



Fig. 15. Surface units of dark terrain in the anti-Jovian hemisphere. (a) Northwestern Marius Regio. Arrows mark flattened craters whose rims or interiors are cut by arcuate furrows. (Voyager 2 image 20635.37, centered near  $18^{\circ}\text{N}, 199^{\circ}\text{W}$ .) (b) Eastern Marius Regio. Furrows are morphologically subdued compared to those in Figure 15a. (Voyager 2 image 20637.29, centered near  $13^{\circ}\text{S}, 153^{\circ}\text{W}$ .) (c) Central Marius Regio. A surface analogous to that in Figure 15a is almost completely buried by intermediate-albedo material. The morphologically subdued furrows at the black arrows suggest partial burial of older arcuate furrow topography. White arrows show younger arcuate furrows superposed on the resurfacing material. (Voyager 2 image 20635.59, centered near  $2^{\circ}\text{S}, 191^{\circ}\text{W}$ .) (d) Western Galileo Regio. Dominant arcuate furrows are oriented east-southeast and crosscut most of the northeast oriented subradial furrows. Arrow shows younger subradial furrow which cuts the arcuate ones. (Voyager 2 image 20636.56, centered near  $33^{\circ}\text{N}, 159^{\circ}\text{W}$ .) (e) Southern Galileo Regio. Dark smooth material in the center of the picture partially to completely buries arcuate furrows which are well exposed to the northwest. Arrow marks short subradial furrow terminating against arcuate furrows. (Voyager 2 image 20637.14, centered near  $4^{\circ}\text{N}, 128^{\circ}\text{W}$ .) (f) Galileo Regio. Arrow marks crater whose northeastern rim has been buried by dark material that emanated from a furrow. (Voyager 2 image 20639.59, centered near  $23^{\circ}\text{N}, 144^{\circ}\text{W}$ .)