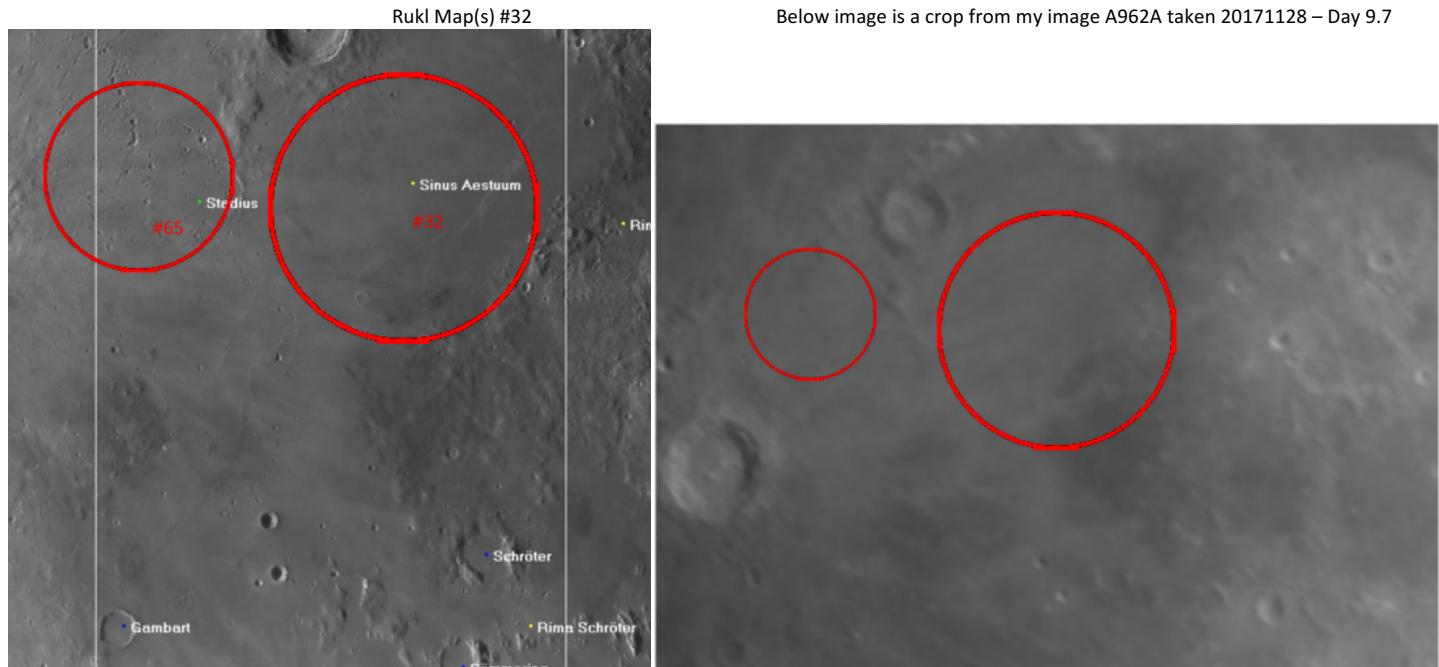


#032 Mare Insularum & Sinus Aestuum (For Mare(s) – See #29 through #36 – Mare Collection)
#065 Stadius & Stadius Catenae



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinus_Aestuum

Sinus Aestuum ([Latin](#) for "Seething Bay"^[1]) forms a northeastern extension to [Mare Insularum](#). It is centered at [selenographic coordinates](#) 12.1° N, 8.3° W, and it lies within a diameter of about 320 km.^[1]

The Sinus Aestuum is a level, nearly featureless surface of low [albedo basaltic lava](#) that is marked by a few small impacts and some [wrinkle ridges](#). The eastern border is formed by an area of irregular [terrain](#) that divides the bay from the [Mare Vaporum](#) to the east. To the north is the [Montes Apenninus](#) range and the prominent crater [Eratosthenes](#). Along the western side is the flooded crater [Stadius](#) and the Mare Insularum to the southwest.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadius_\(crater\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stadius_(crater))

Stadius is a [ghostly remnant](#) of an ancient [lunar crater](#) that has been nearly obliterated by [basaltic lava](#) flows. It lies to the southwest of the much younger crater [Eratosthenes](#), at the north edge of [Mare Insularum](#) where the [mare](#) joins [Sinus Aestuum](#). To the west is the prominent ray crater [Copernicus](#), and multiple secondary craters from the Copernican ejecta cover this area. To the northwest is a chain of craters that continue in a roughly linear formation until reaching [Mare Imbrium](#).

Only the northwestern rim of Stadius remains nearly intact, and it joins with a north-running ridge line that reaches the western [rampart](#) of Eratosthenes. The remainder of the formation forms a ghostly trace of the original rim, created from a few rises in the surface, and there is no indication of a central peak. The flat crater floor is pock-marked by craterlets, many of which were generated by secondary impacts from the creation of [Copernicus](#).