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Krzysztof BIRKENMAJER

Institute of Geological Sciences
 Polish Academy of Sciences
 Senacka 1/3, 31-002 Kraków, POLAND

New place names introduced in South Shetland Islands and Antarctic Peninsula by the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions, 1984–1991

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a catalogue, with description, detailed map location and references to first publications, of new place names introduced mainly during the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions to West Antarctica, 1984–1991. In the South Shetland Islands, new place names were introduced in parts of King George Island and Deception Island. (Some new names for Admiralty Bay, King George Island and Penguin Island, introduced prior to 1984 but not yet formally described, are also included here.) In Antarctic Peninsula, new place names have been introduced at Hope Bay (Trinity Peninsula), Arctowski Peninsula-Andvord Bay (Danco Coast/Gerlache Strait) and Paradise Harbour (Danco Coast).

Key words: West Antarctica, new place names.

Introduction

The place names listed here have been introduced by the present author in the course of geological investigations carried out during the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions to West Antarctica, 1984–1991 (Birkenmajer 1987, 1988, 1991a). Some names, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and Penguin Island, which have been introduced prior to 1984 (in 1977–1978 – see Birkenmajer 1980a, b), but not formally described, are also included here.

During the expeditions of 1984–1991, new place names were introduced on King George Island (at King George Bay and its vicinity) and Deception Island. On King George Island, they supplement the lists of new names published previously (Birkenmajer 1980b, 1984; Tokarski 1981; Cisak 1992).

In Antarctic Peninsula, new place names were introduced in the areas of Hope Bay (Trinity Peninsula), Arctowski Peninsula-Andvord Bay (Danco Coast/Gerlache Strait) and at Paradise Harbour (Danco Coast).

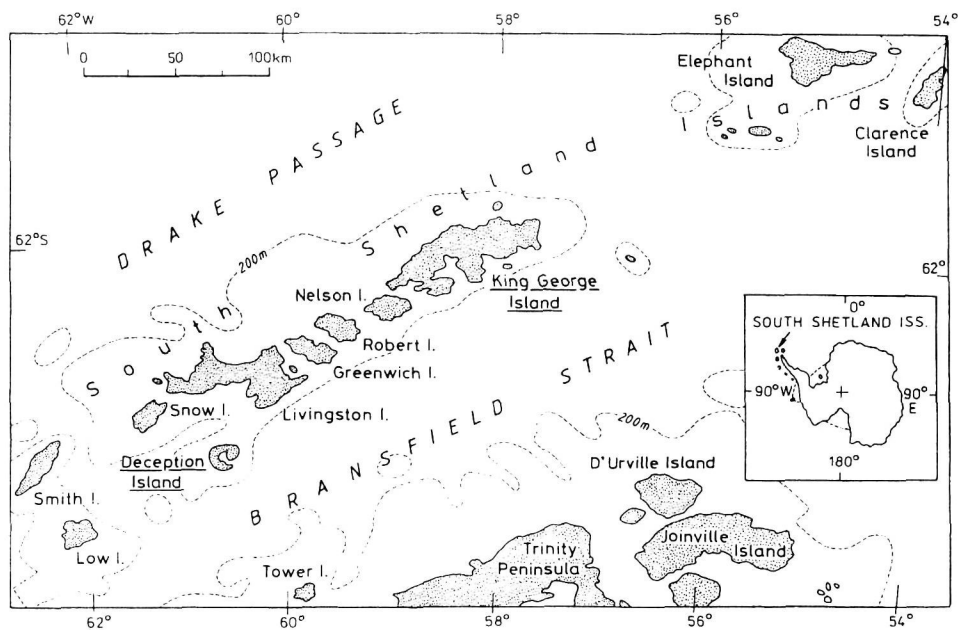


Fig. 1. Location of King George Island and Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands, and in Antarctica (inset).

The sheet reference is mainly to maps 1:200,000 scale (South Shetland Islands) and 1:250,000 scale (Trinity Peninsula and Graham Land: Antarctic Peninsula area) published by the Directorate of the U.K. Overseas Surveys, and the British Antarctic Survey, respectively. Map-sheet references for Deception Island, 1:25,000 scale (Hawkes 1961), and the Lions Rump area, 1:5,000 scale, on King George Island (Battke and Cisak 1988) are also given.

South Shetland Islands (Fig. 1)

King George Island (Figs 2–5)

Barrel Point. — $62^{\circ}10'S$ – $58^{\circ}35'W$. Eastern point of a promontory (Pond Hill) separating Cardozo Cove from Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay (Fig. 3). A wooden barrel dating back to Antarctic whaling period at the beginning of the present century was found there. Name introduced in 1977/78, located in map (Birkenmajer 1980b, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands.

Basalt Point. — $62^{\circ}08'S$ – $58^{\circ}23'W$. South-western tip of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay (Fig. 4). Named after a basalt plug. Name introduced in 1977/78, located in map (Birkenmajer 1980b, Fig. 4). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands.

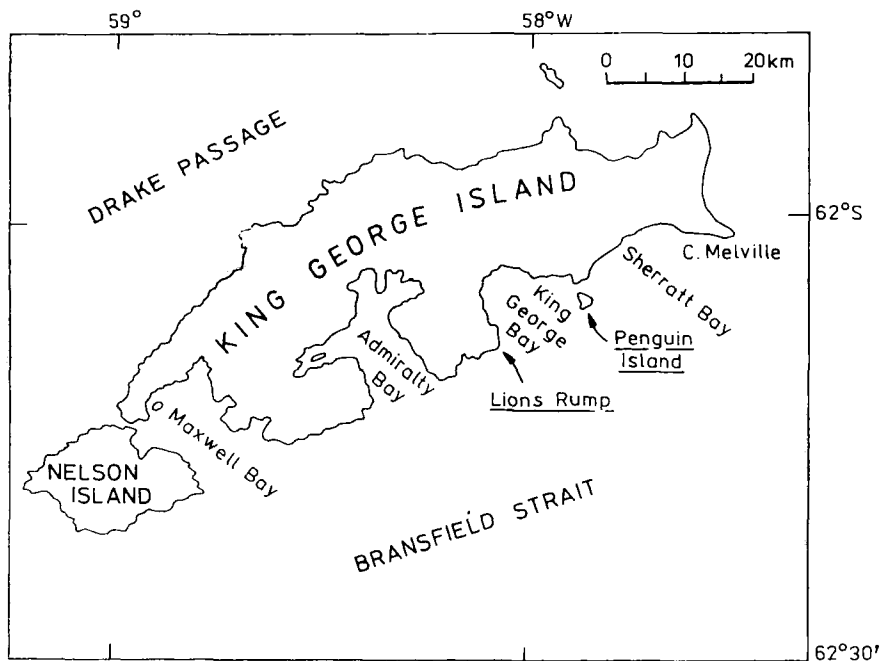


Fig. 2. Location of Lions Rump, King George Bay, and Penguin Island (King George Island, South Shetland Islands).

Battke Point. — $62^{\circ}08'20''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}07'30''\text{W}$. A steep basaltic cliff (c. 65 m), delimiting Lions Cove from the south (Fig. 5). Name introduced by Birkenmajer (1991b, Figs 12, 13; see also Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3) in honour of Mr Zbigniew Battke M.Sc., co-author of a detailed topographic map, 1:5,000 scale of SSSI No 34. Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Bystry Stream. — $62^{\circ}06'\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}09'20''\text{W}$. A rapid (*bystry* in Polish) stream, at western termination of Sukiennice Hills (Fig. 5). The stream carries water from White Eagle Glacier (Wet Crag). SSSI No 34 Lions Rump (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Chlamys Ledge. — $62^{\circ}08'35''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}07'25''\text{W}$. A ledge (c. 65 m a.s.l.) of Tertiary sandstone showing bivalve *Chlamys* impressions (hence the name). Chopin Ridge (Fig. 5), above Mazurek Point (Birkenmajer 1991b, Fig. 15; see also Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Cisak Islet. — $62^{\circ}08'20''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}07'20''\text{W}$. A small islet (basaltic plug) below Battke Point, south of Lions Rump and Lions Cove (Fig. 5). Named in honour of Dr Jan Cisak, co-author of topographic map, 1:5,000 scale, of SSSI No 34

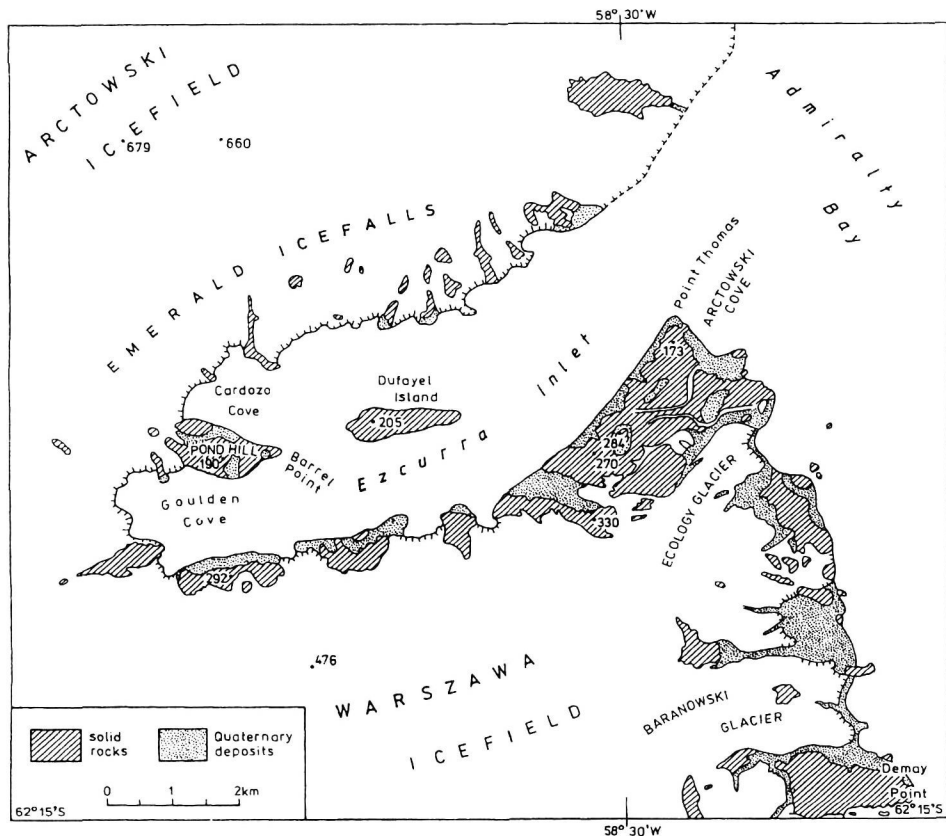


Fig. 3. Location of selected place names (including new ones – cf. Birkenmajer 1980b, Fig. 3) at Ezcurrea Inlet, Admiralty Bay area (King George Island, South Shetland Islands).

Lions Rump (Battke and Cisak 1988). Name introduced by Birkenmajer (1991b, Figs 12, 13; see also Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Conglomerate Bluff. — $62^{\circ}08'15''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}08'35''\text{W}$. A bluff (c. 140 m a.s.l.) built of Tertiary basaltic conglomerate, at northern margin of White Eagle Glacier (Fig. 5). SSSI No 34 Lions Rump (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 4). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Eagle Bluff. — $62^{\circ}08'15''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}08'20''\text{W}$. A basaltic bluff (c. 100 m a.s.l. – Fig. 5) at northern margin of White Eagle Glacier (hence the name). SSSI No 34 Lions Rump (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Kutyba Point. — $62^{\circ}08'08''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}07'20''\text{W}$. South-west tip of Lions Rump (SSSI No 34), King George Bay (Fig. 5). Named in honour of Mr Jacek Kutyba

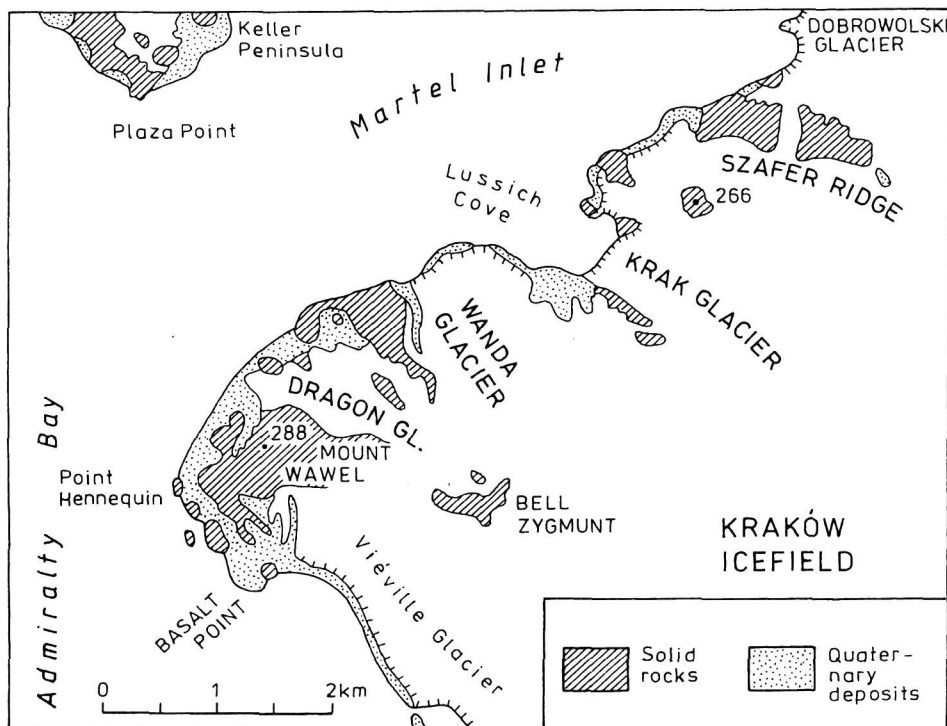


Fig. 4. Location of selected place names (including a new one – cf. Birkenmajer 1980a, Fig. 4) at Point Hennequin and its vicinity, Admiralty Bay area (King George Island, South Shetland Islands).

M.Sc., member of the Polish 1990/91 Geodynamic Expedition (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Muddy Stream. — $62^{\circ}08'05''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}07'55''\text{W}$. A muddy stream running from White Eagle Glacier to King George Bay (Fig. 5), between Lions Rump and Sukiennice Hills, SSSI No 34 (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Pond Hill. — $62^{\circ}10'\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}35'20''\text{W}$. A promontory (190 m a.s.l.) dividing Cardozo Cove from Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay (Fig. 3), with a small pond on top. Name introduced in 1977/78, located in map (Birkenmajer 1980b, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands.

Randy Point. — $62^{\circ}07'58''\text{S}$ – $58^{\circ}08'30''\text{W}$. A rocky headland, halfway between Lajkonik Rocks and Twin Pinnacles. SSSI No 34 (Fig. 5), Lions Rump (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Named in honour of Mr Randall (Randy) Keller, member of the Polish 1990/91 Geodynamic Expedition. Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

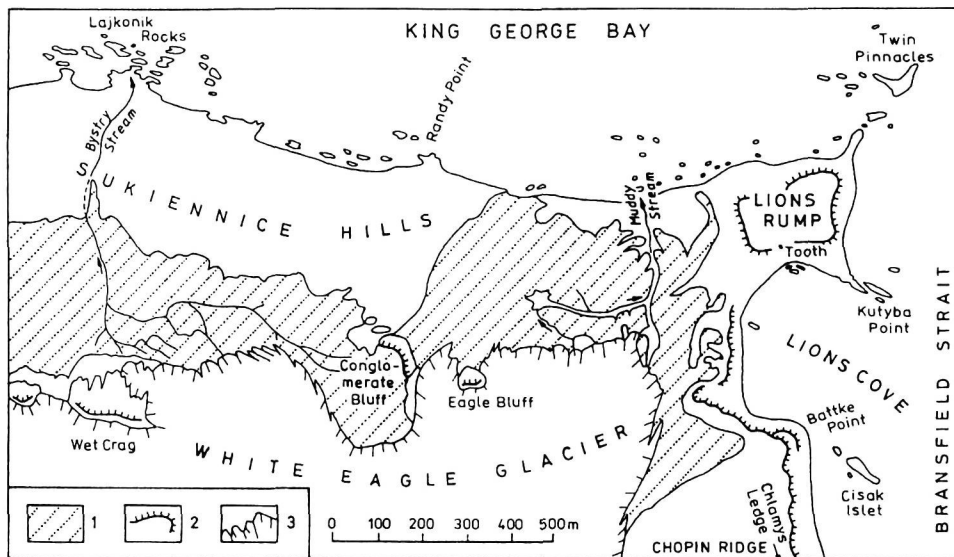


Fig. 5. Location of new place names at Lions Rump and its vicinity (SSSI No. 34), King George Bay (King George Island, South Shetland Islands – see Birkenmajer 1994b, c). 1 – moraines; 2 – rocky escarpments; 3 – glacier margin.

Tooth. — $62^{\circ}08'S-58^{\circ}07'30''W$. A sharp andesitic peak in form of a tooth (Fig. 5), southern face of Lions Rump (Birkenmajer 1981, Figs 3, 4), SSSI No 34. Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Wet Crag. — $62^{\circ}08'15''S-58^{\circ}09'20''W$. A wet basaltic crag (c. 165 m), at northern margin of White Eagle Glacier, south of Sukiennice Hills (Fig. 5), Lions Rump area, King George Bay (Birkenmajer 1994b, Fig. 3, 1994c, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 58 South Shetland Islands. Reference map-sheet 1:5,000 (Battke and Cisak 1988).

Penguin Island

González Point. — $62^{\circ}05'45''S-57^{\circ}56'30''W$. North-western tip of Penguin Island (Fig. 6). Named in honour of Prof. Oscar González-Ferrán, co-author (with Y. Katsui) of the first geological map of the Penguin Island volcano (Birkenmajer 1980a, Fig. 2, 1982, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 56 South Shetland Islands.

Katsui Strait. — $62^{\circ}05'40''S-57^{\circ}57'W$. A narrow boat-passage from King George Bay to Sherratt Bay (Figs 2, 6) between Penguin Island and King George Island (Birkenmajer 1980a, Fig. 2, 1982, Fig. 2). Named in honour of Dr Y. Katsui, co-author (with O. González-Ferrán) of the first geological map of the Penguin Island volcano. Sheet W 62 56 South Shetland Islands.

Marr Point. — $62^{\circ}06'30''S-57^{\circ}56'W$. South-western tip of Penguin Island (Fig. 6). Named in honour of Dr J. W. S. Marr who landed on the island during

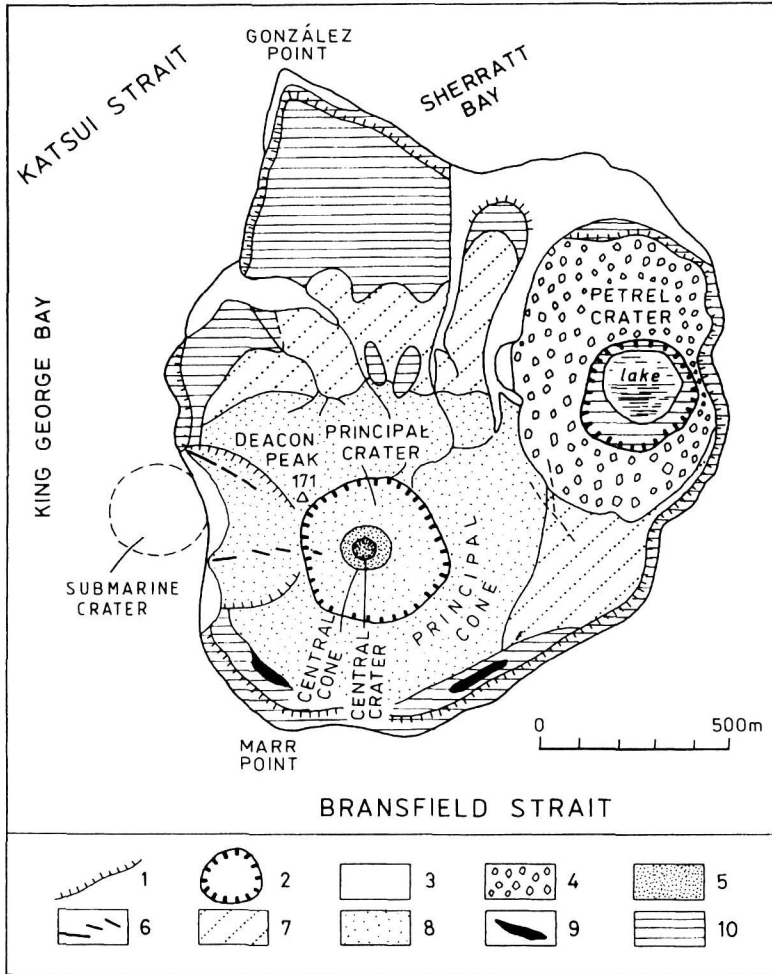


Fig. 6. Location of place names on Penguin Island (South Shetland Islands; after Birkenmajer, 1982, Fig. 3, simplified). 1 – escarpments; 2 – craters; 3 – alluvia and beach; 4 – explosion breccias (Petrel Crater Formation); 5 – lavas and pyroclastics (Central Cone); 6 – radial dykes; 7 – thin ash cover; 8 – Principal Cone (lavas and pyroclastics); 5–8 Deacon Peak Formation); 9 – high raised beaches; 10 – plateau basalts alternating with beach deposits (Marr Point Formation).

the *Discovery II* cruise and made the first very accurate description of the island (see Birkenmajer, 1980a, Fig. 2, 1982, Fig. 3). Sheet W 62 56 South Shetland Islands.

Deception Island

The new place names introduced during the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions (1984–1991) on Deception Island, have already been shown in maps and sket-

ches of geological exposures (Birkenmajer 1991a, b; 1992b; 1995b, c). A complete list of place names for the island, including the new ones, is given in Birkenmajer (1992a, Tab. 3). In the present list of new place names, the reference is given to first publication only.

Airstrip Crater. — $62^{\circ}58'40''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}34'45''\text{W}$. An explosion crater between Kroner Lake and Kendall Crater (Fig. 7), north-west of Whalers Bay (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Named after a disused old airstrip located there. Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Eastern Claw. — $62^{\circ}54'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}33'45''\text{W}$. A steep cliff in form of a claw (Fig. 7), west of Macaroni Point (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Emerald Lake. — $62^{\circ}59'05''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}42'45''\text{W}$. A crater lake with emerald-blue water, below Monte Irizar, south of Argentine Station (Birkenmajer 1991a, Figs 2, 6). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

González Harbour. — $62^{\circ}55'38''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}41'40''\text{W}$. A small cove at western side of Telefon Bay (Fig. 7), consisting of several linked explosion craters flooded by the sea (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Named in honour of Prof. Oscar González-Ferrán, the author of several important papers on evolution of the Deception Island volcano. Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Green Crag. — $62^{\circ}59'35''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}33'15''\text{W}$. A crag overgrown with green lichens, SW part of Cathedral Crags (Fig. 7), Whalers Bay (Birkenmajer 1991a, Figs 2, 4). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Hawkes Glacier. — Between $62^{\circ}54'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}32'\text{W}$ and $62^{\circ}58'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}30'\text{W}$. A large tidewater glacier extending along eastern side of Deception Island (Fig. 7) between Macaroni Point (N) and Baily Head (S), reaching up to 528 m (Mount Chile) and 548 m (Mount Pond) a.s.l. (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

High Window. — $62^{\circ}59'15''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}33'\text{W}$. A panoramic window in rocky ridge between Cathedral Crags/Neptune Window (Fig. 7) and South East Point (Birkenmajer 1991a, Figs 2, 3, 4B). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Holtedahl Hill. — $62^{\circ}59'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}32'\text{W}$. A prominent hill (50–150 m a.s.l.) south of Mount Pond (Fig. 7), at Whalers Bay (Birkenmajer 1992b, Figs 3, 4). Named in honour of Prof. Olav Holtedahl who made the first systematic study of the Deception Island volcano during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–1929. Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Irizar Crater. — $62^{\circ}58'45''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}42'30''\text{W}$. A large old explosion crater (Fig. 7) between Argentine Station and Monte Irizar (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Irizar Lagoon. — $62^{\circ}58'45''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}42'30''\text{W}$. A lagoon connected with Port Foster (Fig. 7), between Monte Irizar and Argentine Station, inside Irizar Crater (Birkenmajer 1991a, Figs 2, 6). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

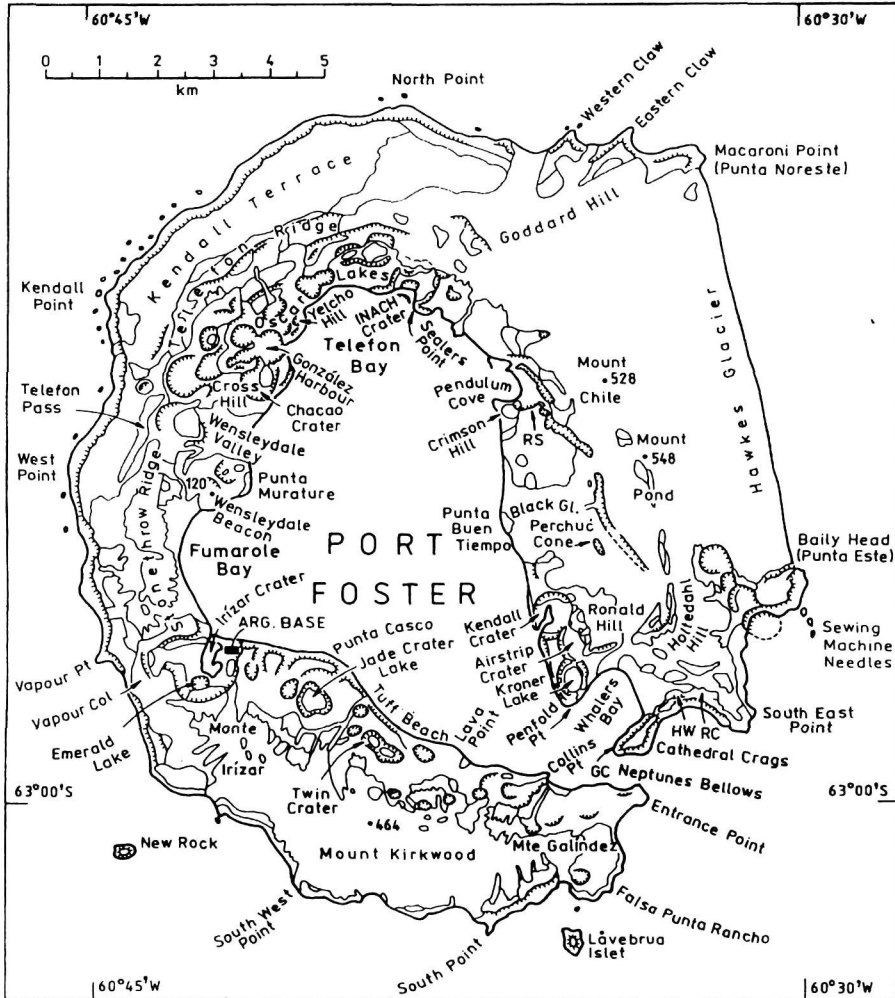


Fig. 7. Location of new place-names on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands (see Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2, 1992b, Figs 2, 3). Barbed – erosional escarpments and craters. Abbreviations: GC – Green Crag; HW – High Window; RC – Red Crag; RS – Red Spur.

Jade Crater Lake. — $62^{\circ}59'15''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}40'20''\text{W}$. A new name for “Crater Lake” (Fig. 7) of Hawkes (1961; see Birkenmajer 1992b, Fig. 4). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Kendall Crater. — $62^{\circ}58'20''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}35'15''\text{W}$. An old explosion crater immediately west of Ronald Hill (Fig. 7), eastern coast of Port Foster (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Kendall Point. — $62^{\circ}55'22''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}44'20''\text{W}$. The westernmost headland of Kendall Terrace (Fig. 7; Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

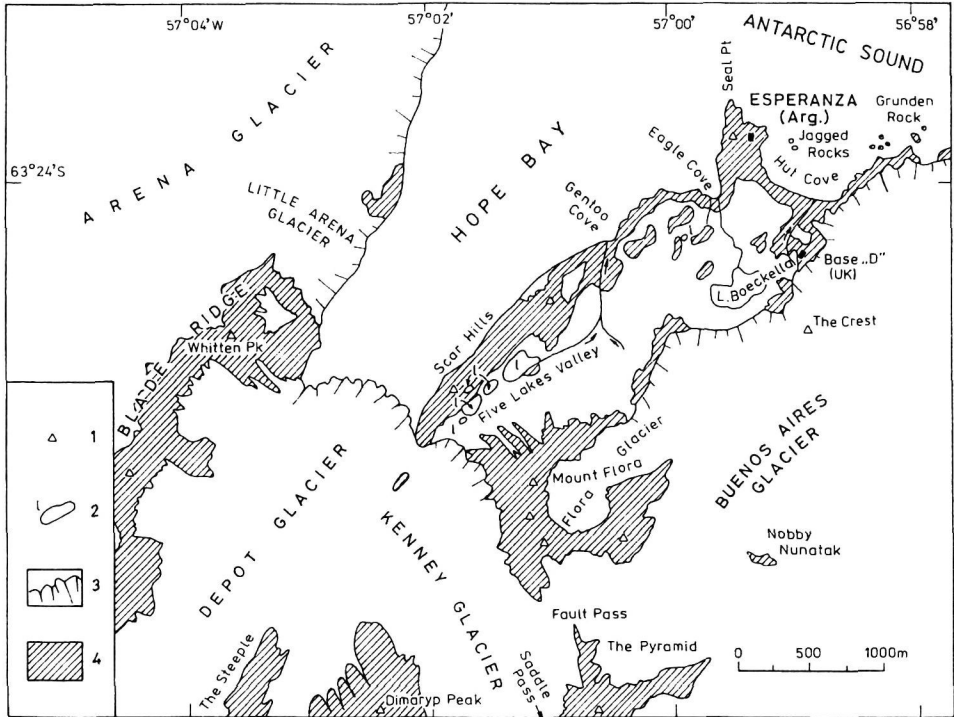


Fig. 8. Location of new place names at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula (Antarctic Peninsula). See Birkenmajer (1993b–d). 1 – peaks; 2 – lakes; 3 – glacier margin; 4 – rock exposures (pre-Quaternary).

Lava Point. — $62^{\circ}59'38''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}37'30''\text{W}$. Synonym: Punta Negra. A headland built of lavas (Fig. 7), south-east coast of Port Foster (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

North Point. — $62^{\circ}53'38''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}38'15''\text{W}$. The northernmost headland of Deception Island (Fig. 7), at north-eastern termination of Kendall Terrace (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Oscar Lakes. — Between $62^{\circ}55'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}38'45''\text{W}$ and $62^{\circ}55'30''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}41'30''\text{W}$. Several crater lakes at northern coast of Telefon Bay (Fig. 7). Named in honour of Prof. Oscar González-Ferrán, the author of numerous papers on evolution of the Deception Island volcano (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Perchué Cone. — About $62^{\circ}57'45''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}33'30''\text{W}$. A small, recently formed volcanic cone piercing ice of Black Glacier (Fig. 7). Discovered in 1985 by Dr Edward Perchué, member of the Polish Geodynamic Expedition (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Red Crag. — $62^{\circ}59'15''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}32'30''\text{W}$. A red lava crag east of High Window, between Cathedral Crag and South East Point (Fig. 7), east of Whalers

Bay (Birkenmajer 1991a, Figs 2, 4B). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Red Spur. — $62^{\circ}56'30''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}35'30''\text{W}$. A spur of red lava and agglomerate between Crimson Hill and Mount Chile (Fig. 7), at Pendulum Cove (Birkenmajer 1992b, Fig. 12). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

South-west Point. — $63^{\circ}01'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}40'30''\text{W}$. A rocky headland, south-west of Mount Kirkwood (Fig. 7), outer coast of Deception Island (Birkenmajer 1992b, Figs 3, 4). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Telefon Pass. — $62^{\circ}56'37''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}43'45''\text{W}$. A narrow pass between Telefon Ridge and Stonethrow Ridge (Fig. 7), western rim of Deception Island (Birkenmajer 1992b, Fig. 26B). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Vapour Point. — $62^{\circ}58'45''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}44'35''\text{W}$. A rocky headland NNW of Vapour Col (Fig. 7), outer coast of Deception Island (Birkenmajer 1992b, Figs 3, 4). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Wensleydale Valley. — $62^{\circ}56'50''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}42'30''\text{W}$. A wide valley north of Wensleydale Beacon, between Punta Murature and Cross Hill (Fig. 7), western coast of Port Foster (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

West Point. — $62^{\circ}57'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}45'30''\text{W}$. The westernmost headland of Deception Island (Fig. 7), outer coast of the island (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Western Claw. — $62^{\circ}54'\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}35'\text{W}$. A steep cliff in form of a claw, west of Eastern Claw (Fig. 7), north-east part of Deception Island, outer coast (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Yelcho Hill. — $62^{\circ}55'30''\text{S}$ – $60^{\circ}41'\text{W}$. A new name for Yelcho Island at Telefon Bay which became part of coast (Fig. 7) in recent times (Birkenmajer 1991a, Fig. 2). Reference map-sheet 1:25,000 (Hawkes 1961).

Antarctic Peninsula

Hope Bay

Fault Pass. — $63^{\circ}25'30''\text{S}$ – $57^{\circ}00'30''\text{W}$. An ice passage along a fault (hence the name) between Mount Flora and The Pyramid (Fig. 8) leading from Buenos Aires Glacier to Kenney Glacier (Birkenmajer 1993b, Figs 2, 3, 1993c, Figs 2, 3). Sheet BAS 250 SP 21–22/13 Trinity Peninsula.

Five Lakes Valley. — Between $63^{\circ}25'\text{S}$ – $57^{\circ}02'\text{W}$ and $63^{\circ}24'30''\text{S}$ – $57^{\circ}00'30''\text{W}$. A long valley between Mount Flora and Scar Hills (Fig. 8), parallel with Hope Bay. Named after five small freshwater lakes (Birkenmajer 1992c, Fig. 3, 1993b, Figs 2, 3, 1993c, Figs 2, 3, 1993d, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS 250 SP 21–22/13 Trinity Peninsula.

Flora Glacier. — $63^{\circ}25'S-57^{\circ}00'30''W$. A small glacier filling a deep cirque in Mount Flora (Fig. 8), terminating north-eastwards with huge moraines (Birkenmajer 1993b, Fig. 3, 1993c, Fig. 3, 1993d, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS 250 SP 21–22/13 Trinity Peninsula.

Gentoo Cove. — $63^{\circ}24'15''S-57^{\circ}00'30''W$. A small cove at the entrance to Five Lakes Valley, Hope Bay (Fig. 8), named after a Gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*) colony (Birkenmajer 1993d, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS 250 SP 21–22/13 Trinity Peninsula.

Saddle Pass. — $63^{\circ}26'S-57^{\circ}01'15''W$. An ice pass (Fig. 8) between The Pyramid and Saddlestone (hence the name), leading from Kenney Glacier to Buenos Aires Glacier (Birkenmajer 1993c, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS 250 SP 21–22/13 Trinity Peninsula.

Arctowski Peninsula/Andvord Bay

Almirante Ice Fringe. — Between $64^{\circ}49'S-62^{\circ}45'W$ and $64^{\circ}55'S-62^{\circ}37'30''W$. An ice piedmont between Duthiers Point and Lester Cove (Fig. 9), SW coast of Andvord Bay (Birkenmajer 1995a, Figs 2, 3). Named after Almirante Brown Station (Argentina) in Paradise Harbour. Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Blue Icefalls. — Between $64^{\circ}56'S-62^{\circ}25'W$ and $64^{\circ}52'S-62^{\circ}15'W$. Steep icefalls of blue ice, Forbidden Plateau (Fig. 9), above Henryk Cove (Birkenmajer 1995a, Figs 2, 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Henryk Cove. — $64^{\circ}51'30''S-62^{\circ}24'W$. A cove in inner part of Andvord Bay (Fig. 9). Named in honour of Henryk Arctowski, member of the 1897–1899 Belgian Antarctic Expedition (Birkenmajer 1995a, Figs 2, 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Henryk Glacier. — $64^{\circ}42'S-62^{\circ}30'W$. A tidewater glacier between Wild Spur and Hübl Peak (Fig. 9). For name derivation – see Henryk Cove (Birkenmajer 1995a, Figs 2, 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Henryk Peak. — $64^{\circ}40'S-62^{\circ}27'30''W$. A prominent peak in the main ridge of Arctowski Peninsula, northern part (Fig. 9). For name derivation – see Henryk Cove (Birkenmajer 1995a, Figs 2, 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Paradise Harbour

Agglomerate Point. — $64^{\circ}54'30''S-62^{\circ}25'W$. A small rocky promontory and islets at the SE entrance to Ferguson Channel (Fig. 10; Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Avalanche Glacier. — $64^{\circ}55'S-62^{\circ}50'W$. A dangerous, strongly crevassed tidewater glacier at Skontorp Cove (Fig. 10), between Porphyry Ridge and Mount Inverleith, fed by avalanches (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

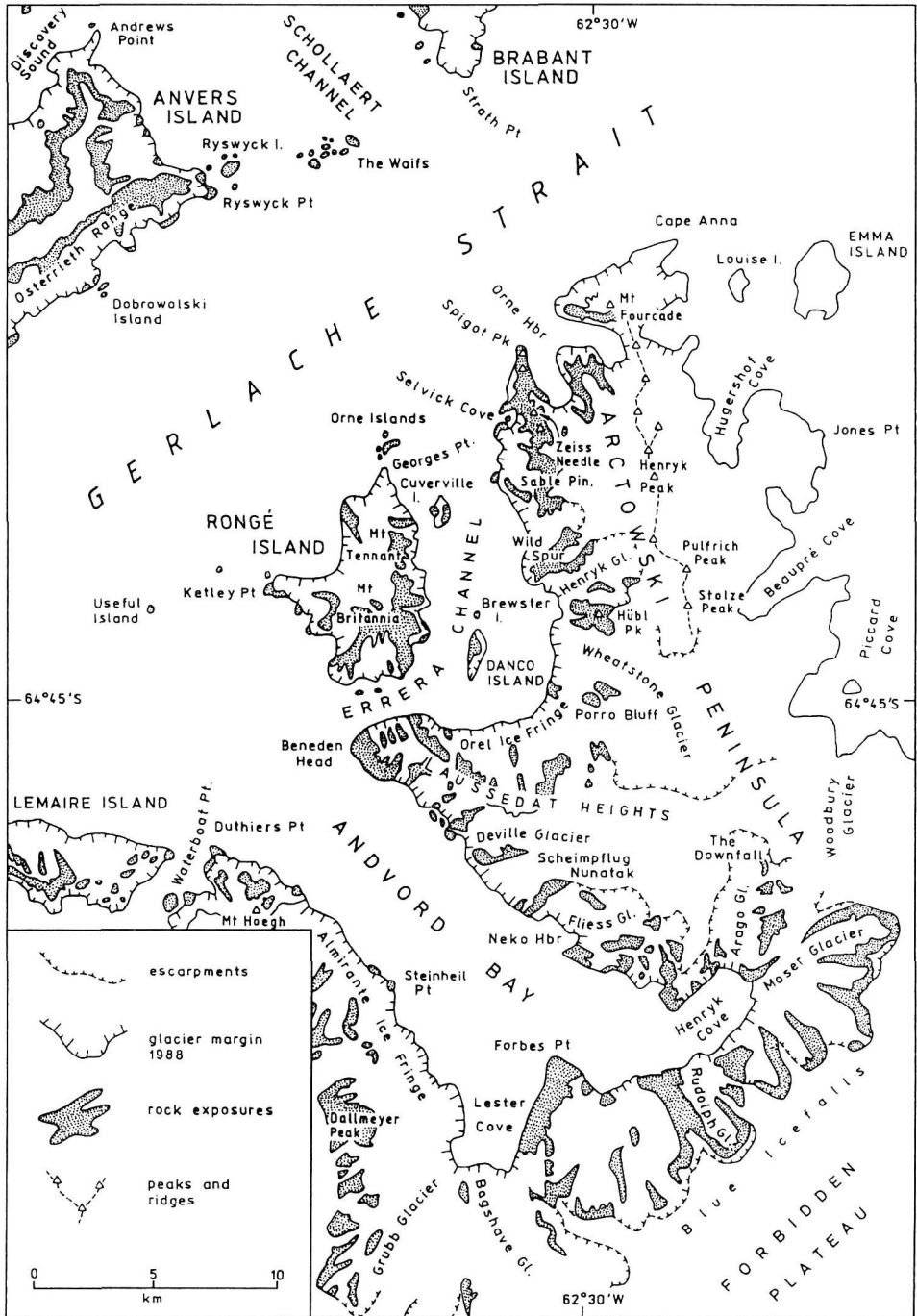


Fig. 9. Location of new place names on Arctowski Peninsula and at Andvord Bay (Gerlache Strait, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula). See Birkenmajer (1995a).

Boruta Point. — $64^{\circ}52'S-62^{\circ}51'W$. A promontory at NW entrance to Leith Cove (Fig. 10). Named in honour of Captain Jan Boruta, master of *m/s Jantar*, the Polish Antarctic Geodynamic Expedition's ship in 1984/5 (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Diorite Glacier. — $64^{\circ}51'30''S-62^{\circ}47'W$. A small tidewater glacier below dioritic Doktor Peaks (Fig. 10), N coast of Leith Cove (Birkenmajer 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Doktor Peaks. — $64^{\circ}51'S-62^{\circ}47'30''W$. Diorite peaks (c. 500 m a.s.l.) north coast of Leith Cove, above Diorite Glacier (Fig. 10). Named in honour of Dr Marek Doktor who assisted K. Birkenmajer in geological studies of the Paradise Harbour area in 1984/5 (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Folded Cliff. — $64^{\circ}56'S-62^{\circ}50'W$. A steep north-eastern slope of Mount Inverleith (Fig. 10), with exposures of folded metasediments (Trinity Peninsula Group, ?Upper Permian–Triassic). Birkenmajer and Doktor (1988, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Gentoo Rocks. — $64^{\circ}53'30''S-62^{\circ}57'30''W$. Small islets and skerries at the eastern entrance to Ferguson Channel (Fig. 10) – a rookery of Gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) in 1984/5 (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988 Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Granite Glacier. — $64^{\circ}52'S-62^{\circ}46'W$. A narrow tidewater glacier descending from Mount Guterch to Leith Cove (Fig. 10). Named after granite peaks surrounding the glacier (Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Guterch, Mount. — $64^{\circ}52'30''S-62^{\circ}44'W$. A prominent mountain (1100 m) in a high ridge which separates Paradise Harbour from Andvord Bay (Fig. 10). Named in honour of Prof. Aleksander Guterch, leader of the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions to Antarctica, 1979–1991 (Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Ice Gate Glacier. — $64^{\circ}54'S-62^{\circ}45'W$. A narrow hanging glacier, tributary to Porphyry Glacier (Fig. 10), eastern slope of Dallmeyer Peak (Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Ice Horse. — $64^{\circ}44'S-62^{\circ}57'30''W$. A 2490-ft-high ice-covered rocky crest on Lemaire Island (Fig. 10; Birkenmajer 1987, Fig. 2B, 1994a, Figs 5, 6). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Intrusion Point. — $64^{\circ}52'30''S-62^{\circ}56'W$. North-eastern tip of Bryde Island (Fig. 10), west side of Paradise Harbour (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3), with well exposed intrusive contact of a granitoid with basaltic lavas (Birkenmajer 1994a, Fig. 8). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

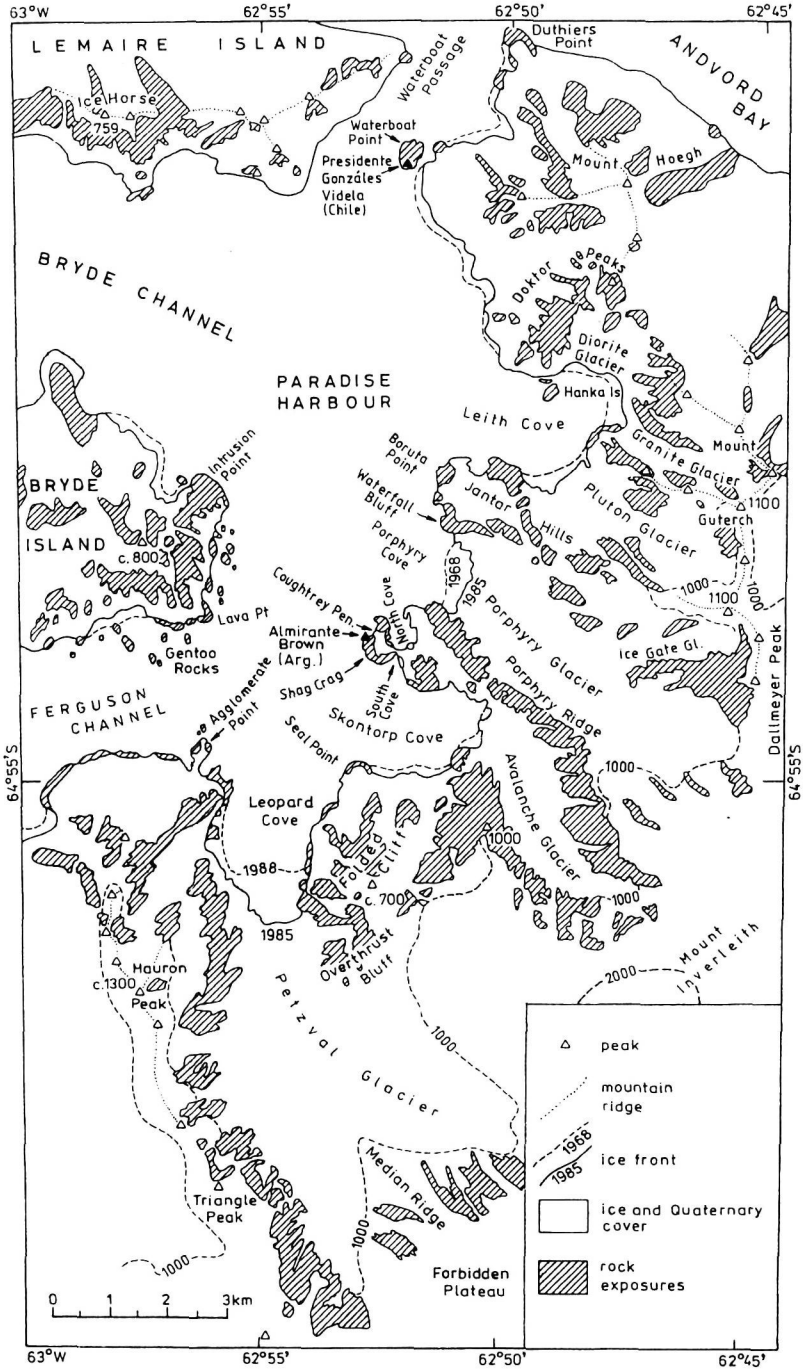


Fig. 10. Location of new place names in the area of Paradise Harbour (Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula). See Birkenmajer (1993a, 1994a).

Jantar Hills. — $64^{\circ}52'30''\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}48'\text{W}$. Hills built mainly of Lower Cretaceous lavas, between Porphyry Glacier and Pluton Glacier (Fig. 10), south of Leith Cove (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Named after the 1984/5 Polish Antarctic Geodynamic Expedition's ship. Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Lava Point. — $64^{\circ}53'30''\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}56'\text{W}$. South-eastern tip of Bryde Island (Fig. 10) built of Lower Cretaceous lavas (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Leopard Cove (vel Leopard Seal Cove). — $64^{\circ}55'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}55'\text{W}$. Large cove in the southern part of Paradise Harbour area, between Mount Inverleith and Hauron Peak (Fig. 10). The cove expands southwards at the expense of Petzval Glacier (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Numerous sea leopards (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) were observed in the cove in 1985. Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Median Ridge $64^{\circ}59'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}50'\text{W}$. A porphyrite ridge descending from Forbidden Plateau (Fig. 10), dividing in two the head part of Petzval Glacier (Birkenmajer 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

North Cove. — $64^{\circ}54'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}51'30''\text{W}$. Small cove in Coughtrey Peninsula (Fig. 10), north-east of Almirante Brown Station (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Overthrust Bluff. — $64^{\circ}57'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}53'\text{W}$. An about 800 m high bluff in Mt Inverleith (Fig. 10), above Leopard Cove (Birkenmajer 1987, Fig. 3B; Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 6). Name derived from a well visible thrust surface separating the Trinity Peninsula Group metasediments (?Upper Permian–Triassic) from the Antarctic Peninsula Volcanic Group lavas (Lower Cretaceous). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Pluton Glacier. — $64^{\circ}53'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}48'\text{W}$. A large tidewater glacier at Leith Cove (Fig. 10), north-east of Jantar Hills (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988 Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Porphyry Cove. — $64^{\circ}53'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}51'\text{W}$. A large cove in front of Porphyry Glacier (Fig. 10), between Coughtrey Peninsula in the south and Boruta Point in the north (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Porphyry Glacier. — $64^{\circ}53'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}52'\text{W}$. A large tidewater glacier between Jantar Hills and Porphyry Ridge (Fig. 10), terminating at Porphyry Cove (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Porphyry Ridge. — Between $64^{\circ}54'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}51'30''\text{W}$ and $64^{\circ}55'\text{S}$ – $62^{\circ}48'\text{W}$. A long rocky ridge built mainly of a porphyry (porphyrite) intrusion, east of

Almirante Brown Station (Fig. 10), between Porphyry Glacier and Skontorp Cove-Avalanche Glacier (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988 Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Seal Point. — $64^{\circ}55'S-62^{\circ}57'30''W$. A headland at Skontorp Cove/Leopard Cove junction (Fig. 10), frequented by Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Shag Crag. — $64^{\circ}54'S-62^{\circ}52'30''W$. A basaltic crag (79 m) south of Almirante Brown Station (Fig. 10), Skontorp Cove (Birkenmajer 1987, Fig. 3A, 1992a, Fig. 5). Named after numerous blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) nesting on its SW face. Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

South Cove. — $64^{\circ}54'S-62^{\circ}52'W$. A small cove in the southern part of Caughtrey Peninsula (Fig. 10), east of Almirante Brown Station (Birkenmajer and Doktor 1988, Fig. 2; Birkenmajer 1992a, Fig. 2, 1993a, Fig. 3, 1994a, Fig. 3). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4 Graham Land.

Triangle Peak. — $64^{\circ}58'30''S-62^{\circ}56'30''W$. An about 1200-m high triangle-shaped peak south of Hauron Peak (Fig. 10), western margin of Petzval Glacier (Birkenmajer 1994a, Fig. 2). Sheet BAS SQ 9-20/4 Graham Land.

Waterfall Bluff. — $64^{\circ}53'S-62^{\circ}51'W$. An about 200 m high bluff of basaltic-andesitic lavas and agglomerates (Antarctic Peninsula Volcanic Group, Lower Cretaceous), cut by numerous dykes, with a high waterfall (Fig. 10). Northern entrance to Porphyry Cove, south-western part of Jantar Hills (Birkenmajer 1987, Fig. 4A, 1994a, Figs 3, 11A). Sheet BAS SQ 19-20/4.

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