BLÁNÝPUJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48′N., 18°01′W.
64°42′N., 17°49′W.

Historic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2*B*, 182)**.** Cited by Pálsson [1795, (2004) see Endnote no. 110, p. 159] in reference to **TUNGNAFELLS-JÖKULL**. Named for the historic Blánípur mountains.

Blesárjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°49′N., 19°36′W.

Mountain glacier to the north of **Tindfjallajökull** (figs. 3*D*, **22**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 21) and ÁFÍ 1976 (p. 46). Shown on the following maps: C761 (1812IV), AK6 (1996), and sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for the Blesá river.

Blöndujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°48′N., 19°09′W.

Outlet glaciers on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** between Blágnípa and Álftabrekka (figs. 4*A*, 86). Cited in Hannesson (1928, p. 127). Named for the Blanda, a major north-flowing glacier river.

Figure 22. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blesárjökull** mountain glacier, a part of **Tindfjallajökull**, on 4 August 1999. The mountain glacier is located on the north side of the **Tindfjallajökull** volcanic caldera. View looking to the southwest. The rest of the **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier is in the background on the left side. Photograph no. 22799v by O.S., NEA.

Blöndujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°48′N., 19°09′W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4*A*, **23**, 86). It first appeared on maps in 1966 [AB55 (1966)]. Name cited in Hannesson (1928, p. 127) (see previous entry on Blöndujökull). Shown on AÍ5 (1967), C761 (1814I), and AK5 (1988 and 1996). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Blöndujökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). Named for the Blanda, a major north-flowing glacier river.

Figure 23. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Blöndujökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. The outlet glacier is on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the east. An ice-filled volcanic caldera is visible in the background. Photograph no. 20926v by O.S., NEA.

Blöndujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40′N., 15°23′W.

Abandoned name for *Geldingafellsjökull*, an outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, east of **Eyjabakkajökull**. Shown on map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 69) and on map in Guttormsson (1998, p. 21). Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for Blanda, a small creek.

Borgarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38′N., 19°15′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **24**, 138). Named for Fannborg mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 5, 19, 32).

Botnajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°37′N., 19°13′W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4*B*, **24**, 45, 138). Named for the Kisubotnar drainage basin by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 5, p. 20, and p. 33); also shown on sketch map in ÁFÍ 1942 (ff p. 104).

Botnjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45′N., 19°12′W.

Historic name for the northwestern part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3*A*, 150). Described by Pálsson [1795, §16; Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] in reference to the western part of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. On his 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (Tab. II), Pálsson refers to Botnjökull or Emstrujökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123). Botnjökull is, according to Thoroddsen (1911, p. 31), the same as **Merkurjökull** and from a modern perspective would include **Krossárjökull**, **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, **Entujökull**, and the western part of **Sléttjökull**. Also shown on 1:250,000-scale LMÍ Ferðakort 2 (2005) along the northwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** from **Krossárjökull** to western part of **Sléttjökull**. Probably named for the Botn spring area in southern Emstrur.

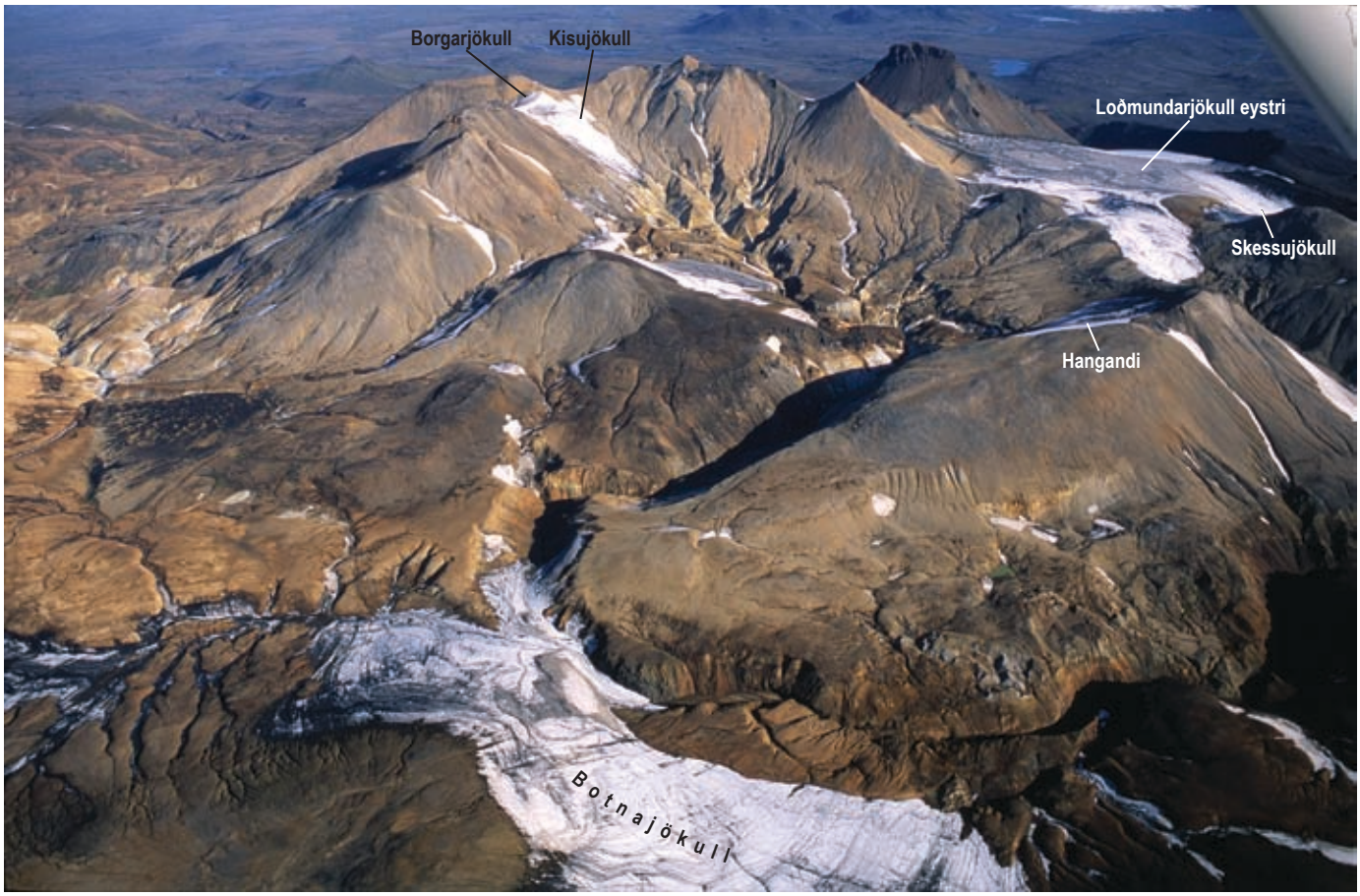


Figure 24. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Borgarjökull** mountain glacier on 23 August 1998. **Botnajökull** is in the foreground; **Kisujökull** is in the upper center; **Borgarjökull** is over the divide at the top center; it is contiguous with **Kisujökull**. **Skessujökull**, contiguous with **Loðmundarjökull eystri** (facing away), is at the top on the right. In between on the right is **Hangandi**, although just barely visible. View looking to the north. Photograph no. 20890v by O.S., NEA.

Botnjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°47′N., 18°56′W.

Northeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** between Öldufell and Mælifell (figs. 3*A*, 150) (Einarsson, 1974, p. 45). Shown on AK6 (1996) and several other editions; probably a misunderstanding.

Brattafönn* Suðurland 63°38′N., 19°26′W.

Ephemeral snow patch located on the north side of the saddle between **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (table 11). Cited on C761 (1812II). Named for its steep inclination.

Brattöldujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°42′N., 19°05′W.

On the southwestern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4*A*, **25**, 86). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 9). Named for the Brattalda hill.

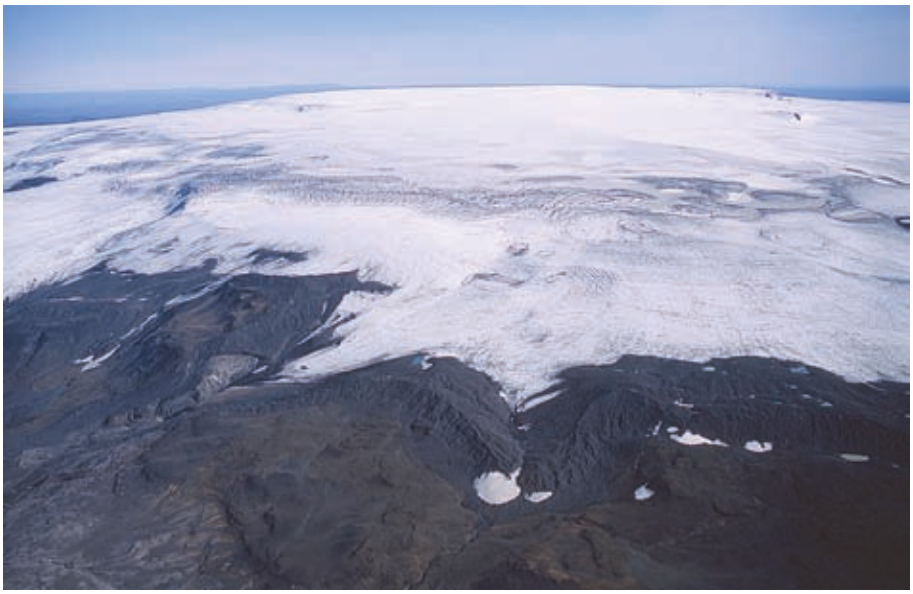


Figure 25. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Brattöldujökull* ice-flow basin on 23 August 1998. The ice-flow basin is located on the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. View looking to the north across the ice cap toward the ice-filled volcanic caldera in the background. The Tanni nunatak is on the upper right. Photograph no. 20931v by O.S., NEA.

"BREIÐABUNGA" Vatnajökull Group 64°27′N., 16°05′W.

Internal ice dome in the southeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. **2*A***). Named for its broad cupola feature by Ahlmann and Thorarinsson (1937, p. 205). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8/9 (1976), AK8/9 (1997), JÍN9, JÍB, AB86 (1945)/AB96 (1972), C762 (6020I, II; 6120III, IV).

Breiðamerkurjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°05′N., 16°18′W.

Broad, piedmont-type compound outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **26***A*, ***B***, 188). **Breiðamerkurjökull** is a composite of four ice streams, separated by three medial moraines, three of which, *Norðlingalægðarjökull*, *Esjufjallajökull*, and *Mávabyggðajökull* were cited by Sigbjarnarson (1971), who used jökull in the sense of ice stream within the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier. *Mávabyggðajökull* actually contains two ice streams, separated by a medial moraine. First shown on a map of Iceland in 1733 by T.H.H. Knopf (*Carte over Westere og Østere Skaftefellssÿsell*) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). Noted by Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín [1754, II. §2 (1965, p. 24)], Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772, (1975, v. 2, p, 107)], NCOI, and Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, and by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127). Shown on the following maps: UÍ2 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256)], GMIP (-jökull missing, however), GMIT, AÍ9 (1976), AB 86, 87, 96, 97, FB 87 N.V., N.A., S.A., FB 97 N.V., S.V., C762 (6019I, II, III, IV; 6020II, III), AK9 (1997), JÍB, JÍN (9), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Breiðamörk farmstead.

Breiðarársandsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°05′N., 16°18′W.

Historic name for **Breiðamerkurjökull**. Cited in Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 18)]. Named for Breiðamerkursandur outwash plain.

Brekkudalsfönn* Norðurland 65°22′N., 18°22′W.

Snow patch at the head of Brekkudalur valley (table 11), for which it is named. Cited by Rist (1985).

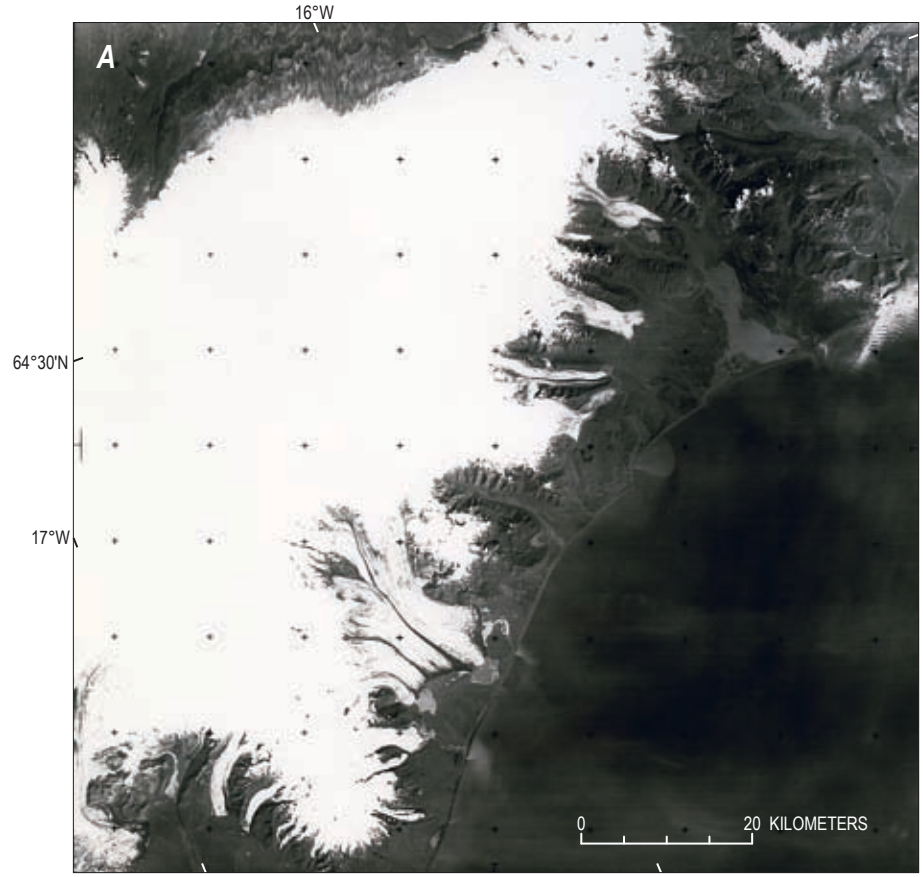


Figure 26. ***A***, Landsat 3 RBV image on 9 August 1978 of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** compound, surge-type outlet glacier, other outlet glaciers from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, and the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL.** Landsat 3 RBV image 30157-11572-B from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **Breiðamerkurjökull** on 6 March 2003. View looking to the north toward the Esjufjöll nunataks on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Breiðárlón and Jökulsárlón proglacial lakes are in front of the glacier. The **Fjallsjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26845v by O.S., NEA. See also figures 26*A* and 2*A*.

Brimnesdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 66°02.6′N., 18°35.8′W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Brimnesdalur, for which it is named, in Ólafsfjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **27**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/C/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Bríkurjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10′N., 16°08′W.

Alternative name for **Fellsárjökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 125). Named for a basaltic dike called Bík (Þverárbík).

Brókarjöklar Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 20°26′W.

Alternative collective name for two outlet glaciers on the northwestern (**Brækur vestri**) and northern (**Brækur eystri)** margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. *Brækur* is an alternative collective name. Cited in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 288; map on p. 280).

Brókarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15′N., 16°08′W.

Steep outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **28**, 188). Noted and misplaced by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198), who called it *Steinajökull,* an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 40, 41) and J2 (p. 31). Shown on the following maps: AB96, AÍ9 (1971), AK9 (1997), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for a protruding rock Brók.

Brúarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°45′N., 16°06′W.

Largest of **VATNAJÖKULL**'s outlet glaciers; it is located on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, **29*A***, *B*, 188) and has a history of huge surges. On Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 126). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB (85, 86, 95, 96), C762 (6020I, IV; 6021II, III; 6120IV), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Brú farmstead.

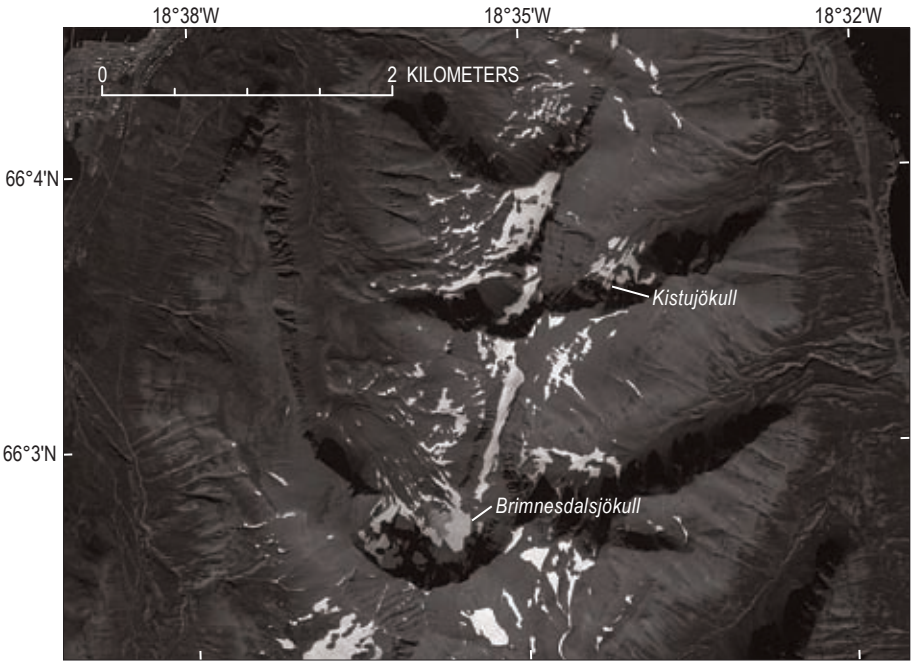


Figure 27. Enlargement of part of a SPOT-5 satellite image of the *Brimnesdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 16 August 2004. The cirque glacier is at the head of Brimnesdalur in the lower middle of the image. The remnants of another cirque glacier, *Kistujökull*, are in the upper right on the Kistufjall mountain. Part of the town of Ólafsfjörður is visible in the upper left. SPOT-5 image© no. 713-213-1-040816, 2.5-m pixel panchromatic band from SPOT Image Corp., Chantilly, Va. Used with permission.

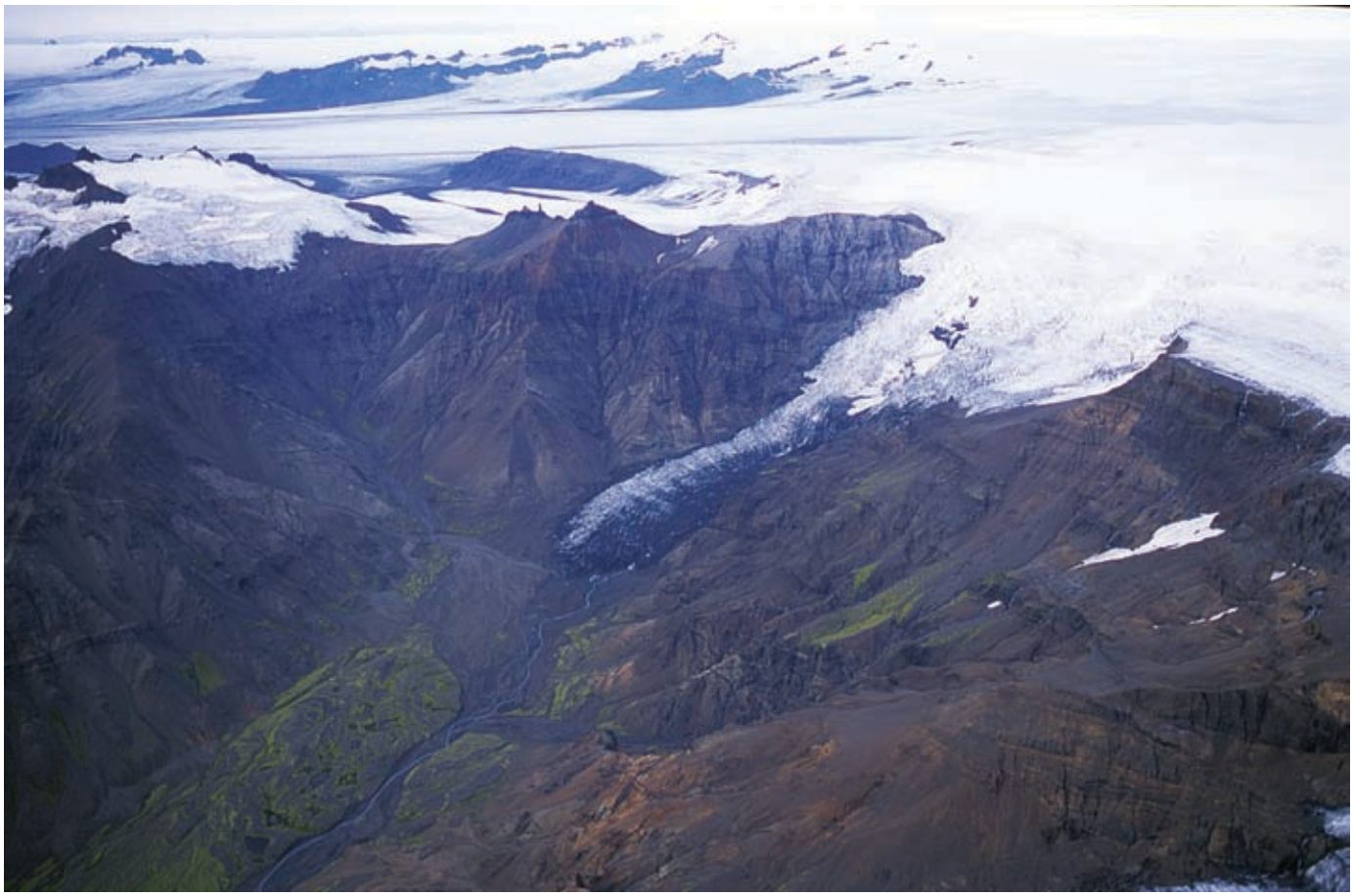


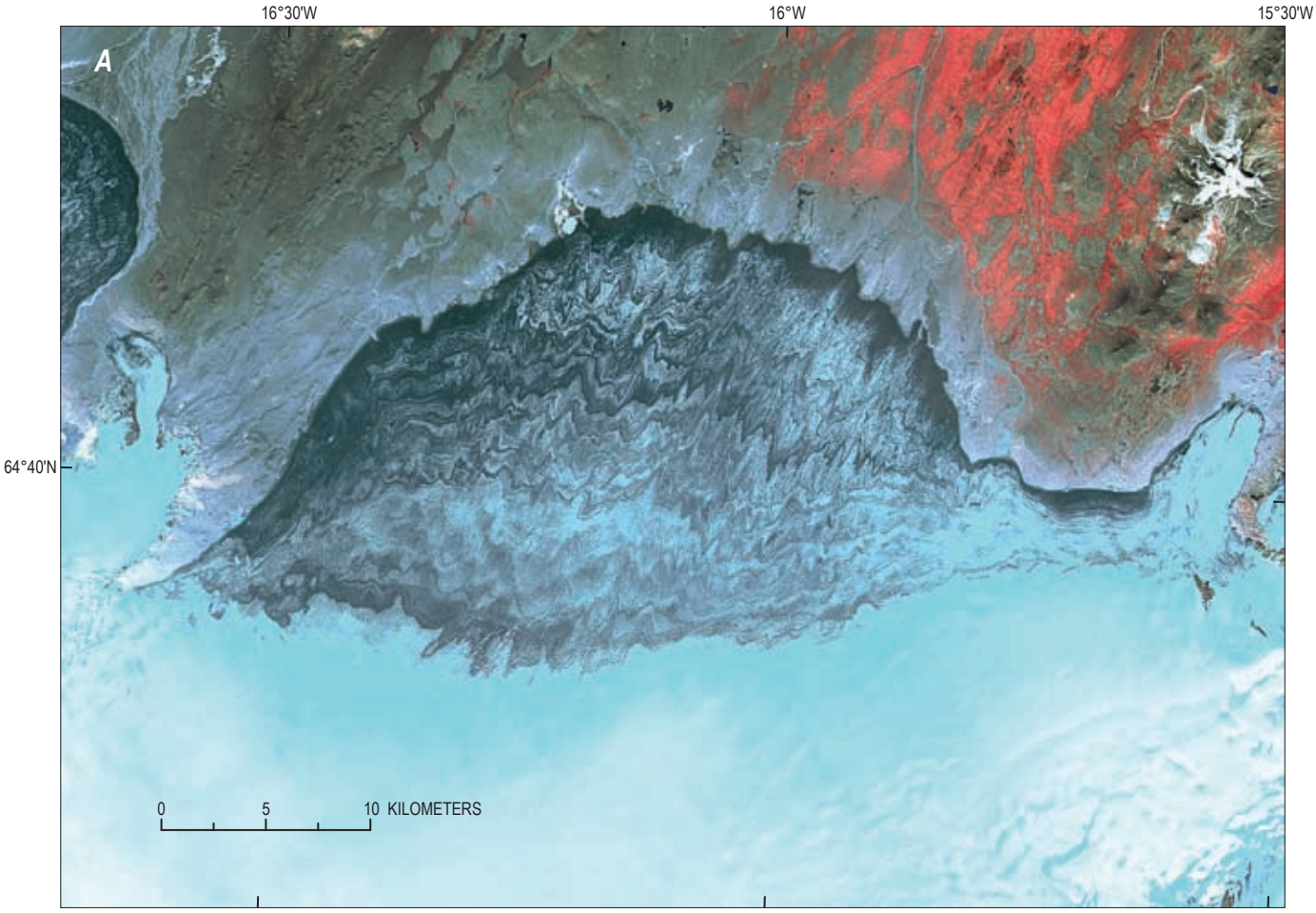
Figure 28. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brókarjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking west toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The upper part of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier (fig. 26) and the Esjufjöll nunataks are in the background. Photograph no. 26649v by O.S., NEA.

Brækur Langjökull Group 64°46′N., 20°26′W.

Collective name for two outlet glaciers on the northwestern (**Brækur vestri**) and northern (**Brækur eystri**) margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **30**). *Brókarjöklar* is an alternative collective name (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288). From field work carried out during the summer of 1898, Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) gave the names *Eystri Brækur* and *Vestri Brækur* (now alternative spelling) to the two *Brækur*, each of which bifurcates into two lobes. The westernmost *Brækur* is shown as *Brækur* on AB45 (1968), AÍ (1981), and AK5 (1988). C761 (1714I) refers to **Brækur eystri** as *Brækur*, although it should be labeled **Brækur vestri**. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).

Brækur eystri Langjökull Group 64°48′N., 20°23′W.

Double-lobed outlet glacier, the (northern) easternmost one, of *Brækur* or *Brókarjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288), the collective name for the two outlet glaciers. *Eystri Brækur* is an alternative spelling. **Brækur eystri** descends from the northern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **30**); in 2005, it consisted of two parts separated from **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).



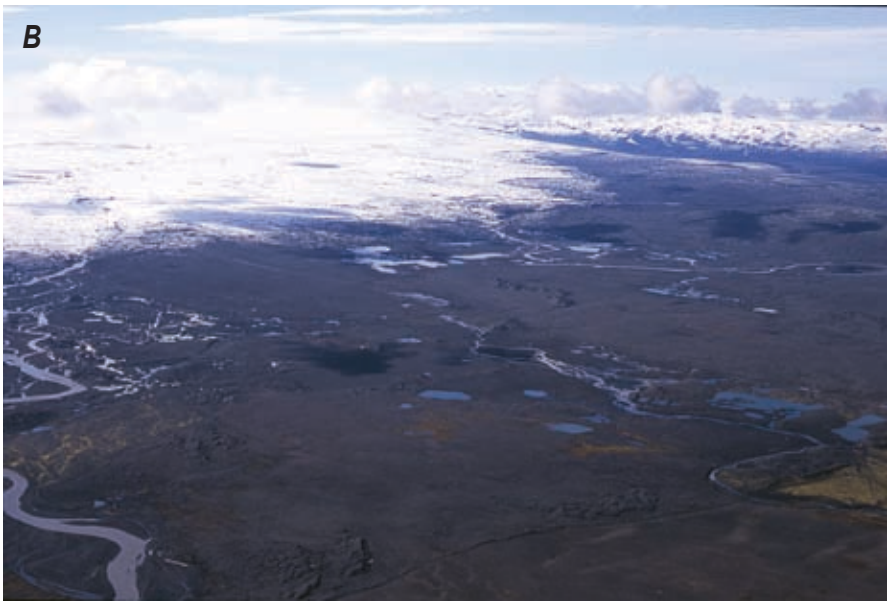


Figure 29. ***A***, Enlargement of part of an IRS-1D false-color composite satellite image of **Brúarjökull**, a lobate surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, on 25 July 2000. **Dyngjujökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, and **Kverkjökull** are on the left, **Eyjabakkajökull**, another surge-type outlet glacier, is on the right. Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite image courtesy of the National Land Survey of Iceland.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **Brúarjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap, on 3 September 2005. View looking to the southwest toward Kverkfjöll (right background) across the lobate terminus. Photograph no. 30541v by O.S., NEA.

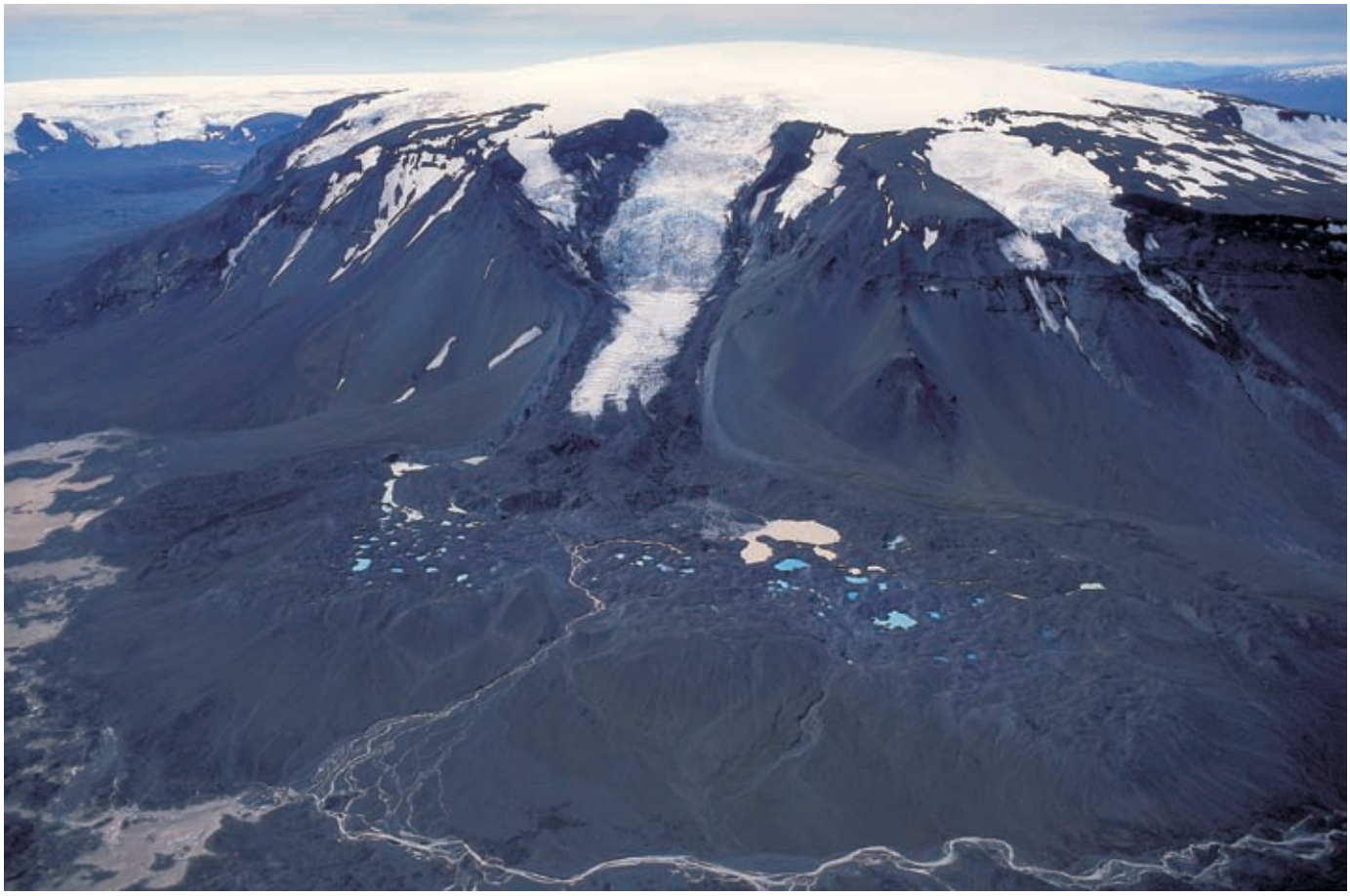


Figure 30. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brækur eystri** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking south at the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap at three of its outlet glaciers: **Þorvaldsjökull** (left), **Klofajökull** (center) with its distinctive terminal and lateral moraines, and **Brækur eystri** (right). Part of **Brækur vestri** is visible in the background on the extreme right. Photograph no. 22682v by O.S., NEA.

Brækur vestri Langjökull Group 65°48′N., 20°26′W.

Double-lobed outlet glacier, the westernmost one, of *Brækur* or *Brókarjöklar* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 288), the collective name for two outlet glaciers. **Brækur vestri** descends from the western margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, **31**). *Vestri Brækur* is an alternative spelling. Named by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 27; 1915, p. 80) for its form similar to long-legged breeches (Icelandic, brækur).

Bröndujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°28.4′N., 18°25′W.

Twin cirque glaciers at the head of Brandi valley, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **32**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37) as "Brandárjökull" (misspelled place-name). Shown as Glacier 05/G/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Branda river.

Bungujökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°38.8′N., 18°16.6′W.

Easternmost mountain glacier in the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **33**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 26. Named for the Bunga peak.

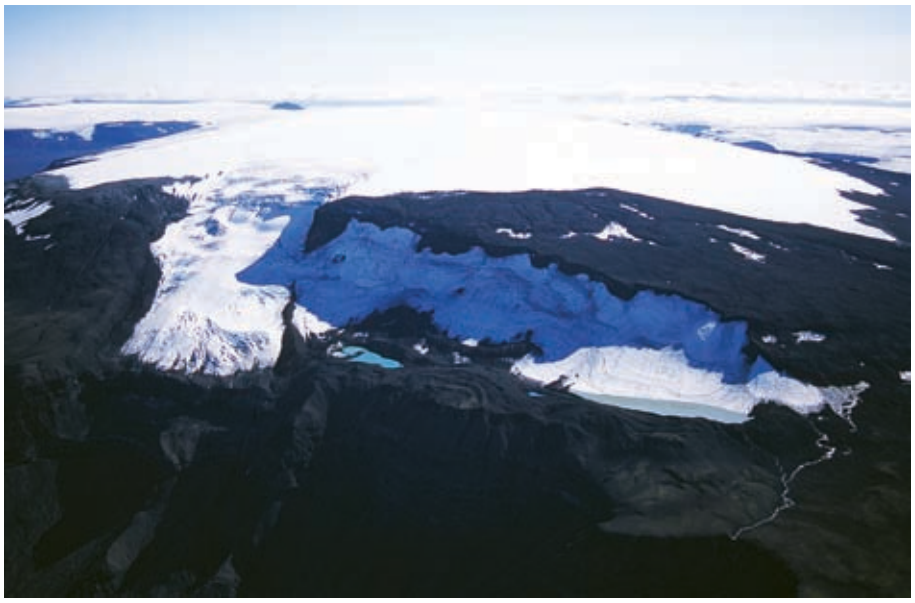


Figure 31. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Brækur vestri** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking east at the western margin of the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap is in the background. Photograph no. 27606v by O.S., NEA.

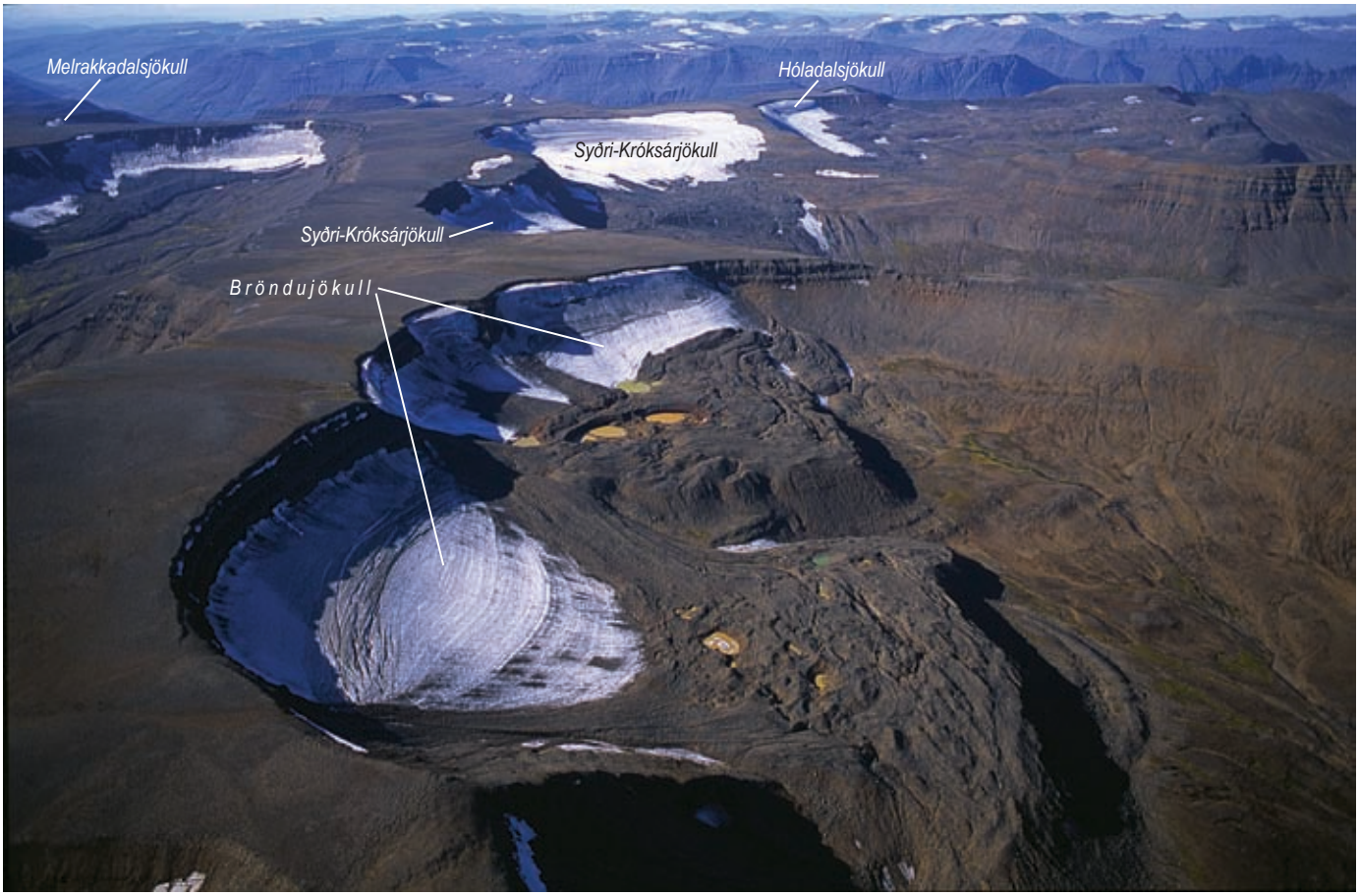


Figure 32. Oblique aerial photograph of the twin *Bröndujökull* cirque glaciers on 6 September 2000. View looking west toward the head of the Brandi Valley. The *Hóladalsjökull* mountain glacier is in the right-middle background. Just beyond the ridge, between *Bröndujökull* and *Hóladalsjökull*, are the two *Syðri-Króksárjökull* mountain glaciers. In the upper left is the *Melrakkadalsjökull* mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24095h by O.S., NEA.

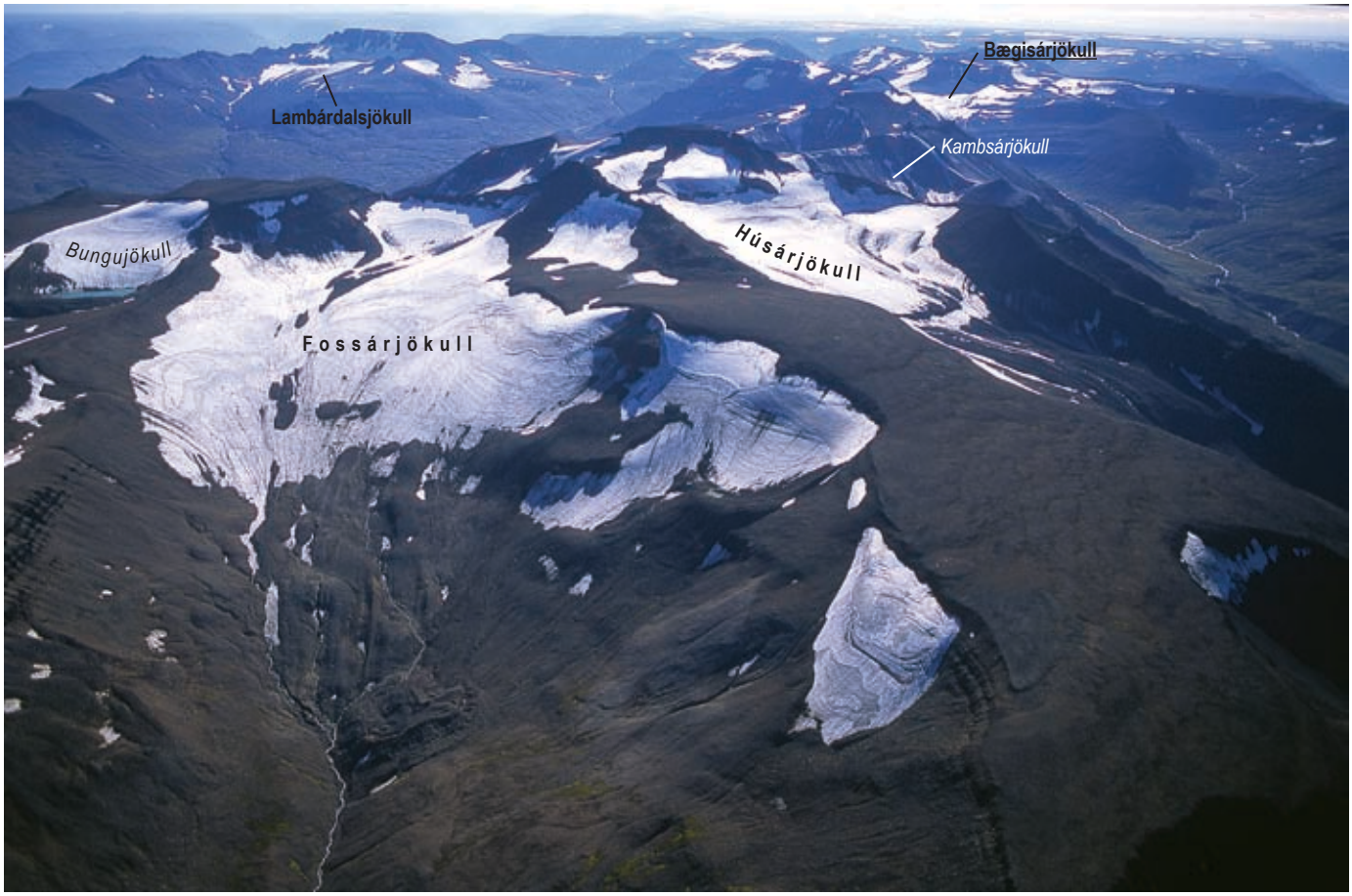


Figure 33. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Vindheimajökull** group of mountain glaciers. View looking to the west. From left to right: *Bungujökull*, **Fossárjökull**, **Húsárjökull,** and *Kambsárjökull*. The **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on the north side of Kerling Mountain is in the left background. The **Bægisárjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is in the right background. Photograph no. 24080h by O.S., NEA.

Búrfellsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°49′N., 18°42.5′W.

Surge-type cirque glacier in Svarfaðardalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **34**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 127), Escritt (n.d. p. 35), and by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 36. Named for the Búrfell farmstead.

Bægisárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°35.1′N., 18°22′W.

Mountain glacier in Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, which is known to surge (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 33, **35**). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), Einarsson (1942, p. 9), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), and Escritt (1975, p. 60). Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1988), AB63 (1975), C761 (1916II), C762 (5823I), Glacier 05/F/23 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), on map in Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 18, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Bægisá farmstead.

Figure 34. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Búrfellsjökull** surge-type cirque glacier on 15 September 2003 in the midst of a surge event. The **Teigardalsjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is on the left. View looking to the south. These cirque glaciers are two of the smallest surge-type glaciers known in the world. Photograph no. 27696v by O.S., NEA.

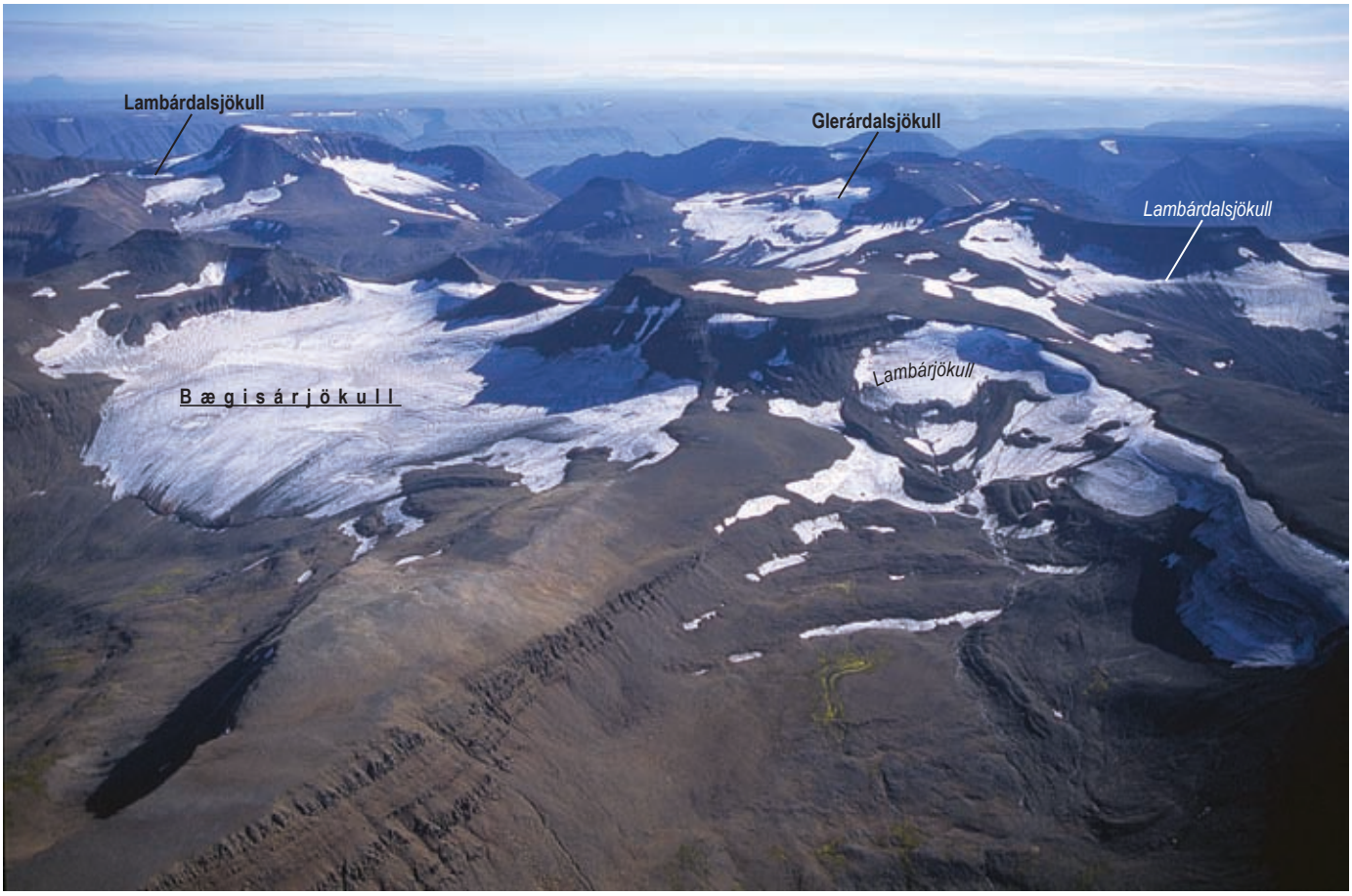


Figure 35. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Bægisárjökull** surge-type glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast toward the Kerling Mountain in the left background with the **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on the top left. The *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier is in the right center. The **Glerárdalsjökull** cirque glacier is in the middle background. The *Lambárdalsjökull* cirque glacier is on the far right. Photograph no. 24077h by O.S., NEA.