

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**

**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



Tokyo, Japan
23-27 September 2013

SUMMARY REPORT

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26th SCUFN MEETING
Tokyo, Japan, 23-27 Sept 2013

SUMMARY REPORT

- Notes:** 1) Paragraph numbering is the same as in the agenda (Annex C)
- 2) All documents referred to in these minutes are available from the SCUFN page of the IHO website (www.iho.int > Committees & WGs > IRCC > GEBSCO > SCUFN > 26th Meeting)

Annexes:

- A List of Documents
- B List of Participants
- C Agenda
- D List of Actions arising from SCUFN-26
- E List of Acronyms used in this Report
- F Alphabetic Index of Undersea Feature Names considered at SCUFN-26

1 OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- Docs: SCUFN26-01A [List of Documents](#) (also Annex A)
- SCUFN26-01B [List of Participants](#) (also Annex B)
- SCUFN26-01C [SCUFN Membership and Observers List](#)
- SCUFN26-01D [Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for SCUFN](#)

The twenty sixth meeting of the IHO-IOC GEBSCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN-26) began at 9.30 a.m. on Monday 23 September 2013 at the offices of the Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department (JHOD) in Tokyo, Japan. The meeting was hosted by JHOD and opened with a speech by the Chief Hydrographer of Japan, Vice Admiral Shin TANI. Dr Hans Werner SCHENKE, AWI, Germany (Chair, SCUFN) then expressed his warm thanks and gratitude to VAdm TANI and JHOD for hosting the meeting and to Mrs Yumiko FUKUSHIMA for organising the meeting.

Attendees included SCUFN Chair, Dr Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), SCUFN Secretary, Mr Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco), and Sub-Committee members:

Cdr Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil);
 Mr Norman Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA)
 Dr Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia);
 Dr Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Rep. of Korea);
 Prof LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);
 Dr Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan);
 Dr Vaughan STAGPOOLE (GNS Science, New Zealand);
 Lic Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA (SHN, Argentina)

Apologies were received from SCUFN Vice-Chair, Ms Lisa A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA), LCdr Felipe BARRIOS (SHOA, Chile), and Cdr Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan).

Observers included:

VAdm Shin TANI (JHOD, Japan)
Dr Kunio YASHIMA, GEBCO Guiding Committee (JHA, Japan);
Mr Nobuhiro TSUYUKI (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Kanenori KIDO (JHOD, Japan)
Dr Masayuki FUJITA (JHOD, Japan)
Dr Yo IWABUSHI (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Taisei MORISHITA (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Mitsuhiro OIKAWA (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Tetsuichiro YABUKI (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Kazufumi MATSUMOTO (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Yosuke NIIMURA (JHOD, Japan)
Mr Simon CLAUS (FMI, Belgium)
Mr LI Sihai (NMDIS, China);
Mr ZHE Xing Jiye (NMDIS, China);
Ms XU Heyun (SIO, China);
Dr GAO Jinyao (SIO, China);
Mr FU Fengshan (NCSGN, China);
Prof Hyo Hyun SUNG (EWU, Korea)
Dr Hyunuk LEE (EWU, Korea)
Mr Jang Hyun AN (KHOA, Korea)
Ms Mariana MOROZOVA (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Mr Alexander KUTUZOV (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Mr Vladimir BOGINSKIY (YANDEX, Russia);
Ms Ekaterina BRUSEBSKAYA (MEDRF, Russia);

It was reported that four Nigerians registered to the meeting as observers but they could not get visas to Japan and therefore did not attend the meeting.

Cdr Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan) had been absent for two consecutive SCUFN meetings and, according to the SCUFN terms of reference, was considered to have resigned. As a result, the IHB would seek a replacement IHO member.

Dr V. STAGPOOLE kindly accepted to serve as rapporteur.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the documents introduced.
- Cdr Muhammad BASHIR considered to have resigned from SCUFN.
- **Action SCUFN26/01:** Secretary to arrange for IHB seeking a replacement IHO SCUFN member for Cdr Muhammad BASHIR following his resigning.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Docs: SCUFN26-02A rev2 [Agenda](#)
 SCUFN26-02B [Programme](#)

The Secretary noted that there were many proposals for the Sub-Committee to review this year. After minor corrections, the agenda was accepted. The secretary noted that the on-line interface to new GEBCO Gazetteer was ready to be released. As a result, it was agreed that item 7.2 *Official technology transfer of on-line interface to new Gazetteer database* would be moved forward to become new Agenda item 3.3 so it could be viewed and discussed early in the meeting.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee approved the agenda, as amended (see Annex C).

3. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

3.1 REVIEW OF ACTIONS FROM SCUFN-25

Doc: SCUFN26-03.1A [List of Actions from SCUFN-25 and Status](#)

The Secretary reviewed the list of actions from SCUFN-25 as well as those actions still pending from SCUFN-24. He asked that relevant members of the Sub-Committee report on the status of each action. The outcome of the review is summarized in the table below.

- Notes: 1) Numbers in the 1st left column in the table below refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-24 or SCUFN-25 report.
- 2) The status of actions arising from previous meetings are classified as follows:
- DONE
 - PENDING (Additional work is needed to complete the action.)

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
Actions from SCUFN-24			
SCUFN24/2-9	4.1.1	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the east and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Flamingo Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/13	4.2.8	H.W. Schenke to send revised outermost coordinates for Gerloff-Emden Seamount to the Secretary when the October 2011 survey is completed.	Done
SCUFN24/23	4.5.2	N. Cherkis to research the origins of the names Louis Agassiz Guyot and Alexander Agassiz Guyot, which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN24/29-32	4.6.3	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Evrika Seamount (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, reason for name), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.	Done

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN24/43	4.7.8.3	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Michelson Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN24/51	4.7.8.6	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Pollux Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN24/65	4.8.3	H-C. Han to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates that encompasses the fourth hill in the Gungpa Hills group.	Done
SCUFN24/76	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide revised coordinates for Hikurangi Plateau to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN24/80	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide a map showing Rennick Basin at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Map shown at SCUFN-25 but Rennick Basin not confirmed. Awaiting new data from IBCSO.
SCUFN24/87	7.1.1	H.W. Schenke to progress the following names: Amundsen Basin, Beiersdorf Peak, Moana Wave Ridge and NP-28 Seachannel, and report at SCUFN-25.	Amundsen Basin: Done. Name Accepted. Geometry provided by N. Cherkis. Beiersdorf Peak & NP-28 Seachannel: Pending. Awaiting new data. N. Cherkis to ask M. Jakobson for information. Moana Wave Ridge: Pending. Secretary to check original proposal.
SCUFN24/89	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to confirm coordinates of Terror Fracture Zone from Dr. Steve Cande and report at SCUFN-25.	Done.
SCUFN24/90	7.1.1	N. Cherkis to progress the following names: Moana Wave Ridge and Treitel Ridge, and report at SCUFN-25.	Treitel Ridge: Done. Name Accepted. Moana Wave Ridge: Pending (see Action SCUFN24/87).
SCUFN24/91	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to progress the name: Nella Dan Trough, and report at SCUFN-25.	Done. Will stay as pending for the time being. Insufficient data.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN24/93	7.1.1	A.A. Alberoni to progress the following name: São Paolo Seamount, and report at SCUFN-25.	Done. Will stay as pending for the time being. A.A. Alberoni needs to discuss further with her colleagues.
SCUFN24/100	7.1.2.6	V. Stagpoole to confirm the coordinates of Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone, Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone, Le Géographe Fracture Zone, L'Astronome Fracture Zone, Le Renard Fracture Zone and La Rose Fracture Zone, and report to secretary before adding to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done.
		Actions from SCUFN-25	
SCUFN25/01	3.1.2	Secretary to change Lee Hill to Lee Seamount in the SCUFN Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN25/02	3.1.2	Secretary to amend the coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as in the table at section 3.1.2 of SCUFN-25 Report.	Done
SCUFN25/03	3.1.4	Secretary to notify Scripps Seamount Catalogue group of the names approved by SCUFN and included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, and invite them to submit proposals to SCUFN for those names in their catalogue that are not in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Pending
SCUFN25/04	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN25/05	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Amanogawa Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN25/06	3.1.5	Y. Ohara to prepare a proposal for Kosei Seamount, for consideration by SCUFN.	Done. The Subcommittee viewed the proposal and accepted Kosei Seamount (see details hereafter).
SCUFN25/07	3.1.5	Secretary to replace Black Hole with Sui-shin Hole in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN25/08	3.1.5	Y. Ohara to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and a list of coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Sui-shin Hole.	Done
SCUFN25/09	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Tanabata Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN25/10	3.1.6	A.A. Alberoni to monitor finalizing the “ <i>User’s guide for preparation of undersea feature name proposals</i> ”, taking into consideration the changes suggested at SCUFN-25, and provide a final draft to the Secretary for inclusion as an appendix in publication B-6.	Done
SCUFN25/11	4.1.1	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles South Orkney Plateau.	Done
SCUFN25/12	4.1.2	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Jane Basin.	Done
SCUFN25/13	4.1.5	W. Reynoso Peralta to review any new data in support of C�nepa Seamount and present it at SCUFN-26.	Pending. Action carried over. Awaiting new data.
SCUFN25/14	4.1.6	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles El Austral Seamount.	Done.
SCUFN25/15	4.2.1	W. Reynoso Peralta to seek support for a joint proposal for Barker Bank from appropriate Argentinian authorities.	No longer required - see Section 5.1
SCUFN25/16	4.2.1	L. Taylor to add Peter F. Barker to the list of uncommemorated personalities.	No longer required - see Section 5.1
SCUFN25/17	4.2.1	H.W. Schenke to discuss with the proposers of Barker Bank about identifying an alternative, larger feature that would be more suitable to honour Peter Barker.	No longer required - see Section 5.1
SCUFN25/18	4.3.1	Secretary to request from the proposer a new polygon that closely encircles the OGS Explora mounds, and with coordinates at the centre of each mound.	Pending
SCUFN25/19	4.3.2	Secretary to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Iulia Mud Volcano.	Pending
SCUFN25/20	4.3.3	Secretary to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Tergeste Mud Volcano.	Pending
SCUFN25/21	4.4.1	Generic Term Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han) to discuss suitable generic term for features such as the proposed Bah�a Plateau.	Pending
SCUFN25/22	4.4.2	A. A. Alberoni to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the Secretary for Natal Canyon.	Pending
SCUFN25/23	4.4.3	A. A. Alberoni to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the Secretary for a polygon that encircles Natal Terrace.	Done

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN25/24	4.5.3	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Inuwashi Fracture Zone and submit to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN25/25	4.5.4	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Ojirowashi Fracture Zone and submit to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN25/26	4.5.5	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Owashi Fracture Zone and submit to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN25/27	4.5.6	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Kokugan Fracture Zone and submit to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN25/28	4.5.7	Secretary to change the position of Shiribeshi Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer to 43°35.00'N, 139°32.00'E.	Done
SCUFN25/29	4.6.2	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Weiyuan Seamount more closely.	Done
SCUFN25/30	4.6.3	Lin S. to provide a shape file for Qianyu Guyot to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon that does not extend so far to the northeast.	Done
SCUFN25/31	4.6.4	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Zhinyu Guyot more closely.	Done
SCUFN25/32	4.6.5	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Niulang Guyot more closely.	Done
SCUFN25/33	4.6.7	Lin S. to provide more bathymetric data from the region in support of Lufei Seamount to SCUFN-26, and provide the Secretary with a revised proposal, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.	Done
SCUFN25/34	4.6.8	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a revised proposal for Xiaozheng Seamount, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.	Done
SCUFN25/35	4.6.11	Y. Ohara and Lin S. to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Qingyuan Seamounts for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.	Done. The Chinese proposal was withdrawn. A Japanese proposal for Hakushu Seamount to be prepared for SCUFN-27.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN25/36	4.6.12	Y. Ohara and Lin S. to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Ruiyun Seamount for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.	Done. The Chinese proposal was withdrawn. A Japanese proposal for Yasunari Seamount to be prepared for SCUFN-27.
SCUFN25/37	4.6.14	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon more or less following the 4,250 m isobath around Ritan Hill.	Done
SCUFN25/38	4.6.15	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a revised polygon encircling Yuetan Ridge.	Done
SCUFN25/39	4.7.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Avos Knoll.	Done
SCUFN25/40	4.7.2	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Filippenko Knoll.	Done
SCUFN25/41	4.7.3	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Gals Knoll.	Done
SCUFN25/42	4.7.4	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Shilov Knoll.	Done
SCUFN25/43	4.7.5	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Yunona Hill.	Done
SCUFN25/44	4.7.6	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the Secretary, for a polygon that encircles Zadornov Knoll.	Done
SCUFN25/45	4.8.2	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with an updated proposal for Byeongpung Escarpment, with new coordinates that include only the steepest part of the feature.	Done
SCUFN25/46	4.8.2	Secretary to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Byeongpung Escarpment, that this is a small feature.	Done
SCUFN25/47	4.8.3	H-C. Han to provide the Secretary with a revised proposal for Maetdol Knoll, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.	Done
SCUFN25/48	4.8.4	H-C. Han to provide the Secretary with a revised proposal for Ongjin Basin, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.	Done

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN25/49	4.8.4	Secretary to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Ongjin Basin, that this is a small feature.	Done
SCUFN25/50	4.10.1	Secretary to invite Frank O. Nitsche to propose new names for the three separate branches of the initially proposed Dotson-Getz Trough.	Pending
SCUFN25/51	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide shape files of each feature in Doc SCUFN25-05.2A to L. Taylor and coordinates of polygons/lines to the Secretary.	Done
SCUFN25/52	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to communicate feedback from sub-committee on more efficient ways of providing feature names from the NZGB to SCUFN for consideration of adoption.	Done. Still being refined, however.
SCUFN25/53	5.2.2	Secretary to delete Ellsworth Bank from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done
SCUFN25/54	5.2.4	Secretary to incorporate the following text in the revised B-6 document: "There is significant benefit to be gained from mutual consultation by all interested parties in preparing and submitting proposals to SCUFN. The SCUFN encourages all national naming authorities to consult on undersea features names in their mutual areas of interest prior to submitting proposals to SCUFN."	Done. See section 6.2.
SCUFN25/55	6.1	Secretary and H-C. Han to add generic term channel in the new B-6 section reserved for harmonising gazetteers.	Done. See section 6.2.
SCUFN25/56	6.2	Secretary to finalise the draft new edition of B-6 and circulate it to SCUFN Members for comments and approval.	Done. See section 6.2.
SCUFN25/57	6.3	Secretary to arrange for the production of an English/French version of the new name proposal form, based on that in Doc. SCUFN25-06.3A, for incorporation in the new edition of B-6 (English/French) under preparation. To also include a note on the bilingual form that it should be filled in English.	Done. See section 6.2.
SCUFN25/58	7.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with updated information on Nasyr' Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount and Akopov Seamounts, and with polygons defining Akopov Seamounts and position of their summits.	Pending.
SCUFN25/59	7.1	Secretary to move Nasyr' Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount, Akopov Seamounts and Zvezda Guyot from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Sept 2013)
SCUFN25/60	7.2	H.W. Schenke, L. Taylor, V. Stagpoole, Y. Ohara, F. Barrios and Secretary to provide information and/or act as described in section 7.2 of SCUFN-25 report.	All Done except Axthelm Seamount and Sever Spur, which are Pending.
SCUFN25/61	7.2	SCUFN Members to review the third tab on web page spreadsheet no later than 15 December 2012 for changes to be made before the end of 2012.	Done
SCUFN25/62	7.3	Secretary to change in the GEBSCO Gazetteer the name Vitória-Trindade Seamounts to Vitória-Trindade Ridge; position of Montague Seamount to 20°22'S, 36°40'W; position of Champlain Seamount to 20°07'S, 37°29'W; and positions of Vitória-Trindade Ridge as listed in section 7.3.3 of the SCUFN-25 report.	Done
SCUFN25/63	8.1	F. Barrios, Lin S., Y. Ohara and L. Taylor to form a small working group to develop a strategy on micro feature names.	Done. See section 7.2.
SCUFN25/64	8.1	L. Taylor to investigate the possibility to set up a catalogue of names for micro features that appear in the literature with informal names.	Pending. See section 7.2.
SCUFN25/65	8.2	Secretary to make corrections to the Remarks section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for McCall Seamount, Quar Basin and Weiken Basin, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2A.	Done
SCUFN25/66	8.2	Generic Terms Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han) to consider the new generic terms proposals, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2B, and report to SCUFN-26.	Done. Chair to discuss with H. Hinze.
SCUFN25/67	9.	Secretary and Y. Ohara to coordinate the organization of the 26th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Tokyo, Japan, from 23-27 September 2013.	Done

Kosei Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Kosei Seamount](#)

Position (summit)	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Philippine Sea
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	25°05.10'N 25°09.40'N 25°12.66'N 25°15.07'N 25°13.60'N 25°11.29'N 25°09.92'N 25°07.14'N 25°02.78'N 25°00.47'N 24°59.74'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°30.71'E 135°30.91'E 135°33.54'E 135°38.89'E 135°42.41'E 135°43.78'E 135°45.14'E 135°47.25'E 135°47.56'E 135°44.99'E 135°38.63'E	

		25°01.52'N 25°05.10'N		135°34.80'E 135°30.71'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	23 August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Meiyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1995				
Minimum Depth:	320 m				
Maximum Depth:	4600 m				
Total Relief:	4280 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape				

Outcome:

- **Kosei Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

"Kosei" is the Japanese term for a fixed star.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the list of actions reviewed and their outcomes.
- **Action SCUFN26/02: Secretary** to ask for additional information to INOCAR, Ecuador, regarding Flamingo Seamount (pending), Galera Seamount (pending), Aromo Hill (accepted), Amadeus Seamount (accepted), INOCAR Seamount (accepted), Libertad Seamount (accepted), Megaprint Knoll (accepted), Orion Seamount (pending) and Guayas Seamount (pending).
- **Action SCUFN26/03: N. Cherkis** to ask M. Jakobson, as IBCAO Chair, for information about Beiersdorf Peak and NP-28 Seachannel.
- **Action SCUFN26/04: Secretary** to move/include Amundsen Basin, Treitel Ridge and Kosei Seamount to the GEBCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN26/05: Secretary** to check original proposal for Moana Wave Ridge.
- **Action SCUFN26/06: Y. Ohara** to ensure that proposals be prepared for Hakushu Seamount and Yasunari Seamount, for submission to SCUFN-27.
- **Action SCUFN26/07: H.W. Schenke** to provide the Secretary with polygons for Axthelm Seamount and Sever Spur.
- **Action SCUFN26/08: H.W. Schenke** to discuss with H. Hinze the generic terms proposed in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2B.
- **Action SCUFN26/09: K. Dobrolyubova and N. Cherkis** to investigate the history of Naletov Ridge vs Brass Ridge to find the appropriate name for the feature and report back at SCUFN-27.

The Chair thanked the Secretary for completing most of the action items from SCUFN-25. He noted that the intercessional work is very important and thanked the working group on micro features and generic terms.

3.2 REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF SCUFN-25 REPORT

The Secretary referred to the [SCUFN-25 report](#) and asked the Sub-Committee if there were any proposed changes. They were none.

The Secretary noted that, in a number of proposals that were submitted to SCUFN-25, the coordinates provided for polygons did not include coordinates that closed the polygon. In the future, proposers are recommended to ensure that the last coordinate should match the first for all polygons in the proposals that are submitted.

There was general support for the draft guidelines for proposals (section 3.1.6 of SCUFN-25 report). Some changes / improvements were suggested during the meeting and these were noted by the compilers of the guidelines, now included in the new edition 4.1.0 of Publication B-6 *Standardization of Undersea Feature Names* (see also section 6.2).

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee agreed the report of SCUFN-25 as a true record.

3.3 OFFICIAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OF ON-LINE INTERFACE TO NEW GAZETTEER DATABASE

The Secretary demonstrated the new GEBSCO Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer Web map application, available at: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/gazetteer/>.

The Sub-Committee acknowledged the utility of the website and noted there were several errors in the location of features, or possible modifications that could be made. The Secretary noted these and said that any corrections should be sent to him so that he could update the website. Significant modifications can be discussed at the next meeting. The Sub-Committee thanked US-NOAA for the efforts, and congratulated L. Taylor and her team for this great achievement. The Chair suggested that notification of the web page should be published in *EOS Transactions*.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee viewed and approved the GEBSCO Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer Web GIS.

- **Action SCUFN26/10: V. Stagpoole** to liaise with L. Taylor about *EOS Transactions* article on the new website for the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

4 PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Note: The status of proposed undersea feature names is classified as follows:

- a. **ACCEPTED** (The proposed name, as approved, will be included in the GEBSCO gazetteer)
- b. **ADOPTED** (The proposed name is mainly located in a territorial sea and has been approved by the relevant national naming authority. It is adopted for inclusion in the GEBSCO gazetteer due to its significance for GEBSCO.)
- c. **NOT ACCEPTED** (Both specific and generic terms are considered unsuitable. The proposed name will not be put in the reserve section of the GEBSCO gazetteer. The proposer may however be invited to re-formulate his/her proposal.)
- d. **PENDING** (Either the specific term or the generic term is considered unsuitable, or further clarification is needed. The proposed name will be put in the reserve section of the GEBSCO gazetteer pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information.)

4.1 PROPOSALS FROM NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHICAL BOARD (NZGB)

Doc: SCUFN26-04.1A [Proposals from Dr Don Grant \(Chairperson of NZGB\) & Mr Adam Greenland \(NZ Hydrographer\), August 2013](#)

4.1.1 Māhia Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Māhia Seamount](#)

Position (summit)	<i>Lat.</i>	39°40.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°15.00'E	Southwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	39°25.32'S 39°25.08'S 39°38.88'S 39°45.90'S 39°47.40'S 39°41.16'S 39°34.02'S 39°25.32'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°13.38'E 179°16.56'E 179°21.42'E 179°17.76'E 179°11.22'E 179°07.20'E 179°06.00'E 179°13.38'E	
Proposer:	Dr Don Grant (Chairperson of the NZGB) & Mr Adam Greenland (NZ Hydrographer)				
Date of Proposal:	1 August 2013				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	First appeared on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' in 1991.				
Minimum Depth:	2250 m				
Maximum Depth:	3400 m				
Total Relief:	1150 m				
Dimension/Size:					

The feature is an isolated seamount in the Hikurangi Trough 110 km east-southeast of the central east coast of New Zealand's North Island. It rises from a depth of 3400 m to 2250 m at the summit.

Outcome:

- **Māhia Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Altered from Mahia Seamount as depicted on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' (Baldwin & Lewis, 1991). The correct orthography has a macron on the initial [a]. Māhia is an indigenous Māori name meaning literally 'to sound or resound'. The ancient name of the associated peninsula was Te Mahiamaitawhiti, lit. the murmurings of home.

4.1.2 Te Kurī-a-Paoa Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Te Kurī-a-Paoa Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	39°27.06'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°55.35'E	Southwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	39°16.50'S 39°17.16'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°43.32'E 179°50.82'E	

		39°21.84'S 39°33.60'S 39°36.78'S 39°35.76'S 39°22.38'S 39°16.50'S		179°57.66'E 179°54.54'W 179°55.62'W 179°55.80'E 179°43.44'E 179°43.32'E	
Proposer:	Dr Don Grant (Chairperson of the NZGB) & Mr Adam Greenland (NZ Hydrographer)				
Date of Proposal:	1 August 2013				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	First appeared on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' in 1991.				
Minimum Depth:	2170 m				
Maximum Depth:	3500 m				
Total Relief:	1330 m				
Dimension/Size:	Area of 400 km ²				

The feature is an elongated seamount with rounded profile on the margin of the Hikurangi Plateau approximately 160 km southeast-east from the central east coast of New Zealand's North Island. Rises to 2170 m from a depth of 3500 m

Outcome:

- Te Kurī-a-Paoa Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Altered from Young Nicks Seamount as depicted on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' (Baldwin & Lewis, 1991). Te Kurī-a-Paoa is an indigenous Māori name meaning literally 'Pawa's dog' and tells the story of the associated land feature, Young Nicks Head (Te Kuri), where Pawa's dog Whakao was killed by an evil spirit (makutu) and transformed into the white cliff, Kuri-a-Paoa (Pawa's dog).

4.1.3 Tūranganui Knoll

Doc: [Proposal for Tūranganui Knoll](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	39°02.17'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°19.53'E	Southwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	38°52.56'S 38°55.68'S 39°11.94'S 39°16.62'S 39°15.84'S 39°07.68'S 39°00.66'S 38°52.56'S	<i>Long.</i>	179°11.76'E 179°22.74'E 179°27.90'E 179°27.54'E 179°22.32'E 179°18.36'E 179°08.52'E 179°11.76'E	
Proposer:	Dr Don Grant (Chairperson of the NZGB) & Mr Adam Greenland (NZ Hydrographer)				
Date of Proposal:	1 August 2013				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	First appeared on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' in 1991.				

Minimum Depth:	2740 m
Maximum Depth:	3600 m
Total Relief:	860 m
Dimension/Size:	Area of 158 km ²

The Chair noted that the coordinates enclosing the feature did not describe a circle as a knoll should do. He asked that a new set of coordinates be supplied.

The feature is a round-topped knoll on the margin of the Hikurangi Plateau approximately 100 km east-southeast from the central east coast of New Zealand's North Island. It is an isolated feature which rises to 2740 m from a depth of 3600 m.

Outcome:

- **Tūranganui Knoll is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and amended coordinates.
- **Action SCUFN26-11: V. Stagpoole** to provide the Secretary with amended coordinates that describe a more circular shape of Tūranganui Knoll. Also to provide updated diagrams with coordinates.

Altered from Gisborne Knolls as depicted on Oceanic Bathymetry Series (OBS) chart 'Cook' (Baldwin & Lewis, 1991). Tūranganui is an indigenous Māori name meaning literally 'great standing', and is a shortened version of the Māori name of the associated land feature, Gisborne (town).

4.2.1 PROPOSALS BY JAPAN COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (JCUFN) AND OKAYAMA UNIVERSITY, JAPAN

Doc: SCUFN26-04.2A [Proposals from JCUFN and Okayama University, Japan, August 2013](#)

4.2.1 Yanagi Guyot

Doc: [Proposal for Yanagi Guyot](#)

Position (summit):	Lat.	Not provided	Long.	Not provided
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	23°41.62'N	Long.	150°01.44'E
		23°50.84'N		150°10.90'E
		23°49.55'N		150°20.47'E
		23°52.82'N		150°25.72'E
		23°57.49'N		150°26.54'E
		24°02.51'N		150°26.19'E
		24°08.12'N		150°30.51'E
		24°20.14'N		150°39.15'E
		24°19.32'N		150°46.97'E
		24°19.67'N		150°54.79'E
		24°15.12'N		151°05.53'E
		24°00.07'N		151°13.65'E
		23°44.65'N		151°09.85'E
		23°32.28'N		150°59.93'E
		23°32.16'N		150°53.39'E
		23°27.26'N		150°37.63'E
		23°32.63'N		150°25.72'E
		23°31.00'N		150°19.18'E
		23°32.04'N		150°09.61'E
		23°34.49'N		150°04.13'E
		23°41.62'N		150°01.44'E
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan			
Date of Proposal:	August 2013			
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel "Takuyo"			
Date of Discovery:	1998			
Minimum Depth:	1100 m			
Maximum Depth:	5600 m			
Total Relief:	4500 m			
Dimension/Size:	Not provided			

Outcome:

- **Yanagi Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/12: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Yanagi Guyot.

Named after the first Chief Hydrographer of Japan, Narayoshi YANAGI, born 1832 in Edo (that is, Tokyo) and deceased 1891. He was the pioneer and a hero of Japan's hydrography. He was born

during the later Edo era (that is, the Shogunate era), and played important roles in hydrography for the Japanese government in the Meiji era (beginning in 1868). He was very good at mathematics and learned the Dutch style navigation as well as the western style geodesy at the Nagasaki Naval Training Centre. In addition to his numerous contributions to Japan’s hydrography, he established the Mathematical Society of Japan, which was the first academic society in Japan, and the Japan Fisheries Association. He became a senator in 1890. He is called the father of Japan’s hydrography.

4.2.2 Kimotsuki Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Kimotsuki Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	Lat.	Not provided	Long.	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	23°33.45’N 23°32.82’N 23°27.92’N 23°19.10’N 23°06.58’N 23°0.267’N 22°56.13’N 22°56.02’N 22°59.29’N 23°06.15’N 23°09.85’N 23°23.46’N 23°33.45’N	Long.	157°58.82’E 158°08.53’E 158°15.93’E 158°18.33’E 158°17.13’E 158°12.23’E 157°56.23’E 157°48.61’E 157°44.36’E 157°45.56’E 157°41.86’E 157°45.99’E 157°58.82’E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel “Shoyo”				
Date of Discovery:	2000				
Minimum Depth:	1350 m				
Maximum Depth:	5400 m				
Total Relief:	4050 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Kimotsuki Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above
- **Action SCUFN26/13: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Kimotsuki Seamount.

Named after the 2nd and 4th Chief Hydrographer of Japan, Kaneyuki KIMOTSUKI, born 1853 in Kagoshima and deceased 1922. He made a major contribution to the early stage of Japan’s hydrography. He served as Chief Hydrographer of Japan for 15 years in total, between 1888 and 1905. In 1876, he made the first measurement of the Japan Geodetic Datum, obtaining the latitude value of 35°39’17’’N. He worked for the Japan Fisheries Association after his retirement from the Hydrographic Department. He became a senator in 1911 and Mayor of Osaka City in 1913.

4.2.3 Yonemura Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Yonemura Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	27°57.43'N 27°59.57'N 27°59.88'N 27°56.69'N 27°49.40'N 27°47.96'N 27°41.38'N 27°37.16'N 27°36.79'N 27°42.67'N 27°46.78'N 27°52.41'N 27°57.43'N	<i>Long.</i>	153°47.82'E 153°50.52'E 153°54.37'E 154°00.99'E 154°08.30'E 154°10.21'E 154°10.30'E 154°01.97'E 153°54.74'E 153°47.82'E 153°45.43'E 153°46.72'E 153°47.82'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel “Shoyo”				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	2030 m				
Maximum Depth:	6000 m				
Total Relief:	3970 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Yonemura Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/14: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Yonemura Seamount.

Named after the prominent and pioneer Japanese hydrographer and navigator Sueki YONEMURA, born 1879 in Kumamoto and deceased 1941. He was known as “God of navigation” within the Japanese Navy. He is most renowned for creating a table or astronomical observation calculation, known as the “Yonemura Table”. In 1929, he represented Japan at the 1st Extraordinary International Hydrographic Conference in Monaco. He was Chief Hydrographer of Japan from 1925 to 1930.

4.2.4 Shigematsu Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Shigematsu Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°49.67'N	<i>Long.</i>	158°43.86'E	

		26°55.11'N 26°58.83'N 26°55.76'N 26°53.01'N 26°47.38'N 26°44.44'N 26°44.33'N 26°49.67'N		158°44.08'E 158°55.64'E 159°04.11'E 159°04.58'E 158°59.00'E 158°55.73'E 158°49.85'E 158°43.86'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	2000				
Minimum Depth:	4010 m				
Maximum Depth:	5950 m				
Total Relief:	1940 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Shigematsu Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/15: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Shigematsu Seamount.

Named after the Japanese hydrographer and captain Ryoichi SHIGEMATSU, born 1883 in Saga and deceased 1941. He was the pioneer of oceanographic observation at the Japan Hydrographic Department, initiating oceanographic observations of the wide area of the Western Pacific down to the Equator. On October 3, 1925, he was successful in lead soundings in the Mariana Trench on board the S/V Manshu, obtaining a depth of 9814.6 m at coordinates 11°13.8'N, 142°09.3'E. This particular deep was later named "Manshu Deep" (December 1951 issue of the National Geographic Magazine). That deep is now known as "Challenger Deep", where HMS Challenger VIII in 1951 confirmed deeper soundings than that of "Manshu Deep".

4.2.5 Ogura Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Ogura Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	Lat.	Not provided	Long.	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	35°39.86'N	Long.	143°33.90'E	
	35°44.28'N	143°38.88'E			
	35°43.32'N	143°44.18'E			
	35°41.15'N	143°45.95'E			
	35°42.93'N	143°53.66'E			
	35°42.21'N	143°55.83'E			
	35°37.81'N	143°56.31'E			
	35°32.63'N	143°45.39'E			
	35°30.38'N	143°36.95'E			
35°30.06'N	143°31.65'E				

		35°31.58'N 35°34.24'N 35°39.86'N		143°30.52'E 143°33.82'E 143°33.90'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	2005				
Minimum Depth:	3750 m				
Maximum Depth:	5950 m				
Total Relief:	2200 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Ogura Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/16: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Ogura Seamount.

Named after the Japanese pioneer oceanographer Dr. Shinkichi OGURA, born 1884 in Sendai and deceased 1936. He is most renowned for his first detailed study of the tides around the Japanese islands, generating tide tables and tide graphs. Because of his pioneering contributions to understanding the tides within the Seto Inland Sea, he was awarded the Imperial Academy Award in 1930. He also contributed to bathymetric surveys. He compiled soundings data and generated a first bathymetric map around the Japanese islands, showing for the first time the presence of the Japan Trench just offshore the Honshu Island.

4.2.6 Tekkan Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Tekkan Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°38.05'N 21°40.93'N 21°41.81'N 21°44.16'N 21°44.51'N 21°42.85'N 21°38.92'N 21°37.18'N 21°34.21'N 21°33.86'N 21°34.91'N 21°38.05'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°54.28'E 128°58.55'E 129°02.83'E 129°07.98'E 129°18.64'E 129°19.51'E 129°13.66'E 129°09.21'E 129°07.81'E 129°01.09'E 128°55.15'E 128°54.28'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				

Date of Proposal:	August 2013
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"
Date of Discovery:	1997
Minimum Depth:	3090 m
Maximum Depth:	5450 m
Total Relief:	2360 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- **Tekkan Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/17: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Tekkan Seamount.

Named after the Japanese poet Tekkan YOSANO, born 1873 in Kyoto and deceased 1935. He was a renowned author and poet active in the late Meiji, Taisho and early Showa period in Japan. In 1900, he founded the literary magazine Myojo (i.e., Bright Star), and soon collected a circle of famous poets, including Hakushu Kitahara, Isamu Yoshii, and Takuboku Ishikawa. The magazine was immediately popular with young poets who shared Yosano's enthusiasm for revitalizing waka through the medium of tanka poetry.

4.2.7 Soseki Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Soseki Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	22°01.10'N 22°02.97'N 22°03.05'N 21°59.64'N 21°56.50'N 21°50.08'N 21°40.91'N 21°39.34'N 21°39.00'N 21°50.47'N 21°56.76'N 22°01.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	126°24.30'E 126°31.13'E 126°35.04'E 126°39.95'E 126°40.80'E 126°50.43'E 126°54.75'E 126°52.66'E 126°48.76'E 126°32.36'E 126°26.33'E 126°24.30'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	2800 m				
Maximum Depth:	5950 m				

Total Relief:	3150 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- **Soseki Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/18: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Soseki Seamount.

Named after the Japanese renowned writer Soseki NATSUME, born 1867 in Tokyo and deceased 1916. He was a Japanese novelist of the Meiji period. He is best known for his novels Kokoro, Botchan, I Am a Cat and his unfinished work Light and Darkness. He was also a scholar of British literature and composer of haiku, kanshi, and fairy tales. From 1984 until 2004, his portrait appeared on the front of the Japanese 1000 yen note. In Japan, he is often considered the greatest writer in modern Japanese history. He has had a profound effect on almost all important Japanese writers since.

4.2.8 Henna Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Henna Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	19°29.70'N 19°32.38'N 19°33.25'N 19°34.02'N 19°35.47'N 19°35.66'N 19°34.40'N 19°32.04'N 19°31.26'N 19°28.52'N 19°26.88'N 19°27.28'N 19°29.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°02.68'E 127°02.52'E 127°04.90'E 127°05.70'E 127°08.23'E 127°10.74'E 127°12.96'E 127°12.96'E 127°14.11'E 127°13.36'E 127°09.76'E 127°06.11'E 127°02.68'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	2002				
Minimum Depth:	3610 m				
Maximum Depth:	5550 m				
Total Relief:	1940 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Henna Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/19: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Henna Seamount.

Named after Henna Cape in Miyako-shima Island, the closest Japan's land territory to the feature.

4.2.9 Aoi Seamount Chain

Doc: [Proposal for Aoi Seamount Chain](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°33.46'N 20°32.06'N 20°13.29'N 19°56.87'N 19°54.95'N 19°56.17'N 19°58.10'N 20°12.59'N 20°28.05'N 20°32.24'N 20°33.46'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°51.03'E 131°56.01'E 132°08.84'E 132°07.45'E 132°05.44'E 132°01.86'E 132°00.37'E 132°00.72'E 131°46.14'E 131°47.45'E 131°51.03'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	5080 m				
Maximum Depth:	6100 m				
Total Relief:	1020 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Similar structures are seen in the Pacific near Easter Island [Binard, N., Stoffers, P., Hékinianb, R., Searle, R.C.: (1996) Intraplate en echelon volcanic ridges in the South Pacific, west of the Easter microplate,.Tectonophysics, Volume 263, Issues 1–4, 15 October 1996, Pages 23–37].

Outcome:

- **Aoi Seamount Chain** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/20: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with seamount coordinates and dimension/size for Aoi Seamount Chain.

Named after the Aoi Matsuri, a Japanese traditional festival which is one of Kyoto's three most famous festivals (along with the Gion Matsuri and Jidai Matsuri) and takes place every May 15. The festival's main attraction is a large parade in Kyoto, in which over 500 people dressed in the aristocratic style of the Heian Period (794-1185) walk from the Imperial Palace to the Kamo Shrines. Aoi is the Japanese term for Hollyhock, and the festival is named after the Hollyhock leaves that are worn by the members of the procession.

4.2.10 Jidai Seamount Chain

Doc: [Proposal for Jidai Seamount Chain](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°21.58'N 20°23.35'N 20°20.80'N 20°15.65'N 20°09.19'N 19°58.10'N 19°56.00'N 19°57.14'N 20°04.21'N 20°09.27'N 20°11.02'N 20°18.70'N 20°21.58'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°07.10'E 132°10.47'E 132°14.52'E 132°21.50'E 132°25.70'E 132°25.08'E 132°23.00'E 132°19.67'E 132°19.41'E 132°18.19'E 132°14.95'E 132°07.79'E 132°07.10'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	4580 m				
Maximum Depth:	6100 m				
Total Relief:	1520 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Similar structures are seen in the Pacific near Easter Island [Binard, N., Stoffers, P., Hékinian, R., Searle, R.C. (1996) Intraplate en echelon volcanic ridges in the South Pacific west of the Easter microplate. *Tectonophysics*, Volume 263, Issues 1–4, 15 October 1996, Pages 23–37].

Outcome:

- **Jidai Seamount Chain is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/21: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with seamount coordinates and dimension/size for Jidai Seamount Chain.

Named after the Jidai Matsuri, a Japanese traditional festival which takes place every year on October 22, the anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto. It consists of a large parade that travels from the Imperial Palace to Heian Shrine. Jidai Matsuri is the Japanese term for "Festival of Ages", and the participants of the parade are dressed in accurate costumes from almost every period of Japanese history, as well as famous historical figures. There are about 2000 participants and it takes two hours to watch the entire procession passing by.

4.2.11 Gion Seamount Chain

Doc: [Proposal for Gion Seamount Chain](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided		
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°30.30'N 20°29.33'N 20°11.02'N 20°09.97'N 19°53.55'N 19°48.40'N 19°45.78'N 19°45.70'N 19°51.63'N 20°03.51'N 20°06.73'N 20°09.68'N 20°26.94'N 20°28.99'N 20°30.30'N		<i>Long.</i>	132°29.58'E 132°32.47'E 132°40.05'E 132°46.51'E 132°51.92'E 132°54.37'E 132°53.50'E 132°49.92'E 132°46.25'E 132°43.28'E 132°34.35'E 132°33.14'E 132°26.80'E 132°27.06'E 132°29.58'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan					
Date of Proposal:	August 2013					
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"					
Date of Discovery:	1994					
Minimum Depth:	4440 m					
Maximum Depth:	6100 m					
Total Relief:	1660 m					
Dimension/Size:	Not provided					

Similar structures are seen in the Pacific near Easter Island [Binard, N., Stoffers, P., Hékinian, R., Searle, R.C. (1996) Intraplate en echelon volcanic ridges in the South Pacific west of the Easter microplate. Tectonophysics, Volume 263, Issues 1–4, 15 October 1996, Pages 23–37].

Outcome:
- Gion Seamount Chain is PENDING until further data are collected.

Name proposed after the Gion Matsuri, a Japanese traditional festival which is the most famous festival in Japan. It takes place over the entire month of July. There are many different events, but two are particularly renowned: the Yamaboko Junko, a procession of floats on July 17th; and Yoiyama, the festive evenings preceding the procession.

4.2.12 Myokenboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Myokenboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°11.75'N	<i>Long.</i>	133°57.87'E	

		17°12.21'N 17°14.57'N 17°13.85'N 17°10.18'N 17°08.21'N 17°07.10'N 17°06.51'N 17°07.62'N 17°08.80'N 17°11.75'N		134°01.54'E 134°05.08'E 134°13.79'E 134°16.54'E 134°15.75'E 134°12.87'E 134°05.47'E 133°58.92'E 133°56.89'E 133°57.87'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	4020 m				
Maximum Depth:	5500 m				
Total Relief:	1480 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Myokenboshi Seamount** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/22: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Myokenboshi Seamount.

"Myokenboshi" is the term for the North Pole star in one of the Japanese dialects.

4.2.13 Ikariboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Ikariboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided		
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°30.23'N 17°32.51'N 17°35.68'N 17°34.02'N 17°30.10'N 17°27.83'N 17°25.57'N 17°19.38'N 17°20.14'N 17°23.16'N 17°24.97'N 17°25.57'N 17°30.23'N		<i>Long.</i>	133°31.84'E 133°32.44'E 133°43.91'E 133°50.67'E 133°56.13'E 133°56.13'E 133°51.00'E 133°45.57'E 133°40.89'E 133°36.97'E 133°36.67'E 133°32.89'E 133°31.84'E	

Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan
Date of Proposal:	August 2013
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel “Takuyo”
Date of Discovery:	1997
Minimum Depth:	3076 m
Maximum Depth:	5800 m
Total Relief:	2724 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- **Ikariboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/23: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Ikariboshi Seamount.

“Ikariboshi” is the term for the Cassiopeia in one of the Japanese dialects.

4.2.14 Shinjuboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Shinjuboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided		
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	16°10.76'N 16°13.78'N 16°18.85'N 16°21.18'N 16°20.39'N 16°23.69'N 16°19.77'N 16°19.77'N 16°16.75'N 16°14.33'N 16°09.66'N 16°09.51'N 16°04.22'N 16°07.17'N 16°10.76'N		<i>Long.</i>	134°24.02'E 134°27.72'E 134°25.16'E 134°28.63'E 134°32.11'E 134°37.19'E 134°42.47'E 134°48.66'E 134°48.96'E 134°45.94'E 134°40.97'E 134°34.78'E 134°26.78'E 134°24.53'E 134°24.02'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan					
Date of Proposal:	August 2013					
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel “Takuyo”					
Date of Discovery:	1997					
Minimum Depth:	2127 m					
Maximum Depth:	5400 m					

Total Relief:	3273 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- **Shinjuboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Action SCUFN26/24: Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Shinjuboshi Seamount.

“Shinjuboshi” is the term for the Spica, the brightest star in the Virgo, in one of the Japanese dialects.

4.2.15 Mugiboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Mugiboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	16°34.89'N 16°38.40'N 16°40.89'N 16°41.68'N 16°41.15'N 16°42.73'N 16°40.63'N 16°35.58'N 16°27.65'N 16°27.31'N 16°28.21'N 16°31.27'N 16°34.89'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°36.53'E 134°37.10'E 134°39.14'E 134°45.70'E 134°49.45'E 134°54.86'E 134°55.86'E 134°52.87'E 134°50.34'E 134°46.15'E 134°39.70'E 134°37.55'E 134°36.53'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel “Takuyo”				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	2000 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	3200 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Mugiboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and a modified polygon enclosing the feature.

-**Action SCUFN26/25: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Mugiboshi Seamount.

“Mugiboshi” is the term for the Arcturus, the brightest star in the Bootes, in one of the Japanese dialects.

4.2.16 Masuboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Masuboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°17.17'N 17°20.39'N 17°21.17'N 17°20.11'N 17°15.90'N 17°12.82'N 17°07.90'N 17°11.52'N 17°14.78'N 17°17.17'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°33.93'E 134°37.15'E 134°42.32'E 134°45.14'E 134°46.85'E 134°45.47'E 134°41.27'E 134°35.08'E 134°33.86'E 134°33.93'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel “Takuyo”				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	2132 m				
Maximum Depth:	5400 m				
Total Relief:	3268 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Masuboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

-**Action SCUFN26/26: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Masuboshi Seamount.

“Masuboshi” is one of the archaic poetic Japanese names that means the Big Dipper (or Plough) constellation.

4.2.17 Funeboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Funeboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°27.75'N 17°31.17'N 17°34.00'N 17°36.00'N 17°34.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°32.06'E 134°32.69'E 134°35.94'E 134°39.99'E 134°43.23'E	

		17°32.49'N 17°29.62'N 17°27.44'N 17°27.75'N		134°42.78'E 134°39.20'E 134°34.74'E 134°32.06'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	2948 m				
Maximum Depth:	5400 m				
Total Relief:	2452 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Funeboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/27: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Funeboshi Seamount.

"Funeboshi" is one of the archaic poetic Japanese names that means the Big Dipper (or Plough) constellation.

4.2.18 Hishakuboshi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Hishakuboshi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°37.00'N 17°42.51'N 17°44.26'N 17°41.86'N 17°37.77'N 17°35.23'N 17°32.49'N 17°27.96'N 17°27.21'N 17°31.40'N 17°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°46.27'E 134°50.19'E 134°55.30'E 135°02.43'E 135°03.60'E 135°02.61'E 134°59.37'E 134°57.41'E 134°47.91'E 134°46.36'E 134°46.27'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"				
Date of Discovery:	1995				
Minimum Depth:	2228 m				

Maximum Depth:	4500 m
Total Relief:	2272 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- **Hishakuboshi Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/28: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Hishakuboshi Seamount.

“Hishakuboshi” is one of the archaic poetic Japanese names that means the Big Dipper (or Plough) constellation.

4.2.19 South Parece Vela Basin and Ridge Province

Doc: [Proposal for South Parece Vela Basin and Ridge Province](#)

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	Long.	
	14°00.11'N	134°25.35'E	
	14°08.43'N	134°36.00'E	
	14°06.69'N	134°50.70'E	
	13°58.76'N	134°54.38'E	
	13°36.11'N	134°56.51'E	
	13°28.18'N	134°54.96'E	
	13°06.30'N	134°57.09'E	
	12°58.37'N	135°02.12'E	
	12°44.82'N	134°59.61'E	
	12°00.95'N	135°13.06'E	
	11°48.30'N	135°18.99'E	
	11°27.08'N	135°05.32'E	
	11°26.75'N	134°31.25'E	
	11°44.04'N	134°27.38'E	
	11°57.97'N	134°28.93'E	
	12°26.76'N	134°23.51'E	
	12°44.82'N	134°21.19'E	
	13°02.63'N	134°24.28'E	
	13°19.66'N	134°25.57'E	
	13°33.46'N	134°24.02'E	
	13°53.47'N	134°24.80'E	
	14°00.11'N	134°25.35'E	
Proposer:	Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Aomi 2-5-18, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan		
Date of Proposal:	August 2013		
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel “Shoyo”		
Date of Discovery:	2002		
Minimum Depth:	Not provided		
Maximum Depth:	Not provided		
Total Relief:	Not provided		

Dimension/Size:	Not provided
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This province consists of combination of numerous small basins, ridges and associated escarpments. Multi-channel seismic profiles show clear evidence of development of syn-rift basins, including tilted horizons. Furthermore, the eastern edge of the province yield basalts with island arc affinity, suggesting that the province is within an extended region of the Kyushu-Palau Ridge, and ancient island arc of the Philippine Sea. These geological and geophysical data clearly suggest that this province is a fossil rift system.

Note: The feature may extend to the south of coordinates above when data becomes available.

On suggestion from the proposer, it was agreed to name this feature after Dr Kazuo Kobayashi, a renowned Japanese scientist who passed away recently.

Outcome:

- **Kobayashi Basin and Ridge Province is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/29: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with a revised proposal for Kobayashi Basin and Ridge Province, including biography of Dr Kazuo Kobayashi.

Named after Dr Kazuo Kobayashi, a renowned Japanese scientist who died in 2013.

4.2.20 Tarama Knoll

Doc: [Proposal for Tarama Knoll](#)

It was noted by SCUFN member Lin S. and an observer from China (Xu H.) that the feature was located in an area where no maritime limit has yet been agreed between the neighbouring States and the proposal was therefore considered politically sensitive for China. Following extensive discussion, the Chair decided that SCUFN did not view the proposal as politically sensitive.

Note: SCUFN member Lin S. objected to this procedure and to reviewing the two concerned proposals from Japan.

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	25°04.4'N 25°05.0'N 25°05.8'N 25°06.8'N 25°06.8'N 25°06.2'N 25°04.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°32.7'E 124°31.4'E 124°31.0'E 124°31.8'E 124°32.9'E 124°33.8'E 124°32.7'E	
Proposer:	Okayama University (Toshiro Yamanaka), 1-1 Naka 3-chome, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8530, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese Research Vessel “Natsushima”				
Date of Discovery:	20th July, 2009				
Minimum Depth:	1490 m				
Maximum Depth:	2000 m				

Total Relief:	510 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

This area has been identified as a possible active submerged volcano. However, the latest surveys revealed that the feature is composed of two separated knolls. This knoll is located north relative to the other one (see 4.2.21).

Outcome:

- **Tarama Knoll is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/30: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with coordinates of summit and feature dimensions for Tarama Knoll.

Named after the nearby Tarama Island.

4.2.21 Minami-Tarama Knoll

Doc: [Proposal for Minami-Tarama Knoll](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	25°02.9'N 25°03.7'N 25°04.2'N 25°04.6'N 25°04.4'N 25°03.5'N 25°02.9'N 25°02.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°30.2'E 124°29.0'E 124°29.4'E 124°30.3'E 124°31.2'E 124°31.2'E 124°30.7'E 124°30.2'E	
Proposer:	Okayama University (Toshiro Yamanaka), 1-1 Naka 3-chome, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8530, Japan				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Japanese Research Vessel "Natsushima"				
Date of Discovery:	20th July, 2009				
Minimum Depth:	1765 m				
Maximum Depth:	2000 m				
Total Relief:	235 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

The proposed Minami-Tarama Knoll is located southwest of Tarama Knoll, named after the nearby Tarama Island.

The Sub-Committee agreed that the generic term **Hill** be used instead of Knoll because the feature has an irregular profile, rather than a rounded profile. The proposer then agreed that the term "Minami" (South in Japanese) can be removed.

Note: SCUFN member Lin S. objected to this procedure and to reviewing the proposal from Japan, stating that the feature is located in a politically sensitive area for China.

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED** as **Tarama Hill**, with details as above.

Action SCUFN26/31: Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with coordinates of summit and feature dimensions for Tarama Hill.

Named after the nearby Tarama Island.

4.3 PROPOSALS BY STATE OCEANIC ADMINISTRATION (SOA), CHINA

Doc: SCUFN26-04.3A [Proposals from State Oceanic Administration, China, August 2013](#)

4.3.1 Changgeng Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Changgeng Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°08.5'N	<i>Long.</i>	153°41.6'W	Central East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°08.0'N 09°10.1'N 09°11.4'N 09°10.6'N 09°09.5'N 09°06.9'N 09°04.4'N 09°04.0'N 09°04.5'N 09°06.7'N 09°08.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	153°45.0'W 153°44.2'W 153°40.8'W 153°39.2'W 153°37.9'W 153°36.9'W 153°37.9'W 153°39.4'W 153°43.2'W 153°44.7'W 153°45.0'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel "Dayang Yihao"				
Date of Discovery:	Aug. 1995				
Minimum Depth:	3826 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	1374 m				
Dimension/Size:	14.4 km × 13.7 km				

Outcome:

- **Changgeng Seamount is ACCEPTED** with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/32: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with shape description of Changgeng Seamount.

"Changgeng" comes from SHIJING-XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). Venus appears in the east of the sky before dawn and in the west at dusk. People call it Qiming star in the morning and Changgeng star in the evening. Qiming Seamount and Changgeng Seamount lie in the east part and west part of the China Ocean Association polymetallic nodules contract area respectively. So the seamount in the east part is named Qiming as a metaphor of sunrise and the one in the west part is named Changgeng as a metaphor of sunset.

4.3.2 Qiming Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Qiming Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	08°20.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	142°16.5'W	Central East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	08°21.8'N 08°22.2'N 08°21.5'N 08°20.0'N 08°18.9'N 08°18.2'N 08°18.1'N 08°18.5'N 08°19.6'N 08°21.1'N 08°21.8'N 08°21.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	142°17.2'W 142°15.6'W 142°14.2'W 142°14.0'W 142°14.2'W 142°14.9'W 142°16.2'W 142°17.3'W 142°17.9'W 142°17.9'W 142°17.2'W 142°17.2'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Dayang Yihao”				
Date of Discovery:	Aug. 1995				
Minimum Depth:	4255 m				
Maximum Depth:	5260 m				
Total Relief:	1005 m				
Dimension/Size:	7.3 km × 7.3 km				

Outcome:

- **Qiming Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/33: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with shape description of Qiming Seamount.

“Qiming” comes from SHIJING-XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). Venus appears in the east of the sky before dawn and in the west at dusk. People call it Qiming star in the morning and Changgeng star in the evening. Qiming Seamount and Changgeng Seamount lie in the east part and west part of the China Ocean Association polymetallic nodules contract area respectively. So the seamount in the east part is named Qiming as a metaphor of sunrise and the one in the west part is named Changgeng as a metaphor of sunset.

4.3.3 Ganyu Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Ganyu Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°30.2'N	<i>Long.</i>	152°24.2'W	Central East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°32.2'N 10°33.7'N 10°34.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	152°29.3'W 152°26.0'W 152°24.7'W	

		10°33.3'N		152°23.0'W	
		10°33.5'N		152°21.7'W	
		10°34.2'N		152°20.9'W	
		10°34.3'N		152°19.5'W	
		10°33.4'N		152°18.5'W	
		10°28.6'N		152°18.3'W	
		10°27.1'N		152°19.5'W	
		10°27.2'N		152°20.6'W	
		10°27.8'N		152°21.9'W	
		10°27.5'N		152°22.4'W	
		10°26.1'N		152°23.0'W	
		10°25.9'N		152°23.8'W	
		10°26.1'N		152°24.8'W	
		10°26.9'N		152°25.0'W	
		10°27.1'N		152°25.5'W	
		10°26.5'N		152°26.1'W	
		10°26.5'N		152°29.5'W	
		10°28.0'N		152°30.3'W	
		10°30.7'N		152°30.0'W	
		10°32.2'N		152°29.3'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Dayang Yihao”				
Date of Discovery:	Aug. 1995				
Minimum Depth:	3950 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	1250 m				
Dimension/Size:	21.5 km × 14.4 km				

Outcome:

- **Ganyu Seamount** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/34: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Ganyu Seamount.

“Ganyu” comes from *SHIJING-XIAOYA* (*SHIJING* is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). *Ganyu* means suitable rains for farming. China was an agricultural society in the past which strongly depended on climate. This seamount is named Ganyu representing ancient Chinese people’s expectation for a better harvest.

4.3.4 Zhuying Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Zhuying Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	08°41.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°12.6'W	Central East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	08°45.0'N 08°44.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°15.4'W 144°12.6'W	

		08°43.4'N		144°11.1'W	
		08°41.2'N		144°09.2'W	
		08°37.1'N		144°09.8'W	
		08°35.4'N		144°10.9'W	
		08°35.3'N		144°11.8'W	
		08°37.7'N		144°15.3'W	
		08°40.4'N		144°17.0'W	
		08°43.3'N		144°16.7'W	
		08°45.0'N		144°15.4'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Dayang Yihao”				
Date of Discovery:	Aug. 1995				
Minimum Depth:	3882 m				
Maximum Depth:	5350 m				
Total Relief:	1468 m				
Dimension/Size:	20.4 km × 14.3 km				

Outcome:

- **Zhuying Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/35: Lin S.** to remove the two southernmost points of the polygon and provide the Secretary with a shape description of Zhuying Seamount.

Named after Zhu Ying (220 A.D. to 280 A.D.), a Chinese traveller from the State of Wu during the Three Kingdoms period in Chinese history, to commemorate his contribution to maritime history. He led a fleet to visit countries around the South China Sea and was the first traveller sailing to Southeast Asia throughout Chinese history. Zhu Ying wrote two books recording his sailing and his visits to those countries.

4.3.5 Weiyu Guyot

Doc: [Proposal for Weiyu Guyot](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	18°06.5'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°42.5'W	Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	18°22.7'N	<i>Long</i>	179°04.7'W	
		18°24.7'N		178°58.2'W	
		18°18.1'N		178°52.3'W	
		18°13.5'N		178°47.4'W	
		18°13.6'N		178°44.4'W	
		18°17.3'N		178°44.8'W	
		18°19.3'N		178°43.3'W	
		18°17.0'N		178°37.6'W	
		18°12.8'N		178°32.4'W	
		17°58.1'N		178°33.6'W	
		17°56.1'N		178°37.1'W	

		17°59.5'N 18°03.1'N 18°06.2'N 18°09.9'N 18°17.1'N 18°22.7'N		178°54.3'W 179°03.9'W 179°05.5'W 179°03.4'W 179°05.4'W 179°04.7'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Dayang Yihao”				
Date of Discovery:	March 1998				
Minimum Depth:	1510 m				
Maximum Depth:	4750 m				
Total Relief:	3240 m				
Dimension/Size:	58.9 km × 26.6 km				

Outcome:

- **Weiyu Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/36: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Weiyu Guyot.

“Weiyu” comes from SHIJING·XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). This poem tells a story of a shepherd who dreamed that the locusts turned into fish and the snake drawn on the flag turned into an eagle. He asked the fortune-teller about his dream and was told his dream auguring for a good harvest and the born of new babies. This seamount is named Weiyu representing ancient Chinese people’s understanding of dreams and their expectation for a better life.

4.3.6 Dacheng Guyot

Doc: [Proposal for Dacheng Guyot](#)

Position (summit):	Lat.	21°41.8'N	Long.	160°40.3'E	Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	21°52.4'N 21°52.2'N 21°51.5'N 21°47.7'N 21°43.0'N 21°37.9'N 21°33.1'N 21°28.4'N 21°24.7'N 21°25.2'N 21°28.8'N 21°33.1'N 21°39.6'N 21°43.0'N	Long	160°41.5'E 160°46.7'E 160°51.3'E 160°52.8'E 160°53.1'E 160°51.5'E 160°49.1'E 160°44.9'E 160°40.3'E 160°34.5'E 160°27.3'E 160°22.0'E 160°18.9'E 160°19.2'E	

		21°46.7'N 21°50.9'N 21°52.0'N 21°52.4'N		160°22.2'E 160°31.4'E 160°36.6'E 160°41.5'E	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Dayang Yihao”				
Date of Discovery:	July 2001				
Minimum Depth:	1330 m				
Maximum Depth:	4600 m				
Total Relief:	3270 m				
Dimension/Size:	57.3 km × 39.2 km				

Note: The feature is not part of the Marcus-Wake Seamount Group as noted in proposal.

Outcome:

- **Dacheng Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/37: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Dacheng Guyot.

“Dacheng” comes from SHIJING-XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). This poem is written to eulogize King Zhou Xuan for his valiancy, resolution and strength. This seamount is named Dacheng to praise the China ocean expedition team for their spirit to overcome difficulties and courage to explore the sea.

4.3.7 Guling Seamounts

Doc: [Proposal for Guling Seamounts](#)

Position (summits):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°57.1'N (1) 10°47.9'N (2) 10°44.8'N (3) 10°44.6'N (4)	<i>Long.</i>	170°22.2'W (1) 170°07.0'W (2) 169°36.5'W (3) 169°12.7'W (4)	Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°55.8'N 10°54.6'N 10°48.6'N 10°41.1'N 10°34.1'N 10°26.3'N 10°27.8'N 10°28.7'N 10°37.2'N 10°53.2'N 11°02.9'N 11°03.9'N 11°01.1'N 11°03.7'N	<i>Long</i>	169°25.2'W 169°09.6'W 169°04.2'W 169°06.9'W 169°20.5'W 169°30.8'W 169°41.7'W 170°18.8'W 170°24.9'W 170°29.9'W 170°27.6'W 170°19.7'W 170°13.3'W 170°09.7'W	

		11°03.3'N 11°06.3'N 11°01.9'N 11°01.6'N 10°55.8'N		169°55.4'W 169°50.4'W 169°44.9'W 169°30.3'W 169°25.2'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Haiyang Sihao”				
Date of Discovery:	Aug. 2002				
Minimum Depth:	1627 m				
Maximum Depth:	4976 m				
Total Relief:	3349 m				
Dimension/Size:	153.5 km × 70.4 km				

These seamounts belong to the Ryan Seamount Chain and extend from the east to the west.

Outcome:

- **Guling Seamounts is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/38: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Guling Seamounts.

“Guling” comes from a verse of SHIJING-XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). The verse means high banks become deep valleys and deep valleys become huge mountains. It shows ancient people’s understanding of geological changes. This seamount group is named Guling to show that ancient Chinese people’s remarkable understanding of geological changes.

4.3.8 Roumu Seamounts

Doc: [Proposal for Roumu Seamounts](#)

Position (summits):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°21.3'N (1) 10°17.6'N (2) 10°25.9'N (3) 10°22.8'N (4) 10°28.4'N (5) 10°36.3'N (6) 10°46.5'N (7) 10°33.8'N (8) 10°33.7'N (9) 10°23.2'N (10)	<i>Long.</i>	167°01.6'W (1) 167°59.4'W (2) 167°42.5'W (3) 167°25.9'W (4) 167°20.3'W (5) 167°27.9'W (6) 167°29.6'W (7) 168°18.8'W (8) 168°00.2'W (9) 167°10.1'W (10)	Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°54.4'N 10°36.5'N 10°28.9'N 10°22.8'N 10°16.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	167°26.8'W 167°19.5'W 167°06.0'W 166°54.0'W 166°55.1'W	

		10°11.4'N		167°08.3'W	
		10°15.3'N		167°19.2'W	
		10°14.0'N		167°30.6'W	
		10°17.3'N		167°35.6'W	
		10°14.7'N		167°48.6'W	
		10°10.4'N		167°52.3'W	
		10°11.0'N		168°05.8'W	
		10°17.5'N		168°08.8'W	
		10°24.0'N		168°07.8'W	
		10°24.6'N		168°14.7'W	
		10°21.7'N		168°21.3'W	
		10°27.4'N		168°28.7'W	
		10°38.8'N		168°29.8'W	
		10°47.1'N		168°19.7'W	
		10°49.0'N		168°11.6'W	
		10°44.2'N		168°04.3'W	
		10°46.7'N		167°51.0'W	
		10°38.5'N		167°45.2'W	
		10°38.1'N		167°37.8'W	
		10°48.1'N		167°37.1'W	
		10°54.0'N		167°32.2'W	
		10°54.4'N		167°26.8'W	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Haiyang Sihao”				
Date of Discovery:	May 2002				
Minimum Depth:	1363 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	3837 m				
Dimension/Size:	165.6 km × 80.0 km				

This seamount group consists of ten seamounts which have different sizes and shapes: some of them have flat tops and some have sharp peaks.

Note: Eveline Seamount (Scripps Seamount Catalogue) at 10°17.4'N, 167°59.4'W is one of the seamounts in this group.

Outcome:

- **Roumu Seamounts** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/39: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Roumu Seamounts and check peak coordinates.

“Roumu” comes from a verse of SHIJING-XIAOYA (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). The verse means withy trees are planted by gentleman. This seamount group is named Roumu to represent a Chinese tradition that is planting trees in advance for the benefit of posterity.

4.3.9 Tianzuo Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Tianzuo Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	27°53.2'S	<i>Long.</i>	063°27.8'E	Indian Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	27°59.9'S 27°57.2'S 27°50.3'S 27°47.0'S 27°47.9'S 27°48.4'S 27°51.0'S 27°51.7'S 27°52.8'S 27°55.2'S 27°59.0'S 28°02.2'S 28°03.4'S 28°02.9'S 27°59.9'S	<i>Long</i>	063°12.7'E 063°12.7'E 063°20.8'E 063°37.5'E 063°41.0'E 063°41.2'E 063°39.7'E 063°38.4'E 063°37.2'E 063°37.3'E 063°35.3'E 063°29.4'E 063°23.2'E 063°21.0'E 063°12.7'E	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel "Dayang Yihao"				
Date of Discovery:	Feb. 2009				
Minimum Depth:	2550 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	2650 m				
Dimension/Size:	48 km × 28 km				

This seamount lies on the Southwest Indian Ridge of the Indian Ocean. It is oval in shape and extends from west to east.

Outcome:

- **Tianzuo Seamount** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/40: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Tianzuo Seamount.

"Tianzuo" comes from a verse of SHIJING-ZHOUSONG (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). The verse means that high Mount Qi was built by nature and the King led the nation to explore the mountain. In 2009, Chinese scientists first found polymetallic sulfides associated with ultrabasic rocks at this seamount, which is a great breakthrough in Chinese ocean exploration. This seamount is named Tianzuo to commemorate this discovery.

4.3.10 Keyi Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Keyi Seamount](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°03.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	058°13.1'E	Indian Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°07.7'N 09°09.2'N 09°08.6'N 09°06.9'N 09°01.8'N 08°59.0'N 08°57.6'N 08°59.6'N 09°02.1'N 09°04.9'N 09°07.7'N	<i>Long</i>	058°07.4'E 058°10.1'E 058°16.1'E 058°18.9'E 058°19.5'E 058°18.3'E 058°16.2'E 058°11.2'E 058°08.1'E 058°06.5'E 058°07.4'E	
Proposer:	Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names of China Committee on Geographical Names (Zhanhai ZHANG), No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave. Beijing				
Date of Proposal:	22 Aug. 2013				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel “Haiyang Shibahao”				
Date of Discovery:	May. 2012				
Minimum Depth:	1300 m				
Maximum Depth:	3800 m				
Total Relief:	2500 m				
Dimension/Size:	18.5 km × 24 km				

This seamount lies in the Northwest Mid-Ocean Ridge of the Indian Ocean.

Outcome:

- **Keyi Seamount** is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN26/41: Lin S.** to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Keyi Seamount.

“Keyi” comes from a verse of SHIJING-ZHOUSONG (SHIJING is a collection of ancient Chinese poems from 11 B.C. to 6 B.C.). The verse means people are very happy when guests come. This seamount is named Keyi to show that scientists from different fields work together, help each other and share the happiness in this scientific exploration journey.

4.4 PROPOSALS FROM KOREA COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (KCGN), REP. OF KOREA

Doc: SCUFN26-04.4A [Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2013](#)

4.4.1 Dolgorae Hills

Doc: [Proposal for Dolgorae Hills](#)

Positions (Central point):	Lat.	70°37.3'S (A) 70°38.6'S (B)	Long.	173°06.0'E 173°05.7'E	Southern Ocean (Antarctic)
	<i>Lat.</i>	70°36.6'S 70°37.1'S 70°37.8'S 70°38.2'S 70°38.5'S 70°38.8'S 70°39.3'S 70°39.0'S 70°38.6'S 70°38.0'S 70°37.9'S 70°37.5'S 70°37.4'S 70°37.0'S 70°36.6'S	<i>Long.</i>	173°05.9'E 173°07.0'E 173°07.0'E 173°06.5'E 173°07.1'E 173°06.8'E 173°06.6'E 173°05.2'E 173°04.7'E 173°05.4'E 173°05.6'E 173°05.5'E 173°04.5'E 173°05.6'E 173°05.9'E	
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), Republic of Korea				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel "Araon"				
Date of Discovery:	February 15, 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2150 m				
Maximum Depth:	2450 m				
Total Relief:	300 m				
Dimension/Size:	4.2 km x 1.5 km, with a dolphin shape and 2 peaks				

Located in Adare Basin.

Outcome:

- Dolgorae Hills is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Dolgorae is the Korean word for "dolphin". The shape of the feature is similar to that of a dolphin.

4.4.2 Gamasot Knoll

Doc: [Proposal for Gamasot Knoll](#)

Position (Central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	10°45.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°29.5'W	East Central Pacific Ocean
Positions (line)	<i>Lat.</i>	10°46.8' N 10°46.7' N 10°46.0' N 10°45.6' N 10°44.7' N 10°44.5' N 10°44.9' N 10°45.7' N 10°46.8' N	<i>Long.</i>	135°30.5'W 135°29.4'W 135°28.6'W 135°28.6'W 135°29.2'W 135°30.0'W 135°30.5'W 135°30.8'W 135°30.5'W	
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), Republic of Korea				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel “Onnuri”				
Date of Discovery:	July 6, 2006				
Minimum Depth:	4300 m				
Maximum Depth:	4800 m				
Total Relief:	500 m				
Dimension/Size:	3.5 km x 3.5 km, with a dome shape				

Outcome:

- Gamasot Knoll is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Gamasot is the Korean word for “caldron”. The shape of the feature is similar to that of a caldron with the lid..

4.4.3 Kkotsin Knoll

Doc: [Proposal for Kkotsin Knoll](#)

Positions (Central Pont)	<i>Lat.</i>	61°36.2'S	<i>Long.</i>	172°29.0'W	Southern Ocean(Antarctic)
Positions (Central Pont)	<i>Lat.</i>	61°34.7'S 61°34.3'S 61°34.9'S 61°36.6'S 61°37.2'S 61°38.1'S 61°37.8'S 61°37.4'S 61°36.5'S 61°35.8'S	<i>Long.</i>	172°33.9'W 172°31.4'W 172°27.2'W 172°25.8'W 172°26.5'W 172°28.3'W 172°31.4'W 172°33.9'W 172°34.1'W 172°35.1'W	

	61°34.7'S	172°33.9'W
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), Republic of Korea	
Date of Proposal:	August 2013	
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel "Araon"	
Date of Discovery:	December 20, 2011	
Minimum Depth:	2750 m	
Maximum Depth:	3600 m	
Total Relief:	950 m	
Dimension/Size:	8.0 km x 6.0 km, with an elliptical shape	

Located near Heirtzler Fracture Zone.

Outcome:

- Kkotsin Knoll is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Kkotsin is the Korean word for "flower shoes" which are traditional Korean woman's shoes, worn in historical times. The shape of the feature is similar to that of flower shoes as seen in the profiles. Kkotsin are most often covered with silk and embroidered with the patterns of flowers and birds.

4.4.4 Jeolla Sand Ridge Province

Doc: [Proposal for Jeolla Sand Ridge Province](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	36°18'N 36°18'N 35°30'N 34°36'N 34°36'N 36°18'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°42'E 125°54'E 125°54'E 124°54'E 124°42'E 124°42'E	Yellow Sea
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), Republic of Korea				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel "Heayang 2000" (1998-1999) Korean Research Vessel "Badaro 1" (2007-2008)				
Date of Discovery:	1998.4-2008.7				
Minimum Depth:	40 m				
Maximum Depth:	110 m				
Total Relief:	15~70 m				
Dimension/Size:	106.8 km x 188.9 km, with a wavy shape.				

It was noted by SCUFN member Lin S. and an observer from China (Xu H.) that the feature was located in an area where no maritime limit has yet been agreed between the neighbouring States and the proposal was therefore considered politically sensitive for China. The Chair said that, as with Tarama Knoll, SCUFN did not view the proposal as politically sensitive.

Note: SCUFN member Lin S. objected to this procedure and to reviewing the concerned proposal from Rep. of Korea.

Outcome:

- Jeolla Sand Ridge Province is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The name of Jeolla Sand Ridge Province is derived from the nearby terrestrial province, Jeollado. The feature lies in the eastern part of the Yellow Sea.

4.5 PROPOSAL FROM NORWEGIAN POLAR INSTITUTE (NPI)

Doc: SCUFN26-04.5A [Proposal from the Norwegian Polar Institute, March 2013](#)

4.5.1 Cook Basin

4.5.2 Doc: [Proposal for Cook Basin](#)

Position (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	60°S	<i>Long.</i>	20°E	Between the Antarctic Peninsula and Kerguelen Plateau
Proposer:	Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) (Anders Skoglund), Framsenteret NO- 9296 Tromsø, Norway				
Date of Proposal:	06 March 2013				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

It was noted that the basin comprising Weddell and Enderby Abyssal Plains is not in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee agreed to name the whole region between Kerguelen Plateau and Antarctic Peninsula (that includes the area of the proposal): the **Weddell Basin**.
- **Action SCUFN26/42: Secretary** to ask the proposer to provide a modified proposal for Weddell Basin and include further details such as min and max depths, relief and dimensions.
- **Action SCUFN26/43: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with coordinates of the Weddell Basin.

During the discussion on the feature, it was noted that the coordinates provided for the Australian-Antarctic Basin in the GEBSCO Gazetteer did not encompass the whole basin.

- **Action SCUFN26/44: V. Stagpoole** to provide the Secretary with coordinates of a larger Australian-Antarctic Basin.

Named after James Weddell (1787–1834), a British sailor, navigator and seal hunter, who discovered the Weddell Sea during his Antarctic voyage 1822-1824.

4.6 PROPOSALS FROM YUZH MORGELOGIYA AND GINRAS, RUSSIA

Doc: SCUFN26-04.6A [Proposals from Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russian Federation, August 2013](#)

4.6.1 Egiazarov Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Egiazarov Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	11°38.35'N	<i>Long.</i>	141°29.28'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	State Scientific Centre “Yuzhmorgeologiya” (V.V. Krugliakov, M.E. Melnikov), 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia				
Date of Proposal:	2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel “Gelendzhik”				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4177 m				
Maximum Depth:	4900 – 5600 m				
Total Relief:	723 – 1423 m				
Dimension/Size:	9.0 km x 13.5 km, with a steepness of up to 38° and an elongated meridional axis.				

The feature is located south of the Clarion Fracture Zone and northeast of Kulyndyshev Seamount.

Outcome:

- **Egiazarov Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. However, additional details need to be provided.
- **Action SCUFN26/45: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Egiazarov Seamount.
- **Action SCUFN26/46: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Egiazarov Seamount.

Named after B.H. Egiazarov (1918-1992), the main geologist of the Soviet Scientific Center “Sevmorgeologia” and one of the main initiators of the Soviet exploration of the solid minerals in the World Ocean. Laureate of the 1983 USSR State Prize, he was one of the founder of “INTERMORGEO”, organization of COMECON members, later renamed Interoceanmetal Joint Organization. He organized and participated in the first cruises in the Pacific Ocean to search for ferromanganese nodules.

4.6.2 Kolbasin Hill

Doc: [Proposal for Kolbasin Hill](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	11°26.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	141°44.93'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	State Scientific Centre “Yuzhmorgeologiya” (V.V. Krugliakov, M.E. Melnikov), 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia				
Date of Proposal:	2013				

Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Gelendzhik"
Date of Discovery:	1999
Minimum Depth:	4520 m
Maximum Depth:	5000 – 5400 m
Total Relief:	480 – 880 m
Dimension/Size:	5.0 km x 14.0 km, with a steepness of up to 29° (on SW slope up to 34°) and an elongated meridional axis (swell-like).

The feature is located south of the Clarion Fracture Zone.

Outcome:

- **Kolbasin Hill is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. However, additional details need to be provided.
- **Action SCUFN26/47: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Kolbasin Hill.
- **Action SCUFN26/48: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Kolbasin Hill.

Named after V.A. Kolbasin (1935-2005), a Russian scientist who lead numerous Soviet Scientific Center "Yuzhmorgeologiya" cruises, including Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone exploration cruises. He was the head of the first complex expedition by a vessel to the Clarion-Clipperton ore province. Later he became head of the fleet department of "Yuzhmorgeologiya".

4.6.3 Kulyndyshev Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Kulyndyshev Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	11°34.76'N	<i>Long.</i>	141°30.87'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" (V.V. Krugliakov, M.E. Melnikov), 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia				
Date of Proposal:	2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Gelendzhik"				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4300 m				
Maximum Depth:	5100 m - 5600 m				
Total Relief:	800 m – 1300 m				
Dimension/Size:	6.0 km x 9.5 km, with steepness of up to 39° and an elongated meridional axis.				

Outcome:

- **Kulyndyshev Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. However, additional details need to be provided.
- **Action SCUFN26/49: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Kulyndyshev Seamount.

- **Action SCUFN26/50: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Kulyndyshev Seamount.

Named after V.A. Kulyndyshev (1947-2008), a Russian doctor on geological and mineralogical sciences. He was an expert in the exploration techniques and geological-economic evaluation of deposits of ferromanganese nodules, including in the province of the Clarion-Clipperton Zone. He was the author of some 50 publications on the subject including the collection of regulatory guidance documents and technical-economic considerations on the possible commercial value of the Clarion-Clipperton deposits province.

4.6.4 Sen'kov Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Sen'kov Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	Lat.	11°22.12'N	Long.	142°51.19'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" (V.V. Krugliakov, M.E. Melnikov), 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia				
Date of Proposal:	2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Gelendzhik"				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4282 m				
Maximum Depth:	5000 m – 5400 m				
Total Relief:	718 m – 1118 m				
Dimension/Size:	6.5 km x 14.0 km, with a steepness of up to 38° and an elongated meridional axis.				

Outcome:

- **Sen'kov Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. However, additional details need to be provided.

- **Action SCUFN26/51: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Sen'kov Seamount.

- **Action SCUFN26/52: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Sen'kov Seamount.

Named after K.N. Sen'kov (1962-2008), a leading Russian geophysicist and a specialist in the study of sedimentary rocks of the Pacific Ocean, including the Clarion-Clipperton ferromanganese nodules province. K.N. Sen'kov participated in five oceanic expeditions in the Pacific Ocean in the Clarion-Clipperton province. He developed a new approach to the processing and interpretation of seismic data.

4.6.5 Khain Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Khain Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	Lat.	Not provided	Long.	Not provided	Indian Ocean
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Position (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.03'S 27°13.53'S 27°11.72'S 27°14.12'S 27°18.27'S 27°21.72'S 27°19.03'S	<i>Long.</i>	65°29.97'E 65°34.02'E 65°42.27'E 65°50.48'E 65°46.07'E 65°39.75'E 65°29.97'E	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Akademik Nikolai Strakhov"				
Date of Discovery:	2012-2013				
Minimum Depth:	1478 m				
Maximum Depth:	3500 m				
Total Relief:	2022 m				
Dimension/Size:	33 km x 20 km				

The feature is located near the Rodrigues Triple Junction.

The area has been extensively mapped by French scientists from 2006 to 2009 [Cannat, M., Sauter, D., Escartin, J., Lavier, L., and Picazo, S. (2009) Oceanic corrugated surfaces and the strength of the axial lithosphere at slow spreading ridges, Earth Planet. Sci. Lett., doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2009.09.020].

Outcome:

- **Khain Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and the addition of co-ordinates for the highest point.

- **Action SCUFN26/53: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Khain Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.

Named after V.E. Khain (1914-2009), a Russian geologist and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1987). He was awarded the USSR State Prize In 1987 and the Russian Federation State Prize in 1995. His scientific interests lied in a wide range of fundamental problems such as geotectonics, oil and gas exploration, structural geology, and others.

4.6.6 Knipper Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Knipper Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Indian Ocean
Position (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	26°49.03'S 26°45.35'S 26°44.40'S 26°47.13'S 26°50.67'S 26°50.72'S 26°49.03'S	<i>Long.</i>	63°35.30'E 63°43.12'E 63°49.07'E 63°51.42'E 63°47.52'E 63°39.37'E 63°35.30'E	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				

Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel “Akademik Nikolai Strakhov”
Date of Discovery:	2012-2013
Minimum Depth:	1480 m
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	2520 m
Dimension/Size:	26 km x 11 km

The feature is located near the Rodrigues Tripple Junction.

The area has been extensively mapped by French scientists from 2006 to 2009 [Cannat, M., Sauter, D., Escartin, J., Lavier, L., and Picazo, S. (2009) Oceanic corrugated surfaces and the strength of the axial lithosphere at slow spreading ridges, Earth Planet. Sci. Lett., doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2009.09.020].

Outcome:

- **Knipper Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and the addition of co-ordinates for the highest point.

- **Action SCUFN26/54: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Knipper Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.

Named after A.L. Knipper (1931-2010), a Russian geologist, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1992) and director of its Geological Institute. He was one of the first Russian scientists who justified the oceanic nature of ofiolite associations of the Alpine zone.

4.6.7 Milanovskiy Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Milanovskiy Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Indian Ocean
Position (Polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.55'S 27°37.20'S 27°37.38'S 27°39.65'S 27°44.63'S 27°42.37'S 27°39.55'S	<i>Long.</i>	64°33.30'E 64°45.65'E 65°01.02'E 65°06.77'E 64°55.28'E 64°39.73'E 64°33.30'E	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel “Akademik Nikolai Strakhov”				
Date of Discovery:	2012-2013				
Minimum Depth:	1864 m				
Maximum Depth:	3400 m				
Total Relief:	1536 m				
Dimension/Size:	13 km x 43 km				

The feature is located near the Rodrigues Tripple Junction.

The area has been extensively mapped by French scientists from 2006 to 2009 [Cannat, M., Sauter, D., Escartin, J., Lavier, L., and Picazo, S. (2009) Oceanic corrugated surfaces and the strength of the axial lithosphere at slow spreading ridges, Earth Planet. Sci. Lett., doi:10.1016/j.epsl.2009.09.020].

Outcome:

- **Milanovskiy Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and the addition of co-ordinates for the highest point.

- **Action SCUFN26/55: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Milanovskiy Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.

Named after E.E. Milanovskiy (1923-2012), a Russian geologist and member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1992); also, Distinguished Professor at Moscow State University. He was a veteran of the Second World War. He developed the theory of continental rifting.

4.6.8 Atlant Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Atlant Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	25°44.88'S 25°38.72'S 25°30.18'S 25°31.58'S 25°43.97'S 25°51.45'S 25°44.88'S	<i>Long.</i>	99°19.70'W 99°13.57'W 99°05.50'W 98°58.92'W 98°59.72'W 99°09.60'W 99°19.70'W	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Poseydon"				
Date of Discovery:	1973				
Minimum Depth:	411 m				
Maximum Depth:	2600 m				
Total Relief:	2189 m				
Dimension/Size:	45 km x 24 km				

The feature is located on the Sala y Gomes Ridge.

The Sub-Committee considered that the name is appropriate but data provided is insufficient to define the extent of the feature. Also the proposal was incomplete (location of peaks and a polygon for the feature were missing).

Outcome:

- **Atlant Seamount is PENDING**, awaiting more data from the proposer.

- **Action SCUFN26/56: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide further information on Atlant Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.

Name proposed after the Russian Research Vessel "Atlant" of the Russian Fishing Ministry. The vessel worked in the area of the feature.

4.6.9 Darwin Guyot

Doc: [Proposal for Darwin Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	SW Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	43°18.07'S 43°21.77'S 43°26.92'S 43°30.18'S 43°26.40'S 43°18.07'S	<i>Long.</i>	161°26.90'W 161°18.07'W 161°16.45'W 161°25.17'W 161°33.53'W 161°26.90'W	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Darvin"				
Date of Discovery:	1985				
Minimum Depth:	393 m				
Maximum Depth:	3500 m				
Total Relief:	3107 m				
Dimension/Size:	26 km x 19 km				

The feature is located on the Louiseville Ridge.

The Sub-Committee considered that data is insufficient to define the extent of the feature. Also the proposal was incomplete (location of peaks and a polygon for the feature were missing).

Outcome:

- **Darvin Guyot is PENDING**, awaiting more data from the proposer.
- **Action SCUFN26/57: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide further information on Darwin Guyot, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.

Name proposed after the Russian Research Vessel "Darvin" of the Russian Fishing Ministry. The vessel worked in the area of the feature.

4.6.10 Endeavour Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Endeavour Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°02.80'S 25°49.17'S 25°46.82'S 25°49.35'S 25°58.12'S 26°09.02'S 26°09.03'S 26°04.15'S 26°02.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	100°58.80'W 100°49.05'W 100°35.27'W 100°18.03'W 100°31.60'W 100°38.07'W 100°49.27'W 100°59.60'W 100°58.80'W	

Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)
Date of Proposal:	August 2013
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel “Poseydon”
Date of Discovery:	1973
Minimum Depth:	280 m
Maximum Depth:	3000 m
Total Relief:	2720 m
Dimension/Size:	72 km x 35 km, with three peaks.

Located on the Sala y Gomes Ridge, this feature is named Rock Seamount in the Scripps Seamount Catalogue.

The Sub-Committee considered that the name is not appropriate and that data is insufficient to define the extent of the feature. Also the proposal was incomplete (location of peaks and a polygon for the feature were missing).

Outcome:

- **Endeavour Seamount is PENDING**, awaiting more data from the proposer. Also, a new specific term should be used.

- **Action SCUFN26/58: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide further information for the proposed Endeavour Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature, and a new specific term.

Name proposed after the full-rigged ship “Endeavour” which was the first James Cook's ship.

Note: The Sub-Committee discussed the issue of duplicate names (there is already an Endeavour Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer) and recommended that use of duplicate names should be discouraged in the future.

4.6.11 Poseydon Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Poseydon Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	24°52.15'S 24°57.05'S 25°05.12'S 25°06.67'S 25°10.88'S 25°10.70'S 25°05.98'S 24°52.15'S	<i>Long.</i>	97°39.58'W 97°32.07'W 97°18.88'W 97°07.38'W 97°09.12'W 97°19.35'W 97°34.10'W 97°39.58'W	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel “Poseydon”				
Date of Discovery:	1973				
Minimum Depth:	238 m				

Maximum Depth:	2700 m
Total Relief:	2462 m
Dimension/Size:	84 km x 17 km

Located on the Sala y Gomes Ridge, this feature is named Cupula Seamount in the Scripps Seamount Catalogue.

It was noted by the Sub-Committee that the name is appropriate but data is insufficient to define the extent of the feature. Also the proposal was incomplete (location of peaks and a polygon for the feature were missing).

Outcome:

- Poseydon Seamount is PENDING, awaiting more data from the proposer.

Action SCUFN26/59: K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information for Poseydon Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.

Name proposed after the Russian Research Vessel "Poseydon" of the Russian Fishing Ministry. The vessel worked in the area of the feature.

4.6.12 Vostok Seamount

Doc: [Proposal for Vostock Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	Not provided	<i>Long.</i>	Not provided	SW Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	39°22.28'S 39°06.68'S 39°13.05'S 39°26.08'S 39°27.68'S 39°22.28'S	<i>Long.</i>	167°45.97'W 167°22.63'W 167°03.80'W 167°13.63'W 167°39.42'W 167°45.97'W	
Proposer:	Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (K.O. Dobrolyubova)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel "Darvin"				
Date of Discovery:	1985				
Minimum Depth:	823 m				
Maximum Depth:	2600 m				
Total Relief:	1777 m				
Dimension/Size:	43 km x 31 km				

The feature is located on the Louisville Ridge.

The Sub-Committee considered that the name is appropriate but data is insufficient to define the extent of the feature. Also the proposal was incomplete (location of peaks and a polygon for the feature were missing).

Outcome:

- Vostok Seamount is PENDING, awaiting more data from the proposer.

Action SCUFN26/60: K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information on Vostok Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.

Name proposed after the ship "Vostok", one of the two ships that took part in the 1st Russian Antarctic expedition.

4.7 PROPOSALS FROM DIRETORIA DE HIDROGRAFIA E NAVEGAÇÃO (DHN), BRAZIL

Doc: SCUFN26-04.7A [Proposals from DHN, Brazil, August 2013](#)

4.7.1 Guar Bank

Doc: [Proposal for Guar Bank](#)

Position (highest point):	Lat.	03°57.58'S	Long.	36°16.25'W	Atlantic Ocean
Position (polygon)	Lat.	3°49.30'S 3°50.25'S 3°51.30'S 3°52.55'S 3°55.65'S 3°56.75'S 4°00.60'S 4°02.10'S 4°02.77'S 4°01.48'S 3°58.78'S 3°56.92'S 3°52.22'S 3°50.25'S 3°49.35'S 3°49.30'S	Long.	36°17.73'W 36°16.13'W 36°13.80'W 36°13.25'W 36°11.62'W 36°11.40'W 36°12.70'W 36°15.20'W 36°17.85'W 36°21.98'W 36°23.87'W 36°24.05'W 36°22.20'W 36°20.92'W 36°17.65'W 36°17.73'W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Baro de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armao, Nitero, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Brazilian Survey Vessel "Sea Surveyor" (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project)				
Date of Discovery:	August 2009				
Minimum Depth:	238 m				
Maximum Depth:	3055 m				
Total Relief:	2817 m				
Dimension/Size:	24 km x 22 km				

The feature is located close to Sirius Bank.

Outcome:

- **Guar Bank is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/61: A.A Alberoni** to provide coordinates on graphics in the proposal for Guar Bank. Also an image with the polygon for the feature needs to be included in the proposal.

Name taken from Brazilian Chart 21030 (INT 2004). The word Guar is derived from the tupi-guarani native language and means red. It is also associated to the bird and the wolf named Guar. The Guar bird is present on the coast of Brazil, especially in the Amap coast, in northern Brazil. The plumage is dark red, because of their diet based on a crab that has a pigment which dyes the

feathers. The Guar wolf looks like a coyote and its geographical distribution ranges from the mouth of the Parnaba River, in north-eastern Brazil, through the lowlands of Bolivia, Peru and the Paraguayan Chaco until the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul.

4.7.2 So Lus Guyot

Doc: [Proposal for So Lus Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	Lat.	00°43.58’S	Long.	42°07.32’W	Atlantic Ocean
Position (polygon)	Lat.	0°33.67’S 0°30.65’S 0°28.08’S 0°26.45’S 0°26.52’S 0°29.73’S 0°32.48’S 0°34.97’S 0°39.10’S 0°43.88’S 0°49.00’S 0°52.67’S 0°54.37’S 0°52.40’S 0°47.43’S 0°41.78’S 0°39.63’S 0°37.20’S 0°33.00’S 0°33.67’S	Long.	42°17.03’W 42°15.92’W 42°13.25’W 42°09.35’W 42°06.08’W 42°01.40’W 41°58.53’W 41°53.85’W 41°51.43’W 41°51.37’W 41°53.85’W 41°57.62’W 42°03.22’W 42°09.60’W 42°14.96’W 42°18.85’W 42°19.43’W 42°18.92’W 42°16.63’W 42°17.03’W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Baro de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armao, Niteri, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	1) Brazilian Oceanographic Vessel “Almirante Cmara” 2) Brazilian Survey Vessel “Sea Surveyor” (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project)				
Date of Discovery:	1989 – 2010				
Minimum Depth:	295 m				
Maximum Depth:	3798 m				
Total Relief:	3503 m				
Dimension/Size:	49 km x 41 km, with conical shape and flat top.				

The feature is part of the Maranhao Seamounts.

Outcome:

- So Lus Guyot is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN26/62: A.A Alberoni** to provide the Secretary with a polygon that defines the extent of the Maranhao Seamounts. Also an image with the polygon for the feature needs to be included in the proposal.

The name São Luís Guyot is well known since the 1980's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance for LEPLAC (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project). This feature is located offshore the Brazilian city of São Luís.

4.7.3 São Paulo Escarpment

Doc: [Proposal for São Paulo Escarpment](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°23.42' S	<i>Long.</i>	41°03.83' W	Atlantic Ocean
Position (Line)	<i>Lat.</i>	28°25.98'S 28°41.35'S 28°44.30'S 28°34.48'S 28°28.58'S 28°27.62'S 28°20.08'S 28°14.17'S	<i>Long.</i>	42°54.90'W 42°38.96'W 42°26.35'W 41°58.95'W 41°51.52'W 41°24.45'W 40°40.72'W 40°01.07W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil				
Date of Proposal:	August 2013				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	2294 m				
Maximum Depth:	4572 m				
Total Relief:	2278 m				
Dimension/Size:	391 km, with an elongated shape; characteristically linear.				

Outcome:

- São Paulo Escarpment is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The name São Paulo Escarpment is well known since the 1970's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance for the REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas. This feature is the marginal escarpment of the São Paulo Plateau.

4.7.4 São Paulo Ridge

Doc: [Proposal for São Paulo Ridge](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°18.15'S	<i>Long.</i>	41°13.10'W	Atlantic Ocean
Position (Line)	<i>Lat.</i>	28°30.88'S 28°22.37'S 28°13.18'S 28°08.58'S	<i>Long.</i>	42°33.77'W 41°42.62'W 40°40.35'W 40°02.55'W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil				

Date of Proposal:	August 2013
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Not provided
Minimum Depth:	2111 m
Maximum Depth:	4400 m
Total Relief:	2289
Dimension/Size:	313 km, with an elongated shape; linear.

Outcome:

- **São Paulo Ridge is ACCEPTED** with details as above.

The name São Paulo Ridge is known since the 1970's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance the REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas. This feature is located over the São Paulo Plateau.

5. LIAISON WITH OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL NAME BODIES

5.1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) OF THE US BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Doc: SCUFN26-05.1A [Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-25](#) (J. Nerantzis / T. Palmer)

J. Nerantzis, ACUF Secretary, could not attend the meeting. SCUFN member N. Cherkis, also member of ACUF, reported on ACUF activities, noting that ACUF met only once in the last year. Much of the ACUF meeting was on procedure and a proposal for **Barker Plateau** (in south Atlantic), name which was accepted. At the next ACUF meeting, there should be several features considered by ACUF in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Chairman recalled that at SCUFN-25 in 2012, consideration of a proposal for **Barker Bank** was deferred because SCUFN member W. Reynoso-Peralta told the Sub-Committee that the proposal was politically sensitive for Argentina.

W. Reynoso-Peralta then made a presentation suggesting that the area where the feature is located is in disputed territory. Following the presentation, the Chair stated that even if the concerned area would be claimed by both Argentina and UK, SCUFN should not get involved in such territorial claims. He then proposed that the Sub-Committee review the proposal, taking into consideration that the feature has already been approved by ACUF as Barker Plateau. W. Reynoso-Peralta then restated that Argentina considered the proposal to be politically sensitive and that under Rule of Procedure 2.10 the Sub-Committee should not review it.

The meeting was informed that Argentina had a territorial claim to South Georgia and the territory around the island for more than 100 years.

Following suggestion by SCUFN member Lin S. that SCUFN should try to establish contact between the proposers and the Argentinian geographical naming authority, both the Chair and the Secretary noted that indeed such discussion did not take place in the last year, despite of an action from SCUFN-25 to do so. Further, although SCUFN encourages national naming authorities to consult on undersea feature naming in areas of common interest, prior to submission of proposals to SCUFN, it is not the responsibility of SCUFN to ensure that consultation has actually taken place. As there had been no progress in discussion between the Argentinian naming body and the proposers, and furthermore, taking into account that ACUF had accepted the name, the Chair stated that SCUFN should now consider the name **Barker Bank** again.

The Sub-Committee then reviewed the proposal from SCUFN-25 (Doc. [SCUFN25-04.2A](#)).

The Sub-Committee decided that the feature was too deep to be a Bank and that Plateau was a better generic term. After discussion, the name Barker Plateau was accepted for the feature.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the paper.
- **ACCEPTED as Barker Plateau**, with details as in section 4.2.1 of [SCUFN-25 report](#).

5.2 NAMES SUBMITTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHICAL BOARD (NZGB)

Doc: SCUFN26-05.2A [Names submitted by the New Zealand Geographic Board](#) (V. Stagpoole)

V. Stagpoole reported on the work of the New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) for harmonising gazetteers and adopting names on existing maps and products in the area of interest of NZGB. The 32 names submitted this year were sent to the group of four SCUFN sub-committee members (Lin S., K. Dobrolyubova, N. Cherkis and M. Bashir) established to consider New Zealand undersea feature names that commonly appear on charts, maps and in scientific literature (Action SCUFN24/81 refers),

and recommend names for adoption by SCUFN. Three of this group (Lin S., N. Cherkis and K. Dobrolyubova) were present at SCUFN-26 and managed to review all features in the list and recommended that SCUFN adopt all names.

V. Stagpoole had provided shape files and coordinates of polygons/lines for each feature to the Secretary.

V. Stagpoole also noted that there were still issues downloading the files from the internet and that further refinement of the reviewing process was needed. This would be taken into account for the next block of names to be presented to SCUFN.

The main point of discussion by the Sub-Committee was whether Cavalli Seamount was a single feature with two peaks or separate features. It was decided that it was a single feature with two peaks and that V. Stagpoole should provide revised coordinates for the feature, accordingly.

The Chair also asked that min/max depth and dimensions of features (including the 78 features names adopted at SCUFN-25) should be submitted to the Secretary.

The Sub-Committee adopted the recommended names from the NZGB Gazetteer, as in the table below.

	NZGB Undersea Feature Name		Latitude	Longitude	Outcome
	Specific Term	Generic Term			
1.	Akitio	Ridge	40°48.00'S	177°51.00'E	Adopted
2.	Akitio	Trough	40°50.00'S	177°40.00'E	Adopted
3.	Aorangi	Ridge	41°31.00'S	176°52.00'E	Adopted
4.	Aorangi	Trough	41°31.00'S	176°46.00'E	Adopted
5.	Bennett	Knoll	41°05.00'S	178°15.00'E	Adopted
6.	Bounty	Plateau	48°00.00'S	179°00.00'E	Already in GEBSCO Gazetteer
7.	Campbell	Bank	41°46.00'S	174°45.00'E	Adopted
8.	Cavalli	Seamount	34°08.00'S	174°05.00'E	Adopted
9.	Colville	Canyon	36°10.00'S	176°38.00'E	Adopted
10.	Colville	Knolls	36°09.84'S	176°47.58'E	Adopted
11.	Cook	Canyon	42°42.50'S	168°23.80'E	Adopted
12.	Cook Strait	Canyon	41°37.00'S	174°50.00'E	Adopted
13.	Fiordland	Basin	45°35.00'S	165°45.00'E	Adopted
14.	Gable	Ridge	38°31.00'S	178°49.00'E	Adopted
15.	Gobey	Bank	33°42.50'S	171°50.00'E	Adopted
16.	Haast	Canyon	43°40.70'S	168°53.60'E	Adopted
17.	Hawke	Valley	39°37.53'S	177°53.73'E	Adopted
18.	Hikurangi	Plateau	37°48.21'S	178°42.93'W	Already in GEBSCO Gazetteer
19.	Honeycomb	Ridge	41°45.00'S	176°16.00'E	Adopted
20.	King	Bank	33°57.00'S	172°17.00'E	Adopted
21.	Kiwi	Seamount	31°01.56'S	173°38.83'E	Already in GEBSCO Gazetteer
22.	Madden	Basin	40°28.00'S	177°03.00'E	Adopted
23.	Madden	Canyon	40°30.00'S	177°05.00'E	Adopted
24.	Mercury	Knoll	36°31.31'S	176°30.95'E	Adopted
25.	Mernoo	Saddle	43°47.00'S	174°25.00'E	Adopted
26.	Middlesex	Bank	33°57.00'S	171°45.00'E	Adopted
27.	Molyneux	Canyon	46°31.00'S	170°20.00'E	Adopted,

					subject to coordinates corrected
28.	Molyneux	Channel	46°31.00'S	170°20.00'E	Adopted as Sea Channel, subject to coordinates corrected
29.	North Madden	Bank	40°21.00'S	177°12.00'E	Adopted
30.	South Maria	Ridge	34°06.00'S	171°50.00'E	Adopted
31.	Three Kings	Trough	33°50.00'S	171°45.00'E	Adopted
32.	Urry	Knolls	44°36.00'S	174°13.00'E	Adopted

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.
- **29 new names gazetted by the NZGB are ADOPTED**, with details as above. Three names proposed by NZGB are already included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN26/63: V. Stagpoole** to provide min/max height and dimensions of features listed at section 5.2 of the SCUFN-26 report (plus the 78 feature names adopted at SCUFN-25) to the Secretary. Also provide corrected coordinates for Molyneux Canyon and Molyneux Sea Channel.

K. Dobrolyubova noted that there might be merit in adopting names from a Russian Gazetteer of Arctic names for inclusion into the GEBSCO Gazetteer in a similar manner to the New Zealand names. It was agreed that SCUFN members K. Dobrolyubova, Y. Ohara and N. Cherkis would conduct an investigation on those names during the next year and would make recommendations to the Sub-Committee on possible incorporation of some of them into the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Lin S. suggested that as the Arctic area is politically sensitive, SCUFN might want to seek information from coastal States around the Arctic Ocean and set up a group that includes members from the Arctic nations to review the Russian names. There was no support for this proposal. The Secretary said that the mechanism for adopting Russian names in the Arctic should take into consideration Arctic nations' interests/concerns.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/64: K. Dobrolyubova, Y. Ohara and N. Cherkis** to investigate names in the Russian Arctic Gazetteer and make recommendations to the Sub-Committee on how to incorporate these names in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.3 UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

Doc: SCUFN26-05.3A [Notice of the 28th UNGEGN Meeting](#) (T. Palmer)

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the paper.

5.4 MARINE REGIONS

Mr. Simon Claus (Flanders Marine Institute - FMI, Belgium) gave presentation of the Marine Regions website: <http://www.marineregions.org/>. The Sub-Committee discussed ways in which SCUFN and marinerregions.org can work together in the future. The Chair asked about quality control measures that marinerregions.org uses. Mr. Claus replied that some databases are quality controlled (for example, biological data), but in-depth quality control was not part of the procedures for marinerregions.org.

The Secretary suggested that SCUFN could maintain links with marinerregions.org on an informal basis, however, for the Secretary of SCUFN to become involved in a more formal capacity, such as on the editorial board of marinerregions.org, may be difficult to organise. He noted that it might be too early for a formal relationship between SCUFN and marinerregions.org to be established.

The Chair thanked S. Claus for his presentation.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the presentation.

6. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: PUBLICATION B-6

6.1 WEBSITES FOR TERMINOLOGY AND NAMING PROPOSALS

H-C. Han introduced two websites:

1. Undersea feature terminology website; and
2. Undersea feature name proposal website.

An undersea feature terminology website (<http://www.scufnterm.org/>) has been in development for several years and is now publically available and linked to the GEBCO website (SCUFN section). There is still a need for more good images of features. The website can take up to 10 images for each feature type. H-C. Han asked members to send him more images of feature types.

The Chair suggested that the page should be more visible on the GEBCO website. He also noted that the undersea feature terminology website could also be described in the proposed *EOS Transactions* article (see Section 3.3). The Secretary noted that the SCUFN section of the GEBCO website (www.gebco.net) may need updating and encouraged all SCUFN members look at it and recommend any changes.

Outcome:

- The chair thanked H-C. Han for his work and asked that the GEBCO logo be included on the undersea feature terminology website.
- **Action SCUFN26/65: H-C. Han** to include the GEBCO logo on the undersea feature terminology website.
- **Action SCUFN26/66: V. Stagpoole** to add a description of the undersea feature terminology website in the proposed *EOS Transactions* article.

An undersea feature name proposal website (<http://www.scufnproposal.org>) is still in development. H-C. Han has set up a website for proposals so people can upload or make proposals digitally. Importantly, members can review the proposals and add comments between SCUFN meetings and hence speed up the process of accepting proposals.

This website is still being tested at the moment and H-C. Han would like feedback from members on how it can be improved.

The chair thanked H-C. Han for his work and noted that this could be a way forward in the future.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the presentations of the two websites.
- **Action SCUFN26/67: SCUFN Members** to review the undersea feature name proposal website (<http://www.scufnproposal.org>) and provide feedback to H-C. Han (han@kigam.re.kr) for improvements.

6.2 STATUS OF THE NEW EDITION OF B-6

The Secretary reported that a draft edition 4.1.0 of Publication B-6 was circulated to IHO Member States earlier in the year (IHO Circular Letter 41/2013, dated 27 June, refers). As of end September 2013, 28 Member States had replied, all approving the adoption of the proposed new edition of B-6. Comments were offered by several Member States, which were reviewed by the meeting.

Comments by Australia and Turkey:

Australia and Turkey asked that contact details for the HOs of Australia and Turkey be added to the list at page 2-7.

This was not supported by the Sub-Committee. In accordance with Note 1 in page 2.7, the details of HOs should not be mentioned to avoid conflicting information in B-6 and on the IHO website. No change to B-6 was required.

Comment by Canada:

Canada asked for an amendment to the National Authority contact information for Canada on page 2-7 and suggested correcting a small typo on page 2-2.

The proposed changes were accepted.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/68: Secretary** to amend the new edition of B-6, as proposed by Canada in its response to IHO CL 41/2013.

Comment by Chile:

Considering that SCUFN Members are tasked to select undersea features names, we consider that SCUFN Members should not be entitled to submit proposals for naming undersea features, therefore section 2 ii) in page 1-vi should read as follow:

“Names submitted to the Sub-committee by individuals (with the exception of SCUFN’s members), agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.”

The Secretary considered this amendment had merit because, as a matter principle, there should not be a conflict of interest between proposer and reviewer.

It was noted that there may be occasion when this may be difficult. For example, in the case of a proposal for a feature that is personally discovered by a SCUFN member. Y. Ohara considered that conflict of interest was often dealt with in the scientific community and he thought that SCUFN could deal with conflict of interest quite adequately in a similar way.

The Chair asked members for their views and there was a slight majority of SCUFN members in favour of the change. He would submit this change to the GEBCO Guiding Committee for discussion and approval.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/69: Chair** to submit to the GEBCO Guiding Committee for approval, a change to B-6, section 2 ii) in page 1-vi, to read as follows: *“Names submitted to the Sub-committee by individuals (with the exception of SCUFN’s members), agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.”*

Comment by France:

As indicated on pages 2-9 in publication B-6, the definitions are not always in keeping with those in S-32 (Hydrographic Dictionary). France would prefer that when a definition already exists in S-32, that this latter be used as a reference, even if it means completing the definition with certain elements which appear in the present B-6. This would avoid inconsistencies and duplication of updating by different entities. A simple reference to S-32 could also be added to B-6 where certain definitions are concerned. B-6 would then only contain complementary definitions, specifically useful to SCUFN work.

France is nonetheless aware that a complete harmonization of the definitions between both publications would represent a considerable amount of effort. Bearing in mind what is at stake, France is therefore not opposed to the maintenance of both publications in their current state.

The proposed change was not supported by the Sub-Committee. Definitions contained in B-6 have been developed by SCUFN members who are specialists in marine geomorphology. As a result, they appropriately support SCUFN's work of naming undersea features. The IHO Hydrographic Dictionary Working Group (HDWG), tasked to maintain S-32, may wish to propose the inclusion in S-32 of B-6 definitions, subject to them meeting the purpose of the IHO Hydrographic Dictionary.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/70: Secretary** to recommend to the Chair of the IHO Hydrographic Dictionary Working Group (HDWG) that definitions in B-6 be included in the Hydrographic Dictionary S-32.

Comment by India:

Refer page 2-7 Notes para 1, the text should be "Proposal forms for features located inside the external limit of a territorial sea should be submitted to the relevant Hydrographic Office and/or national authority".

The HOs will take up the issue with the respective national authorities. Mentioning few such national authorities may create confusion.

It was noted that the text proposed above is identical to the one on page 2-7. Also, the national authorities listed on page 2-7 are reportedly the naming focal points when it is not the national hydrographic office. No change to B-6 was required.

Comment by Japan:

It seems that examples of supporting maps in appendix lack uniformity. Japan is willing to prepare appropriate maps if required.

Y. Ohara noted there was considerable variability in the quality of examples of images in the document and volunteered to prepare revised diagrams for the new edition of B-6. The Chair noted that some proposers did not have access to high quality drafting software from making proposals. He did not want to discourage people from making proposals by setting the standard of diagrams too high, and noted that as long as the diagrams had the essential information, SCUFN would accept the proposals.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/71: Y. Ohara** to prepare revised diagrams for the appendix of the new edition of B-6 and provide them to the Secretary by mid-November 2013.

Comment by USA:

Suggested revision to the first paragraph of the Foreword to read as follows:

"The Guidelines, the Name Proposal Form and the List of Terms and Definitions contained in the IHO-IOC publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names" were originally developed through collaboration between the "GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names", appointed by the "Joint IHO-IOC Guiding Committee for GEBCO (GGC)", and the Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features of the "United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names UNGEGN)", in accordance with provisions of appropriate resolutions of United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN). The UNGEGN Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features was disbanded in 1984 but a liaison has been maintained between IHO and UNGEGN to facilitate communication and cooperation."

The proposed change was accepted.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/72: Secretary** to amend the Foreword to the new edition of B-6 to include the text proposed by the USA in their response to IHO CL 41/2013.

7. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

7.1 REVIEW OF RESERVE SECTION

Doc: SCUFN26-07.1A [Current Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-25 \(Secretary\)](#)

The Secretary reported that he had updated the Reserve Section recently. In future, names/features that are currently in the Reserve Section will be listed as “Pending” on the on-line GEBSCO Gazetteer (see section 3.3), where they can be accessed and amended in “editor mode”. The Sub-Committee reviewed all names in the reserve section.

As “Mound” is now part of the generic terms definitions of B-6, it was agreed that the pending name **Woolsey Mound** can now be adopted from the ACUF Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- **Woolsey Mound is ADOPTED** from the ACUF Gazetteer, with details as in section 5.1.1.3 of the [SCUFN-24 report](#).
- **Action SCUFN26/73: N. Cherkis** to provide the Secretary with central/submit coordinates and an improved encircling polygon for Woolsey Mound.

7.2 MINOR UNDERSEA FEATURES

Doc: SCUFN26-07.2A *Report of the SCUFN “Micro Feature Names” group (F. Barrios, Lin S., Y. Ohara and L. Taylor)*

Mr. ZHE Xing (NMDIS, China) gave a presentation on the compilation and development of a data management system for minor undersea features. Y. Ohara noted the intention of the project was to compile a catalogue of minor undersea features, rather than a complete database and visualisation system. The Chair commented that the proposed data management system was the modern way to store data, but the issue is whether there was a need for another database that would duplicate information in the on-line GEBSCO Gazetteer. The Secretary noted that the on-line Gazetteer could have a “minor feature” category, although the possibility of this addition would need to be checked with IHO DCDB/NOAA.

The Chair thanked Mr. ZHE for the presentation and asked the minor features group to continue its work and make further recommendations to SCUFN-27 on the compilation of a catalogue of minor undersea features.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the presentation.
- **Action SCUFN26/74: Secretary** to inquire with IHO DCDB/NOAA how minor undersea features could be added to the on-line GEBSCO Gazetteer.

7.3 UNNAMED SEAMOUNTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

W. Reynoso-Peralta reported that there had been no progress on the identification and naming of these features. The Secretary noted that the number of unnamed seamounts previously identified (see doc. [SCUFN19-10.1A](#)) had been reduced from 73 to 69. One of the features was named during SCUFN-26. K. Dobrolyubova reported that she is investigating some of these seamounts, but has difficulties collecting enough data for the preparation of proposals.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the verbal report by W. Reynoso-Peralta.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no topic under that agenda item.

9. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

The Secretary conveyed an offer from the IHB to hold the next SCUFN meeting in Monaco in June 2014. No other offers were received. The best time for the meeting was decided as 16-20 June 2014, with fall-back dates of 9-13 June 2014 or 26-30 May 2014.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN26/75: SCUFN Members** to confirm with the Secretary the best dates for SCUFN-27.

Post-meeting Note: The dates of 16-20 June 2014 were eventually agreed for SCUFN-27.

10. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the Chair thanked JHOD for hosting and organizing the meeting. All participants, members and observers, most appreciated the hospitality shown by JHOD. The Chair also thanked JHOD for organising the field excursion that would follow the meeting and participants were looking forward to it. He thanked the Secretary for preparing the various reports and papers for the meeting. The Chair reaffirmed that GEBCO has an important role to play in charting the oceans and SCUFN is a significant component in that role. He thanked the sub-committee members, the Rapporteur and all observers for their contributions to the meeting.

The Chair closed the meeting at 12:45 on Friday 27 September 2013.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

SCUFN26-01A	List of Meeting Documents
SCUFN26-01B	List of Participants
SCUFN26-01C	Members and Observers of SCUFN
SCUFN26-01D	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN
SCUFN26-02A rev1	Agenda
SCUFN26-02B	Programme
SCUFN26-03.1A	List of Actions from SKCUFN-25 and Status
SCUFN26-04.1A	Proposals from NZGB & LINZ, New Zealand, August 2013
SCUFN26-04.2A	Proposals from JCUFN and Okayama University, Japan, August 2013
SCUFN26-04.3A	Proposals from State Oceanic Administration, China, August 2013
SCUFN26-04.4A	Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2013
SCUFN26-04.5A	Proposal from the Norwegian Polar Institute, March 2013
SCUFN26-04.6A	Proposals from Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russian Federation, August 2013
SCUFN26-04.7A	Proposals from DHN, Brazil, August 2013
SCUFN26-05.1A	Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN 25
SCUFN26-05.2A (.xls)	Names submitted by the New Zealand Geographical Board (NZGB)
SCUFN26-05.3A	Report of UNGEGN 28 and Notice of UNGEGN-29
SCUFN26-07.1A (.xls)	Current Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-25
SCUFN26-07.2A	Tentative Plan to establish a Database Management System for Small Undersea Feature Names

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Members	Country	IHO/ IOC	E-mail
Hans Werner SCHENKE (Chair)	Germany (AWI)	IOC	hans-werner.schenke@awi.de
Yasuhiko OHARA	Japan (JHOD)	IHO	ohara@jodc.go.jp
Hyun-Chul HAN	Rep. of Korea (KIGAM)	IOC	han@kigam.re.kr
Ana Angélica ALBERONI	Brazil (DHN)	IHO	ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br ana.alberoni@hotmail.com
Vaughan STAGPOOLE	New Zealand (GNS)	IOC	v.stagpoole@gns.cri.nz
Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA	Russia (GINRAS)	IOC	marine@ginras.ru k_dobrolubova@mail.ru
LIN Shaohua	China (NMDIS)	IOC	shlin@mail.nmdis.gov.cn
Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA	Argentina (SHN)	IHO	wreyper@yahoo.com.ar
Norman Z CHERKIS	USA (Five Oceans Consultants)	IOC	fiveoceanscon@yahoo.com
Secretary	Organization		Email
Michel HUET (Secretary)	IHB		adcs@iho.int
Observers	Country/Organization		E-mail
Simon CLAUS	Belgium (FMI)		simon.claus@vliz.be
Kunio YASHIMA	Japan (JHA)		yashima@jha.jp
Shin TANI	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Nobuhiro TSUYUKI	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Kanenori KIDO	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Masayuki FUJITA	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Yo IWABUCHI	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Taisei MORISHITA	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Mitsuhiro OIKAWA	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Tetsuichiro YABUKI	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp

Kazufumi MATSUMOTO	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
Yosuke NIIMURA	Japan (JHOD)		ico@jodc.go.jp
LI Sihai	China (NMDIS)		lsh@mail.nmdis.gov.cn
ZHE Xing	China (NMDIS)		xz_nmdis@163.com
GAO Jinyao	China (SOA)		jygaoster@gmail.com
XU Heyun	China (SOA)		heyunxu@hotmail.com
FU Fengshan	China (NCSGN)		ffspng@yahoo.com.cn
Hyo Hyun SUNG	Rep. of Korea (EWU)		hhsung@ewha.ac.kr
Hyunuk LEE	Rep. of Korea (EWU)		leehyunuk@ewha.ac.kr
Jang Hyun AN	Rep. of Korea (KHOA)		oceanjh@korea.kr
Vladimir BOGINSKIY	Russia (YANDEX)		vlboginskij@yandex.ru inter-dep@rosreestr.ru
Marina MOROZOVA	Russia (ROSREESTR)		marinakart@list.ru inter-dep@rosreestr.ru
Alexander KUTUZOV	Russia (ROSREESTR)		inter-dep@rosreestr.ru
Ekaterina BRUSENSKAYA	Russia (MEDRF)		brusenskaya@economy.gov.ru

AGENDA

- Notes: 1) Meeting to start at 0930 at JHOD office in Tokyo on Monday 23 September 2013
2) Names of prospective presenters of papers are given in parenthesis.

1. Opening and Administrative Arrangements

- Doc:* SCUFN26-01A *List of Documents (Secretary)*
SCUFN26-01B *List of Participants (Secretary)*
SCUFN26-01C *SCUFN Membership and Observers List (Secretary)*
SCUFN26-01D *Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN (Secretary)*

2. Approval of Agenda

- Doc:* SCUFN26-02A *Agenda (Secretary)*
SCUFN26-02B *Programme (Host)*

3. Matters remaining from Previous Meetings

- 3.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-25
Doc: SCUFN26-03.1A *List of Actions from SCUFN-25 and Status (Secretary)*
SCUFN26-03.1B *Proposal for Kosei Seamount (JCUFN)*
3.2 Review and Approval of SCUFN-25 Report
Doc: *Report of SCUFN-25*
3.3 Official Technology Transfer of On-line Interface to New Gazetteer Database

4. Proposals Submitted during Intersessional Period

- 4.1 New Zealand Geographic Board
Doc: SCUFN26-04.1A *Proposals from Dr Don Grant (Chairperson of NZGB) & Mr Adam Greenland (NZ Hydrographer), August 2013*
4.2 Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names and Okayama University, Japan
Doc: SCUFN26-04.2A *Proposals from JCUFN and Okayama University, Japan, August 2013*
4.3 State Oceanic Administration, China
Doc: SCUFN26-04.3A *Proposals from State Oceanic Administration, China, August 2013*
4.4 Korean Committee on Geographical Names
Doc: SCUFN26-04.4A *Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2013*
4.5 Norwegian Polar Institute
Doc: SCUFN26-04.5A *Proposal from the Norwegian Polar Institute, March 2013*
4.6 Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russian Federation
Doc: SCUFN26-04.6A *Proposals from Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russian Federation, August 2013*
4.7 Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Brazil
Doc: SCUFN26-04.7A *Proposals from DHN, Brazil, August 2013*

5. Liaison with Other Geographical Name Bodies

- 6.1 Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) of the US Board on Geographical Names
Doc: SCUFN26-05.1A *Reports of ACUF Activities (J. Nerantzis / T. Palmer)*
5.2 Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB)
Doc: SCUFN26-05.2A *Names submitted by the New Zealand Geographic Board (V. Stagpoole)*
5.3 UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)

Doc: SCUFN26-05.3A *Report on the 28th UNGEGN Meeting and Notice of UNGEGN-29 (T. Palmer)*

5.4 Marine Regions

6. Standardization of Undersea Feature Names: IHO-IOC Publication B-6

6.1 Websites for Terminology and Naming Proposals

6.2 Status of the New Edition of B-6

7. Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names

7.1 Review of Reserve Section

Doc: SCUFN26-07.1A *Current Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-25 (Secretary)*

7.2 Minor Undersea Features

Doc: SCUFN26-07.2A *Report of the SCUFN "Micro Feature Names" group (F. Barrios, Lin S., Y. Ohara and L. Taylor)*

7.3 Unnamed Seamount in the Pacific Ocean

8. Any Other Business

9. Site and Dates for the Next Meeting

10. Conclusion

ACTION ITEMS ARISING FROM SCUFN-26

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN26/01	1.	Secretary to arrange for IHB seeking a replacement IHO SCUFN member for Cdr Muhammad BASHIR following his resigning.
SCUFN26/02	3.1	Secretary to ask for additional information to INOCAR, Ecuador, regarding Flamingo Seamount (pending), Galera Seamount (pending), Aromo Hill (accepted), Amadeus Seamount (accepted), INOCAR Seamount (accepted), Libertad Seamount (accepted), Megaprint Knoll (accepted), Orion Seamount (pending) and Guayas Seamount (pending).
SCUFN26/03	3.1	N. Cherkis to ask M. Jakobson, as IBCAO Chair, for information about NP-28 Seachannel.
SCUFN26/04	3.1	Secretary to move/include Amundsen Basin, Treitel Ridge and Kosei Seamount to the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN26/05	3.1	Secretary to check original proposal for Moana Wave Ridge.
SCUFN26/06	3.1	Y. Ohara to ensure that proposals be prepared for Hakushu Seamount and Yasunari Seamount, for submission to SCUFN-27.
SCUFN26/07	3.1	H.W. Schenke to provide the Secretary with polygons for Axthelm Seamount and Sever Spur.
SCUFN26/08	3.1	H.W. Schenke to discuss with H. Hinze the generic terms proposed in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2B.
SCUFN26/09	3.1	K. Dobrolyubova and N. Cherkis to investigate the history of Naletov Ridge vs Brass Ridge to find the appropriate name for the feature and report back at SCUFN-27.
SCUFN26/10	3.3	V. Stagpoole to liaise with L. Taylor about <i>EOS Transactions</i> article on the new website for the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN26/11	4.1.3	V. Stagpoole to provide the Secretary with amended coordinates that describe a more circular shape of Tūranganui Knoll. Also to provide updated diagrams with coordinates.
SCUFN26/12	4.2.1	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Yanagi Guyot.
SCUFN26/13	4.2.2	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Kimotsuki Seamount.
SCUFN26/14	4.2.3	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Yonemura Seamount.
SCUFN26/15	4.2.4	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Shigematsu Seamount.
SCUFN26/16	4.2.5	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Ogura Seamount.
SCUFN26/17	4.2.6	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Tekkan Seamount.
SCUFN26/18	4.2.7	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Soseki Seamount.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN26/19	4.2.8	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Henna Seamount.
SCUFN26/20	4.2.9	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with seamount coordinates and dimension/size for Aoi Seamount Chain.
SCUFN26/21	4.2.10	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with seamount coordinates and dimension/size for Jidai Seamount Chain.
SCUFN26/22	4.2.12	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Myokenboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/23	4.2.13	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Ikariboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/24	4.2.14	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Shinjuboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/25	4.2.15	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Mugiboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/26	4.2.16	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Masuboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/27	4.2.17	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Funeboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/28	4.2.18	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with central coordinates and dimension/size for Hishakuboshi Seamount.
SCUFN26/29	4.2.19	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with a revised proposal for Kobayashi Basin and Ridge Province, including biography of Dr Kobayashi.
SCUFN26/30	4.2.20	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with coordinates of summit and feature dimensions for Tarama Knoll.
SCUFN26/31	4.2.21	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with coordinates of summit and feature dimensions for Tarama Hill.
SCUFN26/32	4.3.1	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with shape description of Changgeng Seamount.
SCUFN26/33	4.3.2	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with shape description of Qiming Seamount.
SCUFN26/34	4.3.3	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Ganyu Seamount.
SCUFN26/35	4.3.4	Lin S. to remove the two southernmost points of the polygon and provide the Secretary with a shape description of Zhuying Seamount.
SCUFN26/36	4.3.5	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Weiyu Guyot.
SCUFN26/37	4.3.6	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Dacheng Guyot.
SCUFN26/38	4.3.7	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Guling Seamounts.
SCUFN26/39	4.3.8	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Roumu Seamounts and check peak coordinates.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN26/40	4.3.9	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Tianzuo Seamount.
SCUFN26/41	4.3.10	Lin S. to provide the Secretary with a shape description of Keyi Seamount.
SCUFN26/42	4.5.1	Secretary to ask the proposer to provide a modified proposal for Weddell Basin and include further details such as min and max depths, relief and dimensions.
SCUFN26/43	4.5.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with coordinates of the Weddell Basin.
SCUFN26/44	4.5.1	V. Stagpoole to provide the Secretary with coordinates of a larger Australian-Antarctic Basin.
SCUFN26/45	4.6.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Egiazarov Seamount.
SCUFN26/46	4.6.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Egiazarov Seamount.
SCUFN26/47	4.6.2	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Kolbasin Hill.
SCUFN26/48	4.6.2	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Kolbasin Hill.
SCUFN26/49	4.6.3	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Kulyndyshev Seamount.
SCUFN26/50	4.6.3	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Kulyndyshev Seamount.
SCUFN26/51	4.6.4	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon and polygon coordinates for Sen'kov Seamount.
SCUFN26/52	4.6.4	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the GEBSCO Bathymetry Editor with digital data relating to Sen'kov Seamount.
SCUFN26/53	4.6.5	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Khain Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.
SCUFN26/54	4.6.6	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Knipper Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.
SCUFN26/55	4.6.7	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the Secretary with a plot with the polygon for Milanovskiy Seamount and maps in degrees (WGS84), and co-ordinates of the highest point.
SCUFN26/56	4.6.8	K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information on Atlant Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.
SCUFN26/57	4.6.9	K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information on Darwin Guyot, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.
SCUFN26/58	4.6.10	K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information for the proposed Endeavour Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature, and a new specific term.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN26/59	4.6.11	K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information for Poseydon Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.
SCUFN26/60	4.6.12	K. Dobrolyubova to provide further information on Vostok Seamount, that is, additional bathymetric data, location of peaks and a polygon for the feature.
SCUFN26/61	4.7.1	A.A Alberoni to provide coordinates on graphics in the proposal for Guar Bank. Also an image with the polygon for the feature needs to be included in the proposal.
SCUFN26/62	4.7.2	A.A Alberoni to provide the Secretary with a polygon that defines the extent of the Maranhao Seamounts. Also an image with the polygon for the feature needs to be included in the proposal.
SCUFN26/63	5.2	V. Stagpoole to provide min/max height and dimensions of features listed at section 5.2 of the SCUFN-26 report (plus the 78 feature names adopted at SCUFN-25) to the Secretary. Also provide corrected coordinates for Molyneux Canyon and Molyneux Sea Channel.
SCUFN26/64	5.2	K. Dobrolyubova, Y. Ohara and N. Cherkis to investigate names in the Russian Arctic Gazetteer and make recommendations to the Sub-Committee on how to incorporate these names in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN26/65	6.1	H-C. Han to include the GEBSCO logo on the undersea feature terminology website.
SCUFN26/66	6.1	V. Stagpoole to add a description of the undersea feature terminology website in the proposed <i>EOS Transactions</i> article.
SCUFN26/67	6.1	SCUFN Members to review the undersea feature name proposal website (http://www.scufnproposal.org) and provide feedback to H-C. Han (han@kigam.re.kr) for improvements.
SCUFN26/68	6.2	Secretary to amend the new edition of B-6, as proposed by Canada in its response to IHO CL 41/2013.
SCUFN26/69	6.2	Chair to submit to the GEBSCO Guiding Committee for approval, a change to B-6, section 2 ii) in page 1-vi, to read as follows: “ <i>Names submitted to the Sub-committee by individuals (with the exception of SCUFN’s members), agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.</i> ”
SCUFN26/70	6.2	Secretary to recommend to the Chair of the IHO Hydrographic Dictionary Working Group (HDWG) that definitions in B-6 be included in the Hydrographic Dictionary S-32.
SCUFN26/71	6.2	Y. Ohara to prepare revised diagrams for the appendix of the new edition of B-6 and provide them to the Secretary by mid-November 2013.
SCUFN26/72	6.2	Secretary to amend the Foreword to the new edition of B-6 to include the text proposed by the USA in their response to IHO CL 41/2013.
SCUFN26/73	7.1	N. Cherkis to provide the Secretary with central/submit coordinates and an improved encircling polygon for Woolsey Mound.
SCUFN26/74	7.2	Secretary to inquire with IHO DCDB/NOAA how minor undersea features could be added to the on-line GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN26/75	9.	SCUFN Members to confirm with the Secretary the best dates for SCUFN-27.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar und Meeresforschung (Germany)
B-6	IHO-IOC Publication “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (USA)
DCDB	Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (IHO)
DHN	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (Brazil)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EWU	Ewha Womans University (Rep. of Korea)
FMI	Flanders Marine Institute (Belgium)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
GINRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNS Sciences	Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
HDWG	Hydrographic Dictionary Working Group (IHO)
HO	Hydrographic Office
IBCAO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean
IBCSO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INOCAR	Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (Ecuador)
INT	INTernational (Charts – IHO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
IRCC	Inter-Regional Coordination Committee (IHO)
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHA	Japan Hydrographic Association
JHOD	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
KCGN	Korea Committee on Geographical Names
KHOA	Korean Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
MEDRF	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
NCSGN	National Committee for Standardization of Geographical Names (China)
NMDIS	National Marine Data & Information Service (China)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NPI	Norwegian Polar Institute

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NZGB	New Zealand Geographic Board
OBS	Oceanic Bathymetry Series
ROSREESTR	Federal Agency for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Russia)
S-32	IHO Publication "Hydrographic Dictionary"
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBICO)
SHN	Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
SHOA	Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada (Chile)
SIO	Second Institute of Oceanography (China)
UNCSGN	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
WGS84	World Geodetic System, 1984
YANDEX	State Central Scientific and Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Survey and Cartography (Russia)

Annex F to SCUFN-26 Report

**ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT
SCUFN-26 OR REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT**

Note:

- Names in **bold characters** = 'accepted/adopted at SCUFN-26'
- Names in *italics* = 'pending from SCUFN-26' or from earlier meetings
- Names ~~crossed-out~~ = 'removed from the GEBCO Gazetteer'

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