

Showcase Lunar Objects
Sort order: Ascending Rising Age (Day) Ver. 1.0 Original: Jan. 2011

Name	Type	AgeRise	AgeSet	Lat_dec	Long_dec	Dia_km	Rükl Chart	Lunar100	Comments
Mare Marginis swirls	Albedo Feature	0.16	14.93	18.5	88		27, III	100	Wood: Possible magnetic field deposits
Smythii	Basin	0.21	14.97	1.3	87.5	373			Rükl2004, p. 190
Smythii Basin	Scarp	0.25	15.01	-2	87	740	38, 49	73	Wood: Difficult-to-observe basin scarp & mare
Mare Marginis	Mare, maria	0.32	15.09	13.3	86.1	420	27		
Australe basin	Basin	0.45	15.22	-49.8	84.5		76	56	Wood: A partially flooded ancient basin. Rükl2004, p. 190
Humboldt	Craters	0.75	15.51	-27	80.9	189	v	87	Wood: Crater with central peaks & dark spots. Rükl2004: Central peak, complex
Humboldtianum basin	Basin	0.82	15.59	57	80		7	70	Wood: Multi-ring impact basin. Rükl2004, p. 190
Zeno	Craters	1.4	16.17	45.2	72.9	65			
Mare Undarum	Mare, maria	1.77	16.54	6.8	68.4	243	38		
Mare Anguis	Mare, maria	1.83	16.59	22.6	67.7	150	27		
Mercurius	Craters	1.95	16.72	46.6	66.2	67			
Promontorium Agarum	Promontorium, promontoria	1.97	16.73	14	66	70	38		
Mare Spumans	Mare, maria	2.04	16.81	1.1	65.1	139	38		
Vendelinus	Craters	2.33	17.09	-16.4	61.6	131	69		Rükl2004: Ruined, disintegrated crater
Langrenus	Craters	2.37	17.14	-8.9	61.1	127	49	85	Wood: Aged ray system. Elger (1895): Has a large but very pale ray-system. It is best seen under a low evening sun. Three long streaks radiate towards the E. from the foot of the glaxis of the S.E. wall. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Furnerius	Craters	2.41	17.18	-36	60.6	135	69		Rükl2004: Complex crater
Petavius	Craters	2.43	17.19	-25.1	60.4	188	59	16	Wood: Crater with domed & fractured floor; Cameron Ring Dike 40. Rükl2004: Prominent, complex crater
Crisium	Basin	2.53	17.3	17	59.1	418	26, 27, 37, 38		Rükl2004, p. 190
Mare Crisium	Mare, maria	2.53	17.3	17	59.1	418	26, 27, 37, 38	10	Wood: Mare contained in large circular basin. Cherrington: "Wall 14,400ft on N."
Rimae Petavius	Rima, rimae	2.55	17.32	-25.9	58.9	80			
Endymion	Craters	2.71	17.47	53.9	57	123			Rükl2004: Flooded crater
Cleomedes	Craters	2.79	17.55	27.7	56	125	26		Elger (1895): (On the floor.) [Main crater] Surrounded by a nimbus and rays. [and separately] Large crater, [Cleomedes] A, on the E. has also nimbus and rays; Cameron Ring Dike 43
Cleomedes A	Satellite Feature	2.87	17.64	28.9	55	12	26		Elger (1895): (On the floor.) Surrounded by a nimbus and rays. Large crater, A, on the E. has also a nimbus and rays.
Picard	Craters	2.9	17.66	14.6	54.7	22	38		Cameron Ring Dike 47, Rükl2004: ..

Boussingault	Craters	2.9	17.67	-70.2	54.6				Cameron Ring Dike 45. Rühl2004: Rare concentric double impact in a large crater
Stevinus	Craters	2.94	17.7	-32.5	54.2	74	69		Rühl2004: Prominent crater with central peak
Marius 2	Dome	3.04	17.8	12	53		29	42	Low. DW/2a/5f. I-491, F4-d. GWL-562 (II-F4).
Stevinus A	Satellite Feature	3.15	17.92	-31.8	51.6	8	69		Elger (1895): A crater E. of Stevinus; it is a centre of wide extending rays. Rühl2004: Bright ray crater
Rheita Valley	Vallis, valles	3.16	17.92	-42.5	51.5	445	68	58	Wood: Basin secondary-crater chain. GLAC: Pre-Imbrian with Imbrian impacts
Vallis Rheita	Vallis, valles	3.16	17.92	-42.5	51.5	445	68		GLAC: Pre-Imbrian with Imbrian impacts
Mare Fecunditatis	Mare, maria	3.17	17.94	-7.8	51.3	909	48		
Messier	Craters	3.48	18.24	-1.9	47.6	11	48	25	Wood: Oblique ricochet-impact pair. Elger (1895): The well-known "Comet" rays, extending E. of this. Rühl2004: Elongated crater. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Messier A	Satellite Feature	3.53	18.29	-2	47	13	48	25	Wood: Oblique ricochet-impact pair. Elger (1895): The well-known "Comet" rays, extending E. of this. Rühl2004: Elongated crater
Proclus	Craters	3.54	18.31	16.1	46.8	28	26	12	Wood: Oblique-impact rays; Elger (1895): A well-known ray-centre, some of the rays prominent on part of the Mare Crisium. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1, fresh Copernician deposits. Rühl2004: Sharp rim. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Taruntius	Craters	3.57	18.33	5.6	46.5	56	37	31	Wood: Young floor-fractured crater; Elger (1895): Has a very faint nimbus, with rays, on a dark surface. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Cameron Ring Dike 70. Rühl2004: Bright ray crater at full Moon
Macrobius	Craters	3.61	18.37	21.3	46	64			Elger (1895): Two light-surrounded craters on the E. of this formation, the more northerly being the brighter. Rühl2004: Prominent crater, complex
Palus Somni	Palus, paludes	3.69	18.46	14.1	45	143	37		Cherrington: "Elevations outside craters up to 3000ft (plains) and 9800ft (Mts.) above [m]are..."
Goclenius	Craters	3.69	18.46	-10	45	72	48		Cameron Ring Dike 74. Rühl2004: Irregular shaped crater
Atlas	Craters	3.74	18.51	46.7	44.4	87			Cameron Ring Dike 75
Atlas dark-halo craters	Volcano	3.74	18.51	46.7	44.4	87	15	72	Wood: Explosive volcanic pits on the floor of Atlas
Fabricius	Craters	3.94	18.7	-42.9	42	78	68		Cameron Ring Dike 87. Rühl2004: Prominent crater
Montes Pyrenaeus	Mons, montes	4	18.77	-15.6	41.2	164	47		Cherrington: AMS-10,800ft S end; LAC-6,100ft N end
Montes Taurus	Mons, montes	4.01	18.78	28.4	41.1	172			
Janssen	Craters	4.08	18.84	-45.4	40.3	199	68		Rühl2004: Ruined, disintegrated crater, complex crater with rilles and ridges

Hercules	Craters	4.18	18.94	46.7	39.1	69	14		Rükl2004: Complex crater with dark floor
Cauchy region	Dome	4.27	19.03	10.5	38		36	48	Wood: Fault, rilles, & domes
Rupes Cauchy	Rupes	4.35	19.11	9	37	120	36	48	Wood: Fault, rilles, & domes
Römer	Craters	4.4	19.16	25.4	36.4	39	25		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded mountain on the E. Cameron Ring Dike 96. Rükl2004: Prominent peak, complex
Mare Nectaris	Mare, maria	4.47	19.24	-15.2	35.5	333	47		
Nectaris	Basin	4.47	19.24	-15.2	35.5	333	47		Rükl2004, p. 190
Fracastorius	Craters	4.66	19.42	-21.5	33.2	112	58	21	Wood: Crater with subsided & fractured floor. Cameron Ring Dike 102. Rükl2004: Flooded crater, ruined, disintegrated crater
Peary	Craters	4.68	19.44	88.6	33		4, II	88	Wood: Difficult-to-observe polar crater
Censorinus	Craters	4.7	19.47	-0.4	32.7	3	47		Elger (1895): A very brilliant crater with faint rays. Rükl2004: Bright halo
Piccolomini	Craters	4.74	19.51	-29.7	32.2	87	58		Rükl2004: Complex, prominent crater
Mare Tranquillitatis	Mare, maria	4.81	19.57	8.5	31.4	873	36		
Vitruvius	Craters	4.82	19.58	17.6	31.3	29			Rükl2004: Flooded crater
Le Monnier	Craters	4.87	19.64	26.6	30.6	60	25		Imbrian with Erastothian mare floor
Leibnitz Mountains	Mons, montes	4.92	19.69	-85	30		73, V	96	Wood: Rim of South Pole-Aitken basin
Posidonius	Craters	4.93	19.7	31.8	29.9	95	14	20	Wood: Floor-fractured crater. Cameron Ring Dike 104
Lacus Somniorum	Lacus	4.99	19.75	38	29.2	384			Cherrington: "Bordering highlands rise to 8200ft on E." Imbrian with Eratosthenian intrusion.
Lacus Mortis	Lacus	5.15	19.92	45	27.2	151	14	34	Wood: Strange crater with rille & ridge
Theophilus	Craters	5.22	19.98	-11.4	26.4	110	46	8	Wood: Crater sequence illustrating stages of degradation, Elger (1895): The central mountain is faintly light-surrounded. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Dorsa Smirnov	Dorsum, dorsa	5.31	20.07	27.3	25.3	156	14		
Serpentine Ridge	Scarp	5.31	20.07	27.3	25.3	155	24	33	Wood: Basin inner-ring segment
Armstrong	Craters	5.33	20.1	1.4	25	4	35	90	Wood: Small craters near the Apollo 11 landing site
Cyrrillus	Craters	5.41	20.18	-13.2	24	98	46		Cameron Ring Dike 111. Rükl2004: Complex crater, prominent crater
Theophilus, Cyrrillus, Catharina	Craters	5.41	20.18	-13.2	24	0	46, 57	8	Wood: Crater sequence illustrating stages of degradation, Elger (1895): The central mountain is faintly light-surrounded. GLAC: Theophilus is Eratosthenian.
Plinius	Craters	5.44	20.2	15.4	23.7	43	24		Rükl2004: Prominent crater
Lamont	Craters	5.44	20.2	4.4	23.7	106	35	53	Wood: Possible buried basin. Cameron Ring Dike 112 GLAC: Buried by Imbrian flows; basin would be Nectarian
Armstrong,	Craters	5.44	20.2	1.3	23.7	3	35	90	Wood: Small craters near the Apollo 11

Statio Tranquillitatis	Landing site name	5.45	20.22	0.8	23.5	0	35		
Catharina	Craters	5.46	20.23	-18.1	23.4	104	57		Rükl2004: Large, complex crater
Cyrrillus A	Satellite Feature	5.49	20.25	-13.8	23.1	17	46		Elger (1895): A prominent light-surrounded crater.
Hypatia	Craters	5.53	20.29	-4.3	22.6	40	46		Rükl2004: Irregular shaped crater
Rupes Altai	Rupes	5.53	20.29	-24.3	22.6	427	57	7	Wood: Nectaris basin rim
Arago Alpha & Beta	Dome	5.63	20.39	6.2	21.4		35	32	Wood: Volcanic domes
Mitchell	Craters	5.73	20.49	49.7	20.2	30			
Eudoxus A	Satellite Feature	5.74	20.51	45.8	20	14			Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater W. of Eudoxus, with distinct long streaks, one of which extends to the S. wall of Aristoteles.
Sabine & Ritter	Craters	5.77	20.53	1.7	19.7	30	35	38	Wood: Possible twin impacts
Tacquet	Craters	5.81	20.57	16.6	19.2	7	24		Elger (1895): Has a prominent nimbus, and indications of very delicate streaks.
Alfraganus	Craters	5.82	20.59	-5.4	19	20	46		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater with rays.
Baco	Craters	5.82	20.58	-51	19.1		74	55	Wood: Unusually smooth crater floor & surrounding plains. Rükl2004: Prominent crater
Bessel ray	Albedo Feature	5.91	20.68	21.8	17.9	0	24	41	Wood: Ray of uncertain origin near Bessel
Mare Serenitatis	Mare, maria	5.95	20.71	28	17.5	707	24	18	Wood: Distinct mare areas with different compositions
Serenitatis	Basin	5.95	20.71	28	17.5	707	24		Rukl2004, p. 190.
Aristoteles	Craters	5.96	20.72	50.2	17.4	87	5		Rükl2004: Complex crater
Dionysius	Craters	5.96	20.73	2.8	17.3	18	35	93	Wood: Unusual & rare dark rays; Elger (1895): A brilliant crater with a prominent, bright, excentrically placed nimbus on a dark surface, on which distinct rays are displayed. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1. Rükl2004: Bright ray at full Moon
Eudoxus	Craters	6.05	20.81	44.3	16.3	67			Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Menelaus	Craters	6.07	20.84	16.3	16	26	23		Elger (1895): A brilliant object. It is traversed by a long ray from Tycho. Rükl2004: Prominent crater. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Descartes	Craters	6.09	20.86	-11.7	15.7	48	45	64	Wood: Apollo 16 landing site; putative region of highland volcanism. Cameron Ring Dike 127
Tycho Ray Southwest of Nectaris	Albedo Feature	6.11	20.88	8.8	15.5	0			Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1
Tycho Ray in Mare Nectaris	Albedo Feature	6.13	20.89	9.2	15.3	0			Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1
Cayley Plains	Planitia, planitiae	6.14	20.91	4	15.1	14	34	50	Wood: Light, smooth plains of uncertain origin
Aridaeus Rille	Graben	6.23	21	6.4	14	250	34	29	Wood: Long, linear graben

Rima Ariadaeus	Rima, rimae	6.23	21	6.4	14	250	33,34		
Maurolycus	Craters	6.23	21	-42	14	114	66	45	Wood: Region of saturation cratering. Rühl2004: Large, complex with central peak
Gemma Frisius	Craters	6.29	21.06	-34.2	13.3	87	66		
Imbrium sculpture	Albedo Feature	6.4	21.16	11	12	0	34	63	Wood: Basin ejecta near & overlying Boscovich & Julius Caesar
Linné	Craters	6.41	21.18	27.7	11.8	2	23	82	Wood: Small crater once thought to have disappeared; Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1
Sulpicius Gallus dark mantle	Volcano	6.43	21.2	19.6	11.6	12	23	71	Wood: Ash eruptions northwest of crater; Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 bright ray
Agrippa	Craters	6.52	21.29	4.1	10.5	44	34		Elger (1895): Exhibits faint rays GLAC: Is Copernican on GLAC, Eratosthenian in Wilhems (1987)
Valentine Dome	Dome	6.55	21.32	30.5	10.1		13	89	Wood: Volcanic dome
Godin	Craters	6.55	21.31	1.8	10.2	34	34		Elger (1895): Exhibits faint rays. Wilhems (1987) fresh Copernican deposits
Montes Caucasus	Mons, montes	6.56	21.33	38.4	10	445	13		Cherrington: Mt. Calippus highest point at 17,400ft
Montes Haemus	Mons, montes	6.63	21.39	19.9	9.2	560			Cherrington: 8000ft per LAC; 10,000ft per AMS
Manilius	Craters	6.64	21.4	14.5	9.1	38	23		Elger (1895): Surrounded by a light halo and streaks. Cameron Ring Dike 137. Rühl2004: Complex crater
Rima Hyginus	Rima, rimae	6.74	21.51	7.4	7.8	220	34	24	Wood: Rille containing rimless collapse pits
Ina	Volcano	6.95	21.71	18.6	5.3	3	22	99	Wood: D-shaped young volcanic caldera
Hipparchus	Craters	6.96	21.72	-5.1	5.2	138	44,45	28	Wood: First drawing of a single crater. Contains Cameron Ring Dike 148. Rühl2004: Ruined, disintegrated crater
Rhaeticus	Craters	6.98	21.75	0	4.9	45	33		Cameron Ring Dike 146; Rühl2004: Irregular shape crater
Cassini A	Satellite Feature	6.99	21.75	40.5	4.8	15			Rühl2004: Flooded crater
Mons Hadley	Mons, montes	7	21.76	26.5	4.7	25			
W. Bond	Craters	7.01	21.78	65.4	4.5		4	76	Wood: Large crater degraded by Imbrium ejecta. Rühl2004: Large crater
Cassini	Craters	7.01	21.77	40.2	4.6	56	12		Cameron Ring Dike 149
Rimae Triesnecker	Rima, rimae	7.01	21.77	4.3	4.6	0	33		GLAC: Rilles are on Imbrian mare floor material
Triesnecker Rilles	Rille	7.01	21.77	4.3	4.6	215	33	35	Wood: Rille family GLAC: Rilles are on Imbrian mare floor material
Albategnius	Craters	7.03	21.8	-11.7	4.3	114	44		Rühl2004: Complex crater
Mare Vaporum	Mare, maria	7.09	21.85	13.3	3.6	245	33		Per GLAC: Copernican mare deposits on west edge
Maginus Bright Spot	Albedo Feature	7.09	21.85	-49.5	3.6		73		
Vallis Alpes	Vallis, valles	7.12	21.89	48.5	3.2	166	4	19	Wood: Lunar graben

Rima Hadley	Rima, rimae	7.14	21.9	25	3	80	22	66	Wood: Lava channel near Apollo 15 landing site
Sinus Medii	Sinus	7.24	22.01	2.4	1.7	335	33		
Autolycus	Craters	7.26	22.02	30.7	1.5	39			Elger (1895): Encircled by a delicate nimbus, throwing out four or five prominent rays extending towards Archimedes. Seen best under evening illumination. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Cameron Ring Dike 155
Mare Frigoris	Mare, maria	7.27	22.03	56	1.4		2,3,4,5,6	26	Wood: Arcuate mare of uncertain origin
Aristillus	Craters	7.28	22.05	33.9	1.2	55			Elger (1895): The centre of a noteworthy system of delicate rays extending W. towards the Caucasus; and on the S. disappearing among the rays of Autolycus. They are traceable on the Mare Nubium near Kirch. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Cameron Ring Dike 156. Rühl2004: Complex crater. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Mont Blanc	Mons, montes	7.3	22.07	45	1	25			
Gylden Valley	Vallis, valles	7.33	22.09	-5.1	0.7	47	44	92	Wood: Part of the Imbrium radial sculpture
Palus Putredinis	Palus, paludes	7.35	22.12	26.5	0.4	161	22		
Earthshine	Albedo Feature	7.38	22.15	0	0	0	--	2	Wood: Twice reflected sunlight
Mare/highland dichotomy	Region	7.38	22.15	0	0	0	--	3	Wood: Two materials with distinct compositions
Moon	Body	7.38	22.15	0	0	3476	--	1	Wood: Large satellite
Southern Aitken	Basin	7.38	22.15	-90	0				Rühl2004, p. 190
Regiomontanus central peak	Volcano	7.43	22.2	-28	-0.6	124	55	46	Wood: Possible volcanic peak
Ptolemaeus B	Satellite Feature	7.44	22.21	-7.9	-0.7	17	44	75	Wood: Saucerlike depression on the floor of Ptolemaeus. GLAC: Flooded crater on Imbrian flooded floor with Eratosthenian ejecta blanket overlay
Montes Alpes	Mons, montes	7.45	22.21	46.4	-0.8	281	12		
Mons Piton	Mons, montes	7.47	22.24	40.6	-1.1	25	12		
Ptolemaeus	Craters	7.54	22.3	-9.3	-1.9	164	44		Rühl2004: Complex crater with craterlets on floor
Arzachel	Craters	7.54	22.3	-18.2	-1.9	96	55		Cameron Ring Dike 164. Rühl2004: Complex crater
Alphonsus	Craters	7.65	22.41	-13.7	-3.2	108	44		Cameron Ring Dike 166. Rühl2004: Complex crater
Alphonsus dark spots	Satellite feature	7.65	22.41	-13.7	-3.2	119	44	47	Wood: Dark-halo eruptions on crater floor
Sinus Aestuum	Basin	7.67	22.44	12	-3.5	90	33	79	Wood: Eastern dark-mantle volcanic deposit
Montes Apenninus	Mons, montes	7.69	22.45	18.9	-3.7	401	22	4	Wood: Imbrium basin rim
Archimedes	Craters	7.71	22.48	29.7	-4	82	12, 22	27	Wood: Large crater lacking central peak. Rühl2004: Prominent crater
Cassini's Bright	Albedo	7.74	22.51	22.9	4.4	0	64		Elger (1895): A large ill-defined spot in

Mösting A	Satellite Feature	7.81	22.57	-3.2	-5.2	13	44	61	Wood: Simple crater close to center of lunar near side
Mösting A	Satellite Feature	7.81	22.57	-3.2	-5.2	13	44	61	Wood: Simple crater close to center of lunar near side
Maginus	Craters	7.9	22.66	-50.5	-6.3		73		Rükl2004: Large crater
Davy crater chain	Craters	7.92	22.69	-11.1	-6.6	50	43	51	Wood: Result of comet-fragment impacts
Alpetragius B	Satellite Feature	7.94	22.71	-15.1	-6.8	10	44		Alpetragius B. Elger (1895): A conspicuous light-surrounded crater, one of the most remarkable on the moon.
Rupes Recta	Rupes	8.02	22.79	-22.1	-7.8	134	54	15	Wood: Straight wall; Best example of a lunar fault
Davy	Craters	8.05	22.81	-11.8	-8.1	34	43		Cameron Ring Dike 169
Birt A	Satellite Feature	8.06	22.82	-22.5	-8.2	7	54		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater.
Lalande	Craters	8.09	22.85	-4.4	-8.6	24	44		Elger (1895): Has a large nimbus and distinct rays. Rükl2004: Bright ray crater, prominent crater
Sinus Aestuum	Sinus	8.1	22.87	10.9	-8.8	290	33	79	Wood: Eastern dark-mantle volcanic deposit
Mons Pico	Mons, montes	8.11	22.88	45.7	-8.9	25	11		
Pico	Basin	8.11	22.88	45.7	-8.9	25	11	23	Wood: Isolated Imbrium basin-ring fragment
Plato	Craters	8.15	22.92	51.6	-9.4	109	3		Rükl2004: Large crater
Plato craterlets	Craters	8.15	22.92	51.6	-9.4	101	3, 4	83	Crater pits at limits of detection
Anaxagoras	Craters	8.21	22.98	73.4	-10.1				Elger (1895): The centre of an important ray-system.; Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits
Tycho	Craters	8.29	23.06	-43.4	-11.1	102	64	6	Wood: Large rayed crater with impact melts. Elger (1895): The largest and best known system on the visible surface. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Eratosthenes	Craters	8.31	23.07	14.5	-11.3	58	32		Rükl2004: Complex crater; very different in low-angle vs. bright illumination
Montes Teneriffe	Mons, montes	8.35	23.12	47.1	-11.8	182	11		
Stadius C	Satellite Feature	8.43	23.2	9.7	-12.8	3	32		
Stadius L	Satellite Feature	8.44	23.21	10.1	-12.9	3	32		
Timocharis	Craters	8.46	23.22	26.7	-13.1	33	21		Elger (1895): Timocharis is surrounded by a pale irregular nimbus and faint rays, most prominently developed on the W. side of the formation. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Pitatus	Craters	8.49	23.26	-29.9	-13.5	106	54	84	Wood: Crater with concentric rilles. Cameron Ring Dike 177. Rükl2004: Flooded crater
Stadius B	Satellite Feature	8.5	23.26	11.8	-13.6	6	32		
Stadius K	Satellite	8.5	23.26	0.7	-13.6	4	32		

Stadius	Craters	8.51	23.27	10.5	-13.7	69	32		Cameron Ring Dike 181; Rühl2004: Flooded crater
Stadius H	Satellite Feature	8.52	23.29	11.6	-13.9	4	32		
Clavius	Craters	8.54	23.3	-58.8	-14.1	235	72	9	Wood: Lacks basin features in spite of its size. Rühl2004: Complex crater
Stadius Q	Satellite Feature	8.6	23.36	11.5	-14.8	4	32		
Stadius G	Satellite Feature	8.6	23.36	11.2	-14.8	5	32		
Stadius A	Satellite Feature	8.6	23.36	10.4	-14.8	5	32		
Procellarum basin	Basin	8.61	23.38	23	-15	3200	--	95	Wood: The Moon's biggest basin?
Stadius R	Satellite Feature	8.63	23.39	12.2	-15.2	6	32		
Stadius P	Satellite Feature	8.63	23.39	11.8	-15.2	6	32		
Stadius D	Satellite Feature	8.64	23.4	10.3	-15.3	4	32		
Stadius S	Satellite Feature	8.65	23.42	12.9	-15.5	5	32		
Imbrium	Basin	8.66	23.43	32.8	-15.6	1123	10		Rühl2004, p. 190
Mare Imbrium	Mare, maria	8.66	23.43	32.8	-15.6	1123	10	98	Wood: Mare lava-flow boundaries. Cherrington: Surface declines some 8000ft from SE to NW edge."
Stadius E	Satellite Feature	8.66	23.43	12.6	-15.6	5	32		
Stadius T	Satellite Feature	8.67	23.44	13.2	-15.7	7	32		
Stadius F	Satellite Feature	8.67	23.44	13	-15.7	5	32		
Stadius N	Satellite Feature	8.67	23.44	9.4	-15.7	5	31		
Stadius J	Satellite Feature	8.7	23.47	13.8	-16.1	4	32		
Hesiodus	Craters	8.72	23.49	-29.4	-16.3	42	54		Nextstar50 lunar list: For "Hesiodus Sunrise Ray - Gap in wall casts shadow across floor at sunrise" Rühl2004: Flooded crater
Stadius W	Satellite Feature	8.73	23.49	14.1	-16.4	5	32		
Stadius U	Satellite Feature	8.73	23.49	13.9	-16.4	5	32		
Stadius M	Satellite Feature	8.74	23.5	14.7	-16.5	7	20		
Mare Nubium	Mare, maria	8.74	23.51	-21.3	-16.6	715	53		
Fra Mauro	Craters	8.78	23.54	-6.1	-17	101	42		Cameron Ring Dike 191. Rühl2004: Ruined, disintegrated crater
Hesiodus A	Satellite Feature	8.78	23.54	-30.1	-17	15	54	81	Wood: Concentric crater; Cameron Ring Dike 189
Fra Mauro	Basin	8.82	23.58	-3.6	-17.5	0	42	67	Wood: Apollo 14 landing site on

Copernicus H	Satellite feature	8.88	23.65	6.9	-18.3	5	31	74	Hortensius Group Member. Wood: Dark-halo impact crater; Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits
Gambart A	Satellite Feature	8.92	23.68	1	-18.7	12			Elger (1895): A bright crater with large nimbus and rays. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1
Copernicus secondary craters	Craters	8.95	23.71	19.6	-19.1	4	20	69	Wood: Rays & craterlets near Pytheas; GLAC lists these as Eratosthenes era
Copernicus	Craters	9.03	23.8	9.7	-20.1	93	31	5	Wood: Archetypal large complex crater; Elger (1895): [Copernicus.] [n] ext to Tycho, the most extended ray-centre on the visible surface. Some distance on the E., in E. long. 25 deg., N. lat. 11 deg., lies a very small but conspicuous system, and in E. long. 22 deg., N. lat. 8 deg. a bright light spot among little hills. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. R��kl2004: Complex, prominent crater
Lambert R	Satellite Feature	9.07	23.84	23.9	-20.6	55	20	78	Wood: A buried "ghost" crater. Cameron Ring Dike 201
Pytheas	Craters	9.07	23.84	20.5	-20.6	20	20		Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1, fresh Copernican deposits; R��kl2004: Sharp-rim. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Longomontanus	Craters	9.17	23.94	-49.6	-21.8				R��kl2004: Complex crater with light dark contrast floor material
Imbrium lava flows	Mare, maria	9.19	23.95	32.8	-22	0	10	98	Wood: Mare lava-flow boundaries
Bullialdus	Craters	9.2	23.97	-20.7	-22.2	60	53		R��kl2004: Complex crater. R��kl2004 showcase item: The "bridge" over the valley Bullialdus W.
Reinhold	Craters	9.25	24.02	3.3	-22.8	42	31		Cameron Ring Dike 204. R��kl2004: Prominent crater
Mare Cognitum	Mare, maria	9.28	24.04	-10	-23.1	376	42		
Kies Pi	Dome	9.37	24.13	-26.9	-24.2		53	60	Wood: Volcanic dome
Hortensius 24	Dome	9.45	24.21	6.07	-25.17		30, 31	65	Summit pit. 3.1x1.6 km.
Promontorium Laplace	Promontorium, promontoria	9.5	24.26	46	-25.8	50	10		
Hortensius 15	Dome	9.57	24.33	6.6	-26.62		30, 31	65	GWL-913(II-E4).
Hortensius 13	Dome	9.59	24.36	7.58	-26.93		30, 31	65	Dark under high sun. Small, round dome west of the Hortensius Group. I-515, E4-c. GWL-454(II-E4).
Hortensius 8	Dome	9.6	24.36	7.82	-27.02		30, 31	65	Irregular. I-515, E4-c. GWL-455(II-E4).
Hortensius 11	Dome	9.61	24.38	7.93	-27.15		30, 31	65	GWL-772(II-E4).
Hortensius 12	Dome	9.61	24.37	7.53	-27.13		30, 31	65	Same as Hortensius 6? GWL-774(II-E4).
Hortensius 14	Dome	9.61	24.38	7.02	-27.15		30, 31	65	DW/2a/6g/0. GWL-617(II-E4).
Hortensius 6	Dome	9.62	24.39	7.82	-27.33		30, 31	65	Elliptical with summit pit. DW/2b/5f/0. I-515, E4-b, M/C-3. GWL-457(II-E4).
Hortensius 5	Dome	9.64	24.41	7.87	-27.53		30, 31	65	Too steep? Elliptical. Summit Crater 1.5km. DW/2a/6f/7j. I-515, E4-c, M/C-3. GWL-459(II-E4).
Hortensius 4	Dome	9.64	24.41	7.47	-27.52		30, 31	65	Round. Summit Crater 1.5km

Hortensius 3	Dome	9.66	24.43	7.58	-27.78		30, 31	65	Elliptical. Summit Craters: left 1.7x2.4km, right 1.5km. DW/2b/6f/7j7k. I-515, M/C-3. GWL-460(II-E4).
Hortensius 23	Dome	9.66	24.42	4.93	-27.72		30	65	Hemispherical.
Campanus	Craters	9.66	24.43	-28	-27.8	48	53		Cameron Ring Dike 223
Hortensius domes	Dome	9.67	24.44	7.6	-27.9		30	65	Wood: Dome field north of Hortensius
Hortensius 17	Dome	9.67	24.44	5.6	-27.92		30	65	Oblong, hemispherical, member of a group of 4 small domes. I-515.
Hortensius 16	Dome	9.67	24.43	5.32	-27.87		30	65	Oblong, low-profile, hemispherical, member of a group of 4 small domes. I-515.
Hortensius 10	Dome	9.68	24.44	7.65	-27.98		30, 31	65	GWL-777(II-E4).
Hortensius 2	Dome	9.68	24.45	7.12	-28.02		30	65	Round. Summit Crater 1.5km. DW/2a/6f/7j. M/C-3. GWL-461(II-E4).
Milichius 10	Dome	9.69	24.46	8.22	-28.15		30	65	GWL-778(II-E4).
Hortensius 22	Dome	9.69	24.46	7.35	-28.15		30	65	GWL-779(II-E4).
Hortensius 19	Dome	9.69	24.45	5.67	-28.1		30	65	Hemispherical, member of a group of 4 small domes.
Hortensius 9	Dome	9.69	24.46	5.62	-28.13		30	65	Irregular. GWL-631(II-E4).
Hortensius 18	Dome	9.69	24.45	5.37	-28.08		30	65	Low-profile, hemispherical, member of a group of 4 small domes. I-515.
Montes Rhipaeus	Mons, montes	9.69	24.45	-7.7	-28.1	189	41		
Hortensius 21	Dome	9.7	24.46	7.12	-28.2		30	65	Same as Hortensius 23? GWL-781(II-E4).
Palus Epidemiarum	Palus, paludes	9.7	24.46	-32	-28.2	286	63		
Hortensius 20	Dome	9.71	24.48	7.18	-28.4		30	65	Uncertain. DW/2a/6g/0?. E1-b. GWL-463(II-E1, E2).
Hortensius 1	Dome	9.74	24.5	7.3	-28.68		30	65	Round. Summit Crater 2.6km. DW/2a/5g/7j. I-515, E4-c, M/C-3. GWL-464(II-E4).
Hortensius 7	Dome	9.76	24.53	9	-29		30	65	Irregular. Same as Milichius 6? GWL-840(II-E4).
Hippalus Rilles	Rille	9.76	24.53	-24.5	-29	240	52, 53	54	Wood: Rilles concentric to Humorum basin
Euler	Craters	9.78	24.54	23.3	-29.2	27			Elger (1895): Feeble halo with streaks.
Milichius 8	Dome	9.78	24.55	14	-29.25		30	65	Connects with Tobias Mayer 17 & Tobias Mayer 9. I-515, E4-a. GWL-466(II-E3, E4).
Rimae Hippalus	Rima, rimae	9.78	24.54	-25.5	-29.2	191	52		
Marth	Craters	9.79	24.55	-31.1	-29.3	6	63		Cameron Ring Dike 225. RükI2004: Rare concentric impact crater
Milichius 4	Dome	9.8	24.57	12.18	-29.5		30	65	Large but not high dome, irregular shape, may be compound feature, 3 possible summit pits. I-515, M/C-2.
Euclides	Craters	9.8	24.57	-7.4	-29.5	11	41		Elger (1895): Has a conspicuous nimbus with traces of rays, a typical example. RükI2004: Bright under full Moon, prominent crater

Hippalus	Craters	9.86	24.63	-24.8	-30.2	57	52		Cameron Ring Dike 230. Rühl2004: Ruined, disintegrated crater
Lansberg A	Satellite Feature	9.93	24.7	0.2	-31.1	9	30		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater on a dark surface, with companions, referred to under the Third Quadrant.
Milichius 21	Dome	9.94	24.71	11.53	-31.23		30	65	Hemispherical, plateau-like, largest dome in this area. Multiple summit pits, bright patches of Aristarchus ray materials overlaying darker basalt lava flows. DW/3d/4g/8m. I-355, E4-a. GWL-492(II-E4).
Milichius 15	Dome	9.94	24.71	10.08	-31.2		30	65	Round base, steep slope, platykurtic summit with large deep summit pit. DW/2e/5f/7j. I-355, E4-a. GWL-497(II-E4).
Milichius 14	Dome	9.94	24.7	9.9	-31.12		30	65	GWL-789(II-E4).
Milichius 20	Dome	9.95	24.72	10.72	-31.33		30	65	Large, oval, multiple summits and pits, bright patches of Kepler and Aristarchus ray materials overlaying darker basalt lava flows. I-355. GWL-500(II-E4).
Sinus Iridum	Sinus	9.97	24.73	44.1	-31.5	236	10	14	Wood: Very large crater with missing rim. Cameron Ring Dike 235 "Several inner concentric mare ridges". Cherrington: "Surface declines some 1300ft from SE to NW edge...)
Milichius 2	Dome	9.97	24.73	10.5	-31.5		30	65	Irregular. GWL-843(II-E4).
Milichius 3	Dome	10.01	24.77	10.4	-32		30	65	Irregular. Summit Crater. GWL-848(II-E4).
Milichius 12	Dome	10.01	24.78	8.1	-32.03		30	65	Uncertain. I-355, E4-a. GWL-513(II-E4).
Milichius 16	Dome	10.02	24.78	10.55	-32.13		30	65	Hemispherical, summit pit offset to south, southwestern member of a group of 4 large domes. DW/2a/4f/7k. I-355, E4-a. GWL-509(II-E4).
Milichius 5	Dome	10.06	24.82	10.9	-32.6		30	65	Irregular. Summit Crater. GWL-849(II-E4).
Milichius 13	Dome	10.06	24.83	9.55	-32.65		30	65	Small, low-profile, hemispherical. I-355, E4-a. GWL-517(II-E4).
Milichius 19	Dome	10.07	24.83	11.53	-32.75		30	65	GWL-797(II-E4).
Milichius 17	Dome	10.08	24.84	11.42	-32.87		30	65	Hemispherical, 2 large (2.81) summit pits, northwestern flank has slumped, patch of bright Kepler ray material on summit. Same as Milichius I? I-355, E4-a.
Promontorium Heraclides	Promontorium, promontoria	10.11	24.87	40.3	-33.2	50	10		
Milichius 18	Dome	10.11	24.88	11.77	-33.27		30	65	Might be a hill covered with bright ejecta material? I-355, E4-a. GWL-520(II-E4).
Milichius I	Dome	10.11	24.88	11.37	-33.28		30	65	Same as Milichius 17? I-355, E4-a. GWL-523(II-E4).
Hainzel	Craters	10.13	24.9	-41.3	-33.5	70	63		Elger (1895): There are several bright spots E. of this formation. Rühl2004: Complex crater. Hanzel C is Imbrian
Walter	Craters	10.16	24.92	28	-33.8	1			The crater Walther is at 1 E 33 S.
Montes Jura	Mons, montes	10.17	24.94	47.1	-34	422			

Bessarion	Craters	10.44	25.21	14.9	-37.3	10	19		Elger (1895): Two bright craters: the more northerly is prominently light-surrounded, while its companion is less conspicuously so. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Kepler	Craters	10.5	25.27	8.1	-38	31	30		Elger (1895): A noted ray-centre. It is surrounded by an extensive halo, especially well developed on the E., across the Mare Procellarum. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. Rühl2004: complex, prominent crater. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Humorum	Basin	10.55	25.31	-24.4	-38.6	389	52		Rühl2004, p. 190
Mare Humorum	Mare, maria	10.55	25.31	-24.4	-38.6	389	52		Cameron Ring Dike 252 "Inner concentric mare ridges; cliff subsidence; outer concentric rings." Cherrington: "Walls ... rising to 4900ft above wrinkled floor at one point."
Schiller	Craters	10.58	25.35	-51.9	-39	125	71	30	Wood: Possible oblique impact. Rühl2004: Elongated crater
Gruithuisen 1	Dome	10.62	25.39	36	-39.5		9	49	Wood: Volcanic domes formed with viscous lavas. GRS2005: Large, easy to locate, oblong dome complex, eastside of embayment valley and west of Gruithuisen B, large summit pits. I-805, E2-a. GWL-860(II-E2).
Mons Gruithuisen Delta	Mons, montes	10.62	25.39	36	-39.5	20	9	49	Wood: Volcanic domes formed with viscous lavas
Gruithuisen Delta & Gamma	Dome	10.66	25.43	36.3	-40		9	49	Wood: Volcanic domes formed with viscous lavas
Gassendi	Craters	10.67	25.44	-17.6	-40.1	101	52	13	Wood: Floor-fractured crater. Cameron Ring Dike 251. Rühl2004: Complex crater
Mons Gruithuisen Gamma	Mons, montes	10.7	25.47	36.6	-40.5	20	9	49	Wood: Volcanic domes formed with viscous lavas
J. Herschel	Craters	10.83	25.59	62	-42		2		Cameron Ring Dike 255
Prinz Rilles	Rille	10.91	25.68	27	-43	46	19	86	Wood: Rille system near the crater Prinz
Harpalus	Craters	10.94	25.71	52.6	-43.4	39			Rühl2004: Ray crater.
Flamsteed P	Volcano	10.99	25.76	-3	-44	112	40	68	Wood: Proposed young volcanic crater & Surveyor 1 landing site
Schiller-Zucchi basin	Basin	11.07	25.84	-56	-45		70, 71	59	Wood: Badly degraded overlooked basin. Rühl2004, p. 190
Mersenius C	Satellite Feature	11.15	25.91	-19.8	-45.9	14	51		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater with short rays.
Flamsteed C	Satellite Feature	11.18	25.95	-5.5	-46.3	9	40		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater on a dark surface.
Aristarchus	Craters	11.27	26.04	23.7	-47.4	40	18	11	Wood: Very bright crater with dark bands on its walls. Elger (1895): The most conspicuous bright centre on the moon, the origin of a complicated ray-system. Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits. ALPO: Radial banded crater.
Marius 8	Dome	11.31	26.07	15.07	-47.87		29	42	Small. F4-d. GWL-544(II-F3, F4).
Rima Marius	Rima, rimae	11.39	26.16	16.5	-48.9	121	18		

Marius 61	Dome	11.4	26.17	14	-49		29	42	Dome complex west of crater Marius C, multiple summits and summit pits, low to moderate albedo. I-355, F4-d.
Mersenius	Craters	11.42	26.18	-21.5	-49.2	84	51	44	Wood: Domed floor cut by secondary craters; Elger (1895): Two or three light-rays originate from a point on the W. rampart. Cameron Ring Dike 278. Rük12004: Flooded crater
Marius 13	Dome	11.47	26.24	12.23	-49.85		29	42	GWL-813(II-F4).
Marius 12	Dome	11.48	26.25	14.25	-50		29	42	Hemispherical, gentle slope.
Mons Hansteen	Mons, montes	11.48	26.25	-12.1	-50	30	40		GLAC: Dome material
Marius 14	Dome	11.49	26.25	10.55	-50.05		29	42	Hemispherical, gentle slope, close to southeastern exterior wall of crater Marius. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 15	Dome	11.49	26.26	7.6	-50.1		29	42	Oval, high albedo from Kepler ray material, on wrinkle ridge, steep slopes, may have summit pit.
Billy	Craters	11.49	26.26	-13.8	-50.1	45	40		Cameron Ring Dike 282. Rük12004: Flooded crater with dark floor
Marius 11	Dome	11.51	26.28	13	-50.33		29	42	Hemispherical, gentle slope, large summit pit, 3 maybe 4 overlapping domes and summits, bright cone crater on eastern flank. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 16	Dome	11.51	26.27	6.85	-50.3		29	42	Oval, high albedo from Kepler ray material, on wrinkle ridge, steep slope, may have summit pit. I-491, F4-d.
Zucchius	Craters	11.51	26.27	-61.4	-50.3				Elger (1895): A remarkable ray-system, but one which is only well seen when libration is favourable. Rük12004: Complex crater
Marius 9	Dome	11.52	26.28	13.5	-50.4		29	42	Oblong, hemispherical, bright cone crater Marius R impact on northeastern base of gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 17	Dome	11.52	26.28	7.25	-50.4		29	42	Oval, high albedo from Kepler ray material, on wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 18	Dome	11.52	26.28	6.42	-50.38		29	42	Slight oval, high albedo from Kepler ray material, on wrinkle ridge, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
De Gasparis Rilles	Rille	11.54	26.31	-25.9	-50.7	30	51	91	Wood: Area with many rilles
Schröter's Valley	Rille	11.55	26.32	26.2	-50.8	168	18	17	Wood: Giant sinuous rille
Vallis Schröteri	Vallis, valles	11.55	26.32	26.2	-50.8	168	18		Cherrington: -500 to -4,500 ft deep
Marius 20	Dome	11.55	26.32	10.05	-50.85		29	42	Hemispherical, oblong north-south, gentle slope, maybe joined with Marius 21, on wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 59	Dome	11.56	26.33	13.5	-50.98		29	42	Oblong, hemispherical, gentle slope, aligned with a wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 22	Dome	11.56	26.33	9.67	-50.98		29	42	Oblong north-south, steep slope, several summits and pits. I-491, F4-d.
Aristarchus Plateau	Mons, montes	11.57	26.33	26	-51	150	18	22	Wood: Mysterious uplifted region mantled with pyroclastics
Marius 60	Dome	11.57	26.33	14	-51		29	42	Oblong, hemispherical, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 21	Dome	11.58	26.35	7.93	-51.22		29	42	GWL-1003(II-F4)

Marius 19	Dome	11.58	26.35	7.3	-51.2	29	42	High albedo from Kepler ray material on dome. DW/1a/5f. I-491, F4-d. GWL-553(II-F4).
Marius 28	Dome	11.6	26.36	10.8	-51.4	29	42	Low-profile, gentle slope, close to base of exterior wall of Marius. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 26	Dome	11.6	26.36	10.65	-51.38	29	42	Low-profile, gentle slope, close to base of exterior wall of Marius. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 32	Dome	11.61	26.38	11.27	-51.55	29	42	Large, gentle slope, large offset summit pit, eastern dome of arc of domes west of Marius.
Marius 23	Dome	11.61	26.38	8.95	-51.58	29	42	Low-profile, large, irregular shape, gentle slope, large offset summit pit. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 6	Dome	11.61	26.37	8.92	-51.48	29	42	Large summit pit. DW/3d/4f/7. I-491, F4-d. GWL-554(II-F4).
Marius 58	Dome	11.62	26.38	14.23	-51.63	29	42	Oblong north-south dome complex, steep slope, on wrinkle ridge, several summits and pits. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 57	Dome	11.62	26.39	13.5	-51.7	29	42	Oblong, gentle slope, low albedo. I-491.
Marius 44	Dome	11.64	26.4	11.83	-51.88	29	42	GWL-814(II-F4).
Marius 34	Dome	11.65	26.42	11.22	-52.05	29	42	Steep slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 33	Dome	11.65	26.42	10.95	-52.08	29	42	Low-profile, large, irregular shape, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 55	Dome	11.67	26.43	14.02	-52.22	29	42	Low-profile, oblong north-south, hemispherical, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 41	Dome	11.67	26.44	11.48	-52.27	29	42	Low-profile. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 24	Dome	11.67	26.43	8.2	-52.25	29	42	Dark, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 38	Dome	11.68	26.45	11.18	-52.4	29	42	Steep slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 31	Dome	11.68	26.44	10.62	-52.33	29	42	Low-profile, large summit pit. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 50	Dome	11.69	26.45	13.65	-52.47	29	42	Small, oblong north-south, steep slope, aligned with wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 48	Dome	11.69	26.46	13.32	-52.55	29	42	Small, on long north-south, steep slope, aligned with wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 1	Dome	11.69	26.45	11.95	-52.48	29	42	Oval-shaped, multiple summits. DW/1d/4g. I-491, F4-d. GWL-556(II-F4).
Marius 40	Dome	11.69	26.45	11.25	-52.48	29	42	Oval & flat. I-491, F4-d. GWL-560(II-F4).
Marius 5	Dome	11.69	26.45	9.9	-52.45	29	42	On wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d. GWL-561(II-F4).
Marius 25	Dome	11.69	26.45	8.1	-52.47	29	42	Oblong north-south. DW/2a/6f. GWL-565(II-F4).
Marius 56	Dome	11.7	26.47	14.95	-52.65	29	42	Large, oblong north-south, steep slope, aligned with wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 36	Dome	11.7	26.46	11.1	-52.6	29	42	Oval, small summit pit. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 27	Dome	11.71	26.47	8.75	-52.75	29	42	Hemispherical, oblong north-south, double dome complex, multiple summit pits. I-491, F4-d.

Marius 43	Dome	11.73	26.5	11.37	-53		29	42	GWL-815(II-F4).
Marius 39	Dome	11.74	26.51	11	-53.15		29	42	Large dome complex, multiple summits and pits. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 29	Dome	11.74	26.5	9.45	-53.1		29	42	Slightly oblong north-south, steep slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 3	Dome	11.78	26.54	11.02	-53.6		29	42	I-491, F4-d. GWL-568(II-F4).
Marius 4	Dome	11.78	26.54	10.55	-53.57		29	42	I-491, F4-d. GWL-569(II-F4).
Marius 51	Dome	11.79	26.55	14.23	-53.68		29	42	A hill? I-491, F4-d. GWL-563(II-F4).
Marius 45	Dome	11.81	26.58	13.12	-54.02		29	42	Flat & circular. GWL-566(II-F4).
Marius Hills	Dome	11.81	26.58	12.5	-54		28, 29	42	Wood: Complex of volcanic domes & hills
Marius 42	Dome	11.89	26.66	11	-55		29	42	A chain of low-profile domes north of Marius X, high albedo patches. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 46	Dome	11.9	26.67	14	-55.1		29	42	Oval, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Marius 35	Dome	11.9	26.67	9.9	-55.12		29	42	Oblong north-south, steep slope, aligned with wrinkle ridge. I-491, F4-d.
Schickard	Craters	11.92	26.68	-44.3	-55.3	206	62	39	Wood: Crater floor with Orientale basin ejecta stripe. Elger (1895): Four conspicuous light spots, probably craters, on the S.E. Rühl2004: Patches of dark mare floor material
Marius 37	Dome	11.94	26.7	10	-55.5		29	42	Hemispherical, multiple summits and pits, gentle slope. I-491, F4-d.
Sinus Roris	Sinus	12.03	26.79	54	-56.6	202			
Oceanus Procellarum	Oceanus	12.09	26.86	18.4	-57.4	2568	8, 17,18, 19, 28, 29, 30,39, 40, 41		
Mons Rümker	Mons, montes	12.15	26.91	40.8	-58.1	70	8	62	Wood: Large volcanic dome. Cherrington: Heights 200ft-2500ft reported. AMS-1,600ft.
Reiner Gamma	Albedo Feature	12.22	26.99	7.5	-59	70	28	57	Wood: Conspicuous swirl & magnetic anomaly; Elger (1895): Between this [C. Galileo] and Reiner is a curious bright formation with short rays, referred to in the Catalogue, under Reiner. C. Reiner is Cameron Ring Dike 308
Wargentín	Craters	12.32	27.09	-49.6	-60.2	85	70	43	Wood: A crater filled to the rim with lava or ejecta. Cameron Ring Dike 311. Rühl2004: Contrasting light dark floor material. Cherrington: "Filled to within 500ft of rim. Plateau 1000ft above surroundings."
Rimae Sirsalis	Rima, rimae	12.44	27.21	-15.7	-61.7	426	39, 50	77	Wood: Procellarum basin radial rilles
Lohrmann A	Satellite Feature	12.53	27.29	-0.7	-62.7	12	39		Elger (1895): A light-surrounded crater, with a light area a few miles N. of it. S. lat. 1 deg., E. long. 61 deg.
Pythagoras	Craters	12.55	27.32	63.5	-63		2		Rühl2004: Complex crater
Byrgius A	Satellite Feature	12.61	27.37	-24.5	-63.7	19	50		Elger (1895): A brilliant ray-centre, most of the rays trending eastward from a nimbus. Rühl2004: Bright ray center
Byrgius	Craters	12.74	27.5	-24.7	-65.3	87	50		

Crüger	Craters	12.86	27.63	-16.7	-66.8	45	50		Rükl2004: Dark floor material
Crüger	Volcano	12.86	27.63	-16.7	-66.8	45	50	52	Wood: Possible volcanic caldera
Grimaldi	Craters	12.99	27.75	-5.5	-68.3	172	39		Elger (1895): There are three bright spots on the W. wall. Cameron Ring Dike 338. Rükl2004: Flooded crater. Cherrington: Dark floor
Grimaldi basin	Basin	12.99	27.75	-5.5	-68.3	440	39	36	Wood: A small two-ring basin. Rükl2004, p. 190
Bailly	Basin	13.05	27.82	-66.5	-69.1		71	37	Wood: Barely discernible basin. Rükl2004: Lunar basin with discontinuous ring. Rükl2004, p. 190
Bailly	Craters	13.05	27.82	-66.5	-69.1		71	37	Wood: Barely discernible basin. Elger (1895): N. of the centre of this great enclosure are two very distinct radiating streaks. Rükl2004: Lunar basin with discontinuous ring
Inghirami Valley	Albedo Feature	13.37	28.14	-44	-73	140	61	97	Wood: Orientale basin ejecta
Riccioli	Craters	13.5	28.27	-3.3	-74.6	139			Cameron Ring Dike 379. Rükl2004: Large crater
Olbers D	Satellite Feature	13.8	28.56	10.2	-78.2	116			Elger (1895): A considerable ray-system, but seldom distinctly visible. [Elger "Oblers" assumed to be the same as Olbers D.]
Drygalski	Craters	14.35	29.11	-79.3	-84.9		72, VI	94	Wood: Large south-pole region crater. Rükl2004: Complex crater
Orientale basin	Basin	15.18	0.41	-19	-95	930	50	80	Wood: Youngest large impact basin. Rükl2004, p. 190
Mendel-Rydberg	Basin	15.28	0.52	-46.5	-96.3				Rükl2004, p. 190
Giordano Bruno	Craters	28.48	13.72	35.9	102.8	22	16		Wilhems (1987), Table 13.1 fresh Copernican deposits
Australe basin	Basin	29.28	14.52	-38.9	93	603			Rükl2004, p. 190