

78 undersea feature names beyond New Zealand's 12NM territorial seas, made official by *NZ Gazette*, 2012, pp. 2383 & 2385, for consideration and recommendations to the SCUFN meeting to be held 23-27 October 2012.

	Official Undersea Feature Name	Feature Type	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Official by SCUFN	References	Description/Comments
1.	Aotea Seamount	Seamount	37°30.62'S	172°10.79'E	New Caledonia Trough	*	Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart); NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	An irregular-topped seamount named in association with Aotea Harbour.
2.	Balleny Seamount	Seamount	65°30'S	161°00'E	North-west of Balleny Islands, Ross Dependency	*	NZ 14912; NZ 14900; NZ 14065	Named in association with the Balleny Islands in the Ross Dependency.
3.	Bellona Gap	Gap	37°15'S	166°30'E	Approx. 480km west of NZ	*	NZ 14600; NZ 14601; Tectonic map of the Southwest Pacific©, Cullen 1970; Bellona Bathymetry©, Carter & Eade, 1979	A gap on the seafloor, falling to a depth of 1500m and separating Challenger Plateau from Lord Howe Rise. Named after HMNZS Bellona that surveyed Lord Howe Rise in 1952.
4.	Bellona Trough	Trough	40°20.00'S	165°45.00'E	Lord Howe Rise	✓	Eade and van der Linden, 1977 (Bellona Chart); Kroenke et al., 1983 (Ch); CANZ, 1997 (NZ Region Chart); NZ 24	A trough on the western edge of the Challenger Plateau that runs south from the Bellona Gap. This position is given for Bellona Gap in IHO/IOC (1988). Named after HMNZS Bellona that surveyed the Lord Howe Rise in 1952.
5.	Bounty Channel	Channel	45°15'S	172°00'E	Bounty Islands	*	Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; NZ Region Bathymetry©, CANZ 2008	A narrow and steep-sided channel that cuts into the axis of Bounty Trough with numerous tributaries rising on the outer continental shelf off of Otago, on Campbell Plateau and on Chatham Rise. Associated land feature is Bounty Islands.
6.	Bounty Fan	Fan	47°00.00'S	175°00.00'W	Bounty	*	Carter & Carter,	A trough-head fan connected to the

					Islands		1987; Carter, 1989	Bounty Trough by the deep-sea Bounty Channel. Associated land feature is Bounty Islands.
7.	Bounty Trough	Trough	44°30'S	172°00'E	Bounty Islands	*	NZ 14065, 1997; NZ 224, 1999; NZ 14600; NZ 14601; Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; and NZ Region Bathymetry©, CANZ 2008	A broad depression 800km long by 250km wide between the Chatham Rise and the Bounty Islands, and extending from the continental shelf, east of the South Island, to the deep ocean south of the Chatham Islands. Associated land feature is Bounty Islands.
8.	Brodie Canyon	Canyon	46°20.37'S	170°36.44'E	Otago shelf	*	Carter, 1986 (Otago Chart)	A canyon named for James W. Brodie, Director of the New Zealand Oceanographic Institute from 1954 to 1977.
9.	Burt Bank	Bank	34°19.00'S	172°19.00'E	Three Kings, North Island	*	INT 41	A bank in the Johnson Trough, between Three Kings Islands and Cape Reinga.
10.	Clark Seamount	Seamount	36°28.12'S	177°51.49'E	Southern Havre Trough	*	Gamble et al., 1993; Gamble et al., 1996; Wright et al., 1996; Gamble et al., 1997; Wright et al., 2002 NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	A volcanic seamount named for Professor R. Clark, Victoria University of Wellington, Professor 1955-1986. First worked on volcanic surveillance of New Zealand volcanoes particularly Ruapehu and White Island.
11.	Devonport Seamount	Seamount	31°33.58'S	175°22.84'E	South Fiji Basin	✓	INT 600; NZ 14060; NZ 14061; NZ 14605; NZ 223F	A seamount in the South Fiji Basin, west of Three Kings Ridge.
12.	Dusky Ridge	Ridge	45°50.00'S	165°47.00' E	Fiordland slope	*	Mitchell & Garlick, 2001 (Dusky Chart)	A NE-SW trending ridge at the southern end of Fiordland Basin, offshore southwest New Zealand. Named in association with Dusky Sound.
13.	East Cape Ridge	Ridge	37°13.00'S	179°37.00'E	East Cape slope, North Island	*	Brodie, 1964 van der Linden, 1968 (Cook Chart)	A ridge that extends 150 km NNE from the mid-continental slope off East Cape. It separates the 2400 m deep Raukumara Plain from the 4000-5000

							Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	m deep Hikurangi Trench. Associated land feature is East Cape.
14.	East Ngātoro Knoll	Knoll	37°02.99'S	177°05.99'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart) NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	A knoll in the outer Bay of Plenty. Associated land feature is Ngatoro Peak on Whakaari / White Island. Name could be personal and shortened for Ngatoro-i-rangi a tipuna of the Arawa waka where after making landfall at Whangaparaoa, they went north past Whakaari where the knoll is located. Ngatoro-i-rangi is credited in Māori stories with creating the volcanic zone from Hawaii to New Zealand.
15.	Gable Trough	Trough	38°36.00'S	178°43.00'E	Poverty Bay slope, North Island	*	Arron & Lewis, 1991 (Mahia Chart)	A trough between the continental slope to the west and Gable Ridge to the east. The feature appears to be partially within the 12NM territorial seas - see Chart NZ 55. Associated land feature is Gable End Foreland.
16.	George Ridge	Ridge	44°42.00'S	166°56.00'E	Fiordland slope	*	Garlick et al., 2001 (Milford Chart)	An almost N-S aligned ridge west of Bligh Basin offshore Fiordland. Takes its name from George Sound, on adjacent mainland.
17.	Gilbert Seamount	Seamount	42°52.30'S	164°04.00'E	West Coast, South Island	*	CANZ 2007 Gilbert Seamount Complex (NZ 24 Western Approaches to South Island 1:250,000)	A large seamount that lies at the southern edge of the Lord Howe Rise continental slope. Possibly associated with Gilbert Islands?
18.	Glendhu Ridge	Ridge	41°42.00'S	176°15.00'E	Wairarapa slope, North Island	*	Mitchell, 1988 (Palliser Chart)	A ridge that trends NE-SW on the lower continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Named after the locality on the adjacent mainland.
19.	Glendhu Trough	Trough	41°40.00'S	176°10.00'E	Wairarapa slope, North Island	*	Mitchell, 1988 (Palliser Chart)	A trough that trends NE-SW on the lower continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Associated land features Glendhu (locality) and Glendhu Rocks. Glendhu (Gaelic) lit. 'black rock'.
20.	Hauturu Ridge	Ridge	36°31.00'S	177°18.00'E	Outer. Hauraki Gulf	*	Wright, 1989 (Cuvier Chart)	A ridge on the southern side of the Ngatoro Basin (outer eastern Hauraki Gulf). The Māori name for Little Barrier Island, lit. 'resting place of the winds'.
21.	Hikunui Ridge	Ridge	36°35.00'S	177°00.00'E	Bay of	*	Wright, 1989	A ridge lying between the Hikunui

					Plenty, North Island		(Cuvier Chart)	Seavalley to the north and the Ngātoro Basin to the south, in the outer Hauraki Gulf/Bay of Plenty region. Named after Hikunui Island, east of the Coromandel Peninsula.
22.	Hikurangi Channel	Channel	39°29.39'S	179°01.25'W	East Coast, North Island	*	Lewis 1994; Lachlan Chart©, Carter 1995; CANZ 1997 (NZ Region Chart).	A flat-floored channel extending eastward from offshore Mahia Peninsula, at least 1500km long and up to 10km wide, with levees 250m deep. Incised at the southern end of the Hikurangi Plateau. Possibly replaces Hikurangi Seachannel in the SCUFN Gazetteer?
23.	Hokitika Canyon	Canyon	42°08.20'S	169°19.30'E	West Coast, South Island	*	Brodie, 1964a Krause & Cullen, 1970 (Bounty Chart) Eade, 1972 (Hokitika Chart)	A canyon complex originating off the Hokitika River, West Coast, South Island, and wandering across the continental shelf and slope until merging with the Cook Canyon to form the Cook Channel. Associated land features are Hokitika (locality) and Hokitika River. 'Hokitika' lit. 'return directly'.
24.	Honeycomb Trough	Trough	41°44.00'S	176°15.00'E	Wairarapa slope, North Island	*	Mitchell, 1988 (Palliser Chart)	A depression between two ridges, Glendhu to the north and Honeycomb to the south. Associated land feature is Honeycomb Rock.
25.	Huia Terraces	Terrace	32°48.00'S 31°54.00'S 32°00.00'S 32°48.00'S	173°48.00'E 173°30.00'E 173°00.00'E 173°12.00'E	n/s	*	CANZ 1997 Herzer et al. 2009	A terrace the SW corner of the South Fiji Basin between Northland Plateau and Three Kings Ridge. In keeping with the faunal theme of Cagou, Tuatara, Weta, and Fantail, this terrace has been called Huia in NZ UNCLOS reports and publications.
26.	Hurunui Canyon	Canyon	42°55.84'S	173°43.82'E	East coast, South Island	*	Herzer & Carter, 1983 (Pegasus Chart)	A canyon incised into the continental slope off northern Canterbury, it extends northeastwards to the southern end of the Hikurangi Trough. Name taken from the settlement and river nearby to the north of Pegasus Bay.
27.	Karitāne Canyon	Canyon	45°38.00'S	171°10.94'E	Otago shelf	*	Brodie, 1970 (Otago Chart); Carter & Carter, 1981 (Oamaru Chart); Carter, 1986 (Otago Chart)	A canyon that forms one of the tributaries of the North Channel of the Bounty Trough. Name taken from the settlement on the adjacent mainland.

28.	Karitāne Channel	Channel	45°45.00'S	171°45.00'E	East coast, South Island	*	Carter & Carter, 1981 (Oamaru Chart)	A channel that is the southern tributary that flows northwards into the North Bounty Channel. Name taken from the settlement on the adjacent mainland.
29.	Kekerengū Bank	Bank	42°13.90'S	174°24.13'E	Kaikoura shelf	*	Mitchell, 1988 (Campbell Chart) Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	A bank on the continental slope, due south of Cape Campbell. Named after the locality, due west on the mainland. Kekerengū was named after the son of Tamairangi, a chieftainess of Ngāti Ira under the protection of Ngāti Toa, when as a handsome young man living at Kapiti desired the wife of Te Rangihaeata. Fearing the wrath of Te Rangihaeata and Te Rauparaha, Kekerengū and his mother fled to Aropaoa Island in the Queen Charlotte Sound and then onto Kaikoura to seek protection from their Ngāi Tahu relatives who eventually killed him at the river that bears his name.
30.	Koruenga Knoll	Knoll	36°26.33'S	176°52.07'E	Bay of Plenty / Coromandel North Island	*	Wright, 1989 (Cuvier Chart) NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	An isolated conical seamount, one of a group of knolls at the northern end of the Alderman Trough in the outer Bay of Plenty region, 113 km E of Coromandel Peninsula.
31.	Lachlan Banks	Banks	39°39.00'S	177°34.00'E	Hawke Bay shelf, North Island	*	Pantin, 1963, 1966 Pantin, 1966 (Mahia Chart) Lewis, 1976 (Turnagain Chart) NZ 23 NZ 26 NZ 56	A series of banks on the outer continental shelf off Hawke Bay, 40 km east of Cape Kidnappers. Named after the hydrographic survey vessel HMNZS Lachlan from which the banks were discovered.
32.	Lachlan Ridge	Ridge	39°33.00'S	177°45.00'E	Hawke Bay shelf, North Island	*	Pantin, 1963, 1966; Pantin, 1966 (Mahia Chart); Lewis, 1976 (Turnagain Chart); Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart); NZ 23;	A ridge on the outer continental shelf off Hawke Bay. Trends south westwards, from a point about 15 km south of Mahia Peninsula, for a distance of about 25 km. Named after the hydrographic survey vessel HMNZS Lachlan from which the ridge was discovered.

							NZ 26; NZ 56	
33.	L'Atalante Seamount	Seamount	31°52.60'S	176°44.47'W	Southwest Pacific Basin	*	Wright et al., 1997 (Esperance Chart) NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	An isolated conical seamount, 781 km NE of Tauranga, Bay of Plenty between the Kermadec and Louisville Ridges. Named after the French oceanographic research vessel, RV L'Atalante which surveyed the area in 1993.
34.	Matakaoa Ridge	Ridge	37°23.50'S	178°37.00E	East Cape slope, North Island	*	Blackmore and Wright, 1996 (East Cape Chart)	A ridge north from East Cape peninsula. Associated land name is Matakaoa Point at Te Kaha and Tikitiki on the Bay of Plenty east coast.
35.	Matatara Knoll	Seamount	37°12.00'S	176°58.02'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin, et al., 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart) Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart)	A knoll in the outer Bay of Plenty region 83 km NE of Tauranga, Bay of Plenty.
36.	Moeraki Channel	Channel	43°36.70'S	167°25.80'E	West Coast, South Island	*	Neil 2009 (Westcoast Canyons Chart); Beggs et al. 2006 Neil et al 2008	A channel that is the outer reaches of the Moeraki canyon complex originating off the Moeraki River, West Coast, forming a 5km wide 500-800m incised flat-bottomed canyon running across the continental shelf and slope until merging with the Haast Channel on the deep ocean floor. Associative land names: Moeraki River, Lake Moeraki, Moeraki Bluffs and Moeraki Hill. Moeraki translates to mean 'sleepy sky'.
37.	Mokohīnaui Knoll	Knoll	35°43.26'S	176°13.09'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Carter, 1976 (Cuvier Chart)	A knoll in the northern Bay of Plenty area. The name of a skink (type of lizard) found on the Mokohinaui Islands.
38.	Ngātoro Basin	Basin	36°30.00'S	177°15.00'E	A small, deep depressing trending NE-SW at the foot of the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty	*	van der Linden, 1968 (Cook Chart); Carter, 1976 (Cuvier Chart) Wright, 1989 (Cuvier Chart) Wright, 1990 (Havre Trough Chart) Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Ch)	Associated land feature is Ngatoro Peak on Whakaari / White Island. Its name in Māori means "resound". Name could be personal and shortened for Ngatoro-i-rangi a tipuna of the Arawa waka where after making landfall at Whangaparaoa, they went north past Whakaari where the knoll is located. Ngatoro-i-rangi is credited in Māori stories with creating the volcanic zone from Hawaiiki to New Zealand.

39.	Ngātoro Canyon	Canyon	36°50.00'S	176°50.00'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Wright, 1989 (Cuvier Chart)	A canyon that lies at the southwestern end of Ngatoro Basin, northwest of Tauranga Trough. Associated land feature is Ngatoro Peak on Whakaari / White Island. Its name in Māori means "resound". Name could be personal and shortened for Ngatoro-i-rangi a tipuna of the Arawa waka where after making landfall at Whangaparaoa, they went north past Whakaari where the knoll is located. Ngatoro-i-rangi is credited in Māori stories with creating the volcanic zone from Hawaiiiki to New Zealand.
40.	Ngātoro Ridge	Ridge	37°03.89'S	177°20.24 E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin et al., 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart) Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart) Wright, 1990 (Havre Trough Chart)	A ridge with three main crests: Waioeka, Waitotahi, and Nukuhou Knolls, aligned NE-SW between the Tauranga Trough to the northwest and White Island Trough to the southeast. Associated land feature is Ngatoro Peak on Whakaari / White Island. Its name in Māori means "resound". Name could be personal and shortened for Ngatoro-i-rangi a tipuna of the Arawa waka where after making landfall at Whangaparaoa, they went north past Whakaari where the knoll is located. Ngatoro-i-rangi is credited in Māori stories with creating the volcanic zone from Hawaiiiki to New Zealand.
41.	North Maria Ridge	Ridge	33°48.00'S	172°08.00'E	Northland Plateau	*	van der Linden, 1968 (Three Kings Chart) Mitchell & Eade, 1990 (Three Kings Chart) NZ 41 North Cape NZ 21 NZ 23	This ridge is one of the northern components of the Maria Ridge. It trends northwest offshore from northern New Zealand on the continental shelf. Associated with Cape Maria van Dieman on land.
42.	North Paritū Ridge	Ridge	38°57.45'S	178°43.23'E	Poverty Bay slope, North Island	*	Arron & Lewis, 1991 (Mahia Chart)	This ridge complex has a NE-SW alignment, separated from the South Paritu Ridge by the Paritu Trough. Named after Paritu Rock which lies just off the adjacent land.
43.	Nukuhou Knoll	Knoll	37°13.37'S	177°14.15'E	Bay of Plenty,	*	Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty	A knoll at the southern end and on the south-eastern side of the Ngātoro

					North Island		Chart)	Ridge. Name taken from the river and settlement on the adjacent land.
44.	Okains Canyon	Canyon	43°22.00'S	173°57.00'E	East coast shelf, South Island	*	Herzer & Carter, 1983 (Pegasus Chart)	A canyon incised into the continental slope, east of Pegasus Bay, northern Canterbury. Takes its name from the bay on Banks Peninsula.
45.	Ōmakere Trough	Trough	40°00.00'S	177°40.00'E	Hikurangi Margin	*	Garlick & Mitchell, 2000 Garlick & Mitchell, 2000 (Turnagain Chart)	This depression on the lower continental slope, 90 km off southern Hawkes Bay Land District. Named after associated land features: Omakere (hill), Omakere (place), Omakere Stream.
46.	Ōtara Knoll	Knoll	36°57.00'S	177°20.99'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart)	This knoll is situated at the north-eastern end of the Ngatoro Ridge. Named after the Otara River which flows in a north-westerly direction from the outer western slopes of the Raukumara Ranges to Opotiki Harbour.
47.	Pegasus Canyon	Canyon	43°15.44'S	173°37.67'E	East Coast, South Island	*	Krause, 1966 Cullen & Brodie, 1966 (Pegasus Chart); Krause & Cullen, 1970 (Bounty Chart); Herzer & Carter, 1983 (Pegasus Chart)	A major canyon incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope off northern Canterbury. Extends from 40 km northeast of Banks Peninsula, north- eastward to the southern end of the Hikurangi Trough, almost parallel with the northern Canterbury coast and about 50 km offshore. Takes its name from Pegasus Bay that is at the head of the canyon.
48.	Pūkākī Bank	Bank	49°15.00'S	171°45.00'E	Campbell Plateau	*	NZ 29; Brodie, 1964a; Summerhayes, 1967 (Campbell Chart)	Shoalest part of the Pukaki Rise situated on the northern edge of the Campbell Plateau. Numerous steep-sided pinnacles rise from this flat top. Named after HMNZS Pukaki that surveyed the bank in 1950.
49.	Pūkākī Rise	Rise	49°30.00'S	171°40.00'E	Campbell Plateau	*	NZ 29; NZ 14060; NZ 14061; NZ 14601; Summerhayes, 1969a; Summerhayes, 1967 (Campbell,Ch); Carter, 1980 (NZ Region Chart)	An elevated region along the northern edge of the Campbell Plateau, the Pukaki Bank at its eastern end being its shoalest part. Named after HMNZS Pukaki.
50.	Puysegur Bank	Bank	46°30.00'S	166°00.00'E	SW South	*	Brodie, 1964a	A flat-topped bank extending southwest

					Island, Fiordland shelf		van der Linden & Hayes, 1972 (Resolution Chart); Lamarche & Lebrun, 2000; Mitchell & Garlick, 2001 (Dusky Chart)	from the edge of the continental shelf off Fiordland, southwestern New Zealand. Lies at the northern limit of the Macquarie Ridge. Named after the nearby Puysegur Point on the mainland.
51.	Rakitū Canyon	Canyon	35°55.94'S	176°30.00'E	Coromandel, North Island	*	Carter, 1976 (Cuvier Chart); Wright, 1989 (Cuvier Chart)	This ESE-trending canyon leads to the Colville Ridge. Named after nearby Rakitu Island. Rakitū is the Māori name for Arid Island, so named by Capt. Cook on his impression of the soil.
52.	Ranfurly Bank	Bank	37°35.00'S	178°53.00'E	East Cape, North Island	*	NZ 22 NZ 23 NZ 26 NZ 54 NZ 55 NZ 223F British Admiralty, 1905 (Ch) Cullen, 1977 (East Cape Chart) Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	On the outer continental shelf 17 km ENE of East Cape. Named after Lord Ranfurly, Governor-General of New Zealand from 1897 to 1904.
53.	Rangatira Knoll	Knoll	37°16.53'S	176°52.57'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin, et al., 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart) Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart) NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	An isolated, conical, oval-shaped knoll in the outer Bay of Plenty region. Rangatira lit. 'chief'.
54.	Resolution Ridge	Ridge	46°10.00'S	164°55.00'E	Offshore Fiordland	*	NZ 24; van der Linden & Hayes, 1972 (Resolution Chart)	A large 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- 4500 m deep to crest at 2500 m deep. Named after HMS Resolution in which

								Capt. Cook made his 1772-76 and 1778-80 voyages.
55.	Ritchie Banks	Bank	39°37.00'S	178°25.00'E	Hawke Bays slope, North Island.	*	Pantin, 1963 Pantin, 1963 (Mahia Chart) Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart) Arron & Lewis, 1991 (Mahia Chart) NZ 23 NZ 26 NZ 56	A group of banks on the middle part of the continental slope off Hawke Bay. Centred about 80 km southeast of Mahia Peninsula. Named for Rear-Admiral G.S. Ritchie, Commanding Officer of HMNZS Lachlan, 1954-57.
56.	Ritchie Ridge	Ridge	39°30.50'S	178°24.51'E	Hawke Bays slope, North Island	*	Arron & Lewis, 1992 (Mahia Chart)	A ridge that lies east of the North and South Ritchie Troughs. This ridge has an almost direct N-S alignment and extends from a knoll-like crest in the north to Ritchie Banks in the south. Named for Rear-Admiral G.S. Ritchie, Commanding Officer of HMNZS Lachlan, 1954-57.
57.	Ruatōria Knoll	Knoll	38°21.00'S	179°35.00'E	East Cape slope, North Island	*	Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	An knoll that is part of a landslide debris flow from the Ruatoria Re-entrant. Named after Ruatoria township on the adjacent mainland.
58.	South Madden Bank	Bank	40°38.40'S	177°01.00'E	Hawke Bay shelf, North Island	*	NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 56; Pantin, 1963; Pantin, 1963 (Turnagain Chart); Lewis, 1976 (Turnagain Chart); Garlick and Mitchell, 2002 (Turnagain Chart)	A bank on the upper continental slope 38 km offshore from southern Hawkes Bay land District. Separated from the North Madden Bank by the Madden Canyon.
59.	South Paritū Ridge	Ridge	39°06.61'S	178°36.02'E	Poverty Bay slope, North Island	*	Arron & Lewis, 1991 (Mahia Chart)	An undersea ridge south of the head of the Paritu Trough and is aligned NE-SW. Associated land feature: Paritu (misc. place).
60.	Star of Bengal Bank	Bank	32°30.00'S	180°00.00'E	Kermadecs	*	NZ 22; NZ 223F; NZ 14060; NZ 14061;	A bank on the crest of the Kermadec Ridge about 103 km SSW of l'Esperance Rock, the southernmost

							NZ 605; Brodie & Hatherton, 1958	islet of the Kermadec Islands. Given the name from the ship Star of Bengal that was wrecked in this area.
61.	Subantarctic Slope	Slope	52°30.00'S	175°00.00'E	Southeast of Campbell Plateau	*	NZ 28; NZ 29; NZ224F; NZ 14600; Brodie, 1964a; Lawrence, 1967 (Ch); Carter, 1980 (NZ Region Chart); CANZ, 1997 (NZ Region Chart)	The continental slope that extends from the eastern end of the Chatham Rise, south-westwards for 1200 km to the southern end of the Campbell Plateau. The south-eastern boundary of the New Zealand Plateau and part of the western boundary of the Southwest Pacific Basin.
62.	Tasman Basin	Basin	40°48.00'S	160°00.00'E	Tasman Sea	✓	CANZ, 1997 (NZ Region Chart)	Recorded in the SCUFN gazetteer at 40°00' S 155°00' E, 45°00' S 160°00' E. There are numerous Tasman names on terrestrial NZ, some of which could be associative.
63.	Tataweka Canyon	Canyon	35°28.00'S	175°54.00'E	Coromandel, North Island	*	Wright, 1999 (Cuvier Chart)	Incised into the outer continental shelf approximately 90 km NW of Great Barrier Island. Named after the smaller of two islands at the entrance to Manaia Harbour, an inlet on the western coast of Coromandel Peninsula.
64.	Tauranga Canyon	Canyon	37°24.00'S	176°53.00'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin et al., 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart); Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart)	A narrow NE-trending feature in the outer Bay of Plenty area. Name taken from the city on the adjacent mainland.
65.	Tauranga Sea Valley	Valley	37°27.00'S	176°47.00'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin et al., 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart); Wright, 1989 (Bay of Plenty Chart)	A north trending feature forming an extension further to the southwest of the Tauranga Canyon. Name taken from the city on the adjacent mainland.
66.	Tauroa Knoll	Knoll	34°48.00'S	171°40.00'E	Western Northland slope, North Island	*	Irwin & Eade, 1984 (Hokianga Chart)	A flat-topped circular knoll in the Tasman Sea offshore northern New Zealand. Associated land features: Tauroa Peninsula, Tauroa Point; Tauroa (hill).
67.	Tūi Seamount	Seamount	30°23.15'S	172°56.55'E	Three Kings Ridge	✓	NZ 223F; NZ 14060; NZ 14065; NZ 14605; van der	This is an isolated conical seamount on the eastern flank of the Three Kings Ridge. Named after RNZFA Tui from which soundings in this area were

							Linden, 1968 (Three Kings Chart); Terrill & Packham, 1974 (Ch)	taken in 1956.
68.	Tunanui Bank	Bank	37°41.75'S	179°22.00'E	East Cape shelf, North Island	*	Blackmore, 1996 (East Cape Chart)	Associated land feature is Tunanui Stream.
69.	Turnagain Sea Valley	Valley	40°50.00'S	176°47.00'E	Wairarapa Shelf, North Island	*	Pantin, 1963; Pantin, 1963 (Turnagain Chart); Lewis, 1976 (Turnagain Chart)	On the upper continental slope from 25 km to 30 km SSE of Cape Turnagain, southern Hawkes Bay land District. Trends generally obliquely to the regional slope. Associated with the land feature Cape Turagain.
70.	Turnagain Terrace	Terrace	40°45.00'S	176°40.00'E	Wairarapa Shelf, North Island	*	Lewis, 1976 (Turnagain Chart)	A gently sloping terrace on the upper continental slope south of Cape Turnagain. Associated with the land feature Cape Turagain.
71.	Visscher Sea Valley	Sea Valley	39° 57.60' S	171° 48.00' E	Taranaki shelf	*	van der Linden, 1966 (Egmont Chart); Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	On the continental slope from 60 km to 120 km off northwestern Nelson land District. Named for Frans Jacobszoon Visscher, chief pilot of Tasman's vessels Heemskerck and Zeehan, 1642-43.
72.	Waiatoto Canyon	Canyon	44°00.00'S	167°58.00'E	West Coast, South Island	*	NIWA Chart Misc. Series No. 91; Beggs et al. 2006 Neil 2008	A canyon originating off the Waiatoto River, West Coast, wandering along the Westland shelf until it merges into Milford Basin and then onto the Haast Channel. Associated land features are: Waiatoto (place), Waiatoto Lagoon, Waiatoto River, Waiatoto Saddle.
73.	Wanganella Bank	Bank	33°45.00'S	167°15.00'E	Norfolk Ridge	*	NZ 223F; NZ 14600; NZ 14602; Fleming, 1951; van der Linden, 1968 (Lord Howe Chart); Eade, 1972 (Wanganella Bank Chart)	On the crest of the Norfolk Ridge, 580 km northwest 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. Named after MV Wanganella that first located this bank in 1949.
74.	Whakatāne Sea Valleys	Valleys	37°33.00'S	176°49.00'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Pantin et al. 1973 (Bay of Plenty Chart); Wright, 1989	Two sea valleys trending NE off the continental shelf merging into the Tauranga Canyon. Associated land features are: Whakatane (locality) and

							(Bay of Plenty Chart); Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart)	Whakatane River.
75.	Whakatāne Seamount	Seamount	36°48.67'S	177°27.94'E	Bay of Plenty, North Island	*	Wright et al., 1990; Wright, 1990 (Havre Trough Chart); Baldwin & Lewis, 1991 (Cook Chart); NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	This seamount is part of a conical seamount chain north of Ngatoro Ridge, and east of the Ngatoro Basin, within the outer Bay of Plenty-southern Havre Trough. Takes its name from the township on the mainland.
76.	Whangapē Bank	Bank	35°27.00'S	172°30.00'E	Western Northland slope, North Island	*	Irwin & Eade, 1984 (Hokianga Chart)	A bank offshore of the Western Northland Slope, northwestern New Zealand. Whangape is an area on the adjacent land.
77.	Whangaroa Basin	Basin	33°20.00'S	173°00.00'E	Northland Plateau	*	van der Linden, 1968 (Three Kings Chart); Terrill & Packham, 1974 (Ch); Mitchell & Eade, 1990 (North Cape Chart)	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. Limited in the west by the Three Kings Rise and on the northeast by a 1400-1900 m deep sill. Named after Whangaroa Harbour on the east coast of Auckland peninsula.
78.	Whangaroa Seamount	Seamount	33°48.47'S	174°01.17'E	Northland Plateau	*	Mitchell & Eade, 1990 (North Cape Chart); NIWA/Ministry of Fisheries Database	A broad irregular seamount lying 95 km NE for North Cape. The larger of 2 peaks in the Whangaroa Seamount complex. Named for the Whangaroa area in Northland.