GAZETTEER OF SEAFLOOR FEATURES IN THE
NEW ZEALAND REGION

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ABSTRACT

The gazetteer contains a description of some 270 submarine features in the New Zealand region which is defined as the area from $18°S$ to $68°S$ and from $153°E$ to $157°W$.

INTRODUCTION

The New Zealand region is considered here to be the area from New Caledonia and Tonga in the north to the Balleny Islands in the south, and from the eastern seaboard of Australia in the west to the western limit of French Polynesia in the east. The features have all been named in published papers and charts. The principles of nomenclature used are those formulated by the International Nomenclature Committee (Wiseman and Ovey 1954). Names that are no longer in general use have been excluded; Brodie (1964) gives a synonomy of these.

In general, a position is given for either the mid-point or the limits of each feature. After each description there is a reference either to a previously published description or to a chart reference or to both. All references to charts are distinguished by the letters Ch in brackets.

GAZETTEER

Adams Bank

On the upper continental slope about 13 km from the Wairarapa coast. Rises from a surrounding depth of about 200 m to a minimum recorded depth of 140 m.

Position : 41°22'S, 176°02'E.

Named after Mount Adams in the adjacent Aorangi Ranges.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Akitio Depression

On the lower continental slope about 100 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Floor of the depression between 2300 m and 2500 m deep.

Position : 40°50'S, 177°40'E.

Named after the settlement and river on the adjacent Wairarapa coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Akitio High

On the lower continental slope 110 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Rises from surrounding depths of 2400 m to 2500 m to a summit at 2100 m deep.

Position : 40°50'S, 177°53'E.

Named after the settlement and river on the adjacent Wairarapa coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Albatross Canyon

Extends from 2 km to 25 km offshore from the eastern side of Antipodes Island and from a depth of about 100 m to a depth of 2000 m.

Position : 49°45'S, 179°00'E.

Named after Albatross Point on Antipodes Island.

Cullen 1969a (Ch)

Anare Basin

Trends NW-SE about 70 km east of the Balleny Islands. Separates the Balleny Islands and Charcot Bank. Floor at about 2500 m deep.

Position : 67°00'S, 164°45'E.

Named after the Australian National Ant-
arctic Research Expedition which charted the area around the Balleny Islands in 1948.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Antipodes Scarp

The steep, NE-SW trending, slope that forms the southeastern edge of the Campbell Plateau. Represents the southern portion of the Subantarctic Slope.

Position : From 48°S, 179°W to 56°S, 170°E.

Named after Antipodes Island which lies at the top of the slope.

Cullen 1967c

Aorangi Depression

Trends NE-SW on the lower continental slope, 70 km from the Wairarapa coast. Flat floor at about 2800 m deep. To the south opens out into the Hikurangi Trench.

Position : 41°40'S, 176°35'E.

Named after the Aorangi Ranges on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Aorangi High

Trends NE-SW at the bottom of the continental slope, 80 km off the Wairarapa coast. Rises about 400 m above the surrounding seabed to a depth of 2300 m.

Position : 41°31'S, 176°52'E.

Named after the Aorangi Ranges on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Aotea Seamount

At the foot of the continental slope off Waikato about 200 km from both Cape Egmont and Auckland; could also be described as being at the southern end of the New Caledonia Basin. Rises from depths of 1700 m to 1800 m to a nearly flat-topped summit at 970 m to 1000 m deep. Trends ENE-WSW and is about 19 km wide by about 50 km long at its base.

Position : 37°35'S, 172°10'E.

Named after the Aotea Canoe which was used in the Great Migration of the Maoris to New Zealand.
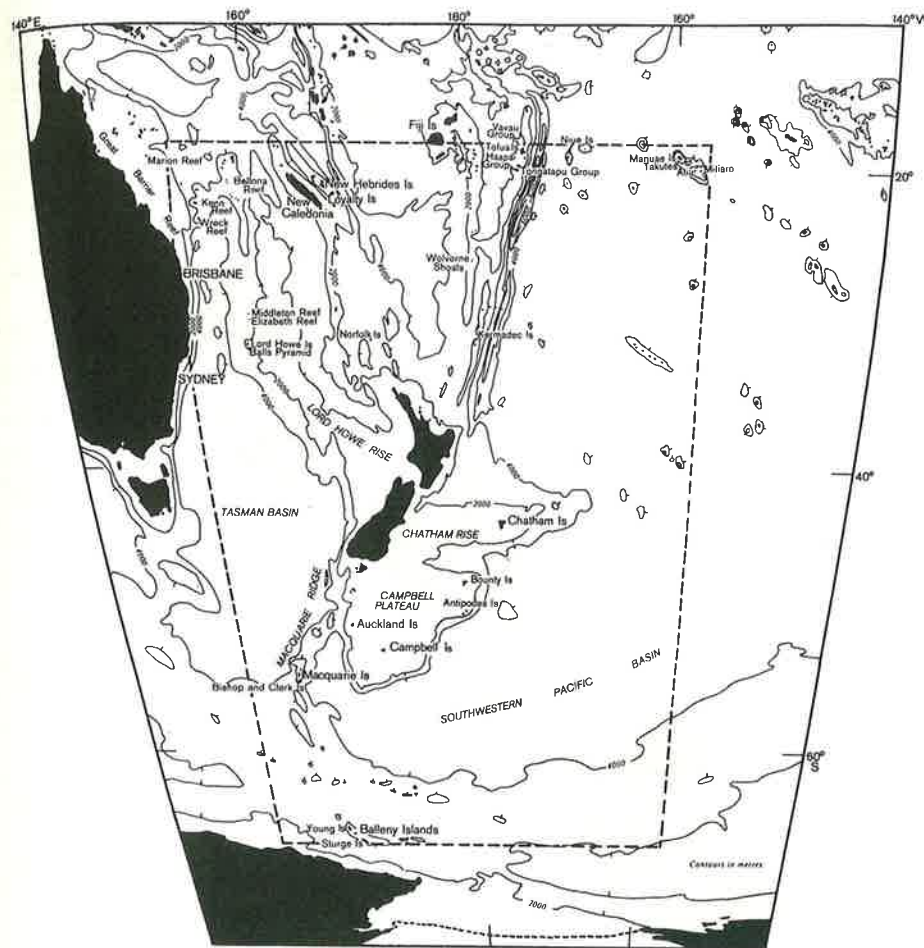
Brodie 1965a
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Fig. 1. Chart of New Zealand region. Depth contours in metres. For a more detailed map of the geo — graphical features of New Zealand see Fig. 2.
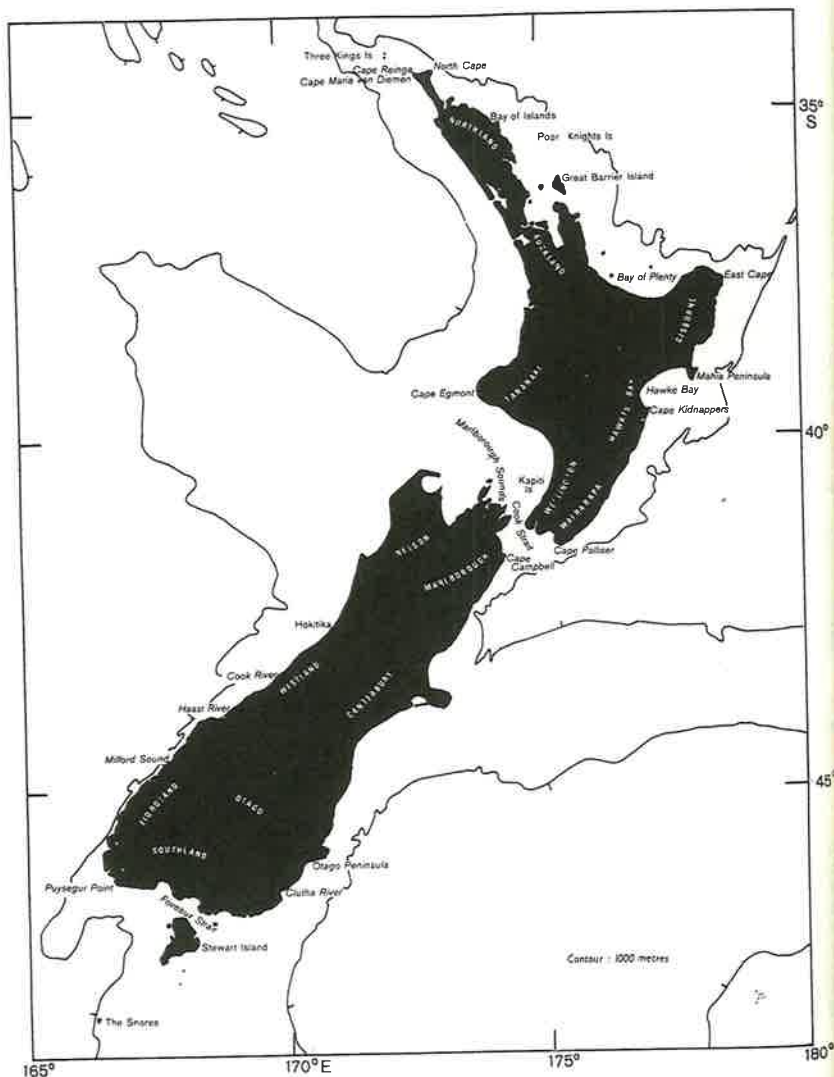
Fig. 2.   Map of New Zealand showing positions of main geographical features. Heights and depths in metres.

Argo Bank

On the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise near its northern end. One of the Lord Howe Island Seamount Chain. Rises from a depth of 2000 m to 2500 m to a flat topped summit at depths of less than 500 m.

Position : 23°15'S, 159°39'E.

Named after the Scripps Institution vessel R.V. *Argo* which was used to survey the western Tasman Sea in 1961.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Ariel Bank

A N-S trending bank on the outer part of the continental shelf off Gisborne. About 15 km from shore. Rises from a surrounding depth of about 55 m to depths of 9 m and 4 m at Penguin and Ariel Rocks respectively.

Position : 38°44'S, 178°18'E.

Named after the Ariel Rocks.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Astronomer Bank

A subsidiary peak on the same submarine high that protrudes above the sea at Manuae Island. Peak 13 km west of Manuae Island and at a depth of about 300 m.

Position : 19°15'S, 159°05'W.

Discovered during the 1965 Eclipse Expedition to Manuae Island.

Summerhayes 1967b, 1968 (Ch)

Auckland Islands Shelf

An area that is less than 210 m deep on the western margin of the Campbell Plateau. Measures about 150 km from north to south and about 100 km from east to west and has the Auckland Islands in its south-west corner. The western part is typically 180 m to 210 m deep whereas the eastern part is typically 90 m to 105 m deep.

Position : 50°15'S, 166°45'E.

Named after the Auckland Islands.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1967d

Aucklands Slope

The slope that forms the western boundary of the Campbell Plateau. Descends to the Solander Trough and the Emerald Basin. Extends southwards for 750 km from the edge of the continental shelf off Stewart Island.

Position : From 47°S, 167°E to 52°S, 165°E.

Named after the Auckland Islands.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1969a

Aurora Trough

About 8 km west of Macquarie Island trending N-S for about 40 km. Generally 500 m to 800 m deep and connects to the Tasman Basin through a gap between two 200 m to 300 m deep ridges.

Position : 54°37'S, 158°45'E.

Named after Aurora Point on Macquarie Island; s.y. *Aurora* was Shackleton's vessel.

Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Axthelm Seamount

About 450 km NE of the Balleny Islands, rising from an abyssal plane about 3000 m deep to a depth of 1189 m.

Position : 65°45'S, 168°25'E.

Named after Commander C.E. Axthelm, U.S.N. Executive Officer, U.S.S. *Glacier* on the Ross Sea - Balleny Islands Expedition 1965.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Barcoo Guyot

On the eastern side of the Tasman Basin about 500 km ENE of Sydney. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a minimum recorded depth of 250 m. One of the Tasmantid Seamounts.

Position : 32°35'S, 156°15'E.

Named after the Royal Australian Navy survey ship H.M.A.S. *Barcoo* from which the guyot was discovered in 1956.

Standard 1961; Menard 1968 (Ch)

Barrier Bank

On the upper continental slope 40 km NE of Great Barrier Island. Flat-topped at a depth of about 330 m and separated from the slope to landward by a 360 m deep saddle. Projects at right angles to

the regional slope, the flat top being 18 km long by 10 km wide.

Position : 35°40'S, 175°45'E.

Named after the adjacent Barrier Islands.

Eade 1971a (Ch)

Bellona Gap

Saddle on the Lord Howe Rise 600 km NW of Nelson Land District. Centre of the saddle 1500 m deep. Separates the Challenger Plateau from the rest of the Lord Howe Rise.

Position : 36°30'S, 167°00'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. *Bellona* which surveyed the Lord Howe Rise in 1952.

Brodie 1964a; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Bellona Plateau

A large atoll and reef-studded plateau at the northern end of the Lord Howe Rise, between New Caledonia and the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland. Generally ranges from 200 m to 1000 m deep.

Position : 21°S, 159°E.

Named after the Bellona reefs which lie on the plateau.

Fairbridge and van der Linden 1966

Betty Guyot

Trends N-S at the northern end of the Three Kings Rise. Rises from depths of about 1800 m to a minimum depth of less than 500 m.

Position : 28°40'S, 172°50'E.

Origin of name unknown.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Bicentenary Seamount

In the Lau Basin 50 km NW of Tofua Island in the Tonga Group. Rises from a surrounding depth of 2200 m to a minimum recorded depth of 1354 m.

Position : 19°24'S, 175°28'W.

Named after the 1969 Cook Bicentenary Expedition to Tonga; the seamount was discovered during this expedition from soundings made aboard H.M.N.Z.S. *Endeavour*.

Eade 1972b (Ch)

Bligh Sea Valley

Extends from 15 km to 50 km west of the Bounty Islands towards the Bounty Ridge. Clearly defined from the edge of the Bounty Shelf at a depth of 250 m to a depth of about 500 m.

Position : 47°43'S, 178°30'E.

Named after Lieut. W. Bligh, Commander of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Bligh discovered the adjacent Bounty Islands in 1788.

Cullen 1969b (Ch)

Bollons Seamount

Large dome in the Southwestern Pacific Basin near the Subantarctic Slope; about 400 km east of Antipodes Island. Rises from about 5000 m deep to about 2500 m deep.

Position : 49°30'S, 176°00'W.

Named after Capt. J.P. Bollons, master of the N.Z.G.S. *Hinemoa* from 1898 to 1922. The *Hinemoa*, was the N.Z. Government Lighthouse and Shipwreck Relief Vessel serving the Subantarctic Islands.

Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Bounty Channel

Narrow and steep-sided in the axis of the Bounty Trough. Incised as much as 500 m below the floor of the trough. From a point 200 km off the Otago Peninsula it extends eastwards for about 600 km to the Subantarctic Slope. Has numerous tributaries which rise on the outer continental shelf off Otago, on Campbell Plateau and on the Chatham Rise.

Position : At latitude 46°30'S, from longitude 173°30'E to longitude 178°00'W.

Named after H.M.S. *Bounty* which first sighted the Bounty Islands.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Bounty Platform

The northeastern part of the Campbell Plateau; from it rise the Bounty and Antipodes Islands separated from the rest of the Campbell Plateau by the Pukaki Saddle.

Position : 49°S, 179°E.

Lawrence 1967 (Ch)
Summerhayes 1969a

Bounty Ridge

Along the northern edge of the Campbell Plateau between the Pukaki Channel and the Bounty Platform. Crest ranges from 700 m to 1000 m deep. From 70 km to 200 km west of the Bounty Islands.

Position : 47°30'S, 177°00'E.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Bounty Shelf

The flat top of the Bounty Platform; generally 130 m to 200 m deep with the Bounty Islands at its western edge.

Position : 47°35'S, 179°15'E.

Cullen 1969b (Ch)

Bounty Trough

Broad depression extending from 50 km east of Otago Peninsula at a depth of 500 m, eastward for 900 km to the Subantarctic Slope between the Chatham Islands and the Bounty Islands, where its floor is about 4500 m deep. The floor is cut by the series of channels that unite to form the Bounty Channel.

Position : From 46°00'S, 171°20'E to 46°30'S, 178°00'W.

Named after the adjacent islands.

Brodie 1958b, 1964a
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Bowling Bank

Isolated, flat-topped bank at continental shelf depths about 15 km NW of the Three Kings Islands on the North Maria Ridge. Has a shelf break ranging from 139 m to 168 m deep.

Position : 34°00'S, 172°15'E.

Named after Tom Bowling Bay near North Cape on the adjacent North Island.

Summerhayes 1969b

Brisbane Guyot

In the Tasman Basin 190 km SE of Brisbane. Rises from a depth of 4600 m to a minimum recorded depth of 380 m. One of the Tasmantid Seamounts.

Position : 26°45'S, 155°00'E.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Britannia Guyots

In the Tasman Basin 230 km SE of

Brisbane. Rise from a depth of 4500 m to a minimum recorded depth of 380 m. Formerly North Tasman Seamounts 1 and 2 of Standard (1961). Part of the Tasmantid Seamount Chain.

Position : 28°15'S, 155°30'E.

Named after the C.S. *Britannia*, the vessel from which the Tasmantid Seamounts were discovered in 1902.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Broughton Gap

Trends N-S at the eastern end of the Chatham Rise, 350 km ENE of Chatham Islands.

Position : 42°40'S, 171°40'W.

Named after Lieut. W.R. Broughton, commander of H.M.S. *Chatham* who discovered the Chatham Islands in 1791.

Cullen 1969c (Ch)

Campbell Bank

In eastern Cook Strait about midway between Cape Palliser and Cape Campbell; on the outer part of the continental shelf of northeastern South Island. Rises from a surrounding 150 m deep shelf to a minimum depth of 95 m.

Position : 41°46'S, 174°45'E.

Named after Cape Campbell.

Pantin 1963a (Ch)

Campbell Channel

A tributary of the Bounty Channel that is incised into the northern slope of the Campbell Plateau. Extends from the northern flank of the Pukaki Bank at a depth of 1000 m to the Bounty Channel at a depth of 2300 m.

Position : From 48°30'S, 173°00'E to 46°30'S, 175°00'E.

Named after Campbell Plateau.

Krause 1964 (Ch), 1966
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Campbell Island Rise

The relatively shallow, southeastern portion of the Campbell Plateau. Generally at depths ranging from 150 m to 500 m. Extends for about 250 km east and about

100 km north of Campbell Island and includes a ridge extending 250 km eastward from its southern extremity at latitude 53°00'S.

Position : 52°S, 170°E.

Lawrence 1967 (Ch)
Summerhayes 1969a

Campbell Island Shelf

The flat top of the Campbell Island Rise; generally 130 m to 200 m deep with Campbell Island on its southwestern margin.

Position : 52°30'S, 169°30'E.

Summerhayes 1967f (Ch)

Campbell Plateau

The triangular, southern part of the New Zealand Plateau bounded by the North Bounty Slope to the north, the Antipodes Scarp (southern Subantarctic Slope) to the south-east and by the Aucklands Slope to the west. Generally 450 m to 900 m deep. From it rise the New Zealand Subantarctic Islands.

Position : 50°S, 171°E.

Named after Campbell Island.

Fleming 1951; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)
Summerhayes 1969a

Capel Bank

On the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise; about midway between Noumea and Brisbane. Slightly elongated N-S. Rises from 2000 m to 2500 m deep at its base to a flat top at 100 m to 300 m deep and to a minimum recorded depth of 45 m.

Position : 25°05'S, 159°35'E.

First reported by H.M.S. Hyacinth in 1835.

Standard 1961
van der Linden 1969 (Ch)

Capricorn Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Tonga Trench about 180 km east of Vavau. Rises from depths of between 5500 m and 8000 m to a minimum recorded depth of 390 m. There is a subsidiary peak east of the main peak.

Position : 18°37'S, 172°12'W.

Named after the Scripps Institution 'Capri-

corn Expedition' of 1953 which first reported it as 'Disappointment Seamount'.

Brodie 1965b; Eade 1972a (Ch)

Capricorn Sill

Extends from the foot of the Australian continental slope off Marion Reef to the edge of the Bellona Plateau near Bampton Reefs. Separates the Coral Sea Basin from the Cato Trough. Crest ranges from about 1800 m to 2850 m deep.

Position : From 19°S, 153°E to 19°S, 157°E, curving to the north between these two points.

Named the Capricorn Ridge by Hedley in 1912.

Krause 1967

Carnley Sea Valley

Broad depression in the Campbell Plateau at the foot of the slope from the Auckland Islands Shelf. About 40 km SE of the Auckland Islands. Depth of floor ranges between about 500 m and about 600 m. May lead to the Cathedral Depression.

Position : 51°10'S, 166°40'E.

Named after Carnley Harbour in the adjacent Auckland Islands.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1967e (Ch)

Caroline Ridge

Parallel with, and 10 km to 15 km west of, the Macquarie Ridge, extending from 90 km south of Macquarie Island to the latitude of Macquarie Island. Crest generally 200 m to 400 m deep.

Position : From 55°25'S, 158°30'E to 53°40'S, 158°40'E.

Named after Caroline Cove on Macquarie Island.

Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Caroline Trough

Extending from 8 km to 80 km south of Macquarie Island separating the Macquarie Ridge and the Caroline Ridge. Axis of the trough ranges in depth from about 500 m to about 2000 m. Centre of the trough is about 10 km west of the Bishop and Clerk Islands.

Position : From 54°50'S, 158°40'E to 55°20'S, 158°35'E.

Named after Caroline Cove on Macquarie Island.

Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Caswell High

On the continental slope 50 km off Fiordland. Consists of a terrace and ridge trending parallel with the regional slope. Depth of terrace and crest of ridge about 3500 m.

Position : 44°50'S, 166°30'E.

Named after Caswell Sound, Fiordland.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Cathedral Banks

An area of irregular topography on the Campbell Plateau centred 80 km SE of the Auckland Islands. Trends NNE-SSW being 80 km long by 15 km wide. Individual banks rise abruptly from 600 m deep to peaks at 350 m to 400 m deep.

Position : 51°30'S, 166°45'E.

Name suggested by the spire-like appearance of the banks on echo sounding records.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1969a

Cathedral Depression

A NNE-SSW trending trough at the southern extremity of the Campbell Plateau. Extends from 100 km to 300 km south of the Auckland Islands. Separates the Auckland Islands Ridge from the rest of the Campbell Plateau. Axis of trough 800 m to 2300 m deep.

Position : From 51°50'S, 166°10'E to 53°20'S, 165°00'E.

Named after the Cathedral Banks which are at the northern end of the depression.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1969a

Cato Depression

Separates the continental shelf and slope of southern Queensland from the Bellona Plateau at the northern end of the Lord Howe Rise. At its northern end, where it is limited by the Capricorn Sill it is broad - 400 km wide - and relatively shallow - about 2500 m deep. At its southern end, about 50 km west of Cato Island its flat floor is only a few kilometres wide and about 3500 m deep. It opens into the

Tasman Basin just south of Cato Island.

Position : 20°S, 155°E.

Named after Cato Island.

Krause 1967

Cavalli Canyons

Several NE-SW trending canyons on the upper continental slope off the east coast of Northland. Extend from 200 m to at least 800 m deep.

Position : 34°50'S, 173°10'E.

Named after the adjacent Cavalli Islands.

Eade 1971a (Ch)

Central Viti Canyon

On the upper continental slope 100 km WNW of Cape Egmont, Taranaki. Extends from a depth of 200 m to a depth of 1000 m.

Position : 39°00'S, 172°25'E.

Named after the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel M.V. Viti.

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

Centre Bank

In Cook Strait about 17 km SW of Turakirae Head; between the Middle and South Arms of the Cook Strait Canyon. Rises from the 400 m deep arms of the canyon to a minimum recorded depth of 125 m.

Position : 41°30'S, 174°45'E.

Name suggested by its position in the Cook Strait Canyon.

Pantin 1963a; Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Centre Channel

One of the channels at the western end of the Bounty Trough; a tributary of the Bounty Channel. Forms at the confluence of several canyons at the foot of the steep upper continental slope, 70 km SE of the Otago Peninsula. Extends eastward for 150 km.

Position : From 46°17'S, 171°20'E to 46°15'S, 173°03'E.

So named because it is the centre of the three western tributaries of the Bounty Channel.

Krause 1964 (Ch); Brodie 1970 (Ch)
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Challenger Plateau

The shoaler, southeastern portion of the Lord Howe Rise, extending from the foot of the continental slope off western Cook Strait to the Bellona Gap. Generally 500 m to 800 m deep.

Position : 38°30'S, 168°30'E.

Named after H.M.S. *Challenger* which was used to sound and sample the seabed on the Challenger Plateau in 1874.

Dawson 1965; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Charcot Bank

A NW-SE trending ridge, paralleling and 30 km to the NE of the Balleny Islands Rises from a depth of 2500 m to a crest generally between 900 m and 1200 m deep.

Position : 66°45'S, 165°10'E.

Named after the French ship *Commandant Charcot* which was used to take soundings in the vicinity of the Balleny Islands in 1949.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Chatham Rise

The ridge-like eastern part of the New Zealand Plateau, extending from 100 km east of Banks Peninsula eastward for 1400 km. The western half, from Pukaki Gap to the Chatham Islands is generally flat-topped at 200 m to 400 m deep. The eastern half increases gradually in depth to about 3000 m deep.

Position : From 43°30'S, 174°40'E to 42°30'S, 168°00'W.

Named after the Chatham Islands.

Fleming and Reed 1951
Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Chetwode Hole

A small enclosed basin on the inner continental shelf at the entrance to Admiralty Bay, Marlborough Sounds. The basin reaches a maximum depth of 130 m, the surrounding continental shelf ranging from 0 m to 70 m deep.

Position : 40°52'S, 174°07'E.

Named after the adjacent Chetwode Islands which are only 1.5 km from the deepest part of the basin.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Colville Ridge

Extends 300 km northeastwards from the lower continental slope off the Coromandel Peninsula. The crest is generally 1000 m to 2000 m deep, the seabed on either side being about 3000 m deep. A 2500 m deep saddle separates it from the South Fiji Ridge to the north.

Position : From 35°45'S, 176°45'E to 32°30'S, 179°00'E.

Named after Cape Colville on the Coromandel Peninsula.

Brodie and Hatherton 1958
van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Conway Ridge

Extends from 20 km to 40 km due south of the Kaikoura Peninsula. Crest 120 m to 130 m deep. Represents the outer part of the continental shelf incised by the Conway Trough, which is to landward.

Position : 42°41'S, 173°39'E.

Named after the nearby Conway River.

Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Conway Trough

A steep-sided N-S trending depression incised into the continental shelf between 10 km and 40 km south of the Kaikoura Peninsula. Centre of trough ranges from 9 km to 15 km from shore. Increases in depth from 400 m in the south to 1000 m deep in the north where it joins the Kaikoura Canyon.

Position : 42°40'S, 173°35'E.

Named after the nearby Conway River.

Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Cook Canyon

Trends E-W on the continental shelf and slope off Westland. Extends from 50 m deep off the Cook River to 4000 m deep where it joins the Cook Channel.

Position : From 43°25'S, 169°45'E to 43°50'S, 166°30'E.

Named after the Cook River. To avoid confusion with the Cook Strait Canyon it may be advisable to choose a new name for this feature.

Eade 1972a (Ch)

Cook Channel

An apparent continuation of the Cook Canyon across the abyssal seafloor between the continental slope off Westland and the Gilbert Seamount Complex. Meanders northwestward for 200 km between depths of 4000 m and 4500 m.

Position : From 43°50'S, 166°30'E to 42°00'S, 165°00'E.

Named after the Cook Canyon.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Cook Strait Canyon

A sinuous, much branched canyon generally trending NW-SE on the southeastern part of Cook Strait. Axis ranges in depth from about 200 m to 2500 m at the point where it joins the Hikurangi Trench

Position : 41°37'S, 174°50'E.

Pantin 1963a
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Courrejolles Slope

A steeply inclined part of the continental slope about 50 km NW of Campbell Island.

Position : 52°15'S, 168°30'E.

Named after Courrejolles Point on Campbell Island.

Cullen 1971 (Ch)

Dampier Ridge

Trends N-S about midway between the coast of Australia and the crest of the Lord Howe Rise. Crest of the Dampier Ridge generally between 2000 m and 3000 m deep. To the west there is the wide, 4500 m to 5000 m deep Tasman Basin. To the east there are two relatively narrow basins, the 2600 m to 3600 m deep Middleton Basin in the north and the 4000 m to 4500 m deep Lord Howe Basin in the south.

Position : From 24°30'S, 158°00'E to 34°00'S, 159°00'E.

Named after the 18th century British navigator and explorer.

van der Linden 1967
1968b (Ch), 1969 (Ch)

Derwent Hunter Guyot

In the northern Tasman Basin about midway between Lord Howe Island and the Australian coast. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a depth of 275 m.

Position : 30°50'S, 156°15'E.

Named after the R.V. *Derwent Hunter* formerly operated by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography, C.S.I.R.O., Australia.

Standard 1961; Menard 1968 (Ch)

Devonport Seamount

In the southwestern part of the South Fiji Basin. Rises from a depth of 4000 m to a depth of 2000 m.

Position : 31°33'S, 175°23'E.

Named after the Devonport naval base at Auckland.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

East Balleny Basin

The abyssal seafloor to the northeast of the Balleny Islands. Generally between 2700 m and 3300 m deep.

Position : 65°S, 167°E.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

East Cape Ridge

Extends 150 km NNE from the mid-continental slope off East Cape. Crest generally 1000 m to 1500 m deep. Separates the 2400 m deep Raukumara Plain from the 4000 m to 5000 m deep Hikurangi Trench.

Position : From 37°45'S, 179°15'E to 36°00'S, 179°45'W.

Brodie 1964
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Eclipse Seamount

About midway between Aitutaki and Manuae in the southern Cook Islands. Rises from a surrounding depth of 4500 m to a peak at a depth of 1679 m.

Position : 19°10'S, 159°22'W.

Named after the 1965 Eclipse Expedition to the Cook Islands.

Summerhayes 1967b, 1968 (Ch)

Egmont Terrace

A nearly flat area, at a depth of 250 m to 300 m on the outer continental shelf west of Cook Strait. The shelf break at the Egmont Terrace is unusually deep and bulges westward towards the Challenger Plateau.

Position : 39°35'S, 172°05'E.

Named after Cape Egmont (and Mount Egmont) on the adjacent land.

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

Ellsworth Bank

60 km NW of Young Island, the most northwesterly of the Balleny Islands. Rises from a depth of 2800 m to a depth of about 200 m.

Position : 65°35'S, 161°40'E.

Named after Lincoln Ellsworth, the American Antarctic explorer.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Emerald Basin

Lies between the Macquarie Ridge and the Campbell Plateau south of the Auckland Islands. Generally between 4200 m and 4800 m deep. To the north it merges into the Solander Trough.

Position : 53°S, 163°E.

Named after Emerald Island which was reported to exist near the centre of the basin.

Summerhayes 1966 (Ch)

Endeavour Banks

Isolated elevations on the southern part of the Subantarctic Slope about 400 km ESE of Campbell Island. The largest rises from a depth of between 3800 m and 4800 m to a depth of about 2500 m.

Position : 53°30'S, 174°15'E.

Named after the Antarctic supply vessel H.M.N.Z.S. Endeavour.

Summerhayes 1966 (Ch)

Endeavour Rise

A N-S trending elevation extending from near the base of the Subantarctic slope east of Campbell Island southwards for 500 km into the Southwest Pacific

Basin. Crest of rise generally between 3500 m and 5000 m deep, at many places only slightly above the adjacent 5000 m to 5300 m deep basin.

Position : From 52°00'S, 176°00'E to 55°15'S, 176°15'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. Endeavour.

Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Endeavour Seamount

About 36 km east of Niue Island rising from a depth of between 4000 m and 4500 m to a nearly flat top at between 1400 m and 1800 m deep.

Position : 18°57'S, 169°26'W.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. Endeavour from which the seamount was discovered during the 1965 Eclipse Expedition to the Cook Islands.

Brodie 1966c (Ch)
Summerhayes 1967b

Enderby Channel

Broad sinuous depression in the Auckland Islands Shelf about 30 km northeast of the Auckland Islands. The depression increases in depth from 150 m to 180 m near the shelf break.

Position : 50°20'S, 166°40'E.

Named after the nearby Enderby Island.

Summerhayes 1967d, 1967e (Ch)

Feinga Seamount

On the Tofua Ridge, 40 km south of Tofua Island. Summit at a depth of about 400 m.

Position : 20°10'S, 175°10'W.

Name is the Tongan word for 'endeavour'; the seamount was discovered during a cruise aboard H.M.N.Z.S. Endeavour.

Eade 1972b (Ch)

Fiordland Basin

A 4000 m to 4500 m deep, enclosed basin at the foot of the continental slope off Fiordland. Trends parallel to, and 50 km from, the coast. Formerly the Fiordland Trough of Brodie (1959). Sill to the Tasman Basin is 550 m above the deepest part of the Basin.

Position : 45°35'S, 165°45'E.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Fisherman's Rock

At the northern entrance to the narrows of Cook Strait. Rises from a depth of 300 m in the Narrows Basin to a summit at a depth of 10 m.

Position : 41°04'S, 174°36'E.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Flaxbourne Depression

An enclosed basin on the outer continental shelf off the east coast of Marlborough. About 40 m deeper than the surrounding, 130 m deep, continental shelf.

Position : 41°59'S, 174°20'E.

Named after the nearby Flaxbourne River.

Brodie 1966a (Ch)

Flinders Seamount

On the western slope of the Lord Howe Rise, 300 km south of Lord Howe Island. Rises from a depth of about 2300 m to a summit at a depth of about 1700 m.

Position : 34°40'S, 150°45'E.

Named after the 19th century British navigator, Matthew Flinders.

van der Linden 1968b (Ch)

Gable High

On the upper continental slope 60 km east of Gisborne. Trends parallel with the coast. Rises to a minimum recorded depth of 630 m.

Position : 38°31'S, 178°49'E.

Named after the nearby Gable End Foreland.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Gascoyne Seamount

In the Tasman Basin 600 km southeast of Sydney. Rises from a depth of about 4600 m to a minimum recorded depth of 91 m.

Position : 36°30'S, 156°30'E.

Named after H.M.A.S. Gascoyne made available to the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography, C.S.I.R.O., for research work.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Gifford Guyot

600 km east of Brisbane, on the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise. Rises from depths of between 2300 m and 3300 m to a minimum recorded depth of 289 m. Belongs to the Lord Howe Island Seamount Chain. Formerly North Tasman Seamount 5 of Standard (1961).

Position : 26°50'S, 159°34'E.

Named after the wife of H.W. Menard, leader of the 1967 Scripps Institution 'Nova' Expedition.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Gilbert Seamount Complex

A group of seamounts in the Tasman Basin, 300 km west of Fiordland. They rise from depths of about 4600 m to depths of about 2400 m.

Position : 43°S, 164°E.

Named after Joseph Gilbert, commander of H.M.S. Resolution 1772-1775.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Gisborne Sea Valley

Trends W-E of the middle part of the continental slope between 40 km and 70 km east of Gisborne. Axis ranges in depth from 750 m to 2500 m.

Position : 38°45'S, 178°45'E.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Glacier Bank

A sinuous ridge extending from 30 km to 3000 km ESE of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands Crest generally between 500 m and 1500 m deep, being shallowest in the west. Rises from a 2000 m to 2500 m deep ocean floor except to the west where it is separated from the continental shelf of Sturge Island by a 1400 m deep saddle.

Position : 67°45'S, 166°30'E.

Named after the U.S.S. Glacier which was made available for the combined U.S.-N.Z. Balleny Islands Expedition in 1965.

Dawson 1969b (Ch), 1970 (Ch)

Haast Canyon

Winds from the outer continental shelf off the Haast River of Westland to the Tasman Basin 250 km to the southwest.

Axis ranges in depth from about 200 m to 4600 m. Formerly the Haast Sea Valley of Brodie (1964a).

Position : From 43°45'S, 168°55'E to 43°35'S, 166°00'E.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Halavai Gap

A 3000 m deep saddle between Niue Island and Lachlan Seamount.

Position : 19°09'S, 169°41'W.

Named after a coastal locality on Niue Island.

Brodie 1966c (Ch)

Hasselborough Ridge

On the western flank of the Macquarie Ridge, 10 km to 12 km to the northwest of Macquarie Island. Merges with the Macquarie Ridge at its northern end. Crest generally between 100 m and 200 m deep.

Position : 54°27'S, 158°45'E.

Named after Hasselborough Bay, Macquarie Island.

Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Hauraki Canyon

Cuts into the continental slope between 25 km and 75 km NNE of Great Barrier Island. Curves around the western and northern sides of Barrier Bank. Extends from about 200 m deep to the Hauraki Trough at 2000 m deep.

Position : 35°20'S, 175°35'E.

Named after the adjacent Hauraki Gulf.

Eade 1971a (Ch)

Hauraki Ridge

A line of banks extending from the foot of the continental slope off the Bay of Islands, northwestward for 200 km. Lies between the Hauraki Trough to the southwest and the South Fiji Basin to the northeast. Rises from a surrounding depth of about 3500 m to a depth of about 2000 m at the tops of the banks.

Position : From 34°25'S, 175°20'E to 32°55'S, 177°20'E.

Named after the Hauraki Gulf and the Hauraki Trough.

Brodie 1964a

Hauraki Trough

A line of irregular basins extending from the foot of the continental slope off the Hauraki Gulf, northwestwards for 250 km. Lies between the Colville Ridge to the southeast and the Hauraki Ridge to the northwest. Generally between 3000 m and 3300 m deep.

Position : From 35°00'S, 176°30'E to 32°30'S, 178°30'E.

Brodie 1964a

Havre Depression

A 2500 m to 4000 m deep irregularly floored trough extending from the foot of the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty, towards the NNE for 1000 km. Formerly the Havre Trough of Brodie and Hatherton (1958).

Position : From 36°05'S, 177°20'E to 25°00'S, 178°15'W.

Named after the Havre Rocks at the southern end of the Kermadec Islands; they are the nearest land to the midpoint of the depression.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Hawke Sea Valley

Trends southeastward on the upper continental slope off Hawke Bay. Axis extends from a depth of 200 m to a depth of 1000 m.

Position : 39°38'S, 177°55'E.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Hikurangi Trench

A NE-SW trending trough between the continental slope on the eastern side of North Island and the Chatham Rise. Its axis extends from 35 km off the Kaikoura Peninsula, northwestward for 500 km to a point about 150 km off Mahia Peninsula. Increases gradually in depth from 2200 m to 3500 m.

Position : From 42°40'S, 174°00'E to 39°40'S, 179°50'E.

Named after Mount Hikurangi near East Cape.

Brodie and Hatherton 1958
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Hinemoa Seamount

In the Southwestern Pacific Basin east of the Kermadec Trench and about 500 km NE of East Cape. Rises from a surrounding depth of 5000 m to a minimum depth of less than 500 m.

Position : 35°15'S, 176°10'W.

Named after the N.Z.G.S. *Hinemoa* which was used for lighthouse and shipwreck relief from 1876 to 1922.

Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Hjort Rise

On the Macquarie Ridge about 150 km south of Macquarie Island. Rises to a minimum recorded depth of about 700 m.

Position : 56°10'S, 158°35'E.

Named after Johan Hjort the pioneer Norwegian oceanographer.

Fleming 1951

Hjort Trough

To the west of, and parallel with, the Macquarie Ridge. Extends from about 300 km to about 600 m south of Macquarie Island. Axis generally more than 6000 m deep reaching a maximum depth of 6725 m, being 1000 m to 2000 m deeper than the Tasman Basin to the west and about 4000 m deeper than the Macquarie Ridge to the east.

Position : From 57°00'S, 157°20'E to 59°30'S, 159°00'E.

Named after the Norwegian oceanographer, Johan Hjort.

Summerhayes 1967c (Ch)

Hokitika Canyon

Incised into the continental shelf and slope off Hokitika, Westland. Extends from a depth of 50 km, at 12 km from shore, westward to a depth of 3000 m at 300 km from shore.

Position : From 42°46'S, 170°43'E to 42°00'S, 167°00'E.

Named after the town and river on the nearby coast.

Brodie 1964a
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)
Eade 1972a (Ch)

Honeycomb Canyons

Two parallel canyons incised into the continental shelf and upper continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Extend from a depth of 50 m, at 4 km from shore, southeastward for 25 km to a depth of 1600 m. Each canyon widens near its head.

Position : 41°30'S, 175°53'E.

Named after the Honeycomb Rocks on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Honeycomb High

At the foot of the continental slope 60 km off the Wairarapa coast. Trends NE-SW, parallel with the coast. Rises about 150 m above the saddle to landward to a summit at a depth of about 2300 m.

Position : 41°45'S, 176°15'E.

Named after the Honeycomb Rocks on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Hoopers Canyon

On the upper continental slope between 30 km and 70 km southeast of the Otago Peninsula. Ranges in depth from 200 m to 1300 m and leads into the Centre Channel of the Bounty Trough.

Position : 46°07'S, 171°00'E.

Named after Hoopers Inlet on Otago Peninsula.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Hunter Bank

A small bank on the inner continental shelf west of Wellington Peninsula. Lies about midway between Kapiti Island and Mana Island. Rises from a depth of about 80 m to a summit at 15 m deep.

Position : 40°58'S, 174°49'E.

Pantin 1963b (Ch)

Hunter Island Ridge

A long curved ridge extending southwestward from Fiji, then westward through Hunter Island and then northwestward to the New Hebrides Islands. Crest of ridge generally between 1500 m and 2500 m deep.

Position : From 19°00'S, 178°20'E to 22°30'S, 172°00'E and on to 20°00'S, 170°00'E.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954

Indian-Antarctic Ridge

Forms the southern limit of the Tasman Basin. Extends northwestward from its junction with the Macquarie Ridge and Pacific-Antarctic Ridge at a point 700 km ESE from Macquarie Island. Crest generally between 2500 m and 3500 m deep and about 1500 m higher than the basins on either side.

Position : From 61°S, 161°E to about 20°S, 67°E.

Menard 1964

Jacksons Hole

A deep enclosed basin at the entrance to Port Gore in the Marlborough Sounds. Maximum depth 280 m at a position 3 km NE of Cape Jackson. The continental shelf to seaward is about 120 m deep.

Position : 40°58'S, 174°20'E.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Kahurangi Shoals

Area of irregular topography on the inner continental shelf off Northwest Nelson, between 10 km and 15 km from shore. Rises from about 70 m to break surface at Stewart Rock.

Position : 40°40'S, 172°11'E.

Named after the nearby Kahurangi Point.

Brodie 1965c (Ch)

Kahutara Ridge

On the upper continental slope between 10 km and 20 km SSE of the Kaikoura Peninsula. Forms the eastern boundary of the Kaikoura Canyon. Crest at a depth of about 900 m.

Position : 42°32'S, 173°45'E.

Named after the nearby Kahutara River and Point.

Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Kaikoura Canyon

Incised into the continental shelf and upper continental slope between 8 km and 20 km south of the Kaikoura Peninsula. Its head reaches within 1 km of the shore. Its axis ranges in depth from 1000 m to 1700 m merging into the flank of the Hikurangi Trench at its lower end. Its upper half, about 14 km long, trends W-E and

its lower half trends almost N-S.

Position : 42°20'S, 173°43'E.

Krause 1966
Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Kaingaroa Bank

On the North Chatham Slope, 42 km NE of the Chatham Islands. Rises from a depth of 300 m to 350 m to a depth of 170 m.

Position : 43°22'S, 176°00'W.

Named after Kaingaroa Harbour on Chatham Island.

Cullen 1967a

Kaiwhata Bank

On the upper continental slope 20 km off the Wairarapa coast. Trends NE-SW parallel with the shore. Rises to a depth of 430 m from a surrounding seafloor that is about 1000 m deep.

Position : 41°19'S, 176°13'E.

Named after the nearby Kaiwhata River.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Karetu Canyons

On the southwestern flank of the Maria Ridge, ranging from 15 km to 50 km southwest of Three Kings Islands. Extending from a depth of 200 m to a depth of 800 m.

Position : 34°25'S, 171°45'E.

Named after the settlement on the adjacent mainland.

Summerhayes 1969b

Karitane Canyon

Incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope about 30 km NE of the Otago Peninsula. Extends from a depth of about 80 m to a depth of about 1000 m. Forms one of the tributaries of the North Channel of the Bounty Trough.

Position : 45°38'S, 171°10'E.

Named after a settlement on the adjacent coast.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Kaukau Bank

On the continental shelf 3 km offshore from the Wairarapa coast and 10 km northeast of Cape Palliser. Trends NE-SW and rises to a minimum depth of 30 m. Separated from the shelf to landward by a 40 m deep saddle.

Position : 41°35'S, 175°29'E.

Named after Te Kaukau Point on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Kelso Bank

On the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise about midway between Brisbane and Noumea. One of the Lord Howe Seamount Chain. Rises to 18 m from a surrounding depth of between 1500 m and 2500 m.

Position : 24°09'S, 159°25'E.

Named after the troopship *Kelso* which was stranded on Kelso Reef in 1842.

Standard 1961; Menard 1968 (Ch)
van der Linden 1969 (Ch)

Kermadec Ridge

To the west of the Kermadec Trench. Extends from 200 km off the Bay of Plenty northeastward for 900 km. Less than 2000 m deep at its crest being shallowest in the middle where it is emergent at the Kermadec Islands. Separated from the Tonga Ridge by a 2000 m deep saddle at 26°30'S.

Position : From 36°00'S, 179°00'E to 26°30'S, 177°30'W.

Fleming 1951; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Kermadec Trench

Extending from 90 km offshore from Gisborne, where it is 3600 m deep, northeastward for 1300 km to latitude 26°S. It reaches a maximum depth of 9995 m near the Kermadec Islands. Separated from the Tonga Trench to the north by a 6000 m deep sill.

Position : From 39°S, 179°E to 26°S, 175°W.

Named after the Kermadec Islands.

Fleming 1951; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Kingston Basin

On the eastern flank of the Norfolk Ridge about 140 km NE of Norfolk Island. Maximum depth about 4000 m.

Position : 28°00'S, 169°00'E.

Named after a settlement on Norfolk Island.

van der Linden 1967, 1969 (Ch)

Kiwi Seamount

On the slope between the Three Kings Rise and the South Fiji Basin, 400 km north of North Cape. Rises from depths of 3000 m to 3500 m to about 700 m deep.

Position : 30°45'S, 173°50'E.

Named after the minesweeper H.M.N.Z.S. *Kiwi*.

Barker and Kibblewhite 1965
van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Knights Terrace

A flat area at a depth of about 600 m on the continental slope 50 km NE of the Poor Knights Islands.

Position : 35°03'S, 175°05'E.

Named after the Poor Knights Islands.

Eade 1971a (Ch)

Koamaru Hole

A small, but deep enclosed basin at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, in the Marlborough Sounds. Reaches a depth of about 200 m; the surrounding seabed ranges in depth from 0 m to 100 m. Depths of nearly 200 m occur only 1 km offshore.

Position : 41°04'S, 174°23'E.

Named after Koamaru Point which is the nearest land.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Kowhai Sea Valley

On the continental slope between 8 km and 25 km SE of the Kaikoura Peninsula. Extends from the 90 m deep shelf break to the flank of the Hikurangi Trench at a depth of about 1700 m.

Position : 42°30'S, 173°55'E.

Named after the nearby Kowhai River.

Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Lachlan Banks

On the outer continental shelf off Hawke Bay, 40 km east of Cape Kidnappers. Rises from a depth of about 150 m to a minimum recorded depth of 90 m.

Position : 39° 39'S, 177° 34'E.

Named after the hydrographic survey vessel H M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan* from which the banks were discovered.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch), 1966

Lachlan Ridge

Irregular topography on the outer continental shelf off Hawkes Bay. Trends southwestwards, from a point about 15 km south of the Mahia Peninsula, for a distance of about 25 km. It has relief of about 30 m above 100 m to 140 m deep seabed.

Position : 39°33'S, 177°45'E.

Named after the hydrographic survey vessel H.M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan*; the ridge was discovered on surveys made aboard the *Lachlan*.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch), 1966

Lachlan Seamount

About 30 km southeast of Niue Island. Rises from depths of between 3000 m and 5000 m to a summit at about 700 m.

Position : 19°14'S, 169°31'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan*; the seamount was discovered during a survey aboard the *Lachlan* in 1956.

Brodie 1966c (Ch)
Summerhayes 1967b

Lachlan Shoals

On the inner continental shelf at the eastern end of Foveaux Strait between Ruapuke Island and Stewart Island. Rises from depths of about 25 m to a minimum depth of 8 m.

Position : 46°49'S, 168°21'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan*.

Cullen 1965

Lau Basin

A 2000 m to 3000 m deep, N-S trending depression separating the Tonga Ridge and the South Fiji Ridge. A sill at latitude 24°S separates it from the Havre Depression to the south.

Position : 21°S, 177°W.

Named after the nearby Lau group of islands.

Eade 1971b (Ch)

Lau Ridge

A synonym of South Fiji Ridge.

Menard 1968 (Ch)
Eade 1971b (Ch)

Lord Howe Basin

A 4000 m to 4500 m deep, NNW-SSE trending depression separating the southern part of the Dampier Ridge from the Lord Howe Rise.

Position : 32°30'S, 159°45'E.

van der Linden 1967, 1968b (Ch)

Lord Howe Island Seamount Chain

A N-S trending chain of seamounts, guyots, reefs and islands on the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise. Includes, from north to south, Nova Bank, Argo Bank, Kelso Bank, Capel Bank, Gifford Seamount, Middleton Reef, Elizabeth Reef, Lord Howe Island and Balls Pyramid.

Position : At longitude 159°E from latitude 22°S to latitude 32°S.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Lord Howe Rise

The major elevation in the Tasman Sea. Its northern part trends N-S about midway between northern New Zealand and eastern Australia. Its southern part, south of Lord Howe Island, trends NW-SE. Its northern limit is at the edge of the Coral Sea; its southern limit is the foot of the New Zealand continental slope west of Cook Strait. Its crest is generally between 800 m and 1400 m deep and is over 2000 km long. It includes two shallow plateaus, one at its northern end, the Bellona Plateau, and one at its southern end, the Challenger Plateau.

Position : From 19°S, 159°E to 40°S, 171°E.

Named after Lord Howe Island.

Brodie 1952; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)
van der Linden 1967, 1968b (Ch)

Louisville Ridge

In the South Pacific Basin about 500 km east of the Kermadec Islands. Trends NW-SE; if continued northwestwards would converge with the Kermadec Trench near Ozbourn Seamount. Crest is at depths of between 2000 m and 3000 m, about 300 m above the surrounding abyssal basin.

Position : From 30°00'S, 173°30'E to 32°30'S, 171°30'W.

Named after the cruiser U.S.S. *Louisville*.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Macquarie Ridge

Extends southwards for 1800 km from the continental slope off Fiordland to the triple junction between Macquarie Ridge, Pacific-Antarctic Ridge and Indian-Antarctic Ridge. Crest is very irregular being 400 m above sea level at Macquarie Island and 4000 m below sea level 130 km north of Macquarie Island.

Position : From 47°S, 166°E to 61°S, 161°E.

Brodie and Dawson 1965
Summerhayes 1967c (Ch)
Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Macquarie Trough

Trends N-S, 20 km east of Macquarie Island. Axis 5000 m to 5500 m deep, 500 m to 1000 m deeper than the Emerald Basin to the east and about 5000 m deeper than the Macquarie Ridge to the west.

Position : From 54°00'S, 159°30'E to 55°00'S, 159°00'E.

Summerhayes 1967c (Ch)

Madden Canyon

On the continental slope between about 40 km and 70 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Steep sided where it separates the North Madden Bank and the South Madden Bank. Leads from the Madden Depression to the Porangahau Depression.

Position : From 40°30'S, 177°05'E to 40°40'S, 177°20'E.

Named after Sir Charles Madden, Chief of New Zealand Naval Staff from 1953 to 1955.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)
Lewis and Gibb 1970 (Ch)

Madden Depression

Resembles an amphitheatre, 25 km in diameter, incised into the continental shelf and slope between 15 km and 40 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Has steep, channelled sides and an almost flat floor at a depth of 1400 m. Represents the expanded head of the Madden Canyon.

Position : 40°28'S, 177°03'E.

Named after Sir Charles Madden, Chief of New Zealand Naval Staff from 1953 to 1955.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Mahia Depression

Trends NE-SW on the continental slope 50 km southeast of the Mahia Peninsula. Floor at a depth of 1000 m. Limited to the SE by the Ritchie Banks.

Position : 39°40'S, 178°15'E.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Mahia High

An isolated elevation in the Hikurangi Trench 110 km ESE of Mahia Peninsula. Rises from a depth of 3300 m to about 2400 m.

Position : 39°35'S, 179°15'E.

van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Maria Ridge

Extends from 40 km to 140 km northwestwards from Cape Reinga. Consists of two parallel ridges about 35 km apart; a main South Maria Ridge and a relatively short North Maria Ridge. Both rise to depths of less than 100 m at their southeastern ends where they are separated from the continental shelf off Cape Reinga by a 250 m deep saddle. Both plunge to depths of 1000 m at their northwestern ends.

Position : 34°10'S, 172°05'E.

Named after Cape Maria van Diemen near Cape Reinga.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)
Summerhayes 1969b

Mason Canyon

Incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope about 30 km west of Stewart Island. Extends from a depth of 150 m to the flank of the Solander Trough at a depth of 900 m.

Position : 46°55'S, 167°21'E.

Named after Mason Bay on the adjacent shore of Stewart Island.

Cullen 1964 (Ch)

Matheson Bank

A small bank on the Chatham Rise 180 km west of Chatham Island. Rises from a surrounding depth of about 400 m to a summit at 197 m deep.

Position : 43°56'S, 179°15'W.

Named after Capt. Ron Matheson and the late Capt. Keith Matheson, masters of the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel, M.V. *Taranui*.

Cullen 1965
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Matheson Canyon

A meandering trough extending from the foot of the North Chatham Slope, about midway between Chatham Island and North Island, northeastwards to the Hikurangi Trench. Axis about 3000 m deep.

Position : From 42°30'S, 179°30'W to 41°30'S, 179°00'E.

Named after Capt. Ron Matheson and the late Capt. Keith Matheson, masters of the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel, M.V. *Taranui*.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

McDougall Trough

A 5000 m to 5500 m deep trough, parallel with, and 25 km to the east of, the Macquarie Ridge between Macquarie Island and New Zealand. Bounded to the west by the precipitous flank of the Macquarie Ridge and to the east by the more gentle flank of a 3400 m deep sill that separates it from the Emerald Basin.

Position : From 51°50'S, 161°40'E to 53°00'S, 160°45'E.

Named after J.C. McDougall, a New Zealand member of the Ross Sea and Balleny Islands Expedition 1965.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch)

Mernoo Bank

At the western end of the Chatham Rise between 150 km and 200 km east of Banks Peninsula. Generally between 90 m and 140 m deep but with isolated pinnacles shoaling to 50 m deep.

Position : 43°30'S, 175°15'E.

Named after S.S. *Mernoo* the vessel from which the bank was discovered in 1935.

Hefferd 1949; Krause 1964 (Ch)

Mernoo Gap

A saddle between the continental shelf off Banks Peninsula and the western end of the Chatham Rise. Depth at the centre of the saddle is 580 m. Formerly the Pukaki Gap of Brodie (1964), and Krause (1964 (Ch)).

Position : 43°35'S, 174°20'E.

Named after S.S. *Mernoo*.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)
Heath, in press

Middle Arm

A minor branch of the Cook Strait Canyon trending NW-SE between the continental shelf off Wellington and Centre Bank. Axis ranges from 200 m to 600 m deep.

Position : 41°28'S, 174°48'E.

Named because of its position between the main arm of the canyon and the Wairarapa arm.

Brodie 1966a (Ch), 1966b (Ch)
Pantin 1963b (Ch)

Middleton Basin

Trends N-S and separates the northern part of the Dampier Ridge from the Lord Howe Rise. Bounded to the north by a sill west of Kelso Bank and to the south by the Middleton and Elizabeth Reefs. Axis generally between 2600 m and 3600 m deep.

Position : From 24°25'S, 158°45'E to 29°25'S, 159°25'E.

Named after the Middleton Reef.

van der Linden 1969 (Ch)

Milford Canyon

A tributary of the Haast Canyon cut into the continental shelf and slope off

Milford Sound. Its head is 7 km west of the entrance to Milford Sound and about 80 m deep. It descends to join the Haast Canyon at a depth of 3800 m.

Position : 44°35'S, 167°40'E.

Brodie 1964b

Molyneux Sea Valley

Cuts into the outer continental shelf and continental slope between 30 km and 130 km off the Clutha River, Otago. Descends to join the South (Bounty) Channel at a depth of about 1500 m.

Position : 46°35'S, 170°20'E.

Named after Port Molyneux at the entrance to the Clutha River.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Moreton Seamount

In the Tasman Basin about 270 km NE of Brisbane. Rises from a 4500 m deep abyssal floor to a minimum recorded depth of 155 m.

Position : 26°00'S, 155°00'E.

Named after Moreton Bay near Brisbane.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Motukura Bank

Trends NE-SW on the upper continental slope 35 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Rises to a minimum recorded depth of 324 m. Separated from the continental shelf by the 500 m deep Motukura Depression.

Position : 40°02'S, 177°22'E.

Motukura is the Maori name for Bare Island, which lies off the adjacent coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Motukura Depression

Trends NE-SW on the upper continental slope 25 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Separates the continental shelf and the Motukura Bank. Axis ranges in depth from about 480 m at its NE end to 560 m at its SW end.

Position : 40°00'S, 177°15'E.

Motukura is the Maori name for Bare Island which lies off the adjacent coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Murimotu Canyons

On the northeast facing continental slope between Cape Reinga and the Three Kings Islands. Centred about 40 km north of Cape Reinga and 25 km northeast of Three Kings Islands. Most of the canyons start in the saddle between the continental shelf off Cape Reinga and the Maria Ridge.

Position : 34°02'S, 172°30'E.

Named after Murimotu Island, a small island off North Cape.

Summerhayes 1969a

Narrows Basin

An enclosed basin in the narrowest part of Cook Strait. Reaches a maximum depth of 390 m and enclosed by a 260 m deep sill at its southeastern end. Has an isolated high, Fishermans Rock, at its northern end.

Position : 40°10'S, 174°32'E.

So named because of its position in the narrowest part of Cook Strait.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

New Caledonia Basin

A broad, 2500 km long depression separating the Lord Howe Rise to the west and the Norfolk Ridge and New Caledonia to the east. It can be divided into three segments, a southern segment that trends northwestwards for 1000 km from the foot of the continental slope west of North Island, a central segment that trends northwards for 1000 km to near Noumea and a northern segment that trends northwestwards for 500 km. The depth of the axis increases from 1500 m deep near New Zealand to 3000 m deep in the central segment and 3500 m to 4000 m deep in the northern segment.

Position : From 19°S, 161°E to 38°S, 173°E.

Named after New Caledonia which is at its northern end. The southern and central segments were referred to as Norfolk Island Basin by Fairbridge and van der Linden (1966), but this name has been abandoned.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
van der Linden 1969 (Ch)

New Caledonia Trough

A name formerly used either as a synonym of New Caledonia Basin (Marshall 1910) or for only the northern segment of the New Caledonia Basin (van der Linden 1966).

New Hebrides Trench

Extends in an arc from west of the New Hebrides Islands to south of the Hunter Island Ridge. Depths exceed 7000 m at several places; the maximum recorded depth being 7661 m.

Position : From 17°30'S, 167°20'E to 22°20'S, 170°00'E and on to 22°30'S, 175°00'E.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
Fairbridge and van der Linden 1966

New Zealand Plateau

Those generally flat areas around New Zealand that are elevated above the abyssal ocean floor. In general, limited by the 2000 m isobath that surrounds New Zealand and underlain by crust of continental or sub-continental thickness. Includes the Campbell Plateau, the Chatham Rise and the Lord Howe Rise.

Marshall 1910; Brodie 1964a

Ngatoro Basin

A small, deep depression trending NE-SW at the foot of the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty. Extends from 60 km to 150 km NE of Mayor Island. Floor at a depth of between 3200 m and 3300 m.

Position : 36°30'S, 177°15'E.

Its name means 'resound' in Maori.

van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Norfolk Basin

A 3500 m to 4300 m deep depression centred about midway between North Cape and Norfolk Island. Bounded by the Three Kings Rise to the east, the Reinga Ridge to the south, the Norfolk Ridge to the west and a 1500 m to 2500 m sill to the north.

Position : 32°S, 170°E.

Named after Norfolk Island which lies to the NW.

Fleming 1951; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)
van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Norfolk Ridge

Extends from New Caledonia southwards through Norfolk Island to Wanganella Bank. Continues southeastwards from Wanganella Bank as a series of parallel ridges to the foot of the continental slope west of Northland. Total length about 1500 km. Crest generally between 200 m and 1600 m deep; flat-topped at many places.

Position : From 23°00'S, 167°30'E to 33°00'S, 167°30'E and on to 34°50'S, 169°30'E.

Marshall 1910
Fairbridge and van der Linden 1966
van der Linden 1968b (Ch), 1969 (Ch)
Eade 1972c (Ch)

Norrie Seamount

On the western slope of the West Norfolk Ridge. Shoals to about 700 m from a surrounding depth of about 1600 m.

Position : 32°20'S, 166°10'E.

Named after Capt. H.F. Norrie of the T.S.M.V. Wanganella from 1955 to 1956.

van der Linden 1967, 1968b (Ch)

North Bounty Slope

The steep slope between the Bounty Platform and the Bounty Trough.

Position : 47°S, 179°E.

Cullen 1969b (Ch)

North Cape Canyon

Cuts the continental shelf and upper continental slope east of North Cape. Extends from about 2 km to about 20 km offshore and from a depth of 40 m to a depth of about 1000 m.

Position : 34°22'S, 173°10'E.

Summerhayes 1969b

North Channel

At the western end of the Bounty Trough : the northernmost of the three western tributaries of the Bounty Channel. Formed from the union of several canyons that incise the continental shelf and steep upper continental slope between 20 km and 100 km northeast of the Otago Peninsula.

Position : 45°40'S, 172°30'E.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

North Chatham Slope

The steep northern slope of the Chatham Rise. Extends from a depth of about 500 m to a depth of about 2500 m. Forms the southern boundary of the Hikurangi Trench. Trends E-W for 1000 km.

Position : From 42°45'S, 174°15'E to 42°45'S, 174°00'W.

Krause 1966
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

North Madden Bank

Trends NNE-SSW on the upper continental slope 35 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Separated from the South Madden Bank by the 1500 m deep Madden Canyon and from the continental slope by a 600 m deep saddle. Shoals to a minimum recorded depth of 180 m.

Position : 40°21'S, 177°12'E.

Named after Sir Charles Madden, Chief of N.Z. Naval Staff from 1953 to 1955.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

North Tasman Seamount 1

Now named Queensland Guyot.

North Tasman Seamount 2

Now named Britannia Guyots.

North Tasman Seamount 3

Now named Britannia Guyots.

North Tasman Seamount 4

On the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise. Rises to a minimum recorded depth of 1062 m from a surrounding depth of about 2800 m.

Position : 28°28'S, 158°22'E.

Standard 1961

North Tasman Seamount 5

Now named Gifford Guyot.

North Tasman Seamount 6

Near the crest of the Lord Howe Rise, 1620 m high. Rises to a minimum recorded depth of 24 m.

Position : 27°10'S, 161°50'E.

Standard 1961

North Tasman Seamount 7

In the Lord Howe Basin 90 km SW of Lord Howe Island. Shoals from the 4000 m deep basin to a minimum recorded depth of 2578 m.

Position : 32°06'S, 158°25'E.

Standard 1961

North Tasman Seamount 8

Now named Moreton Seamount.

North Viti Canyon

Incised into the upper continental slope 100 km WNW of Cape Egmont. Extends from 200 m deep to about 1000 m deep.

Position : 38°58'S, 172°28'E.

Named after the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel M.V. Viti.

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

North West Trough

In western Cook Strait extending from 60 km south of Cape Egmont, southeastward, past the entrances to the Marlborough Sounds, to the narrows of Cook Strait. Increases in depth from 100 m at its northwest end to 200 m at its southeast end.

Position : From 39°50'S, 173°37'E to 40°53'S, 174°30'E.

So named because it extends northwestward from the narrows of Cook Strait.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Nova Bank

On the western flank of the Lord Howe Rise at its northern end. About 60 km south of South Bellona Reef. Rises from a depth of about 2000 m to a flat top of less than 500 m deep.

Position : 22°30'S, 157°20'E.

Named after the Scripps Institution of Oceanography 'Nova' Expedition 1967.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Oates Bank

At the southeastern edge of the West Balleny Basin, about 300 km southeast of the Balleny Islands. Rises from 2500 m to

less than 500 m deep.

Position : 68°S, 157°E.

Named after Capt. L.E.G. Oates of the Scotts 1910-13 Antarctic Expedition.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Omakere Depression

On the lower continental slope, 90 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Floor at a depth of 2200 m.

Position : 40°20'S, 177°55'E.

Named after a hill on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Omakere High

Trends NE-SW on the middle part of the continental slope, 70 km off Cape Kidnappers, Hawkes Bay Land District. Rises to a minimum depth of 1125 m.

Position : 40°02'S, 177°51'E.

Named after a hill on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)
Lewis and Gibb 1970 (Ch)

Opouawe Canyon

Incised into the continental slope between 5 km and 25 km SSE of Cape Palliser. Extends from a depth of about 80 m, southwards to the flank of the Hikurangi Trench at a depth of 2000 m.

Position : 41°45'S, 175°23'E.

Named after the nearby Opouawe River.

Pantin 1963b (Ch)

Opouawe High

On the middle part of the continental slope 18 km southeast of Cape Palliser. Summit at a depth of about 900 m. Separated from the upper continental slope by a saddle that is only slightly deeper.

Position : 41°44'S, 175°26'E.

Named after the Opouawe River on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963b (Ch)

Oreti Bank

In the middle of Foveaux Strait. Rises from 30 m deep to 13 m deep.

Position : 46°32'S, 168°05'E.

Named from the Oreti River in Southland.

Cullen 1964 (Ch), 1966

Ozbourn Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Tonga-Kermadec Trench adjacent to the sill that separates the Tonga Trench from the Kermadec Trench. Rises from depths greater than 5000 m to depths of less than 2000 m.

Position : 25°50'S, 174°50'W.

Origin of name unknown.

Menard 1968 (Ch)

Pacific-Antarctic Ridge

Extends eastward from the junction between the Macquarie Ridge, the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge and the Indian-Antarctic Ridge. The junction is about 700 km ESE of Macquarie Island. Ridge crest is generally between 2000 m and 3000 m deep and about 2000 m higher than the basins on either side. The Pacific-Antarctic Ridge forms the southeastern boundary of the Southwestern Pacific Basin.

Position : From 61°S, 161°E to about 55°S, 130°W.

Menard 1964

Pahaua Canyon

Incised into the outer continental shelf and continental slope, from 4 km to 40 km off the Wairarapa coast. Extends from a depth of 50 m to a depth of 2500 m on the flank of the Hikurangi Trench. Slightly expanded at its upper end.

Position : 41°35'S, 175°45'E.

Named after the Pahaua River on the nearby coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Palliser Arm

A branch of the Cook Strait Canyon incised into the continental slope from 10 km to 25 km southwest of Cape Palliser. Recognised from a depth of 500 m to the point where it joins the main Cook Strait Canyon at a depth of 1700 m.

Position : 41°43'S, 175°08'E.

Named after the nearby Cape Palliser.

Pantin 1963b (Ch)

Pandora Bank

On the inner continental shelf 10 km SW of Cape Maria van Diemen. Rises from about 40 m deep to less than 10 m deep - depth and position of shoals liable to change.

Position : 34°35'S, 172°35'E.

Named after the surveying vessel H.M.S. *Pandora* which surveyed it in 1853.

Summerhayes 1969b

Paoanui Depression

Enclosed basin on the middle part of the continental slope 70 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Floor generally between 1800 m and 2000 m deep but reaching a maximum depth of 2080 m.

Position : 40°12'S, 177°45'E.

Named after Paoanui Point on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Paoanui High

A NE-SW trending ridge on the lower continental slope 80 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Crest lies at a depth of between 1500 m and 1600 m which is about 500 m above the depressions on either side.

Position : 40°15'S, 177°48'E

Named after the Paoanui Depression which lies to landward.

Lewis and Gibb 1970 (Ch)

Papanui Canyon

Incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope between 20 km and 40 km off the Otago Peninsula. Extends from a depth of 130 m to a depth of about 1000 m. One of the tributaries of the Bounty Channel.

Position : 45°52'S, 177°05'E.

Named after Papanui Inlet on the Otago Peninsula.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Parengarenga Canyons

Two canyons on the upper continental slope about 30 km SE of North Cape. Extend from a depth of 130 m to about 1000 m deep.

Position : 34°34'S, 173°24'E.

Named after Parengarenga Harbour on the adjacent land.

Summerhayes 1969b

Paritu Depression

Trends NE-SW on the middle part of the continental slope about 60 km off Gisborne. Floor at a depth of about 1500 m.

Position : 39°00'S, 178°37'E.

Named after Paritu Rock which lies just off the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Pegasus Canyon

A major canyon incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope off northern Canterbury. Extends from 40 km northeast of Banks Peninsula, northeastward to the southern end of the Hikurangi Trench. Almost parallel with the northern Canterbury coast and about 50 km offshore. Axis extends from a depth of 200 m to a depth of 2000 m.

Position : From 43°33'S, 173°32'E to 42°42'S, 174°02'E.

Named after Pegasus Bay which is at the head of the canyon.

Krause 1966
Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Penguin Seamount

In the Lord Howe Basin about 70 km northeast of Lord Howe Island. Rises from the 4000 m deep basin floor to a summit about 1800 m deep.

Position : 31°05'S, 158°30'E.

Named after H.M.S. *Penguin* from which soundings were obtained c. 1900.

van der Linden 1970

Phillip Sea Valley

A NE-SW trending depression on the southwestern flank of the South Fiji Basin. Axis generally between 3000 m and 4000 m deep. Lies between the Kingston Basin to the west and the northern part of the Three Kings Rise to the southeast.

Position : 29°S, 171°E.

Named after Phillip Island near Norfolk Island.

van der Linden 1967

Pickersgill Seamount

In the Tasman Basin 400 km SW of Fiordland. Rises from the 4600 m deep abyssal floor to a summit at a depth of 3400 m. Trends NE-SW and is about 100 km long by 25 km wide at its base.

Position : 46°45'S, 161°40'E.

Named after Lt. Richard Pickersgill of H.M.S. *Resolution* 1771-1776.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Porangahau Depression

A flat-floored depression on the lower continental slope 70 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Floor at a depth of about 2000 m. At the lower end of the Madden Canyon.

Position : 40°52'S, 177°17'E.

Named after a river and settlement on the adjacent land.

Lewis and Gibb 1970 (Ch)

Porangahau High

A NE-SW trending ridge on the lower continental slope, 80 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Rises about 200 m above a depression to landward to a minimum depth of 1582 m.

Position : 40°32'S, 177°39'E.

Named after a river and settlement on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Poverty Canyons

A group of five canyons incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope about 20 km off southern Gisborne Land District. Extend from depths of 80 m to 200 m to depths of 1100 m to 1300 m.

Position : 39°00'S, 178°15'E.

Named after the nearby Poverty Bay.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Poverty Sea Valleys

Two, steep-sided, W-E trending valleys incised into the lower continental slope about 50 km off southern Gisborne Land District. Extend from the Paritu Depression at a depth of 1500 m to the southern end of the Kermadec Trench at a depth of

about 3300 m.

Position : 39°13'S, 178°32'E.

Named after Poverty Bay on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Pukaki Bank

On the northern edge of the Campbell Plateau. Rises gently from the surrounding 400 m to 600 m deep plateau to a flat top about 30 km in diameter, at a depth of 130 m to 140 m. Numerous steep-sided pinnacles rise from this flat top to a minimum recorded depth of 60 m.

Position : 49°15'S, 171°45'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. *Pukaki* which surveyed the bank in 1950.

Brodie 1964a
Summerhayes 1967f (Ch)

Pukaki Canyon

Trends generally northwards from the Mernoo Gap off Banks Peninsula towards the southern end of the Hikurangi Trench. Extends from a depth of 130 m, at a point where it joins the Pegasus Canyon.

Position : From 43°38'S, 173°56'E to 42°58'S, 173°59'E.

Named after Pukaki Gap, the original name for the Mernoo Gap.

Cullen and Brodie 1966 (Ch)

Pukaki Channel

Incised into the northern margin of the Campbell Plateau. Its head is at the eastern end of the Pukaki Rise and western end of the Pukaki Saddle and at a depth of about 1200 m. It extends northeastward to the Bounty Channel at a depth of 3000 m.

Position : From 48°10'S, 175°05'E to 46°40'S, 176°40'E.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Pukaki Gap

Former name for the Mernoo Gap.

Pukaki Rise

A slightly elevated region along the northern edge of the Campbell Plateau, the Pukaki Bank at its eastern end being

its shoalest part. Crest generally about 450 m deep.

Position : 49°30'S, 172°00'E.

Summerhayes 1967f (Ch), 1969a

Pukaki Saddle

On the northeastern part of the Campbell Plateau between the Bounty Platform and Pukaki Rise. Centre of saddle at a depth of 1370 m separating the 100 m to 200 m deep platform.

Position : 48°30'S, 176°30'E.

Summerhayes 1967f (Ch), 1969a

Pukeroro Depression

Trends NE-SW on the lower continental slope 50 km off the Wairarapa coast. Floor at a depth of 1900 m.

Position : 41°28'S, 176°30'E.

Named after a mountain on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Pukeroro High

Trends NE-SW on the lower continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Crest at depths ranging from about 1400 m to about 1800 m. Rising from 200 m to 400 m above the Pukeroro Depression to landward.

Position : 41°30'S, 176°34'E.

Named after a peak in the Aorangi Ranges on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Puysegur Bank

A ridge extending southwards from the edge of the continental shelf off Puysegur Point, in the SW corner of South Island. Crest of ridge less than 180 m deep, the minimum recorded depth being 64 m. Lies at the northern limit of the Macquarie Ridge.

Position : 46°30'S, 166°00'E.

Brodie 1964b
van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Puysegur Trench

Trends NNE-SSW on the western side of the Macquarie Ridge near its northern end. Axis about 6000 m deep, 1500 m to

2000 m deeper than the Tasman Basin to the west.

Position : 48°00'S, 164°40'E.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch)
Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Queensland Guyot

In the Tasman Basin about 190 km east of Brisbane. Rises from a depth of about 4600 m to a minimum recorded depth of 384 m. Formerly the North Tasman Seamount 1 of Standard (1961).

Position : 27°35'S, 155°10'E.

Named after the adjacent state of Australia.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Rakiura Gap

A NW-SE trending submarine valley at the eastern end of Foveaux Strait between Ruapuke Island and Stewart Island. Axis ranges in depth from 35 m to 45 m.

Position : 46°50'S, 168°18'E.

Rakiura is the Maori name for Foveaux Strait.

Cullen 1964 (Ch), 1966

Ranfurly Bank

On the outer continental shelf 17 km ENE of East Cape. Rises from depths of about 130 m to a minimum recorded depth of 25 m.

Position : 37°35'S, 178°53'E.

Named after Lord Ranfurly, Governor-General of New Zealand from 1897 to 1904.

British Admiralty 1905

Rangiauria Rise

Small ridge extending southward from the southern slope of the Chatham Rise from 100 km to 200 km SSE of Chatham Island. Crest between 3400 m and 3800 m deep.

Position : 45°20'S, 176°30'W.

Rangiauria is the Maori name for Pitt Island which lies to the south of Chatham Island.

Cullen 1969c (Ch)

Raukumara Plain

A large, flat terrace on the lower continental slope ranging from 50 km to 150 km north of East Cape. Lies at a depth of 2300 m.

Position : From 35°30'S, 179°30'E to 37°00'S, 178°30'E.

Named after the Raukumara Peninsula which extends to East Cape.

Brodie 1964a
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Recorder Guyot

At the north end of the Tasman Basin, 200 km NE of Brisbane. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a minimum recorded depth of 640 m.

Position : 25°10'S, 155°00'E.

Named after the c.s. *Recorder* from which this feature was discovered during the *Recorder* Expedition in 1961.

Krause 1967

Reinga Basin

An enclosed basin that trends NW-SE between the Maria Ridge and the southern end of the Norfolk Ridge. Centred about 200 km west of Cape Reinga, Northland. Floor of basin between 2000 m and 2800 m deep.

Position : 34°50'S, 170°20'E.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Reinga Ridge

Trends NW-SE between the southern end of the main Norfolk Ridge (north of Wanganella Bank) and the Maria Ridge off Northland. Extends from 200 km to 400 km NW of Cape Reinga. Surrounded by depths greater than 1700 m deep. Crest about 400 m deep at its southeastern end plunging northwards to 1700 m.

Position : 33°20'S, 170°05'E.

van der Linden 1967, 1968c (Ch)

Rekohu Canyon

On the northern flank of the Chatham Rise from about 100 km to 150 km due north of the Chatham Islands. Axis ranges in depth from 2000 m to 3000 m. Separates the eastern end of the Rekohu Salient from the Chatham Rise.

Position : 42°30'S, 176°30'W.

Named after the ancient Maori name for the Chatham Islands.

Cullen 1969c (Ch)

Rekohu Salient

A terrace extending eastwards into a ridge on the northern flank of the Chatham Rise. Lies about 150 km northwest of the Chatham Islands. Terrace and crest of ridge are between 1000 m and 2000 m deep.

Position : From 42°40'S, 178°50'W to 42°30'S, 177°00'W.

Name derived from the Maori word for the Chatham Islands.

Cullen 1969c (Ch)

Reserve Bank

In the western portion of Chatham Rise, about 300 km east of Banks Peninsula. Rises from a depth of about 400 m to a minimum recorded depth of 230 m.

Position : 43°20'S, 177°05'E.

So named because of the large reserves of glauconite found on the bank.

Krause 1964 (Ch)
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Resolution Ridge

Trending NE-SW at the foot of the continental slope, 100 km west of Puysegur Point, Fiordland. Partly separated from the continental slope by the northern end of the Puysegur Trench. Rises from 4000 m to 4500 m deep to a 2500 m deep crest.

Position : 46°10'S, 164°55'E.

Named after H.M.S. *Resolution* in which Capt. James Cook made his 1772-6 and 1778-80 voyages.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Ritchie Banks

A group of banks on the middle part of the continental slope off Hawke Bay. Centred about 60 km southeast of Mahia Peninsula. Surrounded by depths greater than 900 m and rising to a minimum recorded depth of 247 m.

Position : 39°37'S, 178°25'E.

Named after Rear-Admiral G.S. Ritchie,

Commanding Officer of H.M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan* 1954-57.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Ruapuke Basin

An enclosed basin in the continental shelf at the eastern end of Foveaux Strait. Lies about 10 km south of Ruapuke Island. Floor of the basin at a depth of 65 m, about 10 m below the sill to seaward.

Position : 46°53'S, 168°30'E.

Cullen 1964 (Ch), 1967b

Rumble I Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Havre Depression near its southern end; close to the southern end of the Kermadec Ridge and northern limit of the Raukumara Plain. Rises from depths of about 2400 m to a minimum recorded depth of 1100 m.

Position : 35°30'S, 178°52.5'E.

So named because of acoustic activity in its vicinity.

Kibblewhite 1966
Kibblewhite and Denham 1967

Rumble II Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Havre Depression near its southern end; close to the southern end of the Kermadec Ridge and northern limit of the Raukumara Plain. Rises from depths of about 2700 m to a minimum recorded depth of 880 m.

Position : 35°26'S, 178°39'E.

So named because of acoustic activity in its vicinity.

Kibblewhite 1966
Kibblewhite and Denham 1967

Rumble III Seamount

On the slope between the northern part of the Raukumara Plain and the southern end of the Havre Depression. Rises from depths of about 2800 m to a minimum recorded depth of 117 m.

Position : 35°44.7'S, 178°28.7'E.

So named because of its acoustic activity which is considered to be the result of volcanism.

Kibblewhite 1966
Kibblewhite and Denham 1967
van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Rumble IV Seamount

On the slope between the Raukumara Plain and the southern end of the Havre Depression. Rises from depths of about 2300 m to less than 1000 m deep.

Position : 36°08'S, 178°03'E.

So named because of acoustic activity in its vicinity.

Kibblewhite 1967

Saunders Canyon

Incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope from 14 km to 40 km off Otago Peninsula. Axis ranges in depth from 200 m to 1200 m.

Position : 45°52'S, 171°00'E.

Named after Cape Saunders on Otago Peninsula.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Savage Seamount

In the South Pacific Basin 80 km NE of Niue Island. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a depth of about 1900 m.

Position : 18°30'S, 169°15'W.

Named after Savage Island, the name given to Niue Island by Cook when he discovered it in 1774.

Eade 1971b (Ch)

Seelig Saddle

On the Balleny Ridge between Buckle Island and Sturge Island. Depth at centre of saddle about 2000 m

Position : 67°05'S, 163°45'E.

Named for Mr W. Seelig, USARP Coordinator of the N.Z.-U.S. Balleny Island 1965 Expedition.

Dawson 1969a (Ch), 1970 (Ch)

Silent I Seamount

At the southern end of the Kermadec Ridge at its merger with the Raukumara Plain. Rises from depths of about 2000 m to a depth of about 400 m.

Position : 34°58.5'S, 179°17'E.

So named because of the lack of any acoustic activity in the immediate area.

Kibblewhite 1966
Kibblewhite and Denham 1967

Silent II Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Havre Depression near its southern end; close to the southern end of the Kermadec Ridge and the northern limit of the Raukumara Plain. Rises from depths of about 2200 m to a minimum recorded depth of 700 m.

Position : 35°10.5'S, 178°53'E.

So named because of the lack of any acoustic activity in the immediate area.

Kibblewhite 1966
Kibblewhite and Denham 1967

Slava Bank

110 km NW of the Balleny Island. Rising from the abyssal ocean floor at a depth of about 3000 m to a gently sloping top at depths between 900 m and 1300 m.

Position : 65°25'S, 160°55'E.

Named after the U.S.S.R. whaling vessel which landed parties on the Balleny Islands in the 1950s.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Snares Depression

An ENE-WSW trending saddle separating the continental shelf of New Zealand from the Auckland Island shelf and Pukaki Rise. Forms the northwestern edge of the Campbell Plateau. Generally between 550 m and 750 m deep and includes several small sea enclosed basins. A broad, sinuous sea valley cuts the eastern end of the basin and deepens gently northwestward towards the Bounty Trough; increasing in depth from 730 m to more than 1000 m

Position : From 49°30'S, 166°30'E to 48°30'S, 169°30'E.

Named after The Snares Islands.

Summerhayes 1967a (Ch), 1969a

Solander Trough

Extending about 500 km SSW from Solander Island at the western end of Foveaux Strait. Separates the northern end of the Macquarie Ridge from the shelves around Stewart Island, The Snares, and the Auckland Islands. Increases in depth and in width towards the south and merges into the 4000 m deep Emerald

Basin at its southern end; more than half of its length is between 3000 m and 4000 m deep.

Position : From 46°45'S, 166°30'E to 51°15'S, 163°50'E.

Brodie 1958a, 1958b
van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Soucek Bank

At the edge of the West Balleny Basin, about 90 km NW of Young Island, Balleny Islands. Rises from 2800 m to a summit at about 1000 m deep.

Position : 65°40'S, 163°50'E.

Named after the late Dr Frank Soucek, Medical Officer of ANARE, Member of the U.S.-N.Z. Ross Sea - Balleny Island 1965 Expedition.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

South Arm

The main branch of Cook Strait Canyon in eastern Cook Strait. Lies to the south of Centre Bank. Ranges in depth from 300 m to 1300 m.

Position : 41°36'S, 174°40'E.

So named because it is the most southern arm of the Cook Strait Canyon.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

South Channel

A tributary of the Bounty Channel; the most southern of the three tributaries that are incised into the western end of the Bounty Trough off Otago. Extends from about 90 km to about 240 km east of the Clutha River, from 1000 m deep to 2000 m deep.

Position : From 46°40'S, 171°00'E to 46°17'S, 173°00'E.

Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

South Fiji Basin

A vast, flat-floored, 3500 m to 5000 m deep basin that lies between Fiji and New Zealand. Bounded to the north by the New Hebrides Trench, to the south by the continental slope off Northland, to the west by the Three Kings Rise and a ridge that extends southwards from the Loyalty Islands, and to the east by the South Fiji

Ridge and the Colville Ridge.

Position : From 21°S, 169°E to 33°S, 175°E.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

South Fiji Ridge

Extends southwards from Fiji for 1600 km. Crest generally between 500 m and 1500 m deep but rising to sea level at the Lau Islands, the Minerva Reefs and the Wolverine Shoals. Separates the South Fiji Basin from the Havre Depression and Lau Basin.

Position : From 17°S, 179°W to 32°S, 179°E.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
Brodie and Hatherton 1958

South Madden Bank

On the upper continental slope 38 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Rises from depths of 700 m to 2000 m to a minimum recorded depth of 161 m. Separated from the North Madden Bank by the Madden Canyon.

Position : 40°34'S, 177°01'E.

Named after Sir Charles Madden, Chief of N.Z. Naval Staff from 1953 to 1955.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

South Viti Canyon

On the upper continental slope 100 km west of Cape Egmont, Taranaki. Close to the northern limit of the Egmont Terrace. Extends from a depth of 180 m to a depth of about 1000 m. Trending westward towards the southern end of the New Caledonia Basin.

Position : 39°07'S, 172°26'E.

Named after the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute vessel M.V. *Viti.*

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

South-western Pacific Basin

A vast, triangular abyssal basin which is generally between 4500 m and 5500 m deep. Bounded in the west by the Tonga and Kermadec Trenches, the Subantarctic slope and the Macquarie Ridge, in the southeast by the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge and in the northeast by the chain of Poly-

nesian Islands that extends from Easter Island, through the Tuamoto Islands, the Society Islands, the northern Cook Islands and Tokelau Islands to Samoa.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954

Standard Seamount

In the southern part of the Tasman Basin 700 km ESE of Sydney. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a depth of about 3400 m.

Position : 35°00'S, 157°45'E.

Named after J.C. Standard who has described the morphology of the eastern Tasman Sea.

van der Linden 1968b (Ch)

Stephens Hole

A small, deep enclosed basin on the inner continental shelf off D'Urville Island, Marlborough Sounds. Trends WNW-ESE, the axis being between 200 m and 300 m deep and only 2 km off Stephens Island. Bounded to seaward by a 100 m deep sill.

Position : 40°39'S, 174°01'E.

Brodie 1966b (Ch)

Stradbroke Seamount

In the Tasman Basin 270 km SE of Brisbane. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a minimum recorded depth of 900 m.

Position : 29°05'S, 155°40'E.

Named after an island of the same name near Brisbane.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Subantarctic Slope

The southeastern boundary of the New Zealand Plateau and part of the western boundary of the Southwestern Pacific Basin. Extends from the eastern end of the Chatham Rise, southwestwards for 1200 km to the southern end of the Campbell Plateau.

Position : From 42°30'S, 168°00'W to 55°30'S, 169°00'E.

Brodie 1964a; Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Taiaroa Canyon

Incised into the upper continental shelf and upper continental slope from 25 km to 50 km east of the Otago Peninsula. One of the tributaries of the North (Bounty) Channel. Axis extends from 130 m to 1500 m deep and trends generally W-E.

Position : 45°40'S, 171°06'E.

Named after Taiaroa Heads at the entrance to Otago Harbour.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Taieri Canyon

Trending NW-SE on the upper continental slope 40 km south of Otago Peninsula. One of the tributaries of the Centre (Bounty) Channel. Extends from a depth of 150 m to a depth of about 1500 m.

Position : 46°15'S, 170°47'E.

Named after the Taieri River on the adjacent land.

Brodie 1970 (Ch)

Takaue Saddle

Between the islands of Mitiaro and Atiu in the southern Cook Group. Centre of saddle about 3000 m deep.

Position : 19°55'S, 158°15'W.

Named after Takaue Village on Mitiaro Island.

Summerhayes and Kibblewhite 1968 (Ch)

Takutea Saddle

Between the islands of Takutea and Atiu in the southern Cook Group. Centre of saddle about 2250 m,

Position : 19°55'S, 158°00'W.

Named after Takutea Island.

Summerhayes and Kibblewhite 1968 (Ch)

Taranui Gap

A saddle between the main Norfolk Ridge and Wanganella Bank. Centre of saddle about 1700 m deep.

Position : 32°10'S, 167°40'E.

Named after the adjacent Taranui Sea Valley.

Eade 1972c (Ch)

Taranui Sea Valley

Extends from the Wanganella Bank eastward for 180 km to the Norfolk Basin. Axis ranges in depth from 1000 m to 4000 m but about half of its length is nearly flat at a depth of 2000 m.

Position : 32°25'S, 168°10'E.

Named after the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel M.V. *Taranui*.

van der Linden 1967, 1968b (Ch)
Eade 1972c (Ch)

Tasman Basin

A large abyssal basin lying between Australia and the New Zealand Plateau in the north and between the South Tasmania Ridge and the Macquarie Ridge in the south. Its northern boundary is at the southern edges of the Great Barrier Reef and the Bellona Plateau at latitude 24°S and its southern boundary is the Indian-Antarctic Ridge at between latitudes 50°S and 60°S. Only about 250 km wide in the north between Queensland and the Lord Howe Rise but more than 1500 km wide in the south between the South Tasmania Ridge and the Macquarie Ridge. Floor generally between 4500 m and 5500 m deep but reaching a maximum depth of 5944 m near Australia. Originally named Thomson Basin, after Sir C. Wyville Thomson, (Murray 1895).

Named after Abel Tasman who explored the Australian and New Zealand coasts in 1642 and was the first European to sight New Zealand.

Fleming 1951
Lawrence 1967 (Ch)

Tasmantid Seamounts

A N-S trending 1400 km long chain of seamounts, guyots and reefs in the Cato Trough and Tasman Basin. The chain is believed to consist of extinct or dormant volcanoes. It consists of, from north to south, Kenn Reef, Wreck Reef, Recorder Guyot, Moreton Seamount, Brisbane Guyot, Queensland Guyot, Britannia Guyots, Stradbroke Seamount, Derwent Hunter Guyot, Barcoo Bank and Taupo Bank.

Position : From 21°00'S, 155°45'E to 33°20'S, 156°20'E.

Menard 1968 (Ch); Conolly 1969

Taupo Bank

In the Tasman Basin about 450 km east of Sydney. Rises from a depth of 4500 m to a minimum recorded depth of 126 m. It is the most southerly of the Tasmantid Seamounts.

Position : 33°20'S, 156°20'E.

Named after H.M.N.Z.S. *Taupo* which surveyed the bank in 1951.

Standard 1961; Menard 1968 (Ch)

Tauranga Depression

Extends down the continental slope, from 40 km to 120 km offshore from the Bay of Plenty. Axis extends from 600 m to 2000 m deep and trends NNE-SSW, at right angles to the regional slope and the adjacent coast.

Position : 37°10'S, 177°00'E.

Named after the nearby city on the Bay of Plenty coast.

van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

Te Kapu High

On the continental slope 56 km offshore from the Mahia Peninsula. Separated from the continental slope by a 2300 m deep saddle and rises to a minimum recorded depth of 1850 m.

Position : 39°19'S, 178°35'E.

Named after Mount Te Kapu on the Mahia Peninsula.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Thomson Trough

Sinuous, NE-SW trending trough in the Tasman Basin about 650 km west of Fiordland. Axis from 5000 m to 5300 m, which is as much as 500 m below the surrounding abyssal floor.

Position : From 44°30'S, 158°30'E to 45°45'S, 157°00'E.

Named after Sir C. Wyville Thomson, the British naturalist who was in charge of scientific operations on board H.M.S. *Challenger*.

van der Linden and Hayes, in press (Ch)

Three Kings Rise

Extends northwards for 550 km from the lower continental slope between North

Cape and the Three Kings Islands. Separates the Norfolk Basin from the South Fiji Basin. Crest irregular but generally between 400 m and 1800 m deep.

Position : From 29°00'S, 173°00'E to 33°45'S, 172°30'E.

Brodie 1964a
van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Three Kings Trough

An enclosed basin between the two crests of the Maria Ridge. Extends from 5 km to 70 km northwestwards from Three Kings Islands. Axis increases in depth from 800 m at its southeastern end to 2500 m deep at its northwestern end.

Position : 33°50'S, 171°45'E.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)
Summerhayes 1969b

Tofua Ridge

Parallel to and about 60 km west of the Tonga Ridge. At the crest of the ridge are the islands, from north to south, of Tafahi, Niuatoputapu, Fonualei, Toku, Late, Kao, Tofua, Hunga Haapai, Ata and Pelorus Reef.

Position : From 15°00'S, 173°30'W to 22°50'S, 176°28'W.

Named after Tofua Island.

Eade 1971b (Ch)

Tofua Trench

Lies between the Tofua Ridge and the Tonga Ridge. Trends NNE-SSW for 500 km. Axis generally between 1400 m and 1800 m deep.

Position : From 18°40'S, 174°15'W to 23°00'S, 176°20'S.

Eade 1971b (Ch)

Tonga Ridge

Trends NNE-SSW through the Vavau, Haapai and Tongatapu Islands of Tonga. Continues northwards from the Kermadec Ridge. Crest generally less than 1000 m deep.

Position : From 18°30'S, 174°00'W to 27°00'S, 177°15'W.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
Eade 1972a (Ch)

Tonga Trench

Trends NNE-SSW for 1200 km from near Samoa to the northern end of the Kermadec Trench near Ozbourn Seamount. Lies about 150 km east of the Tonga Ridge. Axis generally between 9000 m and 10,000 m deep. Maximum depth believed to be about 10,850 m deep.

Position : From 15°30'S, 172°20'W to 25°50'S, 175°20'W.

Wiseman and Ovey 1954
Eade 1972a (Ch)

Tuaheni High

On the continental slope 44 km offshore from Gisborne Land District. Rises from a 900 m deep saddle to landward to a minimum recorded depth of 360 m.

Position : 38°51'S, 178°36'E.

Named after Tuaheni Point on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963c (Ch)

Tui Seamount

On the eastern flank of the Three Kings Rise. Rises from about 1500 m deep to a depth of 494 m.

Position : 30°46'S, 173°16'E.

Named after R.N.Z.F.A. *Tui* from which soundings in this area were taken in 1956.

Brodie 1964a

Tui II Seamount

On the crest of Three Kings Rise. Rises to a minimum depth of 395 m.

Position : 30°22'S, 172°55'E.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Turnagain Banks

Four pinnacles on the inner continental shelf off Cape Turnagain, southern Hawkes Bay Land District. They are about 4 km, 9 km, 10 km and 15 km from the Cape and reach minimum depths of 25 m, 90 m, 64 m and 133 m respectively.

Position : 40°33'S, 176°42'E.

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Turnagain Sea Valley

On the upper continental slope from 25 km to 50 km SSE of Cape Turnagain,

southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Extends from a depth of 350 m to 1000 m deep. Trends generally obliquely to the regional slope.

Position : 40°50'S, 176°47'E

Pantin 1963a, 1963d (Ch)

Ulladulla Depression

A narrow, enclosed trough at the foot of the continental slope, 150 km off New South Wales. Trends NNE-SSW, parallel with the slope. Axis generally between 4700 m and 4750 m deep, being about 50 m deeper than the floor of the Tasman Basin which lies to the east.

Position : From 32°S, 154°E to 36°S, 151°E.

Named after the town of the same name in New South Wales, Australia.

van der Linden 1970

Umitaka Bank

In the East Balleny Basin, 100 km east of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. Rises to depths of less than 750 m from a surrounding level of about 2000 m deep.

Position : 67°20'S, 167°05'E.

Named after the research vessel of the Tokyo University of Fisheries *Umitaka-Maru* which took soundings in this area 1964-65.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

Urry Bank

Near the western end of the South Chatham Slope between the Chatham Rise and the Bounty Trough. Based on a single unconfirmed sounding of 117 m in an area generally about 1000 m deep.

Position : 45°00'S, 174°14'E.

Named after W.D. Urry who first suggested the presence of this feature.

Urry 1949; Brodie 1964a

Uruti Depression

A broad, flat depression trending NE-SW on the continental slope 30 km off the Wairarapa coast. Floor at a depth of between 1100 m and 1200 m.

Position : 41°15'S, 176°25'E.

Named after the nearby Uruti Point.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Uruti High

A NE-SW trending ridge on the continental slope 40 km off the Wairarapa coast. Crest generally between 900 m and 1100 m deep. Defines the seaward edge of the Uruti Depression.

Position : 41°15'S, 176°35'E.

Named after Uruti Point on the adjacent land.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Valerie Guyot

In the Southwestern Pacific Basin about 400 km east of the eastern end of the Chatham Rise. Rises from a depth of about 5200 m to a depth of 900 m.

Position : 41°50'S, 163°40'W.

Origin of name unknown.

Menard 1964

Van Diemen Bank

On the west of the South Maria Ridge, 40 km northwest of the Three Kings Islands. Flat topped at depths ranging from 99 m to 132 m.

Position : 33°58'S, 171°45'E.

Named after Cape Maria van Diemen which is adjacent to Cape Reinga at the northern extremity of New Zealand.

Summerhayes 1969b

Vaughan Bank

In the West Balleny Basin, 35 km west of Sturge Island. Rises to a depth of less than 250 m from a surrounding level of about 2000 m.

Position : 67°30'S, 163°45'E.

Named after the Commanding Officer of U.S.S. *Glacier* during the U.S.-N.Z. Balleny Island Expedition 1965.

Dawson 1969b (Ch)

Veryan Bank

At the western end of the South Chatham Slope, which lies between the Chatham Rise and the Bounty Trough. Centred about 250 km ESE of Banks Peninsula. Rises from surrounding depths of between 500 m and 700 m to a flat top at about 150 m deep.

Position : 44°15'S, 176°10'E.

Named after H.M.S. *Veryan Bay* from which soundings in this area were taken in 1950.

Brodie 1958b
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Veryan Channels

At the western end of the South Chatham Slope. Extend from near the Mernoo Gap to join the Bounty Channel at the western end of the Bounty Trough. Axes range in depth from about 1000 m to about 3000 m. The number of channels is uncertain because the area has not yet been thoroughly surveyed.

Named after H.M.S. *Veryan Bay*.

Krause 1966
Krause and Cullen 1970 (Ch)

Visscher Sea Valley

On the continental slope from 60 km to 120 km off northwestern Nelson Land District. Ranges in depth from 250 m deep at its southeastern extremity to about 600 m deep at its northwestern limit.

Position : 40°00'S, 171°50'E.

Named after Frans Jacobszoon Visscher chief pilot of Tasman's vessels *Heemskerck* and *Zeehaen* 1642-3.

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

Viti Canyons

Three canyons, the North, Central and South Viti Canyons, all trending NW-SE on the upper continental slope, 100 km WNW of Cape Egmont, Taranaki. All extend from a depth of about 200 m to a depth of about 1000 m at the southern end of the New Caledonia Basin. They lie immediately north of the Egmont Terrace.

Position : 39°00'S, 172°25'E.

Named after the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute research vessel M.V. *Viti*.

van der Linden 1966 (Ch)

Wairarapa Arm

A branch of the Cook Strait Canyon. Incised into the continental shelf and slope at the western side of Palliser Bay. At its head it slopes steeply from a depth of 40 m to a depth of 400 m. Its axis slopes more gently southwards to a depth

of 750 m where it joins the Middle Arm of the Cook Strait Canyon.

Position : 41°28'S, 174°58'E.

Named after the district extending north from Palliser Bay.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Wanganella Bank

On the crest of the Norfolk Ridge, 580 km NW of North Cape and 360 km south of Norfolk Island. Trends N-S but is offset to the west compared with the main Norfolk Ridge to the north. Flat topped at a depth of about 130 m but with an isolated pinnacle rising to 82 m. Flat top is 7 km wide by 20 km long.

Position : 32°32'S, 167°32'E.

Named after M.V. *Wanganella* which first located this bank in 1949.

Fleming 1951
van der Linden 1968b (Ch)
Eade 1972c (Ch)

West Balleny Basin

The abyssal ocean floor to the west of the Balleny Islands. Generally between 2500 m and 3000 m deep, becoming deeper in the north.

Position : 66°S, 159°E.

Dawson 1970 (Ch)

West Norfolk Ridge

The western crest of the double-crested, southern part of the Norfolk Ridge. Trends in an arc, being N-S at its southern end at the foot of the continental slope off Northland. Crest generally between 200 m and 1400 m deep.

Position : From 31°30'S, 166°50'E to 35°40'S, 170°30'E.

Named after Norfolk Island.

van der Linden 1967, 1968b (Ch)

Whangaroa Basin

An enclosed basin on the lower continental slope about 100 km north of North Cape. Trends NW-SE, parallel with the adjacent Maria Ridge and with the regional slope off North Cape. Floor of basin about 2100 m deep. Limited in the west

by the Three Kings Rise and in the north-east by a 1400 m to 1900 m deep sill.

Position : 33°20'S, 173°00'E.

Named after Whangaroa Harbour on the east coast of Auckland Peninsula.

van der Linden 1968c (Ch)

Whangaroa Sea Valley

Trends NNW-SSE obliquely down the continental slope east of Northland. Extends from 30 km off Whangaroa Harbour at a depth of about 500 m to the Whangaroa Basin at a depth of 2100 m.

Position : 34°30'S, 174°00'E.

Brodie 1964a

Whareama Bank

On the outer continental shelf 17 km offshore from the Wairarapa coast. Separated from the rest of the continental shelf by a 130 m deep saddle and rising to a minimum recorded depth of 111 m.

Position : 41°10'S, 176°10'E.

Named after Whareama River on the adjacent coast.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Whareama Sea Valley

On the upper part of the continental slope from 18 km to 25 km offshore from the Wairarapa coast. Extends from the 130 m deep shelf break to the 1100 m deep Uruti Depression.

Position : 41°07'S, 176°20'E.

Pantin 1963a, 1963b (Ch)

Wharekauri Bank

On the Chatham Rise, 45 km northeast of the Chatham Islands. Rises to a depth of less than 250 m. Separated from the continental shelf of the Chatham Islands by the Wharekauri Sea Valley and a 290 m deep saddle.

Position : 43°39'S, 175°40'W.

Named after the ancient Maori name for the Chatham Islands.

Cullen 1967a (Ch)

Wharekauri Sea Valley

Incised into the North Chatham Slope beginning 35 km east of the Chatham

Islands, at a depth of 300 m and extending northwards for 40 km to a depth of about 600 m. Separates Wharekauri Bank from the continental shelf of the Chatham Islands.

Position : 43°40'S, 175°48'W.

Named after the ancient Maori name for the Chatham Islands.

Cullen 1967a (Ch)

White Island Ridge

On the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty. Trends N-S, perpendicular to the regional slope. Extends for 50 km northwards from White Island. Crest of ridge

between 500 m and 1500 m deep.

Position : 37°10'S, 177°18'E.

Brodie 1964
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

White Island Trench

On the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty. Extends from a point 25 km off Whakatane, northwards for 80 km to the western edge of the Raukumara Plain. Axis ranges in depth from 150 m to 2500 m.

Position : 37°20'S, 177°22'E.

Fleming 1952
van der Linden 1968a (Ch)

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