

The central part of the near side of the Moon, with large craters. The dark surface of Sinus Medii, bordered by rilles, extends into this area from the north. This region, like that shown on map 43, contains a structure of valleys and lineaments radiating from Imbrium basin. The floor of the crater Alphonsus was the crash-landing site of the probe Ranger 9.

Albategnius [11.2°S, 4.1°E] Muhammed ben Geber al Batani, 852–929. Arabian prince and astronomer.
Complex crater (136 km).

Alphonsus [13.4°S, 2.8°W] Alfonso X, "El Sabio" (The Wise), 1221–1284. King of Castile, astronomer. Compiled "Alphonsine Tables" of planetary positional data.
Complex crater with a central peak, rilles and simple craters with dark halos on its floor.

Alphonsus, Rimae
System of rilles inside Alphonsus.

Ammonius (Ptolemaeus A) [8.5°S, 0.8°W] Ammonius, c. AD 517. Greek philosopher.
Crater (9 km/1850 m).

Flammarion [3.4°S, 3.7°W] Camille Flammarion, 1842–1925. French astronomer, famous popularizer of astronomy.
Flooded crater (75 km); Mösting A rises from its western wall. See also map 43.

Flammarion, Rima [2°S, 5°W]
Rille, length 80 km.

Gyldén [5.3°S, 0.3°E] Hugo Gyldén, 1841–1896. Finnish astronomer, director of Stockholm Observatory.
Disintegrated crater (47 km).

Herschel [5.7°S, 2.1°W] William Herschel, 1738–1822. German-born English astronomer, discoverer of Uranus; pioneered stellar astronomy. Discovered 2500 nebulae and galaxies.
Prominent terraced crater (41 km/3770 m).

Hipparchus [5.5°S, 4.8°E] Hipparchus, c. 190–125 BC. Renowned Greek astronomer, author of the first star catalog.
Considerably ruined, large crater (150 km/3320 m).

Klein [12.0°S, 2.6°E] Hermann J. Klein, 1844–1914. German selenographer, popularizer of astronomy.
Crater (44 km/1460 m).

Medii, Sinus (Central Bay). See also map 33.

Müller [7.6°S, 2.1°E] Karl Müller, 1866–1942. Austrian selenographer.
Elongated crater (24 × 20 km).

Oppolzer [1.5°S, 0.5°W] Theodor E. von Oppolzer, 1841–1886. Austrian astronomer, author of tables of solar and lunar eclipses to AD 2163.
Remains of a crater (43 km), rille on floor.

Oppolzer, Rima [1°S, 2°E]
Rille, 110 km long.

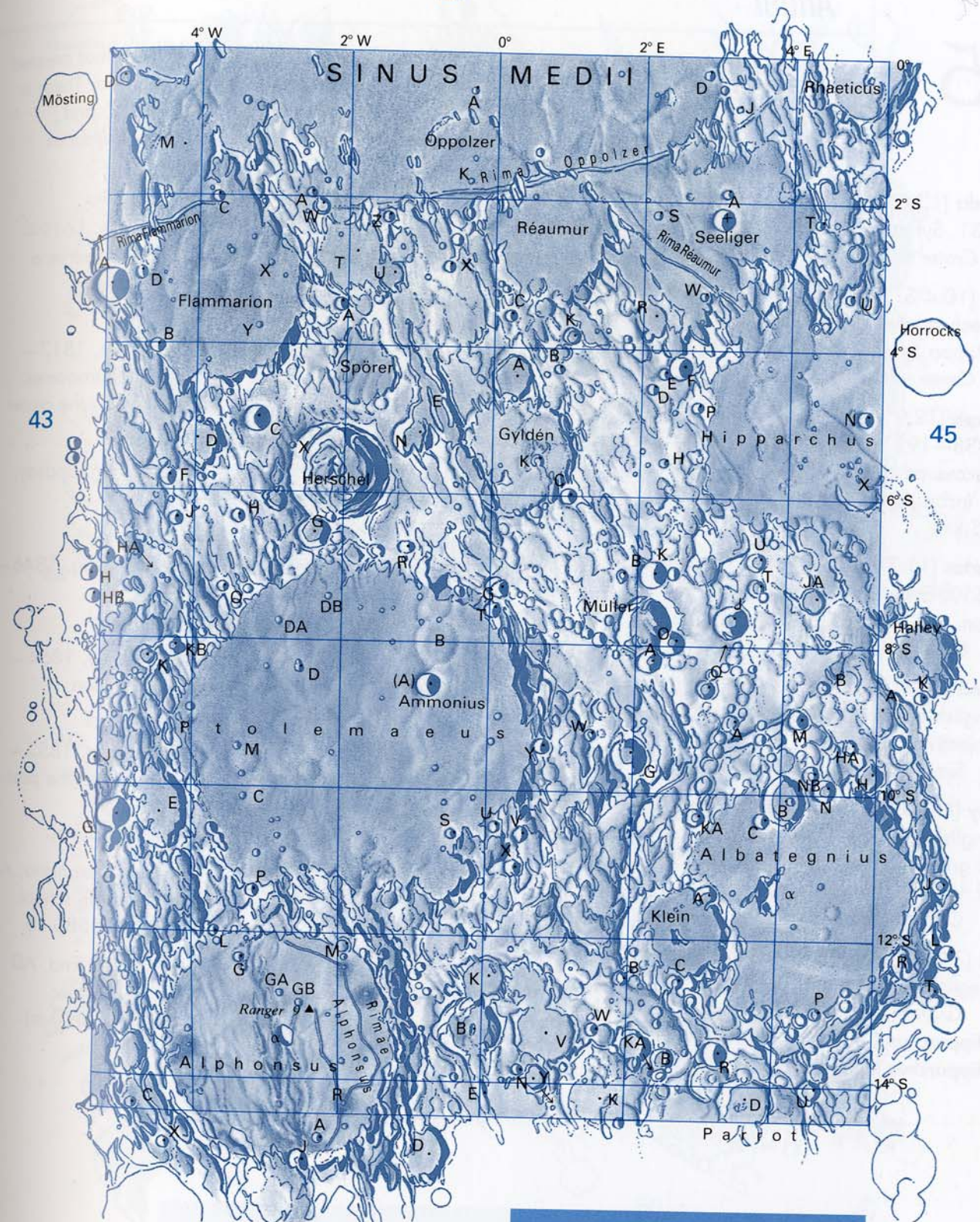
Ptolemaeus [9.2°S, 1.8°W] Claudius Ptolemaeus, c. AD 90–160. Greek astronomer, author of the *Almagest*. Geocentric model of the Universe.
Very prominent crater with plenty of small, simple craters on its floor (153 km/2400 m). Also, numerous "subdued", shallow craters on the floor, visible under low illumination only.

Réaumur [2.4°S, 0.7°E] René A. F. de Réaumur, 1683–1757. French physicist.
Remains of a crater (53 km).

Réaumur, Rima [3°S, 3°E]
Rille, length 45 km.

Seeliger [2.2°S, 3.0°E] Hugo von Seeliger, 1849–1924. German astronomer.
Simple crater (8.5 km/1800 m).

Spörer [4.3°S, 1.8°W] Friedrich W. G. Spörer, 1822–1895. German astronomer. The study of solar activity (law of distribution of sunspots).
Indistinct, shallow crater (28 km/310 m).



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