

## Discovery of Kiri Nunatak, Enderby Land, East Antarctica, in 1970

Hiromu SHIMIZU\* and Aiichiro YOSHIMURA\*\*

東部南極大陸，エンダービーランド地域での霧岳の発見

清 水 弘\*・吉村 愛一郎\*\*

**要旨：**第11次南極地域観測隊内陸調査旅行隊は，エンダービーランド地域雪氷調査計画に従って，1970年11月3日から1971年1月22日まで，みずほ高原-西部エンダービーランド地域の調査旅行を行った。1970年12月19日，W19地点から10個のヌナタクA, B, C……Jを望見し，これらの位置測量を行った（図1, 2）。付近の地形的制約を受けたため，位置測量のできたヌナタクは，A, C, D及びHの4個のみであった。この中，A, C, DはNye山塊に属するものであったが，H（図3）は未登録のものであることが確められ，霧岳と命名された。

On December 19, 1970, the oversnow traverse party of the 11th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition sighted 10 nunataks from W19 of the traverse survey line, Sandercock Nunataks-W55 (SHIMIZU *et al.*, 1972 a; NARUSE *et al.*, 1972), as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. On December 20, triangulation surveys were conducted to estimate their positions. The location and length of the base line provided for the survey were:

Base line: W19-W20 (5,830.65 m in distance).

Location: W19 ( $68^{\circ}58'42.6''S$ ,  $50^{\circ}51'20.8''E$ ).

W20 ( $68^{\circ}59'37.8''S$ ,  $50^{\circ}42'59.6''E$ ).

The length of the base line was measured by Electrotape DM-2, and the positions of W19 and W20 were calculated through the traverse survey line from astronomic control point W00 ( $68^{\circ}36'41.0''S$ ,  $52^{\circ}06'02.0''E$ ), a south peak of Sandercock Nunataks.

Only 4 nunataks, A, C, D and H of Fig. 2, could be sighted from W20, due to the topographic feature of the ice sheet around there. The results of the survey showed that nunataks A, C and D belonged to the Nye Mountains, but H was

---

\*北海道大学低温科学研究所. The Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

\*\*建設省国土地理院. Geographical Survey Institute, Ministry of Construction, Azabudai 2-2-1, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

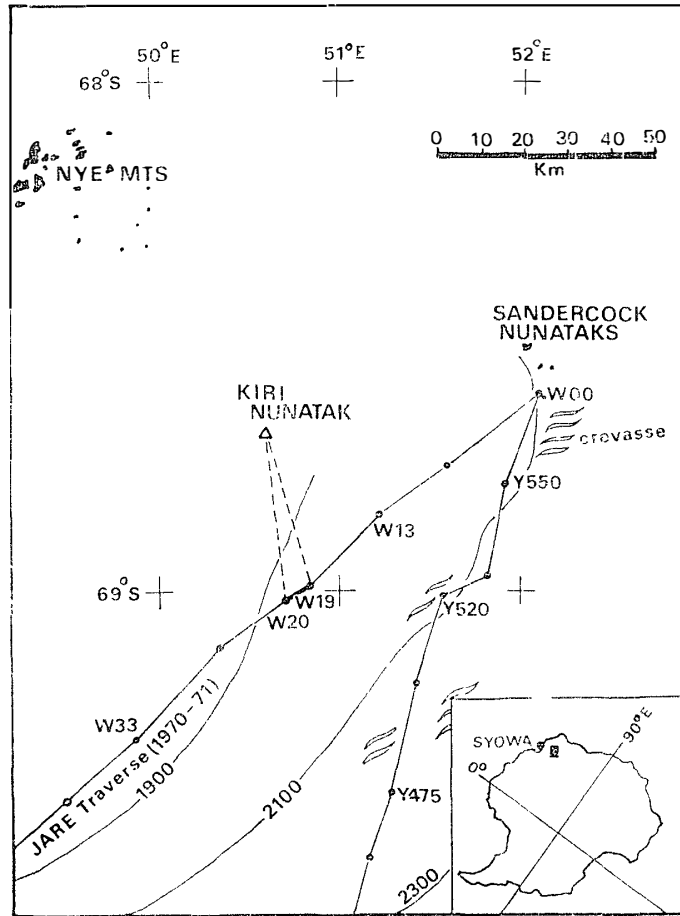


Fig. 1. A map of Kiri Nunatak and its vicinity. W19-W20 was selected as the base line for triangulation surveys to estimate the location of nunataks A, C, D and H.



Fig. 2. A sketch of the nunataks from Station W 19: H is Kiri Nunatak, and A, C, D, the Nye Mountains. The sketch was made by considerably shortening the distance between the nunataks

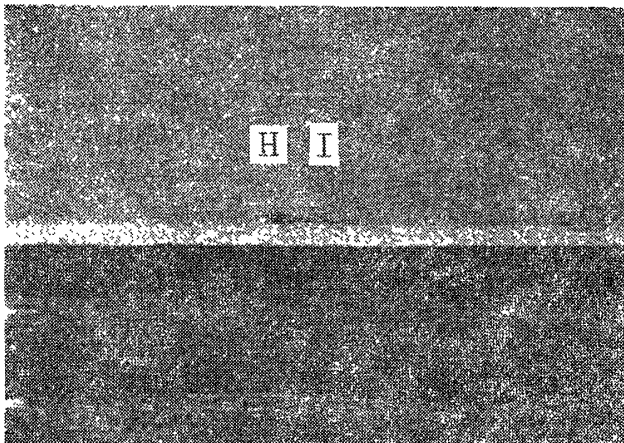


Fig. 3. Nunatak H, Kiri Nunatak, and Nunatak I (taken from W 19 December 19, 1970).

located far away from them. The position and elevation of nunatak H were  $68^{\circ}42'$  S,  $50^{\circ}36'E$  and 1,659 m above sea level. The elevation of the nunatak was determined through the traverse survey line referring to the elevation of W00, 2,101 m which was estimated by barometric altimetry from S16 (SHIMIZU *et al.*, 1972 b). We have not been able to find any previous record or information of nunatak H.

In the map of "Antarctica" prepared by the American Geographical Society in 1965, a symbol of nunataks with the name of Sandercock Nunataks is found at the approximate location of ( $68.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $50.2^{\circ}\text{E}$ ), while there is no indication at all in the area of ( $68.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $52.1^{\circ}\text{E}$ ). This is, however, a misdescription of the location of Sandercock Nunataks, as evidenced by all other information and JARE 11's astronomic surveys concerning the position of Sandercock Nunataks; the correct location of Sandercock Nunataks should be ( $68.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $52.1^{\circ}\text{E}$ ). (See references: Sandercock Nunataks)

Therefore, nunatak H is a newly found one in all likelihood. In the previous reports (SHIMIZU *et al.*, 1972a; SHIMIZU *et al.*, 1972b) this nunatak was described as a "newly found nunatak" or "new nunatak", but it has been named "Kiri Nunatak" by Headquarters of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, Ministry of Education through the Antarctic Place-Names Committee of Japan of National Institute of Polar Research.

#### References

- NARUSE, R., A. YOSHIMURA and H. SHIMIZU (1972): Installation of a triangulation chain and a traverse survey line on the ice sheet in the Mizuho Plateau-West Enderby Land area, East Antarctica, 1969-1970. JARE Data Rep., 17 (Glaciology), 111-131.
- SHIMIZU, H., R. NARUSE, K. OMOTO and A. YOSHIMURA (1972a): Position of stations, surface elevation and thickness of the ice sheet, and temperature at 10 m depth in the Mizuho Plateau-West Enderby Land area, East Antarctica, 1969-1971. *Ibid.*, 12-37.
- SHIMIZU, H., O. WATANABE and A. YOSHIMURA (1972b): General report of the glaciological research work of the 11th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, 1970-1971. *Nankyoku Shiryo (Antarctic Rec.)*, 45, 12-19.

Sandercock Nunataks:

- DIVISION OF NATIONAL MAPPING, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AUSTRALIA (1966): Nye Mountains, Australian Antarctic Territory, Enderby Land (map). Sheet SR 38-39/3, 1 : 250,000.
- DIVISION OF NATIONAL MAPPING, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AUSTRALIA (1969): Australian Antarctic Territory (map). Sheet SR 39-40, 1 : 1,000,000.
- THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1965): Antarctica (map). Scale in latitude  $71^{\circ}=1$  : 5,000,000.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (1956): Geographic Names of Antarctica. Gazetteer 14, 332pp.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (1963): Geographic Names of Antarctica. Supplement to the Gazetteer 14, 23pp.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (1966): Antarctica, Second Edition. Gazetteer 14, 169pp.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (1969): Antarctica, Third Edition. Gazetteer 14-3, 217pp.

*(Received December 25, 1973)*