

#028 Mairan

#040 Mons Gruithuisen Gamma & Mons Gruithuisen Delta

#041 Mon Rumker (Rumker Hills)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mairan\\_\(crater\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mairan_(crater))

**Mairan** is a [lunar impact crater](#) that is located on a highland peninsula between [Oceanus Procellarum](#) to the west and [Mare Imbrium](#) to the east. To the north-northeast is the comparably sized crater [Sharp](#). Northwest of Mairan is the heavily eroded [Louville](#).

The outer rim of Mairan has not been significantly eroded or impacted, and retains a sharp edge. The surface around Mairan is rough and irregular, with a multitude of many tiny craters, particularly to the south and west. The inner walls display some [terracing](#), and flow down to a relatively flat interior floor.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mons\\_Gruithuisen\\_Gamma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mons_Gruithuisen_Gamma)

**Mons Gruithuisen Gamma** ( $\gamma$ ) is a [lunar dome](#)<sup>[1]</sup> that lies to the north of the crater [Gruithuisen](#) at the western edge of the [Mare Imbrium](#). It is located at selenographic [coordinates](#) 36.6° N, 40.5° W.

This [massif](#) is shaped as a rounded dome in the surface, occupying a diameter of 20 km and climbing gently to a height of 900 meters.<sup>[2]</sup> At the crest is a small crater. This formation appears foreshortened when viewed from the [Earth](#), and it has been described by Antonin Rukl as resembling an "upturned [bathtub](#)".<sup>[3]</sup>

To the east lies the similar Mons Gruithuisen Delta ( $\delta$ ). Together they are often informally called the Gruithuisen domes.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mons\\_Rümker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mons_Rümker)

**Mons Rümker** is an isolated [volcanic](#) formation that is located in the northwest part of the [Moon's](#) near side, at selenographic [coordinates](#) 40.8° N, 58.1° W. The feature forms a large, elevated mound in the northern part of the [Oceanus Procellarum](#). The mound has a diameter of 70 kilometres, and climbs to a maximum elevation of about 1,100 metres above the surrounding plain. It was named after [Karl L. C. Rümker](#).

Mons Rümker has a concentration of 30<sup>[1]</sup> [lunar domes](#)—rounded bulges across the top, some of which contain a small craterlet at the peak.

