28°15.0' N	133°19.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Town of Kasari.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kasei	Bank	21°47.6' N	136°35.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kasei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Mars .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kashevarov	Bank	55°40' N	145°30' E	INT	512	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1949 Named after the Russian hydrographer A.F. Kashevarov (1809-1866), participant in two round-the-world expeditions "Elena" (1829-1830) and "Amerika" (1831-1833), explorer of the N-W Pacific Ocean.	Min. depth : 74 m.
Katayama	Seamount	25°45.0' N	147°53.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the late Japanese geologist T. Katayama, who died at a young age.	Relief : 1500m. Least depth : 1330m.Called "Pollux Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerixkx chart.

Kaula	Seamount	15°14.8'	50°24'.2	GEBCO	5.06	Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Named after Dr. William M. Kaula (1926 – 2000), USA, who studied satellite geodesy and planetary physics. Kaula recognized that tracking satellites could provide revolutionary information on how the earth works. He contributed to the determination of absolute positions on Earth to a millimeter accuracy using the satellite positioning system. Kaula was also one of the fathers of comparative planetology.	Minimum Depth:2150 m Total Relief:2150 to 3350 m The seamount is oval in shape with three local elevations and one depression. Its extension is 12.3 km in the SW-NE direction, and 7.1 km in the SE-NW direction.
Kaula	Seamount	55°24.4' S	42°46.9' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. Heinrich Hinze, AWI, Germany, Discoverer: R/V "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. William M. Kaula (1926 – 2000), USA, who studied satellite geodesy and planetary physics. Kaula recognized that tracking satellites could provide revolutionary information on how the earth works. He contributed to the determination of absolute positions on Earth to a millimeter accuracy using the satellite positioning system. Kaula was also one of the fathers of comparative planetology.	Minimum Depth:2150 m Total Relief:2150 to 3350 m The seamount is oval in shape with three local elevations and one depression. Its extension is 12.3 km in the SW-NE direction, and 7.1 km in the SE-NW direction.
Kayar	Canyon	15°25' N	18°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Kayar	Seamounts	15°40' N	17°45' W	INT	14		
Kayo	Seamount	29°03.2' N	140°31.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kayo" is the Japanese term for "Tuesday".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth : 589m.

Kazanskiy	Seamount	26°14.2' S	39°15.1' W	Nat Chart	RU30054	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Mikhail Mikhaylovich Kazanskiy (1915 - 1994), an oceanographer and active explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans. He was the scientific leader of 13 complex ocean expeditions. He made considerable contributions to the study of the World Ocean bottom relief and geophysics. He was the chief of the Aids to Navigation Department of the HDNO.	The seamount is located in the SW part of the ocean near the Eastern limit of Santos Plateau among the depths of 3900-4100 m. Total relief is 2888 meters. Minimum depth is 1112 meters.
Kazuaki	Seamount	33°50' N	143°49' E			Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Jun. 2006 Discoverer: The Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo", May 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. Kazuaki Nakamura (1932 – 1987), a professor of geology at the Earthquake Research Institute of the University of Tokyo. He was a celebrated volcanologist/marine geologist, and one of the co-PIs of the Japanese-French 'Kaiko' Project for the study of subduction zones, especially for the Sagami and Suruga Troughs. He published a number of professional papers and books.	Minimum Depth:2100 m Total Relief:3400 m The seamount is one of a group of seamounts in the Northwest Pacific Basin. It has two peaks and is well defined at the base by the 5500 m contour. This seamount complex is elongated ENE-WSW. It was discovered during a 2005 multibeam survey by the Japanese survey vessel 'Shoyo'.
Keathley	Canyon	26°42' N 26°08' N	93°31' W 94°26' W	IBCCA	1.01	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Research Ship USNS "Keathley".	
Kefallinia	Valley	38°16' N	20°10' E				Shown as Keffallinía Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
Keian	Seamount	32°10.0' N	138°47.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Keian " designates an era in Japanese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.

Keicho	Seamount	32°47.6' N	138°37.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Keicho" designates an era in Japenese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Keichô Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Keith	Reef	37°50' N	10°58' E	INT INT	301 302		
Kelso	Bank	24°10' S	159°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 602		Shown as Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kelvin	Seamount	38°50' N	64°00' W	INT	403		
Kena	Guyot	9°36' S	139°46' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Ing. J.-L. Sauvage, SHOM, Jan. 1992 Discoverer: BH1 L'Estafette, Oct. 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Kena is a Marquesan legend character. She is considered responsible of aches resulting from tattoos.	
Kene	Plateau	38°55' N	4°10' E				Shown as Kène Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer and IBCM 2;
Kengyu	Seamount	23°25.5' N	136°30.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kengyu " designates, in Japanese, the star Altair.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kenn	Reefs	21°10' S	155°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Kepler	Seamount	18°30' N	109°35' W	INT	802		
Kerama	Canyon	25°33' N 25°50' N	126°54' E 127°36' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Named after the nearby island of Kerama .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6315.
Kerguelen	Plateau	51°00' S 60°00' S	72°00' E 83°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Kermadec	Ridge	35°00' S 27°45' S	179°15' E 177°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 605		
Kermadec	Trench	35°30' S 26°30' S	178°45' W 175°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 605	Discoverer: Occasional very deep soundings by HMS Egeria in late 1800's, 1890	

Kermit Roosevelt	Seamount	39°10' N	146°20' W	INT INT	50 51		
Kern	Seamount	32°33' N	166°00' W	INT	50		
Kero Niuni	Canyon	11°37' S	40°47' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Kero Niuni Island.	
Kertz	Seamount	55°30'53"	42°42'09"			Proposer: Dr. Heinrich Hinze, AWI, Germany, Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Walter Kertz (1924 - 1997), a geophysicist who contributed to the understanding of the atmospheric tides. He developed a method to separate the internal and external contribution to the geomagnetic field; his “Kertz-operator” is still used today. Kertz was one of the driving scientists in studies related to electromagnetic deep soundings and magnetotellurics. His interests covered polar and marine research and geothermal and marine magnetic problems.	Minimum Depth:2025 m Total Relief:1075 m The seamount has an elongated shape, and is about 14 km in the NS, and 4.1 km in the EW directions. It was surveyed in 2005 by the Research Vessel ‘Polarstern’.
Keto	Knoll	29°34.0' N	130°22.0'	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby fishing ground called Keto.	Accepted as "Knoll" (instead of "Bank" as shown on the chart.
Khachaturian	Seamount	28°09' N	162°00' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: Dr. H. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Armenian composer A.I. Khachaturian (1903-1978), author of several symphonies, music for ballets and operas.	Formerly "Hachaturian".
Khadra	Canyon	36°26' N	00°29' E				
Khayr-Al-Din	Bank	36°51' N	1°56' E				Shown as Khayr al-Din in ACUF Gazetteer.
Khayyam	Seamount	14°17' N	107°02' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		

Kiju	Seamount	24°43' N	133°38.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	" Kiju " is the Japanese term for "77th" birthday.	Relief : 3400m. Least depth : 888m. Second of pair (with Koki Seamount)Taken from Japanese bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kikai	Seamount	28°32.0' N	131°06.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Kikai Island.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kikai	Basin	29°54' N 29°20' N 28°49' N	132°09' E 132°00' E 131°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Kikai Island.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kikladhes	Plateau	37°15' N	25°10' E			Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Formerly, Cyclades Plateau. Shown as Kikládhes Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kikyo	Seamount	27°59.5' N	147°39.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kikyo" is the Japanese term for "Chinese bellflower".	Relief : 3900m. Least depth : 1810m.
Kinan	Seamount Chain	31°32' N 26°40' N	135°14' E 138°02' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kinan" is the name of a district on the nearby island of Honshu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kinen	Hill	27°28.5' N	131°00.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Kinen	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Accepted as "Hill" instead of Seamount as seen on the Chart.

King	Seamount	39°09' S	26°09' E			Proposer: Prof. Christopher J. H. Hartnady (U. of Cape Town), 1984 Discoverer: Various South African re-supply ships, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named in commemoration of Lester C. King, University of Natal Geologist, 1920s-1940s, strong proponent of continental drift.	Minimum Depth: 640 m. Total Relief: 1910 m.The seamount is located in the northern part of Agulhas Plateau. It has a nearly oval shape and trends in the N-S direction. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 2000 m is 25x18 km. The summit is cupola-shaped and sloping. Within the depth contour of 800 m the steepness of the slopes increases to 26°-28°.
King George	Seamount	27°58' N	171°04' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1786. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 1.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" symposium Abstract.
Kingman	Basin	8°30' N	167°30' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Kingman	Reef	6°20' N	162°25' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Kings	Trough	43°45' N	22°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 11 14		
Kingston	Bank	17°37' N	77°55' W	INT INT	400 402		
Kinmei	Guyot	33°43' N	171°30' E	INT	53		Shown as Kimmei in ACUF Gazetteer. (33° 43'N)

Kinsei	Seamount	22°07.0' N	136°35.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kinsei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Venus .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kinyo	Seamount	28°03.5' N	140°47.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kinyo" is the Japanese for "Friday".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth 656m. Two small peaks.
Kisaragi	Seamount	23°37.9' N	134°15.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kisaragi " means February in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kiska	Knoll	51°07' N	176°24' E	INT	813		
Kita	Knoll	26°35.5' N	144°12.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kita" is the Japanese term for "North".	Relief: 600m. Least depth: 2640m.
Kita-Amami	Seamounts	28°32' N 28°40' N 29°06' N	131°06' E 131°48' E 132°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Amami Island (Kita = North in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kita-Amami	Escarpment	28°39' N 29°50' N	133°20' E 133°09' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Amami Island (Kita = North, in Japanese).	Shown as Kita Anami Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kita-Daito	Seamount	26°28.9' N	129°58.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Daito (Kita = North in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725
Kita-Daito	Basin	27°00' N 26°25' N	131°30' E 135°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Daito (Kita = North in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Kita-Fukutoku	Bank	24°25.0' N	141°25.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku". She reported the first major eruption. (Kita= North, in Japanese).	Relief : 900m. Least depth : 73m.
Kita-Hiyosi	Seamount	23°45' N	141°43' E	INT	510		
Kita-Io	Bank	25°19.0' N	141°14.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Io (Kita : North, in Japanese).	Relief 1200m. Least depth : 2300m.
Kita-Kaise	Knoll	25°10.4' N	141°15.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand (Kita = North, in Japanese).	Relief : 1,200m. Least depth : 283m.
Kita-Koho	Seamount	26°45.0' N	135°22.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Koho " was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930's (Kita = North , in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kita-Kyowa	Seamount	28°29.5' N	138°46.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kyowa " designates an era of the Japan history.(Kita = North, in Japanese)	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Kita-Kyôwa Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kita-Mikazuki	Seamount	23°17.1' N	136°58.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Mikazuki " means Crescent Moon in Japanese (Kita = North) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kita-Oki-Daito	Seamount	25°27.6' N	129°33.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito . (Kita = North in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanase Bathymetric Chart No. 6315

Kita-Rensei	Seamount	25°27.5' N	135°05.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Rensei " is the Japanese term for a binary star (Kita = North, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kita-Ryusei	Seamount	25°52.0' N	135°26.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Ryusei " is the Japanese term for a shooting star (Kita = North in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Kita-Ryûsei in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kita-Tennosei	Knoll	19°54.5' N	136°14.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tennosei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Uranus (Kita = North) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Kita-Yamato	Bank	39°50' N	134°00' E	INT	511		Shown as North Yamato Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kitami-Yamato	Bank	44°29' N	144°11' E	INT	511		
Kiwi	Seamount	30°45' S	173°51' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.10 600 60 602 605	Accredited by: SCUFN Named after the minesweeper HMNZS "Kiwi".	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11.
Kiwi	Seamount	39°19' N	64°36' W	INT INT INT INT INT	60 600 602 605 403		
Kizilirmak	Canyon	42°06' N	35°44' E				

Klenova	Valley	85°19' N 84°36' N 84°21' N	45°50' W 55°00' W 71°50' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1981 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Mariya Vasil'yevna Klenova (1898-1976), doctor of geology and Honoured Scientist of the RSFSR.. From 1925, she worked at the Floating Marine Research Institute and participated in marine expeditions to the northern seas and the archipelagos of Novaya Zemlya, Spitsbergen, and Franz Josef Land.. In 1933 she produced the trade map of the Barents Sea Seabed Types. She participated in numerous expeditions onboard research vessels to the Arctic and Antarctic. She is seen as the founder of Russian marine geology.	
Klenova	Seamount	13°01.5' S	34°15.0' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Knipovich", Jul. 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian marine geologist and explorer Professor M.V. Klenova (1898-1976), author of "Marine geology" (1948), "Geology of the Atlantic Ocean" (1975) and many articles. She worked in the Atlantic Ocean, in Antarctic waters, in Caspian, Barents and White Seas.	
Knipovich	Ridge	74°20' N 79°00' N	8°00' E 00°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Drs. V.D. Dibner NIIGA and V.M. Litvin, PINRO, 1975 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Knipovich", 1970 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian Academician N.M. Knipovich (1862-1939) ichthyologist and hydro-biologist.	

Knipovich	Seamount	5°37' N	26°53' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.12 5.08	Proposer: Dr. G. Agapova, Moscow, Russia, Discoverer: R/V Akademik Knipovich, 1976 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) In honour of ship "Akademik Knipovich".	
Knyazev	Seamount	87°12.2' N	116°27.0' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Anatoliy Pavlovich Knyazev (1923-1997), Russian hydrographer and winner of the USSR State Prize. In the 1960s he was instrumental in resolving problems of navigational and hydrographic support for the nuclear submarine navigation under the ice in the Arctic Basin. He took part in the cruise of a nuclear submarine to the North Pole where he tested a new navigational system. He published 15 scientific and technical papers and held 3 Certificates of Invention.	
Kocebu	Guyots	17°25' N	152°55' E	GEBCO	5.06	Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" , Russia, Discoverer: RV "Vulkanolog", 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Captain O.E. Kocebu (1788-1846), who conducted oceanographic and meteorological research during three round the world expeditions on the vessels, 'Nadezhda', 'Rurik', and 'Predpriyatie'. He studied the origins of coral reefs and guyots, and generated an atlas of the South Pacific Ocean.	Minimum Depth:1174 mTotal Relief:3500 m The feature consists of two isometric guyots. Slope steepness varies from 4-7° to 25°.
Kodiak	Seamount	56°50' N	149°15' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Kodiak	Seamounts	55°00' N	140°00' W	INT INT	50 810		
Kodori	Canyon	42°38' N	40°50' E				
Koehr	Seamount	33°27' N	177°18' W	GEBCO	5.07	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Kohler	Seamount	52°50' S	65°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		

Kohnen	Seamount	57°37' S	5°44' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. Hans-Werner Schenke, AWI, Germany .(Gebco);, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Dr. Heinz Kohnen, Antarctic scientist. He was Director of Antarctic Logistics for the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (AWI), Bremerhaven, Germany. He died in 1977.	
Koho	Ridge	26°38.0' N 26°42.5' N	134°30.0' E 135°40.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Koho " was the name a Japanese research vessel in the 1930's.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Koho	Hole	26°26.5' N	135°30.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Koho " was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930's.	
Koka	Seamount	27°05.0' N	138°46.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Koka" designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Kôka Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Koki	Seamount	24°22.5' N	133°35.4'	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Koki is the Japanese term for " 70th" birthday ".	Relief : 3000 m. Least depth : 1180 m. One of pair (with Kiju Seamount).Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Koko	Guyot	35°15' N	171°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Kôkô Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kolbeinsey	Ridge	67°20' N 70°20' N	18°30' W 15°20' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Komahashi	Seamount	28°05.9' N	134°40.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Komahashi " was the name of a Japanese vessel in the 1930s.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Komahashi-Daini	Seamount	29°52.' N	133°20.1' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Komahashi" was the name of a Japanese vessel in the 1930s. "Daini" means No. 2 in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Komahashi-Daisan	Seamount	31°37' N	137°16' E	INT	510		
Komahasi	Seamount	28°05' N	134°40' E	INT	509		
Komandor	Basin	57°00' N	168°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.02 512 813	Proposer: S. Dezhnev, Russia, 1760 Discoverer: V. Bering, 1741 Accredited by: ACUF (209), SCGN (May 1993) Named after Commander ("Komandor" in Russian) I.I. Bering (1681-1741), leader of the two Kamchatsk expeditions, that discovered Bering Strait (1725) and the Komandor Islands (17465).	Formerly "Kamchatka" Basin. Shown as Komandorskaya Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Komarov	Seamount	36°48.2' S	113°18.2' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V. Darvin, Feb. 1987 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Russian Academician V.L. Komarov (1869-1945), President of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.	Min. depth : 302 m.
Koniya	Seamount	28°07.5' N	132°17.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby district of Koniya.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Konstantinov	Ridge	33°35' S 38°44' S	31°18' W 30°38' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1984 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kajkov", Feb. 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Russian biologist Dr. K.G.Konstantinov (1918-1983) who worked in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.	Min. depth : 497 m. Relative heigh : 3,103 m.

Koppe	Canyon	71°48' S 71°30' S	16°00' W 19°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Carl Koppe (1844-1910) German cartographer and geodesist who developed an empirical formula for the accuracy of topographic maps.	
Korean	Plateau	39°00' N	130°00' E	INT	511		
Kort	Seamount	62°03.8'	15°13.7'	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: HDNO, Russian Federation, 2005 Discoverer: R/V Professor Zubov, 1968 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Vladimir Grigor'yevich Kort (1913-1994) was an oceanographer who led scientific expeditions to the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He conducted marine research in Antarctica and was one of the organizers of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.	Min. depth : 761 m. Total relief : 3739 m.
Kosciusko	Bank	10°25' S	179°30' E	INT INT	604 617		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and on INT 617.
Koshu	Seamount	31°32' N	135°49' E	INT GEBCO	510 5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Variant : Koshû Seamount. Shown as Koshû Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kosminskaya	Fracture Zone	61°27' S 61°38' S	30°45' W 29°35' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI RAN, Russia, 1997 Discoverer: Russoa, R/V Akademik B. Petrov, Feb. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian Professor I.P. Kosminskaya (1916-1996), pioneering marine geophysicist, specialist in deep structure of lithosphere of oceans and continents	
Kotobuki	Seamount	26°33.6' N	134°11.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kotobuki" is the Japanese term for "Good Luck" or "Fortune".	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Koza	Seamount	28°50.7' N	137°17.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the nearby town of Koza, on the island of Honshu, Japan.	
Kozhemyakin	Seamount	83°21' N	151°50' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR drifting station SP-16 (Arctic & Antarc. Res. Inst.), 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Il'ya Ivanovich Kozhemyakin (1912 unknown), Russian hydrologist at the North Expedition of the Northern Fleet. In 1944-1954 he led hydrographic works in the northern seas. From 1962, he took part in 18 air expeditions in the high latitudes at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service and contributed greatly to the research in the Central Arctic Basin.	
Kreps	Seamount	17°29' S	13°30' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI AN, Russia, 1987 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B. Petrov", 1987 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after the Russian microbiologist, Academician E.M. Kreps (1899-1985).	Min. depth : 1,295m.
Krusenstern	Trough	50°00' N	165°30' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, SIO, USA, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named after I.F. Krusenstern (1770-1846), Admiral, leader of the first Russian around-the-world expedition (1803-1805) on the ships "Neva" and "Nadezda".	
Krylov	Seamount	17°31' N	30°03' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 14	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1982 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant", 1981 Named after Russian academician A.N. Krylov (1883-1945) expert in ship-building and technology.	Min. depth 1,270 m.

Kucherov	Terrace	78°10' N 75°25' N	172°20' E 177°00' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Ivan Petrovich Kucherov (1912-1993), Russian hydrographer. In 1934-1940 he took part in hydrographic surveys in the Arctic Ocean seas. He initiated the preparation and systematic publication of the first nautical charts for the Central Arctic. In 1955 he led complex hydrographic works carried out by the 1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition in the vicinity of the station "Mirnyy".	
Kucherov	Seamount	2°17.5' N	28°42.0' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IO RAS, Russia, 1997 Discoverer: R/V Akademik N. Strakhov, 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian hydrographer I.P. Kucherov (1912-1993), head of the Russian HO's charts division (1954-1971) and explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic seas.	Least depth : 972 m.
Kuenen	Rise	2°18' S 1°30' S 00°22' S	94°36' E 96°20' E 97°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: IIOE ships, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Ph. H. Kuenen, Professor of Geology at Groningen, Netherlands in 1930s-1960s, was the marine geologist aboard "Willebrord Snellius" 1929-30 and did marine fieldwork throughout the Indonesian Archipelago.	
Kumani	Canyon	44°42' N	37°08' E				
Kumano	Ridge	33°14.0' N 33°01.0' N 33°55.0' N 32°47.5' N 32°42.2' N	137°07.5' E 136°28.0' E 136°15.0' E 135°48.0' E 135°19.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby city and land area of Kumano .	Relief (at five locations , NE to SW) : 800; 600; 400; 500; and 300m .

Kumano	Basin	33°32.2' N	136°38.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby city and land area of Kumano .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Kurchatov	Fracture Zone	40°25' N 40°50' N	27°30' W 31°30' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1970 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Russian physicist, Academician I.V. Kurchatov (1902-1960).	Positions revised in 2002.
Kurchatov	Seamount	5°24.7' S	68°32.0' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russian, 1970 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", 1967 Named after the Russian physicist, Academician I.V. Kurchatov (1902-1960).	
Kurchatov	Trough	37°00' S	130°30' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. A.V. Zhivago, IO RAS, Russia, 1999 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian R/V Akademik Kurchatov which investigated this feature closely.	
Kurentsov	Ridge	52°15' S 54°20' S	143°00' E 139°30' E	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1977 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V. "Geracl", 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian entomologist, A.I. Kurentsov (1896-1975), who studied the Pacific region.	Min depth : 170 m.
Kuril	Basin	46°40' N	147°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.02 5.18 511	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: Prof. Shokalsky, 1914 Named after the nearby Kuril Islands.	

Kuril-Kamchatka	Trench	41°00' N 54°00' N	145°00' E 163°10' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: "Tuscarora", 1954 Named after its geographic location. This feature represents a single structure between the Kuril islands and the Kamchatka peninsula.	Shown as "Kuril Trench" in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kushimoto	Hill	27°35.6' N	137°23.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Kushimoto , on the island of Honshu , Japan .	Accepted as Hill (instead of seamount , as shown on the chart).Taken from Japanese Bathymetric chart No. 6725.Shown as Kushimoto Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Kushimoto	Hole	27°24.0' N	137°34.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the nearby town of Kushimoto,on the island of Honshu, Japan.	
Kuzuhana	Seamount	28°05.0' N	147°12.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kuzuhana" is the Japanese term for "arrowroot".	Relief : 1100m. Least depth : 4650m.
Kvitkuven	Bank	72°30' S	16°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Kvitkuven Ice Rise".	Least depth : 150 m.
Kyosei	Seamount	25°35' N	136°12' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kyosei " is the Japanese term for a giant star.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kyowa	Seamount	28°12.0' N	138°49.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kyowa" designates an era of Japanese history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Kyushu-Palau	Ridge	27°00' N 24°00' N 30°00' N 18°00' N 25°00' N	135°20' E 136°50' E 133°00' E 135°05' E 136°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby islands of Kyushu (Japan) and Palau .	Northern portion of the ridge. Taken from Japanese Bathymetric chart No. 6725.

Küre	Escarpment	41°26' N 42°10' N	31°20' E 35°20' E			Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Formerly, West Pontic Escarpment. Shown as West Black Sea Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
L'Atalante	Valley	45°00' S 45°35' S	147°00' E 150°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aus.HO, Sep. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the French RV L'Atalante which ran a key seismic profile across the feature.	Accepted as Valley (instead of Depression suggested by the proposer) as this is not a closed feature.
L'Espérance	Seamounts	40°24' N 40°31' N 40°06' N	26°54' W 27°06' W 26°35' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after "L'Espérance", one of the two SHOM (French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Service) survey vessels that surveyed the ridge axial zone (35-41° N) in 1990 , 1991 and 1992 [See also Borda Seamounts].	
L'Espoir	Ridge	33°00' S	101°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Vema (L-DGO), 1959; R/V Vityaz, 1962, 1964, L'Espoir was the vessel of B.P de Gonneville who claimed to have landed on Terre Australe in 1504-1505. That landing is disputed.	

La Bourdonnais	Ridge	21°05' S 21°35' S 22°30' S 24°15' S	57°25' E 57°00' E 56°18' E 54°25' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Bertrand Francois (Mahé) de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), Governor-General of Mascarenhas (1735-1746) who was a premier figure in history of the region: sailor, pioneer, hydrographer, visionary engineer and administrator, soldier in south Indian coast campaign. Mahé de la Bourdonnais made voyages to South Seas (at the age of 10) and as ship's officer to Philippines, north seas. At 24 he wrote a book on naval architecture, salvage procedures. Commissioned hydrographic surveys (1742-1744) of Cargados Carajos and Seychelles Archipelago. Led French fleets against Indians/British along south coast of Indian: 1725 (Mahé); 1741-1742; 1746 captured Madras. As governor (1735-1746) built and improved harbors, roads; fostered agriculture - sugar, cotton, rice, indigo.	Shoal depth : 2260 m. Extension suggested to 24°15' S - 54°25' E so as to include the to be dropped Mauritius Trench (R.L. Fisher, 2001). To be confirmed.
La Confiance	Ridge	18°54' S 18°46' S 18°12' S	152°00' W 150°00' W 153°34' W	INT INT GEBCO	657 607 5.11	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the French ship "La Confiance", a converted escort vessel which carried out hydrographic surveys in the area during the 1960s.	Shown as Seamount on INT 606. Five seamounts lie on this ridge ('Oio Seamount, 'Oa Seamount, 'Itata'e Seamount, 'Otaha Seamount and Ua'ao Seamount).
La Coruña	Valley	43°58' N 43°49' N 43°43' N	9°24' W 9°10' W 8°45' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Spanish town and port.	
La Coruña	Seamounts	43°57' N	14°20' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Spanish town and port.	Shown as La Coruña Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

La Désirade	Escarpment	16°21' N 16°34' N	61°08' W 60°34' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétriquede l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
La Désirade	Valley	16°23' N 16°45' N	61°22' W 60°47' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
La Feuillée	Bank	15°56' S	54°31' E	IBCWIO	1.11	Proposer: Ing. Michel Le Gouic, SHOM, France, Apr. 1996 Discoverer: BO D'Entrecasteaux, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Tromelin Island was discovered in 1722 by the vessel La Diane, commanded by Monsieur de la Feuillée. On 31 July 1761, the store ship "L'Utile" which was sailing from Madagascar to Ile de France (today Mauritius), was wrecked near the future Tromelin Island and 90 survivors were able to take refuge on the island. When the corvette La Dauphine arrived 15 years later, on 29 November 1776, seven women and one child had survived. The ship was commanded by Chevalier de Tromelin (Knight of Tromelin), Lieutenant de Vaisseau du Roi (Lieutenant of the Royal Fleet), whose name was given to the island.	Detection by Raytheon deep sea echosounder and fixing by GPS in natural mode.
La Jolla	Canyon	32°53' N	117°17' W	INT	801		
La Junon	Bank	5°15' S	57°00' E	INT INT	702 703	On Seychelles Bank. No topographic indication.	To be deleted?

La Ligua	Canyon	32°17' S 32°21' S	71°39' W 71°53' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Chilean Hydrographic Office (SHOA), Oct. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after La Ligua River.	
La Perle	Reef	6°00' S	55°20' E	INT INT	702 703		
La Pérouse	Seamount	19°40' S	54°09' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 71 72	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Dec. 1998 Discoverer: M/V La Pérouse, operating between Madagascar and La Réunion, 1962 This seamount has been named for the ship La Pérouse (two words) that reported it, not for the explorer himself, Comte de Lapérouse, although he operated in the Indian Ocean from 1772 to 1777, based on Ile de France (Mauritius). The real family name of this explorer was De Galaup with La Peyrouse added from a family property.	
La Renaixença	Hills	41°37' N	5°29' E				
La Réunion	Trough	24°45' S 23°15' S 22°15' S	54°00' E 52°00' E 52°30' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.15	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, May 1981 Discoverer: Ships en route Cape Town - Mauritius, notably HMS Acheron, 1955 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby "La Réunion" island. This so-called trough was mapped with traverses of vessels of the IIOE 1960-1965, or naval ships en route from Cape Town-Mauritius to/from Cape of Good Hope during Suez Canal closure, 1950-1960s. It complements and intersects the so-called "Mauritius Trench", a similar feature. Exceptionally deep soundings were first noted by HMS Acheron, a submarine measuring gravity, in 1955.	Formerly, Trench. Proposed as Trough (R.L. Fisher, 2001). Shown as Réunion Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
La Rochelle	Canyon	45°29.6' N 45°20.2' N	03°17.8' W 03°30.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) La Rochelle is a city on the Atlantic coast of France .	

La Romanche	Fracture Zone	1°00' S 02°10' N	28°00' W 06°15' W	IBCEA GEBCO INT	1.10 5.12 215	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM , France ., Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000), SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Previously named Romanche. La Romanche was accepted by SCUFN Letter dated 1 September 2000. Replace One South Fracture Zone. Shown as Romanche Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer.
La Romanche	Passage	00°20' S	18°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 12 14 21 209	Discoverer: R/V Albatross (Sweden)., 1948	Shown as Romanche Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Labrador	Basin	55°00' N	47°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.04 11 13 404 405		
Labrador	Trough	56°45' N 54°02' N	60°20' W 56°00' W	GEBCO	5.04	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Lacaze-Duthiers	Canyon	42°24' N	3°35' E				
Lachlan	Seamount	19°14' S	169°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the Hydrographic survey vessel HMNZS Lachlan.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Tonga". Relief : 4,000 m.
Lacroix	Guyot	19°10' N	173°15' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1987 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Alfred Lacroix was a world-famous French volcanologist/petrographer.	R. L. Fisher has proposed (2001) that this name replaces Macdonald Guyot for same feature. Confirmed
Lage	Canyon	43°34' N 43°27' N	10°30' W 9°36' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby port.	
Lagos	Canyon	36°03' N 36°32' N 36°42' N	9°25' W 9°05' W 8°42' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Portuguese port.	
Lagrange	Seamount	17°18' N	110°55' W	INT INT	51 802		

Lamar Hayes	Ridge	36°30' S 37°00' S	109°25' E 112°25' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: Glomar Challenger, 1970 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Lamar Hayes was a marine drilling engineeer who pioneered deep sea drilling techniques on 14 cruises aboard D/V Glomar Challenger and D/V Joides Resolution. He died aboard the latter vessel in 1988 near the ridge.	
Lamarck	Canyon	64°45' S	137°45' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Lameyre	Ridge	49°21' S	62°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. Schlich, EOPG, France, Dec. 1993 Discoverer: Gallieni, Marion Dufresne, 1970 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Dr. Jean Lameyre (1934-1989), professor at Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris) and petrographer, worked on Kerguelen rocks. He participated in cruise programs.	
Lamjaybir	Canyon	25°46' N 25°38' N	16°20' W 16°10' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named from the nearby town of Lamjaybir.	
Lamont	Guyot	21°32' N	159°32' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Lampaul	Canyon	47°40.0' N 47°19.3' N	07°27.6' W 07°40.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Lampaul is the name of a village located on the western coast of Brittany .	
Landes	Plateau	44°10' N	2°30' W				Bay of Biscay.
Langseth	Ridge	87°00' N 85°55' N	62°00' E 57°45' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Bernard Coakley et al., USA, 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the late Dr. Marcus Langseth of Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (USA), who designed Arctic Basin submarine scientific research programmes in the 1990s.	

Langseth	Trough	17°55' S 19°11.3' S 19°40' S	78°36' E 78°07.8' E 78°06' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Jun. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Vema, Sep. 1964 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Marcus Langseth (USA) was Chief Scientist aboard L-DGO's R/V Vema (leg 20-09) in August-September 1964 when this feature was discovered and briefly surveyed.	
Lansdowne	Bank	20°30' S	161°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 602 604		
Lapérouse	Bank	48°40' N	125°50' W	INT	801	Discoverer: Comte de Lapérouse, on board La Boussole, Aug. 1786 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the French explorer Comte Jean-François de Galaup de Lapérouse.	The French official spelling of this name is as one word, although it is known that several ships commemorating this explorer have been named La Pérouse (two words). Shown as La Pérouse Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Lapérouse	Fracture Zone	25°00' S	170°00' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. J. Mammerickx, SIO, Mar. 1992 Accredited by: ACUF (Dec. 1998), BGN (Mar. 1992), SCUFN (Jun. 2001) Named in honour of Jean-François de Galaup, Comte de Lapérouse, the French explorer (1741-1788) who sailed in this area.	Shown as La Pérouse Fracture Zone in ACUF Gazetteer.
Laplace	Seamount	14°40' N	110°40' W	INT INT	51 802	One of the group Mathematicians' Seamounts in east central Pacific named by H.W. Menard (SIO) 1960.	
Lapulapu	Ridge	16°10' N	147°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations.
Larsen	Basin	68°00' S	60°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Larsen Ice Shelf", which was named after Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924) who established the first shore-based whaling station on South Georgia.	

Laskowski	Seamount	51°50' N	144°45' W	INT INT	50 810		
Lastres	Canyon	43°49' N	4°36' W				Bay of Biscay.
Lasuen	Knoll	33°24' N	118°00' W	INT	801		
Latakia	Basin	35°40' N	35°20' E	INT	302		
Lau	Basin	20°00' S	177°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 605		
Lau	Ridge	21°30' S	178°45' W	GEBCO INT	5.10 605		
Laurentian	Channel	46°30' N	58°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 13	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Trough in ACUF Gazetteer (1/1985) and as Valley on the INT Chart.
Lawson	Bank	8°40' S	140°45' W	INT	607		Shown as Reef on ACUF Gazetteer.
Lazarev	Seamount	60°09.3' S	36°49.0' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. Gleb B. Udintsev, GEOKHI, Russia, Dec. 2002 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Admiral M.P. Lazarev (1788-1851), leader of the First Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-1821), in command of the ship "Mirny".	Position, as above, is on the eastern base of Bruce Ridge. Relief : ~1,200m. Least depth : ~ 1,050m.
Lazarev	Trough	65°39' S 65°22' S	129°15' E 134°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V Ob, 1956 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian explorer Admiral M.P. Lazarev (1788-1851), participant in the first Russian Antarctic expedition (1819-1821), as commander of the ship "Mirny". The expedition discovered the Antarctic continent and several islands in the near-Antarctic Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans in 1820.	

Lazaro Cardenas	Canyon	17°15' N 17°08' N 17°01' N	101°54' W 101°57' W 101°51' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher & E. Aguayo, 1996 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1956 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico (in the 1940s), who sponsored development in this coastal region.	Shown as Lázaro Cárdenas Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Le Constant	Bank	6°20' S	56°20' E	INT INT	702 703		
Le Croisic	Canyon	46°25.6' N 46°14.2' N	04°36.9' W 05°07.7' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet, IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Le Croisic is a small town located west of Saint-Nazaire, on the south-western coast of Brittany.	
Le Danois	Bank	44°05' N	5°06' W				Bay of Biscay.
Le Sec	Bank	37°11' N	8°29' E	INT	301		
Le Trou Sans Fond	Canyon	05°10' N 03°06' N	03°58' W 04°20' W	IBCEA GEBCO GEBCO	1.10 5.08 5.12	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM , France ., Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2003) Named after "Carte générale de la Coste de Guinée" compiled by Ing. Ordinaire J.N. Bellin (1746), reproduced in "Hydrographie Françoise" (1750).. First used in the scientific litterature by J.Y. Buchanan, 1887 as "Bottomless Pit".	Shown as Le Trou sans Fond in ACUF Gazetteer.
Le Vasseur	Seamount	7°56.9' S	55°41.8' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: R/V Horizon (SIO), 1962 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Olivier le Vasseur (La Buze/La Buse) was an active and notorious pirate captain in this region 1721-30.	
Learmonth	Bank	54°29' N	133°03' W	INT INT	801 810		

Leclaire	Rise	49°50' S	65°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. Schlich, EOPG, France, Dec. 1993 Discoverer: Gallieni, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Dr. Lucien Leclaire (1937-1991), professor and sedimentologist at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, commenced Indian Ocean field work on DSDP Cruise 25 and later led several "Marion Dufresne" cruises.	
Lecointe	Guyot	65°06' S	93°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Georges Lecointe who was navigator/astronomer aboard R/V Belgica during her Antarctic exploration cruise 1896-1899.	Least depth : 280 m.
Lee	Hill	41°07.0' S	179°32.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 05)	Shown as Lee Seamount on NIWA 1:1 million Cook sheet. Min. depth : 2000 m. Relief : 750 m.
Leeuwin	Canyon	35°15' S	115°40' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.09 5.10		
Lefacor	Knoll	45°35' N	157°23' W	INT	50		
Leibnitz	Seamount	16°50' N	110°12' W	INT	811	One of the group Mathematicians' Seamounts in east central Pacific named by H.W. Menard (SIO) 1960.	
Lena	Canyon	61°30' S 66°45' S	90°00' E 92°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: O.A. Borschevsky, NIIGA, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.	

Lena	Seamount	53°00' S	44°15' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: A.P. Lizitsyn, IOAN, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V Lena, 1956 Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the First Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.	Shown as "Tablemount" in the ACUF Gazetteer.Min. depth : 254 m.
Lena	Trough	79°45' N 81°00' N	2°00' W 5°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. O.A. Borschevsky, NIIGA, Russia, 1957 Discoverer: Russian R/V Lena, 1956 Named after the Russian ice-breaker R/V "Lena", that discovered this feature when participating in the first Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition.	
Lenc	Hill	06°33.1' N	33°25.6' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr. Galina AGAPOVA , Geol. Inst.of RAS., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Russian mariner Lenc (1804 - 1865) who took part in expedition on ship " Predpriyatie" . He developed an improved sounding machine.	
Leninskiy Komsomol	Seamount	86°40.5' N	60°50.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Russian H.O. (HDNO), 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the first Russian submarine Leninskiy Komsomol which in 1964 was the first Russian to surface at the North Pole.	This local summit (391m) is the shoalest of three elevations between 86°33'N and 86°44'N on a north-northeast trending ridge. It is +1,600m shoaler than the overall ridge summit. These elevations were discovered from drift-ice-observations of depth in 1965 on the Soviet Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition.
Leont'ev	Seamount	23°26.4' S	83°19.3' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda", 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist O.K. Leont'ev (1920-1988).	

Les Sorelles	Reefs	37°24' N	8°37' E	INT	301		
Lesvos	Basin	38°54' N	26°15' E			Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Lesvos island on the IBCM Sheet 4. Shown as Lésvos Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Lev Tolstoy	Seamount	15°10' S	8°19' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 203	Proposer: Dr Gleb Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", 1975 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian novelist and philosopher Lev N. Tolstoy (1829-1910).	Min. depth : 401m. Shown as Tolstoy Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Leven	Bank	12°30' S	47°45' E	GEBCO	5.09		
Lichte	Trough	76°25' S	30°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Heinrich Lichte (1910-1988), German geodesist, specialist in glaciology.	
Lichtner	Seamount	67°33' S	00°40' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. H-W. Schenke, AWI, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Werner Lichtner (1945-1989), German cartographer, who worked on computer cartography and computer-aided mapping, with focus on marine cartography.	
Ligeti	Ridge	61°55' S	28°15' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Lighthouse	Reef	17°20' N	87°32' W	INT INT	400 401		
Lightning	Bank	16°26' N	81°29' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN (1990), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Lihou	Reef	17°25' S	151°40' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604		Shown as Reefs on the INT Charts.
Liliuokalani	Ridge	34°00' N 28°00' N	176°15' W 171°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Queen Liliuokalani is the last ruling monarch of Hawaii. She resisted heroically the efforts towards annexation. She abdicated on June 24, 1895.	Formerly, Northwest Hawaiian Ridge. Shown as Northwest Hawaiian Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.

Lincoln	Canyon	36°40' S 36°10' S	135°00' E 135°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Port Lincoln.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Lindi	Canyon	09°52' S 09°23' S	39°55' E 40°30' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV., Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Lindi Bay (Tanzania) .	
Linosa	Trough	35°49' N	13°07' E				
Lion	Bank	35°15' N	15°35' W	INT INT INT INT INT	11 12 14 103 104		Showwn as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer and on INT Charts 11-12-14.
Lisboa	Canyon	38°26' N	9°19' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby city.	
Liszt	Seamount	28°59' N	162°05' W	INT INT	50 51	One of North Pacific group "Musicians' Seamounts" named by SIO's H.W. Menard and students in 1959.	
Litke	Trough	80°30' N 82°30' N	9°00' E 22°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: NIIGA, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Ice Breaker "F.Litke", 1955 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian explorer of the Arctic seas, Academician-Admiral F.P. Litke (1797-1882), the founder of the Russian Geographical Society and participant in the round-the-world expedition led by V.M. Golovnin (1817-1819).	
Litke	Passage	80°27'00" N 81°10'00" N	09°49'00" E 10°12'00" E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named after the Russian exploer of the Arctic seas, Academician Admiral F.P. Litke (1797-1882), the founder of the Russian Geographical Society and participant in the round-the-world expedition led by V.M. Golovnin (1817-1819).	

Little Abaco	Canyon	26°39' N 26°42' N	76°38' W 76°50' W			Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, USA, NGDC, 1994 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1994) The canyon is north of Little Abaco Island.	Also shown on Bathymetric chart of the Blake Escarpment at a Scale of 1:1 Million, compiled by W.P. Dillon of the US Geological Survey (unpublished).
Little America	Basin	77°35' S	162°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Little Bahama	Bank	26°55' N	78°40' W	INT	403		
Llanes	Canyon	43°36' N	4°27' W				Bay of Biscay.
Lobachevsky	Seamount	16°29' N	109°04' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811	Proposer: Dr. H. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Discoverer: SIO, 1954 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Russian mathematician N.I. Lobachevsky (1792-1856), the founder of non-Euclidian geometry.	Shown as Lobachevskiy on the INT Charts and in ACUF Gazetteer.Placed in Mathematicians Seamounts.
Loihi	Seamount	18°56' N	155°16' W	INT	809		Southeasternmost of the Haiwaiian Chain; active submarine volcano/incipient island?
Loiza	Canyon	18°31' N 18°54' N	65°52' W 65°53' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Canyon is fed by the Rio Grande de Loiza.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Loko	Knoll	8°30' N	16°58' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the town of Port Loko and Loko Creek upriver from Freetown, in nearby Sierra Leone.	
Lombok	Basin	10°00' S	116°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 60 603 708		
Lomonosov	Ridge	85°00' N 80°30' N	64°00' W 143°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: M.M. Somov, AANII, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: Soviet Arctic polar expeditions, 1948 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Russian Academician M.V. Lomonosov (1711-1765), who predicted the existence of a rise in the central Arctic. He founded Moscow University.	Positions corrected on the basis of GEBCO 5.17.

Loper	Seachannel	61°40' S	56°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Lord Howe	Rise	24°00' S 37°00' S	161°30' E 166°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 602	Accredited by: SCGN	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/7.
Lord Howe	Seamount Chain	31°15' S 21°30' S	159°00' E 159°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Lost Dutchmen	Ridge	23°00' S 25°20' S	103°00' E 106°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, R. Markl, 1981 Discoverer: RAN Diamantina, 1962, 1965, 1962 Accredited by: SCGN Delineated by SIO's R/V Argo, Horizon and RAN's HMAS Gasgoyne. Name commemorates at least seven V.O.C. ships lost, mostly shipwrecked on desolate west coast of Australia before invention of chronometer to establish longitude.	Revised Position at GEBCO-SCGN/8.
Lotus	Seamount	22°35' S	151°00' W	INT INT	606 607		
Loudoun	Seamount	29°00' N	175°50' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) " Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 3.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Louisa	Bank	11°40' S	175°55' E	INT	604		
Louise A Boyd	Bank	72°40' N	2°50' E	INT INT	10 100		Shown as Boyd Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Louisville	Ridge	27°00' S 43°00' S	174°30' W 161°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 5.11 60 61 605		

Lousy	Bank	60°25' N	12°35' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.04 10 11 14 102		Shown as Outer Bailey in ACUF Gazetteer and on some INT Charts.
Lowreenne	Borderland	45°02' S 45°25' S 45°55' S	144°40' E 145°05' E 146°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J.J. Doyle, Aus. HS on behalf of Dr. N. Exon, AGSO, Dec. 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after an Aboriginal band of south-west tribe, from Low Rocky Point .	Initially proposed as Massif. Accepted by SCUFN-XIII in 1999, as Lowreenne Seamounts. Further discussions and investigations by Dr. Robert Fisher, in liaison with Dr. Neville Exon, suggested that the term Lowreenne Borderland was a more appropriate generic term).
Lowrie	Guyot	19°40' N	150°47' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for Allen Lwowrie, 1970's, US H.O. cartographer.	
Loyd Dill	Seamount	11°04.7' S	87°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1993 Discoverer: Glomar Challenger, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Loyd E. Dill was captain of drilling ship Glomar Challenger on leg 22 (this survey) and on 37 other two-month legs for scientific program worldwide.	Shown as Dill Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Loyola	Bank	55°03' S	65°22' W	INT	200		
Lucky Strike	Hole	37°33' N	32°08' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name given to a field of "Black Smokers" discovered in the ridge axis (1990).	Local depression, relief about 1000+ m.

Lukin-Lebedev	Seamount	44°26.2' N	24°39.2' W	Nat Chart	RU30051	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Oleg Petrovich Lukin-Lebedev (1918-1994), a hydrographer who served in the hydrographic subdivisions of the Baltic Fleet. He was an explorer of the Baltic Sea, northern seas and the seas of the Far East. He was a teacher and dean of the Russian Naval Graduate School. He held seven patents for his inventions. His hyphenated name indicates that he was a nobleman	Minimum depth is 1160 meters. Total relief is 1800 meters. Located on the NW continuation of the King's Trough. Visible in the Smith and Sandwell predicted topography, but not in the GEBCO Digital Atlas.
Lusitania	Bank	23°35' N	111°42' W	INT	802		
Luzon	Plateau	16°50' N	124°30' E	INT	509		Shown as Benham Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Lyall	Basin	70°30' S	167°25' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		
Lyddan	Bank	73°30' S	21°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Lyddan Ice Rise".	Least depth : 200 m.
Lynch	Seamount	32°45' N	54°15' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Lyra	Reef	2°00' S	153°20' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 52 604		
Mabahiss	Fracture Zone	1°00' S 2°30' S 3°00' S	70°00' E 68°00' E 67°30' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.06	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1981 Discoverer: R/V Argo, 1965 Named after Egyptian R/V Mabahiss employed on 1933-1934 John Murray Expedition in the Western Indian Ocean. Fracture zone recognized and delineated by SIO's Argo and other vessels of the IIOE 1960-65.	
Macclesfield	Bank	15°50' N	114°02' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 508		

MacDonald	Bank	29°01' S	140°17' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: (SHOM) Paris, Jun. 1987 Discoverer: R. H. Johnson, May 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) This name was selected in 1978 by the American and French scientific communities to honor the work of Professor Gordon A. MacDonald (University of Hawaii) who made extensive petrographic studies of Pacific volcanic rocks, 1930's-1950's.	Formerly, MacDonald Seamount. Shown as Macdonald Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
MacGowen	Reef	1°07' S	89°54' W	INT	811		Shown as Macgowen Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mackay-Bennett	Knoll	41°21' N	48°57' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A. J. Ruffman, CANOMA*, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The feature is named after the Canadian cable ship Mackay-Bennett. On April 18, 1912, three days after R.M.S. Titanic's collision with the iceberg, the Mackay-Bennett left Halifax with clergymen and embalmers in search of victims. It was called a funeral ship in the newspaper reports of the day. Twelve days later the ship returned to Halifax with 190 bodies, having buried 116 unidentifiable bodies at sea.	* CANOMA : Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
MacKenzie	Trough	69°52' N	138°10' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCGN	Formerly, MacKenzie Canyon. Shown as Mackenzie Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Macnab	Seamount	45°11' N	135°42' W	INT INT	50 801		
Macquarie	Ridge	47°00' S 59°20' S	166°00' E 159°30' E	GEBCO	5.14	Proposer: Dr. Robin K.H. Falconer, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Macquarie Ridge Complex.
Macua	Seamount	16°20' S	41°41' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Macua, one of the main ethnic groups of the Mozambican coast.	

Madagascar	Basin	27°00' S	54°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 72 700 701		
Madagascar	Plateau	27°00' S 34°00' S	46°00' E 45°00' E	INT INT INT IBCWIO GEBCO	700 72 70 1.17 5.09	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Madeira	Abyssal Plain	31°00' N	23°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.08 104		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Madeira	Rise	33°00' N	18°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		Shown as Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer. (35°30'N - 15°45'W)
Madingley	Rise	4°30' S	61°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 72 702	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1965 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO), HMS Owen, 1962 Name commemorates site of the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics (now called Bullard Laboratory) at University of Cambridge, UK.	
Madrepore	Bank	36°44' N	13°24' E				
Magdalena	Escarpment	23°30' N	112°00' W	INT	802		
Magellan	Rise	7°00' N	177°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 617		
Magellan	Seamounts	18°00' N 14°07' N 11°00' N	151°00' E 156°11' E 157°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05)	
Magnaghi	Seamount	39°54' N	11°47' E	INT INT	301 302		
Magonis	Valley	40°25' N	4°00' E				
Maher	Seamount	29°30' N	148°50' W	INT INT	50 51		
Mahi Mahi	Fracture Zone	12°48' S	143°45' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. Mitchell Lyle , Boise State Uni , USA, 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05), SCUFN (Jun. 99), ACUF (Jul. 98), BGN (Sep. Named from the fish Mahi Mahi (Dorado), which is common in this area.	

Mahin	Canyon	05°56' N	04°21' E	IBCEA	1.11	Proposer: Ing.Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Mahin (Nigeria).	
Mahler	Seamount	31°46' N	164°58' W	INT	50		
Maiko	Seamount	34°02' N	145°55' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Maimón	Basin	19°17' N	68°12' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) The basin is north east of Rio Maimon on Hispaniola.	
Maimonide	Ridge	36°32' N	1°47' W				
Makarov	Basin	83°00' N 87°30' N	173°00' E 105°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, NIIGA, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: Soviet High Latitude Expeditions, 1948 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral S.O. Makarov (1848-1904), leader of two round-the-world expeditions (1886-1889 and 1894-1896). He also explored the Arctic region on the ice-breaker "Ermak" in 1899-1901; Member of GEBCO Guiding Committee (1899-1904).	
Makarov	Seamount	29°30.3' N	153°28.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: P.L. Bezrukov, OI RAN, Russia, 1957 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral S.O. Makarov (1848-1904), leader of two round-the-world expeditions (1886-1889 and 1894-1896). He also explored the Arctic region on the ice-breaker "Ermak" in 1899-1901. Member of GEBCO Committee (1899-1904).	Min depth : 1,346 m.
Makassar	Basin	1°30' S	118°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		

Makorta	Seamount	84°46'00" N	94°50'00" E	Nat Chart	RU11166	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in honor of Aleksandr Pavlovich Makorta (1948-2002), a Russian hydrographer. He served in the Northern Fleet hydrographic subdivisions for more than 26 years. He was an active explorer of the central part of the Arctic Basin and made considerable contributions to the study of the bottom relief and geophysics of the Arctic Ocean.	The seamount is located on the north part of Gakkel Ridge, on its south slope adjoining Nansen Basin. The seamount is irregular in shape and trends SE-NW. The seamount has three summits: 1.84°46'N, 94°50'E. Minimum depth is 1,936 meters. Total relief is 1,936 meters (base contour is 3800 meters). 2.84°50' N, 95°50' E. Minimum depth is 2,106 meters.3.84°52' N, 96°25' E. Minimum depth is 2,322 meters.
Malaguana-Gadao	Ridge	12°55' N 12°40' N 13°20' N	143°35' E 143°22' E 143°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Patricia Fryer, HIG, Honolulu., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: ACUF (292), SCUFN (Apr. 2003) This name in the Chamorro culture commemorates two legendary Guamian chiefs. The pair was selected in a contest among Micronesian school children.	Shown as Malaguana-Gadao Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Malakhit	Guyot	12°52.0' S	2°36'42" W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1997 Discoverer: F.R.V "Malakhit", Oct. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian Fishery R/V. "Malakhit" which discovered this feature.	Last depth : 384 m.
Maldive	Ridge	3°00' N	73°00' E	INT	706		
Malliwana	Bank	18°35' N	63°09' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Mallorca	Channel	39°15' N	1°55' E				

Mallory	Seamount	36°49' S	22°22' E	INT INT INT INT	21 22 72 204	Proposer: E. S. W Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964 Named in honor of South African Navy Hydrographer J. K. Mallory, early 1960's. (1960-1963)	
Malloy	Seamount	27°55' S	8°50' E	INT INT INT	21 22 204		Shown on UK Charts as Molloy.
Malpelo	Ridge	4°30' N	80°50' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 811		
Malta	Channel	35°22' N	15°07' E				
Malta	Plateau	36°00' N	14°50' E				
Malta	Trough	36°15' N	13°38' E				
Mameyes	Canyon	18°26' N 18°43' N	65°44' W 65°44' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Man	Trough	66°30'00" N 65°40'00" N	82°20'00" E 96°00'00" E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named for Capt. MAN I.A. (1903-1982) who led three Russian Antarctic expeditions at the occasion of the International Geophysical Year (1955-1958).	
Man of War	Spur	16°55' N 17°36' N	61°26' W 61°10' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe' 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Mandela	Fracture Zone	52°15' S	15°05' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Ph. Rabinowitz and J. Le Brecque, L-DGO, 1980, Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for recent President of Republic of South Africa, Nelson Mandela	Formerly, Jabaru Fracture Zone.
Mandingo	Canyon	12°13' N	18°25' W	IBCEA	1.07	Proposer: Dr Isabelle Niang - Diop, Senegal, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a local Senegalese tribe.	

Manganari	Canyon	43°20' N	29°30' E				
Mangetsu	Basin	23°00' N	135°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Mangetsu " means Full Moon in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Manihiki	Plateau	11°00' S	162°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.10 51		
Manning	Seamounts	38°10' N	60°40' W	INT	403		
Manowari	Trough	00°10' S	132°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN	Shown as Manokwari Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mansell	Bank	39°14' N	25°17' E	INT	302		
Manus	Basin	3°45' S	150°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Manus	Trench	00°45' S 1°45' S	144°00' E 152°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 506 604		Shown as West Melanesian in ACUF Gazetteer and on INT Charts.
Mapmakers	Seamount	27°30' N	166°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Proposer: T. Chase, SIO, USA, 1960 This group in the North Pacific was named by Chase with individual peaks for several summer students working in H.W. Menard's group at SIO.	Shown as Mapmaker Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mar Del Plata	Canyon	38°00' S	53°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 200		Shown as Mar del Plata Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Maranhao	Seamounts	00°35' S	42°00' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 20 216		
Marara	Seamount	15°12' S	156°50' W	INT	606		
Marchand	Bank	9°09' S	140°36' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: M. Le Gouic, SHOM, France, 1990 Discoverer: R/V Thomas Washington (SIO), 1987 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Admiral Marchand took possesion of the Marquises Islands in 1792 in the name of France. He was one of the rare illustrious characters of these Islands.	

Marchand	Seamount	54°50' N	151°45' W	INT INT	50 810		
Marchi	Seamount	40°13' N	12°16' E				
Marcus-Wake	Seamount Group	24°20' N 24°00' N	150°00' E 159°20' E	INT INT	52 510	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985	Shown as Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer (Sept.1984). This name was given to a group of seamounts between Pigafetta and Ptolemy basins and between the Mariana Trench.
Margarethe	Seamounts	37°22' N	24°26' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Danish research vessel "Margarethe" that surveyed the Azores region during its campaign in the North Atlantic (1913) .	
Margetts	Seamount	14°33' N	112°07' E	INT	508		
Mariana	Trench	24°30' N 11°00' N	143°30' E 141°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Discoverer: HMS Challenger, in the 1870's, 1870 The Mariana Trench had been known, sounded and explored by several ships, beginning in the 1870's, including HMS Challenger, 1873-76, for which its deepest pocket, Challenger Deep, is named. Active exploration of Challenger Deep occured in 1959, 1965, 1975, 1980 by SIO research ships; of Mariana's Trench in 1984-1996 by Japanese workers and in 1980-1995 by University of Hawaii and others.	
Mariana	Trough	20°30' N 14°00' N	143°30' E 144°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510		
Marie Byrd	Canyon	75°00' S	152°50' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the wife of American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	
Marie Byrd	Seamount	70°00' S	118°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Named after the wife of American Admiral Richard Byrd, leader 1928 expedition to Bay of Whales.	

Marie Celeste	Fracture Zone	18°45' S 17°30' S 15°35' S	63°00' E 66°00' E 68°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Dec. 1969 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO), 1964, 1968, 1964 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Discovered, mapped, dredged by SIO's R/V Argo (1968) on Circe Expedition 1968-69. Named for 1872 "mystery ship".	
Marie-Galante	Canyon	16°10' N 15°18' N	61°30' W 60°18' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Phillipe Bouysse and others).
Marietta	Seamount	57°02' N	28°41' W	INT INT INT	11 14 102		
Marine Geophysicist	Hill	48°18' N	151°49' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. A. Svarichevskiy, Pacific Oceanological Inst., Russia, Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after R/V " Marine Geophysicist " which discovered this feature.	
Mariner	Ridge	15°48' N 13°55' N	63°40' W 63°40' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Marion Dufresne	Seamount	54°20' S	50°50' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Markov	Guyot	41°54' S	102°50' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Novoceboksarsk", Jun. 1985 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Russian geomorphologist, Academician K. K. Markov (1905-1984).	Least depth : 424 m.

Markov	Hole	05°54.0' N	33°11.5' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr. Galina AGAPOVA , Geol. Inst.of RAS ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Professor M.S Markov (1929 - 1988) , geologist from the Geological Institute RAS. He studied the tectonic evolution of the oceanic crust , continents and planets.He was in various cruises of Russian research vessels, notably R/V Dmitri Mendeleev's Cruise 17, 1976.	
Marmara	Trough	40°50' N	28°00' E				
Maro	Bank	71°08' N	9°25' W	INT INT	10 113		
Maro	Reef	25°30' N	170°45' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 50 809		
Marosszeky	Passage	20°23' S	156°06' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as Marosszeky Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Marquesas	Fracture Zone	10°00' S 8°15' S	134°00' W 121°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Marseille	Canyon	42°59' N	5°04' E				
Marshall	Seamount	11°50' N	165°00' W	INT	809		
Marshall	Seamounts	10°00' N	169°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Marsili	Seamount	39°17' N	14°24' E	INT INT	301 302		
Martha	Bank	10°40' S	179°35' E	INT	604		
Marti	Seamount	20°46' S	80°53' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: F. R.V. "Zvezda", Aug. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Yu. Yu. Marti (1906-1980), former Director of the Russian Fisheries Research Institute (VNIRO).	Least depth : 317 m.

Martin Behaim	Seamounts	38°12' N	27°44' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the German navigator and cosmograph Martin Behaim (1459-1509) . [Geographer of the group which constructed the oldest globe (1492) still in existence]. He introduced astrolabe for use on ships. Died in Lisbon]. He was the son-in-law of the first settler on Faial island (Johs Van Hurtere).	
Martin Vaz	Fracture Zone	19°00' S 18°00' S	18°00' W 5°30' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Marty	Canyon	42°39' N	4°00' E				Shown as Marti Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mary Celeste	Seamounts	36°47' N	25°42' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the British brigantine "Mary Celeste", found deserted at about 100 nautical miles southwest of São Miguel Island in December 1872.	
Maryland	Seamount	15°50' N	160°00' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Mascarene	Basin	13°00' S	57°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 701		Shown at position 15°S - 56°E in ACUF Gazetteer, and at position 18°S - 54°E on INT Charts.
Mascarene	Plain	19°00' S	53°00' E	GEBCO	5.09		
Mascarene	Plateau	6°00' S 17°00' S	58°00' E 59°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 71 72 702		

Mashchenkov	Seamount	82°51' N	153°45' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR drifting station SP-16 (Arctic & Ant. Res. Inst.), 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Sergey Pavlovich Mashchenkov (1958-2001), Russian Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy and Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. He led a study to reviewthe results of many years of works on the Arctic Ocean geophysical fields and bottom relief. He is the author / co-author of more than 130 scientific papers, which were used to substantiate the Russian continental shelf limit in the Arctic.	
Mataro	Canyon	41°19' N	2°39' E				Shown as Mataró Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mathematicians	Seamounts	15°30' N	111°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 51 802	Proposer: H. W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1960 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1950's, 1950 This group, in the eastern tropical Pacific, was "named" by Menard following exploration/mapping by SIO's R/V Horizon and Spencer F. Baird in the 1950's.	
Matsushima	Hole	27°45.5' N	130°36.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Miyajima, Hashidate and Matsushima are three of the most noted scenic views of Japan.	
Matu	Seamount	39°33' N	138°10' E	INT	511		
Matua	Seamount	15°14' S	116°48' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Matua is the second half of the Pascuense name Hotu Matua who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Easter Island. Hotu Ridge is adjacent to Matua Ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.

Matua	Ridge	15°13' S 15°13' S	116°51' W 116°27' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr.D.Scheirer,Brown U,USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Matua is the second half of the Pascuense name Hotu Matua who was the legendary Polynesian leader who brought the first settlers to Easter Island. Hotu Ridge is adjacent to Matua Ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Maud	Rise	65°00' S	2°40' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Named after Queen Maud of Norway. She (with King Haakon) opened the subscription list for the third "Fram" expedition.	
Maugham	Seamount	00°57.2' S	55°45.2' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: HMS Vidal, 1971 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Feature named after the famed author Somerset Maugham who lived for a time in the Seychelles and wrote several novelswith tropical settings and some short stories about the region.	
Maures	Escarpment	42°57' N 43°00' N	5°31' E 6°50' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Change in position agreed agreed by SCUFN in 1997.
Maurice Ewing	Bank	50°40' S	43°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Maurice Hill	Ridge	1°40' S 4°20' S	53°05' E 53°28' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.05	Proposer: Dr.R.L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1972 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO), Lusiad Expedition, 1962-1963, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Name commemorates late marine geophysicist M. N. Hill at UK's Cambridge University who planned/led early 1960's cruises in East Africa-Seychelles region.	Proposed as M.N. Hill Ridge; later revised.Shown as as M.N. Hill Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Maury	Channel	56°30' N	24°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		Shown as Seachannel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mawson	Bank	73°30' S	174°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian geologist, and leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition.	
Mawson	Canyon	63°30' S	60°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Maxwell	Fracture Zone	47°40' N	27°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		

Mazarovich	Seamount	07°04.5' N	34°09.0' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. Galina AGAPOVA , Geol. Inst.of RAS., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Prof. A.N Mazarovitch (1886-1950), Moscow University, Department of Geology. He was the author of many monographs on the continent and ocean geology. He supported the idea of continental drift in the 1930s and he described the Atlantic as a young ocean.	
Mazarrón	Escarpment	37°26' N	00°57' W				
Mazatlán	Basin	22°45' N	108°10' W	INT	802		
McArthur	Canyon	45°53' N 45°48' N 45°46' N	124°49' W 124°53' W 124°56' W			Proposer: Captain Albert Theberge, NOAA, USA, Jun. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) The McArthur family has been active in Oregon mapping, surveying and feature nomenclature and terminology since 1850.	Min depth: 750m. Total relief: 800m
McArthur	Escarpment	46°01' N 45°54' 45°50'	124°58' W 124°57' 124°56'			Proposer: Captain Albert Theberge, NOAA, USA, Jun. 2005 The McArthur family has been active in Oregon mapping, surveying and feature nomenclature and terminology since 1850.	Minimum Depth: 600 m. The escarpment is 12 nautical miles long. Associated features include Astoria Canyon, Luce Ridge and Nehalem Bank
McDermott	Bank	17°13.9' S	147°50' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Hydrographer RAN, Austr., 1989 Discoverer: RV M/V Eugene McDermott, Jun. 1979 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	An abbreviated name of the discovering ship. To avoid confusion with Eugene McDermott Shoal in position 13°05' S - 124°34' E.
McDonald	Bank	75°30' S	26°36' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated glaciological feature McDonald Ice Rumple (of the Brunt Ice Shelf) which was named after Allan McDonald of the British Association of Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile.	Least depth : < 200 m.

McGowan	Seamount	8°30' N	20°43' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Katherine McGowan, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-11 from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
McKernan	Seamount	42°20' N	141°06' W	INT	50		
McKinley	Seamount	29°30' N	137°15' W	INT INT	50 51		
McLeod	Bank	9°57' S	50°15' E	GEBCO IBCWIO INT INT	5.09 1.08 701 702		
McManus	Seamount	42°12' N	139°00' W	INT	50		
McMaster	Canyon	39°51' N 39°44' N 39°35' N	71°41' W 71°37' W 71°31' W			Proposer: James Robb, USGS, Discoverer: NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown, Aug. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Robert L. McMaster, (1920-1993) was a marine geologist at the University of Rhode Island. He studied continental margin sediments and structure and submarine canyons. He guided many graduate students who have pursued these interests world wide.	Minimum Depth: 400 m. Total Relief: 1700 m.
McNish	Seamount	40°15' S	8°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 22	Proposer: E.S.W. Simpson, J.K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964	
Medina	Seachannel	35°08' N	15°15' E				
Medina	Escarpment	34°20' N	16°00' E				
Medina	Bank	34°54' N	15°15' E	INT INT	302 301		
Medina	Seamount	3°17' N	88°18' W	INT INT	51 811		
Medina (Malta)	Ridge	35°00' N	17°30' E				Shown as Malta Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Medio-Atlantica	Ridge	39°00' N 37°24' N 40°43' N	31°00' W 33°00' W 30°23' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	

Medjumbe	Canyon	11°45' S	40°48' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Medjumbe Island.	
Mednyy	Seamount	55°25' N	167°17' E	INT	813		
Medvezhy	Trough	76°34'00" N 77°10'00" N	62°00'00" E 68°07'00" E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named for the neaby Cape Medvezhy.	
Meihano	Bank	10°13' S 10°14' S	137°54.5' W 137°55.5' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Ing. J-L. Sauvage, SHOM, Jan. 1992 Discoverer: BH1 L'Estafette, Jul. 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Legend tells that young Meihano, after a dispute with his sister, tried to leave his island. At sea, the pirogues capsized and, when Meihano and his people were about to reach the shore, they were all changed into dolphins.	Shown as Meihano Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer.
Meiosei	Seamount	18°18.5' N	135°14.2'	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Meiosei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Pluto .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Meiwa	Seamount	29°44.0' N	138°46.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Meiwa" designates an era of the Japan history.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Meiyo	Seamount	39°16' N	136°57' E	INT	511		
Meiyo-Daini	Seamount	39°45' N	137°13' E	INT	511		
Meiyo-Daisan	Seamount	40°21' N	137°54' E	INT	511		
Meizi	Seamount	53°05' N	164°45' E	INT	512	Proposer: R.S. Dietz, USNEL, 1954 This is one of several seamounts or guyots in the "Emperor Seamount Chain" that Dietz named after historic rulers of Japon.	Shown as Meiji in ACUF Gazetteer.
Melanesian	Basin	00°00' N	166°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.00 5.18 5.10 52 60		

Melita	Valley	33°50' N	15°45' E				
Melita	Bank	34°20' N	14°33' E	INT INT	302 301		
Mellish	Reef	17°25' S	155°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604		
Meloria	Shoals	43°34' N	10°10' E	INT	301		
Melville	Fracture Zone	26°00' S 34°00' S	61°20' E 60°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Aug. 1974 Discoverer: R/V Melville (SIO), Antipode Expedition, 1970 This huge chasn was recognized and mapped by SIO's R/V Argo in 1968 and dredged by R/V Melville in 1970-71.	
Melville	Bank	38°29' S	46°46' E	INT INT	70 72	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1980 Discoverer: R/V Melville (SIO), Indomed Expedition, 1977 This bank, discovered in May 1978 by SIO's R/V Melville was mapped and dredged at that time (Indomed Expedition).	
Melville	Trough	74°00' N	108°30' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Memba	Canyon	14°08' S	40°40' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Memba the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	
Menard	Ridge	1°20' S	155°45' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Menard	Fracture Zone	47°45' S 51°00' S	124°00' W 104°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1970 One of four major fracture zones in South Pacific (others are Heezen, Tharp and Udintsev) named for significant marine geologists.	
Menard	Guyot	20°50' N	173°12' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for Henry W. Menard (1920-1986), SIO marine geologist, pioneer in Pacific Basin exploration.	
Menard	Seamount	42°12' N	134°15' W	INT INT	50 801	Named for Henry W. Menard (1920-1986), SIO marine geologist, pioneer in Pacific Basin exploration.	
Mendaña	Fracture Zone	17°15' S 11°00' S	99°00' W 82°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		

Mendeleev	Abyssal Plain	79°40' N 81°30' N	169°00' W 166°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Yu.G. Kiselev, NIIGA, Russia, 1960 Discoverer: Soviet Arctic Polar expeditions, 1948 Named after the pioneer Russian chemist, D.I. Mendeleev (1834-1907), author of the periodical system of chemical elements (1869).	Shown as "Plain " in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mendeleev	Rise	84°00' N 76°30' N	176°00' W 178°30' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, NIIGA, Russia, Mar. 1950 Discoverer: Soviet high latitude expeditions, 1948 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the pioneer Russian chemist, D.I. Mendeleev (1834-1907), author of the periodical system of chemical elements (1869).	Shown as Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mendell	Knoll	50°42' N	157°12' W	INT INT	50 810		
Mendelssohn	Seamount	25°10' N	161°39' W	INT INT	50 51		
Mendocino	Escarpment	40°00' N	140°00' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: U.S.C and G.S, Discovered and mapped by vessels of the U.S.C. and G.S. doing offshore U.S. surveys in the 1930's-1940's.	
Mendocino	Fracture Zone	36°00' N 40°20' N	168°00' W 126°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 50	Proposer: H. W. Menard, 1955 Discoverer: SIO's R/V Horizon, 1950 Explored/delineated by SIO'S R/V Horizon en route to/from 1950 Midpac Expedition. This feature became the "type locality" for the generic term "fracture zone" as recognized and defined by Menard in the 1950's.	
Mendocino	Ridge	40°22' N	127°30' W	INT	50		
Mendoza	Rise	19°30' S	94°20' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Mendoza	Seamount	9°30' N	107°14' W	INT INT	802 811		

Menez Gwen	Hills	37°48' N	31°32' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Breton name given to a hydrothermal site found in the axial Valley of the Ridge .	Low relief : 500-600m
Menner	Seamount	13°52.1' N	44°36.2' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. N.Turko, GIN RAS, Russia, 1991 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov", 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Russian Academician V. V. Menner (1905-1990), one of the authors of the global stratigraphy scale.	Min. depth 1815 m.
Mentawai	Basin	1°45' S	100°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Mentawai	Ridge	4°30' S	101°20' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Mercator	Basin	33°00' N	165°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Mercator (Mapmaker) invented the Mercator projection, still in use in oceanic work.	
Mercator	Knoll	68°45' S	00°08' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Gerhard Kremer Mercator (1512-1594) who developed the "Mercator projection" for nautical charting, and compiled a world chart "ad usum navigantium".	
Mercury	Seamount	29°50' N	173°53' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (brig) visiting Hawaii in 1789. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.

Mergui	Terrace	9°00' N	96°45' E	INT	706		
Meriadzek	Terrace	47°33.1' N 47°24.3' N	09°13.6' W 08°01.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Meriadzek is the name of an ancient saint of Cornwall .	
Meric-Evros	Fan	40°40' N	25°50' E			Proposer: NBGN, May 1984 Discoverer: R/V Candarli, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Mermaid	Reef	17°05' S	119°35' E	INT	71		
Mernoo	Bank	43°30' S	175°15' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Merz	Seamount	48°32' S	5°33' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Messina	Canyon	37°51' N	15°37' E				
Meteor	Rise	44°45' S 47°10' S	4°00' E 8°15' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21	Name commemorates extensive campaigns of German R/V Meteor 10-15 years after end of World War I.	
Meteor	Seamounts	48°00' S	8°30' E	INT	21		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Metundo	Canyon	11°02' S	40°50' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Metundo Island.	
Mexico	Basin	22°30' N 25°00' N	95°00' W 90°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.07 5.08 400 401		GEBCO Sheets = Sigsbee Deep.
Miami	Guyot	21°40' N	161°55' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Mid-Adriatic	Basin	42°49' N 43°35' N	14°32' E 15°36' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named for its geographical location in the central part of the Adriatic sEA;	
Mid-Atlantic	Ridge	52°30' N 54°30' S	33°00' W 1°45' W	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.04 5.07 5.12 5.16 11		
Mid-Indian Ocean	Basin	10°00' S	80°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 73 702 706		Shown as Mid-Indian Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

Mid-Pacific	Seamounts	20°00' N 20°00' N	172°00' E 168°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.07 5.18	Proposer: E.L. Hamilton, USNEL, 1956 Discoverer: SIO's R/V Horizon, 1950 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) This very significant assemblage of seamounts and guyots was recognized/mapped/dredged in a joint summer 1950 Mid-Pac Expedition by SIO's R/V Horizon and USNEL's EPCE(R) 857.	The name given by Hamilton and shipmates "Mid-Pacific Mountains" or "Moonless Mountains" has been superseded. Shown as Mid-Pacific Mountains in ACUF Gazetteer.
Middle	Reef	51°58' N	176°03' E	INT	813		
Middle America	Trench	21°15' N 15°15' N 8°45' N	106°30' W 95°40' W 84°45' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 51 802 811	Proposer: J. Heacock, J. Worzel, 1955 Discoverer: USN ships en route Panama-California, 1920-1950, 1920 This extremely long, exceptionaly deep, seismically-active zone was first mapped in a series of geological-geophysical expeditions aboard SIO R/V Horizon (1954) and Spencer F. Baird (1953, 1954, 1956), following a 1952 reconnaissance by Fisher aboard US EPCE (R) 857 of USNEL.	The deepest part of this trench is located at position 13°54'N-93°31'W.
Middle Mariana	Ridge	21°00' N	144°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Middleton	Reef	29°27' S	159°07' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Mikazuki	Seamount	22°57.3' N	137°00.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Mikazuki " means Crescent Moon in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Mikhailov	Seamount	85°23' N	99°35' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05)	
Mikhailov	Canyon	65°30' S 64°15' S	85°30' E 86°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob", 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian painter Academician P.N. Mikhailov (1786-1840), participant in the first Russian Antarctic expedition (1820) on ship "Vostok". He prepared excellent detailed illustrations of the Antarctic coasts, which were used in Russian Sailing Directions up until 1930.	

Mikura	Seamount	33°43' N	139°24.5'			Proposer: NG Cherkis for JMSA, Discoverer: R/V Meiyo, 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named for the adjacent Mikura Island. The name was published by the Japanese (UJNR Report UJNR/SBS/20-JT3).	Minimum Depth: 480 m. Total Relief: 1220 m.
Miller	Seamount	53°30' N	144°20' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Milne	Seamounts	44°45' N	40°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 13 14		May include Milne Bank (shown on INT charts as "Existence Doubtful") at 43°40' N-38°36' W.
Minami	Hill	25°14.0' N	143°55.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Minami" is the Japanese term for "South".	Accepted as "Hill" instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart.Relief 700m. Least depth : 1310m.
Minami-Choshinsei	Seamount	24°26.5' N	136°11.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Choshinsei" is the Japanese term for a super nova.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Minami-Daikoku	Seamount	21°02' N	144°32' E	INT	510		
Minami-Daito	Seamount	26°06.0' N	129°56.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Daito (Minami = South in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6315
Minami-Hioyosi	Seamount	23°30' N	141°54' E	INT	510		
Minami-Kasuga	Seamount	21°36' N	143°38' E	INT	510		
Minami-Koho	Seamount	26°09.0' N	135°46.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Koho " was the name of a Japanese research vessel in the 1930's (Minami = South, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Minami Kôhô Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Minami-Oki-Daito	Seamount	24°25.0' N	129°24.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito (Minami = South in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6315

Minami-Rensei	Seamount	25°12.0' N	135°10.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Rensei " is the Japanese term for a binary star (Minami = South , in Japanese).	Accepted pending Japanese national approval.Action : Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Name to consider accepting this name.
Minami-Shinsei	Seamount	24°10.0' N	136°34.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Shinsei " is the Japanese term for a nova (Minami = South, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Minazuki	Seamount	23°32.5' N	135°02.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: ACUF (Apr. 2001) " Minasuki " means June in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Minerva	Reefs	23°15' S	179°00' W	GEBCO	5.10		
Minerva	Seamount	17°00' S	37°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 202		Shown as Bank on INT 202.
Minerve	Reef	22°40' S	133°35' W	GEBCO INT	5.11 607		
Minia	Seamount	53°03' N	34°50' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 13 14	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Anglo-American Telegraph Ship Minia (1885-1907).	
Mirtoon	Basin	37°00' N	24°00' E				Shown as Myrtóön Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mississippi	Fan	27°00' N 26°45' N	87°30' W 88°30' W	GEBCO IBCCA	5.08 1.02	Named after the Mississippi River.	
Mississippi	Valley	28°40' N 27°32' N	90°10' W 88°44' W	IBCEA IBCCA	1.02 1.02	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Mississippi River.	Shown as Mississippi Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Misteriosa	Bank	18°50' N	83°50' W	INT INT	400 401		
Misurata	Valley	33°32' N	15°07' E				Shown as Misrâtah Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
MIT	Guyot	27°18' N	151°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	

Mitin	Ridge	42°14.0'	42°43.8'			Proposer: HDNO, Russia Federation, Discoverer: Vessel Zvezda Sevastopolya, 1981 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Lev Ivanovich Mitin (1925 – 1998) was a navigation officer for the Northern and Black Sea Fleets and chief of the Black Sea Fleet Hydrographic Service. He participated in oceanographic research of the southern seas. He contributed to fields of ocean bottom relief and marine geophysics.	Minimum Depth 309 m., Total Relief 2191 mThe ridge is located on the east slope of the Discovery II Fracture Zone. Its main seamount has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 6°-28°.
Miyajima	Hole	27°06.0' N	130°48.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Miyajima, Hashidate and Matsushima are three of the most noted scenic views of Japan.	
Mo'ora	Seamount	19°47.4' S	147°25.2' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Moai	Seamount	27°06' S	109°42' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN (Jul. 1998) This feature is close west of Easter Island and it has been named after the unique island stone figures.	
Mocalenga	Canyon	15°37' S	40°37' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Mogalenga, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	
Mocambo	Canyon	15°10' S	40°48' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Mocambo, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	
Mocha	Fracture Zone	41°26' S	85°09' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Chilean Hydrographic Office (SHOA), 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Mocha Island.	
Moctezuma	Trough	18°00' N 15°30' N	107°00' W 107°20' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	

Mogi	Seamount	32°45' N	142°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Kunio Yashima, JHD, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the late Dr. Akio Mogi, a famous Japanese submarine geomorphologist who discovered Diichi-Kashima Seamount, being subducted underneath the Japan trench.	
Mohns	Ridge	71°30' N 72°15' N	5°00' W 2°45' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Mokusei	Seamount	21°18.6' N	136°22.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Mokusei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Jupiter .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Mokuyo	Seamount	28°19.0' N	140°35.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Mokuyo" is the Japanese term for "Thursday".	Relief : 2000m. Least depth : 819m.
Molinos	Canyon	18°29' N 18°39' N 18°54' N	65°25' W 65°30' W 65°30' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) The Canyon is north of Punta de Molinos on the north west coast of Isla de Culebra.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Möller	Trough	76°35' S	30°40' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Dietrich Möller, (1927-), geodesist. President of the German Society of Polar Research.	
Molloy	Fracture Zone	79°20' N 78°30' N	0°00' E 7°30' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: USNS Hayes, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans, 1950-70s.	Linear escarpment with irregular topography.

Molloy	Ridge	79°45' N 79°15' N	1°30' E 4°00' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: USNS Hayes, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans, 1950-70s.	The trend of this ridge is not obvious. Irregular group of small elevations between "Spitsbergen Fracture Zone" and "Molloy Fracture Zone".
Molloy	Hole	79°08.2' N	2°49.0' E	IBCAO GEBCO		Proposer: Marin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: USNS Hayes, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Arthur E. Molloy, US Navy research scientist who worked in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans in the 1950-70s.	This feature is an obvious local depression which qualifies as a Hole. Shown as Molloy Deep in ACUF Gazetteer.
Molodezhnaya	Seamount	15°07.9' N	50°11.3' W			Proposer: Zaprybpromrasvedka, Kaliningrad, Russia, Jul. 1982 Discoverer: Russian R/V Vayda, Dec. 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named to commemorate the young scientists aboard the vessel 'Vayda' during the expedition that discovered the feature.	The seamount has slopes of 20-23° with more than one peak. The dimensions are approximately 20 x 8.5 km at the 2000 m isobath. Minimum Depth: 700 m. Total Relief: 1400 m.
Molokai	Fracture Zone	22°00' N 25°40' N	153°30' W 127°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.07 50 51 504 802	Proposer: H. W. Menard, 1955 Discoverer: R/V Horizon,R/V S. F. Baird, Recognized and mapped by SIO's research vessels on California to Hawaii traverses in 1950's and 1960's.	
Mona	Seamount	19°04.1' N	67°37' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Aug. 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Mona Island.	
Mona	Trough	18°31' N 19°07' N 19°24' N	67°16' W 67°19' W 67°26' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Aug. 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Mona Island.	Shown as Mona Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mona	Spur	19°00' N 19°33' N	67°02' W 66°39' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named for its position, northeast of Mona Island.	Shown as Mona Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.

Monaco	Deep	32°00' N	24°43' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: IHB, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Princesse Alice, 1891 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Prince Albert Ist of Monaco (who initiated the GEBCO Series and supported the Scientific Cabinet) carried out numerous missions in this area from 1891 to 1910)	In respect to Prince Albert's initiative, generic term "deep" is retained: exception to SCUFN practice.
Monaco	Spur	37°35' N 37°22' N 37°03' N	25°52' W 25°43' W 25°37' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Discoverer: Albert 1 of Monaco, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Principality of Monaco. This feature was discovered by Prince Albert 1er of Monaco.	Note :old name (First (1905)/Second (1912) Editions GEBCO (1904-1905). cf. J.R.Vanney, in preparation).
Mono	Rise	12°00' N	80°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Monsoon	Seamount	14°20' N	163°02' W	INT INT	51 809		
Monsoon	Rise	12°15' S	102°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1995 Discoverer: R/V Argo, Nov. 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Monsoon Expedition (1960-61) aboard RV "Argo" was the first of SIO's nine major expeditions to the Indian Ocean. R/V"Argo" logged summit (to date) during Christmas Island to Mauritius traverse.	
Montague	Seamount	20°15' S	36°45' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 201 202		
Montebello	Saddle	21°10' S 20°15' S	113°25' E 114°10' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Montebello Islands, so named by the Baudin expedition 1802 after Jean Lannes, duc de Montebello, a successful Napoleonic general who later became a Marshal of France. For many years the name was spelt in two words but in the early 1980's the Western Australian government reverted to the original spelling.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier".

Montecristo	Ridge	42°00' N	10°08' E				Shown as Jadul Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Montecristo	Trough	41°40' N	10°15' E				
Monterey	Canyon	36°40' N	122°05' W	INT INT	801 802		
Monterey	Fan	36°00' N	123°30' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Montmagny	Seamount	40°22' N	51°33' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: CANOMA, Canada ., Dec. 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the cableship" Montmagny ", one of four Canadian vessels that were sent out to recover bodies of "Titanic" victims in 1912.	The name Montmagny was changed from Minia Seamount on 3 Oct. 1997 by CANOMA. Minia was a Canadian vessel involved in the recovery of victims from the Titanic disaster.
Montpellier	Canyon	42°46' N	4°27' E				
Montserrat	Valley	16°36' N 16°42' N 16°55' N	62°46' W 62°24' W 62°15' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymrtric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Moonless	Seamounts	30°45' N 28°50' N	142°30' W 135°45' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 50 51		Shown as Mountains on the INT Charts. Shown as Moonless Mountains in ACUF Gazetteer.
Moore	Seamount	48°53' N	136°00' W	INT INT	50 801		
Mor Bihan	Fan	46°25' N 46°08' N 46°10' N	06°25' W 06°00' W 05°40' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Mor Bihan means small sea in Breton language .	Accepted as "Fan" (instead of "Slide" suggested by the proposer).
Moresby	Canyon	50°40' N 53°15' N	132°35' W 130°35' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Moresby	Seachannel	46°40' N 50°00' N	138°10' W 135°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 801		Replaces Moresby Channel. Shown as Channel on GEBCO 5.03.
Moresby	Seamount	9°49' S	151°34' E	GEBCO	5.10		

Moreton	Seamount	26°05' S	154°55' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		
Morgan	Bank	23°28' N	111°10' W	INT	802		
Morgan	Reef	17°00' S	36°10' W	INT	202		
Morgat	Canyon	47°25.0' N 47°05.7' N	06°26.7' W 06°37.4' W			Proposer: R.Le Suave & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Morgat is a small town on the western Brittany coast .	
Mornington	Abyssal Plain	53°00' S	86°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
Mornington	Channel	49°00' S	79°30' W	GEBCO	5.15		
Morozko	Seamount	45°10' N	158°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Galina V. Agapova, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Morozov	Ridge	88°39' N 89°17' N	51°15' W 61°30' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Gennadiy Alekseyevich Morozov (1926-1998), Russian astronomer and gravimetrician. In 1947-1986 he worked at the North Hydrographic Expedition, in Novaya Zemlya, and took part in Arctic Ocean surveys through participation in 19 air expeditions in the high latitudes at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service. He made observations throughout the Arctic Basin in more than 2000 sites of aircraft and helicopters landing on the drift ice.	
Morphey	Guyot	4°27' S	58°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named for Corneille Morphey, captain of frigate Le Cerf, who named Seychelles group.	Recognised as a significant elevation during preparation of GEBCO 5.09.
Morris Jessup	Spur	83°50' N 85°40' N	27°00' W 12°00' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp, 1970 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Morris Jessup, an early-1900s sponsor of Robert Peary's Artic explorations.	Shown as Morris Jesup Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.

Morton	Bank	11°45' S	176°25' E	INT	604		
Morton	Seamount	50°15' N	142°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Moser	Seamount	49°29' N	136°55' W	INT INT	50 810		
Moses	Reef	22°45' S	151°10' W	INT	607		
Moshesh	Fracture Zone	54°15' S	4°55' E	GEBCO	5.16		
Motrokhov	Seamount	87°39.0' N	114°35.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition., 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Rear Admiral Aleksandr Nikanorovich Motrokhov (1919-1998), Doctor of Naval Sciences. He is the author of more than 60 scientific papers. In 1941-1944 he participated in sweeping operations in the northern seas as navigation officer. From 1961 he was senior navigation officer with the Russian Navy and Deputy Chief of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography. He worked on issues related to hydrographicand cartographic support for nuclear submarine navigation under the Arctic Ocean ice.	
Moua Pihaa	Bank	18°18' S	148°32' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: SCGN (1988) Moua Pihaa signifies the "Mountains that smoke" in Tahitian.	This feature was first discovered in 1960 by the R/V Lotus and was studied in greater detail in 1972 by the R/V La Paimpolaise.
Moua Pihaa	Seamount	18°30' S	148°32' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: J. Talandier, Tahiti, May 1987 Discoverer: RV's Lotus & Paimpolaise, 1960 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Moua Pihaa signifies the "Mountains that smoke" in Tahitian.	
Mouchoir	Bank	20°57' N	70°42' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		

Mount Error	Guyot	10°17' N	56°01' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 703	Proposer: A. S. Laughton, 1964-1965, 1964 Discoverer: RRS Discovery, IIOE 1960-1965, 1960 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Noted during exploration by Cambridge scientists on RRS Discovery in IIOE. Name commemorates a navigational mistake during survey.	Formerly Error Seamount. Shown as Error Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and as Error Seamounts on the INT Charts.
Mount Temple	Knoll	41°32' N	51°09' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A. J. Ruffman, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Mount Temple, another ship which responded to R.M.S. Titanic's call for help.	CANO = CANOMA : Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Proposed as Seamount.
Mozambique	Basin	25°30' S 40°00' S	40°00' E 36°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT IBCWIO	5.09 70 72 700 1.17		Shown as Natal Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Mozambique	Plateau	27°00' S 35°00' S	36°00' E 34°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT IBCWIO	5.09 70 72 700 1.16	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Mozambique	Escarpment	29°00' S 40° 00' S	37°00' E 33°45' E	GEBCO IBCWIO IBCWIO	5.09 1.13 1.16	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson with South African colleagues, 1979 Discoverer: Various ships, 1961-1979, 1981, 1961	Formerly, listed as Scarp.
Mozart	Seamount	28°40' N	161°43' W	INT INT	50 51	One of musicians' Seamounts group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959)	
Muertos	Trough	17°10' N	68°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 400 402 403		
Muir	Seamount	33°41' N	62°30' W	INT INT INT INT	11 12 13 403		
Muirfield	Bank	13°10' S	96°05' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Shown as Reef in ACUF Gazetteer. (August 1985)

Muiscas	Hole	13°54' N	80°40' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: Ing. J. L. Zertuche, INEGI., 1993 Discoverer: Arc Providencia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Muiscas" is an Indian name.	
Mukluk	Channel	48°00' N	141°45' W	GEBCO	5.03		
Mukojima	Seamount	28°12.6' N	144°44.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese island of Mukojima.	Relief : 1400m. Least depth : 4370m.
Mungo Park	Seamounts	1°25' N 0°40' S 0°20' N	01°40' E 02°45' E 02°10' E	IBCEA	1.11	Proposer: Ing. Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mungo Park (1771 - 1806), a Scottish explorer who explored the course of the Niger between 1796 and 1805 .The position of these seamounts is the continuation of the Niger Fan .	
Muratov	Seamount	4°01' N	32°22' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOKHI RAS, Russia, 1997 Discoverer: Russian R/V Akademik Nikolai Strakhov, 1988 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian professor M.V. Muratov (1908-1982), author of monographs on the tectonics of the ocean.	Least depth : 1,750 m.
Murchison	Seamount	7°58' N	21°07' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Mr. Richard R. Murchison, USNOO employee in the Bathyemtry Division	Taken from the ACUF Gazetteer.
Murman	Rise	70°30' N	36°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.01 10	Proposer: Appeared on Russian maps (from 16th century), Discoverer: Pomory : ethnic Russian group, living near the Barents sea, Named after the nearby port of Murmansk.	Shown as Skolpen Bank on the INT Charts. Min. depth : 87 m. Spelling corrected, replaced Murmansk. Shown as Murmansk Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.

Muromtsev	Seamount	37°57.8' S	122°58.3' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Kulikovo Pole", 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian oceanographer A.M. Muromtsev (1921-1987).	Min. depth : 328 m.
Muroto	Valley	32°54.0' N 32°43.0' N 32°24.5' N 32°20.4' N	134°46.5' E 134°21.5' E 134°26.0' E 134°18.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Muroto .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Muroto	Ridge	32°20.4' N 32°24.5' N 32°43.0' N 32°54.0' N	134°18.0' E 134°26.0' E 134°21.5' E 134°46.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Muroto.	
Murray	Canyon	37°15' S 36°30' S	136°20' E 136°43' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.18	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Murray River. One of a group of canyons named Murray Submarine Canyons by Sprigg (1947). He interpreted from the sparse data available that there were three canyons West, Central and East, and that they connected with the Murray River.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Murray	Canyon	51°30' N	176°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 813		
Murray	Fracture Zone	29°00' N 33°25' N	155°00' W 130°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 50 51 801	Proposer: H. W. Menard, 1954 Discoverer: R/V Horizon / S. F. Baird, 1954 One of four original fracture zones first studied, recognized by Menard. Others were "Clarion", "Clipperton" and "Mendocino". Murray was an Admiral in the U.S.C. and G.S. before WWII.	
Murray	Ridge	20°45' N 24°00' N	61°00' E 64°35' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 73 705		Arguably NE extension of OWEN Fracture Zone. Southern of the two NE trending ridges bordering De Covilhao Trough.
Murray	Seamount	54°00' N	148°30' W	INT INT	50 810		

Murray	Canyon	65°45' S	73°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after George Murray, initially Scientific Director of the "Discovery" Expedition.	
Musasi	Bank	44°40' N	140°25' E	INT	511		Shown as Musashi Banks in ACUF Gazetteer.
Musatov	Seamount	41°43'.4	131°22'.6	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: HDNO, Russia Federation, Discoverer: The Pacific Oceanographic Expedition, 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Konstantin Konstantinovich Musatov (1917 – 1991) was a hydrographer for the Pacific Fleet Hydrographic Service and was the Deputy Chief of the Navy Hydrographic Service. He was an active explorer of the Far East seas and guided oceanographic research in the Pacific Ocean. He contributed to bottom relief research of the World Ocean bottom and published an educational book for hydrographers.	Minimum Depth: 1486 m, Total Relief: 2014 m.The seamount is located north of Mendocino Fracture Zone and has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 10?-13?. Depths at the foot exceed 3500 m.
Musicians	Seamounts	26°00' N 33°00' N	158°00' W 166°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 50 51	Proposer: H. W. Menard & Associates, 1959 A group of 25 seamounts in North Central Pacific contoured at SIO in the late 1950's.	See for comparison "Mathematicians Seamounts", Mapmakers Seamounts".
Mussau	Trough	1°00' N	148°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 506		Shown as Trench in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Mussorgsky	Seamount	30°22' N	163°50' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: Dr. H. W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1961 Named after the Russian composer M.P. Mussorgsky (1839-1881)	
Mutsuki	Seamount	23°50.0' N	133°45.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Mutsuki " means January in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Myojin-Syo	Caldera	31°53' N	139°59' E			Proposer: Dr. Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic Department, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Myojin-Syo was the Japanese fishing vessel that reported by radio the eruption of the submarine volcano at the above position in October 1952 . As a result , the Japanese survey vessel " No. 5 Kaiyo Maru" moved to that site to make observations . The subsequent explosion of the Volcano caused the destruction of the vessel . 31 persons perished in this disaster ,the biggest tragedy in Japanese ocean research history .	
Myojo	Seamount	23°43.2' N	136°46.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 2001) " Myojo " means , in Japanese , Venus seen before or after sunset .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Myrseth	Bank	71°26' N	2°50' W	INT INT INT	10 100 113		
Mytilus	Seamount	39°22' N	67°09' W	INT	403		
Nacala	Canyon	14°22' S	40°50' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.M. Vanney, U. Paris IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Nacala, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	
Nadeshiko	Seamount	28°22.0' N	148°15.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Nadeshiko" is the Japanese term for "pink" (the flower).	Relief : 4000m. Least depth : 2060m.
Nadezhda	Basin	30°00' N	148°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named from the Russian vessel "Nadezhda". She was part of the 1st Russian round-the-world expedition, led by Adm. Krusenstern (1803-1809).	[See Nadezda Seamount]

Nadezhda	Seamount	4°09.5' N	32°45.6' W			Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, Discoverer: R/V Akademik N. Strakhov, GIN AN, 1988 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named from the Russian vessel "Nadezhda". She was part of the 1st Russian round-the-world expedition, led by Adm. Krusenstern (1803-1809).	Least depth 852 m.
Nadir	Seamount	8°45' N	16°55' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr Jean Mascle, SGSM, France, 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the French research vessel N.O " Nadir ".	
Nagatsuki	Seamount	21°47.3' N	135°29.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Nagatsuki " means September in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Namibia	Abyssal Plain	30°15' S	5°30' E	GEBCO	5.12		
Nankai	Trough	32°18' N 32°35.0' N 33°08.0' N 32°00' N	135°00' E 136°00' E 137°09.0' E 134°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Nankai is the name of the marine area where this feature is located .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.Although this feature is topographically a shallow basin, the long-standing generic name "Trough" is retained.
Nansei-Daito	Basin	25°00' N	132°45.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Daito (Nansei = south west)	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Nansei-Shoto	Ridge	25°15' N	126°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Ryukyu Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nansei-Shoto	Trench	24°30' N	127°25' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509	Discoverer: Mansu (Japan), 1925	Shown as Ryukyu Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.

Nansen	Basin	84°00' N 84°00' N	20°00' E 90°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. Ya.Ya. Gakkel, Russia, 1950 Named after Fridtjov Nansen (1861-1930), Norwegian explorer of the Arctic. He was the first to cross Greenland by ski (1888), leader of the polar expedition on "Fram" (1893-1896), laureate of Nobel Prize (1922), and member of the GEBCO Committee (1903-1904).	
Nanto-Daito	Basin	25°20' N	134°20' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the nearby island of Daito (Nanto = south east).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Napier	Seamount	15°45' N	110°48' W	INT INT	51 802		
Napoli	Canyon	40°35' N	14°07' E				
Nares	Abyssal Plain	23°30' N	64°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 402		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nares	Bank	11°30' N	116°10' E	INT	508		
Natal	Seamount	37°26' S	22°13' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 21 72 204	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964	
Natal	Valley	28°50' S 34°00' S	35°00' E 32°00' E	GEBCO INT IBCWIO	5.09 700 1.16		
Naturaliste	Fracture Zone	31°30' S 35°30' S	105°30' E 110°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Rudi Markl, 1974 Discoverer: Ships of the IIOE, 1959-1964, 1959	
Naturaliste	Plateau	34°00' S	111°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 60 70 73		

Navarin	Canyon	60°45' N	179°15' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. D.E. Gershanovich, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zemchug", 1955 Accredited by: ACUF (124), BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named from the nearby Cape Navarin.	
Navidad	Bank	20°00' N	68°50' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		
Nazaré	Canyon	39°53' N 39°33' N 39°39' N	11°00' W 10°07' W 9°13' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999	This feature is already listed in the ACUF Gazetteer at 39°36' N - 9°20' W.
Nazareth	Bank	14°30' S	60°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 702		
Nazca	Ridge	15°15' S 23°20' S	76°40' W 83°10' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, E. Schweigger, 1958 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, R/V Horizon (SIO), Downwind IGY Exp., 1958 This name, after the coastal town, was proposed in IGY General Report No. 2 (1958) by R.L. Fisher. The huge NE-trending structure was recognized, mapped, dredged on SIO's two-ship IGY Downwind Expedition (R/V Spencer F. Baird, Horizon) to the Southeast Pacific. Fisher was expedition leader and Schweigger was a senior Peruvian geologist.	
Naze	Seamount	28°05.5' N	131°41.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby city of Naze.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Naze	Valley	28°25.0' N 28°23.5' N 28°10.5' N	132°18.0' E 131°11.0' E 130°48.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby city of Naze.	Shown as Naze Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

Nazimov	Guyot	15°10' N	162°52' E	GEBCO	5.06	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Admiral P.N. Nazimov (1829-1902), a researcher and commanding officer on the vessels ‘Nadezhd’, ‘Pallada’, and ‘Cesarevich’. He mapped new coordinates of islands in the Marshall Islands and conducted the four year Miklucho-Makla expedition on New Guinea island.	Minimum Depth:1278 mTotal Relief:3800 m The feature consists of two guyots. Slope steepness varies from 4-7° to 25°.
Nazuna	Seamount	25°28.0' N	149°29.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Nazuna" is the Japanese term for "shepherd's purse".	Relief : 3000m. Least depth : 2390m.
Necker	Ridge	21°45' N	167°45' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 50		
Needwonne	Ridge	46°00' S 47°15' S	144°50' E 145°10' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aus.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after an Aboriginal band of south-west tribe, from Cox Bight.	Northerly trending ridge forming westernmost part of western block of South Tasman Rise.
Neilson	Reef	27°03' S	146°03' W	GEBCO INT	5.11 607		
Nelson	Seamount	27°49.5' N	145°42.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. N. Christian Smoot, US Naval Oceanographic Office, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), the British Admiral andnaval hero.	Also shown as Kiku Seamount on Japanese charts.Relief : 4600m. Least depth : 913m."Nelson Seamount" already appeared in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart. Shown as Nelson Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer.
Neptune	Canyon	36°40' S 36°20' S	135°25' E 135°40' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Neptune Isles.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Nero	Seamount	27°57' N	177°58' W	INT	809		

Neumayer	Canyon	69°30' S 70°00' S	11°20' W 8°20' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the closely located German research station "Neumayer" at Ekströmisen, which was named after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826-1909), polar research scientist.	
Neva	Shoal	26°00' N	173°55' W	INT	809	Proposer: F.F. Kruzenshtern, 1805 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Neva", 1803 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the ship "Neva" under Ju. F. Lisiyansky (1773-1837), on expedition (1803-1806). Neva accompanied Nadezhda under Adm. Krusenshtern.	This shoal is close to Lisiyansky Island (Hawaii).
Neva	Seachannel	11°20' N 11°12' N	28°00' W 26°35' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr.Galina Agapova , Geological Institute of RAS., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Russian ship "Neva". She crossed the Atlantic ocean in these area in 1803 , year during round-the-world expedition .	
New	Bank	18°00' N	78°05' W	INT INT INT INT INT	403 811 400 402 401		
New Britain	Trench	6°00' S	152°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 604	Discoverer: R/V Planet (Germany), 1910	
New Caledonia	Basin	20°00' S 32°00' S	162°30' E 165°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		
New Caledonia	Trough	20°00' S 32°00' S	162°30' E 165°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby New Caledonia archipelago.	
New England	Seamounts	37°30' N	60°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 13 403	Proposer: John Northrup, L-DGO, 1950	

New Guinea	Basin	3°30' S	145°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
New Guinea	Trench	1°15.5' N 0°30' N	139°30' E 134°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 507	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia, 1957 Discoverer: R/V "Vitiaz", 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from its geographic position to the north of New Guinea.	
Newell	Seamount	16°50' N	154°45' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Newfoundland	Basin	42°30' N	43°00' W	INT INT INT INT	11 13 14 404		
Newfoundland	Ridge	40°30' N	48°00' W	INT INT INT	11 12 13		
Newfoundland	Seamounts	43°50' N	45°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 13 14 404		
Newton	Seamount	16°05' N	111°35' W	INT INT	51 802		
Nias	Basin	1°15' N	98°00' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Nicaragua	Rise	16°20' N	80°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 400 402	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995)	Shown as Nicaraguan Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nichiyo	Seamount	29°29.0' N	140°20.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Nichiyo" is the Japanese term for "Sunday".	Relief : 1,500m. Least depth : 832m.
Nichols	Seamount	42°50' N	133°13' W	INT INT	50 801		

Nicobar	Fan	5°00' N 5°00' S 5°00' S	92°00' E 91°00' E 96°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO	5.05 5.18 5.09	Proposer: Dr. Joseph R. Curray, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: IIOE Ships, 1960 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987), SCUFN (May 1995) Present head of this deltaic structure (inactive) is just southwest of the Nicobar Islands.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11.
Nicobar-Simeulue	Basin	5°00' N	94°30' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Niemeyer	Guyot	18°04.5' N	173°35' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Dr. Gary C. Niemeyer (1947-1978), HIG Researcher lost at sea when the vessel "HoloHolo" was lost during an oceanographic voyage.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.
Nierenberg	Seamount	44°19' N	142°07' W	INT	50	William A. Neirenberg, nuclear physicist, was Director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography (1965-1990)	
Nieuw Amsterdam	Fracture Zone	35°40' S 37°00' S 41°00' S	80°00' E 77°50' E 73°30' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R.L.Fisher, SIO, USA, Jun. 1993 Discoverer: Supply Expeditions, 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) In 1633, Antonio Van Diemen visited the region. He named the northern island after his vessel Nieuw Amsterdam. This fracture zone passes close to the island (today usually called "Amsterdam").	
Niger	Fan	03°50' N 04°00' N	08°15' E 03°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO IBCEA	5.05 5.08 5.12 1.11	Proposer: Ing. Olivier PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCGN (May 1993)	Formerly, Niger Cone.
Nikindani	Canyon	09°58' S 09°40' S	40°16' E 40°35' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby coastal feature Nikindani.	
Nikko	Seamount	23°05' N	142°19' E	INT	510		

Nikolay Dyatel	Terrace	84°12' N 84°00' N 84°40' N 85°00' N	70°00' W 83°00' W 80°00' W 75°00' W	IBCAO GEBCO		Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1983 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Nikolay Nikolayevich Dyatel (1939-1991), Russian hydrographer at the North Hydrographic Expedition of the Russian Northern Fleet. In 1965-1970 he took part in the hydrographic works of the air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes and collected soundings at Gakkel and Lomonosov Ridges, and Mendeleyev Rise. In 1972-1975 he led a geophysical survey in the Central Arctic Basin. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean bottom relief and geophysical fields.	
Nikolay Vavilov	Seamount	46°55' N	150°30' E	INT GEBCO	511 5.02	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: R/V "Vitiaz", Jun. 1950 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Russian academician Nikolay I. Vavilov (1887-1943), geneticist and biologist. He was President of the Russian Geographical Society (1931-1940).	
Nile	Fan	32°00' N	31°00' E	INT GEBCO	302 5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Nile Cone.
Ninene	Trough	46°05' S 47°25' S	145°00' E 145°15' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aust.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after an Aboriginal band of south-west tribe, from Port Davey.	Accepted as Trough (instead of Basin suggested by the proposer). This small trough lies immediately east of Needwonne Ridge"?

Ninetyeast	Ridge	7°00' N 34°00' S	90°00' E 87°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.05 5.18 5.09 70 71	Proposer: Dr. Marie Tharp & Prof. Bruce Heezen, USA, 1965 Discoverer: RIMS Investigator, 1890 This name was coined by Tharp and Heezen when compiling their physiographic diagram of Indian Ocean (early 1960's). Early indications from RIMS Fisheries cruises and HMS "Challenger" (1951-1952)	North portion formerly called Carpenter Ridge. Correct spelling of this name is one word "Ninetyeast".
Ninigi	Guyot	41°44' N	170°12' E			Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985), BGN	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nintoku	Guyot	40°55' N	170°40' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Proposer: Robert S. Dietz, 1954, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) One of Emperor Seamount Chain	Also shown as Seamount on the INT Chart. Shown as Nintoku Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Niobe	Seamount	16°20' N	84°57' W	INT INT	401 811		
Nishi	Hill	26°04.0' N	143°30.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Nishi" is the Japanese term for "West".	Accepted as "Hill" (instead of "Seamount" as shown on the chart.Relief : 500m. Least depth : 2070m.
Nishi - Joo	Seamount	32°02.4'	138°26.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Nishi-Joo " designates an era in Japanese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Nishi-Jôô in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nishi-Fukutoku	Seamount	24°03.0' N	141°14.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Fukutoku". She reported the first major eruption (Nishi= West, in Japanese).	Relief : 900m. Least depth: 513m.
Nishi-Io	Knoll	24°53.0' N	140°35.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Io (Nishi= West, in Japanese].	Relief : 600m. Least depth : 526m.

Nishi-Kaikata	Seamount	26°15.5' N	140°07.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaikata". She reported the eruption of 1952. (Nishi = West, in Japanese]	Relief : 1200m. Least depth : 2300m.
Nishi-Kaise	Knoll	24°50.2' N	141°01.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese fishery vessel "Kaise". She witnessed volcanic activities first hand. (Nishi = West, in Japanese).	Relief : 600m. Least depth : 526m.
Nishi-Kaitoku	Seamount	25°55.2' N	139°39.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kaitoku" was the name of a Japanese fishing vessel in the 1920s.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Nishi-Kaitoku	Hill	25°37.0' N	139°45.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Kaitoku" was the name of a Japanese fishing vessel in the 1920s (Nishi = West, in Japanese)	
Nishi-Kosei	Seamount	24°58.5' N	135°30.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Kosei " is the Japanese term for a fixed star (Nishi = West, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Nishi Kôsei Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nishi-Shichito	Ridge	30°10' N 25°37.0' N	138°38' E 139°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shichito" designates a group of seven islands in this area (Nishi = West, in Japanese).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Nishi Shichitô Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nishi-Shoho	Seamount	32°22.7' N	138°22.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Nishi-Shoho" designates an era in Japanese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Nishi Shôhô Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Nishi-Tempo	Seamount	27°14.9' N	139°38.0' E			Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tempo" designates an era of the Japan history (Nishi = West, in Japanese).	
Nishi-Yusei	Seamount	23°38.4' N	136°03.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Yusei " means planet in Japanese (Nishi = West).	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Nishinoomote	Seamount	28°29.0' N	132°46.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Nishinoomote " was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushiu, Japan .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Nitinat	Fan	47°55' N	127°00' W	INT INT	50 801		
Niuni	Canyon	11°12' S	40°49' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Niuni Island.	
Niños	Knoll	24°49' N	71°47' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN This feature is named after the three Ninos brothers who sailed with Columbus. Juan Niños was Christopher Columbus's favourite shipmate during his discovery voyage. He owned and sailed as master of the Niña. His brother, Peralonso Niños, was the pilot of the Santa Maria. His brother Francisco Niños, sailed as seamen of the Santa Maria.	

Niños	Valley	24°01' N 24°22' N 24°44' N	74°53' W 74°54' W 74°22' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN This feature is named after the three Ninos brothers who sailed with Columbus. Juan Niños was Christopher Columbus's favorite shipmate during his discovery voyage. He owned and sailed as master of the Niña. Francisco Niños, sailed as a seaman on the Santa Maria.	
Noirmoutier	Canyon	46°02.4' N 45°52.4' N	04°02.9' W 04°26.6' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet, IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Noirmoutier is an island located south of the mouth of Loire River, off the western coast of France, in the Bay of Biscay.	
Nootka	Seamount	28°42' N	171°06' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 2.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Nordenskjöld	Basin	76°00' S	165°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the Swedish expedition 1902-1904.	
Nordkapp	Bank	72°00' N	26°15' E	INT	10	Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia, 1929 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Persey", 1929 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the nearby Cape North.	
Norfolk	Ridge	27°00' S	167°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 602		AUS.proposal : North Norfolk Ridge.

Norfolk	Trough	35°50' S	168°00' E	INT INT	60 600		
Noroit	Knoll	18°11' N	64°04' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others). Shown as Noroit Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Norsel	Bank	71°15' S	11°42' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Norwegian expedition ship Norsel which operated in this region in 1949-1951.	Least depth : < 100 m.
Norske	Bank	80°25' N	14°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
North Aegean	Trough	39°50' N 40°25' N	23°32' E 26°15' E			Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	The trough runs into the bay Saros Körfezi (Bay). Shown as Anatolian Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
North American	Basin	30°00' N	60°00' W	INT INT INT INT	12 13 400 403		
North Banda	Basin	3°30' S	125°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 507		
North Brasilian	Ridge	00°20' N 1°45' S	41°15' W 37°00' W	INT INT	20 216		Shown as Belem Ridge, and Parnaiba Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
North Chatham	Escarpment	42°45' S 42°45' S	175°00' E 175°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is located north of Chatham Rise.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Bounty". Shown as North Chatham Slope in ACUF Gazetteer.

North Fiji	Basin	18°00' S	174°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.00 5.10 602	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Replaces North Fiji Plateau and West Fiji Basin.
North Ikaria	Basin	37°50' N	26°20' E			Proposer: RA Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Shown as Ikaría Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
North Kanin	Bank	70°30' N	42°50' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.01 5.17	Proposer: Traditional name, dating back to the XVI century, Discoverer: Pomory: Russian ethnic group living near the Barents Sea, Named from the nearby Kanin Peninsula.	Least depth 53 m.
North Magellan	Rise	12°30' N	177°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Feature named by Mammerickx. J. 1983, Depth anomalies over Mesozoic crust in the Western Pacific. Geodynamics of the Western Pacific-Indonesian Region, Geodynamics Series, 11, 63-73.	
North New Hebrides	Trench	12°30' S	165°50' E	INT GEBCO INT INT	604 5.10 60 61	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, H. H. Hess, 1962 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1962 Recognized in 1962 by exploration on SIO'Proa Expedition (R/V Spencer F. Baird). Fisher and Hess co-authored a paper "Trenches", 1963, that discussed these and other results and ranked the world's trenches by depth.	
North Norfolk	Basin	27°00' S 29°00' S	168°00' E 170°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby Norfolk Island.	
North Scotia	Ridge	53°50' S 53°20' S	52°45' W 44°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 200	Named after the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the northern border.	Shown as South Georgia Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
North Tasman 7	Seamount	32°06' S	158°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Lord Howe".
North Tokelau	Basin	4°30' S	167°30' W	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	(not Trough). Shown as North Tokelau Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
North Trinco	Canyon	8°52' N	81°25' E	INT	706		

North Weddell	Ridge	60°15' S 56°00' S	20°00' W 4°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after James Weddell, who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-1824.	Formerly, America-Antarctic Ridge. Shown as America-Antarctica Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Northampton	Seamount	11°35' N	168°28' W	INT	809		
Northampton	Seamounts	25°20' N	172°04' W	INT INT	50 809		
Northeast	Bank	32°20' N	119°40' W	INT INT	801 802		
Northeast Georgia	Rise	52°00' S	33°15' W	GEBCO	5.16		UK chart 4213. Shown as South Georgia Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Northern Holiday	Seamount	29°33' N	147°45' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: H. B. Stewart, W. Wooster, 1952 The seamount was named for SIO's 1951 Northern Holiday Expedition that dredged this peak.	
Northwest Atlantic Mi	Channel	59°30' N 51°00' N	54°30' W 44°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		Shown as Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Northwest Georgia	Rise	52°45' S	37°15' W	GEBCO	5.16		UK Chart 4213.
Northwest Pacific	Basin	34°00' N	155°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511		
Northwind	Abyssal Plain	76°30' N 78°30' N	160°00' W 154°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Discoverer: USCGC Northwind, 1957	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Northwind	Ridge	74°00' N 78°30' N	161°00' W 154°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: R.L. Fisher, A.J. Carsola, G. Shumway, 1958 Discoverer: USCGC Northwind, 1957	The term "Ridge" replaced the term "Seahigh".
Norvegia	Bank	71°18' S	12°24' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name has been taken from the associated geographic feature "Kapp Norvegia" which was named after the Norwegian expedition ship "Norvegia"	Least depth : < 200 m.
Norwegian	Trough	61°00' N 57°45' N 58°30' N	04°00' E 06°40' E 10°00' E	GEBCO	5.01	Proposer: Dr. V.A. Vasnetsov, Plavmornin, Russia, 1929 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Persey", 1929 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby country of Norway.	Shown as Norwegian Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
Norwegian	Basin	67°00' N 70°00' N	4°00' W 5°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO	5.01 5.04 5.17		

Nouadhibou	Canyon	21°13' N 20°49' N	18°48' W 17°38' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby town and the cape Ras de Nouâdhibou.	Shown as Nouâdhibou Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nova	Bank	22°35' S	159°12' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 602		
Nova-Canton	Trough	4°30' S 0°00' S	179°30' W 165°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.10 52 60 61 617	Proposer: Dr. J. Mammerickx, SIO, USA, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Various, 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Nova Trough. Shown as Nova Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Novara	Fracture Zone	28°00' S 32°00' S 36°00' S	58°50' E 58°20' E 57°54' E	IBCWIO GEBCO	1.18 5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1992 Discoverer: Various, 1980 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Austrian Research Vessel "Novara" (1858-59).	
Novaya Zemlya	Trough	76°10' N 71°00' N	72°00' E 58°10' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia, 1930 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Tajmyr", 1927 Named from the nearby island of Novaya Zemlya.	Shown as "East Novaya Zemlya Trough" in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Novelty	Shoal	16°45' N	169°20' W	INT	809		
Noyes	Canyon	55°10' N	134°22' W	INT INT	500 501		
Noyo	Canyon	39°31' N	124°20' W	INT	801		
Nukak	Hill	13°16' N	81°01' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Nukak" is an Indian name.	

Nullarbor	Canyon	35°48' S 34°07' S	130°28' E 131°53' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Discoverer: Various, 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Nullarbor Plain, the treeless plain that forms the land backing the Great Australian Bight and also a name of a homestead in that vicinity. So named by the explorer Alfred Delisser in 'dog latin', Nulla - No and Arbor - Trees.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Eyre".
Nuqui	Knoll	15°02' N	79°55' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Nuqui" is an Indian name.	Shown as Nuquí Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.
Nurra	Escarpment	40°50' N	7°55' E				
Nutibara	Trough	12°17' N 12°30' N 12°39' N	81°34' W 81°33' W 81°33' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Nutibara" is an Indian name.	
Nuyts	Canyon	36°40' S 35°15' S	133°55' E 133°45' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Nuyts Archipelago, so named by M. Flinders in 1802 after the Dutch navigator, Pieter Nuyts who first examined the area in 1627.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Nwayfadh	Canyon	25°34' N 25°30' N	16°32' W 16°14' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named from the nearby town of Nwayfadh.	
Nzima	Valley	03°24' N 04°25' N	03°39' W 02°37' W	IBCEA	1.10	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Brest, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Nzima is the name of an ethnic group living in the nearby Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. This is also the name of their dialect.	

O'Gorman	Fracture Zone	14°30' N 12°45' N 15°30' N	109°30' W 104°00' W 98°30' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, Oct. 1985 Discoverer: J. Mammerickx, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Juan O'Gorman : Mexican artist, created the mozaics on U. of Mexico library. Belongs to the same school of artists as Siqueiro, Orozco.	Formerly, West and East O'Gorman Fractures Zones; combined into one single feature at GEBCO-SCGN/6. Shown as East O'Gorman Fracture Zone and West O'Gorman.
Oa	Seamount	18°32.0' S	152°31.9' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	Formerly, La Confiance Seamount and Confiance Shoal. The name "La Confiance" has been given to the adjacent ridge.
Oates	Bank	70°15' S	165°15' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after Captain Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, cavalryman and a key member of Scott's Last Expedition. Died with Scott in 1913.	
Oates	Canyon	69°10' S	164°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		
Ob'	Canyon	64°15' S 62°10' S	94°45' E 92°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G. Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob" first Soviet Antarctic IGY expedition., 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian Ship "Ob" which worked in these waters.	
Ob'	Seamount	52°20' S	41°15' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. A.P. Lizitsyn, IOAN , Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V Ob, 1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition, IOAN, 1956 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the Russian ship "Ob" that discovered this feature.	Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ob'	Hole	32°30' S 32°47' S	95°45' E 102°15' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Drs.P.L.Bezrukov and V.F.Kanaev V.F., IOAN, Russia., 1963 Discoverer: Russian R/V Ob, 1957 Named after Russian ship "Ob" which discovered this feature while en route to Antarctica.	Max depth 5880 m.

Obruchev	Rise	50°30' N 54°00' N	168°00' E 164°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 813	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1955 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1954 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after Russian geologist, Academician V.A. Obruchev (1863-1956).	
Oceana	Bank	8°30' N	115°20' W	INT	51		
Oceanographer	Canyon	40°00' N	68°00' W	GEBCO	5.04		
Oceanographer	Fracture Zone	36°00' N 34°20' N	40°00' W 32°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Oden	Spur	86°14' N 85°51' N 85°28' N	156°06' E 156°50' E 157°49' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Jacobsson, CCOM, Univ. of New Hamphire, USA, Mar. 2003 Discoverer: Swedish Polar Secretariat, 1996 Named after the Swedish icebreaker "Oden" that discovered and mapped this feature during the expedition Arctic Ocean 96, arranged by the Swedish Polar Secretariat.	Obvious spur deviating from Lomonosov Ridge.
Odessey	Seamount	54°30' N	149°45' W	INT INT	50 810		
Odet	Canyon	46°18.1' N 46°33.2' N	05°03.1' W 05°31.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Odet is the name of a river (It flows through the city of Quimper, Brittany).	
Ogasawara	Plateau	26°05' N	145°20' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.	
Ogasawara	Ridge	24°50' N 29°40' N	142°20' E 141°27' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.	Called "Bonin Ridge" in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ogasawara	Trough	29°15' N 25°00' N	141°12' E 141°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.	

Ogasawara	Rise	26°00' N	144°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.	Formerly Ogasawara Plateau.
Oglala	Seamount	50°18' N	131°28' W	INT INT	50 801		
Oio	Seamount	18°25.7' S	152°22.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Ôjin	Guyot	38°00' N	170°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Proposer: Robert S. Dietz, 1954, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) One of Emperor Seamount Chain.	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer. Shown as Ôjin Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Oki	Ridge	36°50' N	134°40' E	INT	511		
Oki-Daito	Terrace	25°20' N 25°00' N	131°00' E 131°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Oki-Daito	Trough	23°50' N 22°21' N	132°30' E 135°05' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki-Daito .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Oki-Daito	Rise	25°30' N 24°50' N 24°00' N	130°20' E 131°20' E 132°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722. For international use, the following three features: Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge, and Oki-Daito Rise will be accorded different names. However on Japanese charts all three are customarily given a single name (Oki-Daito Ridge).

Oki-Daito	Hill	25°01.0' N	129°27.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6315
Oki-Daito (North)	Ridge	24°00' N 22°19' N	132°30' E 132°12' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722. For international use, the following three features: Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge, and Oki-Daito Rise will be accorded different names. However on Japanese charts all three are customarily given a single name (Oki-Daito Ridge).
Oki-Daito (South)	Ridge	23°42' N 22°17' N	132°50' E 135°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Oki - Daito .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722. For international use, the following three features: Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge, and Oki-Daito Rise will be accorded different names. However on Japanese charts all three are customarily given a single name (Oki-Daito Ridge).
Okinawa	Trough	26°00' N	125°40' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509		
Okinoerabu	Canyon	27°24.0' N 27°04.0' N	128°53.0' E 129°05.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Okinoerabu .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6315. Relief : 1000 - 1200 m . Largest canyon along island arc .

Oléron	Canyon	45°19.4' N 45°20.2' N	03°14.4' W 03°30.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Oleron is an island located south east of the city of La Rochelle , on the western coast of France .	
Oliva	Bank	38°57' N	2°00' E				
Olivos	Bank	36°32' N	2°50' W	INT	301		
Olympus	Knoll	45°25' N	27°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 14 103	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Omachi	Seamount	29°13.0' N	140°46.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese marine geologist K. Omachi who worked at the Geological Survey of Japan.	Relief : 2,000m. Least depth : 1,650m.
Oman	Abyssal Plain	23°30' N	61°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 73	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1965 Discoverer: Ships en route to/from Persian Gulf, 1930s, 1930	Formerly, Basin. Proposed as Abyssal Plain (R. L. Fisher, 2001). Shown as Oman Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ometepec	Canyon	16°28' N 16°12' N 15°53' N	98°52' W 98°55' W 98°53' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: José Luis Frias, INEGI., 1992 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1953 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the river "Ometepec" which flows into the head of this feature. Mapped by R .L. Fisher on SIO's Toro Expedition (R/V Spencer F. Baird) in 1953.	
Ominaeshi	Seamount	28°06.0' N	147°55.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Ominaeshi" is the Japanese term for "valeriane".	Relief : 2300m. Least depth : 3600m.

Ommanney	Seamount	7°22.5' S	46°19' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) The late Francis D. Ommanney, a fisheries biologist, worked extensively in this area in the late-1940s. He reported on his work in the popular book "The Shoals of Capricorn", 1952.	
Ona	Basin	59°15' S	56°00' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Ontong Java	Rise	2°00' N 8°00' S	156°00' E 162°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 506	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Solomon Rise. Shown as Ontong Java in ACUF Gazetteer.
Opahi	Seamount	19°35.8' S	147°27.6'	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Orange	Canyon	31°50' S	13°00' E	GEBCO	5.12		
Orange	Fan	31°45' S	11°30' E	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	
Orca	Seamount	62°26' S	58°24' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: O. Gonzalez-Ferran, Chile, 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the cetacean Orcinus orca ("Killer Whale"), often sighted in these waters.	
Ori'o Mata	Seamount	17°48.8' S	154°04.5' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Oristano	Canyon	39°44' N	8°00' E				
Ormonde	Seamount	36°40' N	11°10' W	INT INT INT INT	11 14 103 104		
Orne	Bank	22°30' S	168°55' E	INT	602		
Orosei	Canyon	40°13' N	9°48' E				
Orozco	Fracture Zone	15°30' N	104°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 51 802 811	Proposer: H. W. Menard, SIO, 1960 Named for Mexican muralst Jose Clemente Orozco (1883-1949).	
Orphan	Knoll	50°30' N	46°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.04 11 405		

Ortegal	Terrace	43°55' N	8°30' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Cape Ortegal, which is the most northern point of Spain (43°43'N-7°52'W). Name taken from Laughton A.S., 1975, Deep-Sea Research, Vol. 23.	This feature overlaps the northern border of IBCEA sheet 1.01, so the position given is only nominal from that part of the feature which appears on the sheet.
Ortelius	Fracture Zone	25°00' N	162°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Ortelius, with the improvement in printing, invented atlases that could be reproduced in large quantities and distributed widely.	
Osborn	Plateau	15°00' S	87°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA (as Osborn Knoll), Aug. 1974 Discoverer: C/S Sherard Osborn, June 1900, 1900 A protuberance alongside Ninetyeast Ridge. Proposed as "Osborn Knoll"; later removed, explored, delineated by SIO's R/V Horizon and R/N Argo, Lusiad Expedition 1962-63.	
Osborn	Seamount	20°44.1' S	84°14.2' E	GEBCO	5.09	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Captain John H.S. Osborn (1921-1990), Royal Australian Navy and Hydrographer RAN. He was the first Commanding Officer of the HMAS "Moresby" (1963-1966). He also was a member of the GEBCO Guiding Committee (1975-1976).	
Osbourn	Seamount	26°00' S	175°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 605		
Oshawa	Seamount	52°22' N	134°05' W	INT INT INT	50 801 810		
Osprey	Reef	14°00' S	146°40' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Ost	Bank	67°30' N	30°00' W	INT	112		

Osumi	Seamount	27°15.0' N	135°02.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Osumi" was a feudal district name (Edo era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Ôsumi Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Otaha	Seamount	18°45.5' S	152°14.4' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Oti'a	Seamount	17°29.5' S	154°49.9' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts" contest 1998.	
Otranto	Valley	39°25' N	19°30' E				
Otu'eroa	Seamount	18°13.2' S	152°44.9' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Oualo	Canyon	11°48' N	18°00' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: Dr Isabelle Niang - Diop, Senegal, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a local Senegalese tribe.	
Ouessant	Canyon	47°30.4' N 47°13.5' N	07°02.0' W 07°07.5' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Ouessant is an island located west of Brittany (in English : Ushant).	
Ouest	Fracture Zone	56°10' S 56°50' S	57°00' W 53°15' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Owen	Bank	6°47' S	70°14' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702	Proposer: U. K. Admiralty, 1900 Discoverer: HMS Barracouta, 1811 Reported in 1811 by Lt.W.Owen aboard HMS Barracouta. This position is 40-60 nm west of Great Chagos Bank; water depth in the vicinity is 1900 fm (R/V Anton Bruun, 1964). No ship tracks precisely over this position. Landsat satellite photographs (1981-2) do not indicate any water discoloration anywhere near this locality. If this feature does exist, it probably is far eastward of its reported position.	A note "reported 1811" appears on the INT charts.

Owen	Fracture Zone	3°20' N 10°00' N 19°40' N	52°00' E 56°50' E 60°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.05 71 72 703 705	Proposer: D. H. Matthews, 1963 Discoverer: Research ships, IIOE 1960-1965 and notably HMS Owen (U.K), 1960 Named by U.K. scientists during IIOE, 1960-65. HMS Owen conducted extensive exploration in the northwest Indian Ocean.	Include "Chain Ridge" but not "Murray Ridge".
Pabillo	Canyon	24°34' N 24°27' N	96°34' W 96°06' W	IBCCA	1.01	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after nearby Rio Pabillo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.	
Pacific-Antarctic	Ridge	61°30' S 54°30' S	161°00' E 130°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.15 5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	
Pacific-Antarctic	Rise	45°00' S	120°00' W	INT	61		Shown as Albatross Cordillera in ACUF Gazetteer.
Paganini	Seamount	28°41' N	162°40' W	INT INT	50 51	One of musicians seamqounts group in North Central Pacific, SIO, 1959.	
Paisley	Seamount	14°05' S	41°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 701	Proposer: E. S. W.Simpson, E. Forder, 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Palamos	Canyon	41°37' N	3°30' E				Shown as Palamós Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Palau	Trench	6°20' N 8°00' N	134°00' E 135°10' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 507	The Palau Trench was well known as a deep "trench" several decades before R/V Vityaz's visit in 1957. It name dates from the 1920's or 1930's.	
Palawan	Trough	8°00' N	115°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 508		
Palinuro	Seamount	39°29' N	14°50' E	INT INT	302 301		

Pallada	Guyot	15°41'00" N	155°12'00"			Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named after the Russian frigate "Pallada" commanded by the Captain I.S. Unkovsky, who surveyed this area during a scientific expedition in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans reaching the coast of Japan (1852-1855).	Min. depth : 1,350 m. Total relief is more than 4,000 m.The guyot is located in the central part of the Magellan Seamounts.
Palmer	Seamount	18°38' N	156°35' W	INT	809		
Palomares	Canyon	37°04' N	1°29' W				
Panama	Basin	4°00' N	83°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 51 811		
Panama	Fracture Zone	5°30' N	82°40' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Pandora	Bank	12°00' S	172°10' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 604	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	
Panikkar	Seamount	16°12' N	69°22' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: G. Bhattacharya, India, Dec. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Sagar Kanya, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (1995) Dr. N. K. Panikkar (1913-1977), eminent Indian oceanographer and the Founder-Director of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), India, was responsible for the development of oceanography and fisheries.	
Panov	Seamount	41°32' S	104°38' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R.V. "Novoceboksarsk", Jun. 1985 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian marine geomorphologist D.G. Panov (1909-1965). He studied bottom topography and classification of sea floor features	Least depth : 164 m.
Pantalon	Canyon	11°56' S	40°46' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Pantalon Island.	
Pantelleria	Bank	37°10' N	12°06' E				Shown as Pantelleria Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer.
Pantelleria	Trough	36°35' N	12°25' E				

Pantelleria	Valley	36°55' N	11°45' E				
Panzarini	Seamount	40°00' S	11°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 204	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson, E. Forder, 1967	
Papagayos	Ridge	16°43' N 15°10' N	63°55' W 63°58' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	aken from bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'Est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others). Shown as Papagayo Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Papatua	Seamount	2°08' N	124°54' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: J. L. Abbott, May 1986 Discoverer: R/V Thomas Washington, Apr. 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) "Papatua" is the name associated with the cruise of R/V Thomas Washington of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography from 17 Sept. 85 to 19 Aug. 86.	
Papua	Abyssal Plain	14°00' S	152°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer. (November 1986)
Papua	Plateau	10°45' S	146°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Para	Abyssal Plain	6°00' N	42°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Paramount	Seamount	3°20' N	90°45' W	INT INT	51 811		
Paraíba	Seamount	7°30' S	33°10' W	INT INT INT INT INT	215 216 12 13 202		
Pardo Bazan	Spur	43°25' N	10°10' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Galician novelist.	

Paremo	Hill	17°57.1' S	154°31.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Parker	Seamount	52°35' N	151°15' W	INT INT	50 810		
Parks	Seamount	44°14' N	129°56' W	INT INT	50 801		
Parnaíba	Ridge	1°45' S	37°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 12		
Pascal	Seamount	15°49' N	111°15' W	INT	802		
Pastouret	Spur	48°38' N	13°30' W	GEBCO	5.04	Proposer: Jean-Claude Sibuet, Mar. 1988 Discoverer: N/O Jean Charcot, Oct. 1983 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Pastouret was a research scientist who had done alot of work and research in this area.	
Pathfinder	Seamount	50°55' N	143°15' W	INT INT	50 810		
Patia	Seamount	17°35' S	115°03' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Patia is a Pascuense term for "fork" or "harpoon". The associated ridge has a distinctive split in Map-View.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Patia	Ridge	17°31' S 17°41' S	115°23' W 114°34' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Patia is a Pascuense term for "fork" or "harpoon". This ridge has a distinctive split in Map-View.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.
Patton	Escarpment	32°20' N	120°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.07 801 802		
Patton	Seamount	54°37' N	150°25' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Patton	Seamounts	54°50' N 54°00' N	152°50' W 147°15' W	INT INT	50 810		

Paul	Seamount	23°26' N	172°36' W	INT	50		
Paul de Chaillu	Seamounts	01°15' S 02°30' S 01°55' S	03°25' E 06°30' E 05°00' E	IBCEA	1.12	Proposer: Ing. Oliviers PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest, France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Paul Belloni of CHAILLU (1831 - 1907), a French - American explorer who explored what is now Gabon between 1856 and 1859 .	
Paz	Bank	21°15' N	79°48' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		
Pearl And Hermes	Reef	27°50' N	175°50' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 809		
Pearson	Canyon	36°30' S 35°55' S	134°20' E 134°05' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Pearson Isles	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Pedro	Bank	17°00' N	78°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 401		
Pedro Nunes	Seamounts	40°40' N	14°55' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Portuguese Cartographer, at the time of the Renaissance.	
Pegas	Canyon	49°38' N 49°26' N	151°23' E 152°16' E			Proposer: Dr. A. Svarichevskiy, Pacific Oceanological Inst., Russia, Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after R/V "Pegas " which discovered this seamount .	
Pegas	Guyot	150°35' N	152°05' E	GEBCO	5.06	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after the vessel ‘Pegas’, which conducted regional geologic-geophysical investigations in the areas of the East-Mariana Basin, Magellan Seamounts and Marcus-Wake Rise in 1975-76.	Minimum Depth:1303 m, Total Relief:3600 m The slope of the guyot varies from 4-7° to 25°.

Pegas	Guyot	15°13' S	8°19' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" , Russia, Discoverer: RV "Akademik Nesmeyanov", 1983 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the vessel 'Pegas', which conducted regional geologic-geophysical investigations in the areas of the East-Mariana Basin, Magellan Seamounts and Marcus-Wake Rise in 1975-76.	Minimum Depth:1303 m, Total Relief:3600 m The slope of the guyot varies from 4-7° to 25°.
Peirce	Seamount	53°44' N	136°32' W	INT INT INT	50 801 810		
Peloponnisos-Cretan	Ridge	36°00' N	22°55' E				Shown as Pelopónnisos-Cretan Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Pelsaert	Canyon	29°38' S 29°18' S	113°12' E 113°34' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Pelsaert Group of Islands	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Perth".
Pelsaert	Seamount	31°14' S	108°50' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Rudi G. Markl, L-DGO, 1974 Discoverer: D/V Glomar Challenger, 1972 Commodore Francis Pelsaert aboard V.O.C. Ship Batavia (wrecked in 1629); after wreck on Houtman Abrojos Pelsaertguided a small boat 1800 miles to Batavia, then organized rescue.	
Pemba	Canyon	12°55' S	40°45' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the island of Pemba (Tanzania), located north of Zanzibar Island.	
Penguin	Bank	11°25' S	175°30' E	INT	604		
Penguin	Bank	21°02' N	157°30' W	INT INT	809 604		

Penhors	Canyon	47°08.5' N 46°54.7' N	05°41.4' W 06°01.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Penhors is a small village located near the southwestern Brittany coast. It has a well-known chapel .	
Penmarc'h	Canyon	47°01.5' N 46°48.7' N	05°27.0' W 05°51.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Penmarc'h is a cape on the southwestern Brittany coast (in French :" Pointe de Penmarc'h " .	
Pennell	Bank	74°30' S	180°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		Shown on UK Chart 4065.
Penrhyn	Basin	9°00' S	155°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.11 61 617		
Pensacola	Seamount	18°17' N	157°20' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Perdido	Valley	26°18' N 26°08' N	95°04' W 94°52' W	IBCCA	1.01	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after nearby Perdido River/Perdido Bay/Perdido Cay.	
Perestrelo Bartolomei	Hill	38°57' N	28°28' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of one of the first Portuguese settlers in the XVIth Century of the Graciosa Islands (Central group of the Azores Islands) .	
Pernambuco	Seachannel	12°00' S	33°15' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Pernambuco	Abyssal Plain	7°30' S	27°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 202 215 216		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Pernambuco	Seamounts	8°30' S 9°25' S 7°31' S	32°00' W 29°50' W 33°13' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 12 20 202 215		
Perret	Seamount	19°28' N	157°19' W	INT	809		

Persey	Bank	76°40' N 79°15' N	35°00' E 40°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.17 10	Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia, Mar. 1936 Discoverer: Russian R/V Persey, 1935 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named from the first Russian research vessel "Persey" (1922-1941). She carried out 84 scientific cruises in the northern seas and sank after being bombed in the Kara Sea	Least depth 51 m. Wrongly shown as Perseus Bank on INT 10. Shown as Persey Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Perth	Basin	30°00' S	102°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.09 5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the city of Perth.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Hartog".
Perth	Canyon	32°00' S	115°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.09 5.10		
Peru	Basin	14°00' S	83°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Peru-Chile	Trench	6°00' S 39°00' S	81°50' W 75°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	This very long trench had been recognized long (50 years) before exploration in detail by SIO's R/V Spencer F. Baird and R/V Horizon during the IGY 1957-58. The joint (hyphenated) name has been in common use since that two-ship expedition, Downwind.	
Pervenets	Canyon	59°45' N 59°15' N	177°00' W 179°30' W	GEBCO	5.03	Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, 1985 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pervenets" and "Zhemchug", 1958 Accredited by: ACUF (214), SCUFN (Apr. 1985) Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Pervenets" that discovered this feature.	
Pescadero	Trough	23°55' N	108°45' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802		
Petacalco	Canyon	17°30' N	102°00' W	INT	811	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, 1954 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F.Baird, 1956 Major canyon mapped by SIO R/V Spencer F.Baird in 1956.	

Petelin	Seamount	22°49' S	160°51' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. L.K. Zatonsly, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V Vityaz, 48th cruise, 1970 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian marine sedimentologist V.P. Petelin (1913-1970).	Least depth 2,970m.
Peters	Ridge	50°33' N	137°30' W	INT INT INT INT	50 500 801 810		
Petersen	Bank	65°45' S	110°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		
Petit Rhône	Canyon	42°51' N	4°35' E				
Petite Sole	Valley	47°51.8' N 47°41.2' N	09°12.3' W 09°20.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) This feature is included in the so-called Sole region .	A segment of a canyon drainage system on the continental slope which joins the Shamrock Valley on the deep sea floor.
Petite Sole	Canyon	48°13.8' N 47°51.8' N	08°41.2' W 09°12.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) This feature is included in the so-called Sole region.	One of the canyons debouching into Petite Sole Valley.
Petrel	Bank	52°10' N	179°50' E	INT INT	50 813		
Petrel	Bank	24°39' N	112°47' W	INT INT INT INT	802 50 813 802		
Petrel	Spur	52°35' N	179°30' W	INT	813		
Petrock	Valley	47°34.8' N 47°32.0' N	08°22.3' W 08°06.6' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Cornish saint, St. Petrock, who lived in the Middle Ages.	

Petrov	Fracture Zone	41°00' N 41°40' N	31°05' W 31°09' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, GEOHI RAN, Russia, 1989 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik B. Petrov", 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after Academician Boris N. Petrov (1913-1980), specialist in aerospace engineering.	
Pettersson	Escarpment	37°09' N 37°06' N 37°00' N	30°12' W 29°40' W 29°05' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Swedish oceanographer Otto Petterson (1848-1941). Teacher in Stockholm, he campaigned in support of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), which he chaired from 1905-1920. He also collaborated with HSH Prince Albert 1er of Monaco on hydrographic issues in the Azores area. His son, Hans (1888-1966) was in charge of the Swedish Deep-Sea Expedition (1947-48) aboard R/V Albatross.	
Peyve	Seamount	7°49.1' N	37°45.9' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. A.O. Mazarovich, GIN RAN, Russia, 1989 Discoverer: Russian R/V Akademik N. Strakhov, GIN RAN, 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1989) Named after the Russian academician A.V. Peyve (1909-1985),). He was Director of the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences and led two expeditions in the Pacific Ocean.	Min. depth 1,016 m.
Philippi	Canyon	65°45' S	78°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Philippine	Basin	16°00' N	130°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 509		
Physalia	Seamount	39°51' N	66°57' W	INT INT	403 404		
Picket	Seamount	39°38' N	65°58' W	INT INT	403 404		
Pickle	Bank	20°25' N	80°25' W	INT INT	400 402		Shown as Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.

Pico	Trough	36°45' N 36°51' N 36°39' N	27°13' W 28°19' W 26°00' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Pico Island.	
Pierre Brazza	Seamounts	03°30' S 06°00' S 04°00' S	03°00' E 04°50' E 03°55' E	IBCEA	1.12	Proposer: Ing.Oliver PARVILLERS , EPSHOM , Brest , France ., Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan de Brazza (1852-1905), a French explorer who explored what is now Congo and the area in West Africa that is now Gabon between 1875-1883 .	
Pigafetta	Guyot	15°50' N	149°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1985 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Antonio Pigafetta (1491-1534) participated in Magellan's circumnavigation and is with Delcano one of the 18 participants who survived. Pigafetta kept a journal of the expedition which was published as an eyewitness account of the voyage.	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations. This feature was countoured and named on Mammerickx' Pacific series charts.
Piip	Seamount	55°25' N	173°00' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. Seliverstov, I.V., RU, Discoverer: R/V Vulkanolog, Cruise 21, 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name "Piip" is the area of Kamchatka in which the Russian Institute of Volcanology, Far East Division, is situated.	Least depth : 355 m.
Pijao	Bank	16°10' N	81°00' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Pijao" is an Indian name.	
Pike	Bank	51°15' S	71°50' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aust.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after the species Pike glassfish, which commonly are found on this bank.	Submarine bank on the Kerguelen Plateau about 113 nm north-west from Heard Island.

Pillsbury	Ridge	00°20' N 00°38' N	17°50' W 15°46' W	INT IBCEA INT INT INT	14 1.09 21 209 215	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after a ship converted in 1963 as a general oceanographic research vessel by the University of Miami (source : 'Oceanographic Vessels of the World', Vol. III, 62.381.	Pillsbury Ridge is a component of the Romanche Fracture Zone complex. Shown as Pillsbury Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Pinne Marine	Bank	36°56' N	12°57' E				Shown as Pinne Marine Patch in ACUF Gazetteer.
Pinta	Bank	00°45' N	90°44' W	INT	811		
Pinzón	Knoll	24°06' N	73°14' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN Named after the Pinzón brothers who participated in Columbus' voyages.	
Pioneer	Fracture Zone	36°30' N 38°40' N	151°00' W 127°30' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Pioneer	Seamount	37°21' N	123°25' W	INT INT INT INT	802 50 51 801	Named for USC and GS survey vessel Pioneer that conducted extensive surveys in northeast Pacific and elsewhere	
Pioneer	Tablemount	26°00' N	173°26' W	INT	809		
Pitiusas	Canyon	38°30' N	1°37' E				
Pitman	Fracture Zone	58°00' S 71°00' S	175°00' W 155°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.15	Proposer: S. Cande / W. Haxby / C. Raymond, Aug. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named in honour of Walter C. Pitman III, a pioneer in the theory of seafloor spreading.	
Pitt	Bank	7°10' S	71°25' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702		
Pittenger	Seamount	30°40' N	173°05' W	GEBCO	5.07	Accredited by: SCGN, BGN (1990), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Plantagenet	Bank	31°59' N	65°11' W	INT INT	400 403		

Plato	Seamount	33°15' N	29°35' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14		
Plibersek	Seamount	10°34.6' S	153°43.8' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. R. A. Binns, CSIRO, Australia, Feb. 1998 Discoverer: RV Moana Wave, Oct. 1997 Named after geologist Philip Plibersek (murdered, Port Moresby, October 1997).	The feature is the highest and north-eastern of a cluster of four presumed off-axis volcanic knolls lying south of the Woodlark Spreading Zone.
Pliny	Trench	34°15' N	25°30' E	INT	302	Proposer: NBGN (Turkey), Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Pobeda	Canyon	64°30' S 62°30' S	100°15' E 97°35' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18	Proposer: Dr. A.P. Lizitsin, IOAN, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob" , first Soviet Antarctic IGY Expedition, 1956 Named from the nearby island of Podeba.	
Pochnoi	Canyon	52°00' N	179°30' W	INT	813		
Pocklington	Trough	11°30' S	155°40' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Poincaré	Seamount	5°15' N	111°20' W	INT	802		
Pointe-Noire	Valley	15°25' N 16°05' N	62°50' W 62°00' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Polar Sea	Bank	75°00' N	15°30' W	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Polarsirkel	Valley	64°50' S	8°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Polarstern	Canyon	74°30' S	27°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V Polarstern which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.	Shown as Polarstern Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.

Polarstern	Plateau	71°12' S	24°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the German R/V Polarstern which has carried out research work in the Weddell Sea since her first commissioning in 1982.	Least depth : 3,663 m.
Pole	Abyssal Plain	86°50' N 84°00' N	125°00' E 130°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Prof. B. Heezen, USA, 1971 Named for its proximity to the North Pole.	Shown as "Plain" in ACUF Gazetteer.
Popcorn	Ridge	29°26' N	117°40' W	INT	802		
Porcupine	Abyssal Plain	49°00' N	16°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Porcupine	Bank	53°20' N	13°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Porcupine	Seabight	50°30' N	13°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102	Proposer: Dr. Robin K. H. Falconer, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Equivalent to Sea Valley.
Pornic	Canyon	46°16.3' N 45°54.0' N	04°23.3' W 04°27.9' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Pornic is a small town located north of "Baie de Bourgneuf" .	
Porpoise	Canyon	64°50' S 64°20' S 63°40' S	131°40' E 131°00' E 130°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Proposer: Dr. K. Yashima, GSP, Discoverer: RV Hakurei-maru, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after nearby Porpoise Bay.	This is one of the largest canyons in the Wilkes Land Continental Margin. It is shown but not named on the GEBCO sheets.
Porter	Seamount	8°35' N	18°00' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: E.J.W. Jones, Imperial College, London, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2001) Porter Seamount was named after Professor Arthur T. Porter, Vice-Chancellor University of Sierra Leone, Freetown (1972-1984).	

Porthos	Canyon	45°07.7' N 44°50.6' N	02°41.5' W 02°54.2' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Porthos, one of the famous musketeers . This name is proposed because of the vicinity of the region where he was born .	
Portimão	Canyon	36°55' N	8°30' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: IGA A. Roubertou, IBCEA, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Portuguese port.	
Portland	Bank	23°40' S	134°25' W	GEBCO INT	5.11 607		Shown as Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Portlock	Bank	58°20' N	150°30' W	INT	810		
Portlock	Reefs	9°45' S 9°27' S	144°49' E 144°54' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
Porto	Valley	41°18' N 41°18' N	9°48' W 9°06' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby town of Porto.	The name Porto Canyon is already in use for a feature in the Mediterranean (Western Corsica).
Porto	Hill	40°43' N	10°03' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby town of Porto.	Shown as Porto Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Porto	Canyon	42°16' N	8°26' E				
Posada	Canyon	40°44' N	9°57' E				
Posadovsky	Canyon	65°40' S	89°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Poseidone	Seamount	39°43' N	13°51' E				
Pouchet	Hill	36°47' N	28°40' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the French biologist Georges Pouchet (1833-1894), one of the first co-workers of Prince Albert 1st of Monaco. He suggested the first researches initiated by Prince Albert around the Azores, from 1855 on board "Hirondelle".	Relief: 900m; Least depth: 2300m.
Powell	Basin	62°00' S	50°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18		

Powers	Seamount	19°37' N	158°55' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Poydenot	Shoal	9°50' S	62°00' E	INT	702		Plots near NE flank of Saya de Malha Bank.
Pratt	Guyot	56°15' N	142°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
President Jackson	Seamount	42°33' N	127°48' W	INT INT	50 801		
Président Thiers	Bank	24°40' S	145°55' W	GEBCO INT	5.11 607		
Prestrud	Bank	77°25' S	159°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Lieutenant Kristian Prestrud who was a member of Amundsen's Polar Expedition on depot laying journeys.	
Pribylov	Canyon	56°15' N 55°30' N	168°25' W 171°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813	Proposer: Dr. B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug", 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian hydrographer G.L. Pribylov (?-1796) who discovered in 1778 islands that were later named after him.	Shown as Pribilof Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Prilyudko	Seamount	57°01' N	34°09' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Jun. 1977 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant", 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1984) Named after Russian Hydrographer V. P. Prilyudko (1928-1983), who worked for many years in the northern seas.	Least depth : 607 m.
Prince Albert	Seamount	8°58' N	19°52' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: IHB Dir. Ctee., Monaco, Apr. 1993 Accredited by: BGN (Sep. 1995), SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Prince Albert I of Monaco who did oceanographic works in this area on his research ships.	

Prince Albert I	Bank	77°10' S	32°45' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Prince Albert I of Monaco (1848-1922) who initiated in 1903 the first edition of GEBCO.	Least depth : < 250 m.
Prince Edward	Fracture Zone	47°30' S 42°00' S	34°30' E 36°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.09 5.13 70 72	Proposer: B. Heezen, M. Tharp, 1964 Discoverer: South African re-supply ships, 1955 1962, 1955 Named for nearby small volcanic island; appears on Heezen-Tharp province chart, Indian Ocean physiographic diagram. Trend perceived in 1950's; mapped in 1970's by South Africa's, R/V RSA, R/V Agulhas.	
Princess Elizabeth	Trough	64°10' S	83°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Almost certainly named after the present Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.	
Princesse Alice	Seamount	8°41' N	20°07' W	IBCEA	1.08	Proposer: IHB Dir. Ctee., Monaco, Apr. 1993 Accredited by: BGN (Sep. 1995), SCUFN (May 1995), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the research ship of Prince Albert I of Monaco, which worked in this area.	
Princesse Alice	Bank	37°47' N 37°38' N 37°53' N	29°09' W 28°52' W 29°41' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14 103	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Discoverer: Prince Albert of Monaco, 1891 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001) Named after Prince Albert 1er of Monaco's second ship that discovered the Bank.	Extensive. Deeper than usual " bank " .
Pritchett	Seamount	50°20' N	161°05' W	INT INT INT	50 810 813		
Proa	Seamount	11°20' N	163°50' W	INT	809		
Prokof'yev	Seamount	25°51' N	157°53' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: Dr. H.W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Discoverer: not known, Named after the Russian composer and pianist S.S. Prokof'yev (1891-1953)	Wrongly shown as "Prokofyev" on INT charts.

Protea	Seamount	36°50' S	18°10' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 204	Proposer: E. S. W.Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964 This feature appears on the first edition of U. of Cape Town's South African offshore chart.	
Protector	Basin	59°00' S	49°00' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Protector	Shoal	55°59' S	28°10' W	INT GEBCO	20 5.16	Proposer: Captain R. H. Graham (UK), Jan. 1988 Discoverer: HMS Protector, Feb. 1963 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) HMS Protector was the Fisheries Protection Vessel that discovered and surveyed the feature.	
Provençal	Escarpment	43°35' N 43°53' N	7°20' E 8°29' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCUFN : change of position agreed.
Provençaux	Bank	35°35' N	2°25' W	INT	301		
Providence	Bank	9°30' S	51°03' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.08		Shown as Providence Reef in ACUF Gazetteer.
Providencia	Trough	12°20' N 13°00' N 13°30' N	81°38' W 81°38' W 81°32' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The trough is west to Providencia Island.	Shown as San Andrés Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Prunes	Seamount	38°05' N	1°39' E				
Príncipes de Avis	Hills	37°50' N	9°26' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the ruling family in Portugal in the 15th and 16th Centuries.	
Príncipes de Avis	Terrace	39°25' N	12°50' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the rulling family in Portugal in the 15th and 16th Centuries.	The following three features are on Príncipes de Avis Terrace : Infante Dom Henrique Hill, Infante Dom Pedro Hill and Infante Santo Hill.

Ptolemy	Basin	27°30' N	156°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Ptolemy (A.D. 90-168) is a Greek philosopher scientist and is considered the founder of geography. In his writings he was very aware of the astronomical discoveries of his time and he fitted numerous independent pieces of knowledge into usable generalizations. He was the first to popularize and may actually have invented the grid system of latitude and longitude we are still using. He established the convention of orienting maps with the north at the top ; he divided the earth sphere in 360 degrees.	
Ptolemy	Seamounts	34°30' N	24°35' E				Formerly, Ptolemy Mountains.
Ptolemy	Trench	34°35' N	24°00' E				
Puccini	Seamount	32°15' N	162°21' W	INT INT	50 51	One of musician's seamounts group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Puerto Rico	Trench	19°30' N 19°15' N	68°30' W 62°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 402	Discoverer: U.S.S : San Pablo (USHO), 1955 This trench, under this name, was explored and sounded by submarines making gravity studies in the 1930's, well before USS San Pablo operations.	
Pukaki	Seamount	49°30' S	176°05' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.14 60 600 601	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005)	
Pukaki	Seachannel	47°37.0' 47°23.0' S 47°06.0' S	175°41.0' 176°04.0' W 176°16.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named after the nearby Pukaki Bank (49°15' S, 171°45' W), itself named after HMNZS Pukaki that surveyed the Bank in 1950.	Shown on NIWA 1:1 million Bounty sheet. Incised into the northern margin of the Campbell Plateau.
Pukao	Seamount	26°57' S	110°20' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001), ACUF (Jun. 1998) The term "Pukao" refers to the red scoria headdresses of the famous Easter Island stones statues known as moai.	

Pukapuka	Ridge	16°00' S 15°00' S	129°00' W 140°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Punu Taipu	Guyot	19°16.5' S	150°58.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Putnam	Seamount	51°33' N	160°25' W	INT INT	50 810		
Puysegur	Trench	46°00' S 49°35' S	165°30' E 163°40' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.14	Proposer: Dr. Robin K. H. Falconer, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Trough.
Pyle	Seamount	86°37' N	40°55' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Bernard J. Coakley, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, 2003 Discoverer: USS Hawkbill, 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Dr. Thomas Pyle, senior scientist at the US Office of Polar Programs. He played a key role in the development of the SCICEX program	Isolated elevation on "Gakkel Ridge".Accepted on HMRG 100-010 evidence.
Pêro Correia da Cunh	Hill	39°21' N	27°41' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, Fr and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after one of the first Portugese settlers in the XVIth Century of the Graciosa Islands (Central group of the Azores Islands) .	
Quar	Basin	71°12' S	11°12' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated ice shelf "Quarizen", which was named after Leslie Quar (1923-1951).	
Quebrada	Fracture Zone	3°30' S 4°00' S	107°00' W 101°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, 1969 This fracture zone on the East Pacific Rise was discovered and delineated on SIO's 1969 Quebrada Expedition' R/V Spencer F. Baird.	
Queensland	Guyot	27°30' S	155°06' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and as Seamount on INT Charts.

Queensland	Plateau	16°00' S	150°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 60		
Queirós	Seamount	10°00' N	108°50' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		
Queirós	Fracture Zone	22°30' S 22°00' S	100°00' W 92°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		Shown as Queirós in ACUF Gazetteer.
Quesada	Seamount	15°15' N	147°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations
Quiberon	Ridge	46°23.5' N 46°29.7' N	06°05.0' W 05°30.7' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Quiberon is a small town on the south Brittany coast .	
Quinn	Seamount	56°15' N	145°15' W	INT INT	50 810		
Quintero	Knoll	24°00' N	72°51' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Juan Quintero, boatswain aboard Columbus' ship Pinta.	
Quirra	Seamounts	39°30' N	10°18' E				Formerly, Quirra Mountains.
Quitasueño	Bank	14°20' N	81°15' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		
Quitasueño	Gap	13°54' N 13°54' N	81°12' W 81°22' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Quitasueño" is an Indian name.	
R.S.A.	Seamount	39°30' S	6°30' W	INT INT GEBCO	21 22 5.12	Proposer: E. S. W.Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964	

Raff	Seamounts	44°09' N	141°48' W	INT	50	Named for the late Arthur D.Raff, SIO electronics engineer who led/ carried out (with Ronald G. Mason, SIO) the 1954-1955 USC and GS Pioneer magnetic surveys off California-Oregon-Washington. This mid-1950s profiling discovered the magnetic lineations of the basaltic seafloor, the Mason-Raff component of the "seafloor spreading hypothesis" that led to plate-tectonics.	
Raita	Bank	25°37' N	169°27' W	INT INT	50 809		
Raitt	Seamount	42°39' N	143°03' W	INT	50	Named for Russell W. Raitt (1907-1995), SIO marine seismologist "Raitt Rise" in the Indian Ocean commemorates the same man.	
Raitt	Rise	12°06' S 13°11.4' S 14°25' S	95°06' E 96°10.9' E 97°40' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: SIO's Argo/Horizon, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Russell W. Raitt (1907- 1995) was a very major figure in development and shipboard employment of seismic methods to study entire crust. From 1949 to 1985, he undertook extensive and classic studies in Indian Ocean and the entire Pacific.	
Rakhmaninov	Seamount	29°35' N	163°24' W	INT INT	50 51	Proposer: Dr. H.W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Discoverer: not known, Named after the Russian composer and pianist S.V. Rakhmaninov (1873-1943).	Shown as "Rachmaninoff" on INT charts and in ACUF Gazetteer.
Raman	Seamount	17°06' N	69°01' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: G. Bhattacharya, NIO, India, Jan. 1992 Discoverer: U.S.S. Aucilla (U.S.H.O.), 1951 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the indian physicist Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888-1970). Recipient of the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics.	Shown as Raman Guyot in ACUF Gazetteer.

Ramapo	Bank	27°16.2' N	145°12.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the famous 1920-30's US Research Vessel Ramapo.	Relief : 5100m. Least depth : 89m.The name "Ramapo Bank" already appeared in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.This feature is shown as "Matsubara Seamount" on Japanese charts.
Ramon Llull	Valley	40°57' N	4°00' E				
Randall	Seamounts	9°16' N 7°33' N	160°55' E 161°21' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: RAdm. Harley D. Nygren, NOAA, USA, Feb. 2002 Discoverer: US SIO Research Vessels, 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) This name commemorates four members of the Randall family who have made many valuable contributions to the Mapping, Charting and Surveying Community. They all were cartographers and lexicologists in several United States civilian or military agencies in the years 1915-1993. Namely, i) Robert H. Randall (1890-1966); ii) Robert H. Randall Jr. (1918-1997); iii) William E. Randall (1920); and iv) Richard R. Randall (1925).	Shown as Randall Seamount Group in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ranger	Bank	28°34' N	115°30' W	INT	802		
Rangi	Seamount	17°09' S	114°20' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Rangi is a Pascuense term for "sky". Several volcanoes in the associated ridge have star-like radial patterns / structures.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.

Rangi	Ridge	17°08' S 17°13' S	114°21' W 113°50' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Rangi is a Pascuense term for "sky". Several volcanoes in this ridge have star-like radial patterns / structures.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Rano Rahi	Seamounts	19°00' S 15°00' S	118°00' W 112°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Rano Rahi is a Pascuense term for "many peaks" or "many volcanoes".	Collective name for the undersea volcanoes found within the area above. 100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Rapano	Ridge	26°40' N	159°00' W	INT INT	50 51		
Rassokho	Seamounts	83°15.5' N 83°22.1' N 83°27.5' N	114°26.5' E 113°10'00" 111°31'00"	Nat Chart	RU9111 5	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in honor of Admiral Anatoliy Ivanovich Rassokho (1914 - 2003), chief of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense. For his active participation in the creation of the Atlas of the Oceans as deputy managing editor and for his development of new methods of Arctic research, he was twice awarded the title of the USSR State Prize Winner. He served as a scientific advisor on panels of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other scientific organizations and published a number of papers in scientific journals	Three isolated seamounts in the east sector of Gakkel Ridge with total relief ranging from 1200 to 2200 meters:1. 83°15.5' N, 114°26.5' E. Minimum depth is 2464 meters. 2. 83°22'.1 N, 113°10' E. Minimum depth is 1422 meters.3. 83°27'.5 N, 111°31' E. Minimum depth is 2340 meters.The seamounts are separated from each other by saddles with depths of 2649 and 3020 meters.
Rat Island	Canyon	51°30' N	177°51' E	INT	813		
Raukumara	Plain	37°00' S	178°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Ravel	Seamount	27°16' N	161°40' W	INT INT	50 51		

Ré	Canyon	45°32.4' N 45°24.5' N	03°23.2' W 03°32.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Ré is an island located a few kilometres west of La Rochelle, on the west coast of France .	
Rebman	Seamount	7°22' N	21°16' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Mr. Jack Rebman, USNOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from the ACUF Gazetteer.
Recife	Plateau	8°30' S	34°10' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 12 13 202 215	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Wrongly shown on INT 12 & 13 as Pernambuco Plateau. Shown as Pernambuco Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Recorder	Guyot	25°10' S	154°55' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602	Named for C. and W. cable ship Recorder that made extensive surveys in several oceans.	Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and as Seamount onINT Charts.
Redonda	Valley	16°43' N 16°55' N 17°07' N	62°37' W 62°26' W 62°26' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Reed	Bank	11°20' N	116°45' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 507 508		
Reedjones	Seamount	7°40' N	21°07' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after C. Reed Jones, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11 from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Reinga	Ridge	33°20' S	170°00' E	INT INT	60 602		
Rene	Reef	16°44' N	179°00' E	INT	504		
Rennick	Trough	69°25' S	162°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18		

Rensei	Seamount	25°19.0' N	135°10.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	" Rensei " is the Japanese term for a binary star.	
Repe	Hill	18°11.7' S	153°33.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Researcher	Ridge	15°23' N 15°00' N 14°56' N 14°45' N	51°05' W 50°00' W 49°44' W 47°57' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: B. J. Collette, Feb. 1981 Discoverer: R/V Researcher, 1971 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Discovered by the research vessel Researcher in 1971.	
Researcher	Seamount	27°50' N	67°50' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Reserve	Bank	43°30' S	177°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Resolution	Guyot	21°15' N	174°20' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Resolution	Fracture Zone	31°00' S 32°00' S	127°00' W 135°00' W	GEBCO	5.11	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	
Retriever	Seamount	39°48' N	66°15' W	INT INT	403 404	Named for C. and W. ship Retriever that made extensive surveys in several oceans.	
Revelle	Guyot	19°35' N	179°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Revelle	Rise	6°50' S	49°10' E	IBCWIO GEBCO	1.05 5.09	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: HMS Owen (IIOE), 1960 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Dr. Roger Revelle (1909 - 1991) was an acknowledged leader of 20th century oceanography (and other fields). The name 'Revelle Rise' is very appropriate for this western Indian ocean feature because, as the first chairman of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), he originally put forward the proposal for the International Indian Ocean Expedition 1959-66. Furthermore, Revelle spent many months in India, Pakistan and a short time in Kenya/Tanzania on UNESCO water resource, population and agricultural development projects.	
Revere	Channel	49°15' N	129°20' W	GEBCO	5.03		

Reykjanes	Ridge	57°00' N 63°00' N	34°00' W 25°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102 112		
Rhodes	Basin	35°55' N	28°45' E	INT	302	Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Rhône	Fan	42°20' N	5°00' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Rhône Cone.
Ribatschi	Bank	69°50' N	33°30' E	GEBCO	5.01		
Richard	Hills	36°38' N	30°30' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Jules Richard (1863-1945), scientific secretary and collections Director of Prince Albert 1 of Monaco who participated in the scientific campaigns of Prince Albert in mid-Atlantic and later became Director of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco. He was responsible for completion of the 2nd edition of GEBCO after the death of Prince Albert.	
Richards	Seamount	42°50' N	136°27' W	INT INT	50 801		
Richardson	Seamount	40°12' S	14°41'E	INT INT INT	21 22 204		
Riemann	Seamount	12°03' N	110°04' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		
Rig Seismic	Seamount	55°16.3' S	82°58.8' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Eltanin, Cruise 47+54, 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Geophysical research vessel Rig Seismic worked extensively on Kerguelen Plateau in early 1980s ; also made a traverse across eastern peak in 1985. Research vessel Eltanin was active elsewhere.	Shown as Rig Seismic Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer.

Rigault de Genouilly	Ridge	19°12' S 19°17' S	150°15' W 151°48' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.11 607 657	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after the French Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (1807-1873) who became Minister of the Navy.	Shown as Seamount on INT 606. Two features lie on this ridge (Ari'i Moana Guyot and Punu Taipu).
Riiser-Larsen	Basin	72°24' S 71°48' S	16°00' W 13°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf.	
Rinner	Trough	77°40' S	35°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Karl Rinner (1921-1991), Austrian geodesist. Founder of the journal "Marine Geodesy".	
Rio Grande	Gap	30°30' S	39°15' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 20 22 201	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Wrongly shown as Vema Channel on INT 20 and 22, and as Rio Grande Channel on INT 201.
Rio Grande	Abyssal Plain	36°00' S	35°00' W	INT INT	20 201		
Rio Grande	Fracture Zone	29°30' S 27°30' S	22°00' W 4°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 22 201		Shown at position 28°S - 31°W on the INT Charts.
Rio Grande	Plateau	31°00' S	35°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 20 201		Shown as Rise in ACUF Gazetteer.
Rional	Reef	17°16' N	177°16' E	INT	809		
Ritchie	Bank	8°55' S	60°20' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Mr Desmond P.D.Scott and Dr Robert L. Fisher (SCUFN), Jan. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after RAdm. G.S. Ritchie , an eminent and highly respected Hydrographer . He was U.K. Hydrographer of the Navy 1967-71 and President of the IHO Directing Committee in 1972-82 . He also was a captain of HMS Challenger during her 1951-1952 round-the-world exploration .	
Ritscher	Canyon	68°15' S	30°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		

Rivera	Fracture Zone	19°10' N	108°20' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 802	Proposer: H.W. Menard, SIO, 1960 Named for the prolifix Mexican muralist Diego Rivera (1886-1957).	
Robbie	Ridge	10°30' S	175°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.10 52 60 605 617		
Robert Perry	Seamount	85°33' N	13°02' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Bernard J. Coakley, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, 2003 Discoverer: USS Hawkbill, 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Robert Kyle Perry (1925-2001), bathymetrist for the US Naval Oceanographic Office and, in 1970-1985, Marine Geologist at the US Naval Research Laboratory. He participated or led over 25 oceanographic campaigns, including 7 in the Arctic.	Accepted on HMRG 100-004 evidence.Isolated elevation on "Gakkel Ridge". Shown as R.K. Perry Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Rochebonne	Canyon	45°47.8' N 45°29.2' N	03°42.5' W 03°56.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Rochebonne is the name of rocky highs of the Armorican continental plateau and located 40 km SW of the city of Les Sables d' Olonne .	
Rockall	Bank	55°30' N 58°10' N	17°15' W 13°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Rockall	Plateau	56°20' N	18°50' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		Shown as Rise in ACUF Gazetteer at position (59°N - 14°W).
Rockall	Trough	53°30' N 56°20' N	15°40' W 12°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		
Rockaway	Seamount	36°10' N	52°15' W	INT INT	12 13		

Rocket	Seamount	15°50.5' N	36°06.7' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: M. R. Reeves, England, Oct. 1988 Discoverer: HMS Rocket, Apr. 1962 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Discovered by HMS Rocket in 1962.	
Rodgers	Seamount	17°00' S	37°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 202		Shown as Rodger Bank on INT 202 (Brazil).
Rodrigues	Ridge	19°09' S 19°40' S 19°36' S	60°40' E 63°00' E 64°35' E	IBCWIO GEBCO INT INT INT	1.12 5.09 70 71 72	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Rodriguez on GEBCO and INT Charts.
Rodriguez	Seamount	34°03' N	121°04' W	INT INT INT	50 801 802	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo (?-1543), earliest ship-borne explorer of the coast of California.	
Roe	Bank	10°10' N	96°40' E	INT INT INT	71 73 706		
Roggeveen	Basin	31°30' S	96°30' W	GEBCO	5.11	Named for Jacob Roggenveen (1659-1729), Dutch navigator. Sailing west from Chile in 1721, his three ships discovered "Paasch Eyland (Easter Island) on Easter Sunday, 1722. He proceeded west to Society Islands and Samoa, then back to Europe.	
Roggeveen	Rise	31°15' S	90°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Rogotsky	Seamount	83°18' N	172°32' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1974 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Rear Admiral Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Rogotsky (1918-2000), Russian hydrographer. He was a military pilot at the Northern Fleet during WWII. He then took part in hydrographic works and, in 1966, he became Chief of the Pacific Fleet Hydrographic Service. He also led works on navigational and hydrographic support to nuclear submarine navigation in the Arctic Ocean.	

Rohan	Seamount	54°45' N	22°20' W	INT INT INT	11 14 102		
Rokel	Seamount	02°06' N	17°29.5' W	IBCEA	1.09	Proposer: Ing. Oliviers Parvillers, EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Sep. 2000) This seamount is located at the end of Sierra Leone Abyssal Plain. The Sierra Leone River comes from Rokel Creek, a major river in Sierra Leone. The name Rokel has been selected for this seamount accordingly, as if the seamount would be overlooking the Sierra Leone Abyssal Plain like Rokel Creek does for Sierra Leone River.	
Roncador	Bank	13°32' N	80°03' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		
Roncador	Spur	13°39' N 13°45' N 14°08' N	80°06' W 80°02' W 80°08' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is close to Roncador Bank.	
Roncador	Canyon	13°31' N 13°41' N	80°08' W 80°14' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is close to Roncador Bank.	There is a small hole nearby which may prove to be a false sounding. Shown as Roncador Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ronne	Basin	73°00' S 75°00' S	56°00' W 60°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the associated "Ronne Ice Shelf", which was named after Edith Ronne, wife of Finn Ronne, exploration leader in this region 1947-48.	

Roo	Rise	14°50' S 13°00' S 12°00' S	108°30' E 108°00' E 114°40' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 60 708	Proposer: M. Tharp, May 1963 Discoverer: Various, 1960 This rise, in generalized form, appears on the Heezen/Tharp "Physiographic Diagram on the Indian Ocean" (Geol. Soc. Amer. 1965). There the name was placed by Marie Tharp in memory of the "Winnie the Pooh" personage.	Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11.
Rosa	Seamount	26°12' N	114°58' W	INT	802		
Rosalind	Bank	16°30' N	80°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 400 401 402 811		
Rosalind	Saddle	16°20' N	80°51' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is close to Rosalind Bank.	
Rosario	Bank	18°30' N	84°05' W	INT INT INT	400 401 402		
Rose	Bank	11°00' S	179°45' E	INT	604		
Rosemary	Bank	59°12' N	10°15' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.04 11 14 102		
Rosengarten	Bank	63°30' N	12°10' W	INT	112		Shown as Rosengarten on Chart INT 112 produced by Norway.
Rosenthal	Seamount	68°38' S	97°05' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Feb. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Apr. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Alfred Rosenthal, Captain and shipowner in Bremerhagen and Hamburg, Germany, who helped finance and organise Dallman's work in the Antarctic.	Least depth : 2,770 m.
Ross	Bank	76°45' S	175°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir James Clark Ross, Antarctic Explorer. Discoverer of the Antarctic Ice Shelf.	

Ross	Canyon	75°00' S	163°10' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir James Clark Ross, Antarctic Explorer. Discoverer of the Antarctic Ice Shelf.	
Rossini	Seamount	32°12' N	163°00' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians Seamounts group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959)	
Røst	Bank	68°25' N	12°25' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.01 5.17		
Rovuma	Canyon	10°20' S	40°40' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Rovuma River (Tanzania - Mozambique frontier) .	
Rowley	Reefs	17°20' S	119°20' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 71		
Rowley	Shelf	18°45' S	118°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Roya	Canyon	43°43' N	7°38' E			Named after the nearby Roya River.	Shown as Roia Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Royal	Trough	16°10' N	49°20' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: B. J. Collette, Feb. 1981 Discoverer: H.M.S. Vidal, 1965 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Royal Trough was first crossed by H.M.S. Vidal (Royal Navy) in 1969 and surveyed with a ship of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company.	
Rumble III	Seamount	35°45' S	178°30' E	INT INT	60 600		
Rumyantsev	Seamount	46°17' S	155°45' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Dal'ny", 1978 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the Russian ichthyologist A. I. Rumyantsev (1914-1978).	Least depth 580 m.
Ruru	Seamount	17°44' S	116°11' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Ruru is a Pascuense term for "shake". There was a teleseismically detected earthquake swarm very near the associated ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.

Ruru	Ridge	17°39' S 17°52' S	116°25' W 115°37' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Ruru is a Pascuense term for "shake". There was a teleseismically detected earthquake swarm very near this ridge.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Russer	Bank	75°45' N	13°00' E	INT	10		
Ryabov	Seamounts	83°03' N 84°12' N	166°10' W 160°10' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vsevolod Alekseyevich Ryabov (1927-1981), Russian engineer in gravimetry at the North Hydrographic Expedition. He took part in many air expeditions in the high latitudes at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service and contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic geophysical fields.	
Ryan	Canyon	39°48' N 39°42' N 39°30' N	71°45' W 71°39' W 71°27' W			Proposer: James Robb, USGS, Discoverer: NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown, Aug. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) William B. F. Ryan, (1939-), is a marine geologist and senior research geologist at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory and adjunct professor of earth and environmental sciences at Columbia University. He is an authority on mid-ocean ridges, continental margins and submarine-canyon processes. He has studied U.S. east coast submarine canyons, Mediterranean Sea Desiccation and reflooding and pre-historic flooding of the Black Sea.	Minimum Depth: 400 m. Total Relief: 1850 m.

Rybin	Seamount	31°47.2' N	12°49.4' W	Nat Chart	RU30051	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Georgiy Nikolayevich Rybin (1901 - 1975), a hydrographer and active explorer of the Arctic and Baltic seas. He made considerable contributions to the study of the bottom relief of Russian seas. He was a professor of geodesy at the Russian Naval Academy, and the editor of nautical charts for the Naval Charts Division.	The seamount is located NE of the Canary Islands among the depths of 2800-3600 meters. Total relief is 2788 meters. Minimum depth is 412 meters. Note: Russian Nautical chart 30051 was consulted to see if the feature is located within the Spanish EEZ. It is on the limit of the 200 mile limit in the vicinity of Agadir Canyon
Ryohu	Seamount	38°00' N	145°58' E	INT	511		Shown as Ryofu Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Ryurik	Seamount	9°15' N	53°28' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1989 Discoverer: H.M.S. "Owen", R/V "Chain" 1964, R/V "D.Mendeleev" 1973, 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after the Russian ship "Ryurik" that visited this area in 1815-1818, (expedition of O.E. Kotsebu).	
Ryusei	Seamount	25°32.6' N	135°35.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Ryusei " is the Japanese term for a shooting star.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Ryûsei Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Río De La Plata	Canyon	36°45' S	52°45' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 200		
Saavedra	Seamount	10°18' N	107°40' W	INT INT INT	51 802 811		
Saba	Bank	17°30' N	63°30' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		

Saba	Valley	17°26' N 17°21' N	64°11' W 63°57' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetrique chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Sables-d'Olonne	Canyon	45°40.3' N 45°34.3' N	04°12.3' W 03°50.2' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J.F. Bourillet, IFREMER, France, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Les Sables d'Olonne is a small town on the Atlantic coast of France , NW of the city of La Rochelle.	.
Sackville	Spur	48°15' N	46°30' W	GEBCO	5.04	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named for the Sackville parish in New Brunswick, Canada, OR the Sackville River in Nova Scotia, Canada.	
Sadko	Valley	78°30' N 81°00' N	125°30' E 121°30' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Galina Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, Mar. 2003 Discoverer: R/V Sadko, Polar Floating Research Institute, Russia, 1930 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named for R/V Sadko (1930-35) of the Polar Floating Research Institute (PFRI), that discovered this feature.	This feature is a shallow linear depression extending from the base of the continental slope to "Shakin Hill" at the south-east end of "Gakkel Ridge". The topography suggests Seachannel but there are no levees obvious even in this sedimented region.
Sadko	Seamount	12°22' N	61°15' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, G.V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia, 1967 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1967 Accredited by: SCGN (May 2000) Named after the hero of Russian folklore, singer and traveller, who found himself on the bottom of the Indian Ocean, in the Kingdom of Neptune.	Formerly called "MGU Seamount". Shown as MGU Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Sagar Kanya	Seamount	9°19.8' N	71°04' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. G. Bhattacharya, India, 1991 Discoverer: R/V Sagar Kanya, Mar. 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Indian R/V Sagar Kanya which mapped this feature during its 22nd cruise.	
Sagittarius	Seachannel	48°45' N 53°00' N	158°30' W 156°30' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Channel.
Saglek	Bank	59°00' N	61°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 13		
Sagone	Canyon	42°00' N	8°27' E				
Sagres	Terrace	36°45' N 35°50' N	8°35' W 9°20' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Sagres is a major locality in the history of exploration where Henry the Navigator had his "school".	
Saharan	Fan	24°00' N 24°44' N 24°30' N	17°43' W 18°49' W 18°20' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, EPSHOM, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Sahara Seamounts.	
Saharan	Seamounts	25°30' N	20°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Sahul	Banks	12°20' S 10°50' S	123°30' E 126°15' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 603		
Sahul	Shelf	14°30' S 11°30' S	124°00' E 129°00' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Saikaido	Seamount Chain	28°29' N 28°25' N 27°15' N	132°46' E 134°15' E 135°02' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Saikaido " is the old name of the island of Kyushu , Japan.	
Saint Georges	Canyon	33°56' N	35°31' E				
Saint Paul	Fracture Zone	00°30' N 1°30' N	30°00' W 17°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 5.12 13 215 216		Named Sao Paulo F.Z. on INT Charts 13, 215, 216.
Saint Rogatien	Bank	24°20' N	167°08' W	INT	809		

Saint-Exupéry	Guyot	62°28' S	153°03' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, France, Dec. 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944), French writer and aviator. His life was a permanent search for the human soul and his writings, mostly related to his experience as an aircraft pilot, influenced and inspired many young people, not only in France. He died in an air fight in World War II.	
Saint-Nazaire	Canyon	46°19.5' N 45°54.6' N	04°17.8' W 04°34.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Saint - Nazaire is a city located on the mouth of Loire River, on the western coast of France .	
Saint-Tropez	Canyon	43°17' N	6°57' E				
Sakalave	Seamount	18°20' S	41°46' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Sakalave, the African-origin population who live on the western coast of Madagascar.	
Sakarya	Canyon	41°24' N	30°40' E			Proposer: NBGN (Turkey), May 1984 Discoverer: R/V Candarli, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Sakibara	Seamount	27°14.1' N	131°19.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Sakibara.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Sakibaru Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Sala y Gómes	Ridge	26°00' S 25°10' S	102°00' W 87°45' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, D. C. Krause, 1958 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F.Baird, R/V Horizon (SIO), Downwind IGY Exp., 1793 Named after a Spanish pilot, José Salas, who discovered the islet on 23 Aug. 1793. Subsequently, 18 /19 October 1805, this island was discovered again by José Manuel Gómez,	Proposed as Sala y Gomez Ridge, recently corrected to Portuguese usage.Linear chain of connected seamounts with one emergent peak, the islet Sala y Gómes [Chile : uninhabited]. Shown as Sala y Gómez Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Salerno	Valley	40°26' N	14°07' E				
Salmon	Bank	27°00' N	176°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 809		
Salsipuedes	Basin	29°15' N	113°30' W	INT	802		
Salvador Correia	Passage	40°00' N 40°35' N	15°05' W 14°15' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after three Portuguese Hydrographic Survey Ships.	
Samarin	Seamount	34°03.5' S	20°07.0' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1997 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kaikov", 1982 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Captain of the Russian Fishery R/V "Pavel Kaikov", P.A. Samarin (1912-1985).	Least depth : 530 m.
Samoa	Basin	16°30' S	165°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.10 61		
Samoan	Passage	9°30' S	168°45' W	INT	617		
Sampson	Guyot	20°10' N	163°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN (1989), SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
San Agustín	Valley	14°11' N 14°14' N 13°43' N	80°13' W 80°04' W 79°43' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Name given by the Spanish to one of the main Colombian indigenous groups, which was located in the South of the country, in the central chain of mountains.	
San Antioco	Canyon	38°40' N	8°05' E				

San Antonio	Canyon	33°41' S	72°17' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. R. A. Hagen, US NRL, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby Chilean city of San Antonio.	
San Clemente	Basin	32°15' N	117°50' W	INT INT	801 802		
San Diego	Trough	32°40' N	117°35' W	INT	801		
San Feliu	Valley	41°18' N	3°19' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCFUN/12 : change in name from Canyon to Valley. Shown as San Felíu Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
San José	Canyon	22°45' N	109°50' W	INT	802		
San Juan	Seamount	33°02' N	121°00' W	INT INT INT	50 801 802		
San Juan	Canyon	18°31' N 18°52' N	66°03' W 66°03' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. The canyon is right of the coast from San Juan.
San Lorenzo	Canyon	39°30' N	9°47' E				
San Martin	Canyon	67°20' S	47°35' W	GEBCO	5.18		
San Martin	Seamounts	58°30' S	95°00' W	GEBCO	5.15		
San Nicolas	Basin	33°03' N	119°05' W	INT INT	801 802		
San Pablo	Canyon	27°15' N	114°35' W	INT	802		
San Pedro Mártir	Basin	28°20' N	112°30' W	INT	802		
San Quintín	Basin	30°00' N	116°40' W	INT	802		
San Salvador	Ridge	24°30' N 24°00' N 23°24' N	74°22' W 74°30' W 74°13' W	IBCCA	1.04	Proposer: Dr. T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, Feb. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The feature is located close to San Salvador Island.	
San Vito	Canyon	38°19' N	12°55' E				
Sanae	Bank	70°18' S	3°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Name taken from the closely located South African research station "Sanae".	Depth range : 200 - 400 m.
Sanae	Canyon	68°30' S	2°45' W	GEBCO	5.18		

Sanak	Bank	54°16' N	162°00' W	INT INT	810 813		
Sanders	Seamount	52°35' S	1°55' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Sandile	Seamount	47°35' S	11°12' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Prof. C. Hartnady, South Africa, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a great Xhosa tribal chief.	
Sangage	Canyon	16°08' S	40°14' E	IBCWIO	1.10	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U. de Paris-IV, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Sangage, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.	
Sanguma	Seamount	5°31.8' S	153°54.1' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. R. A. Binns, CSIRO, Aus., Feb. 1998 Discoverer: RV Franklin, 1993 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Sanguma is the Papua-New Guinea pidgin word for "ghost".	
Sanju	Seamount	24°58.5' N	134°04.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Sanju is the Japanese term for 80th birthday " .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Sanpuku	Seamount	22°52' N	142°40' E	INT	510		
Santa Cruz	Basin	33°40' N	119°33' W	INT INT	801 802		
Santa Lucia	Bank	43°35' N	9°28' E	INT	301		
Santa Lucia	Bank	34°50' N	121°24' W	INT INT	801 802		
Santa Lucia	Escarpment	34°30' N	121°42' W	INT INT	801 802		
Santa Maria	Hills	36°54' N 37°00' N 36°48' N	26°52' W 27°35' W 26°19' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Santa Maria Island (Eastern Azores Group) .	Named by Laughton et al. 1975. Shown as Santa Maria Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Santa Monica	Canyon	33°55' N	118°38' W	INT	802		
Santander	Canyon	44°00' N	3°38' W				Bay of Biscay.

São Gabriel	Valley	40°55' N 41°36' N	11°10' W 11°00' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after one of Vasco da Gama's ship.	
São Miguel	Hole	37°36' N 37°41' N 37°21' N	24°51' W 25°08' W 24°43' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof.J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby São Miguel Island, Azores. Taken from Searle R. 1980. [Tectonic pattern of the Azores spreading centre and triple junction. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 51:415-434 (fig.1, p. 416).	
São Paulo	Channel	28°30' S	40°30' W	INT INT	20 201		
São Paulo (Santos)	Plateau	26°30' S	42°30' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 20 201	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Wrongly shown as Sao Paulo Plateau on INT Charts.
São Pedro	Canyon	39°57' N 39°50' N 39°44' N	10°35' W 10°00' W 9°37' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This name was given from the nearby coastal town of São Pedro de Muelo.	
São Rafael	Canyon	40°57' N 41°20' N	11°50' W 11°44' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after one of Vasco da Gama's ships.	
São Vicente	Canyon	36°15' N 36°49' N 37°15' N	10°00' W 10°00' W 9°10' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	The position of this name on IBCEA Sheet 1.01 should be impoved.

Sapmer	Seamount	36°49.6' S	52°07.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Captain Marcel Barbarin, Nov. 1987 Discoverer: F/V Sapmer, Nov. 1970 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) The name of the vessel that identified and signaled the feature to the Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (France), SHOM.	Min. depth : 200 m. Total relief : 1600 m.The seamount is located in the central part of the Southwest Indian Ridge near the Gallieni Fracture Zone among depths of 1600-2000 m. It is irregular in shape, with dissected slopes and an oval shape within the depth contour of 250 m. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 1500 m is 30x16 km. The steepness of the slopes varies from 45° to 6°. The east slope descends abruptly to 5980 m.
Sardinia	Knoll	39°59' N	10°10' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	Formerly, Sardinia Seamount. Shown as Sardinia Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sardinia	Seamount	39°59' N	10°10' E				See Sardinia Knoll.
Sardinia-Corsica	Trough	41°00' N	10°35' E				
Sardino-Balearic	Plain	37°30' N 40°30' N	5°00' E 7°40' E	INT GEBCO	301 5.05	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, Sardino-Balearic Abyssal Plain.
Sarmiento	Ridge	5°40' S	82°40' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Sars	Seamount	59°45' S	69°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 20		Shown as Bank in ACUF Gazetteer and on INT Chart.
Satsuki	Seamount	23°31.2' N	134°43.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Satsuki " means May in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Satsuma	Seamount	27°54.9' N	134°42.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Satsuma " was a feudal district name(Eda era) in the island of Kyushu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Sauerwein	Seamount	37°06' N	26°05' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof.J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Charles Sauerwein (French naval Officer (1876 - 1913) , aide-de-camp to Prince Albert 1er of Monaco. He participated in Prince Albert's campaigns in the Azores on board "L'Hirondelle" (1902-1905) and assisted with the compilation of the 1st Edition of GEBCO (1905).	
Saunders	Bank	76°50' S	155°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	Formerly, Saunders Basin. Shown as Saunders Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Saury	Seamount	12°30' N	80°55' W	INT	811		
Savage	Seamount	18°28' S	169°15' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Origin of name unknown.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Tonga". Relief : 2,700 m.
Savel'ev	Seamount	6°57.4' N	33°48.8' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr. Galina Agapova , Geol. Inst. of RAS ., Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Russian geologist from the Geological Institute RAS, Ph. D. A. A Savel'ev (1936 - 2000) who studied the oceanic lithospere .	
Savu	Basin	9°30' S	122°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Sawa	Seamount	27°40.0' N	140°26.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese geologist T. Sawa, who was the Director of the Geological Survey of Japan.	Relief : 2000m. Least depth : 921 m.
Saxton	Seamount	47°24' N	157°30' W	INT	50		
Saya de Malha	Bank	8°20' S 11°15' S	60°10' E 61°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.09 702		
Scarlatti	Seamount	27°37' N	160°15' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians Seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Schaefer	Seamount	43°00' N	132°26' W	INT INT	50 801		
Schjetman	Reef	16°08' N	178°57' W	GEBCO INT	5.07 809		

Schlanger	Seamount	2°50' S	155°55' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Edward Winterer, SIO, 1992, Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Named for late US field geologist Seymour Schlanger.	
Schlich	Seamount	32°30.3' S	82°21.2' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, ISO, USA, Nov. 1996 Discoverer: R/V Marion Dufresne, 1983 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Dr. Roland Schlich, a world-class marine geophysicist with 30-35 years of field experience in the Indian Ocean. He was chief scientist aboard R/V Marion Dufresne in 1983 when this feature was discovered. Dr. Roland Schlich, retiring Director, Institut de Physique du Globe de Strasbourg, France, has been one of France's premier marine scientists for more than 30 years. A physicist, he spent nearly a year on Kerguelen making post-IGY magnetic observations. Since 1965, Schlich has organized, led, and published results of, more than a score of complex geophysical expeditions in the western and central south Indian Ocean, notably aboard Gallieni, Marion Dufresne, Glomar Challenger and Joides Resolution.	Least depth : 428 m. Relief about 3450 m.
Schmitt-Ott	Seamount	39°26' S	13°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 204		Shown as Schmidt-Ott Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Scholl	Deep	31°58.0' S	177°18.0'			Accredited by: ACUF (Feb. 2003), SCUFN (Oct. 05) Named for David W. Scholl, geologist at U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, USA.	Shown on NIWA 1:1 million Esperance sheet. A N-S aligned approx.2 km long narrow depression in the central Kermadec Trench. The bottom of the feature is at 10,000 m and rises to 8000 m before the sides broaden and flatten out.Max. depth : >10,000 m.

Schoppe	Ridge	51°10' N	139°30' W	INT INT	50 810		
Schott	Seamount	48°39' N	155°52' W	INT	50		
Schrick	Knoll	55°22.35'	42°39.1' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. Heinrich Hinze, AWI, Germany, Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. Karl Wilhelm Schrick (1921 -), a professional hydrographer and director of hydrography and data processing for the German Hydrographic Office in Hamburg, Germany.	Minimum Depth:2020 m Total Relief:730 m The feature is round in shape and about 3.5 km in diameter.
Schubert	Seamount	31°56' N	162°09' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Schulz	Bank	73°52' N	7°30' E	INT INT	10 100		
Schumann	Seamount	25°42' N	160°11' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Schwabenland	Canyon	66°35' S	18°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Schwabenland	Seamount	46°00' S	00°10' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.12 5.16 21		
Scotia	Bank	74°00' S	22°30' W	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the W S Bruce expedition sailing vessel Scotia. This feature exists at approximately the southernmost position reached by the expedition in March 1904.	Least depth : 300 m.
Scott	Canyon	71°35' S	179°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scott	Seachannel	49°55' N	133°00' W	INT INT	801 810	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	

Scott	Seamount	50°25' N	141°20' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scott	Seamounts	68°00' S	179°50' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scott	Shoal	73°14' S	177°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Captain Robert Falcon Scott, British Antarctic Explorer who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole, 1913.	
Scripps	Guyot	23°50' N	159°23' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Sculpin	Ridge	18°00' N 13°00' N	169°00' W 165°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Scuso	Bank	38°15' N	12°32' E				
Seadragon	Ridge	12°30' N	158°45' W	INT INT	51 809		
Seagull	Shoal	4°45' S	54°10' E	INT INT	702 703		On SW edge of Seychelles Bank.
Seal	Canyon	37°25' S 36°50' S	137°10' E 137°25' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the nearby Seal Bay.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Sealark	Fracture Zone	2°30' S 3°40' S 7°00' S	69°30' E 68°35' E 65°00' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.06	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, May 1981 Discoverer: HMS Sealark, 1905 HMS Sealark (Captain Boyle Somerville) carried out Percy Sladen Trust investigations of northwest Indian ocean coral atolls and banks about 1905.	
Seamap	Channel	51°45' N	162°20' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		Shown as Seachannel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Secchi	Seamount	40°27' N	11°42' E				
Sedlo	Seamount	40°25.4' N	26°55.4' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1985 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant", 1973 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named from its shape which resembles a saddle ("sedlo" in Russian).	Min. depth : 667 m.

Sedna	Ridges	47°30' N	143°16' W	INT	50		
Segundo	Seamount	13°00' N	165°05' W	INT	809		
Sein	Canyon	47°14.0' N 46°58.7' N	05°56.6' W 06°12.6' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet, IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Sein is the name of an island located west of Brittany .	
Seine	Abyssal Plain	34°00' N	12°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Seine	Seamount	33°50' N	14°20' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 11 12 14 104		
Selfridge	Bank	20°55' S	157°05' E	INT INT	602 604		
Selkirk	Rise	38°00' S	81°15' W	GEBCO	5.11	Named for Alexander Selkirk (1676-1721) who lived alone on Isla Juan Fernandez for four years (supposed model for Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.	
Seminole	Seamount	49°46' N	129°50' W	INT INT	50 801		
Sen'ko	Valley	87°04' N 87°45' N	97°00' W 101°10' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (1916-2000). He participated in many arctic expeditions and air expeditions in the high latitudes. He took part in the "Sever-2" expedition, which resulted in his name appearing in the Guinness Book of Records. In 1967-1968 he led the Russian Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. He published more than 20 scientific papers, in particular on the study of the Earth magnetic field in polar regions.	
Sengfeller	Seamount	49°50' N	157°45' W	INT	50		
Senghor	Seamount	17°10' N	21°55' W	INT	14		Source : Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Senshu	Guyot	26°21.0' N	146°15.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese warship Senshu (19th Century). She accompanied the Japanese warship Kanrin in her first friendship visit to the USA.	Relief : 2100m. Least depth : 4100m.
Sentinelle	Bank	38°03' N	9°41' E	INT	301		Shown as Banc de la Sentinelle in ACUF Gazetteer.
Seram	Trough	3°00' S	131°20' E	GEBCO	5.10		Shown as Ceram in ACUF Gazetteer.
Serendip	Seamount	8°17' N	54°43' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher,SIO.USA, Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1989) Named after Serendip (or Serendib), a legendary island visited by Sind'bad and also an obsolete name for Ceylan, now Sri Lanka.	Formerly, listed as Sarandib Seamount.
Sergey Vavilov	Seamount	39°51' N	12°35' E	INT INT	301 302	Proposer: O.M. Mihailov, IOAN, Russia, 1955 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sergey Vavilov", Jun. 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1991) Named after Russian R/V "Sergey Vavilov" that discovered this feature.	Shown as "Vavilov" in ACUF Gazetteer.
Seri	Seamount	25°50.3' N	149°36.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Seri" is the Japanese term for "dropwort".	Relief : 3,200m. Least depth : 2490m.
Sermilik	Deep	64°40' N	38°05' W	INT	112		Shown as Valley in ACUF Gazetteer.
Serrana	Bank	14°23' N	80°12' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		
Serranilla	Gap	16°10' N	80°09' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature is close to the Serranilla Bank.	
Serranilla	Bank	15°50' N	79°50' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 811	Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia,	

Sesostris	Bank	13°05' N	72°00' E	INT INT INT INT	705 71 72 73		
Sète	Canyon	42°40' N	4°13' E				
Setúbal	Canyon	38°08' N 38°04' N 38°18' N	10°20' W 9°45' W 8°51' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby port and bay.	
Sever	Spur	79°00' N 82°00' N	125°00' W 128°00' W	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: HIIGA, Russia, 1985 Discoverer: Drift ice expedition "Sever", Russia, 1966 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after high latitude Russian expedition "Sever" (1966).	
Sewell	Rise	9°25' N	94°45' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: IIOE Ships, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) R.B.Seymour Sewell (UK) worked in this region in 1915-30. Author of "The Geography of the Andaman Sea Basin", Memoirs Asiatic Soc. Bengal. vol. 9 Pt. I, 1925, and other papers.	
Seychelles	Bank	5°00' S	56°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 702		
Seymour Sewell	Seamount	2°57.8' S	65°43.4' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Robert Conrad, 1969 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1995) Named after R.B. Seymour Sewell, long Director of the Geological Survey of India, who was leader of the John Murray Expedition Aboard M/V "Mabahiss", 1933-34.	
Shackleton	Canyon	75°15' S	166°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, arguably the greatest British Antarctic Explorer of all time.	

Shackleton	Fracture Zone	59°00' S 60°40' S	61°00' W 56°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, arguably the greatest British Antarctic Explorer of all time.	
Shackleton	Seamount	36°57' S	22°45' E	INT	204	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson, J. K. Mallory & E. Forder, 1964 Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, arguably the greatest British Antarctic Explorer of all time.	
Shadrin	Seamount	86°41.9' N	158°40.0' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1975 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Grigoriy Il'ich Shadrin (1896-1952), Russian hydrographer. From 1939 he served at the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Division, where he conducted hydrographic surveys in the Arctic Ocean, in support of the fleet combat operations during WWII. He also led transport convoy and mining operations.	Relief : 1,250 m.
Shaka	Fracture Zone	53°30' S	9°00' E	GEBCO	5.16		
Shaka	Ridge	51°45' S	11°50' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Shalovich	Seamount	46°09' N	135°12' W	INT INT	50 801		Shown as Shalowitz on INT Charts and in ACUF Gazetteer.
Shamrock	Canyon	47°40' N 48°11.8' N	09°18.0' W 08°10.3' W			Proposer: R. Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001) Named after HMS Shamrock, British research (or Hydrographic) vessel.	Includes the Shamrock Valley.
Shamrock	Valley	47°41.2' N 47°41.1' N	09°20.7' W 08°40.2' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after HMS Shamrock, British research (or hydrographic) vessel.	Intermediate section of the Shamrock Canyon / Shamrock Seachannel system .

Shamshur	Hill	82°03.7' N	179°50.0' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1970 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Boris Ivanovich Shamshur (1903-1989), Russian hydrographer. He successively supervised hydrographic works at the North Hydrographic Expedition, led a division of the Murmansk Pilot Service, and was Chief of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Division, thus contributing to the study of the northern seas. He also organized several expeditions to Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa, Spitsbergen, and the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. He served from 1942 at the Navy Hydrographic Department, ending as Deputy Chief of the Department.	
Shannon	Seamount	43°00' S	2°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.12 5.16 21 22	Proposer: E. S. W. Simpson & E.Forder, 1969	
Sharpeigh	Knoll	3°33.8' S	56°13.4' E	IBCWIO	1.05	Proposer: Robert Whitmarsh, U. of South Hampton, UK, Nov. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) The knoll is named after Alexander Sharpeigh who made the first recorded discovery and landing in the Seychelles in 1609. He led an expedition sponsored by the East India Company as described in the Journal of John Jourdain.	Minimum depth : 2,800 m. Total depth : 700 m.
Shatsky	Rise	30°00' N 43°30' N	157°15' E 168°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 53 511	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1959 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1959 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named after the Russian geologist and tectonicist, Academician N.S. Shatsky (1895-1960)	

Shaykin	Hill	81°13' N	121°28' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1984 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Mikhail Aleksandrovich Shaykin (1929-1987), Russian magnetologist at the North Hydrographic Expedition. He carried out magnetic surveys in different areas of the northern seas and, from 1962, in Canada Basin, Podvodnikov Basin, E. of Chukchi Rise, N. of Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa and N.E. of Chukchi Sea. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean geophysical fields	
Shcherbakov	Seamount	10°55' S	104°40' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.09 707 708	Proposer: Dr. L.K. Zatonsky, IOAN, Russia, 1962 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1961 Named after the Russian hydrobiologist, Academician D.I. Shcherbakov (1893-1966).	Least depth 1,438 m.
Shchukin	Seamount	44°20' S	105°10' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Novoceboksarsk", 1985 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian geomorphologist I.S. Shchukin (1885-1985), Professor of Moscow University.	Estimated least depth : 589 m.
Sheldrake	Seamount	38°25' N	62°10' W	INT	403		
Shell	Bank	51°40' S	76°15' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Capt. J.J. Doyle, Australian HS, Jun. 1998 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Of all the five outlying submarine banks in the Heard Island region, this is the only one which has sediment made of fine white shell grit. The others have sediment of fine black volcanic sand.	A submarine bank on the Kerguelen Plateau 126 nm north-east from Heard Island. The bank is about 200 m deep.
Shepard	Guyot	19°10' N	179°45' W	GEBCO	5.07	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Named for pioneer marine geologist Francis P. Shepard, at SIO, from mid-1930's to early 1980's.	
Shepherd	Seamount	17°32' N	154°07' W	INT	809		

Shichito-Iojima	Ridge	24°00' N 30°00' N	141°30' E 140°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shichito" designates a group of seven islands in this area. "Iojima" means "Island of Io", "Io" being a nearby island and "Jima" the Japanese term for island".	Contains 15 seamounts, 5 knolls and 3 banks. Shown as Iwo Jima Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Shichiyo	Seamount Chain	27°40' N 29°29' N 28°34' N	140°48' E 140°20.2' E 140°38' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shichiyo" is the Japanese term for "seven days of the week".	
Shikoku	Basin	26°00' N 32°00' N 23°30' N	137°00' E 136°00' E 138°30' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Shikoku, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Shimada	Seamount	16°52' N	117°31' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 50 51 802	Proposer: Thomas Chase, SIO, 1957 Named for IATTC Fisheries scientist Bell Shimada, killed in a 1955 airplane crash while en route to an Eastern Pacific Expedition.	Shown as Shamada on GEBCO 5.07.
Shimotsuki	Seamount	21°42.3' N	135°13.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shimotsuki " means November in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Shingetsu	Hole	21°55.0' N	135°50.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Shingetsu " means New Moon in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Shinkov	Seamount	81°48'00" N	117°50'00"	Nat Chart	RU0118 7	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Dmitriy Vasil'yevich Shinkov (1900 -1981), a hydrographer who served in the Northern Fleet hydrographic subdivisions for many years. He made considerable contributions to the study of the bottom relief of the Arctic. He was the assistant chief editor of the Russian Nautical Atlas.	Minimum depth is 2246 meters. Total relief is 1100 meters. The seamount has a rounded shape.
Shinsei	Seamount	24°37.7' N	136°27.4' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shinsei " is the Japanese term for a nova.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Shio-no-misaki	Canyon	33°31.0' N 33°06.0' N 32°51.0' N	135°30.0' E 136°02.5' E 136°04.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Shio-No-Misaki .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602.
Shirase	Bank	76°40' S	158°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Lieutenant Shirase, leader of the Japanese expedition in "Kainan Maru" ("Opener up of the South"), 1919.	Formerly, Shirase Basin.
Shirshov	Ridge	57°10' N 59°30' N	170°30' E 170°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.02 50 813 814	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1951 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" (8th and 16th cruises), 1953 Named after the Russian hydrobiologist, Academician P.P. Shirshov (1905-1953).	
Shiwasu	Seamount	22°08.3' N	134°55.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shiwasu " means December in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Shoho	Seamount	32°20.0' N	138°44.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Shoho " designates an era in Japanese history .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Shôhô in ACUF Gazetteer.

Shokujo	Seamount	23°35.0' N	136°03.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Shokujo " designates , in Japanese , the star Vega.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
SHOM	Seamounts	40°00' N 40°35' N 39°34' N	27°00' W 27°05' W 26°54' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof.J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the French Hydrographic/Oceanographic Office (SHOM) that carried out detailed surveys of the Azores region .	A cluster rather than a " seamount chain " .
Shona	Ridge	51°00' S	2°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Shor	Seamount	42°30' N	133°05' W	INT INT	50 801	Named for SIO marine seismologist George G. Shor, Jr. (1921- ...).	
Shortland	Canyon	59°00' N	45°00' W	GEBCO	5.04	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown at position 43°50'N - 58°15'W (The Gully) in ACUF Gazetteer.
Shorygin	Guyot	22°05.1' S	81°18.4' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda", Aug. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian ichthyologist, A A Shorygin (1896-1948).	Least depth : 155 m.
Shostakovich	Seamount	33°16' N	164°53' W	INT	50	Proposer: Dr. H.W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Discoverer: Not known, Named after the Russian composer D.D. Shostakovich (1906-1975).	
Showa	Guyot	43°00' N	170°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO., 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Shuleykin	Seamount	41°16' N	163°08' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Ac L.A. Zenkevich, IOAN, Mar. 1953 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1953 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian Academician V.V. Shuleykin (1895-1979). He was Director of the Russian Marine Geophysical Institute in Crimea.	

Shumagin	Bank	54°39' N	159°22' W	INT	810		
Sibelius	Seamount	27°13' N	160°44' W	INT	51	One of Musicians Seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Siberia	Abyssal Plain	86°30' N	165°00' E	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Fletcher Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Siboney	Seamount	33°20' N	61°40' W	INT INT INT	12 13 403		
Sicily-Malta	Escarpment	36°35' N	15°30' E				
Sierra Leone	Basin	4°45' N	17°00' W	IBCEA GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	1.08 5.08 5.12 14 21	Proposer: Ing. Olivier Parvillers, SHOM, France, Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000)	
Sierra Leone	Fracture Zone	6°00' N 7°00' N	37°00' W 27°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12		
Sierra Leone	Rise	6°00' N	21°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 5.12 14 21 104		Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11, taken from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Signal	Hill	21°20' N	38°02' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	
Sigsbee	Deep	23°52' N	91°35' W	IBCEA GEBCO GEBCO	1.02 5.07 5.08		See Mexico basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sigsbee	Escarpment	26°00' N	92°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.07 5.08	Named after Commander Charles D Sigsbee USN, Captain of USS Blake in the 1870s. See 'The History of GEBCO 1903-2003', pp. 10 and 13.	
Sigsbee	Abyssal Plain	25°31' N 24°05' N 24°56' N 22°39' N 22°47' N	94°51' W 89°41' W 90°26' W 94°41' W 91°27' W	IBCEA GEBCO	1.02 5.08	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Commander Charles D Sigsbee USN, Captain of USS Blake in the 1870s. See 'The History of GEBCO 1903-2003', pp. 10 and 13	Deepest flat sector of Sigsbee Deep.
Silver	Bank	20°30' N	69°45' W	INT INT INT	400 402 403		
Silver	Knoll	21°33' N	68°33' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	The Knoll is located within the Silver Plain.

Silvertown	Bank	21°25' N	79°55' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		
Silvia	Bank	37°52' N	10°59' E	INT INT	301 302		Shown as Sylvia Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.
Simpson	Seamounts	37°15' S 37°05' S	16°50' E 17°25' E	GEBCO	5.12		
Sinaia	Bank	38°51' N	25°48' E	INT	302		
Sind'Bad	Seamount	16°08' N	58°35' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Siqueiros	Fracture Zone	8°30' N 9°00' N	105°30' W 101°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.07 51 802 811	Proposer: H.W. Menard, SIO, 1960's., Named for Mexican artist Siqueiros (1896-1974)	
Siribesi	Seamount	43°33' N	139°44' E	INT	511		
Sirius	Bank	4°00' S	35°55' W	INT INT	202 215		
Sirius	Seamount	52°00' N	160°50' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		
Sirte	Abyssal Plain	34°10' N	19°15' E				Shown as Sirte Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sirte	Rise	33°15' N	18°00' E				
Sisifo	Seamount	38°47' N	13°51' E				
Sitito-Ozima	Ridge	26°00' N	141°00' E				(See Shichito-Iojima Ridge).
Sixtymile	Bank	32°03' N	118°15' W	INT INT	801 802		
Sjubre	Bank	79°15' N	9°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Skerki	Bank	37°45' N	10°45' E	INT INT	301 302		
Skerki	Channel	37°36' N	10°26' E				
Skikda	Canyons	37°08' N	06°47' E				
Skiros	Trough	39°00' N 39°22' N	24°41' E 25°16' E			Proposer: RA. Sevket Güçlüer, Turkey, May 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	Formerly, North Skiros Basin. Shown as North Skyros Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sklinna	Bank	65°15' N	10°15' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.01 10 101		

Skolpen	Bank	70°30' N	36°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.01 10		Shown as Murman Rise on GEBCO 5.01. See also Murmanskoye Rise.
Skosyrev	Ridge	78°30' N 77°00' N 76°20' N 76°02' N	160°35' W 161°36' W 161°25' W 162°30' W	IBCAO GEBCO		Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1967 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Rear Admiral Nikolay Vasil'yevich Skosyrev (1910-1985), Russian hydrographer. In 1932-1939 he took part in hydrographic expeditions in the Arctic Ocean. During WWII, he led the Hydrographic Service and, in 1947-1967, he was Chief of the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service. He was one of the organizers of the first air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes.	
Smetanin	Seamount	40°40' N	146°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1961 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian oceanologist D.I. Smetanin (1927-1961).	Least depth 1,345 m.
Smith	Canyon	58°52' N 58°56.5' 58°54' N	146°11.5' 146°18' W 146°30' W			Proposer: ACUF, USA, Discoverer: NOAA ship Surveyor, 1988 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was a pioneer bathymetrist, being the first to contour the slopes of Bogoslof Island. He published 'Atlantic Submarine Valleys' with A.C. Veatch in 1939, and was a pioneer in the installation of electromechanical sounding devices on C&GS ships in the 1920's. As a lieutenant, Rear Admiral Smith commanded the Launch Wildcat in the 1920's and surveyed on the Kenai Peninsula just to the north of this feature.	Minimum Depth: 2900 m. Total Relief: 1000 m.The Canyon is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. It has an average steepness of 4%.

Smith	Escarpment	58°30' N 58°45' N 59°00' N	146°48' W 146°24' W 146°00' W			Proposer: Captain Albert Theberge, NOAA, Discoverer: NOAA ship Surveyor, 1988 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was a pioneer bathymetrist, being the first to contour the slopes of Bogoslof Island. He published 'Atlantic Submarine Valleys' with A.C. Veatch in 1939, and was a pioneer in the installation of electromechanical sounding devices on C&GS ships in the 1920's. As a lieutenant, Rear Admiral Smith commanded the Launch Wildcat in the 1920's and surveyed on the Kenai Peninsula just to the north of this feature.	Minimum Depth: 3000 m. Total Relief: 1200 m.The escarpment is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Steepness ranges from 25% to 50%.
Smoot	Seamount	55°09' N	150°07' W	INT INT	50 810	Christian Smoot (US NOO, retired) named a number of seamounts.	
Snodgrass	Seamount	7°54' N	20°48' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after LaVern Snodgrass, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11 from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Snowden	Seamounts	16°00' N	156°00' W	INT	809		
Sofu	Basin	29°50' N 28°15' N 28°40' N	139°17' E 139°05' E 139°10' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Sofu" is a widow in Japanese.	Accepted as Basin (instead of Trough , as shown on the chart).Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Sôfu Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sofu	Seamount	29°46.6' N	140°11.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Hydrographic Department, JCG, Japan, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Sofu Rock. "Sofu" is the Japanese term for widow	Relief : 1500 m. Least depth : 458m.
Soga	Guyot	43°25' N	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Revised position at GEBCO-SCGN/8. Shown as Saga Guyot.

Solander	Trough	50°20' S 48°50' S	164°50' E 165°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.14 60 600 601		
Soldatov	Seamount	21°43' S	82°03' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Foton", 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian ichthyologist V. K. Soldatov (1875-1941).	Least depth : 850 m.
Soledad	Basin	30°10' N	117°35' W	INT	802		
Soledad	Canyon	23°40' N	109°32' W	INT	802		
Solide	Seamount	32°00' N	174°10' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Cambell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Somachi	Seamount	28°43.5' N	131°47.6' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby small town of Somachi.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. Shown as Sômachi Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Somali	Abyssal Plain	5°00' N	52°30' E	INT	703	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, Oct. 1965 Discoverer: Various ships of IIOE, Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001)	Position revised in 1991. Formerly, Plain. Proposed as Abyssal Plain (R.L. Fisher, 2001). Shown as Somali Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.

Sombrero	Trough	18°39' N 18°52' N 18°57' N	64°00' W 63°30' W 62°45' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. T. L. Holcombe, NGDC, USA., Oct. 1989 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Somerville	Bank	12°40' S	60°50' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, May 1981 Discoverer: HMS Sealark, 1905 Long known small bank on central segment of the Mascarene Plateau. Admiral Boyle T. Somerville (earlier 1905 Captain of HMS Sealark) was an early 20 century UK Hydrographer; assassinated by political terrorists.	
Somov	Hill	57°20.8' S	58°31'00" W	Nat Chart	RU30129	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Somov Mikhail Mikhaylovich (1908 – 1973)Oceanologist, polar researcher, Doctor of Geography,Hero of the Soviet Union	The seamount is part of the West Scotia Ridge located in the SW part of the ocean in Drake Passage. The feature is not very prominent and the total relief is less than 1000 meters, so it is accepted as 'hill'. Total relief is 700 meters. Minimum depth is 1740 meters.
Sonja	Ridge	22°45' S 21°00' S	108°15' E 109°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Discoverer: R/V Sonne, 1979 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the tender to German research vessel Sonne.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier".

Sonne	Seamount	15°07' N	156°40' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. Johannes Ulrich, Dec. 1982 Discoverer: R/V Sonne, Nov. 1981 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) The German Research Vessel Sonne discovered this feature and made a special Sea Beam Survey of it in November of 1981.	
Sonne	Ridge	23°00' S 21°00' S	110°00' E 110°35' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the German Research vessel which surveyed the ridge in 1979.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier".
Soquel	Canyon	36°48' N	122°00' W	INT	802		
Sørbakken	Slope	73°47' N	19°00' E	INT INT	10 100		Island slope. Shown as Sorbakken on Charts INT 10 and 100 produced by Norway.
Sørkapp	Bank	76°40' N	15°30' E	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	
Sorlingues	Canyon	48°16.1' N 47°51.8' N	09°07.2' W 09°12.3' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Scilly Islands (in French : Iles Sorlingues) .	Accepted as "Canyon" (instead of "Ridge" suggested by the proposer).
Sotsuju	Seamount	25°03.3' N	134°16.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Sotsuju is the Japanese term for "90th" birthday " .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Soudan	Bank	18°35' S	58°45' E	INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 702		
South Adriatic	Basin	41°50' N	17°50' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.05 301 302	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
South Alborán	Basin	35°48' N	3°05' W				

South Australian	Basin	38°30' S	129°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	The Land and Seabed Relief Map indicates the feature further SW. It is considered that South Australian is preferred as South Australia indicates that it only lies off the coast of that state whereas it extends from south of the Victorian border to south of Esperance in Western Australia. Abyssal Plain is preferred due to its extent and elongated E/W dimension. It is named South Australian Basin on INT 709. Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Eyre".
South Banda	Basin	6°30' S	127°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
South China	Basin	14°30' N	115°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 508		
South Fiji	Basin	26°00' S	176°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 602 605		Australia proposal : Fiji Basin.
South Fiji	Ridge	28°24' S	179°25' W	INT	605		Shown as Lau Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
South Makassar	Basin	4°15' S	118°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
South New Hebrides	Trench	17°45' S 22°45' S	167°20' E 174°10' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 61 602	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, H. H. Hess, 1962 Delineated in 1962 by R/V Spencer F. Baird, SIO, Proa Exp.	Shown as New Hebrides Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
South Norfolk	Basin	30°00' S 33°00' S	168°00' E 171°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the nearby Norfolk Island.	Shown as Gazelle Basin in the ACUF Gazetteer.
South Orkney	Trough	60°30' S 61°00' S	38°30' W 41°45' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.18 5.16	Proposer: Dr. A.F. Treshnikov, AANII, 1968 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Ob", 1968 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from the nearby South Orkney Islands.	Feature labeled incorrectly as "Orkney Deep" on GEBCO 5.16 and 5.18. .

South Sandwich	Fracture Zone	60°45' S 60°30' S	24°00' W 17°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Named after the adjacent South Sandwich Islands.	
South Sandwich	Trench	57°30' S	24°00' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 21	Discoverer: R/V Meteor, (Germany), 1926 Named after the adjacent South Sandwich Islands.	
South Scotia	Ridge	60°45' S 60°45' S	53°30' W 42°15' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Named after the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the southern border.	Formerly, Scotia Ridge.
South Shetland	Trough	60°50' S 62°25' S	62°30' W 66°30' W	GEBCO	5.16	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent South Shetland Islands.	Formerly, South Shetland Trench.
South Skiros	Basin	38°37' N	24°38' E				Shown as Skyros Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
South Solomon	Trench	11°20' S	162°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 52 60 604	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1962 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird, 1962 This deep area, like the North (and South) New Hebrides Trench was mapped on SIO's 1962 PROA Expedition (R/V Spencer F. Baird). However, earlier stray soundings had indicated deep water in all three localities.	Shown as South Solomons on INT Charts (AUS).
South Tasman	Rise	46°00' S 49°00' S	146°00' E 150°00' E	INT INT GEBCO GEBCO	601 60 5.10 5.14		Shown as South Tasmania Ridge on the INT Charts.
South Tasman	Saddle	45°00' S 44°55' S	146°45' E 147°05' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aust.HO, Sep. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after its association with the South Tasman Rise.	
South Trinco	Canyon	8°40' N	81°38' E	INT	706		
Southeast Indian	Ridge	26°00' S 61°30' S	71°30' E 161°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.09 5.13 5.14 70 73	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993)	
Southern	Bank	10°30' N	116°40' E	INT	507		Shown as Reefs in ACUF Gazetteer.
Southwest Indian	Ridge	27°00' S 54°45' S	66°30' E 00°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.09 5.13 5.16 21 70		

Southwest Pacific	Basin	23°00' S 42°00' S 57°00' S	170°00' W 132°00' W 170°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO GEBCO INT	5.10 5.11 5.14 61	Proposer: Dr. Robin K. H. Falconer, Apr. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Southwestern Pacific Basin on 5.11 and 5.14.
Sovereign	Seamount	24°24' N	173°21' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (clipper) visiting Hawaii in 1853. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 41.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Cambell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Spar	Fracture Zone	69°00' N	17°40' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.04 5.17		
Spartacus	Seamount	40°52' N	3°57' E				Shown as Spartacus Hill in ACUF Gazetteer.
Spartivento	Canyons	38°30' N	8°56' E				
Speakers	Bank	5°00' S	72°20' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702		
Spencer	Canyon	36°40' S 35°55' S	134°53' E 135°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the nearby Spencer Gulf, so named by M. Flinders in 1802 in honour of the respectable noble man who presided at the Board of Admiralty when the voyage was planned and the ship put into commission.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Spiess	Seamount	54°40' S	00°15' E	INT	21		
Spilhaus	Seamount	42°40' N	141°45' W	INT	50	Named in honor of South African marine engineer - inventor Athelstan Spilhaus.	
Spinola	Spur	43°22' N 43°25' N	8°36' E 8°52' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997)	GEBCO-SCFUN/12 : change of position agreed.
Spiss	Bank	37°50' N	9°08' E	INT	301		

Spitsbergen	Fracture Zone	80°15' N 79°30' N	2°30' W 4°15' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from the nearby Spitsbergen archipelago.	
Spitsbergen	Trough	79°30' N 79°50' N	2°30' E 4°30' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: Martin Klenke, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, 2003 Discoverer: US icebreakers and submarines, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named from the nearby Spitsbergen archipelago.	
Sprigg	Canyon	37°20' S 36°45' S	136°45' E 136°55' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Reg C. Sprigg, geologist with the South Australian Geological Survey (1947).	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Springfield	Seamount	48°04' N	130°12' W	INT INT	50 801		
Srivastava	Seamount	44°31' N	136°07' W	INT INT	50 801		
St. Anna	Trough	83°00' N 78°30' N	69°00' E 70°00' E			Proposer: Dr. I.I. Mesyatsev, Plavmornin, Murmansk, Russia, 1935 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Sadko", 1988 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian vessel "Svyataya Anna" that got stuck in the ice in the Kara Sea, during the Russian expedition (1912-1914) under G.L. Brusilov.	Formerly Svyataya Anna Trough.
St. Barthélemy	Valley	18°04' N 18°32' N	62°40' W 61°58' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document NO.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).

St. Croix	Basin	18°04' N	64°12' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph.Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Saint-Croix Basin in BGN Gazetteer, 1990 Edition.
St. Croix	Ridge	17°39' N 17°51' N	65°52' W 64°23' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
St. Géran	Ridge	18°07' S 18°45' S 19°20' S	59°22' E 59°15' E 58°48' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Named after the most famous ship name in history of nearby Mauritius : "St Géran" which, whilst bringing colonists, was shipwrecked in 1744 on fringing reef of island's east coast. St Géran, with 110 crew and colonists aboard and cargo of iron sugar cauldrons, went aground and broke up on northeast fringing reef at night, 17 August 1744. Falling masts stove in the boats before launching. Makeshift raft capsized. Only 9 survived. Incident provided the basis for 1750's best seller in Europe, Paul et Virginie by Bernadin de St. Pierre.	Shoal depth : 820 m.
St. Helena	Fracture Zone	17°30' S 16°00' S	19°00' W 8°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
St. Kitts	Valley	17°12' N 16°18' N 15°07' N	62°57' W 62°49' W 62°30' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric Chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-caraibe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
St. Lazarus	Bank	12°15' S	41°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 701		

St. Maur	Seamount	14°38' S	54°23' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: R/V Marion Dufresne, 1978 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) St Maur-des Fossés, in the southern suburb of Paris was for nearly a century the site of the Institut de Physique du Globe (scientific/geographical observatory) from which scientists went out to study the magnetic phenomena of the earth. this group (and especially the section now in Strasbourg) carried out work in the Indian Ocean aboard R/V's Gallieni and Marion Dufresne since the mid-1960's.	
St. Peter	Fracture Zone	2°40' N 2°40' N	30°00' W 33°00' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, 1989 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov", 1988 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named from the Spanish ship "St. Peter" that investigated the area near "St. Paul Islands" together with ship "St. Paul" in the XVIth century.	
St. Pierre	Bank	39°00' S	77°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1980 Discoverer: R/V Horizon, Apr. 1963 This small bank, a tiny guyot, lies near the mid-Indian Ocean islet of Saint-Paul. It was discovered on SIO's 1962-63 Lusiad Expedition (R/V Horizon).	
Stalemate	Bank	53°05' N	170°55' E	INT INT	50 813		
Stalemate	Canyon	52°50' N	171°25' E	INT	813		
Standard	Seamount	35°10' S	157°50' E	INT INT INT	60 601 602		
Stanley	Seamount	43°08' N	143°35' W	INT	50		
Stearns	Bank	13°20' S	173°05' W	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	

Stearns	Seamount	30°00' N	180°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1984 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Harold Stearns was one of the most important geologists to work in the Hawaiian Islands, studying volcanism and water resources. He named many of the seamounts around the Hawaiian Islands. It is important that one bear his name (deceased). Many Students at the University benefit from his kindness in the form of Harold T. Stearns fellowships.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on GEBCO.
Steel Vendor	Seamount	40°23' N	129°27' W	INT INT	50 801		
Steffansson	Basin	81°15' N	120°00' W			Proposer: J.G. Kiselev, VNIIOceangeology, Russia, 1975 Discoverer: Russian Drift ice expedition "Sever" (1966-1979), Named after polar explorer, ethnographer and writer V. Steffansson (1879-1962), who led expeditions in Iceland, Alaska and Canadian Arctic.	
Stembel	Knoll	29°07' N	136°33' W	INT	51		
Stetson	Guyot	19°40' N	176°05' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985), BGN Named for pioneer marine geologist Henry Stetson, at WHOI, from 1930's to 1955.	
Stevens	Seamount	48°09' N	158°00' W	INT	50		
Stewart	Bank	17°20' N	118°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Discoverer: U.S.S. Stewart, 1925 Named in 1925 for the vessel U.S.S. Stewart.	
Steyns	Knoll	23°00' S	101°07' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. Robert L. Fisher, Mar. 2001 Discoverer: R/V Horizon (SIO), Lusiad Expedition, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Jan Steyns was Captain of Dutch East India Company (VOC)' ship Zeewyk in 1727, when she was wrecked on the Pelsaert Group (about 28°45'S) of the Houfman Abrolhos Islands, off the west coast of Australia.	Formerly, Zeewyk Knoll. Renamed Steyns Knoll in 2000. Shown as Zeewyk Seamount in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Stirni	Seamount	49°08' N	132°18' W	INT INT	50 801		

Stocks	Seamount	12°10' S	32°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Stoechades	Canyon	43°06' N	6°38' E				
Stokes	Bank	38°53' N	25°26' E	INT	302		
Stor	Bank	77°40' N	33°00' E	INT	10		
Storegg	Bank	67°10' S	64°10' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Storegga	Slope	63°00' N	5°30' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.01 10 101		Continental slope. Shown as Storegga on GEBCO 5.01 and on Charts INT 10 and 101 produced by Norway.
Storfjord	Bank	76°35' N	23°00' E	INT	10		
Storfjord	Deep	67°15' N	31°00' W	INT	112		
Storfjord	Seachannel	76°12' N	19°00' E	INT	10		Shown as Storfjordrenna in ACUF Gazetteer.
Storneset	Slope	63°43' N	4°50' E	INT	101		Continental slope. Shown as Storneset on Chart INT 101 produced by Norway.
Strabo	Trench	34°20' N	27°00' E				
Stradbroke	Seamount	29°05' S	155°45' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		
Strakhov	Fracture Zone	4°30' N 4°00' N	39°20' W 23°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.08 5.12	Proposer: Dr. Galina V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, 1989 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik N.Strakhov", 1988 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after the Russian academician Nicolai M. Strakhov (1907-1978), lithologist, founder of the Russian school of marine sedimentology. Named also from R/V "Akademik N. Strakhov" that explored and mapped this feature.	
Strauss	Seamount	33°18' N	164°09' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians Seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Stravinsky	Seamount	31°29' N	164°36' W	INT	50	Proposer: Dr. H.W. Menard, SIO, USA, 1964 Discoverer: not known, Named after the famous Russian composer and conductor I.F. Stravinsky (1882-1971).	
Strede	Bank	66°50' N	28°40' W	INT	112		

Strel'nja	Guyot	6°30.8' S	1°11.0' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fish R/V "Strel'nja", Sep. 1987 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Strel'nja" that discovered this feature.	Least depth 715 m.
Stromboli	Canyon	38°30' N 38°50' N 39°02' N	15°11' E 15°29' E 14°59' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby island and volcano of Stromboli.	
Studds	Seamount	46°00' N	155°04' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Capt. Albert E. Theberge, US NOAA, Nov. 2001 Discoverer: USC GC Jarvis, 1955 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named from Rear Admiral Robert F.A. Studds, who was director of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1950 to 1955. In command of USS Pathfinder, he discovered in the 1950's several seamounts in the Gulf of Alaska and the North Pacific.	Relief : 3,600 m; Least depth : 1,600 m.
Stvor	Guyot	9°53' S	5°25' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, 1982 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Stvor", 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after Russian Fishery "Stvor" that found and mapped this feature.	Least depth : 292 m.
Stylaster	Guyot	23°38' S	167°43' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: B. R. de Forges, ORSTOM, France, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Characteristically the dominant benthic population, the Stylaster's are marine organisms closely related to corals.	
Suakin	Trough	19°35' N	38°40' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the ancien Sudanese port of Suakin.	
Subaru	Seamount	18°18.6' N	134°28.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Subaru" designates in Japanese the star cluster Pleiades.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.

Sue	Ridge	15°15' N 15°40' N	80°19' W 79°58' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Sue" is an Indian name, which was assigned to the sun by the major indigenous group Chibcha.	
Suhm	Abyssal Plain	34°00' N	55°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.08 11 12	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) The name was given to commemorate Rudolf von Willemoes-Suhm (1847-1875), a German naturalist, who participate in the Challenger expedition (1872-1876).	Shown as Sohm Plain in ACUF Gazetteer. Although rightly shown as Suhm Deep on the first 3 editions of GEBCO, the name was misprinted Sohm on the 4th and 5th editions.
Suiko	Guyot	44°35' N	170°20' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 53	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Suisei	Seamount	25°11.2' N	135°55.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Suisei " is the Japanese term for a comet.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Suitcase	Seamounts	21°00' N	112°30' W	INT	802		
Suiyo	Seamount	28°34.0' N	140°38.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Suiyo" is the Japanese term for "Wednesday".	Relief : 2000m. Least depth : 877m.
Sulcis	Escarpment	38°30' N	8°15' E				
Sulu	Basin	8°00' N	121°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 507		
Sulzberger	Basin	77°00' S	152°30' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Sun Ray	Seamount	00°32' S	88°33' W	INT	811		
Suna	Canyon	11°18' S	40°51' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Suna Island.	
Sunda	Shelf	2°00' N	106°30' E	GEBCO	5.18		

Sunda	Trench	4°30' S 11°10' S	100°00' E 119°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 70 71 73	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) The trench was studied in some detail in 1920's-1930's by Dutch geodesist F.A. Vening Meinesz, who made classic pendulum gravity measurements in a Dutch submarine.	Shown as Java Trench in ACUF Gazetteer.
Sunda	Trough	8°30' S	108°30' E	GEBCO	5.09		
Supan	Seamount	83°34'40" N 83°37'05" N 83°39'00" N	3°20'00" W 3°00'00" W 2°56'00" W			Proposer: Jörn Hatzky, AWI, Bremerhaven, Germany, May 2004 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, Sep. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Alexander Supan (1847-1920), was a marine cartographer and longtime publisher of the scientific journal “Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen”. He was involved in the foundation of GEBCO and was the first to introduce the naming convention currently in use for generic terms.	Min. depth : 2450 m. Total relief : 1350 m.
Sur	Canyon	36°06' N	122°04' W	INT INT	801 802		
Surcouf	Seamount	9°17' S	53°04.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1991 Discoverer: Various (IIOE), 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Robert Surcouf (1773-1827) was a famous corsair in the western Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal regions during Napoleonic times.	

suruga	Seamount	34°20.0' N 32°05.0' N	138°30.0' E 138°40.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Jun. 2006 Discoverer: Research Vessel "Yokosuka" of JAMSTEC, Japan, Aug. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the first vessel to conduct a full-scale spawning ground investigation of the area, Japanese fisheries research ship 'Suruga Maru'. In 1977, an investigation was conducted of the spawning ground for Eel Anguilla japonica by the Suruga Maru. Detailed geological/geophysical mapping was then performed by R/V Yokosuka in 2001. The latest study confirmed Eel Anguilla japonica spawns at this seamount (Tsukamoto, 2006, Nature). The name, 'Suruga seamount', has appeared in several scientific journals for fisheries. The Research Vessel 'Yokosuka' of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC) discovered the feature in 2001.	Minimum Depth:40 m Total Relief:1560 m The seamount is located at the southern end of the West Mariana Ridge, in the Philippine Sea. It is almost conical in shape, with a smaller peak on its southern flank. The top of the feature is not well defined, as there are only a few Sea Beam 2001 multibeam tracks across the summit.
suruga	Seamount	14°14' N	142°53' E			Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after the first vessel to conduct a full-scale spawning ground investigation of the area, Japanese fisheries research ship 'Suruga Maru'. In 1977, an investigation was conducted of the spawning ground for Eel Anguilla japonica by the Suruga Maru. Detailed geological/geophysical mapping was then performed by R/V Yokosuka in 2001. The latest study confirmed Eel Anguilla japonica spawns at this seamount (Tsukamoto, 2006, Nature). The name, 'Suruga seamount', has appeared in several scientific journals for fisheries. The Research Vessel 'Yokosuka' of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC) discovered the feature in 2001.	Minimum Depth:40 m Total Relief:1560 m The seamount is located at the southern end of the West Mariana Ridge, in the Philippine Sea. It is almost conical in shape, with a smaller peak on its southern flank. The top of the feature is not well defined, as there are only a few Sea Beam 2001 multibeam tracks across the summit.

Surveyor	Channel	57°20' N	145°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 50		Shown as Seachannel in ACUF Gazetteer, and on INT 50.
Surveyor	Fracture Zone	43°00' N 43°30' N	155°00' W 150°00' W	INT	50		
Surveyor	Gap	56°30' N	144°30' W	GEBCO	5.03		
Surveyor	Seamount	56°05' N	144°20' W	INT INT	50 810		
Susami	Seamount	26°40.0' N	138°01.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Susami , on the island of Honshu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Susuki	Seamount	28°45.1' N	148°18.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Susuki" is the Japanese term for "eulalia".	Relief : 3700m. Least depth : 2330m.
Suzuna	Seamount	25°13.7' N	148°07.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Suzuna" is the Japanese term for "turnip".	Relief : 3000m. Least depth : 1190m.
Suzushiro	Seamount	24°51.0' N	148°15.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Suzushiro" is the Japanese term for "radish".	Relief : 3500m. Least depth : 2390m.
Svendsen	Ridge	32°22.3' S 32°17.0' S 32°27.5' S	176°05.2' 176°02.0' 176°13.0'	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Thomas J. Osborne, AT&T Submarine Systems Inc., 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005), BGN (May 1997), SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Carl Svendsen is a retired US mariner survey engineer with AT&T, who surveyed many routes for submarine cable systems.	
Sverdrup	Canyon	55°25' S	65°35' W	INT	200		
Swan	Shoal	4°00' S	54°30' E	INT INT	702 703		On edge of Seychelles Bank.
Swan	Trough	16°39' N 16°45' N 17°00' N	86°27' W 86°12' W 85°36' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Swan Islands off the coast of Honduras.	
Swazi	Seamount	48°20' S	9°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		

Swordfish	Seamount	18°25' N	158°25' W	INT	809		
Syoyo	Seamount	22°29' N	142°59' E	INT	510		
Sysoev	Seamount	15°28' S	6°27' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr. Gleb Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Akademik Kurchatov", 1975 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian Nikolay N. Sysoev (1909-1964). He was Deputy Director of the Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russia.	Least depth 1,341 m.
Syun-Yo	Bank	37°10.1' N	132°20.2' E	INT	511		
Tabou	Canyon	03°32' N 04°14' N	07°10' W 07°11.5' W	IBCEA	1.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Tabou River.	
Tadjura	Trough	11°40' N 12°06' N 12°00' N	42°48' E 44°00' E 45°00' E	INT GEBCO	705 5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Gulf of Aden, west end. Shown as Tadjoura in ACUF Gazetteer.	
Taggia	Canyon	43°45' N	7°54' E				
Tagus	Basin	37°30' N	11°40' W	GEBCO	5.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Abyssal Plain. See also Tejo Basin.
Tahoma	Canyon	51°45' N	175°23' E	INT	813		
Tahoma	Reef	51°53' N	175°50' E	INT	813		
Tai-Inreki	Seamounts	22°08' N 23°50.0' N 23°31.0' N 21°43' N	134°56' E 133°45.6' E 135°32.0' E 135°59' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tai-Inreki " designates, in Japanese, the months of the year .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Taiji	Seamount	29°38.0' N	137°01.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby town of Taiji, on the island of Honshu, Japan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Taipaka	Seamount	17°49' S	117°23' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Taipaka is a Pascuense term for "calm seas".	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.

Taipaka	Ridge	17°43' S 17°56' S	117°46' W 117°12' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Taipaka is a Pascuense term for "calm seas".	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Taiwan	Banks	23°00' N	118°30' E	INT	509		
Takahiro	Seamount	33°01' N	143°24' E			Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Jun. 2006 Discoverer: The Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo", May 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Dr. Takahiro Sato (1932 – 1998), a geologist and hydrographer from the Hydrographic Department of Japan for more than 30 years. He was one of the key players of the early marine geology/hydrography community during 1960's - 1980's in Japan. He was responsible for the ocean floor mapping project around the main Japanese islands in the 1960's. The results of that project include the series,'Basic Map of the Japanese Continental Shelves'. He published a number of professional papers and books, and contributed to the GEBCO project.	Minimum Depth:2000 m Total Relief:3000 m The seamount is one of a group of seamounts in the Northwest Pacific Basin. It is well defined by the 5000 m contour and consists of two peaks. This seamount complex is elongated northeast-southwest.
Takasu	Seamount	23°12' N	141°31' E	INT	510		
Takuyo-Daiiti	Seamount	41°16' N	145°57' E	INT	511		Shown as Takuyô-daiichi in ACUF Gazetteer (March 1985).
Takuyo-Daini	Seamount	34°17' N	143°52' E	INT	510		Shown as Takuyô-daini Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Takuyo-Daisan	Seamount	34°13' N	144°21' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 510	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Takuyô-daisan Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Talbot	Bank	37°30' N	11°41' E	INT INT	301 302		Shown as Talbot Shoal in ACUF Gazetteer.

Tamana	Seamount	24°02' N	173°02' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Name of an early ship (schooner) visiting Hawaii in 1806. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Press, Honolulu, p. 11.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Tamayo	Fracture Zone	23°00' N	108°00' W	GEBCO	5.07		
Tampen	Borderland	61°45' N	2°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.01 10		Continental borderland. Shown as Tampen on GEBCO 5.01 and on Chart INT 10 produced by Norway.
Tanabata	Seamounts	23°35' N 23°47' N	136°04' E 136°16.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tanabata " means Festival of Weaver in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Tanadak	Basin	50°45' N	179°34' W	INT	813		
Tane-Yaku	Spur	30°00' N 29°22' N	130°30' E 130°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby islands of Tane and Yaku.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Taney	Seamounts	36°45' N	125°20' W	INT INT INT	50 51 801		
Tanner	Bank	32°42' N	119°08' W	INT INT	801 802		
Tanner	Basin	32°52' N	119°40' W	INT INT	801 802		
Tanoûdêrt	Canyon	20°02' N 20°18' N	18°57' W 17°35' W	IBCEA	1.06	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby town of Tanoûdêrt.	

Taranto	Valley	39°35' N	17°40' E				
Taranui	Valley	32°00' S 32°20' S	168°50' E 167°30' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Named after the then N.Z. Oceanographic Research vessel, MV Taranui.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Lord Howe". Relief : from 700 m to 4,000 m.
Tarapapa	Seamount	18°40.4' S	152°47.7' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Tarragona	Canyon	40°50' N	2°00' E				
Tasman	Escarpment	44°45' S 47°25' S 49°20' S	144°30' E 145°30' E 146°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. Neville EXON and other members of AGSO ;, Sep. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the famous Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603-1699), who discovered Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642.	Continuation northward of Tasman Fracture Zone between Australia and Antarctica.
Tasman	Abyssal Plain	35°00' S	155°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.10 602		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Tasman	Basin	40°00' S 45°00' S	155°00' E 160°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 601	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Tatar	Trough	46°00' N	140°00' E	INT	511		
Tatsugo	Hill	28°11.5' N	132°42.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby district of Tatsugo.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Taupo	Bank	33°10' S	156°10' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 602		Shown as Tablemount in ACUF Gazetteer and as Seamounts on the INT Charts.
Taurus	Seachannel	47°30' N 53°00' N	155°00' W 154°00' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Channel.
Taussig	Seamount	48°30' N	158°15' W	INT	50		
Tayrona	Ridge	14°17' N 13°34' N	80°48' W 80°15' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Tayrona" is an Indian name.	
Tchaikovsky	Seamount	29°23' N	162°05' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musicians group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	

Tchernia	Seamount	10°31.5' S	47°07.5' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) The late Paul Tchernia, French physical oceanographer, worked for some years at Nosy Bé, Madagascar, and was one of the earlyparticipants and planners of the International Indian Ocean Expedition (1958-1965).	
Teahitia	Seamount	17°34' S	148°49' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: J. Talandier (Tahiti), May 1987 Discoverer: Jean CHARCOT, 1986 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Teahitia signifies "The standing fire". This name was proposed by the Tahitien academy further to our request.	
Tehuantepec	Fracture Zone	14°45' N 12°36' N 11°30' N 10°20' N	95°20' W 97°30' W 98°45' W 100°30' W	INT GEBCO INT	51 5.08 811	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher (SIO), 1957 Discoverer: R/V Spencer F. Baird (SIO), 1956 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005), SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Recognized, delineated by SIO's R/V Spencer F. Baird in 1956. Named after the Tehuantepec Gulf and the city of Tehuantepec. This pre-Clombian name designated the place where the Tepehuanos people lived.	Formerly known as Tehuantepec Ridge.
Tehuelche	Fracture Zone	55°00' S 44°30' S	49°00' W 44°00' W	GEBCO	5.16		
Tejo	Basin	37°30' N	11°40' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby River Tejo.	See also Tagus Basin.
Tema	Reef	11°00' S	165°50' W	GEBCO	5.10		
Tenji	Guyot	49°00' N	168°35' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.02 53 813	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, Mar. 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer, and as Tenti on INT 53, and Tenchi on INT 813.
Tenkai	Hill	32°40.2' N	134°21.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese survey vessel " Tenkai " .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Tenkai Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.

Tenmei	Hills	29°05.0' N 28°56' N	139°05.0' E 139°04' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tenmei" designates an era of the Japan history.	Accepted as Hills (instead of Seamount , as shown on the chart). Shown as Temmei Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Tennosei	Seamount	19°37.5' N	135°58.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tennosei " designates , in Japanese , the planet Uranus .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Tenryu	Canyon	34°36.6' N 34°13.5' N 33°54.3' N 33°33.8' N	137°53.6' E 137°37.0' E 137°35.0' E 137°31.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Tenryu River .	Relief : 400-300-700-1200 down Canyon. Constant deepening to south. Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Tenryû Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Tenza	Hole	12°12' N	81°21' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Tenza" is an Indian name.	Shown as Tenza Trough in ACUF Gazetteer.
Teplov	Seamount	83°48.5' N	119°30'00"	Nat Chart	RU11247	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Viktor Dmitriyevich Teplov (1917 - 1984), a hydrographer who served in the Russian hydrographic units of the Black Sea and Baltic Fleets. He was the Deputy Chief of the Russian State Research Navigational and Hydrographic Institute, making considerable contributions to fitting ships with modern navigational and hydrographic devices. He made a major contribution to the development of oceanographic equipment for ice and submarine surveying.	Total relief is 1241 meters. Minimum depth is 2559 meters. Sounding depths are 5 km apart taken from ice. The seamount is located in the SE part of Gakkel Ridge, on its N slope adjoining Amundsen Basin. Note : Additional Russian submarine data with tracklines used in the interpretation could not be shown.

Ter Tholen	Fracture Zone	33°03' S 33°50' S	78°20' E 77°00' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Mar. 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the vessel which accompanied the "Zeewolf" (name also used for an adjacent Fracture Zone) on a 1617-18 Dutch voyage which independently discovered Amsterdam and St Paul Islands.	
Terpenija	Spur	47°30' N	145°15' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. A. Svarichevskiy, Pacific Oceanological. Inst., Russia, Feb. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Ridge situated on the marine continuation of the Terpenija peninsula .	
Terra Nova	Canyon	68°40' S	159°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.14 5.18	Named after the Expedition ship used by Scott for his Last Expedition.	
Terrible	Bank	37°09' N	12°53' E				
Terry	Seamount	43°24' N	139°52' W	INT	50		
Tete	Seamount	27°10.7' N	131°55.2' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby small town of Tete.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Tetyaev	Fracture Zone	16°00' S 17°10' S	12°00' W 19°30' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIIOkeanogeologiya & NPO 'Severomorgeologiya', 1991 Discoverer: Russian G/V "Basmakov" & "R/V "Nalivkin", Dec. 1988 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1991) Named after the Russian M.M. Tetyaev (1882-1956), one of the founders of the Russian tectonic school.	
Teulada	Canyon	38°30' N	8°38' E				
Tharp	Fracture Zone	52°00' S 57°45' S	142°00' W 115°00' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1970	See Heezen Fracture zone.
The Gully	Canyon	44°15' N	59°15' W	INT INT	13 404		Shown as The Gully on Charts INT 13 and 404 and in ACUF Gazetteer.
The Paps	Seamount	25°52' N	20°26' W	IBCEA INT INT	1.06 14 104	Proposer: Sir Anthony Laughton, SOC, Southampton, UK, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Discovery II, UK, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named from the shape of the feature.	Shown as Papp Seamount on INT 104, and in ACUF Gazetteer.

Theta	Passage	43°30' N	13°00' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This name was proposed originally by A.S. Laughton (1960) as the trace of the bed of the abyssal valley resembles the Greek letter theta.	Shown as Theta Gap in ACUF Gazetteer.
Thetis	Bank	24°56' N	112°36' W	INT	802		
Thomas	Guyots	17°20' N	173°53' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Discoverer: R/V Kana Keoki, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Rear Admiral Charles W. Thomas, USCG (1903-1973), advocate of polar research who commanded US Icebreaker "Northwind" during the Byrd Antarctic Expedition (1946-47) and former assistant director of HIG.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.
Thompson	Seamount	46°03' N	128°35' W	INT	801		
Thor Iverson	Bank	72°50' N	36°00' E	INT GEBCO	10 5.17	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	Shown as Thor Iversen Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Thoulet	Seamount	37°25' N	28°35' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof. J.-R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Named after Julien Thoulet (1843-1936), French scientist, engineer then Professor at the University of Nancy (mineralogy, cartography). Thoulet was a close collaborator with Prince Albert 1er of Monaco and a leading member of the Commission established by the 7th International Geographic Congress (1899) which was "charged with the preparation of a bathymetric map of the oceans"; this became the 1st edition of GEBCO.	Relief : 1,500 m.
Three Kings	Ridge	32°45' S 28°00' S	172°30' E 173°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.10 60 600 602 605		Shown as Rise in ACUF Gazetteer and on the INT Charts.

Three Points	Spur	03°50' N	02°45' W	IBCEA	1.10	Proposer: Ing. O. Parvillers, EPSHOM, Brest, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Sep. 2000) Named after the nearby Cape Three Points.	
Thunder	Knoll	16°27' N	81°20' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 811		
Thurmond	Knoll	50°51' N	177°59' E	INT INT	50 813		
Thurston	Seamount	17°00' N	155°58' W	INT	809		
Tiburón	Basin	29°00' N	112°50' W	INT	802		
Tiki	Basin	13°30' S	135°30' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Timkin	Guyot	21°29' S	81°37' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda", Aug. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian hydrographic surveyor V E Timkin (1955-1986).	Least depth : 205 m.
Timofeev	Hill	87°37' N	124°45' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1969 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vladimir Timofeyevich Timofeev (1902-1958), Russian oceanologist and explorer of the Arctic Ocean. He participated in the first air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes. In 1948, on the basis of hydrographic surveys and hydrological observations in the Arctic, he predicted the existence of a vast submarine sill crossing the whole Arctic Basin and which was later identified as Lomonosov Ridge. He is the author of more than 100 papers on the ocean water mass study and analysis.	
Timor	Trough	9°45' S	127°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		

TINRO	Basin	56°30' N	153°20' E	GEBCO INT	5.02 512	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1949 Named after the Pacific Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO) that carried out systematic surveys in the Okhotsk Sea.	
Tintamarre	Spur	18°19' N 18°43' N	62°33' W 62°02' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraibe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Tiru	Seamount	20°35' N	166°57' W	INT INT	50 809		
Titanic	Canyon	41°23' N	50°30' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: A. J. Ruffman, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) The wreck of R.M.S. Titanic after which the canyon is named, lies about 21 miles south of the head of the canyon, on the eastern slope.	CANO = CANOMA : Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.
Titi	Seamount	19°27.4' S	153°53.5' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville , French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts" contest 1998 .	
Titov	Seamount	00°30' S	176°00' W	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V Vityaz, 1961 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the pioneer Soviet cosmonaut G. S.Titov (1935-2000),who made a space flight on "Vostok-2"	
Tittman	Seamount	45°10' N	157°45' W	INT	50		Shown as Tittmann Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Toba	Guyot	33°15' N	171°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: N. Christian Smoot, USNOO, 1982 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Also in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer.

Tobago	Basin	12°30' N	60°30' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.08 216 400 402		
Tobin	Seamount	47°36' N	156°16' W	GEBCO	5.03	Accredited by: BGN (Jul. 1998) Named after Rear Admiral Paul Edward Tobin, retiring Oceanographer of the US Navy.	
Tofiño	Bank	35°28' N	3°57' W	INT	301		
Tokara	Valley	29°00' N 29°03' N 29°09' N	130°08' E 130°23' E 130°39' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Tokara Island.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Tonbi	Valley	28°31.0' N 28°34.0' N 28°58.0' N 28°35' N	130°13.0' E 130°42.0' E 131°00' E 130°42' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Cape Tonbi.	Accepted as Valley (instead of "Canyon" as shown on the chart). Shown as Tombi Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Tonga	Ridge	25°30' S 21°40' S	177°00' W 175°30' W	INT INT INT	60 61 605		
Tonga	Trench	24°30' S 16°00' S	175°10' W 172°10' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 61 605	Discoverer: HMS Egeria, 1880 Deep water south and east of the Tonga Islands has been known since the 1880's. It has been studied by SIO ships commencing with R/V Horizon and R/V Spencer F. Baird in 1952. Site of deepest point in Southern Hemisphere, Horizon Deep at 10,800 ± 10m.	
Tongue of the Ocean	Trough	24°30' N	77°30' W	INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403		Shown as Tongue of The Ocean on Charts INT 400, 401, 402 and 403 and in ACUF Gazetteer.
Toogee	Ridge	43°25' S 44°32' S	144°10' E 145°12' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, Aus.HO, Sep. 1997 Named after an Aboriginal tribe of south-west Tasmania.	This feature is a well-defined NE/SW trending ridge, south-west of Tasmania.

Topaz	Seamount	8°12' S	00°48' E	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian R/V Topaz, Apr. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Fishery Research Vessel "Topaz" that first discovered and mapped this feature.	Least depth : 957 m.
Topaze	Bank	4°35' S	56°25' E	INT INT	702 703		On northeast edge of Seychelles Bank.
Topgallant	Canyon	36°40' S 35°50' S	134°52' E 135°15' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Topgallant Island.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
Tore	Seamounts	38°20' N 39°20' N 39°45' N	13°30' W 13°00' W 11°55' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) This name was given from the geometric description of the feature (ring-shaped).	Shown as Tore Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Torge	Plateau	68°24' S	9°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Wolfgang R J Torge (1931-) Head of the Institute of Geodesy, Hanover, Germany.	Least depth : 2,300 m.
Toroko	Seamount	17°55' S	113°30' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Toroko is a Pascuense term for "wild grasses", dominant flora on Easter Island.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.
Toroko	Ridge	17°37' S 17°55' S	114°16' W 113°29' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jul. 1995 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: BGN (Jun. 1996), SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Toroko is a Pascuense term for "wild grasses", dominant flora on Easter Island.	100 % multibeam coverage (Seabeam 2000) and GPS navigation.Shown as Seamount Chain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Torrelavega	Canyon	44°17' N	4°00' W				Bay of Biscay.
Torres	Seamount	8°31' N	106°58' W	INT INT	802 811		

Tortola	Ridge	18°05' N 18°30' N	64°33' W 63°51' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. Ph. Bouysse, BRGM, France, 1984 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).
Tortosa	Canyon	40°49' N	1°35' E				
Tosa	Bank	33°05.0' N	134°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby land area called Tosa.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Tosa Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Townsend Cromwell	Seamount	29°50' N	179°04' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985) Townsend Cromwell (for whom the equatorial submerged countercurrent also is named) was an IATTC fishery scientist killed in an airplane crash in Central America in 1955.	
Tramontana	Escarpment	39°50' N	2°30' E				
Transkei	Basin	36°00' S	30°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 72 700	Traditional local name.	Not a true basin, but somewhat bounded by local highs between Africana Seamount and the south end of Mozambique Escarpment.
Travin	Bank	00°26' N	56°00' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1997 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Geroevka", Mar. 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian marine biologist V.I. Travin (1911-1994).	Least depth : 187 m.
Tregrosse	Reefs	17°40' S	150°30' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Træna	Bank	66°00' N	10°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.01 5.17 10 101		
Træna	Deep	67°06' N	9°25' E	INT	101		

Tres Marías	Basin	20°50' N	106°25' W	INT	802		Sedimented depression at northwest end of Middle America Trench.
Trident	Ridge	36°36' N 36°52' N 36°30' N	27°30' W 28°52' W 25°39' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof.J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) British name : LAUGHTON et al. 1975. [See Laughton A.S. et al, 1975, Mid - Atlantic Ridge to South West of Europe, Sheet 3 (Scale 1: 2400 000 at 41°N), C6568.	
Trincomalee	Canyon	8°30' N	81°15' E	INT	706		
Trindade	Seachannel	23°00' S	32°36' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Trinidad	Seamount	15°55' N	147°40' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations.
Trinidad	Canyon	41°09' N	124°50' W	INT	801		
Tripolitanian	Valley	34°00' N	13°11' E				
Tripp	Seamount	29°37' S	14°15' E	INT INT INT	21 22 204		
Tristan Da Cunha	Fracture Zone	38°00' S 37°30' S	25°00' W 13°30' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Trobriand	Trough	7°37' S 8°15' S	150°23' E 152°20' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN	
Tromsø	Bank	71°40' N	18°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.01 10 100	Named after the nearby city of Tromsø.	Shown as Tromsøflaket in ACUF Gazetteer (October 1986).
Tropic	Seamount	23°50' N	20°40' W	INT IBCEA	12 1.06	Proposer: Ing O. Parvillers, SHOM, France, 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Tropic of Cancer.	
Tropicbird Orchid	Hill	3°05.6' S	56°14.7' E	IBCWIO	1.05	Proposer: Robert Whitmarsh, U. of South Hampton, UK, Nov. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) The kill is named after the national flower of the Seychelles. The Tropicbird Orchid is indigenous to the country. It has fleshy leaves and a curving stem which produces white flowers five centimeters across and a long fifteen centimeter spur.	Minimum depth : 3,275 m

Trukshin	Seamount	83°03' N	176°00' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 1971 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service, 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vladimir Anatol'yevich Trukshin (1928-1990), Russian hydrographer. He took part in many oceanographic campaigns onboard nuclear submarines under the ice of the Arctic Ocean. He contributed to improve the use of the radio navigation system "Koordinator"in support of hydrographic works in the northern seas.	
Truva	Shelf	40°00' N	25°35' E			Proposer: Ing. O. Parvilliers,, SHOM, France, 1999 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
Tryal	Ridge	31°00' S	102°45' E	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Mar. 1981 Discoverer: K-18 (Dutch submarine on gravity cruise), 1934-1935, 1934 HMS Tryal (Captain Brooke) was a British ship wrecked, but with survivors, in 1622 on a West Australian reef. First Mate Thomas Bright took 35 to Batavia in long-boat.	
Tsuriganeboshi	Seamount	19°13.5' N	136°48.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tsuriganeboshi " designates , in Japanese , the star cluster Hyades.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Tsushima	Basin	36°30' N	131°00' E	INT	511		
Tsuta	Seamount	27°47.7' N	146°13.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Tsuta" is the Japanese term for "ivy".	Relief : 2500m. Least depth: 2710m.
Tuamotu	Fracture Zone	12°30' S	127°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Tucker	Seamount	49°50' N	133°30' W	INT INT INT	50 801 810		
Tugela	Canyon	29°30' S 30°30' S	31°45' E 32°42' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.16	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	

Tui	Seamount	30°20' S	173°00' E	INT INT INT	60 600 602		
Tulum	Terrace	24°05' N 23°30' N	88°20' W 87°10' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico and L.Taylor, NGDC, US, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Tulum is the name of local Mayan ruins, in the Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico.	
Tumaco	Hills	14°27' N	79°49' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Tumaco" is an Indian name.	
Tunebos	Spur	14°32' N 14°35' N 14°35' N	80°13' W 80°13' W 80°17' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Tunebos" is an Indian name.	
Tunge	Canyon	10°45' S	40°50' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Tunge Island.	Shown as Tungue Canyon in ACUF Gazetteer.
Tunisian	Plateau	35°00' N	12°00' E				
Tupa	Guyot	8°46.5' S	139°44.5' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Ing. J.-L. Sauvage, SHOM, Jan. 1992 Discoverer: BH1 L'Estafette, Sep. 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Tupa is a legend character known as the Marquesan "Hercule". The legend tells that he and her sister are responsible for the cocks' folly which, in this area, are reported to sing at any hour of the night.	
Turmeque	Reef	12°20' N	81°15' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Turmeque" is an Indian name.	Least depth only 12 m on nautical chart. Shown as Turmeque Knoll in ACUF Gazetteer.
Turneffe	Escarpment	17°51' N	87°13' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after nearby Turneffe Atoll, off Belize.	
Turpie	Bank	11°25' S	175°50' E	INT	604		

Tuscaloosa	Seamount	22°02' N	157°02' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Tyrrhenian	Basin	39°30' N	12°20' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.05 301 302	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	Formerly, shown as Tyrrhenian Sea.
Ua'ao	Seamount	18°55.0' S	151°50.3' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia, Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) "Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Ubate	Seamount	15°10' N	79°52' W	IBCCA	1.07	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Ubate" is an Indian name.	Shown as Ubaté Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Uchupi	Canyon	39°41' N 39°37' N 39°27' N	71°51' W 71°45' W 71°34' W			Proposer: James Robb, USGS, Discoverer: NOAA ship Ronlad H. Brown, Aug. 2002 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Elazar Uchupi, (1928-) is a geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He created the first comprehensive bathymetric contour map of the US Atlantic continental margin in 1965 and has conducted extensive marine geological research world wide.	Minimum Depth: 800 m. Total Relief: 1450 m.
Uda	Spur	24°30' N 25°34.0' N	147°15' E 147°13.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Prof. Michitaka Uda, Japanese Physical Oceanographer in the 1940-50's.	Relief : 3100m. Least depth: 2660m.
Udintsev	Fracture Zone	54°00' S 59°00' S	150°00' W 131°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.15 5.18	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1970 One of four major fracture zones (others are Heezen, Menard and Tharp) in South Pacific named for significant marine geologists.	
Ugami	Seamount	29°05.5' N	132°09.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby fishing ground called Ugami.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Uke	Seamount	27°37.0' N	131°45.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Uke Island.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6527.
Ulloa	Knoll	22°35' N	108°55' W	INT	802		
Ulm	Plateau	54°50' N	176°30' E	INT INT	50 813		
Umbgrove	Seamount	10°50.2' S	109°12.6' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1994 Discoverer: R/V Argo, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) J.H.F. Umbgrove (Professor of Geology, Delft) was a lifelong investigator/synthesizer of large-scale tectonic processes, specifically of the volcanism, isostasy, island arcs of the Dutch East Indies, 1920's-1950's.	
Umitaka	Seamount	67°25' S	167°00' E	GEBCO	5.14	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) R/V Umitaka was a world-ranging Japanese fisheries research vessel in 1960's, 1970's.	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Balleny". Shown as Umitaka Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Umnak	Basin	52°35' N	167°50' W	INT	813		
Umnak	Canyon	53°35' N 53°20' N	170°45' W 169°25' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813		
Umnak	Plateau	54°15' N	170°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813		
Umvoto	Rise	47°03' S 47°45' S	10°40' E 11°21' E	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Prof. C. Hartnady, U. of Cape Town, South Africa, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a Xhosa woman's "respect" or "avoidance" name for Water.	
Unalaska	Basin	52°50' N	166°05' W	INT	813		
Unicorn	Bank	34°45' N	14°30' W	INT INT	103 104		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Unimak	Seamount	53°40' N	162°30' W	INT INT INT	50 810 813		

Union	Seamount	49°35' N	132°40' W	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.03 50 801 810		
Uruguay	Canyon	72°00' S	39°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		
Ushakov	Bank	79°18' N	46°24' E	IBCAO GEBCO		Proposer: Galina Agapova, GIN AN, Russia, Discoverer: USSR expedition of the Northern Sea Route., 1954 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the Russian Polar explorer Georgiy A. Ushakov (1901-1963)	Least depth : 61 m.
Ustica	Ridge	38°42' N	12°20' E				
Ustica	Trough	38°30' N	12°45' E				
Uyeda	Ridge	27°15.0' N 27°35.5' N	143°41.5' E 144°46.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Christian Smoot, US Naval Oceanographic Office, Apr. 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Prof. Seiya Uyeda, Japanese geophysicist, Director, RIKEN International Frontier Research Group on Earthquakes,Tokai University, Japan.	Summit at 27°31' N-144°22.6' E with relief : 4500m and least depth : 1300m.
Uzuki	Seamount	23°46.1' N	134°35.7' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Features, Jan. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Usuki " means April in Japanese .	
Vacquier	Seamount	42°30' N	139°59' W	INT	50	Named for SIO geophysicist Victor Vacquier, inventor of flux-gate magnetometer and (1956-1980's) investigator of magnetic patterns of seafloor and oceanic/terrestrial heat flow.	
Vada	Shoals	43°18' N	10°20' E	INT INT	301 302		
Valdivia	Abyssal Plain	62°30' S	70°00' E	GEBCO	5.13		
Valdivia	Bank	25°30' S	6°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 203 204		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Valencia	Basin	39°18' N	00°42' E	INT	301		
Valencia	Trough	39°25' N 41°10' N	1°00' E 3°45' E	GEBCO INT	5.05 301	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	

Valerie	Guyot	41°30' S	164°15' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: J. Mammerickx, 1992 Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993) Appears on SIO Pacific charts of Chase, Menard, Mammerickx. Named for Valerie Craig, wife and assistant of geochemist Harmon Craig.	
Valinco	Canyon	41°39' N	8°36' E				
Valle Inclan	Saddle	42°10' N 43°10' N	10°20' W 10°27' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a Galician author.	
Vamizi	Canyon	10°55' S	40°50' E	IBCWIO	1.07	Proposer: Prof. Jean-René Vanney, U. of Paris-IV, France, Mar. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby Vamizi Island .	
Vance	Seamount	45°30' N	130°40' W	INT INT	50 801		
Var	Canyon	43°34' N	7°16' E				
Varyag	Seamount	14°05' S	106°08' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. V.F. "Kanaev", IOAN, Russia, 1962 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1962 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian hydrographic ship "Varyag" which explored this area in the XIXth Century.	
Vasco da Gama	Seamounts	41°20' N	11°30' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the well-known Portuguese explorer.	
Vasco Gil Sodre	Basin	39°06' N	28°27' W	IBCEA	1.03	Proposer: Prof.J.R. Vanney, U.of Paris-IV, France and Portuguese HO, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Name of one of the first Portuguese Settlers of Graciosa Island (Central Azores Group) .	Topographically significant (700 - 800 m relief) .
Vavilov	Hole	36°32' N	21°05' E			Proposer: O.M. Mihailov, IOAN, Russia, Discoverer: R/V "Sergey Vavilov", 1954 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001) Named after the Russian academician Sergey Vavilov and the Russian R/V "Sergei Vavilov" that discovered this feature.	Wrongly shown on IBCM Sheet 9 as "Vavilov Deep".

Vayda	Seamount	14°49' N	48°07' W			Proposer: Zaprybpromrazvedka, Russia Federation, Jul. 1982 Discoverer: R/V SRTM-8003 Vayda, Dec. 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2005) Named after the vessel Vayda that discovered the feature.	Minimum Depth: 400 m. Total Relief: 2300 m.The seamount is part of the Researcher Ridge. It has slopes of 17-25º on the north and south sides and 5-6º on the east and west sides. Dimensions at the 1500 m isobath are 26 x 6.5 km.
Vema	Seachannel	28°30' S 33°45' S	38°30' W 39°20' W	GEBCO	5.12	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Formerly, Vema Channel. Shown as Vema Channel in ACUF Gazetteer.
Vema	Fracture Zone	11°00' N 10°30' N	46°00' W 38°30' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Vema	Gap	23°30' N	67°00' W	GEBCO	5.08		
Vema	Seamount	31°42' S	8°21' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 204	Named for R/V Vema, 1951-1980's research ship of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY.	
Vema	Trench	12°05' S 9°00' S 8°00' S	63°00' E 67°20' E 68°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 72 73	Proposer: Bruce Heezen, J. Nafe, Discoverer: R/V Vema, L-DGO, 1958 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	This name, early given quite loosely, actually designates a fracture zone on the Central Indian Ridge. However, there already is a Vema Fracture Zone in the North Atlantic, so this traditional name has been retained. ACUF has a Vema Fracture Zone at 10°00' S - 66°30' E.
Vema	Knoll	23°40' N	66°58' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	The Knoll is just east of the Vema Gap.
Venezuela	Basin	14°00' N	67°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 402		Shown as Venezuelan Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.

Vening Meinesz	Rise	10°41' S	99°34' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1994 Discoverer: R/V Albatross, 1949 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Felix A. Vening Meinesz was the great Dutch geodesist who developed measurements of gravity at sea aboard submarines in 1920's-1930's ; his work in this area and Dutch East Indies is Classic.	
Vening Meinesz	Seamounts	11°00' S 11°25' S 11°30' S	102°30' E 105°00' E 104°30' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.09 70 71 73 707	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, Apr. 1981 Discoverer: Various ships of IIOE, 1960 Named for Felix A. Vening Meinesz, pioneer Dutch geodesist who conducted pendulum gravity measurements throughout the Indonesian region on Dutch submarines in the 1920's-1030's. Delineated by ships of the IIOE 1960-1965, especially SIO's R/V Argo 1960, 1962-63.	The group is distinct from Shchbakov Seamount, 10°55' S, 104°40' E.
Venus	Bank	39°42' N	24°33' E	INT	302		
Vercelli	Seamount	41°07' N	10°54' E	INT INT	301 302		
Verde	Canyon	43°48' N	8°00' E				
Verdi	Seamount	32°09' N	163°31' W	INT	50	One of Musician semount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Vernadsky	Fracture Zone	7°44' N 7°42' N	37°22' W 39°08' W	GEBCO	5.08	Proposer: V.N. Syrskiy, MGI, Russia, 1968 Discoverer: R/V "M.Lomonosov", 1965 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician V.I. Vernadsky (1863-1945), and the Russian R/V "Akademik Vernadsky" that explored this feature.	
Vernadsky	Seamount	5°23.6' N	62°10.6' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia, Dec. 1975 Discoverer: R/V "Owen" (1962) and R/V "Vitiaz" (1967), 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Rusian Academician V.I. Vernadsky (1863-1945).	
Veryan	Bank	44°15' S	176°05' E	GEBCO	5.10		

Vestbakken	Slope	74°23' N	16°10' E	INT INT	10 100		Island slope. Shown as Vestbakken on Charts INT 10 and 100 produced by Norway.
Vesteris	Seamount	73°30' N	9°10' W	INT INT INT	10 100 113		Shown as Bank in ACUF Gazetteer (December 1985).
Viaud	Ridge	2°27' N 1°18' N	75°45' E 77°24' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Apr. 1993 Discoverer: Various ships in transit, 1970 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Gustave Viaud (1838-65), older brother and sometime inspiration of "Pierre Loti" (Louis marie Julien Viaud), who was buried at sea near there in March 1865.	
Victor Hensen	Knolls	35°44.5' N 35°49' N	18°26.5' E 18°31.5' E			Proposer: Dr. W. Hieke, Munich, Germany, Apr. 1994 Discoverer: F/S Victor Hensen, Feb. 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) This feature was discovered by F/S Victor Hensen, Bremerhaven, Germany.	Shown as Victor Hensen Hills in ACUF Gazetteer.
Victoria	Guyot	14°20' N	147°45' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (May 1993)	Accepted on the basis of ACUF review and recommendations.
Victoria	Fracture Zone	8°00' N 2°00' N	175°00' E 176°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, SIO, Apr. 1983 Discoverer: Larson & Chase, 1972 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1985) Vittoria, one of originally five ships of Magellan's fleet, was the only one to complete the 1519-1522 circumnavigation.	
Vieux-Fort	Spur	15°35' N 15°55' N	62°13' W 61°47' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: Dr. T. L. Holcombe, NGDC, USA., Oct. 1989 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. Taken from Bathymetric chart entitled : Esquisse Bathymétrique de l'est-Caraïbe, 1984 (accompanying BRGM Document No.93. Compiled by Philippe Bouysse and others).

Vigo	Seamount	41°35' N	10°32' W	IBCEA	1.01	Proposer: Professor Jean-René Vanney (Univ. of Paris-IV, France), Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the nearby Spanish city and port of Vigo.	This feature may be in fact a Guyot.
Viking	Bank	60°20' N	2°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.01 10		
Ville De Djibouti	Bank	36°07' N	3°31' W				
Vines	Bank	18°50' S	42°58' E	INT	701		
Vinogradov	Fracture Zone	60°45.5' S 60°59.0' S	29°33.2' W 28°57.0' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Dr. G. Udintsev, GEOHI RAS, Russia, 1995 Discoverer: R/V Akademik B. Petrov, Feb. 1995 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian geochemist, Academician A.P. Vinogradov. He was Director of the the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.	
Virgin Islands	Trough	17°47' N 17°56' N	65°35' W 64°43' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Vitória	Seamount	20°45' S	37°45' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 201 202		Shown as Bank on the INT Charts.
Vitória-Trindade	Seamounts	20°40' S 20°30' S	38°00' W 30°40' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 201 202	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	Formerly, Ridge.
Vityaz	Fracture Zone	8°00' S 2°00' S	64°30' E 72°15' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.06	Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia, 1959 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1959 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that explored this feature.	
Vityaz	Seamount	13°30' N	173°30' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: R/V "Vityaz", 1958 Named after R/V "Vityaz" which discovered this feature.	Least depth 813 m.

Vityaz	Trench	12°05' S 8°40' S	174°05' E 167°45' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.10 60 61 604	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1958 Named after the Russian R/V "Vityaz" that discovered and explored this feature.	
Vityaz	Valley	61°50' N 60°45' N	176°45' E 176°50' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1950 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian R/V"Vityaz" that discovered this feature.	
Vizcaino	Canyon	39°35' N	124°28' W	INT	801		
Vladimirov	Seamount	87°54.3' N	43°30.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1976 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vladimir Vladimirovich Vladimirov (1928-1996), navigation officer at the Russian Northern Fleet and, since 1980, senior navigation officer at the Pacific Fleet. He participated in several cruises to the North Pole area onboard nuclear submarines and the icebreaker "Arktika", collecting soundings in the Central Arctic Basin.	Small isolated feature. Relief 1,300 m.
Vlamingh	Fracture Zone	41°05' S 41°50' S	80°56' E 79°52' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. D. Scheirer, Brown U, USA, Jun. 1997 Discoverer: R/V Melville, Mar. 1996 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Willem de Vlamingh, Senior Commander of the 1696-97 Dutch expedition to this area. He was also Captain of Geelvinck which name has already been given to an adjacent Fracture Zone.	
Vogt	Guyot	19°50' N	149°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Volador	Seamount	26°32' N	168°39' W	INT INT	50 809		
Volcán	Bank	9°34' N	80°23' W	INT INT INT	400 402 811		

Von Hochstetter	Seamount	34°58' S	81°10' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO. USA, Jan. 1987 Discoverer: R/V Novara, 1857 Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987) This feature north-east of St.Paul Island is named after Von Hochstetter, a petrographer aboard the Austrian research vessel Novara, who spent 18 days mapping and studying St. Paul Island in 1857.	
Vöring	Plateau	67°20' N	3°15' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT	5.01 5.17 10 101		Shown as Vøring Plateau in ACUF Gazetteer.
Voronin	Trough	82°00' N 78°30' N	85°00' E 88°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Proposer: Pr. H.H. Zubov, Russia, Mar. 1935 Discoverer: R/V "Sadko", 1935 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1985) Named after V.I. Voronin (1890-1952), captain of the Russian ice-breaker fleet.	
Voronov	Terrace	85°00' N 83°30' N 83°50' N 85°00' N	15°00' W 15°00' W 9°00' W 9°00' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR/Russian Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Andrey Nikolayevich Voronov (1924-1994), Russian hydrographer. He served for many years in the Russian Northern Fleet hydrographic units. In 1954-1959, he participated in air expeditions in the Arctic high latitudes and carried out oceanographic observations at the sites of aircraft landing on ice in the area of Lomonosov Ridge. He contributed greatly to the study of the Arctic Ocean bottom relief and hydrologic regime.	

Voyager	Seamounts	25°00' N 22°00' N 25°00' N	171°00' W 171°00' W 175°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: Drs. Keating & Kroenke, HIG, Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after historic ships of Hawaiian Registry.	Although this feature lies within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ, it is particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO. Presented in a paper by Kroenke, Campbell, and Keating (1987) Morphology of Seamounts Within the Hawaiian Exclusive Economic Zone, "How Volcanoes Work" Symposium Abstract.
Vysokaya	Bank	59°43.1' S	27°58.3' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Mar. 1985 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Aleksandr Tortsev", 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named from the shape of this feature. "Vysok" means "head" or "temple" in Russian.	Least depth 115 m.
W. Ellis	Seamount	50°13' N	160°20' W	GEBCO	5.03	Proposer: RAdm. K.E. Barbor, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Comman, Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001), ACUF (Aug. 1999) Named after Rear Admiral Windford G. "Jerry" Ellis, who made considerable contributions to Marine Geodesy and Naval Oceanography.	
Wachusett	Ridge	49°20' N	135°30' W	INT INT	50 810		

Wadia	Guyot	15°31' N	70°05' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: G. Bhattacharya, India, Dec. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Sagar Kanya, Nov. 1992 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Dr. D.N. Wadia, FRS (1883-1969) eminent Indian geologist, extensively carried out geological surveys over the Himalayas. He is the author of a definative volume on the "Geology of India", which is internationally referred to as the source book on the Indian Geology. He was also chairman of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research, whose recommendation led to the establishment of the National Institute of Oceanography (India).	
Wagner	Seamount	31°46' N	162°54' W	INT INT	50 51	One of Musician seamount group in North Central Pacific (SIO, 1959).	
Wairuna	Shoal	5°12' S	162°18' W	INT INT	51 617		
Walker	Seamount	55°07' N	140°20' W	INT INT	50 810		
Wallabi	Canyon	29°21' S 28°43' S	112°22' E 112°54' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Oct. 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the adjacent Wallabi Group of Islands.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Perth".
Wallaby	Saddle	25°30' S 24°20' S	109°30' E 109°50' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Wallaby is a historical name for features in this area. Named by Symonds and Cameron in 1977.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Hartog".
Wallaby-Cuvier	Escarpment	24°30' S 27°20' S	106°45' E 110°20' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Wallaby and Cuvier are historical names for features in this area.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric map "Hartog". However shown as Wallaby-Zenith Fracture Zone on this map.

Wallace	Hill	3°25.7' S	56°40.8' E	IBCWIO	1.05	Proposer: Robert Whitmarsh, U. of South Hampton, UK, Nov. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) The hill is named after the 19th century scientist Alfred Russel Wallace who discovered natural selection and evolution at the same time as Charles Darwin. They gave papers together at the Linnean Society in 1858.	Minimum depth : 3,475 m. Total relief : 400 m.
Walls	Plateau	52°15' N	175°12' E	INT	813		
Walls	Seamount	53°45' N	156°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.03 50 810		Shown as Knoll on the INT Charts and ACUF Gazetteer.
Walters	Shoal	33°12' S	43°50' E	GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 70 72 700	Proposer: E. S. W Simpson, J. K. Mallory, E. Forder, 1964 Discoverer: SAS Natal, 1962-1963, 1962 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named for Charlie Walters, a South African H.O Captain and Hydrographer's of 1950s. Often called Walters Bank. This locality near the south end of Mascarene Plateau is notable as an exceptional shark nursery.	
Walton	Bank	17°32' N	78°19' W	INT INT INT INT INT	400 401 402 403 811		
Walvis	Ridge	32°50' S 23°30' S	1°45' E 6°00' E	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.12 21 22 203 204		
Wan	Seamount	28°33.2' N	132°17.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby small town of Wan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Wando	Terrace	21°21' N	38°02' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the ship Wando.	
Wanganella	Bank	32°30' S	167°25' E	INT	602		
Ward	Basin	51°04' N	179°48' E	INT	813		

Warwick	Seamount	48°04' N	132°48' W	INT INT	50 801		
Washington	Seamount	18°53' N	157°58' W	INT	809		
Watari	Bank	34°04.1' N	138°35.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby fishing ground called Watari.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602
Wayuu	Spur	12°12' N 12°21' N 12°27' N	81°45' W 81°42' W 81°40' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Wayuu" is an Indian name.	Shown as Wayuu Hills in ACUF Gazetteer.
Webb	Seamount	7°00' N	21°39' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: BGN, SCUFN (May 1995) Named after Steven Webb, US/NOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	Taken from ACUF Gazetteer. Position revised at GEBCO-SCUFN/11 from Bathymetric Map IBCEA 1.08.
Weber	Basin	5°30' S	131°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 60 603	Discoverer: R/V Willebrord Snellius (Netherlands), 1929	
Weddell	Abyssal Plain	65°30' S 64°00' S	40°00' W 10°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Named after James Weddell who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-24	Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer (June 1987).
Wegener	Canyon	70°45' S	14°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: H. W. Schenke, AWI, Germany, 1989 Discoverer: R/V Polarstern, 1985 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991) Alfred Wegener (1930) was a German polar scientist.	
Weiken	Basin	70°24' S	4°00' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.16 5.18	Proposer: Dr. H. Hinze, AWI, Germany, Jan. 1997 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after Kar Weiken (1895-1982), geodesist. Member of Alfred Wegener's Greenland expedition.	
Welker	Guyot	55°10' N	140°20' W	GEBCO	5.03		Shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Wenke	Seamount	57°50' S	89°58' W	GEBCO	5.15	Proposer: Dr. R. Hagen, AWI, Germany, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the shipyard owner and shipbuilder who built R/V Grönland, the ship in which Dallmann surveyed the area west of Graham Land.	Least depth : 1,800 m.
Wenzel	Seamount	27°09.6' N	139°38.0' E	GEBCO	5.18	Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Named after Hans-Georg Wenzel (1945-1999), an internationally known geophysicist who contributed to the understanding of the tides, the global gravity field, and modeling of the geopotential of the Earth. Wenzel's research included both land and sea, however, he paid special attention to the marine and Polar Regions.	Minimum Depth:2220 m Total Relief:1200 m The seamount is rectangular in shape, with dimensions of about 10 km by 15 km. It is characterized by a local deep of about 100 m at the top.
Wenzel	Seamount	55°28.3' S	43°10.3' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. Heinrich Hinze , AWI, Germany, Discoverer: Research Vessel "Polarstern", Apr. 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Hans-Georg Wenzel (1945-1999), an internationally known geophysicist who contributed to the understanding of the tides, the global gravity field, and modeling of the geopotential of the Earth. Wenzel's research included both land and sea, however, he paid special attention to the marine and Polar Regions.	Minimum Depth:2220 m Total Relief:1200 m The seamount is rectangular in shape, with dimensions of about 10 km by 15 km. It is characterized by a local deep of about 100 m at the top.
West	Seamount	26°26' N	177°51' W	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: RAdm. Thomas Q. Donaldson, US Navy, Named after RAdm. Richard D. West, the Oceanographer of the US Navy from 1999 to 2002.	Relief : 4,300 m; Least depth : 805 m. Circular with three cones at peak.
West Aves	Apron	15°10' N 17°20' N	64°15' W 64°15' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe, NGDC, USA, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9. The Apron is due west of Aves Ridge.
West Caroline	Basin	3°30' N	137°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 507		

West Cayman	Rise	17°43' N 18°37' N 19°06' N	86°20' W 84°05' W 82°29' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named for its geographical location, west of the Cayman Islands.	
West Cocos	Seamount	5°30' N	88°30' W	GEBCO GEBCO	5.07 5.08		
West European	Basin	52°45' N	28°00' W	INT	102		
West Florida	Escarpment	24°33' N 28°33' N	84°00' W 86°30' W	IBCCA	1.03	Proposer: Lic.J.L. Frias Salazar, INEGI, Fr. - L. Taylor, NGDC, USA., Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) So named due to proximity of Florida.	Shown as Florida Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
West Mariana	Basin	18°00' N	139°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 52 510		Shown as Parece Vela Basin on GEBCO Sheet 5.06.
West Mariana	Ridge	21°30' N 14°00' N	142°00' E 143°00' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 52 510		Shown as Parece Vela Ridge on GEBCO Sheet 5.06.
West Melanesian	Trench	1°30' S 0°30' S 1°30' S	142°05' E 143°00' E 151°30' E			Proposer: Dr. V.F. Kanaev, IOAN, Russia, 1957 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Vityaz", 1957 Named from its location North of the West Melanesian area of the South Pacific.	Wrongly shown as "Manus Trench" on GEBCO 5.10.
West Norfolk	Ridge	32°00' S 34°50' S	167°00' E 169°20' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.10 600 602		Aus. proposal : South Norfolk Ridge.
West Scotia	Ridge	56°50' S	56°30' W	GEBCO	5.16		
West Sheba	Ridge	11°55' N 13°15' N 13°10' N	45°05' E 50°00' E 51°05' E	GEBCO	5.05	Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) Sinuous mid-ocean ridge. In Laughton, Whitmarsh and Jones, 1970.	
West Thulean	Rise	52°15' N 52°00' N	41°15' W 38°50' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.04 11 14		
Western Crozon	Levee	47°02.8' N 46°46.3' N	06°46.5' W 07°04.0' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER , France ., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Crozon is a small town on the Western Brittany coast .	
Westfall	Seamount	30°15' N	120°02' W	INT INT	50 802		

Whales Bay	Deeps	77°50' S	170°00' W	GEBCO	5.18		Shown as Whales Bay Furrows in ACUF Gazetteer.
Wharton	Basin	23°00' S 14°00' S	93°00' E 110°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO INT INT INT	5.09 5.10 70 71 73	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Whidbey	Canyon	36°40' S 35°40' S	134°35' E 135°00' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, May 1991 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the nearby Whidbey Isles, so named by M. Flinders "after my worthy friend the former Master-attendant at Sheerness".	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Ceduna".
White Marsh	Seamount	53°08' N	143°29' W	INT	50		
Whiting	Seamount	17°49' N	65°42' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	
Whiting	Terrace	17°52' N 17°57' N	65°55' W 65°34' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Position revised at GEBCO-SCGN/9.
Whitney	Ridge	51°30' N	140°00' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jul. 2001) Named after Mr Joseph WHITNEY , USNOO employee in the Bathymetric map division .	
Whitney	Seamount	9°00' N	21°10' W	IBCEA	1.08	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after Mr. Joseph Whitney, USNOO employee in the Bathymetry Division.	This name replaces Annan Seamount (shown on bathymetric map at 1:2.350.000 by E. J. W. Jones and C. F. Stuart, 1978) for the feature in the above position, as it is an inappropriate name for this group.
Whittard	Seachannel	47°03.0' N	09°50.4' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER, France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after Mr. Whittard, professor at Bristol University . He conducted researches on Celtic margin regions.	

Wight	Bank	7°25' S	71°30' E	INT INT INT INT INT	70 71 72 73 702		
Wild	Canyon	66°00' S	67°00' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.13 5.18	Named after Frank Wild, a member of Shackleton's South Pole Expedition who was left in command of the party on Elephant Island.	
Wildcat	Canyon	58°34' N 58°38' N 58°39' N	146°32' W 146°52' W 146°24' W			Proposer: ACUF, USA, Discoverer: NOAA ship Surveyor, 1988 Named for the Coast and Geodetic Survey Launch Wildcat, commanded by Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey during surveys of the Kenai Peninsula and other parts of southern Alaska in the 1920's.	Minimum Depth: 2900 m. Total Relief: 1000 m.The canyon is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. It has an average steepness of 4%.
Wilde	Guyot	21°07' N	163°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: BGN, SCGN (Apr. 1985)	
Wilder	Seamount	8°17' N	173°25' W	INT	617		
Wilkes	Fracture Zone	9°00' S	110°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Wilkes	Seamount	17°10' N	154°05' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Wilkins	Canyon	65°00' S	70°00' E	GEBCO	5.18		
Wilkinson	Seamount	26°10' N	167°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Named after RADM Wilkinson, USN Ret., former Director, Defense Mapping Agency.	
Willaumez-Manus	Rise	3°00' S 4°45' S	146°40' E 149°45' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	
William's	Seamount	53°09' S	82°00' E	GEBCO	5.13	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Oct. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Eltanin (Cruise 54), 1972 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) The source of existing name William's Seamounts on GEBCO 5.13 is not Known to the senior coordinator of that sheet. This name was placed on a cluster of "Seamounts" that now appear to be ridges/spurs.	This name (with Chun Spur and Von Drygalski Ridge) supersedes the former William's Seamounts at position 53°20' S - 81°15' E. Shown as Williams Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Wilshaw	Ridge	16°30' S 21°00' S	57°15' E 53°45' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1981 Discoverer: C/S Edward Wilshaw, 1954 Earliest shoal soundings of this very linear feature were made by C/S Edward Wilshaw in 1954, confirmed by C/S Stanley Angwin in 1956.	
Wilson	Canyon	70°35' S	176°15' E	GEBCO	5.18	Named after Dr. Edward Wilson, medical officer on Scott's expeditions. A key member of Scott's Last Expedition. Died with Scott in 1913.	
Wini	Seamount	19°02' N	153°52' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Winslow	Reef	1°36' S	174°57' W	GEBCO INT	5.10 617	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Wisconsin	Seamount	21°16' N	165°08' W	INT INT	50 809		
Wood	Seamount	17°27' N	156°05' W	INT INT INT	50 51 809		
Woodlark	Basin	10°15' S	153°45' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Woolnough	Knoll	34°02' S	151°39.5' E			Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Jul. 1992 Discoverer: HMAS Moresby, 1964 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after Walter George Woolnough (d. 1958), Australian geologist.	
Wordie	Caldera	61°48' S	55°27' W	GEBCO	5.16	Proposer: Mr. Stanley Robertson, USA, Sep. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after James Wordie , who was the geologist on Ernest Shackleton's 1914 expedition to Antartica . They possibly drifted over the feature en route to Elephant Island .	Shown as Wordie Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.

Wormley	Seamount	13°45' S	57°55' E	GEBCO INT INT IBCWIO	5.09 71 72 1.08	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, 1980 Discoverer: RRS Discovery, 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after the English village in Surrey, where the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences Deacon Laboratory was located, during the IIOE, 1960-1965 in which RRS Discovery participated.	
Wrangel	Abyssal Plain	82°30' N	170°00' E	GEBCO	5.17		Shown as Plain in ACUF Gazetteer.
Wrecks	Reefs	22°10' S	155°18' E	GEBCO	5.10		
Wyandot	Seamount	37°45' S	15°40' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 204		
Wyer	Seamount	54°25' N	148°40' W	INT	810		
Wyoming	Seamount	33°28' N	56°57' W	INT INT INT	11 12 13		
Wyville-Thomson	Ridge	60°00' N	7°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.04 102		Shown as Wyville Thomson Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer.
Wüst	Seamount	33°50' S	3°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.12 21	Named for G. Wüst, physical oceanographer on R/V Meteor (Germany) in South Atlantic 1920's-early 1930's.	
Xauen	Bank	35°23' N	4°18' W	INT	301		
Xhosa	Seamount	46°50' S	10°32' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		
Yabe	Plateau	26°08' N	145°22' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the prominent pioneer Japanese geologist Hisakatsu Yabe (19th century).	Relief : 2000-5000m. Least depth : 1030m. Extensive flattish summit. Position given is the nominal position. Called "Smoot Guyot" in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.
Yaghan	Basin	56°00' S	61°30' W	GEBCO INT	5.16 200		

Yakhont	Seamount	39°27.4' S	7°49.5' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, May 1993 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Yakhont", Jul. 1977 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1993) Named after the Russian Fishery R/V "Yakhont" which discovered this feature.	Min. depth 216 m. Formerly "Jahont Seamount".
Yaku-Shin	Bank	29°46.5' N	130°22.5' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the nearby island of Yaku (Shin = New)	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725. This feature is shown as "Yaku-Shin-Sone" on Japanese charts (the word "sone" means "bank" in Japanese.
Yakutat	Valley	59°30' N	140°00' W	INT INT	50 810		
Yalata	Canyon	35°26' S 34°07' S	131°32' E 131°53' E	GEBCO	5.10	Proposer: Capt. J. Doyle, RANHO, Aus, Nov. 1992 Discoverer: Various, 1992 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) Named after the large area of Aboriginal Land bordering the adjacent coast and a small homestead in the viscinity. It is reported that yalata is an aboriginal word for Shellfish. Not to be confused with the nearby Yatala Shoal, possibly named after a vessel subsequently wrecked in the English Channel in 1872 after sailing from SA ports.	Taken from the Bathymetric Map "Eyre".
Yamato	Basin	38°10' N 39°45' N	135°00' E 138°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511		
Yamato	Bank	39°00' N 39°35' N	134°00' E 135°55' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511		Shown as Ridge in ACUF Gazetteer and on GEBCO Sheet 5.06 and as Tai or Bank on INT 511.
Yamato	Rise	37°30' N 40°20' N	133°20' E 135°30' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511	Accredited by: SCGN	Formerly, Tamato Ridge.
Yamato	Seamount	38°52' N	136°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 511	Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	

Yap	Trench	11°40' N 10°00' N 7°20' N	139°00' E 138°40' E 137°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.18 507	Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) As for several other trenches in the Western Pacific, the existence of this feature was well known by the 1930's-1940's. Jamstec's Dr. Fujiwara submitted more precise depth figure in 1997.	Significantly deeper depth of 8,946 m reported by R/V Yokosuka in 1995 at position 10°29'57" N - 138°49'59" E (revisited and confirmed in 1996).
Yaquina	Trough	3°00' N	80°00' W	GEBCO	5.07	Discoverer: US. R/V Yaquina, 1971 Named after the US R/V Yaquina (Oregon State University) that discovered this feature in 1971.	
Yaquina	Seamount	1°13.7' N	101°29.6' W	GEBCO	5.07	Discoverer: US R/V Yakina, 1971 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the US R/V Yaquina (Oregon State University) that discovered this feature in 1971.	
Yayoi	Seamount	23°58.0' N	134°29.3' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) " Yayoi " means March in Japanese .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Yelcho	Canyon	66°40' S	48°00' W	GEBCO	5.18	Named after the Chilean' small steel-build steamer' loaned to Shackleton to rescue his men from Elephant Island.	
Yermak	Plateau	81°15' N	5°00' E	GEBCO	5.17	Accredited by: SCGN (Apr. 1987)	
Yermolenko	Seamount	42°24.7' S	1°33.3' W	Nat Chart	RU3015 2	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2005 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Konstantin Vasil'yevich Yermolenko (1925 - 2001), a hydrometeorologist and active explorer of the Atlantic Ocean. He was the leader of 11 complex oceanographic expeditions and made considerable contributions to the hydrometeorological and hydrographic study of the Atlantic Ocean.	Total Relief is 3000 meters. Minimum depth is 248 meters. The feature is the highest of the Discovery Seamounts
Yesilirmak	Fan	41°29' N	37°09' E			Proposer: NBGN (Turkey), May 1984 Discoverer: R/V Candarli, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989)	

Yeu	Canyon	45°54.7' N 45°52.4' N	03°51.0' W 04°26.6' W			Proposer: R.Le Suavé & J-F Bourillet , IFREMER ,France., Jun. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Yeu is an island located south west of Noirmoutier Island , off the western coast of France .	
Yomejima	Seamount	27°53.0' N	145°13.1' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on U.F.N, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the Japanese island of Yomejima.	Relief : 1500m. Least depth 4200m.
Yoro	Seamount	27°39.5' N	130°47.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Named after the nearby Yoro Island.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.
Yoto	Seamount	19°59.7' S	146°57.8' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Professor Alain Bonneville, French Polynesia ., Jun. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 2002) " Naming of the Mounts " contest 1998 .	
Yucatán	Basin	20°00' N	85°00' W	GEBCO INT INT INT INT	5.08 12 13 400 401	Named after the nearby Peninsula of Yucatán.	Shown as Yucatan Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Yucatán	Borderland	21°05' N 17°14' N	86°32' W 87°56' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico and L.Taylor, NGDC, US, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Peninsula of Yucatán.	
Yucatán	Escarpment	21°05' N 18°06' N	85°31' W 87°04' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Peninsula of Yucatán.	Shown as Yucatan Escarpment in ACUF Gazetteer.
Yucatán	Shelf	23°51' N 21°21' N	87°56' W 91°58' W	IBCCA	1.06	Proposer: Lic. J.L.Frias Salazar, INEGI, Mexico - L.Taylor, NGDC, USA, Apr. 2003 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after the nearby Peninsula of Yucatán.	

Yukhov	Seamount	40°48'.7	130°21'.0			Proposer: HDNO, Russia, Oct. 2005 Discoverer: Pacific Oceanographic Expedition (Russia), 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Ivan Vasil'yevich Yukhov (1920 – 1978) was a navigation officer for the Baltic Fleet. He contributed to Baltic Sea bottom relief studies and standardization of hydrographic eff orts. He was engaged in teaching and scientific activities.	Minimum Depth: 885 m; Total Relief: 2315 m.The seamount is located north of the Mendocino Fracture Zone. It has an oval shape and a slope steepness of 20°-23°.
Yuma	Trough	17°15' N 18°15' N	68°12' W 68°12' W	IBCCA	1.09	Proposer: T. Holcombe & ACUF, 1990 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1991)	Shown as Yuma Basin in ACUF Gazetteer.
Yunaska	Canyon	53°15' N	170°50' W	INT	813		
Yunov	Seamount	43°30.5' S	4°30.5' W	GEBCO	5.12	Proposer: Dr. G.V. Agapova, GIN RAS, Russia, May 1997 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Atlant", Apr. 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian geophysicist A. Yu. Yunov (1926-1996), senior scientist on the Arctic expeditions of Soyuzmorgeo (Murmansk).	Least depth : 489 m.
Yupanqui	Basin	20°00' S	102°00' W	GEBCO	5.11		
Yuryaku	Guyot	32°45' N	171°50' E	INT	53		Shown as Yûryaku Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer.
Yusei	Seamount	23°39.7' N	136°33.9' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) "Yusei" means planet in Japanese.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6722.
Yusuf	Ridge	35°58' N	2°00' W				
Yuwan	Seamount	27°55.2' N	133°00.0'	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Named after the nearby district of Yuwan.	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6725.

Yves Rocard	Seamount	17°39' S	148°35' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: J. Talandier (Tahiti), May 1987 Discoverer: La Coquille & J.Charcot, 1972 Accredited by: SCGN (May 1989) Professor Yves Rocard, physicist, Director of "Laboratoire de Physique de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure" created the Detection and Geophysics of CEA Laboratory, on the discovery of this active volcano.	
Zahrani	Canyon	33°36' N	35°18' E				
Zambezi	Canyon	20°00' S	41°30' E	GEBCO IBCWIO	5.09 1.10	Proposer: M. Tharp, B. Heezen, 1965 Discoverer: Coastal ships, 1930s, en route, Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999)	This feature continues as a well developed seachannel from 19°30' S - 41°15 'E to 21°15 'S - 41°40 'E to 24°00' S - 41°15' E. It is likely this name was in use during 1930s on nautical charts.
Zapiola	Ridge	45°00' S 45°00' S	44°00' W 40°00' W	GEBCO	5.12		
Zapiola	Seamount	38°10' S	26°15' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 22		
Zasosov	Seamount	25°29.5' S	87°17' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, Moscow, RU, May 1997 Discoverer: "Kommunar", Aug. 1979 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the late Russian ichthyologist A V Zasosov (1919-1974).	Least depth : 285 m.
Zavadovsky	Canyon	63°30' S 64°30' S	86°45' E 88°00' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. V.G.Kort, IOAN, Russia, 1956 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Lena", 1956 Named after the Russian hydrographer I.I. Zavadovsky (1780-1821), participant in the Antarctic expedition of Bellingshausen (1819-1821) on the ship "Vostok".	
Zeehaen	Seamount	36°15' S	159°55' E	GEBCO	5.10	Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Zeehaen was one of the vessels of Abel Tasman (1642).	Taken from NZOI Bathymetric map "Bellona". Relief : 2,750 m.

Zeehaen	Fracture Zone	50°24.2' S 49°51' S	113°53.7' E 114°22' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. J. R. Cochran, LDEO, USA, Jun. 1999 Accredited by: SCGN (Jun. 1999), SCGN (Jun. 1999), SCGN (Jun. 1999) Named after one of the vessels of Abel Janszoon Tasman (1642), the famous Dutch explorer who discovered Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642.	Accepted, subject to the concurrence of Dr. Cochran.
Zeewolf	Fracture Zone	34°00' S 35°25' S 37°33' S	80°00' E 78°32' E 75°42' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, Jun. 1993 Discoverer: R/V Argo (SIO : Monsoon Exp), Dec. 1960 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Zeewolf (17th century Dutch East India Company) operated in this region. First ship to visit St. Paul Island located 200-300 km Southeast of this Fracture Zone.	
Zeewyk	Ridge	25°00' S 22°35' S	100°00' E 101°10' E	GEBCO	5.09	Proposer: Dr Robert. L. Fisher., 2000 Discoverer: R/V Robert Conrad (L-DGO), 1965 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2001) The ship Zeewyk of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) (Captain Jan Steyns) was wrecked in 1727 on Pelsaert group (about 28°45'S) of Houfman Abrolhos Is. off the west coast of Australia.	
Zefirov	Seamount	84°35' N	117°35' E	Nat Chart	RU11247	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, May 2004 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 2004) Named in memory of Vasiliy Ivanovich Zefirov (1904-1970), a professor at the Russian Naval Academy. His students contributed considerably to research in the Arctic Ocean and the northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He served in the Black Sea Fleet hydrographic subdivisions for many years. Many generations of hydrographers know him as an excellent teacher.	Minimum depth is 2605 meters. Total relief is 1395.The seamount is located in the SE part of Gakkel' Ridge among the depths of 4100-4300 m, is oval in shape and trends in a north-south direction.
Zélée	Bank	12°30' S	46°10' E	INT INT	701 702		

Zenisu	Ridge	32°58' N 33°40' N 34°40' N	137°40' E 138°28' E 139°30' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. K. Yashima, Japan HD, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: SV Meiyo, 1974 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1999) Named after a shoal at the northern end of the ridge and a nearby "Zenisu Oki Seamount".	.
Zenisu	Bank	33°56.2' N	138°49.8' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Apr. 2001 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the pinacles ("zenisu " in Japanese) which are numerous in this area and are tectonically important .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Shown as Zeni Bank in ACUF Gazetteer.
Zenisu-Oki	Seamount	33°25.6' N	138°24.9' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, Oct. 2000 Accredited by: ACUF, SCUFN (May 1995), SCUFN (Apr. 2001) Named after the pinnacles (" zenisu " in Japanese) which are numerous in this area and are tectonically important (oki = off in Japanese) .	Taken from Japanese Bathymetric Chart No. 6602. Formerly, Zenisuoki Seamount.

Zenith	Plateau	22°10' S	104°40' E	GEBCO GEBCO	5.10 5.09	Discoverer: Cable Ship Zenith, Accredited by: SCGN (May 1993) This feature was discovered by the cable ship Zenith when surveying the cable route from Cocos-Keeling Is. to Fremantle. See also Veevers and al., 1985 (Explanation to Fig. 2) for further historical information.	Taken from the AGSO Bathymetric Map "Cuvier". Formerly, Zenith Seamount (See DMA Chart 5446, June 1933 and Australian INT 708, May 1975). It was incorrectly called Wallaby Plateau on GEBCO 5.09. It was also noted at SCGN/10 that the eastern plateau (23°40' S - 108°35' E) was named Cuvier (Wallaby) Plateau on Map "Cuvier" and it was therefore considered that another Wallaby Plateau in the same area would have been misleading. The Sub-Committee decided that the name Wallaby would be kept for the Saddle only which is close by. Although Veevers, in his article, has named Quokka Rise the feature north of Cuvier (Wallaby) Plateau, the Sub-Committee took no position on this suggestion. Shown as Wallaby Plateau in ACUF Gazetter.
Zenker	Seamount	41°00' S	6°00' W	GEBCO INT INT	5.12 21 22		GEBCO = Admiral Zenker.

Zenkevich	Rise	41°30' N 51°15' N	148°30' E 162°15' E	GEBCO INT INT	5.18 53 511	Proposer: Dr. G.B. Udintsev, IOAN, Russia, 1958 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz" 14th cruise, 1953 Named after the Russian marine biologist, Academician L.A. Zenkevich (1889-1970), leader of many expeditions in the Arctic seas and the Pacific ocean.	Shown as "Hokkaido Rise" on some INT Charts.
Zephir	Shoal	15°52' S	176°42' W	GEBCO	5.10		Shown as Zephyr Reef in the ACUF Gazetteer.
Zernov	Seamount	25°19' S	85°07' W	GEBCO	5.11	Proposer: VNIRO, Russia, Apr. 1979 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zvezda", Jul. 1978 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 1997) Named after the Russian physical oceanographer, Academician S.A.Zernov (1871-1945).	Least depth : 276 m.
Zheglov	Seamount	87°08.6' N	9°40.0' E	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, Feb. 2003 Discoverer: USSR drifting station SP-13, 1957 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 2003) Named after Vice Admiral Yuriy Ivanovich Zheglov (1935-1994), fleet navigation officer of the Russian Northern Fleet in 1978-1984 and Chief of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the Russian Ministry of Defence from 1988. He participated in many submarine cruises under the Arctic Ocean ice. He took part in bottom relief surveys and geophysical fields studies in the area of Gakkel and Lomonosov Ridges.	
Zhemchug	Canyon	57°15' N 58°45' N	175°45' W 175°15' W	GEBCO INT	5.03 813	Proposer: B.N. Kotenev, VNIRO, Russia, Mar. 1960 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug", 1959 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian R/V "Zhemchug" that discovered and explored this feature.	

Zhemchug	Spur	57°10' N 58°30' N	176°00' W 175°15' W	GEBCO	5.03	Proposer: D.E. Gerchanovich, VNIRO, Russia, Mar. 1959 Discoverer: Russian Fishery R/V "Zhemchug", 1959 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian R/V "Zhemchug" that discovered and explored this feature.	
Zheng He	Seamount	11°44.3' N	55°08.3' E	GEBCO	5.05	Proposer: Dr. R. L. Fisher, SIO, USA, May 1995 Discoverer: HMS Scylla, 1991 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) Zheng He (1371-1435) led seven multi-ship Chinese trading & exploration expeditions to the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, east coast of Africa.	
Zhilinsky	Rise	83°07' N 83°42' N	17°02' W 17°08' W	GEBCO IBCAO	5.17	Proposer: HDNO and/or Dr. Garrik E. Grikurov, 2003 Discoverer: USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition, 1980 Accredited by: SCUFN (Jun. 2006) Named after Anatoliy Kazimirovich Zhilinsky (1912-1993), Russian hydrographer, Chief of the North Hydrographic Expedition in 1953-1958, of a division of the Navy Hydrographic Department in 1958-1961, and of the Hydrographic Enterprise of the Maritime Fleet Ministry in 1961-1983. He led hydrographic work in the Barents Sea, organized complex oceanographic work in the Arctic, and ensured the safety of navigation along the seaways of the Northern Sea Route.	Extends 70 miles N-S with a minimum depth of 960 m.
ZHUKOV	Seamount	41°10.7'	130°51.6'	GEBCO	5.07	Proposer: HDNO, Russian Federation, Discoverer: The Pacific Oceanographic Expedition, 1989 Accredited by: SCUFN (Oct. 05) Boris Mikhaylovich Zhukov (1900 – 1961) was a hydrographer for the Navy Hydrographic Service. He was an active explorer of the Far East seas, Black Sea and the seas of the Arctic Ocean.	Minimum Depth: 1828 m, Total Relief:1372 m.The seamount is located north of the Mendocino Fracture Zone. It has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 3°-20°.

Zipa	Seamount	12°00' N	81°16' W	IBCCA	1.13	Proposer: CIOH, Colombia, 1993 Discoverer: CIOH, Colombia, 1986 Accredited by: SCUFN (May 1995) "Zipa" is an Indian name.	
Zoroaster	Shoal	5°00' S	56°40' E	INT INT	702 703		On rim of Seychelles bank.
Zubov	Seamount	15°40' N	160°27' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr. G. V. Agapova, IOAN, Russia, Mar. 1961 Discoverer: Russian R/V "Vityaz", 1961 Accredited by: SCUFN (Apr. 1987) Named after the Russian Vice-Admiral Nikolai N. Zubov (1885-1960), oceanographer and Polar explorer.	Least depth 1, 078 m.
Zulu	Seamount	47°45' S	10°00' E	GEBCO INT	5.16 21		