

Term	Description	Example	Coordinates
Albedo	Geographic area distinguished by the amount of reflected sunlight.	Tends to be higher in Southern Hemisphere	
Catena (Catenae)	Chain of craters	Phlegethon Catena	-33.9° 253.1°E
Cavus (Cavi)	Hollow, irregular steep-sided depressions usually in an array of clusters.	Cavi Angusti	-75° 67°W
Chaos	Distinctive area of broken terrain.	Aurora Chaos	-7° 35°W
Crater (Craters)	A circular depression.	Airy (Airy-O)	-5° 0°
Chasma (Chasmata)	A deep elongated steep-sided depression.	Corprates Chasma	-10° 60°W
Colles	Small hills or knobs.	Ariadnes Colles	-34° 171° E
Dorsum (Dorsa)	Ridge	Gordii Dorsum	5° 145°W

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Fluctus	Flow terrain	Tantalus Fluctus	33.9° 261.1°E
Fossa (Fossae)	Long, narrow, shallow depression.	Ulysses Fossae	10° 122°W
Labes	Landslide	Candor Labes	5° 75°W
Labyrinthus (labyrinthi)	Complex of intersecting valleys	Noctis Labyrinthus	-7.2° 101.3°W
Lingula (Lingulae)	Extension of plateau having rounded lobate or tongue-like boundaries.	Promethi Lingula	-80° 210°W
Mensa (Mensae)	A flat-topped prominence with cliff like edges.	Nepenthes Mensae	5° 120°E
Mons (Montes)	Mountain	Olympus Mons	18.4° 133.1°W
Patera (paterae)	An irregular crater, or a complex one with scalloped edges.	Nili Patera	8° 67°E

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Planitia (Planitae)	Low plain.	Hellas Planitia	-50° 60°E
Planum (Plana)	Plateau or high plain.	Hesperia Planum	-15° 255°W
Rupes	Scarp	Bosporos Rupes	-45° 302°E
Scopulus (Scopuli)	Lobate or irregular scarp	Coronae Scopulus	-35° 60°E
Sulcus (Sulci)	Subparallel furrows and ridges.	Cyane Sulci	25° 232°E
Terra (Terrae)	Extensive land mass	Arabia Terra	30° 30°E
Tholus (Tholi)	Small domical mountain or hill.	Tharsis Tholus	13.5° 91°W
Undae	Dunes	Abalos Undae	72° 70°W

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Vallis (Valles)	Valley	Vallis Marineris	-10° 60°W
Vastitas (Vastitates)	Extensive plain.	Vastitas Borealis	70° 0°