

List of place-names in Antarctica introduced by Poland in 1978 – 1990

The place-names listed here in alphabetical order, have been introduced to the areas of King George Island and parts of Nelson Island (West Antarctica), and the surroundings of *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station at Bunger Hills (East Antarctica) as the result of Polish activities in these regions during the period of 1977 – 1990.

The place-names connected with the activities of the Polish *H. Arctowski* Station have been published by Birkenmajer (1980, 1984) and Tokarski (1981). Some of them were used on the Polish maps: 1:50,000 **Admiralty Bay** and 1:5,000 **Lions Rump**. The sheet reference is to the maps 1:200,000 scale, British Antarctic Territory, South Shetland Islands, published in 1968: King George Island (sheet W 62 58) and Bridgeman Island (Sheet W 62 56).

The place-names connected with the activities of the Polish *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station have been published by Battke (1985) and used on the map 1:5,000 **Antarctic Territory – Bunger Oasis**.

Agat Point. 62°11'30" S, 58°26' W (King George Island)

Small basaltic promontory with numerous agates (hence the name), immediately north of Staszek Cove. Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Przylądek Agat* (Birkenmajer, 1980)

Ambona. 62°09'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Small rock ledge, 85 m a. s. l. (*ambona*, Pol. = pulpit), above *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Andrzej Ridge. 62°02' S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

Ridge in Rose Peak massif, Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Dr Andrzej Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Grań Andrzeja* (Tokarski, 1981).

Anna Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°12' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Rose Peak and Rea Peak, tributary to Polonia Glacier, Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Anna Tokarska M.Sc., field assistant of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Anny* (Tokarski, 1981).

Arctowski Cove. 62°09' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Cove between Point Thomas and Shag Point at *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (1871–1958), the pioneer of geological research in Antarctica, Polish member and scientific leader of the *Belgica* Antarctic Expedition (1897–99) under A. de Gerlache de Gomery.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Arctowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Arctowski Icefield (Dome). 61°55'–62°10' S, 57°45'–58°50' W (King George Island)

Axial, main ice dome of King George Island. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove) Sheets W 62 56 and 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Kopuła Arctowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Arctowski Mountains. 62°01'–62°03'30" S, 58°05'–58°15' W (King George Island)

Mountain range north of King George Bay. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove) Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Góry Arctowskiego* (Tokarski, 1981).

Arctowski Station. (= H. Arctowski Station). 62°09'45" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Polish Antarctic Station on King George Island built by members of the 1976/1977 Polish Antarctic Expedition under the leadership of Professor S. Rakusa-Suszczewski. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Stacja im. H. Arctowskiego* (vide Rakusa-Suszczewski, 1979).

Astro Point. 66°16'34,4" S, 100°45'00.7 (Bunger Hills)

Stabilized main geodetic point, with astrometrically determined coordinates (by Dr J. Cisak) and the value of the magnetic declination $D = 98^{\circ}28,4'$ for the 1979,5 epoch (measured by S. Mroczek (Battke, 1985).

Bach Quartet. 61°54'30" S, 58°03' (King George Island)

Group of four offshore stacks at Corsair Bight. Named in honour of the great German composer Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Kwartet Bacha* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Baranowski Glacier. 62°12' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Large, well defined outlet glacier of Warszawa Icefield between Zamek hill and Brama hill. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Stanisław Baranowski (1935–1978), an eminent Polish glaciologist, member and leader of many Polish and foreign scientific expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica, who died in Poland after a tragic accident during field work at Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Baranowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Barton Buttress. 62°04'30" S, 58°24' W (King George Island)

Buttress of Tyrrel Ridge in the southern part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Dr C. M. Barton, author of geological monograph of King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Filar Bartona* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bastion. 62°13' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Hill between Tower Glacier and Windy Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bay of Polish Geodesists. 66°16'30" S, 100°45'00" E (Bunger Hills)

A part of Lake Figurnoe close to *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of geodesists – participants of Polish Antarctic Expeditions to Bunger Oasis in 1958/59 and 1978/79.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Polskich Geodetów* (Battke, 1985).

Bell Zygmunt. 62°07' S, 58°22' W (King George Island)

Characteristic nunatak (c. 300 m a. s. l.) east of Mount Wawel, Admiralty Bay. Named after famous Renaissance bell of the Wawel Cathedral in Cracow founded by King Zygmunt I. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Dzwon Zygmunta* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bell Island. 62°06'30" S, 58°51' W (King George Island)

New name for Bell Point (on British maps) which became island separated from glaciers of Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Wyspa Bella* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Bellingshausen Dome. 62°09' S, 58°54' W (King George Island)

Ice dome, about 200 m high, close to *Bellingshausen Station* (USSR) — hence the name. Called "Malyi Kupol" (= Little Dome) by Govorucha and Simonov (1973). Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Kopula Bellingshausena* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Belweder. 62°11' S, 58°38'30" W (King George Island)

Mountain, c. 250 m a. s. l. between Zaleski Glacier and Doctors Icefall, Goulden Cove (inner Ezcurra Inlet), Admiralty Bay area. Named after the residence of the President of Poland in Warsaw. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Beskid. 66°16'30" S, 100°44'30" E (Bunger Hills)

Hills (76.0 m a. s. l.) close to Polish Antarctic *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station, Bunger Hills area. Named after the Polish mountain chain *Beskid*, a part of the Carpathian Mts, southern Poland (Battke, 1985).

Bieniaszewicz Bay. 61°58' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Bay between Davey Point and Tartar Point ("Island"), Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Eugeniusz Bieniaszewicz, helicopter pilot of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Bieniaszewicza* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Black Rock. 66°16'55" S, 100°43'55" E (Bunger Hills)

Rocky hill close to the *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station (59.3 m a. s. l.) with characteristic black colour (hence the name).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Czarna Skala* (Battke, 1985).

Blok Point. 62°12' S, 58°26' W (King George Island)

Small moraine promotory in front of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, built of large rock blocks. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Blok* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Blue Dyke. 62°13'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Promontory, islets and headland south of Bastion, Bransfield Strait, built of bluish andesite dyke. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Błękitna Dajka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Blue Point. 62°11' S, 58°49' W (King George Island)

Rocky promotory built of bluish-weathered lavas — hence the name, north of Buddington Peak, Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Błękitny* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Błaszyk Moraine. 62°11'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Large moraine separating Baranowski Glacier from Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Dr Janusz Błaszyk, palaeontologist of the Polish 1978/79 Expedition to *Arctowski* Station, who patiently assembled a large collection of Tertiary plant imprints there. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Morena Błaszyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Bolek Cove. 62°01'30" S, 57°35' W (King George Island)

Small picturesque cove at Cape Melville. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Dr Bolesław (Bolek) Jabłoński, ornithologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 to King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Bolka* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Botany Point. 62°05'30" S, 58°19'30" W (King George Island)

Small rocky promontory south of Professor Glacier, west of Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet (Admiralty Bay area). Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Botaniki* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Boy Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°10'30" W (King George Island)

Cape between Wesele Cove and Zielony Balonik Cove, east of Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Named in honour of Władysław Boy-Żeleński (1874–1941), an eminent Polish writer, one of the founders of the famous literary cabaret *Zielony Balonik* in Cracow. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Boy'a* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Brama. 62°12'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Prominent hill (c. 200 m a. s. l.) between Baranowski Glacier and Tower Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Brama* – means gate (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Breccia Crag. 62°10'30" S, 58°32'30" W (King George Island)

Butters (c. 200 m a. s. l.) between Hervé Cove and Monsiment Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay. Built mostly of volcanic breccia. "Uncorformity Buttres", a name used in field report by Bibby (1961), but not used either by Barton (1965) or in the maps (Sheet W 62 58), is obsolete.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Brekcjowa Turnia* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

British Point. 62°05' S, 58°23'30" W (King George Island)

Small cape immediately east of British Base *G* (abandoned), Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Brytyjski* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Burney Point. 62°19' S, 58°51'30" W (Nelson Island)

Rocky promontory south of Burney Peak – hence the name, Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Burney'a* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Captain Ahab. 62°00' S, 57°37' W (King George Island)

Prominent offshore stack built of basalt dyke, south-east of Trowbridge Island, Destruction Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named after Captain Ahab of Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick*.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Kapitan Ahab* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Centkiewicz Hills. 66°16'00" S, 100°44'00" E (Bunger Hills)

Hills near the *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station (80.2 m a. s. l.), Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of the popular couple of Polish writers and travellers, authors of books for the young, about the polar expeditions, members of Polish Arctic and Antarctic expeditions.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wzgórze Centkiewiczów* (Battke, 1985).

Chopin Ridge. 62°08'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Ridge, maximum about 265 m high, between Low Head and Lions Rump, Bransfield Strait. Named in honour of the great Polish composer Fryderyk Chopin (1810–1849). Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Grań Chopina* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Cieślak Point. 62°01' S, 58°39' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory immediately west of Usher Glacier (between Usher Glacier and Stigant Point), Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Andrzej Cieślak, cutter skipper of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions 1978/79 and 1980/81 to King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Cieślaka* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Cinderella Hill. 61°56' S, 57°41' W (King George Island)

Ice-covered hill, about 400 m high, between Destruction Bay and Emerald Cove. Sheet W 62 56. Name refers to Cinderella of fairy-tales.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wzgórze Kopciuszka* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Cold Point. 62°10' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory built of lava, in the innermost, cold part (hence the name) of Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Zimny* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Conglomerate Nunatak. 62°08' S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

Small nunatak west of Lions Rump, King George Bay, built of coarse conglomerate — hence the name. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Złepięcowy Nunatak* (Tokarski, 1981).

Copper Ridge. 62°02' S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Western ridge of Mount Hopeful, Arctowski Mountains. Named after abundant copper mineralization. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Miedziana Grań* (Tokarski, 1981).

Corelli Trio. 61°53' S, 57°59'30" W (King George Island)

Three, closely spaced andesite lava offshore stacks, half-way between False Round Point and Ridely Island. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of the great Italian composer Arcangelo Corelli (1653–1713).
P o l i s h n a m e: *Trio Correlli'ego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Corsair Bight. 62°01'10" S, 58°15' W (King George Island)

Bight between Pottinger Point and False Round Point, facing Drake Passage. Sheet W 62 58. The name reminds of H. M. Corsair Sir Francis Drake.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Korsarza* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crab Creek. 62°01'10" S, 57°37'30" W (King George Island)

Small creek beginning at Crab Mound (hence the name: *vide* Crab Mound) ending in ice-covered, steep gully, leading from top platform of Melville Peninsula to Sherrat Bay. Sheet W 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Potok Krabów* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crab Mound. 62°02'10" S, 57°37'30" W (King George Island)

Small mound (at about 140 m a. s. l.) at top platform of Melville Peninsula, where numerous well preserved fossil crabs were found. Sheet W 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Pagórek Krabów* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Creeping Slope. 62°12'30" S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)

Gentle slopes covered with gellifluction above Paradise Cove, Admiralty Bay/Bransfield Strait junction. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Pelznący Stok* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Crystal Glacier. 61°57' S, 57°56' (King George Island)

Glacier between Gam Point and Bolinder Bluff-Mt. Nowak, at Esther Harbour (Venus Bay). Sheet W 62 56.

Polish name: *Kryształowy Lodowiec* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crystal Mountain. 61°59' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)

Ice-covered mountain (619 m a.s.l.) south of Bolinder Bluff, along the axial mountain ridge of King George Island. Sheet W 62 56.

Polish name: *Kryształowa Góra* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Czesław Point. 61°54'30" S, 57°45'30" W (King George Island)

Northern promontory of Brimstone Peak, between Emerald Cove and Venus Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Czesław Miłosz, Polish poet, Nobel laureate (see Miłosz Point).

Polish name: *Przylądek Czesława* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Cytadela. 62°11' S, 58°35' W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge (c. 300 m a. s. l.) between Zalewski Glacier and Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Named after Warsaw Citadel, a sacred place of Polish resistance against invaders. Sheet W 62 58. (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Czajkowski Needle. 62°11'15" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Nunatak — basaltic plug (296.5 m a. s. l.) between Ecology Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Ryszard Czajkowski, M. Sc., geophysicist, member and leader of Polish scientific expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica. He and his colleagues climbed the needle in 1977. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Iglica Czajkowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dalmor Bank. (Anchorage) 62°09'30" S, 58°31'30" W (King George Island)

Submarine bank 80 m deep at Ezcurra Inlet, close to Dufayel Island, Admiralty Bay area. First recognized by Polish ship M/T *Dalmor*, during the first Polish expedition to King George Island, in 1977. Used as the best anchorage at Ezcurra Inlet since then. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Ławica Dalmoru* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Danowski Glacier. 62°01'30" S, 57°39' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Melville Peak and Melville Peninsula, terminating with ice-cliff at Sherratt Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Władysław Danowski, geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Danowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Depot Crag. 62°05' S, 57°57' W (King George Island)

Small crag north of Turret Point, King George Bay. An old British depot was found there in January, 1980. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party, 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Turnia nad Składem* (Tokarski, 1981)

Dera Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°32'30" W (King George Island)

Steep icefall, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Hervé Cove (Ezcurra Inlet), Admiralty Bay area. Named in honour of Professor Dr Jerzy Dera, leader of oceanographic—biological party of the Polish 1977/78 Expedition to *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodospad Dery* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dobrowolski Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Large glacier at the head of Martel Inlet, between Precious Peaks and Szafer Ridge, Admiralty Bay area. Named in honour of Professor Antoni Bolesław Dobrowolski (1872—1954), an outstanding Polish glaciologist, member of the *Belgica* Antarctic Expedition (1897—99) under A. de Gerlache de Gomery. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dobrowolski Peak. 61°57' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Peak in the Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Professor Antoni B. Dobrowolski (*see* Dobrowolski Glacier).

Polish name: *Szczyt Dobrowolskiego* (Tokarski, 1981).

Dobrowolski Station (= A. B. Dobrowolski Station). 66°16'30" S, 100°45' E (Bunger Hills)

Polish Antarctic Station at Bunger Hills. Name introduced by members of the First Polish Antarctic Expedition 1958/59 in honour of Professor Antoni Bolesław Dobrowolski (1872—1954), geophysicist and glaciologist, who participated in the *Belgica* Antarctic expedition (1897—99) under A. de Gerlache de Gomery. The station originally built by the Soviet Antarctic Expeditions in 1956 and named *Oasis*, has been given by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to the Polish Academy of Sciences in January 1959.

Polish name: *Stacja im. A. B. Dobrowolskiego* (Battke, 1985).

Doctors Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Large icefall at the head of Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, between Belweder and Pond Hill. Named in honour of doctor teams of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions headed by Prof. Krzysztof Kwarecki M. D. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodospad Doktorów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Domeyko Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Largest glacier at Mackellar Inlet, between Crépin Point and Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Ignacy Domeyko (1802—1889), professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Universities of Coquimbo and Santiago, Chile, an outstanding Polish explorer of the Andes. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Domeyki* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dragon Glacier. 62°06'30" S, 58°22' W (King George Island)

Outlet glacier from Kraków Icefield, between Mount Wawel and Smok Hill, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. The name refers to legendary Dragon of Cracow killed by prince Krak. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Smoka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Drake Glacier. 62°56' S, 58°05' W (King George Island)

Large glacier between False Round Point and Glass Point, at Corsair Bight. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to Sir Francis Drake (*see* Corsair Bight).

Polish name: *Lodowiec Drake'a* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Dunikowski Ridge. 62°08'30" S, 58°11' W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge, maximum ca 315 high, between Wyspiański Icefall and Wit Stwosz Icefall, north-east of Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Named in honour of Xawery Dunikowski (1875–1964) an outstanding Polish sculptor. *Commando Ridge* as used by Barton (1961), but not used either by Barton (1965) or in sheet W 62 58, is an obsolete name.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Grań Dunikowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dutkiewicz Cliff. 62°10'30" S, 58°31' W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge and cliff (maximum c. 330 m a. s. l.) between Italia Valley and Dera Icefall, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Leopold Dutkiewicz, geomorphologist, member of the Polish Spitsbergen and Antarctic scientific expeditions, author of detailed topographic map (1:2,500 scale) of *Arctowski* Station area.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Urwisko Dutkiewicza* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ecology Glacier. 62°10'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Large glacier between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Institute of Ecology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, organizer of *H. Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Ekologii* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Elephant Seal Cove. 62°05'30" S, 57°57' W (King George Island)

Cove between Turret Point and Mersey Spit, Bransfield Strait. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island, after abundant Elephant Seal, (*Mirounga leonina*). Sheet W 62 56.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Sloni Morskich* (Tokarski, 1981).

Emerald Icefalls. 62°09' S, 58°34' W (King George Island)

Icefalls between Pond Hill and Mirror Point, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to beautiful colours of serracked icefalls.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodospady Szmaragdowe* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Emerald Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°36' W (King George Island)

Small promontory and buttress at Cardozo Cove (Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area) below Emerald Icefalls – hence the name. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Szmaragdowy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Faraway Nunataks. 61°57'30" S, 57°40' W (King George Island)

Two small nunataks at the northern end of Moby Dick Icefall, Destruction Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Name refers to helicopter flight distance from *H. Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Dalekie Nunataki* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Ferguson Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)

Small corrie glacier and related snowfields in the southern part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr D. Ferguson who, in 1913 and 1914, prepared the first geological map and description of King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Fergusona* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Finger Point. 62°06' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

Small finger-like rocky promontory at northern coast of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Palec* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Firley Cove. 62°10'45" S, 58°36' W (King George Island)

Cove between Zalewski Glacier and Rościszewski Icefall, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Commodore Roman Firley, member and sea-transport party leader of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions of 1976/77 and 1977/78.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Firleya* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Flame Point. 62°05' S, 57°58' W (King George Island)

Promontory formed of flame-like rock spires west of Turret Point, King George Bay. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Plomienny Przylądek* (Tokarski, 1981).

Four Brothers Rocks. 62°05' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)

Four rock stacks of Tree Sisters Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Skaly Czterech Braci* (Tokarski, 1981).

Fourcade Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°40' W (King George Island)

Glacier at the head of Potter Cove, Maxwell bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Nestor H. Fourcade from Instituto Antártico Argentino (Buenos Aires), who first geologically elaborated in detail the area between Potter Cove and Stranger Point.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Fourcade'a* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Furmańczyk Point. 62°06' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Small rocky promontory south of Crépin Point and east of Komandor Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Kazimierz Furmańczyk, who photogrammetrically surveyed the Admiralty Bay area in 1978/79.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Furmańczyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Garnuszewski Peak. 62°05'30" S, 58°31' W (King George Island)

Nunatak, (c. 300 m a. s. l.) west of Wegger Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after M/S *Antoni Garnuszewski*, ship of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions of 1977/78, 1978/79 and 1988/89.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Szczyt Garnuszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gaździcki Islet. 62°09' S, 58°07' W (King George Island)

Small island at Polonez Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Andrzej Gaździcki, geologist of the Polish and Argentine Antarctic Expeditions since 1978/79.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wysępka Gaździckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gaździcki Sound. 62°00' S, 57°38' W (King George Island)

Sound between Trowbridge Island and King George Island. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Andrzej Gaździcki (*see* Gaździcki Islet).
P o l i s h n a m e: *Cieśnina Gaździckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Gdańsk Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°36' W (King George Island)

Icefall, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Ezcurra Inlet (Firlej Cove), Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the oldest Polish port and famous historical city on the Baltic Sea.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodospad Gdańska* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gdynia Point. 63°09'45" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Eastern tip of Dufayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the Polish port on the Baltic Sea.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Gdynia* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Geographers Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Tributary to Petrified Forest Creek, in the vicinity of *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after geographers of the 1977/78 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Potok Geografów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Geologists Cove. 61°11' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Small Bay between Chabrier Rock and Cape Syrezol, in front of Penderecki Glacier, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after geologists of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Zatoka Geologów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Geophysicists Cove. 62°09' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

Small Bay in front of Viéville Glacier, immediately north of Manczarski Point, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after geophysicists of the 1977/78 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Zatoka Geofizyków* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Giewont. 66°16'10" S, 100°45'10" E (King George Island)

The highest hill in the surroundings of *A. B. Dobrowski* Station (89.5 m a. s. l.), about 1 km north from the Station. Named after a characteristic top in the Tatra Mountains, southern Poland (Battke, 1985).

Gniezno Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°07' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Mount Hopeful and Newcomer, tributary to Polonia Glacier, *Arctowski* Mts. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the oldest capital of Poland.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Gniezno* (Tokarski, 1981).

Goetel Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°19' W (King George Island)

Large Glacier between Ullman Spur and Precious Peaks, outlet of *Arctowski* Icefield, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Walery Goetel (1889–1972), geologist, famous Polish nature conservationist, pioneer of zoology.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Goetla* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Golubiew Glacier. 62°03' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Rose Peak and *Dobrowski* Peak, tributary to Polonia Glacier, *Arctowski* Mountains. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Antoni Golubiew (1907–1979), an outstanding Polish writer.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Golubiewa* (Tokarski, 1981).

Gradziński Cove. 62°09' S, 58°55'30" W (King George Island)

Cove south of West Foreland, Fildes Peninsula. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Ryszard Gradziński, geologist, sedimentological-palaeontological party leader of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Zatoka Gradzińskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Green Crag. 62°01'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Huge crag in the northern part of the Mt. Hopeful massif, above Poznań Glacier, *Arctowski* Mountains, built mainly of green-coloured rocks. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Zielona Turnia* (Tokarski, 1981).

Green Creek. 62°12'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Creek carrying meltwater from Tower Glacier to Paradise Cove, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after green conglomerates exposed at the sides of the creek.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zielony Potok* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Green Point. 62°10' S, 58°51' W (King George Island)

Lava promontory covered with green moss and lichen (hence the name), at Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Zielony* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Grikurov Point. 62°12' S, 58°56' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory between Bukhta Kamienistaya (Stony Bay) and Bukhta Norta, at Fildes Peninsula, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Garik E. Grikurov, a well-known Russian Antarctic geologist.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Grikurova* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Grzybowski Bay. 62°03' S, 58°43' W (King George Island)

Bay between Stigant Point and Musialski Point, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Józef Grzybowski, M. Sc. Eng., chief of the helicopter team of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Grzybowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Hala. 62°09' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Small green alp (*hala* in Polish) at *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Halfmoon Cove. 62°09'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Small crescentic cove between Shag Point and Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in 1977 by American ornithologists, guests of *Arctowski* Station (in 1977/78) W. Trivelpiece and N. Volkman.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Półksiężycy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Harnasie Hill. 62°11' S, 58°15'30" W (King George Island)

Hill c. 250 m high between Penderecki Glacier and Szymanowski Icefall, above Cape Syrezol, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after *Harnasie* opera by Karol Szymanowski (*see* Szymanowski Icefall).
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wierch Harnasie* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Harpoon Point. 62°05' S, 58°25' W (King George Island)

Small cape on the south-west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after an old whaling harpoon found there.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Harpun* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Hel. 66°16'50" S, 100°43'50" E (Bunger Hills)

Small peninsula on the north coast of Figurnoe Lake, Bunger Hills area, 800 m west from the *A. B. Dobrowski* Station. Named after the peninsula on Polish coast of the Baltic Sea (Battke, 1985).

Helicopter Hills. 62°14' S, 59°00' W (Nelson Island)

Large headland in the north-eastern part of Nelson Island, between Fildes Straith and Edgell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after successful landings by helicopter during the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Helikoptera* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Horatio Glacier. 62°17' S, 58°59' W (Nelson Island)

Large glacier at Edgell Bay, Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Sir Horatio Nelson.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Horacego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Italia Valley. 62°30' S, 58°31' W (King George Island)

Largest valley in Admiralty Bay area, south Ezcurra Inlet. Sheet W 62 58. The valley is ice-free in its lower part and filled with small glacier (Wróbel Glacier), outlet of Warszawa Icefield in the upper part. Named after an Italian expedition who built a summer hut (*Campo Bove*) there in January 1976, destroyed three months later. *Tern Valley* of Bibby (1961) is obsolete.

Polish name: *Włoska Dolina* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Jabłoński Bay. 61°57' S, 58°21' W (King George Island)

Bay immediately east of Pottinger Point, part of Corsair Bight. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Bolesław Jabłoński, ornithologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81 to King George Island (*see also* Bolek Cove).

Polish name: *Zatoka Jabłońskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Jasnorzewski Gardens. 62°09' S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)

Green, wet meadows immediately south of *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Jerzy Jasnorzewski (1906–1989), geodesist–astronomer, member of Arctic (1957–58) and Antarctic (1977–78) Expeditions who established astronomic points at *Arctowski* Station as well at Spitsbergen Polish Station.

Polish name: *Ogrody Jasnorzewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Jersak Hills, 62°09'30" S, 58°09'30" W (King George Island)

Hills – basalt plugs about 200 m high, south-west of *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Prof. Dr Józef Jersak, geomorphologist, leader of the first wintering party (1977) at *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Wzgórza Jersaka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Joannes Paulus II Coast. 61°55'–62°10' S, 58°20'–58°55' W (King George Island)

Long, dangerous, glaciated north-western coast of King George Island between Fildes Peninsula and Pottinger Point. Named in honour of H. H. *Joannes Paulus II*, the pope.

Polish name: *Wybrzeże Jana Pawła II* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kalicki Point. 62°09'15" S, 58°34'30" W (King George Island)

Western tip of Dyfayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Captain Tadeusz Kalicki, Master of M/S *Antoni Garnuszewski*, Polish Antarctic Expedition of 1977/78.

Polish name: *Przylądek Kalickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kapitan Peak. 62°05'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Peak (about 210 m a. s. l.) above Crépin Point, east of Wegger Peak, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. *Kapitan* means Captain.

Polish name: *Szczyt Kapitan* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kasprowy Hill. 62°10' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)

Hill (270 m a. s. l.) north of Italia Valley, above Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name taken from a popular skiing mountain in the Tatra Mountains, Poland.

Polish name: *Kasprowy Wierch* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Klekowski Crag. 62°07'30" S, 58°30' W (King George Island)

Steep rocky wall between Lange Glacier and Polar Committee Icefall, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Romuald Z. Klekowski, director of the Institute of Ecology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, sponsor of *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Turnia Klekowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Komandor Peak. 62°06' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Peak (about 300 m a. s. l.) east of Admirałen Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. *Komandor* means commodore.

Polish name: *Szczyt Komandor* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kowalski Cliff. 62°02'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Sheer cliff (about 250 m a. s. l.) in the northern part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Wiesław Kowalski M. D., member of the 1977/78 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Filar Kowalskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krak Glacier. 62°06' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

Glacier at the head of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, outlet glacier of Kraków Icefield. Sheet W 62 58. Named after legendary prince Krak founder of Kraków (Cracow) and killer of the Dragon (*see* under Dragon Glacier and Smok Hill).

Polish name: *Lodowiec Kraka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kraków Icefield (Dome). 62°07' S, 58°15' W (King George Island)

Ice dome covering the area between Martel Inlet — Admiralty Bay — Bransfield Strait and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the old capital of Poland (Cracow).

Polish name: *Kopuła Krakowa* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krakowiak Glacier. 62°08'15" S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)

Small hanging glacier, outlet of Kraków Icefield, in Chopin Ridge, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after a Polish folk dance.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Krakowiak* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krokiew. 62°09'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Hill (168 m high) south-east of *Arctowski* Station, between Geographers Creek and Petrified Forest Creek. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of popular ski-jump at Zakopane, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krzemiński Hills. 66°16'30" S, 100°44'00" E (Bunger Hills)

Hills near *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station (76 m a. s. l.), Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Assoc. Professor Wojciech Krzemiński (1926—1981) geodesist, leader of two Polish Antarctic Expeditions to *Dobrowolski* Station in 1958/59 and 1978/79.

Polish name: *Wzgórze Krzemińskiego* (Battke, 1985)

Krzesanica. 62°09'15" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Sheer cliff (about 120 m high) at Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of precipitous Krzesanica Mount in the Polish Tatra Mountains (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krzyński Point. 62°30' S, 58°33'30" W (King George Island)

Moraine promontory west of Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Captain Zenon Krzyński, Master of M/T *Dalmor*, Polish Antarctic Expedition's ship of 1976/77.

Polish name: *Przylądek Krzyńskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kumoch Cliff. 62°03'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Sheer cliff (about 300 m a. s. l.) in the middle part of the Tree Musketeers Hill within Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Lechosław A. Kumoch M. Sc., meteorologist, member of the 1977/78 and 1978/79 expeditions to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Filar Kumocha* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kurzyński Bay. 61°58' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Bay before Eldred Glacier, part of Corsair Bight. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Wojciech Kurzyński, helicopter pilot of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions 1978/79 and 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Kurzyńskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Kwarecki Point. 62°07' S, 58°53' W (King George Island)

Cape to the south-west of Bell Island, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Krzysztof Kwarecki M. D. chief of medical teams of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions since 1977.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Kwareckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ladies Buttresses. 62°08'30" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Buttresses west of Urbanek Crag, north side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of the ladies – members of 1977/78 and 1978/79 expeditions to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Panińskie Skaly* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ladies Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°22'30" W (King George Island)

Icefall between Urbanek Crag and Ladies Buttresses (hence the name) north side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodospad Paniński* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Lajkonik Rocks. 62°07'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Basaltic stacks at King George Bay, south of Growler Rock and north of Sukiennice Hills. Sheet W 62 58. Lajkonik is a Tartar-clad man "riding" a wooden half-horse, leading a band of "wild" Tartars through the gates of Cracow each year on the octave of *Corpus Christi Day*. This tradition goes back to mediaeval times and reminds of Tartar raids against Poland.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Skalki Lajkonika* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Latarnia Rock. 62°09'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Basaltic stack at Shag Point, *Arctowski* Station with lighthouse (*latarnia* in Polish). Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Skalka Latarnia* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Lava Crag. 62°00'30" S, 57°38' W (King George Island)

Crag (173 m) above Destruction Bay capped by basalt lava from extinct Melville Peak volcano. Sheet W 62 56.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lawowa Turnia* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Le Petit Prince. 61°54' S, 58°03' W (King George Island)

Lone offshore stack in Corsair Bight west of False Round Point. Sheet W 62 58. Named after *Le Petit Prince* by Antoine de Saint Exupéry.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Mały Książę* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Lions Cove. 62°08'15" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Cove between Lions Rump (hence the name) and Mazurek Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: *Lwia Zatoka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Lis Point. 62°08'30" S, 58°32' W (King George Island)

Promontory below Urbanek Crag, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Captain Marian Lis, Master of M/S *Zabrze* — Polish Antarctic Expedition's ship of 1976/77.

Polish name: *Przylądek Lisa* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Litwin Bay. 62°00' S, 58°35' W (King George Island)

Bay between Davey Point and Cieślak Point, in front of Usher Glacier, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Józef Litwin, helicopter-pilot of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1978/79 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Zatoka Litwina* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Llano Point. 62°10'15" S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)

Small promontory immediately south of Suszczewski Cove, Admiralty Bay. Name introduced in 1977 in honour of Dr George Llano, program-manager for biology and medicine, Office of Polar Programs, NSF (Washington, D. C.) by American ornithologists, guests of *H. Arctowski* Station, Wayne Trivelpiece and Nick Volkman.

Polish name: *Przylądek Llano* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Macaroni Point. 61°52' S, 57°59' W (King George Island)

South-eastern tip of Ridley Island, north of King George Island. Sheet W 62 56. Named after *Macaroni* Penguin nesting there.

Polish name: *Przylądek Pingwina Złotoczubego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Magda Nunatak. 62°07'30" S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Small nunatak west of Lions Rump, King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Magdalena (Magda) Świerszcz, member of the technical staff of the Polish 1977/78 and 1979/80 Antarctic Expeditions to King George Island.

Polish name: *Nunatak Magdy* (Tokarski, 1981).

Malczewski Point. 62°10'30" S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

Promontory in front of Matejko Icefall, Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Jacek Malczewski (1855–1929) the well-known Polish painter.

Polish name: *Przylądek Malczewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Manczarski Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

Low promontory in front of Viéville Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Stefan Manczarski (1899–1979), secretary of the Polish 3rd Int. Geophys. Year and Geophys. Co-operation Committee (1956–1960), sponsor of Polish Arctic and Antarctic research.

Polish name: *Przylądek Manczarskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Manczarski Valley. 66°16'15" S, 100°44'15" E (Bunger Hills)

Valley near Polish Antarctic *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station, with a small lake, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Professor Stefan Manczarski (1899–1979) — see Manczarski Point.

Polish name: *Dolina Manczarskiego* (Battke, 1985).

Matejko Icefall. 62°10'40" S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Icefall — outlet of Kraków Icefield (Dome), between Stańczyk Hill and Martins Head, at Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Jan Matejko (1838 — 1893) the great Polish painter.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodospad Matejki* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mazurek Point. 62°08'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Small headland between Polonez Cove and Lions Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. name derives from Polish folk dance, famous both as national anthem and as Chopin's mazurkas.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Mazurek* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Melville Peninsula. 62°01'30" S, 57°36' W (King George Island)

Narrow, long peninsula, maximum about 200 m high, bordered by vertical cliffs, in the south-east part of King George Island, between Sherratt Bay and Destruction Bay, ending with Cape Melville (the latter name here restricted to the tip of the peninsula). Sheet W 62 56. Name derived from the neighbouring Cape Melville which forms the tip of the peninsula.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Półwysep Melville'a* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Middle Walls. 62°01'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Huge crags in the Mt Hopeful massif, above Poznań Glacier, Arctowski Mountains, situated in the middle part of the west face of the massif — hence the name. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Pośrednie Sciany* (Tokarski, 1981).

Miłosz Point. 61°55' S, 57°46' W (King George Island)

Western promontory of Brimstone Peak, at Venus Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Czesław Miłosz, Polish poet, Nobel laureate (*see* Czesław Point).
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Miłosza* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Mirror Point. 62°32'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Small promontory below Ladies Buttresses (hence the name), northern shore of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Zwierciadło* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Misty Nunatak. 62°06' S, 58°31' W (King George Island)

Steep nunatak usually covered with fog (hence the name), west of Admiralen Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zamglony Nunatak* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Moby Dick Icefall. 61°58' S, 57°42' W (King George Island)

Large icefall between Melville Peninsula and Faraway Nunataks, at Destruction Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named after the famous White Whale of Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick*.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Moby Dicka* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Moczydłowski Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°45' W (King George Island)

Large glacier at the head of Marian Cove, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Eugeniusz Moczydłowski, leader of wintering party of the 1979/80 Polish Antarctic Expedition to H. Arctowski Station.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Moczydłowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Moraine Point. 62°04'20" S, 58°24' W (King George Island)

Small morainic promontory (hence the name) at the east coast of Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Morenowy Przylądek* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Barbakan. 62°08'30" S, 58°10' W (King George Island)

Ice-covered mountain (more than 300 m high) between Legru Bay and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to mediaeval barbican of Cracow.

Polish name: *Góra Barbakan* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Birkenmajer. 62°03'—04' S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Mountain range with peaks 300 m (southern) and 360 m (northern) high, between Piasecki Pass and Rolnicki Pass, at Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in 1978 by members of Earth-sciences group in honour of Professor Dr Krzysztof Birkenmajer, leader of Earth-sciences group of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station. Stansbury's (1961) name *Babylon Peak* (62°04' S, 58°26' W) probably refers to the southern peak (330 m); his longitude is wrong.

Polish name: *Góra Birkenmajera* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Mariacki. 62°10' S, 58°16' W (King George Island)

Ice-covered mountain (300–400 m high) between Admiralty Bay and Legru Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name derives from Mariacki Church, the famous mediaeval (gothic) Notre-Dame of Cracow.

Polish name: *Góra Mariacka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Nowak. 61°57' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)

Mountain (300–400 m) above Bolinder Bluff, Venus Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Henryk Nowak, chief radiotelegraphist of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to *H. Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Góra Nowaka* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Mount Wawel. 62°07' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)

Large mountain (288 m) above Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Wawel hill in Cracow, historical site of the kings of Poland (Wawel castle).

Polish name: *Góra Wawel* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Musialski Point. 62°04' S, 58°46' W (King George Island)

Cape between Grzybowski Bay and Wiśniewski Cove, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Zdzisław Musialski, air mechanic of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Przylądek Musialskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Myrcha Point. 62°03'30" S, 58°07' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory in front of the Polonia Glacier, King George Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Andrzej Myrcha, biologist, member of the 1977/78 and leader of the 1979/80 Polish Expeditions to King George Island.

Polish name: *Przylądek Myrchy* (Tokarski, 1981).

Narębski Point. 62°14'30" S, 58°47' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory built of basaltic plug with large Chinstrap Penguin rookery, half-way between South Spit and Winship Point, Barton Peninsula, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Wojciech Narębski, geochemist, who was working with igneous rocks of King George Island.

Polish name: *Przylądek Narębskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Nature Conservation Glacier. 62°10'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Varuéal Peak and Puchalski Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Ochrony Przyrody* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Newcomer. 62°01'30" S, 58°06' W (King George Island)

Nunatak, above Gniezno Glacier, Arctowski Mountains. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Przybysz* (Tokarski, 1980).

New World Point. 62°17' S, 58°51' W (Nelson Island)

Double rocky promontory between O'Cain Point and Duthoit Point, Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58. To visitors from King George Island it looks like a new world.

Polish name: *Przylądek Nowy Świat* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Oberek Cliff. 62°09' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Sheer cliff of Chopin Ridge at Polonez Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after a Polish folk dance.

Polish name: *Urwisko Oberek* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Observatory Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Small creek near Geophysical Observatory (hence the name) at *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Potok Obserwatoryjny* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Orca Sound. 61°53' S, 58°00' W (King George Island)

Sound between Ridley Island and King George Island (False Round Point). Sheets W 62 56 and W 62 58. Name derives from Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*).

Polish name: *Cieśnina Orki* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Ore Point. 62°04'20" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)

Small promontory built of ore vein (hence the name) west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Przylądek Kruszcowy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ornithologists Creek. 62°09'30" W (King George Island)

Creek between Ecology Glacier and Penguin Ridge, south of *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of American ornithologists, guests of *H. Arctowski* Station in 1977/78, W. Trivelpiece and N. Volkman.

Polish name: *Potok Ornitologów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Painters Cove. 62°11' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Cove between Martins Head and Malczewski Point, below Matejko Icefall, Legru Bay (Bransfield Strait). Sheet W 62 58. Named after painters Malczewski and Matejko.

Polish name: *Zatoka Malarzy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Panorama Ridge. 62°08'30" S, 58°29'30" W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge between Point Thomas (173 m) and Jardine Peak (284 m), best panorama over Ezcurra Inlet and *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Grań Panorama* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Paradise Cove. 62°13' S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)

Picturesque cove between Demay Point and Uchatka Point, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Rajska Zatoka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Patelnia. 62°14' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Flat promontory in front of Windy Glacier, full of chinstrap penguins, sea elephants and Kerguelen fur seals happily basking in sun (patelnia means frying pan). Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Penderecki Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Vauréal Peak and Harnasie Hill, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Krzysztof Penderecki an outstanding modern Polish composer.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodowiec Pendereckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Penquin Ridge. 62°09'30 S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Rocky ridge—penguin rookery south of *Arctowski* Station, sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Pingwinisko* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Petrified Forest Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Creek West of *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty. Name derived from numerous petrified wood fragments of Tertiary age. Sheet W 62 58
P o l i s h n a m e : *Potok Skamieniały Las* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Photogrammetry Point. 62°30' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Small rocky promontory south of Furmańczyk Point, south-east of Komandor Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name connected with photogrammetric work of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Przylądek Fotogrametrii* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Piasecki Pass, 62°04'30" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Pass (200–210 m a. s. l.) between Mount Birkenmajer and Tyrrell Ridge, above Noble Glacier, Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Jacek Piasecki, glaciologist of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Przełęcz Piaseckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Pilots Mount. 62°08' S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Ice-covered mountain more than 600 m a. s. l., above Polar Committee Icefall, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of helicopter pilots of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Góra Lotników* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Poetry Glacier. 61°56' S, 57°48' W (King George Island)

Large glacier at Venus Bay, between Miłosz Point and Bolinder Bluff. Sheet W 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodowiec Poezji* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polar Club Glacier. 62°14' S, 58°32' W (King George Island)

Large glacier between Red Hill and Stranger Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the Polish Polar Club.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodowiec Klubu Polarnego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polar Committee Icefall. 62°08' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)

Icefall between Urbanek Crag and Klekowski Crag, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodospad Komitetu Badań Polarnych* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polar Friendship Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)

Large glacier (called Lednik Collins = Collins Glacier) by Govorucha and Simonov (1973), at the head of Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of friendly co-operation between the Polish *Arctowski* Station and the stations on Fildes Peninsula: *Bellingshausen* Station (USSR) and *Presidente Frei – Teniente Marsh* Stations (Chile).
Polish name: *Lodowiec Przyjaźni Polarnej* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polish Navy Point. 62°07'30" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)

Moraine promontory immediately east of Klekowski Crag, north of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Przylądek Marynarki Wojskowej* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polonez Cove. 62°09' S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)

Cove between Low Head and Mazurek Point, below Chopin Ridge, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after old Polish ceremonial dance so well known from Chopin's polonaises.

Polish name: *Zatoka Polonez* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polonia Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)

Large ice-piedmont at King George Bay, between Sukiennice Hills and Turret Point. Sheet W 62 58 and 62 56.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Polonia* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Porębski Cove. 62°08' S, 58°55' W (King George Island)

Cove north of West Foreland, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Szczepan Porębski, geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Zatoka Porębskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Potrzebowski Peak. 62°12' S, 58°46' W (King George Island)

Lone mountain (about 300 m high), east of Buddington Peak, between Moczydłowski Glacier and Polar Friendship Glacier, Marian Cove. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Kazimierz Potrzebowski, deputy leader of the 1979/80, and member of several Polish Antarctic Expeditions Glacier to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Szczyt Potrzebowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Poznań Glacier. 62°01'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Mount Hopeful and Rea Peak, Arctowski Mountains, tributary to Polonia Glacier. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the second oldest capital of Poland.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Poznań* (Tokarski, 1981).

Professor Glacier. 62°05'30" S, 58°19' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Szafer Ridge and Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to Professor Szafer (*see* Szafer Ridge).

Polish name: *Lodowiec Profesora* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Puchalski Peak. 62°10' S, 58°17'30" W (King George Island)

Nunatak (190 m a. s. l.) between Nature Conservation Glacier and Rybak Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Eng. Włodzimierz Puchalski (1909–1979), member of Polish Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, author of unforgettable films on Polish and Polar animals and plants, who died at Penguin rookery, *Arctowski* Station, while finishing his last film on Antarctic birds.

Polish name: *Szczyt Puchalskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rakusa Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Promontory between Halfmoon Cove and Suszczewski Cove, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Prof. Dr Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski, organizer of the Polish *H. Arctowski* Station at King George Island.

Polish name: *Przylądek Rakusy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Red Hill. 62°14' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)

Hill, about 100 m high, between Polar Club Glacier, and Windy Glacier, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name derived from red sandstone intercalations in basaltic succession.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Czerwone Wzgórze* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rembiszewski Nunataks. 62°09'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Three nunataks ca 200, 150 and 90 metres high respectively, between Viéville Glacier and Rybak Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Jan Maciej Rembiszewski, ichtiologist, member of several Antarctic expeditions, leader of 1979 wintering party at *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Nunataki Rembiszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rescuers Hills. 62°10'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Hills between Ecology Glacier and Spinx Hill, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of three members of 1977/78 *Arctowski* Station expedition, W. Kowalski, L. A. Kumoch and K. Zubek, who organized rescue operation to save the lives of K. Birkenmajer and S. Baranowski after a serious accident nearby.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Wzgórza Ratowników* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rolnicki Buttresses. 62°01'30" S, 57°41' W (King George Island)

Steep, picturesque buttresses built of lava, agglomerate and tuff of the extinct Melville Peak volcano, above Sherratt Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Eng. Krzysztof Rolnicki, member of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions 1978/79 and 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Urwiska Rolnickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Rolnicki Pass. 62°03'20" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Pass about 210 m a. s. l. between Mount Birkenmajer and Tokarski Peak, Keller Peninsula, leading from Stenhouse Glacier to Domeyko Glacier, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Eng. Krzysztof Rolnicki (*see* Rolnicki Buttresses).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przełęcz Rolnickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Rościszewski Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Icefall, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Minsiment Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Eng. Lech Rościszewski M. Sc., technical-organizer of expeditions to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodospad Rościszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Round Hill. 62°04'40" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)

Small round hill 20 m high above Speil Point, west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Okrąglica* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Różycki Mount. 66°16'40" S, 100°46'00" E (Bunger Hills)

Hill (70.9 m a. s. l.) near Polish Antarctic *A. B. Dobrowolski* Station, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Professor Dr Stefan Różycki (1906–1988), eminent Polish geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition to Bunger Oasis (Bunger Hills) in 1958/59.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Góra Różyckiego* (Battke, 1985).

Ruin Point. 62°16' S, 58°56' W (Nelson Island)

Newly exposed land of ruin-like basaltic stacks (hence the name), Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Ruin* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Ruined Castle. 62°02' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Big crag in the eastern part of the Mt Hopeful massif, Arctowski Mountains. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the crags shape.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zrujnowany Zamek* (Tokarski, 1981)

Rybak Glacier. 62°09'40" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Puchalski Peak and Rembiszewski Nunataks, outlet of Kraków Icefield, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name means fisherman.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Rybaka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rymarz Pass. 62°05'20" S, 58°29'30" W (King George Island)

Pass (160–170 m a. s. l.) between Wegger Peak and Kapitan Peak, west of Crépin Point, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Captain Władysław Rymarz, Master of M/S *Antoni Garnuszewski*, Polish Antarctic Expedition's ship of 1978/79.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przełęcz Rymarza* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rzepecki Islands. 62°06' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)

Four small islands between Sygit Point and Bell Island, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Maciej Rzepecki, M. Sc. Eng., member (summer and winter) and 2nd deputy leader (summer team) of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Wyspy Rzepeckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Scalpel Point. 62°10'15" S, 58°37'20" W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory west of Pond Hill at Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of surgeons of *Arctowski Station* (see *Doctors Icefall*).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Skalpel* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Seal Rock. 66°16' 40" S, 100°46'00" E (Bunger Hills)

Rocky hill (61.0 m a. s. l.) about 1 km north-east from the *A. B. Dobrowolski Station*, Bunger Hills area. Near the hill, the seals were observed (hence the name).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Skala Fok* (Battke, 1985).

Shag Point. 62°09'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Promontory and basalt stacks between Arctowski Cove and Halfmoon Cove, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. So named by American ornithologists guests of *Arctowski Station* in 1977/78, Wayne Trivelpiece and Nick Volkman.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Kormoranów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Shark Fin. 62°03' S, 58°22' W (King George Island)

Sharp, narrow rock crest about 230 m a. s. l. above Stenhouse Bluff, between Stenhouse Glacier and Ajax Icefall, Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Płetwa Rekina* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sikława. 62°08'40" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Waterfall about 200 m high in Chopin Ridge at Polonez Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of a large waterfall in the Tatra Mountains, Poland.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Sikława* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Siodło. 62°12' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Nunatak in the middle of the lower part of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, in the form of saddle. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Siodło* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Skua Cliff. 62°09'30" S, 58°29'30" W (King George Island)

Cliff (106 m a. s. l.) above Petrified Forest Creek, west of *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to skuas nesting there.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Urwisko Skua* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Snowman Mount. 61°51' S, 58°01' W (King George Island)

Ugly-looking, steep mountain (more than 200 m a. s. l.), with galcier-hat, which remains of Yeti – the Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Góra Człowieka Śniegów* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Snow White Hill. 61°58' S, 58°10' W (King George Island)

Snow-covered mountain (300–400 m) between Drake Glacier and Eldred Glacier, south of Corsair Bight. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Snow White of fairy-tales.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Góra Śnieżki* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Sopot Peak. 62°09'45" S, 58°33'45" W (King George Island)

Highest peak (205 m) of Dufayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Polish health resort on the Baltic Sea.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Szczyt Sopotu* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Speil Point. 62°04'45" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)

Cape west of Mt. Flagstaff, west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Jerzy Speil M. Sc., geophysicist, radio-link of geological field party at Admiralty Bay during the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Speila* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Spera Cove. 62°08' S, 58°23' W (King George Island)

Cove south-east of Point Hennequin and Basalt Point, in front of Viéville Glacier, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Commodore Marian Spera, commander of sea-operations of 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Spery* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sphinx Glacier. 62°11'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Glacier between Ecology Glacier and Baranowski Glacier, south-west of Sphinx Hill (hence the name), Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Sfinksa* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Splinter. 62°01'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Solitary rock splinter in the Mt Hopeful Massif, above Gniezno Glacier. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Odlupek* (Tokarski, 1981).

Stańczyk Hill. 62°09'40" S, 58°13'30" W (King George Island)

Hill (about 250 m high) between Matejko Icefall and Wit Stwoszc Icefall, Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to famous wise dwarf of King Zygmunt I of Poland (16th century), so well portrayed by Jan Matejko (*see* Matejko Icefall).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Wzgórze Stańczyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Staszek Cove. 62°12' , 58°13'30" W (King George Island)

Cove in front of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Stanisław (Staszek) Baranowski (*see* Baranowski Glacier).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Staszka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Suszczewski Cove. 62°10' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)

Cove between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, in front of Ecology Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski organizer of Polish *H. Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zatoka Suszczewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sukiennice Hills. 62°08' S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Hills (about 100 m a. s. l.) between Lions Rump and Polonia Glacier, King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after famous Gothic-Renaissance Cloth Hall at Main Market Square in Cracow.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Wzgórze Sukiennic* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sygit Point. 62°05' S, 58°48' W (King George Island)

Rock cape south of Wiśniewski Cove, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Tadeusz Sygit, air mechanic of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Przylądek Sygita* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szafer Icefall. 62°05'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Icefall in Szafer Ridge, above Dobrowolski Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Władysław Szafer (*see* Szafer Ridge).

P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodospad Szafera* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szafer Ridge. 62°05'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge (250–260 m) between Professor Glacier and Dobrowolski Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Władysław Szafer (1886–1970), great Polish botanist – paleobotanist and nature conservationist.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Grań Szafera* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szymanowski Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°14'30" W (King George Island)

Steep icefall (about 300 m a. s. l.) outlet of Kraków Icefield, between Harnasie Hill and Martins Head, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in honour of Karol Szymanowski (1882–1937) – great Polish composer.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodospad Szymanowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szymański Cove. 62°15' S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Large cove in front of Polar Club Glacier, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Antoni Szymański, M. Sc., geophysicist, member of several Polish Antarctic Expeditions to King George Island and a Polish Expedition to Spitsbergen.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zatoka Szymańskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Table Hill. 62°03'30" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)

Flat-topped nunatak – hence the name, (c. 200 m) south of Three Musketeers Hill, Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Pagórek Stołowy* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Tartar Point. 61°56' S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)

New name for Tartar Island which became a part of the mainland of King George Island, linked with Round Point (now obsolete) by a gravel peninsula. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Przylądek Tartaru* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Teliga Island. 62°05' S, 58°53' W (King George Island)

Small island between Atherton Island and Sygit Point, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Karol Teliga, M. Sc. Eng., member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1977/78, deputy-leader of 1980/81 expedition during preparatory work at home.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wyspa Teligi* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Three Kings Cove. 62°05' S, 57°56' W (King George Island)

Cove between Three Sisters Point and Mersey Spit, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 56. Name reminds of the sixth of January, 1980, the day spent there by the geological of the Polish expedition to King George Island
P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Trzech Króli* (Tokarski, 1981).

Three Musketeers Hill. 62°04' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)

Hill (300 m) with tree rocky cliffs (*see*: Kowalski Cliff, Kumoch Cliff and Zubek Cliff), Domeyko Glacier (Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58).
P o l i s h n a m e: *Wzgórze Trzech Muszkieterów* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Tokarski Peak. 62°03'40" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Peak (320 m) north of Keller Peninsula, between Stenhouse Glacier and Domeyko Glacier, north of Rolnicki Pass, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Antoni K. Tokarski, geologist, member of the 1978/79 expedition to *Arctowski* Station, and several other Antarctic expeditons.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Szczyt Tokarskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Tower Glacier. 62°12'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)

Glacier between Brama, Bastion and the Tower — hence the name, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Tower* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Trzy Stawy. 62°05' S, 57°56' W (King George Island)

Three small lakes (*trzy stawy* in Polish) west of Three Kings Cove, Bransfield Strait, a distant analogy to lakes of the Tatra Mountains in Poland. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Trzy Stawy* (Tokarski, 1981).

Twins. 62°01' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Twin crags in the northern part of the Mt Hopeful massif; Arctowski Mountains. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Bliźnięta* (Tokarski, 1981).

Tyrrell Ridge. 62°04' S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Mountain ridge (c. 220 m) between Mt Flagstaff and Piasecki Pass, Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr G. W. Tyrrell who petrographically described many rocks of King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Grań Tyrrella* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ubocz. 62°10' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Mountain slope (100–130 m) between Petrified Forest Creek and Ornithologists Creek, south of *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58. *Ubocz* is a mountain-folk name in the Tatra Mountains (Poland) for such a slope.
P o l i s h n a m e: *Ubocz* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Uchatka Point. 62°13'15" S, 58°25' W (King George Island)

Cape south of Paradise Cove, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58.

Uchatka means Kerguelen Fur Seal.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Uchatki* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Uplaz. 62°09'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Gentle tilted rocky ledge west of *Arctowski* Station. Sheet W 62 58. *Uplaz* is a mountain-folk name in the Tatra Mountains (Poland) for such a slope.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Uplaz* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Urbanek Crag. 62°08'30" S, 58°32' W (King George Island)

Steep buttress of Pilots Mount between Polar Committee Icefall and Ladies Icefall, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of professor Dr Adam Urbanek, palaeontologist, past President of the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Urbankowa Turnia* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Vent Point. 62°11'30" S, 58°53' W (King George Island)

Rocky promontory with well exposed volcanic vent structure (hence the name) west of Nebles Point, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Gardzieli Wulkanu* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Vivaldi Quintet. 61°54' S, 58°01' W (King George Island)

Group of five offshore stacks close to False Round Point (at Corsair Bight). Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of the great Italian composer Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Kwintet Vivaldiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wanda Glacier. 62°06'30" S, 58°21'30" W (King George Island)

Glacier, outlet of Kraków Icefield, between Smok hill and Warkocz hills, near Krak Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after legendary Polish princess, daughter of prince Krak (*see* Krak Glacier).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Wandy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Warkocz. 62°06'30" S, 58°19' W (King George Island)

Hills (100–300 m) between Wanda Glacier and Krak Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to braid (*warkocz* in Polish) of legendary Polish princess Wanda (*see* Wanda Glacier).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Warkocz* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Warszawa Icefield. (Dome), Peninsula 62°12' S, 58°35' W (King George Island)

Ice dome (icefield) between Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Bransfield Strait and Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the capital of Poland.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Kopula Warszawy* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Weiss Point. 62°04'30" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)

Promontory on the west coast of Keller Peninsula, west of Mt Flagstaff, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Józef Weiss, M. Sc., seismologist, radio-link of geological party during the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Przylądek Weissa* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Wesele Cove. 62°09'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Cove in front of Wyspiański Icefall between Boy Point and Low Head, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after S. Wyspiański's play *The Wedding* (*Wesele* in Polish).

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zatoka Wesele* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

West Foreland. 62°09' S, 58°55' W (King George Island)

Ice-free headland west of Bellingshausen Dome, between Porębski Cove and Gradziński Cove. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zachodnie Przedpole* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

White Eagle Glacier. 62°08'20" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)

Glacier above Lions Rump, outlet of Kraków Icefield, Mount Barbakan, junction of Bransfield Strait and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. White eagle is national symbol of Poland.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodowiec Orla Białego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Windy Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)

Glacier, outlet of Warszawa icefield, between Bastion and Red Hill, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Wietrzny Lodowiec* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Windy Nunatak. 62°05'15" S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

Small nunatak south of Rose Peak, Arctowski Mountains, a windy campsite of geological party of the 1979/80 Polish Antarctic Expedition, in February, 1980. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Wietrzny Nunatak* (Tokarski, 1981).

Wiśniewski Cove. 62°04'30" S, 58°47' W (King George Island)

Cove between Sygit Point and Musiański Point, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Lech Wiśniewski, technician, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zatoka Wiśniewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wit Stwosz Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°12' W (King George Island)

Large icefall, outlet of Kraków Icefield at Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Wit Stwosz (1445–1533), the famous master of wooden altar masterpiece of Our Lady Church (Mariacki Church) in Cracow, carved by him from 1477 to 1487.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Lodospad Wita Stwosza* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Włodek Cove. 62°10'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)

Cove in front of Nature Conservation Glacier, west of Puchalski Peak and north of Cape Vauréal, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Włodzimierz (Włodek) Puchalski (*see* Puchalski Peak).

P o l i s h n a m e : *Zatoka Włodka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Wojciech Panorama. 66°16'45" S, 100°43'45" E (Bunger Hills)

Hills on the south coast of Figurnoe Lake (52 m a. s. l.), giving beautiful panoramic view over Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Assoc. Professor Wojciech Krzemiński (*see* Krzemiński Hills).

P o l i s h n a m e : *Panorama Wojciecha* (Battke, 1985).

World's End. 61°50'30" S, 58°02'30" W (King George Island)

Large offshore stacks (*resp.* islets), more than 100 m high, at the northernmost end of Ridley Island, facing Drake Passage. Sheet W 62 58.

P o l i s h n a m e : *Przylądek Na Końcu Świata* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wrona Buttress. 62°00' S, 57°39' W (King George Island)

Prominent buttress about 100 m high, above Gaździcki Sound, north-east of Melville Peak. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Dr Ryszard Wrona, palaeontologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.

Polish name: *Urwisko Wrony* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wyspiański Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°09' W (King George Island)

Large icefall between Chopin Ridge and Dunikowski Ridge, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Stanisław Wyspiański (1869–1907) an outstanding Polish poet and painter.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Wyspiańskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Yellow Point. 62°04' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)

Cape on the east coast of Keller Peninsula, Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, built of yellow-weathered ore vein. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: *Żółty Przylądek* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Wróbel Glacier. 62°10'30" S, 58°30'30" W (King George Island)

Glacier, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, in the upper part of Italia Valley, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Commodore Franciszek Wróbel, chief of marine operations of the Polish 1976/77 Antarctic Expedition.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Wróbla* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zabrze Cove. 62°08'30" S, 58°31' W (King George Island)

Small cove below Urbanek Crag, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after M/S *Zabrze*, Polish Antarctic Expedition's ship in 1976/77.

Polish name: *Zatoka Zabrza* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zalewski Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°38' W (King George Island)

Glacier between Belweder and Cytadela, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, Sheet 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Eng. Seweryn Maciej Zalewski, member and leader of several expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica, leader of the 1977/78 Expedition to *Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Zalewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zamek. 62°11'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Hill (339 m) between Baranowski Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to the castle of Polish kings in Warsaw rebuilt after the damage of the 2nd World War (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zawadzki Stacks. 62°05' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)

Three offshore stacks between Sygit Point and Teliga Island, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Maciej Zawadzki, M. Sc. Eng., deputy-leader of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81, member of the 1977/78 and 1978/79 Expeditions to *H. Arctowski* Station.

Polish name: *Ostańce Zawadzkiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zbyszek Glacier. 62°04'30" S, 57°56' W (King George Island)

Small glacier at the head of Three Kings Cove, Bransfield Strait, outlet glacier of inland ice-dome, between Polonia Glacier and Hector Icefall. Named in honour of Dr Zbigniew (Zbyszek) Rubinowski, member of geological party of the Polish 1979/1980 Antarctic Expedition.

Polish name: *Lodowiec Zbyszka* (Tokarski, 1981).

Zielony Balonik Cove. 62°09'30" S, 58°11' W (King George Island)

Cove between Cinder Spur and Boy Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the famous literary cabaret Zielony Balonik (*Green Balloon*) active in Cracow at the beginning of the present century (see Boy Point).

P o l i s h n a m e: *Zatoka Zielonego Balonika* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Znosko Glacier. 62°05'40" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)

Glacier south of Crépin Point between Wegger Peak — Kapitan Peak (on the north) and Admiralen Peak — Komandor Peak (on the south), Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Jerzy Znosko, an outstanding Polish geologist.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Lodowiec Znoski* (Birkenmajer, 1980)

Zubek Cliff. 62°03'20" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)

Sheer cliff (about 300 m a. s. l.) in the southern part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Krzysztof Zubek, M. Sc., meteorologist, member of the 1976/77 and 1977/78 expeditions to *Arctowski* Station.

P o l i s h n a m e: *Filar Zubka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

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