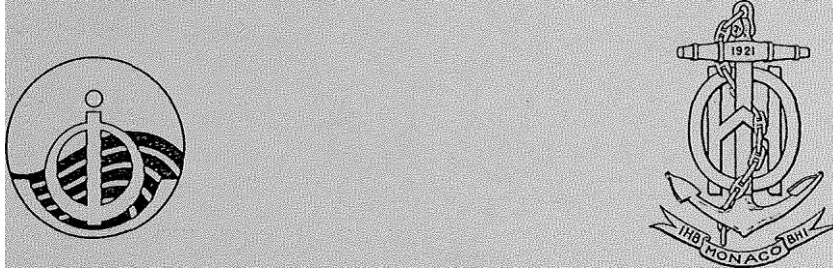


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INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
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COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL  
HYDROGRAPHIC  
ORGANIZATION



Eleventh Meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee  
on Undersea Feature Names (SCUM)

International Hydrographic Bureau  
Monaco, 11-13 May 1995

SUMMARY REPORT



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
BGN	Board of geographical Names (of the USA).
ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the BGN).
SCGN	Sub-Committee on Geographical Names (former name of SCUFN).
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBSCO).
GEBSCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans.
CANOMA	Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
AWI	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (Germany).
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (of the USA).
MODE	Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment.
L-DGO	Lamont-Doherty Geophysical Observatory (USA).
HDNO	Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (Russia).
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO).
DSDP	Deep Sea Drilling Project.
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (USA).
EOPG	Ecole et Observatoire de Physique du Globe (France).
AGSO	Australian Geological Survey Organization.
IMO	International Hydrographic Organization.
TAAF	Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises.
NIO	National Institute of Oceanography (India).
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (Mexico).

CIOH	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanograficas e Hidrograficas (Colombia).
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA).
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone.
HIG	Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics (USA).
USCG	United States Coast Guard.
NOO	Naval Oceanographic Office (USA).
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic.
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Oceanographique de la Marine (France).
NZOI	New Zealand Oceanographic Institute.

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## SUMMARY REPORT

1. Opening of the Meeting
  - 1.1 Dr. Robert L. Fisher, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, opened the meeting at 0900 on Thursday 11 May 1995.
  - 1.2 Mr. Adam Kerr, Director IHB, welcomed the participants (see Annex 1) to the Bureau and wished them a successful meeting.
  - 1.3 Apologies for absence were received from:
    - Cdr. Roberto Figueira Carvalho (Brazil) - new member
    - Dr. Robin K.H. Falconer (New Zealand)
    - Mr. Kunio Yashima (Japan)
    - Dr. Randall E. Flynn (US BGN/ACUF) - adviser
2. Conduct of the Meeting and tabling of Documents
  - 2.1 The Agenda was adopted (see Annex 2).
  - 2.2 The Secretary reported on documentation and arrangements for the meeting.
3. Summary Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Sub-Committee, held at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, USA, 29 April - 3 May 1993. (Doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCGN-X/3)
  - 3.1 The following amendments should be made to the Summary Report of the last meeting of the Sub-Committee:
    - a) Item 4.4.1 (3) Sheet CUVIER, October 1992

Comments on the following feature west of CUVIER sheet ..... (centre page 10). Amend to read: "This feature was discovered by the cable ship ZENITH when surveying the cable route from Cocos-Keeling Is. to Fremantle."

,(5), Sheet EYRE, November 1992

Comment under NULLARBOR Canyon, amend to read "Named after the Nullarbor Plain.
    - b) Item 5.4 centre page 17

Amend to read "However, "DANILEVSKIJ Seamount" was accepted, subject to a check ...."

- c) Item 12.8 New Zealand Gazetteer

Amend to read:

*"ACTION: Robin K.H. Falconer"*

- d) Annex 1, page 2 By invitation

Amend to read: Geog. Jose Luis Frias Salazar

32 Matters arising from the Summary Report of SCGN-X

- a) Item 4.4 (pages 6 and 10)

The RAN Hydrographic Service had accepted the following names proposed by SCGN:

CUVIER Escarpment (name preferred by GEBSCO-XIV) (p.6);  
 WALLABY Saddle (p.6)  
 CUVIER Plateau (p.6)  
 ZENITH Plateau (p.10)

- b) Item 4.5 (p.12)

HEIRTZLER Fracture Zone  
 PITMAN Fracture Zone

Both features and names accepted - no further evidence needed.

- c) Item 4.7 (p.14)

Following consideration of research carried out by the GEBSCO Bathymetric Editor, the Committee decided to withdraw the name SNELLIUS Fracture Zone in the Indian Ocean, and to name this feature (as proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher):

BAO CHUAN Fracture Zone	1°30'N 64°15'E	3°00'N 65°10'E	5°30'N 67°15'E		GEBSCO 5.05
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*"Noble Ship" in Chinese. Named after a class of ships which explored these waters in the early 15th Century, and was used by the noted Chinese admiral Zheng He. Such ships almost certainly passed over this locality.*

d) Item 5.4 (p.17)

Proposal accepted:

DRUININ Seamount	35°46'.7S 115°33'.2W				GEBCO 5.11
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This new name replaces "VYSOCKIJ" which was considered unsuitable by SCGN-X.

*Prof. A.D. DruZinin was a Russian ichthyologist (1926-1979), chief of the pelagic fish laboratory at the Russian Institute of Fish Economy and Fisheries. He led many expeditions in the south-east Pacific.*

e) DANILEVSKIJ Seamount:

**Type of Feature to be checked.**

Further evidence awaited for 19 other seamounts.

*ACTION: Galina V. Agapova*

f) Item 7 (p.18)

GEBCO Sheet 5.12 has now been published - no further action possible or necessary.

g) Item 9.2 (p.24)

Names considered by ACUF but not accepted by GEBSCO/SCGN unless further evidence becomes available.

Norman Cherkis, Chairman ACUF, was invited to check five features (ACUF meetings 243 and 245), and supply more evidence for three features (ACUF meetings 248, 249 and 250).

*ACTION: Norman CHERKIS*

h) Item 12 (p.26)

12.1 A response has been received from Schlich and Patriat (see item 4.2 below).

12.2 No response has been received from the Bernard Price Institute, but no further action to be taken at this stage.

12.3 No response has been received. Michel Huet to write again to ORSTOM.

12.4 Michel Huet to write to Oregon State University informing them that a seamount has been named after R/V "Yaquina".

12.6 Michel Huet to write to CANOMA drawing their attention in particular to SCUFN rejection of MINIA Seamount.

12.7 Norman Cherkis was informed that SCUFN rejects ATLANTIC-INDIAN Basin.

The other three names were discussed with Hans-Werner Schenke:

1. BERKNER Bank: Accepted with revised position as follows: 75°30'S. 42°00'W.
2. MAUD Seamount: Not accepted unless further evidence of a seamount can be provided. This is most - likely part of MAUD Rise.
3. BRANSFIELD Trough: Decision deferred pending further research by Dr. Schenke at AWL

12.8 Robin Falconer to be asked if he has taken any action yet on the New Zealand Gazetteer (see also item 5 below).

*Action : Secretary SCUFN  
(on 12.3 to 12.8 above)*

- 4 Review of Proposed Undersea Feature Names submitted since SCGN-X  
41 Names proposed by Dr. Troy Holcombe, NGDC, Boulder, USA, for IBCCA Sheet 1.04

4.1.1 The following seven names have been accepted by correspondence (and included in the Gazetteer):

1.	BLAKE Canyon	30°11'N 76°05'W	30°16'N 76°22'W	30°16'N 76°41'W		IBCCA 1.04
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*The canyon is named after the associated feature, BLAKE Escarpment.*

2.	BLAKE Spur	30°00'N 76°30'W				IBCCA 1.04
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*The spur is named after the associated feature, BLAKE Escarpment.*

3.	EASTWARD Knoll	28°32'N 69°09'W				IBCCA 1.04
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*The knoll is named after the Research Vessel "Eastward", operated by Duke University Marine Laboratory. The knoll was discovered during the MODE (Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment) Project in 1973.*

4.	GREAT ABACO Canyon	27°05'N 77°00'W				IBCCA 1.04
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*The large canyon is north of Abaco Island.*

5.	GREAT BAHAMA Canyon	27°05'N 77°00'W	27°00'N 76°34'W			IBCCA 1.04
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*The canyon is named after the associated feature GREAT BAHAMA Bank.*

6.	INDEPENDANCE Knolls	28°25'N 69°42'W				IBCCA 1.04
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*The knolls are named because the Research Vessel "Chain" crossed over them on Independance day, July 4, 1973. The knolls were discovered during the MODE (Mid-Ocean Dynamics Experiment) Project.*

7.	LITTLE ABACO Canyon	26°39'N 76°38'W	26°42'N 76°50'W			IBCCA 1.04
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*The canyon is north of Little Abaco Island.*

4.1.2 The eighth name (McALINDEN Valley) has again been rejected (despite further evidence provided). The cross-sectional relief of this "depression" is only 140 m in depth over a distance of 100 km; it is not therefore a "Valley" by any stretch of the imagination - it is only a very minor feature which would not appear on GEBICO or IBCCA scales. It was considered that John M. McAlinden, former head of bathymetric mapping at the U.S. National Ocean Service, deserves a more significant feature named after him.

4.2 Names proposed variously by: Dr. R.L. Fisher, Dr. J.R. Curray, Dr. G. Agapova, Dr. R. Schlich, Dr. G.C. Bhattacharya, Ing. Gen. F. Milard, Dr. W. Hieke, Dr. M. Canals and Dr. E. Gracia. Various locations.

4.2.1 The following ten names were agreed by correspondence and will be included in the Gazetteer:

a) Proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, San Diego, USA.

1.	LANGSETH Trough	17°55'S 78°36'E	19°11.3'S 78°07.8'E	19°40'S 78°06'E		GEBCO 5.09
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*Marcus Langseth (USA) was Chief Scientist aboard L-DGO 's RV "Vema" (leg 20-09) in August-September 1964 when this feature was discovered and briefly surveyed.*

2.	HILLEGOM Hole	38°38'.4S 78°20'.2E				GEBCO 5.09
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*Harwick Claesz van Hillegom was captain of Dutch East India Company's "Zeewolf" which discovered St. Paul Island in 1617 (Amsterdam I, sighted in 1522).*

3.	ZEEWOLF Fracture Zone	34°00'S 80°00'E	35°25'S 78°32'E	37°33'S 75°42'E		GEBCO 5.09
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*"Zeewolf" (17th century Dutch East India Company) operated in this region. First ship to visit St. Paul Island located 200-300 km Southeast of this Fracture Zone.*

4.	RAITT Rise	12°06'S 95°06'E	13°11'.4S 96°10'.9E	14°25'S 97°40'E		GEBCO 5.09
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*Russel W. Raitt (1907-) is a very major figure in development and shipboard employment of seismic methods to study entire crust. 1949-1985: extensive and classic studies in Indian Ocean and entire Pacific.*

5.	GEELVINCK Fracture Zone	37°00'S 89°00'E	42°00'S 84°40'E	44°00'S 82°00'E		GEBCO 5.09
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*"Geelvinck" (i.e. "Goldfinch") was Willem de Vlamingh's vessel in 1697-8 when he visited St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands and the Southwest coast of Australia.*

6.	KUENEN Rise	2°18'S 94°36'E	1°30'S 96°20'E	0°22'S 97°00'E		GEBCO 5.09
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*Ph. H. Kuenen, Professor of Geology at Groningen, Netherlands in 1930s-1960s, was the marine geologist aboard "Willebrord Snellius" 1929-30 and did marine fieldwork throughout the Indonesian Archipelago.*



7.	SEWELL Rise	9°25'N 94°45'E				GEBCO 5.09
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*R.B. Seymour Sewell (UK) worked in this region in 1915-30. Author of "The Geography of the Andaman Sea Basin", Memoirs Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol.9 Pt. I, 1925, and other papers.*

- b) Proposed by the Russian Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (HDNO) through Dr G. Agapova.

8.	EVLANOV Seamount	48°22'.8N 35°11'.6W				GEBCO 5.04
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*Radm A.G.Evlanov (1923-1992) was a Russian hydrographer. 1983 State Prize winner. In 1959 - 1973 he participated and headed oceanographic and hydrographic surveys in the Atlantic Ocean. From 1973 up to 1985 he was Deputy Chief of HDNO. In 1974 - 1985 he participated in the work of IOC (of UNESCO) as a member of the Soviet delegation and greatly contributed to the organization of international oceanographic projects.*

- c) Proposed by Dr J.R. Curray, SIO, San Diego, USA.

9.	ALCOCK Rise	12°30'N 94°40'E				GEBCO 5.05
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*A. Alcock (UK) made marine scientific studies in late 1800s. Author of "A Naturalist in Indian Seas", London, 1902. His name was suggested for "Seamount" by Rodolfo, 1969.*

- d) Proposed by Dr. R. Schlich, EOPG, Strasbourg, France.

10.	LECLAIRE Rise	49°50'S 65°00'E				GEBCO 5.13
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*Dr. Lucien Leclaire (1937-1991), professor and sedimentologist at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, commenced Indian Ocean field work on DSDP Cruise 25 and later led several "Marion Dufresne" cruises.*

4.2.2 The remainder were discussed and decisions taken as follows:

a) Proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher, SIO, San Diego, USA (June 1993)

1.	NIEUW AMSTERDAM Fracture Zone	35°40'S 80°00'E	37°00'S 77°50'E	41°00'S 73°30'E		GEBSCO 5.09
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Accepted. Dutch spelling of original ship name preferred over "Amsterdam".

*In 1633, Antonio Van Diemen visited the region. He named the northern island after his vessel "Nieuw Amsterdam". This fracture zone passes close to the island (today usually called "Amsterdam").*

2.	CAP HORN' Seamount	36°41'.4S 78°52'.4E				GEBSCO 5.09
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Accepted with minor adjustment made to position.

*The bathymetric survey of the summit was made by SAPMER Research Vessel "Cap Horn" (Master Marcel Barbarin) in April 1982.*

3.	LOYD DILL Seamount	11°04'.7S 87°40'.0E				GEBSCO 5.09
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Initial proposal: DILL Seamount. Accepted as LOYD DILL Seamount to distinguish him from R.F. (Bob) Dill.

*Loyd E. Dill was captain of drilling ship "Glomar Challenger" on leg 22 (this survey) and on 37 other two-month legs for scientific program.*

4. MORESBY Seamount: 20°44'.6S - 84°14'.9E

Proposal withdrawn since a MORESBY Seamount already exists in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer at position 9°49'S-151°34'E. Dr. Fisher has written to Chris Johnston (AGSO, Australia) and Mark Bolger (Australian Hydrographic Service) inviting them to propose another name for this feature.

5.	CHUN Spur	52°54'S 79°25'E	53°00'S 80°00'E	53°58'S 83°00'E		GEBCO 5.13
6.	VON DRYGALSKI Ridge	53°05'S 81°08'E	53°10'.6S 81°23'.0E	53°45'S 83°00'E		GEBCO 5.13
7.	WILLIAM'S Seamount	53°09'S 82°00'E				GEBCO 5.13

These three names (and positions) were accepted to supersede the existing WILLIAM'S Seamounts at position 53°20'S-81°15'E in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer.

*Carl Chun (Professor Zoology, Leipzig University, Germany) was leader of "Deutschen Tiefsee -Expedition" (Valdivia, 1898-99). Considerable work was done on collections made in the Kerguelen region.*

*Erich von Drygalski (Germany) was leader of the "Deutsche Südpolar Expedition "(Gauss, 1902-03). Considerable scientific work was done in the Kerguelen ("Gaussberg") region.*

*The source of existing name WILLIAM'S Seamounts on GEBCO 5.13 is not known to the senior coordinator of that sheet. This name was placed on a cluster of "Seamounts" that now appear to be ridges/spurs.*

Consequential Decision:

Amend DRYGALSKI Basin in IHO-IOC Gazetteer (incorrectly spelt DRYGALSKY on sheet 5.18) to VON DRYGALSKI Basin.

8.	RIG SEISMIC Seamount	55°16'.3S 82°58'.8E				GEBCO 5.13
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Although this name was questioned as inelegant and unattractive, the name was accepted as the Seamount has been named after AGSO's most active ship.

*Geophysical research vessel "Rig Seismic" worked extensively on Kerguelen Plateau in early 1980s; also made a traverse across eastern peak in 1985. Research vessel "Eltanin" was active elsewhere.*

b) Proposed by Dr. J.R. Curray, SIO, San Diego, USA (December 1993)

9.	BENGAL Fan	20°N 86°E	20°N 93 °E	12°N 87°E	4°S 75°E	4°S 88°E	GEBCO 5.05, 5.09
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This name has already been accepted at SCGN-VII in April 1987 and therefore exists in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer. It is a very extensive feature with nominal central position 12°N - 87°E, but a preferred descriptive position would be as above.

*This delta floors the entire Bay of BENGAL. This name is generally accepted by the scientific and commercial community.*

10.	NICOBAR Fan	5 °N 92°E	0°N 92°E	5°S 91°E	5°S 96°E		GEBCO 5.05, 5.06, 5.09
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This name already exists in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer but a preferred descriptive position would be as above.

*The present head of this deltaic structure (inactive) is just southwest of the Nicobar Islands. -*

c) Proposed by Dr Schlich, EOPG, Strasbourg, France (December 1993)

11.	AUBERT DE LA RUE Seamounts	51°20'S 61°30'E	51°45'S 61°45'E	52°20'S 63°10'E			GEBCO 5.13
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Name approved, but further shipboard data may be needed to delineate the number and shape of these seamounts properly.

*Edgar Aubert de la Rue was a noted French professor at Museum National d'histoire Naturelle (Paris) and geologist who between 1929 and 1967 published at least 27 papers on several aspects (petrology, sedimentology, glaciology) of Kerguelen and Heard Is.*

12.	GALLIENI Spur	48°00'S 72°30'E	47°35'S 74°30'E	46°45'S 77°00'E			GEBCO 5.13
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Initial proposal: GALIENI Ridge. Renamed GALIENI Spur and accepted.

*"Galieni" was workhorse TAAF re-supply oceanographic research vessel that made several cruises to island bases, Indian Ocean, 1956-1972. It made extensive collections of bathymetric and magnetic data.*

13.	LAMEYRE Ridge	49°21'S 62°00'E				GEBCO 5.13
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Accepted.

*Dr. Jean Lameyre (1934-1989), professor at University Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris) and petrographer, worked on Kerguelen rocks. He participated in cruise programs.*

d) Proposed by Dr. G.C. Bhattacharya, NIO, Goa, India (December 1993)

14.	PANIKKAR Seamount	16°12'N 69°22'E				GEBCO 5.05
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Accepted. If further exploration indicates that there are one or more additional seamounts on this feature, the name can easily be altered to Seamounts.

*Dr. N.K. Panikkar (1913-1977), eminent Indian oceanographer and the Founder - Director of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), India, was responsible for the development of oceanographic and fisheries research in India.*

15.	WADIA Guyot	15°31'N 70°05'E				GEBCO 5.05
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Accepted. The fact that Dr Wadia was Chairman of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research - whose recommendations led to the establishment of the National Institute of Oceanography (India) - is a sufficient contribution to the ocean sciences to justify the name.

*Dr. D.N. Wadia, FRS (1883-1969) eminent Indian Geologist, extensively carried out geological surveys over the Himalayas. He is the author of a definitive volume on the "Geology of India", which is internationally referred as the source book on Indian Geology. He was also chairman of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research, whose recommendation led to the establishment of the National Institute of Oceanography (India).*

e) Proposed by Drs. M. Canals and E. Gracia, University of Barcelona, Spain (April 1994)

16.	HESPERIDES Trough	60°21'30"S 50°50'49"W				GEBCO 5.16
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Initial proposal: HESPERIDES Deep. Accepted as HESPERIDES Trough.

*The swath bathymetric survey was carried out onboard the Spanish research vessel "Hesperides".*

Proposed by Ing. General F. Milard, SHOM, France (1994)

17.	ARAGO Reef	23°26'.55S 150°43'.96W				INT 606 GEBCO 5.11
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Initial proposal: Mont ARAGO (ARAGO Seamount).

This feature is very

shallow (26.5m) and must therefore be classified as a reef. Accepted as ARAGO Reef.

*This feature was identified by the French Hydrographic Survey Vessel Arago when transiting through Australes Islands in October 1993 and surveyed in January 1994.*

- g Proposed by Dr. Werner Hieke, University of Munich, Germany (April 1994)

18.	VICTOR HENSEN Knolls	35°44'.5N 18°26'.5E	35°49'.0N 18°31'.5E			IBCM 8
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Initial proposal: VICTOR HENSEN Seahill. Accepted as VICTOR HENSEN Knolls. (Seahill is not an accepted term).

*This feature was discovered by F/S Victor Hensen, Bremerhaven, Germany.*

4.3 Names proposed by Ing. J. Lobo Zertuche, INEGI, Mexico, on behalf of the Centro de Investigaciones Oceanograficas e Hidrograficas (CIOH), Cartagena, Colombia, for IBCCA sheets 1.07 and 1.13 (1993)

1. SERRANILLA Spur: not accepted. This is not a Spur, only the shape of the Bank.
2. CURRIPACO Valley: not accepted. This is merely a depression between two Banks.

4.	CURUMANI Valley	16°00'N 79°13'W	15°38'N 79°19'W			IBCCA 1.07
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Accepted with above position.

*"Curumani" is an Indian name.*

5.	SUE Ridge	15°15'N 80°19'W	15°40'N 79°58'W			IBCCA 1.07
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Accepted with above position. This subsumes 8. SIA Spur, 22. SUE Hill; and 25. TOGORAMA Hill.

*"Sue" is an Indian name.*

5. KUIVA Basin: not accepted. This is just a re-entrant of a larger feature to the east - no name is necessary.
6. GUAYABERO Spur: not accepted. This is merely a residual elevation between two re-entrants. However the name GUAYABERO Valley could be accepted for the feature to the east with position : 15°59'N - 79°07'W to 15° 37'N - 79°05'W.
7. SOTAQUIRA Valley: not accepted. This is only a minor indentation.
8. SIA Spur: not accepted. See 4. SUE Ridge above.
9. TOPAGA Spur: not accepted. See 18. UBATE Seamount below.

11.	NUQUI Knoll	15°02'N 79°55'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Initial proposal: NUQUI Hill. Accepted as NUQUI Knoll.

*"Nuqui" is an Indian name.*

12. ARUZI Hill: not accepted. Minor feature only on NW flank of much larger feature ALICE Shoal (which has shoaler depths).  
Note: This larger feature is already given in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer as ALICE not ALICIA Shoal.
13. COQUI Hill: not accepted. See 18. UBATE Seamount below.

15.	ROSALIND Saddle	16°20'N 80°51'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Initial proposal: ROSALINDA Gap. Accepted as ROSALIND Saddle. This subsumes 20. ROSALINDA Valley.

*This feature is close to ROSALIND Bank.*

16.	SERRANILLA Gap	16°10'N 80°09'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Accepted.

*This feature is close to SERRANILLA Bank.*

15.	CHIA Seamount	15°29'N 79°52'W				IBCCA 1.7
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Accepted.

"Chia" is an Indian name.

16. YACOPI Valley: not accepted. This is only a minor re-entrant.

17. UBATE Spur: not accepted. See 18. UBATE Seamount below.

18.	UBATE Seamount	15°10'N 79°52'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Initial proposal: UBATE Knoll. Accepted as UBATE Seamount. This subsumes: 9. TOPAGA Spur; 12. COQUI Hill; and 17. UBATE Spur.

*"Ubate" is an Indian name.*

19.	ALICE Gap	16°04'N 79°35'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Initial proposal: ALICIA Gap. Accepted as ALICE Gap.

Note: 13. ROSALIND Saddle, 14. SERRANILLA Gap and 19. ALICE Gap may turn out to be important for deep water transfer and usefully bear names for this purpose.

*This feature is close to ALICE Shoal.*

20. ROSALINDA Valley: not accepted. See 13. ROSALIND Saddle above.

21.	PIJAO Bank	16°10'N 81°00'W				IBCCA 1.07
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Accepted.

*"Pijao" is an Indian name.*

22. SUE Hill: not accepted. See 4. SUE Ridge above.

23. SERRANILLA Basin: not accepted. This is a northward extension of a much larger region. It is not a discrete Basin.

Note: SERRANILLA Basin exists in ACUF's database at same position than that proposed : 15°30'N - 80°30'W.

24. ALICIA Spur: not accepted. From the dashed contours the shape and extent of this feature are unknown. Additional data are needed before this feature can be given a name.



25. TOGORAMA Hill: not accepted. See 4. SUE Ridge above.
26. MACONDO Knoll: not accepted without further evidence of easterly extension. There is a sounding of 58 m (reported 1965) at the southern end of this feature. It might be classified as a Bank or Seamount (rather than a Knoll).

27.	TAYRONA Ridge	14°17'N 80°48'W	13°34'N 80°15'W			IBCCA 1.07
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Accepted with above position.

*"Tayrona" is an Indian name.*

28.	ARAWAC Hill	13°37'N 80°27'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Arawac" is an Indian name.*

29.	TUMACO Hills	14°27'N 79°49'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Tumaco" is an Indian name.*

30.	AMBALENA Gap	14°30'N 80°52'W	13°55'N 80°00'W			IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: AMBALENA Valley. Accepted as AMBALENA Gap with the above position.

*"Ambalena" is an Indian name.*

31. QUIMBAYA Valley: not accepted. This is only a minor feature between two moderately deep areas.
32. CUMBAL Valley: not accepted. This is a minor re-entrant.
33. QUIMBAYA Basin: not accepted. Minor feature.

35.	RONCADOR Spur	13°39'N 80°06'W	13°45'N 80°02'W	14°08'N 80°08'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted with the above position.

*This feature is close to RONCADOR Bank.*

35. SERRANA Gap: not accepted. This is a minor swale between highs.

37.	RONCADOR Canyon	13°31'N 80°08'W	13°41'N 80°14'W			IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: RONCADOR Valley. Accepted as RONCADOR Canyon with the above position.

Note: there is a small hole nearby which may prove to be a false sounding.

*This feature is close to RONCADOR Bank.*

37.	CUNAS Trough	13°30'N 80°44'W	13°49'N 80°31'W			IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted with the above position.

*"Cunas" is an Indian name.*

38.	CALIMA Seamount	14°09'N 79°34'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Calima" is an Indian name.*

39. CHOLO Spur: not accepted. This is a small and unimportant feature.

40.	MUISCAS Hole	13°54'N 80°40'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: MUISCAS Trough. Accepted as MUISCAS Hole.

*"Muiscas" is an Indian name.*

41. PIJAO Hill: not accepted. ~~Insignificant feature.~~

42.	SAN AGUSTIN Valley	14°11'N 80°13'W	14°14'N 80°04'W	13°43'N 79°43'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted with the above position.

*Origin of name unknown.*

43. ARAWAC Spur: not accepted. Minor feature.

44. CHIBCHA Basin: not accepted. This is part of a larger Basin which perhaps should be given a broader geographically based name.

45. SERRANA Spur: not accepted. This is a minor prolongation of SERRANA Bank.

47.	TUNEBOS Spur	14°32'N 80°13'W	14°35'N 80°13'W	14°35'N 80°17'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Tunebos" is an Indian name.*

48. TAYRONA Spur: not accepted. This is part of 27. TAYRONA Ridge.

49.	ARACATACA Hill	14°34'N 80°37'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Aracataca" is an Indian name.*

50. SOPLADOR Spur: not accepted. This is an extension of San Andres Is.

51.	NUKAK Hill	13°16'N 81°01'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

*"Nukak" is an Indian name.*

52.	CALARCA Reef	13°08'30"N 81°17'30"W				IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal CALARCA Pinnacle. Accepted as CALARCA Reef.

Note: sounding of 60 m at the eastern end of the feature.

*"Calarca" is an Indian name.*

53.	ZIPA Seamount	12°00'N 81°16'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted.

Note: least depth 875 m as on nautical chart.

*"Zipa" is an Indian name.*

53.	TURMEQUE Reef	12°20'N 81°15'W				IBCCA 1,13
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54. Initial proposal: TURMEQUE Knoll. Accepted as TURMEQUE Reef.  
Note: Least depth only 12 m on nautical chart.

*"Turmeque" is an Indian name.*

ALBUQUERQUE Spur: not accepted. This name is unnecessary as it is already named Cayos de Albuquerque (i.e. this is a Cay).

55.	TENZA Hole	12°12'N 81°21'W				IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: TENZA Trough. Accepted as TENZA Hole with the above position.

*"Tenza" is an Indian name.*

56. PERLAS Banks: not accepted. This is part of MISKITO Bank; no additional name is necessary. (Also listed in item 4.4 below: 15.)
- 57.- NICARAGUA Shelf: not accepted. Unnecessary name. (Also listed in item 4.4 below: 11).
58. MANOA Spur: not accepted. This is only a small lobe by Providence Island.
59. POIMA Hill: not accepted. Only a minor feature.

60.	NUTIBARA Trough	12°17'N 81°34'W	12°30'N 81°33'W	12°39'N 81°33'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: NUTIBARA Troughs. Accepted as NUTIBARA Trough (singular).

*"Nutibara" is an Indian name.*

61. ARJONA Spur: not accepted. Only a minor feature.
62. QUILLASINGA Spur: not accepted. This is an extension of San Andres Is. (as 49. SOPLADOR Spur).
63. ALBUQUERQUE Valley: not accepted. This is part of 60. NUTIBARA Trough.
64. TISQUESUZA Trough: not accepted. Only a minor feature.

65.	COURTOWN Ridge	12°20'N 81°27'W	12°49'N 81°30'W	13°09'N 81°18'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: SIBUNDOY Ridge - not accepted. It was agreed that this feature would be named COURTOWN Ridge (on which are COURTOWN Cay and 51. CALARCA Reef) with the above position.

Note: COURTOWN Cay is named ESTE SUDESTE (Cayos) on some nautical charts.

*Named after COURTOWN Cay which is on this ridge.*

66. PAYAX Ridge: **not accepted**. Only a minor feature.

67. SIMITI Trough: **not accepted**. Only a minor feature.

68. TIMBA Valley: **not accepted**. This is not a Valley.

70.	CAREX Valley	12°04'N 81°30'W	12°07'N 81°15'W	12°12'N 81°05'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Accepted as a feature debouching into a deep basin to the east, with the above position.

*"Carex" is an Indian name.*

71. KODEGO Basin : **not accepted**. This Basin should be given a broader geographically based name.

72. SAN ANDRES Gap: **not accepted**. This is an insignificant feature with uncertain contours.

74.	WAYUU Spur	12°12'N 81°45'W	12°21'N 81°42'W	12°27'N 81°40'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: WAYUU Hills. **Accepted** as WAYUU Spur.

*"Wayuu" is an Indian name.*

75. SAN ANDRES Trench: **not accepted**. This feature is a Trough, however see 74. PROVIDENCIA Trough below.

Note: SAN ANDRES Trough exists in ACUF's database, with SAN ANDRES Trench as a variant name.

74.	PROVIDENCIA Trough	12°20'N 81°38'W	13°00'N 81°38'W	13°30'N 81°32'W		IBCCA 1.13
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Initial proposal: PROVIDENCIA Trench. **Accepted** as PROVIDENCIA Trough with the above position. This should subsume 73. SAN ANDRES Trough and PROVIDENCIA Canyon (see item 4.4 below: 1).

*The trough is west to Providencia Island.*

75. NICARAGUA Rise. This name (sometimes NICARAGUAN Rise) is already in use for a large feature 16°20'N - 80°30'W. - see IHO-IOC Gazetteer. The proposed feature is insignificant and **does not need a name.** (Also listed in item 4.4 below: 8.)

4.4. Names proposed by Ing. J. Lobo Zertuche, INEGI, Mexico, on behalf of the Centro de Investigaciones Oceanograficas e Hidrograficas (CIOH), Cartagena, Colombia, for IBCCA Sheet 1.13 (1993)

1. PROVIDENCIA Canyon: **not accepted.** This is the northern part of PROVIDENCIA Trough (see item 4.3 above: 74).

3.	HUITOTO Trough	13°35'N 81°34'W	13°52'N 81°33'W			IBCCA 1.13
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**Accepted** with the above position. This subsumes 3. HUITOTO Canyon.

4. HUITOTO Canyon: **not accepted.** See 2. HUITOTO Trough above.

5. GUAMBIANO Trough: **not accepted.** Only a minor depression.

6. CATIOS Plateau: **not accepted.** This is not a distinct feature.

7. MOTILONES Plateau: **not accepted** as a Plateau. It may be a reef with least depth 18, (1967) as shown on nautical charts. If so it may be better to name it after the 1967 ship that reported this depth.

7.	QUITASUEIC10 Gap	13°54'N 81°12'W	13°54'N 81°22'W			IBCCA 1.13
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**Accepted** with the above position.

*"Quitasueno" is an Indian name.*

8. NICARAGUA Rise: **not accepted.** See item 4.3 above: 75.

9. QUITASUENO Spur: **not accepted.** Only a minor feature.

10. GUAMBIANO Hill: **not accepted.** This is a very suspect feature which needs confirmation. It may prove to be a false sounding.

11. NICARAGUA Shelf: **not accepted.** See item 4.3 above: 57.

12. BACATA Plateau: **not accepted.** This is an ill-defined minor feature.

13. BOCHITA Basin: **not accepted.** This is an ill-defined feature; it is not a Basin.

14. BACHUE Valley: **not accepted.** This is a minor feature of little significance.







2.	KOSYU Seamount	31°32'N 135°49'E				GEBCO 5.06
<p>Already in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Above revised position accepted. Note: Variant: KOSHU Seamount.</p> <p><i>Origin of name unknown.</i></p> <p>3. IBIZA Channel (already in IHO-IOC Gazetteer at position 38°45'N - 0°42'E). ACUF comment noted (i.e. "Determined to be a navigational feature name, not an undersea feature") but SCUFN considers that this is an undersea feature so has retained the name. Generic term "Seachannel" preferred.</p>						
<p><u>Meeting 260 (September 1994)</u></p>						
1.	ZENISUOKI Seamount	33°26'N 138°24'E				GEBCO 5.06

Accepted.  
Note: Feature located in Japanese EEZ.

*Origin of name unknown.*

2. SAMSUN RIDGE. It was noted that IBCM Sheet 5 shows ARKHANGELSKY Ridge for this feature off the Turkish Coast. Without further information, SCUFN retains this name (also included in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer) in preference to SAMSUN Ridge.

Meeting 261 (February 1995)

Paragraph 2.4.2 of the minutes of this meeting was noted (dealing with the 75 proposed names in above Section 4.3). The Secretary was asked to send SCUFN comments to ACUF urgently to help them at their next meeting.

*Action : Secretary SCUFN*

1. CHESBROUGH Seamount, 21°30'N - 151°45'W: defer as no evidence available. This feature does not appear on US NOAA Chart 19007.

2.	EARTHWATCH Seamount	39°51'N 163°52'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.  
Note: does not appear on GEBCO 5.06 but a good plot was provided: relief 1,800 m; summit depth — 3,600 m.

*Name chosen to recognize work and contributions of Earthwatch volunteers to SHATSKY Rise survey expedition, cruise TNO37. Earthwatch is a non-profit organization supporting science through the contributions of non-scientist volunteers.*

3.	ARAFURA Seachannel	10°14'S 136°24'E	9°05'S 134°23'E			GEBCO 5.10
4.	ARU Seachannel	7°40'S 135°50'E	8°40'S 133°30'E			GEBCO 5.10

Accepted. Shelf features suitable for inclusion in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer. These are almost certainly Pleistocene incised river channels. Generic term "Seachannel" preferred instead of "Channel" as in ACUF minutes.

*ARAFURA Seachannel is the most prominent feature on the ARAFURA Shelf and is a seafloor feature of the Arafura Sea.*

*ARU Seachannel is close to the Aru Islands.*

The following features are outside the SCUFN remit as they all lie within the Hawaiian (USA) EEZ. However they are particularly significant and may appear on the GEBCO.

5.	DON QUIXOTE Seamount	24°45'N 173°45'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (bark) visiting Hawaii in 1840. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 30.*

6.	EUPHEMIA Seamount	24°24'N 174°00'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (brig) visiting Hawaii in 1847. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 37.*

7.	HAAHEO Seamount	24°38'N 172°45'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (yacht) visiting Hawaii as "Cleopatra's Barge" in 1820 and purchased by King Kamehameha II. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 54, 65.*

8.	HOOIKAIKA Seamount	24°18'N 171°51'W				GEBCO 5.07
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**Accepted.**

*Name of an early Hawaiian ship (Schoener) belonging to King Kamehameha III. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 67.*

9.	SOVEREIGN Seamount	24°24'N 173°21'W				GEBCO 5.07
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**Accepted.**

*Name of an early ship (clipper) visiting Hawaii in 1853. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 41.*

10.	TAMANA Seamount	24°02'N 173°02'W				GEBCO 5.07
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**Accepted.**

*Name of an early ship (Schooner) visiting Hawaii in 1806. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 11.*

The above six features (5.10) have been given the following name:

11.	VOYAGER Seamounts	25°N 171°W	22°N 171°W	22°N 175°W	25°N 175°W	GEBCO 5.07
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**Accepted.**

*Named after historic ships of Hawaiian Registry.*

12.	ARGONAUT Seamount	29°00'N 170°55'W				GEBCO 5.07
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**Accepted.**

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.*

13.	BOUSSOLE Seamount	28°16'N 170°44'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of La Perouse' ship (frigate) visiting Hawaii in 1786. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 2.*

14.	GRACE Seamount	30°40'N 172°55'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (Schoener) visiting Hawaii in 1790. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.*

15.	HOPE Seamount	31°04'N 175°07'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (brigantine) visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 5.*

16.	IMPERIAL EAGLE Seamount	30°03'N 172°45'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 3.*

17.	KING GEORGE Seamount	27°58'N 171°04'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1786. Hawaiian Registry; Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 1.*

18.	LOUDOUN Seamount	29°00'N 175°50'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 3.*

19.	MERCURY Seamount	29°50'N 173°53'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship (brig) visiting Hawaii in 1789. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.*

20.	NOOTKA Seamount	28°42'N 171°06'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1787. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 2.*

21.	SOLIDE Seamount	32°00'N 174° 10'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Name of an early ship visiting Hawaii in 1791. Hawaiian Registry, Judd, B. (1974) "Voyages to Hawaii before 1860", Univ. Hawaii, Press, Honolulu, p. 4.*

Note: the above 10 features (12-21) have been given the name DISCOVERY Seamounts by ACUF. SCUFN cannot accept this name as it is already in use for a group in the South Atlantic. ACUF was therefore invited to reconsider its decision.

22.	HELSLEY Seamount	28°54'N 179°39'W				GEBCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Helsley was Director of Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics (University of Hawaii) for 18 years, now retired. This seamount sits next to WOOLARD Seamount. Woolard was the Director of the Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics for 19 years, prior to Helsley. Very appropriate to have the two nearby seamounts names after these scientist and scientific leaders.*

23.	STEARNS Seamount	30°00'N 180°00'W				GEBSCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*Harold Stearns was one of the most important geologists to work in the Hawaiian Islands, studying volcanism and water resources. He named many of the seamounts around the Hawaiian Islands. It is important that one bear his name (deceased). Many students at the University benefit from his kindness in the form of Harold T. Stearns fellowships.*

24.	KARIN Seamount	18°00'N 169°00'W	15°36'N 167°30'W			GEBSCO 5.07
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Accepted.

*This name has been used since 1970s by workers studying Geology of Line Islands (Kiribati). However, its origin is not known. (ACUF invited to investigate who was Karin and her/his relationship to marine science.)*

25.	ALLEN Guyot	18°15'N 174°05'E				GEBSCO _ 5.06
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Accepted.

*Named after Mike H. Allen (1948-1978), HIG Researcher lost at sea when the vessel "HoloHolo" was lost during an oceanographic voyage.*

26.	HARVEY Guyot	17°48'N 172°38'E				GEBSCO 5.06
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Accepted.

*Named after Dr. Robert R. Harvey (1939-1978), Professor of Oceanography, University of Hawaii. Vessel leased for research when down in heavy seas. All on board lost.*

27.	HIG Guyot	19°10'N 173°15'E				GEBSCO 5.06
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Accepted.

*In 1981, The Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics (HIG) conducted a geophysical investigation focusing on an exceptionally large Guyot. (Nemoto & Kroenke, 1985).  
Note: SCUFN considers that acronym feature names are undesirable.*

28.	THOMAS Guyots	17°20'N 173°53'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

*Rear Admiral Charles W. Thomas, USCG (1903-1973), advocate of polar research who commanded US Icebreaker "Northwind" during the Byrd Antarctic Expedition (1946-47) and former assistant director of HIG.*

29.	NIEMEYER Guyot	18°04.5'N 173°35'E				GEBCO 5.06
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Accepted.

*Named after Dr. Gary C. Niemeyer (1947-1978), HIG Researcher lost at sea when the vessel "HoloHolo" was lost during an oceanographic voyage.*

4.6. Names proposed by Dr R.L. Fisher, SIO, San Diego, USA, in the north-east Indian Ocean (May 1994)

1.	BARTLETT Seamounts	13°10'S 105°25'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*Named after the US Navy Oceanographic research vessel "Bartlett" (T-AGOR 13 class) launched in 1969, which worked extensively in the northeast Indian Ocean in 1971, specifically to run several closely-spaced NW-SE lines between 14°S - 106°E and 5°S - 94°E. The ship itself was named for Rear Adm. John Russell Bartlett (1843-1904), a naval scientist in the fields of hydrography and oceanography. Rear Adm. Bartlett played an important role in standardizing nautical charts, making the US independent of foreign charts and opened the era of large scale systematic hydrographic and charting activity by the US Navy Hydrographic Office.*

2.	FLYING FISH Seamounts	10°45'S 102°00'E	10°45'S 102°11'E	11°04'S 103°00'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*Flying fish (family Exocoetidae) are very abundant and noticeable in these calm latitude. Also, the harbor on Christmas Island is called Flying Fish Cove.*

3.	GOLDEN BO'SUNBIRD Seamounts	11°48'S 103°10'E	11°23'S 104°28'E	11°24'S 105°15'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*The "Golden Bo' sunbird" (aka white-tailed tropic bird or Phaethon lepturus fulvus) is a striking apricot-gold seabird believed endemic to Christmas Island.*

4.	KARMA Seamounts	12°40'S 106°45'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*In 1965 Marie Tharp/Bruce Heezen proposed the name KARMA Rise for a then ill-defined tract of the seafloor. Subsequent mapping reveals disparate complexes. This proposal commemorates Tharp's 1965 suggestion.*

5.	MONSOON Rise	12°15'S 102°00'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*Monsoon Expedition (1960-61) aboard RV "Argo" was the first of SIO's nine major expeditions to the northeast Indian Ocean. RV "Argo" logged summit (to date) during Christmas Island to Mauritius traverse.*

6.	UMBROVE Seamount	10°50'.2S 109°12'.6E				GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*J.H.F. Umbgrove (Professor of Geology, Delft) was a lifelong investigator/synthesizer of large-scale tectonic processes, specifically of the volcanism, isostasy, island arcs of the Dutch East Indies, 1920's-1950's.*

7.	VENING MEINESZ Rise	10°41'S 99°34'E				GEBCO 5.09
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Accepted.

*Felix A. Vening Meinesz was the great Dutch geodesist who developed measurements of gravity at sea aboard submarines in 1920's-1930's; his work in this area and Dutch East Indies is classic.*



8.	HORIZON Ridge	14°55'S 105°52'E	14°30'S 106°15'E	14°00'S 106°45'E		GEBCO 5.09
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Already shown on GEBCO 5.09 and included in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Revised description and position accepted.

*RV "Horizon" (SIO, 1962: LUSIAD Expedition) together with RV "Argo" encountered elevation. Other vessels of 1964-1978 added delineating tracks.*

9.	ROO Rise	14°50'S 108°00'E	13°00'S 108°00'E	12°15'S 111°30'E	12°00'S 114°40'E	GEBCO 5.09
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Already shown on GEBCO 5.09 and included in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Revised description and position accepted.

*This rise, in generalized form, appears on the Heezen/Tharp "Physiographic Diagram on the Indian Ocean" (Geol. Soc. Amer. 1965). There the name was placed by Marie Tharp in memory of the "Winnie the Pooh" personage.*

10.	ZHENG HE Seamount	11°44'.3N 55°08'.3E				GEBCO 5.05
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Accepted.

*Zheng he (1371-1435) led seven multi-ship trading/exploration expeditions to the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, east coast of Africa.*

Note: Key line from HMS "Scylla" was provided by UK Hydrographic Office.

4.7 Names proposed by Dr. M. Nakanishi, SIO, San Diego, USA, in the north-west Pacific Ocean (July 1994)

SCUFN studied supporting material provided by Dr. Masao Nakanishi for the following five Fracture Zones in the north-west Pacific. The proposals were based primarily on magnetic data.

KASHIMA Fracture Zone:	28°00'N - 149°00'E
MAGELLAN Fracture Zone:	1°00'N - 179°00'E
NOSAPPU Fracture Zone:	37°30'N - 151°00'E
PHOENIX Fracture Zone:	1°00'N - 176°00'E
SOUTH SHATSKY Fracture Zone:	28°00'N - 156°00'E

IHB was invited to carry out an independent review relating Dr Nakanishi's magnetic lineations to known topography. The recent Mammerickx charts might be useful for this purpose.

A decision on these features and proposed names was deferred pending this review.

*Action : Secretary SCUFN*

4.8.	<u>Names on IBCEA sheet 1.08 taken from the ACUF or IHO/IOC Gazetteers (April 1995)</u>					
1.	CARTER Seamount	9°03'N 21°14'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after Terrence Carter, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						
2.	FLANAGAN Seamount	8°22'N 21°18'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after Joseph Patrick Flanagan, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						
3.	McGOWAN Seamount	8°30'N 20°43'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after Katherine McGowan, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						
4.	REEDJONES Seamount	7°40'N 21°07'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after C. Reed Jones, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						
5.	SNODGRASS Seamount	7°54'N 20°48'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after LaVern W. Snodgrass, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						
6.	WEBB Seamount	7°00'N 21°39'W				IBCEA 1.08
<p>Accepted.</p> <p><i>Named after Steven Webb, US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.</i></p>						

7. WHITNEY Seamount: This feature is part of the proposed GRIMALDI Seamounts group (see item 4.5. above). ACUF was invited to transfer this name to a different feature in the group to the south-west and Norman Cherkis agreed to reconsider the above, together with SCUFN's proposal in item 4.5. above.

*Joseph Whitney is a US/N00 employee in the Bathymetry Division.*

8.	KANE Gap	9°10'N 19°20'W				IBCEA 1.08
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Already included in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. New position accepted.

9.	SIERRA LEONE Rise	6°00'N 21°30'W				IBCEA 1.08
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Already included in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. New position accepted.

10. SIERRA LEONE Basin: Already included in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer. New position (5°30'N - 17°00'W) as on IBCEA 1.08 accepted but the name should be shown in a larger typeface on the published sheet.

11.	GUINEA Fan	9°25'N 18°00'W				IBCEA 1.08
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Already included in the IHO-IOC Gazetteer as GUINEA Plateau. To be renamed GUINEA Fan with the above revised position. However, Gleb Udintsev was invited to provide recent field material if it was likely to modify this decision.

*Action : Gleb UDINTSEV*

49. Names proposed by Dr S.C. Cande, Lamont-Doherty Laboratory, USA, in the South-west Pacific Ocean (April 1995)

1.	EMERALD Fracture Zone	62°00'S 170°00'E	63°18'S 175°00'E	65°30'S 179°00'E		GEBICO 5.14
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Accepted on existing evidence.

*Vessel "Emerald" was in the region in 1821; reported an island, now known to be non-existent. Name used for nearby Basin.*

The following names were considered appropriate but the feature were not yet accepted:

2. EREBUS Fracture Zone: 63°00'S to 65°30'S to 67°30'S  
177°00'E 175°18'W 170°00'W
3. TERROR Fracture Zone: 64°42'S to 65°00'S to 66°30'S  
180°00'W 177°30'E 177°18'W

Dr. Cande to be invited to file more detailed bathymetric data with IHB.

*Action : Secretary SCUFN*

4.10 Name proposed by Kunio Yashima , Japan Hydrographic Department, in the Indian Ocean (April 1995)

FUJI-DAINI Seamount (or FUJI-SECOND Seamount), 54°53'S - 98°53'E  
Not accepted.

The feature in question is one of a group of several elevations that deserve names, one of which was discovered by R/V "Melville" (1968) but has remained unnamed. SCUFN is now willing to have a name proposed by the Japanese but considers that the naming system suggested by Kunio Yashima (discovering ship name plus a number) is unsatisfactory and does not conform to that approved by GEBSCO which has been in use for many years. Mr Yashima should be invited to reconsider the frame of reference as to how names are given to features, in consultation with the Chief Hydrographer as Chairman of the Japan Committee on Undersea Feature Names, taking into account the fact that some research ships might discover several hundreds of undersea features in many years of service.

*Action : Kunio Yashima*

4.11 Name proposed by Dr. G.B. Udintsev, Vernadskij Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow, Russia (May 1995)

BARSUKOV Seamount	61°03'.5S 29°12'.5W				GEBSCO 5.16
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Accepted. However, Dr. Udintsev to be invited to provide a less ambiguous and more complete plot.

*Named after Academician B.L. Barsukov, former Director of Vernadskij Institute of Geochemistry, Moscow.*

*Action : Secretary SCUFN*

4.12 Name proposed by Dr. H-W. Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany (May 1995)

VIEHOFF Seamount	62°26'S 58°24'W				GEBCO 5.16
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Feature and name accepted. Minimum known depth 530 m.

*The late Thomas Viehoff was a marine scientist from Kiel who worked in this area. He died young in December 1994.*

5. Features in the New Zealand region.

5.1 Philosophical query from Dr. Robin Falconer regarding informal field names used by the New Zealand fishing community (November 1994)

The Sub-Committee had received a query from member Robin Falconer concerning the suitability for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer (or digital database) of rough or field names now in familiar informal use by members of the New Zealand fishing industry. He states that many such names, colourful and widely recognized throughout that region, would not qualify by the criteria of scale, regional uniqueness, generic designation or historical-scientific relevance customarily applied for SCUFN evaluation and approval. Falconer requested some guidance before undertaking any action to assemble a regional list, as has been solicited of him by the Chairman.

The panel recognized it cannot rightly impose its nomenclatural views or standards in internal matters, e.g. localized traditional usage or in the EEZ. However, it avers that Falconer or another interested marine scientist should foster or continue contacts with commercial fishing organizations, compile lists of appropriate entities and prepare suitable documentation for consideration of features of "GEBCO-indicative" scale (i.e. 1:1,000,000 or so) or of tectonic significance throughout the region. He should forward them - with his own well-considered recommendations - to the Secretary SCUFN for their review on a case-by-case basis. So far as possible, names should bear some lasting relevance to the key aspects of GEBCO standards: scale, shape, or historical-geographical-scientific significance.

5.2 Identification of Undersea Features suitable for GEBCO on bathymetric maps produced by the New Zealand Oceanographic Institute (NZOI)

Further to the panel's desire to upgrade Gazetteer coverage in the south-west Pacific, SCUFN started a sheet-by-sheet inspection of the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute's 1:1,000,000 bathymetric chart series (1968 et seq.). This partial scan identified a number of feature names and occurrences that merit inclusion beyond question, in the GEBCO database:

a) Sheet name: MACQUARIE

1.	AUCKLANDS Escarpment	55°S 164°E	49°S 166°E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (instead of Slope).

*This feature is close to Auckland Islands.*

Sheet name: PUKAKI

2.	CAMPBELL Escarpment	56°S 165°E	51°S 177°E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (southern part of feature named on sheet PUKAKI as SUBANTARCTIC Slope).

*This feature is close to Campbell Island.*

3.	ENDEAVOUR Spur	52°S 176°E	55°30'S 176°30'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (as in ACUF Gazetteer but shown as Rise on sheet PUKAKI).

*Named after the Antarctic supply vessel HMNZS "Endeavour".*

c) Sheet name: BALLENY

4.	CHARCOT Ridge	66°30'S 165°00'E	67°10'S 166°00'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (shown as Bank on sheet BALLENY).

*Origin of name unknown. (Presumably named after French RV "Jean Charcot". To be confirmed).*

5.	GLACIER Rise	67°15'S 166°25'E	67°50'S 167°30'E			GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (shown as Bank on sheet BALLENY).

*Origin of name unknown.*

6.	AXTHELM Seamount	65°45'S 168°24'E				GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted. Relief 2,000 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

7.	BALLENY Seamounts	67°35'S 161°00'E				GEBCO 5.14
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Already in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Above revised position accepted. Relief 2,000 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

8.	ELLSWORTH Bank	65°35'S 161°44'E				GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted. Relief > 2,500 m, minimum depth < 250 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

9.	UMITAKA Seamount	67°25'S 167°00'E				GEBCO 5.14
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Accepted (shown as Seamount in ACUF Gazetteer but as Bank on sheet BALLENY)

*Origin of name unknown.*

d) Sheet name: RESOLUTION

10.	GILBERT Rise	42°15'S 164°00'E	43°30'S 164°00'E			GEBCO 5.10
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**Accepted** (shown as Seamount Complex on sheet RESOLUTION). Relief > 2,100 m.

*Named after Joseph Gilbert, Commander of HMS "Resolution", 1772-1775.*

e) Sheet name: BELLONA

11.	DOLPHIN Seamount	39°20'S 165°25'E				GEBCO 5.10
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**Accepted.** Relief 2,500 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

12.	AWATEA Seamount	36°20'S 158°15'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted. Relief 3,500 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

13.	HEEMSKIRK Seamount	36°15'S 159°25'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted. Relief 3,000 m.

*Named after Abel Tasman's ship "Heemskirck".*

14.	ZEEHAN Seamount	36°15'S 159°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted. Relief 2,750 m.

"Zeehan" was one of Abel Tasman's vessels.

Sheet name: LORD HOWE

15.	TARANUI Valley	32°00'S 168°50'E	32°20'S 167°30'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted. Relief: from 700 m to 4,000 m.

*Named after the then N.Z. Oceanographic Research vessel, MV "Taranui"*

16.	NORTH TASMAN 7 Seamount	32°06'S 158°25'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

*Origin of name unknown.*

g) Sheet name: NORFOLK

17.	DAMPIER Ridge	26°45'S 157°05'E	34°00'S 158°30'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Already in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Above revised position accepted.

*Named after the 19th century British navigator and explorer.*



h) Sheet name: BOUNTY

18.	BOUNTY Seachannel	45°15'S 172°00'E	46°15'S 174°00'E	46°15'S 179°00'W		GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted. Renamed BOUNTY Seachannel (shown as Trough on GEBCO 5.10 and in IHO/IOC Gazetteer, and on sheet BOUNTY).

*Named after HMS "Bounty" which first sighted the Bounty Islands.*

19.	NORTH CHATHAM Escarpment	42°45'S 175°00'E	42°45'S 175°30'E			GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

*This feature is located north of CHATHAM Rise.*

i) Sheet name: TONGA

20.	HARANS Reef	21°30'S 168°55'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

*Origin of name unknown.*

21.	BEVERIDGE Reef	20°00'S 167°50'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

*Origin of name unknown.*

22.	ANTIOPE Reef	18°15'S 168°26'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Accepted.

*Origin of name unknown.*

23.	<i>SAVAGE</i> Seamount	18°28'S 169°15'E				GEBCO 5.10
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24. Accepted. Relief: 2,700 m.

*Origin of name unknown.*

ENDEAVOUR Seamount, 18°56'S - 169°27'W

Not accepted. The feature exists (relief: 2,750 m) but this name is already in use in the North Pacific. NZOI to be invited to rename this feature.

*Action : Secretary SCUFN*

25.	LACHLAN Seamount	19° 14'S 169°30'E				GEBCO 5.10
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26. Accepted. Relief 4,000 m.

*Named after the Hydrographic survey vessel HMNZS "Lachlan".*

There is an unnamed seamount (Relief: 2,300 m) in position 19°31'S - 167°36'W. NZOI to be invited to propose a name.

*ACTION : Secretary SCUFN*

j) Sheet name. THREE KINGS

27.	KIWI Seamount	30°45'S 173°51'E				GEBCO 5.10
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Already in IHO-IOC Gazetteer. Above revised position accepted.

*Named after the minesweeper HMNZS "Kiwi".*

l) Sheets AUCKLAND, CAMPBELL, CHATHAM and ROTUMA were also scanned, and no names were selected.

6. Production of a 2nd edition of the IHO/IOC Gazetteer, Publication B8, in digital form.

The digitized version of the IHO/IOC Gazetteer was demonstrated and received acclaim from the SCUFN. The software has been developed by a Software Management firm in Monaco. It was noted that there is scope to add a great deal of additional material, in particular historical information on the origin of names. The IHB is hoping to employ a student to carry out research into these origins.

A limited number of hard copy texts of the basic information from the above database (marked DRAFT 2nd Edition, May 1995) had been distributed to members of SCUFN and had proved most useful during the meeting.

The desirability of retaining this publication as a sales item (which could include a copy of the latest version of the diskette) was discussed and it was agreed that this would be useful, but it was left to the IHB to decide whether this was justified taking into account the Bureau's printing load and problems of storage of stock.

Michel Huet asked for the views of the Sub-Committee on capitalizing of proper names. It was agreed that this should be normal practice but an exception should be made with names such as those starting with Mc or Mac which could keep the "c" or "ac" lower case if this was the normal practice. e.g. Normal usage McAlinden - show as McALINDEN; normal usage Mackenzie - show as MACKENZIE.

7. Procedure to be adopted for the consideration of name proposals

The following procedures were agreed (and with Norman Cherkis, Chairman ACUF):

- i) All proposals received by the Secretary SCUFN should be sent to the Chairman SCUFN for his comments, to the Secretary ACUF, and if any of the features are in waters under national jurisdiction, to national naming authorities (or if none exist, to national Hydrographic Offices);
- ii) On receipt of the Chairman's comments the proposal(s) and the comments should be sent out to all members of SCUFN;
- iii) Proposals received by the IOC Secretariat should be sent to the Secretary SCUFN (with comments if appropriate);
- iv) All SCUFN conclusions (whether by correspondence or minutes of meetings) should be sent to all members of SCUFN and to the secretary ACUF;
- v) The Secretary ACUF will send the Secretary SCUFN copies of all proposals he receives for the naming of features in international waters, and copies of all ACUF meeting reports.

8 Any other business

8.1. Discrepancies and errors

- 1. Sheet 5.03. ENDEAVOR Seamount: 48°15'N - 128°15'W.  
Amend spelling to ENDEAVOUR (as name of ship).

2. Sheets 5.15 and 5.18. Dr H-W. Schenke has reported that MARIE BYRD Seamount does not exist (ref: doc. IOC-IHO/GEBSCO SCDB-XI/3, para 86). He provided sufficient evidence to show that the existence of this feature is doubtful, but further evidence will be needed before it can be expunged.
3. Sheet 5.10. DAMPIER Ridge should be extended to 26°45'S - 157°05'E / 34°00'S - 158°30'E as indicated in item 5.2(g) above, and shown in larger typeface:
4. Sheet 5.10. Spelling of name MACQUARIE Ridge should be corrected (at present it reads MACQUIRE)
5. Sheet 5.18. Spelling of VON DRYGALSKI Basin should be corrected (see item 4.2.2 above).

## 8.2. Principles for Naming Features

Two increasingly common practices were noted with considerable concern at this SCUFN meeting. The panel urges that immediate attention be given to fostering compliance with established and stated criteria:

1. Item A5 in the Principles for Naming Features states "If names of living persons are used they should be limited to those who have made an outstanding or fundamental contribution to ocean sciences." In SCUFN practice, at least, the latter use is broadened to include the marine applied earth sciences overall.

Currently, names (often in batches) are being proposed or bestowed to recognize relatively obscure (or up-and-coming, possibly potentially notable) individuals who - - estimable within their own organizations - are not easily recognized to be of major or lasting impact. The panel deplores this practice, and adjures that most critical attention - by administrators of laboratories or agencies - be given before proposing or portraying such commemoration.

2. Less politically loaded, perhaps, is the deplorable inflation of significance of seafloor "discoveries" by proposals upgrading the generic term associated with an occurrence. Most prevalent today is the frequent application - though hubris, ignorance, or pressure for recognition - of the term "seamount" (or "guyot") for topographically-minor bumps or low chains on the seafloor that appear closely contoured on routine Seabeam or SeaMARC surveys. The scale, dimensions and shape of the various items of seafloor topography are well established; both proposers, editors and review bodies should be aware of, and conform to, these published definitions. Such definitions appear in non-GEBSCO sources or glossaries published since 1955 and should remain in force, to prevent degradation in communication.

**9. Adoption of the Summary Report**

The Summary Report was adopted and presented by the Chairman to the fifteenth session of the GEBCO Guiding Committee.

**10. Closure of the Meeting**

The Chairman closed the meeting at 17.45 on Saturday 13 May 1995 and in so doing thanked the President of the Directing Committee for the hospitality and support extended to the Sub-Committee.

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AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Conduct of the Meeting and tabling of Documents.
3. Matters arising from the Summary Report of SCGN-X.
4. Review of proposed Undersea Feature Names submitted since SCGN-X.
  - 4.1. Names proposed by Dr Troy Holcombe for IBCCA sheet 1.04 (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 7 March 1994).
  - 4.2. Names proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher, Dr. J.R. Curray, Dr. G. Agapova, Dr. R. Schlich, Dr. G.C. Bhattacharya, Ing. Gen. F. Milard, Dr. W. Hicke, Dr. M. Canals and Dr. E. Gracia. Various locations (IHB Letter S3/2643 dated 24 May 1994)
  - 4.3. Names proposed by Ing. J. Lobo Zertuche on IBCCA sheets 1.07 and 1.13 (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 7 December 1994).
  - 4.4. Names proposed by Ing. J. Lobo Zertuche on IBCCA Sheet 1.13 (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 18 April 1995).
  - 4.5. Names approved by ACUF from Meeting 257 (November 1993) to 261 (February 1995).
  - 4.6. Names proposed by Dr. R.L. Fisher in the north-east Indian Ocean (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 12 April 1995).
  - 4.7. Names proposed by Dr. M. Nakanishi in the north-west Pacific Ocean (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 12 April 1995).
  - 4.8. Names on IBCEA Sheet 1.08, taken from the ACUF or IHO/IOC Gazetteers, or proposed by the IHB (IHB letter S3/2643 dated 24 April 1995).
  - 4.9. Names proposed by Dr. S.C. Cande in the Southern/Antarctic Ocean (letter dated 14 April 1995).
  - 4.10. Name proposed by Mr. K. Yashima in the Indian Ocean (letter dated 25 April 1995).
  - 4.11. Name proposed by Dr. G. Udintsev (Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form dated 7 May 1995).
  - 4.12. Name proposed by Dr. H-W. Schenke (Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form dated 10 May 1995).
5. Identification of undersea features suitable for GEBSCO, on bathymetric maps produced by the New Zealand Oceanographic Institute.

6. Production of a 2nd edition of the IHO/IOC Gazetteer, Publication B-8, in digital form.
  7. Procedure to be adopted for the consideration of name proposals.
  8. Any other business.
  9. Close of the Meeting.
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