

## L

*Lambadalsskarðsfönn*                      Vestfjarðajöklar                      65°56'N., 23°09'W.

Mountain glacier by Lambadalsskarð at the head of Seljalandsdalur, Álftafjörður, Vestfirðir (figs. 7B, 133). Cited by Rist (1985) as Lambadalsskarð (fönn). Named for the Lambadalsskarð mountain pass.

*Lambahraunsjökull*                      Hofsjökull Group                      64°58'N., 18°52'W.

The collective name for two lobes of an outlet glacier, between Krókafell and Tvífell and between Tvífell and an unnamed mountain, on the northern margin of **HOF SJÖKULL** (figs. 4A, 86, 134). Cited by Sigbjarnarson (1982, p. 59). The western lobe encompasses the eastern part of **Sátujökull**. The eastern lobe is synonymous with *Tvífellsjökull*. Named for the two Lambahraun lava flows.

**Figure 133.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambadalsskarðsfönn* mountain glaciers on 8 September 2001. View looking to the south. Photograph no. 010908 by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 134.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambahraunsjökull* outlet glacier. View looking to the southeast at the northern margin of the **HOF SJÖKULL** ice cap. The *Tvífellsjökull* ice-flow basin is on the left. Photograph no. 22648v by O.S., NEA.



*Lambahraunsjökull*                      Hofsjökull Group                      64°58'N., 18°52'W.

Outlet glacier, between Krókafell and Tvífell, on the northern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4A, 86, **134**) that encompasses the eastern part of **Sátujökull**. Cited in J37 [p. 86 (shown as *Lambahraunsjökull/Sátujökull*) and p. 89 (distinction made between *Lambahraunsjökull* and **Sátujökull**)]. Named for western branch of Lambahraun lava flow.

“Lambajökull”                      Suðurland                      63°26'N., 18°38'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit on Mýrdalssandur from jökulhlaup from **Köttljökull**. “Lambeyjarjökull” is a probable alternative name cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 270, 277)]. See figure 10A and table 10. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 27)], Steingrímsson [1788 (1907–1915, p. 191)], Benediktsson [1840 (1997, p. 221)], Sigurðarson [1840 (1997, p. 237)], and Jónsson (1983, on map on p. 62); also on the following maps: FB69NV (1957), AB69 (1990), C762 (5817III), C761 (1911IV). Named for lambs like the Lambey farmstead.

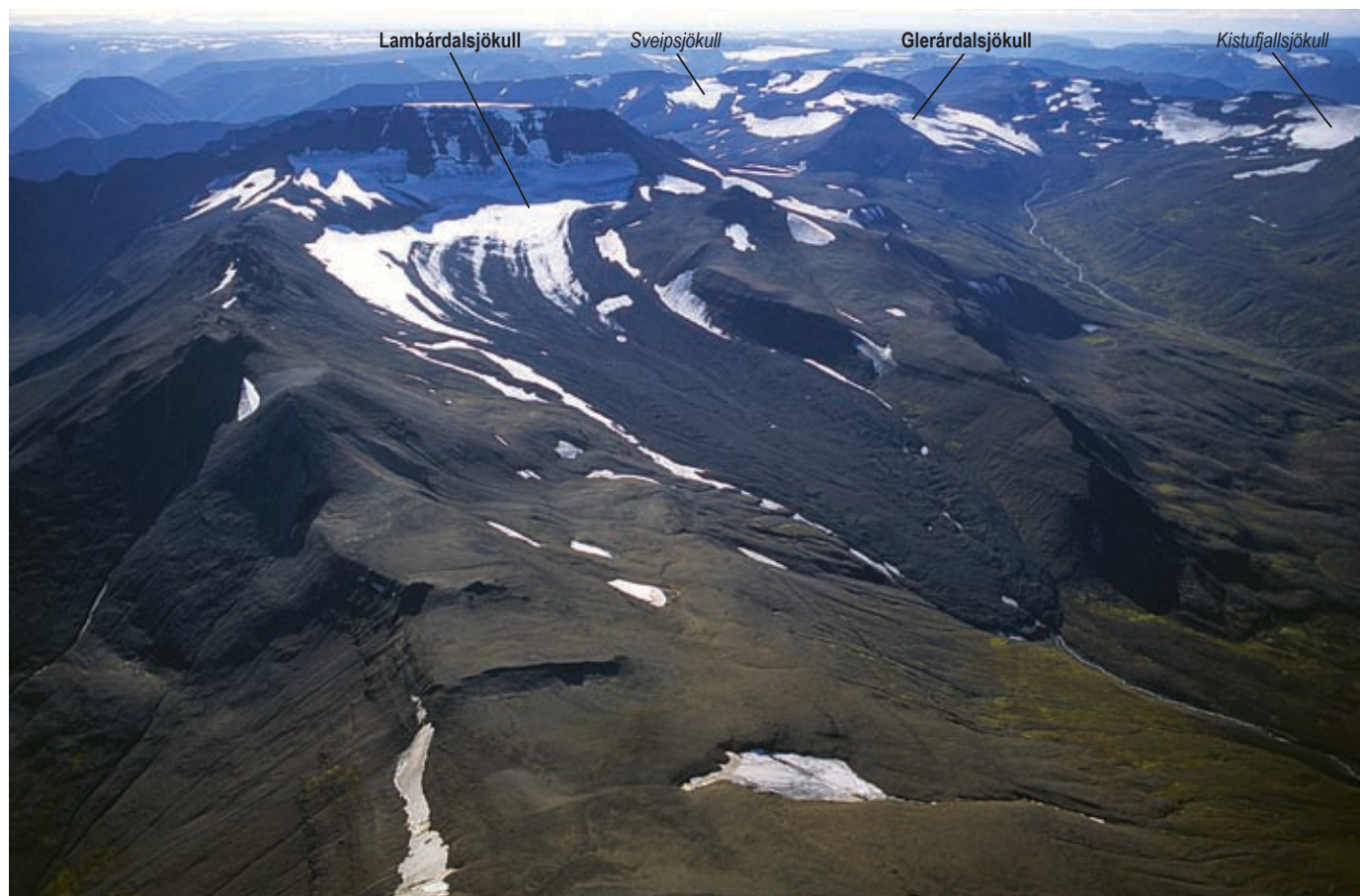
**Lambatungnajökull**                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°30'N., 15°19'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, **135**, 188). *Þórðarjökull* is an alternative name. *Lambatungujökull* is a mistaken name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (ff p. 52, 71). Shown on AK8 (1997). Named for the Lambatungur common.



**Figure 135.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Lambatungnajökull** outlet glacier on 1 October 1990. View looking to the northwest toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 12045v by O.S., NEA.





**Figure 136.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Lambárdalsjökull** valley glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south toward the northern slope of the Kerling Mountain. Debris covers more than half of the glacier. In the right background (left to right) are the *Sveipsjökull* and *Glerárdalsjökull* cirque glaciers and the *Kistufjallsjökull* mountain glacier. Photograph no. 24107v by O.S., NEA.

*Lambatungujökull*                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°30'N., 15°19'W.

Mistaken name for **Lambatungnajökull**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1943, p. 5-7). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1946), C762 (6120I/6120II), and AB96 (1972)/AB106 (1971).

**Lambárdalsjökull**                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°34'N., 18°15'W.

A 3-km-long, half-debris-covered valley glacier north of Kerling that is the source of Lambá, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, C, 33, 35, 114, **136**). *Lambárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Einarsson (1942, p. 7), Escritt (n.d., p. 36), and in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/G/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

*Lambárdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°43'N., 18°34'W.

Mountain glacier northeast of Hafráhnjúkur, southeast of and contiguous with *Heiðinnamannajökull* at the head of Lambárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, C, 76, 88, **169**). *Lambárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 134) and by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberle (1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 8. Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

*Lambárdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°33.7'N., 18°23.8'W.

Cirque glacier in Þverárdalur, Öxnadalur (figs. 8*A*, C, 35, **101**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Häberle (1991, p. 186) who indicates two glaciers: *Lambárdalsjökull nyrðri* and *Lambárdalsjökull syðri*. Shown as Glacier 05/F/21 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Lambárdalur valley.

*Lambárdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°35'N., 18°25'W.

Alternative name for *Lambárjökull* in the drainage basin of Bægisá, Öxnadalur. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/22 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

*Lambárjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°36'N., 19°06'W.

Cirque glacier in Lambárdalur, Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, C, 60). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/02 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

*Lambárjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°42.2'N., 18°55.7'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, C, **121**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/09 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

*Lambárjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°33.3'N., 18°15.2'W.

Alternative name for *Kerlingarjökull*, a cirque glacier on the east side of mount Kerling, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland. *Lambárjökull* and *Kerlingarjökull* are two names for the same glacier. *Kerlingarjökull* has precedence. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/G/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

*Lambárjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°35'N., 18°25'W.

Cirque glacier west of **Bægisárjökull** and north of Lambárhjúkur at the head of Lambárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, C, 35, **137**). *Lambárdalsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 84). Named for the Lambá creek.



**Figure 137.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lambárjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southeast. Part of the **Bægisárjökull** surge-type cirque glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 27663v by O.S., NEA.

*Lambárjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°43'N., 18°34'W.

Alternative name for *Lambárdalsjökull*. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/04 on maps by Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

*Lambárjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°38.3'N., 18°43.8'W.

Mountain glacier in Barkárdalur, Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 17). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/08 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for Lambá creek.

*Lambárjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°49.6'N., 18°28.7'W.

Mountain glacier on the west side of Lambárfjall, for which it is named, at the head of Þverárdalur, a tributary in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 51). Cited by Escritt (1975, p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

“Lambeyjarjökull” Suðurland 63°26'N., 18°38'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **Kötlujökull**. Probably the same as “Lambajökull.” Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 270, 277)]. See figure 10A and table 10. Named for abandoned Lambey farmstead.

“Langafellsjökull” Suðurland 63°58'N., 16°51'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 34) and ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 85). See figure 10B and table 10. Curiously, no Langafell is known in the vicinity, so the origin of the name remains speculative.

**Langafönn** Hofsjökull Group 64°37'N., 19°15'W.

Mountain glacier north of Dalakollur in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4B, 45, 138). Named by Jón Eypórsson and Steinn Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 34; shown on perspective drawing, p. 5). Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Named for its oblong form.

Langafönn\* Austurland 64°42'N., 14°33'W.

Snow patch at Löngufannarhnjúkar, Hálsfjall, Hamarsdalur, eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited in ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 78, map on p. 72). Named for its oblong form.

Langafönn\* Suðurland 63°59'N., 19°42'W.

Snow patch on the northwest flank of Hekla, north of Toppígur (table 11). Named for its oblong form. Cited by Kjartansson in ÁFÍ 1945 (p. 126, 130).

Langanessjökull Norðurlandsjökla

Unknown location of mountain (?) glacier in northeastern Iceland. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62)] as “Langanessjökull” and Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named after the Langanes peninsula.

LANGIJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°54'N., 20°36'W.  
64°28'N., 19°46'W.

Historic name of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §17 (2004)] and shown on his 1792 map of LANGIJÖKULL [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87)]. Named for its oblong form.





**Figure 138.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Langafönn** mountain glacier (lower left) on 23 August 1998. Parts of the **Mænisjökull** (left center), **Botnajokull** (lower right), **Kisujökull** (right center), and **Borgarjökull** (upper right center) mountain glaciers are shown. In the upper right is part of the western margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 20889 by O.S., NEA.

<b>LANGJÖKULL</b>	Langjökull Group	64°54'N., 20°36'W. 64°28'N., 19°46'W.
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Iceland's second largest ice cap (figs. 5, 139). It is located in west-central Iceland and has eight named outlet glaciers, **Hagafellsjökull eystri**, **Hagafellsjökull vestari**, **Flosajökull**, **Kirkjujökull**, **Leiðarjökull**, **Norðurjökull**, **Suðurjökull**, and **Þristapajökull**, one contiguous ice-cap (**GEITLANDSJÖKULL**), and an internal ice dome, "BALDJÖKULL." Five of **LANGJÖKULL**'s named outlet glaciers [**Þristapajökull**, **Norðurjökull** (*Nyrðriskriðjökull* and *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull*) **Suðurjökull** (*Fremri-Skriðjökull*), **Hagafellsjökull eystri** (*Eystri-Hagafellsjökull*, *Hagavatnsjökull syðri*), and **Hagafellsjökull vestari** (*Vestri-Hagafellsjökull*, *Hagafellsjökull ytri*, *Hagafellsjökull vestri*, and *Vestari-Hagafellsjökull*)] are shown on maps and in articles with alternative names or spellings. **Hagafellsjökull eystri** and **Hagafellsjökull vestari** are both surge-type outlet glaciers. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Suðurjökull** and **Þristapajökull** are also surge-type glaciers (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). **LANGJÖKULL** is named for its oblong shape. Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 4, 87, 101)] described **LANGJÖKULL** in 1753 but confused **HOFSJÖKULL** with **LANGJÖKULL**. NCOI shows Eireks=Iökull, Blaafels=Iökull, and Balld=Iökull, north to south, and Geitlands Iökull to the west of Huitaar Vatn (Hvítarvatn), where **LANGJÖKULL** should be; they show Hofs=Iökull and Lange=Iökull, so while the name was used, it was not correctly located geographically. It is cited in Pálsson [1795, §17 (2004, p. 86; see also Endnote no. 100, p. 158)].

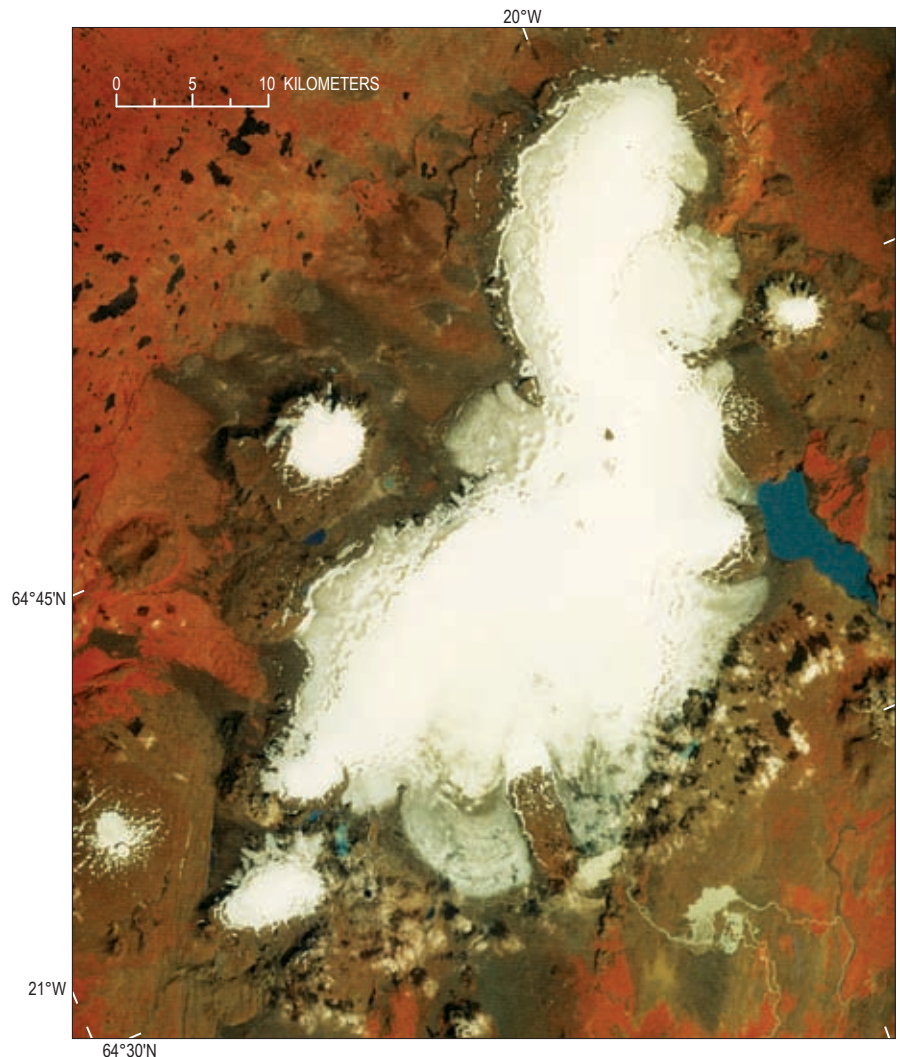
Pálsson [1795, Tab. III. (2004, p. 87)] drew a map of LANGJÖKULL in 1792, divided into northern (Bald- or Ball-Jökull), central (Bláfellsjökull), and southwestern (Geitlands-Jökull) parts. UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256) and GMIP both showed **LÁNGJÖKULL**. All 20th century maps show **LANGJÖKULL**: GMIT, C762, JÍB, JÍK, AB (45, 46, 55, 56), ÁÍ5 (1981), AK5 (1988), C761 (1713I, 1714I, 1714II, 1714III, 1814III, and 1814IV).

Lágjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°37'N., 19°26'W.

Historic name applied to the “middle” of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (the historic name that included modern **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, B). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 79; see also Endnote no. 218, p. 167)]. Shown on Pálsson’s 1795 perspective drawing (Tab. XII) and map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL (Tab. II) [Pálsson, 1795 (2004, p. 77)]. The name implies a comparatively low setting.

Lágjökull\* Suðurland 63°37'N., 19°26'W.

Snow patch in the saddle between **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (table 11). The area is called Fimmvörðuháls on modern maps (for example, JÍB) and did not have ice thick enough to flow during the historic time (Sigurðsson, 2004). On JÍN6, the area is shown as snow free. On C762 (5717I), the area is erroneously shown as “*Eyjafjallajökull*.” The name implies a comparatively low setting.



**Figure 139.** Satellite image of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap on 27 August 1980. Landsat 2 MSS false-color composite image 22044-12072 from Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.



"Lágjökull" Suðurland 63°26'N., 18°41'W.

Jökulhlaup deposit from jökulhlaup from **Kötlujökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 277)]. See figure 10 and table 10. Named in the tradition of the Lägey farmstead.

LÁNGJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°54'N., 20°36'W.  
64°28'N., 19°46'W.

A spelling variation of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5). Shown on UÍ1, GMIP, and GMIT.

*Leiðarjökull* Langjökull Group 64°47'N., 19°47'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 139, **140**), northwest of Fögruhlíð. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 189) and in ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 291). Named by Pétur Þorleifsson for the heavily traveled winter route across the glacier to Hveravellir.



**Figure 140.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Leiðarjökull* outlet glacier on 14 September 2004. View looking to the north toward the eastern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. The western margin of the **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap is visible on the bottom right. Photograph no. 29300h by O.S., NEA.

Leirufjarðarjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°11'N., 22°24'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Leirufjörður (figs. 7A, 37A, **141**). Cited by Eypórsson (1951, p. 16). Named for the Leirufjörður district. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5).

Leirujökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°11'N., 22°24'W.

Historic alternative name for Leirufjarðarjökull. Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 77) and by Thoroddsen (1914a, v. 2, p. 136). Named for the abandoned Leira farmstead.

*Ljósurðarjökull* Vatnajökull Group 64°48'N., 15°35'W.

Cirque glacier, one of two parallel glaciers (the other is the *Dökkurðarjökull* mountain glacier), conjoined along part of their lateral margins, on the northwest flank of Snæfell (figs. 2C, **15**, 29A). Shown on Jennings's (1952) 1937 map of Snæfell as B (see Thorarinnsson, 1964, p. 71). The ablation area is covered with light-colored debris, for which it is named. Named by Hjartarson (2000, p. 2).



**Figure 141.** Oblique aerial photograph of the Leirufjarðarjökull surge-type outlet glacier on 8 September 2001. View looking to the southeast at the northwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap. The “JÖKULBUNGA” internal ice dome is in the right background. Leirufjarðarjökull is at the end of a 6-year surge event. Photograph no. 25536v by O.S., NEA.



**Ljótarjökull** Vestfjarðajöklar 66°14'N., 22°14'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward river Ljót, for which it is named (figs. 7A, 142). Named by Jón Eyþórsson (1935, p. 124).

**Loðmundarjökull eystri** Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°12'W.

Valley glacier in Kerlingarfjöll east of the Loðmundur mountain peak, for which it is named (figs. 4B, 24, 45). Alternative spellings are *Eystri-Loðmundarjökull* [shown on C761 (1814II)] and *Innri-Loðmundarjökull* (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 33). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 219) and ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 19). Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Shown on location map as *Loðmundarjökull* by Sigurðsson (1998, p. 10).

**Loðmundarjökull vestri** Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°13'W.

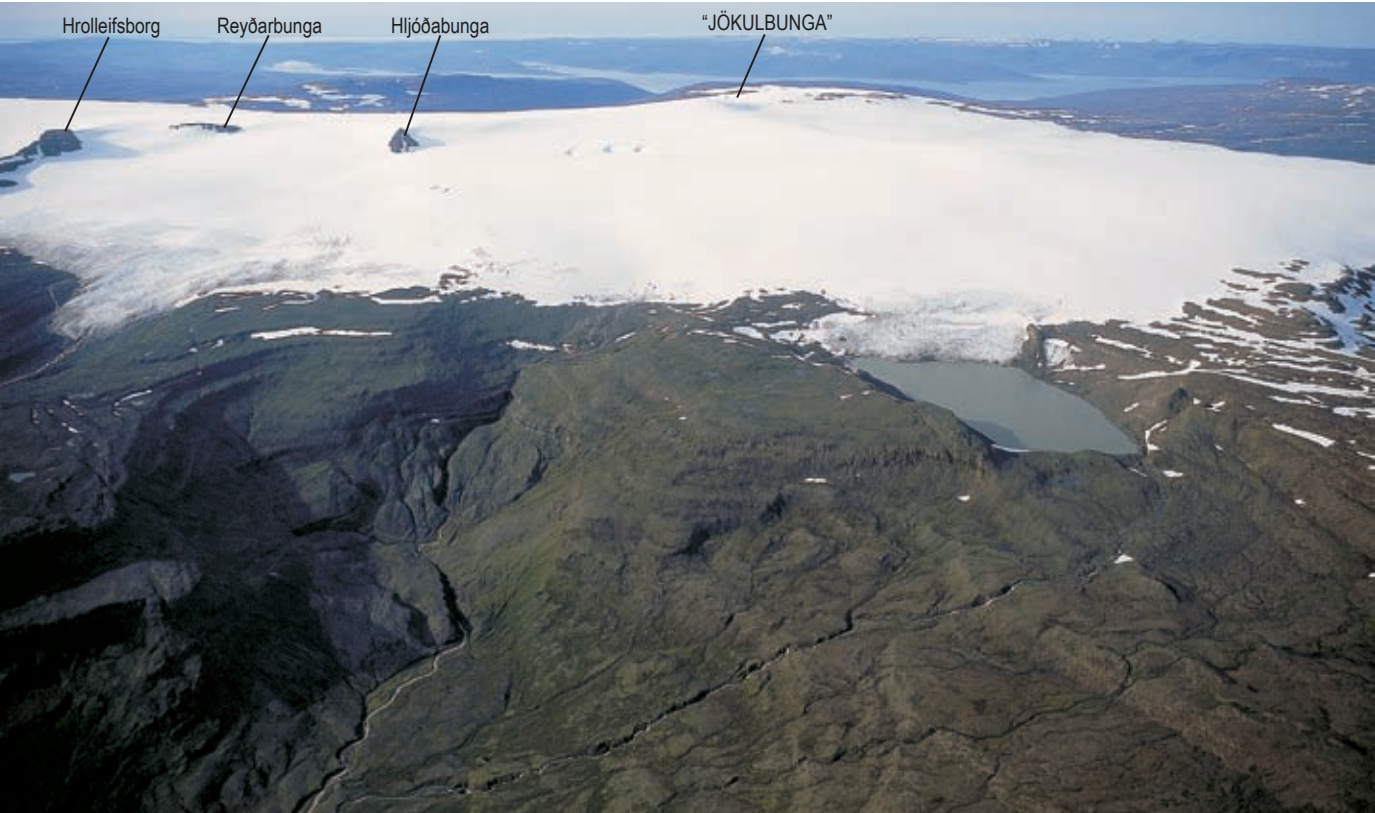
Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll west of the Loðmundur mountain peak, for which it is named (figs. 4B, 45). Alternative spellings are *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull* [shown on C761 (1814II)] and *Ytri-Loðmundarjökull* (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 19, 32). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190; shown on map on p. 220).

**Lónjökull** Vestfjarðajöklar 66°07'N., 22°18'W.

Historic alternative spelling for the southwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** adjacent to the Kaldalón district, for which it is named. Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 1, p. 209)].

**Lónjökull** Vatnajökull Group 64°36'N., 15°21'W.

Historic alternative spelling of Lónsjökull. Cited by Pálsson [1795 (2004), on his caption for perspective drawing, Tab. X (2004, p. 42) and on his 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL**, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Lón district.



**Figure 142.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Ljótarijökull** outlet glacier on 8 September 2001. View looking to the southwest toward the northeastern margin of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap. From left to right, three outlet glaciers are visible: **Reykjarfjarðarjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, at the start of a surge, **Paralátursjökull**, and **Ljótarijökull**, which is calving into the Ljótarivatn proglacial lake. To the right of the Hrolleifsborg mountain are the nunataks Reyðarbunga (left) and Hljóðabunga (right). To the right of Hljóðabunga are three ice cauldrons, probably related to ice deformation from the surge of **Reykjarfjarðarjökull**. Behind is the “**JÖKULBUNGA**” internal ice dome. Photograph no. 25587v by O.S., NEA.

Lónsjökull                              Vestfjarðajöklar                              66°07'N., 22°18'W.

Historic name for the southwestern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** adjacent to Kaldalón district for which it is named. Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 1, p. 157)] and Kålund [1877 (1984, v. II, p. 194)].

Lónsjökull                              Vatnajökull Group                              64°36'N., 15°21'W.

Eastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** in the watershed of Jökulsá í Lóni (fig. 2A). Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 110), Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 115, p. 159)], ÁFÍ 1974 (p. 14, 17), and ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 71–72).

Lónsjökull                              Langjökull Group                              64°35'N., 20°33'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 143). Cited by Björnsson (2002, p. 137). Named by Pétur Þorleifsson for the Ísalón lake.

Löngukvíslarjökull                              Hofsjökull Group                              64°54'N., 18°30'W.

On the northeastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** on the north side of Miklafell, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4A, 86, 144). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 20). [Note: In table 4.3 on p. 64, *Löngukvíslarjökull* is Glacier 19.] Named for the Langakvísl river.



**Figure 143.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Lónsjökull* outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the north toward the southwestern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. A terminal moraine of *Lónsjökull* can be seen in the northeastern part of the lake. The **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** internal ice cap is on the left; the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap is visible in the center background. Photograph no. 27575v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 144.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Längukvislarjökull* ice-flow basin on 22 July 1999. View looking to the southwest toward the northeastern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. *Längukvislarjökull* is on the right; the *Tungufönn* outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26641h by O.S., NEA.

## M

Mávabyggðajökull      Vatnajökull Group      64°05'N., 16°25'W.

One of three named ice streams described by Sigbjarnarson (1971, fig. 1, p. 51) comprising the four ice streams of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, B, 188). Named for the Mávabyggðir nunataks.

Melrakkadalajökull      Norðurlandsjökullar      65°28'N., 18°32'W.

Mountain glacier in Melrakkadalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C, 32). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

“MERKURJÖKULL”      Mýrdalsjökull Group      63°39'N., 19°16'W.

Internal ice dome in **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** that lies adjacent to the Þórsmörk district, for which it is named (figs. 3A, 124). “ÞÓRSMERKURJÖKULL” is an alternative name. *Merkurjökull* is erroneously shown on the following maps in place of **Entujökull**: AB58 (1964), and ÁÍ6 (1973, 1977, 1981). Cited by Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 226)], Vigfússon (1892, p. 39), Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123), Eyþórsson (1935, p. 73 and 1945b, p. 154), and Tómasson (1996, p. 80). Shown on the following maps: AK6 (1996) and C761 (1812II) but mislocated.

Miðjökull      Langjökull Group      64°45'N., 19°43'W.

One of the three named outlet glaciers of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 97). Name given by Jón Eyþórsson (J8, p. 31). Cited in ÁÍ 2001 (p. 190) as a provisional name. Name means the glacier in the middle.

“Miðjökull”      Suðurland      63°55'N., 16°47'W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁÍ 1993 (p. 87) and by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33). See figure 10B and table 10. Named for its position in the middle of three between “Forarjökull” and “Grasjökull.”

MIDLANDSJÖKULL      Austfjarðajökullar      64°44'N., 14°58'W.  
64°40'N., 14°52'W.

Historic alternative name for **BRÁNDARJÖKULL** used by the people in Fljótsdalshérað (Héraðsbúar) in earlier times for its central position in the country according to Pálsson's Dagbók 1794 (1945, p. 375) and ÁÍ 1974 (p. 115).

Miklafellsjökull      Hofsjökull Group      64°52'N., 18°31'W.

On the northeastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4A, 86, 185, 193). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 21). [Note: In table 4.3 on p. 64, *Miklafellsjökull* is Glacier 20]. Named for the Miklafell table mountain.

Miklukvíslarjökull      Hofsjökull Group      64°41'N., 18°50'W.

On the southern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**, between **Nauthagajökull** and **Blautukvíslarjökull**, an ice-flow basin defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4A, 86, 145). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 6). Named for the Miklukvísl river.





**Figure 145.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Miklukvíslarjökull* ice-flow basin on 23 August 1998. View looking to the north-northwest toward the southern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Part of the **Blautukvíslarjökull** outlet glacier is on the left; part of the **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier is on the right. The Tanni and Hásteinar nunataks are visible in the background. Photograph no. 20895v by O.S., NEA.

*Mjóafellsjökull* Norðurlandsjöklar 65°52.9'N., 18°57.1'W.

Alternative name for **Mjóafellsjökull**. Cited in Þorvaldsson [1840 (1954, p. 184), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 139, 140, 143). Named for the M(j)óafell farmstead.

**Morsárjökull** Vatnajökull Group 64°05'N., 16°55'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 146, 166B, 188). Cited by Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 65)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 129). Shown on the following maps: AÍ9 (1952), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972), FB87 S.V. and N.V. (1905), C762 (6019III), sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Morsá river.

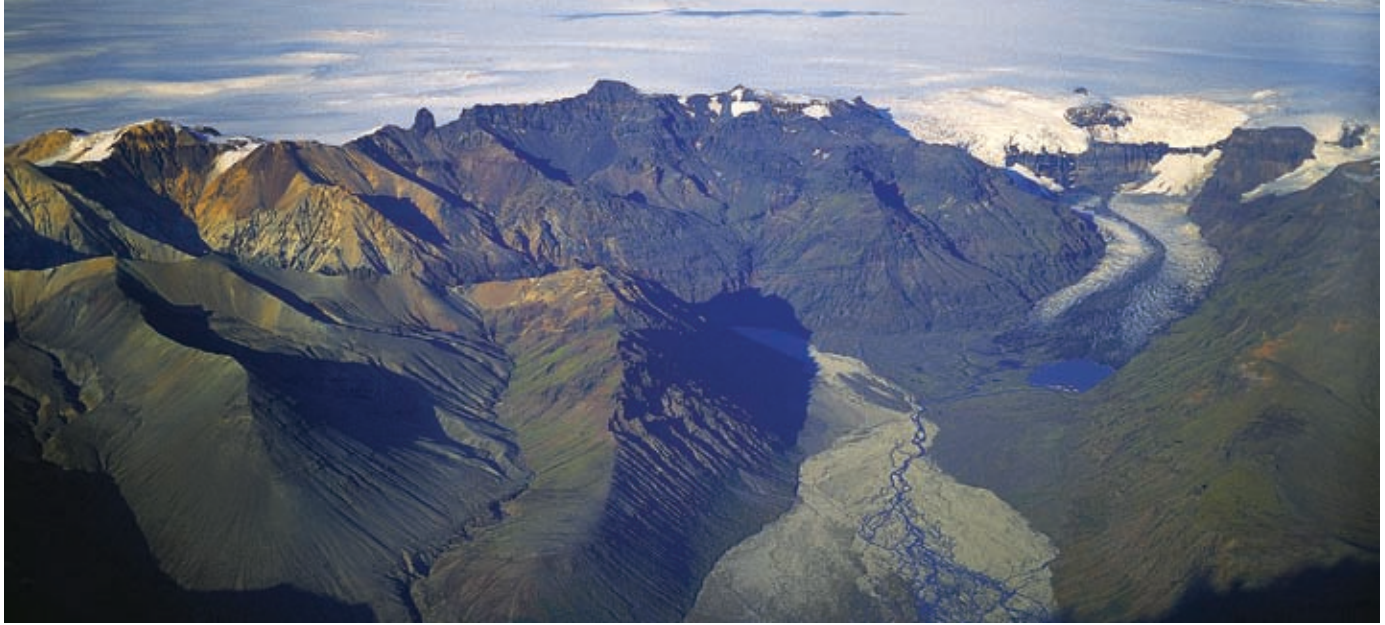
Morsárjökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°36'N., 15°04'W.

Outlet glacier that has disappeared from the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (eystri). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 130–131). Named for the Morsá river.

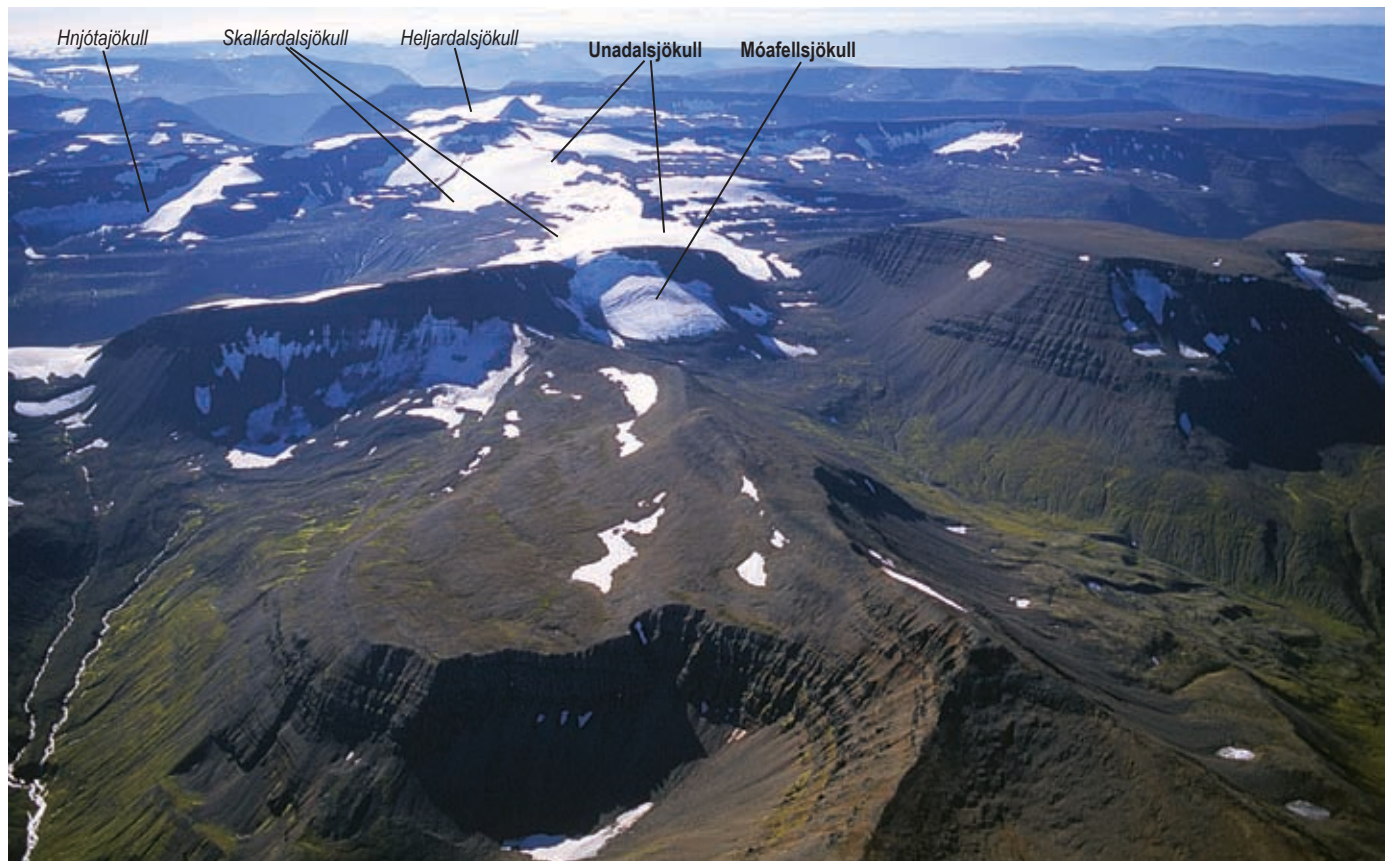
**Móafellsjökull** Norðurlandsjöklar 65°52.9'N., 18°57.1'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Móafellsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 147). *Mjóafellsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35) and ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 32). Shown on the following maps: AB62 (1978), C762 (5824IV), C761 (1916IV), and as Glacier 04/S/01 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the M(j)óafell farmstead.





**Figure 146.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Morsárjökull** outlet glacier on 25 September 1991. View looking to the northeast toward the head of Morsárdalur on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 910925-2-15 by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 147.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Móafellsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. The **Skallárdalsjökull** (left) and **Unadalsjökull** (right) mountain glaciers are in the middle background. The **Hnjótajökull** cirque glacier is in the left background; the **Heljardalsjökull** mountain glacier is in the distant left background. Photograph no. 24011v by O.S., NEA.