



Fig. 3b

1981]. The major structures in the region are Amphitrite, Hadriaca, and Tyrrhena paterae. All three are classified as highland paterae, which are typified by a low profile, radial channelling, and complex calderae [Greeley and Spudis, 1981]. Hadriaca and Tyrrhena occur along the Hellas radial trend extending into Hesperia Planum [Schultz, 1984], whereas Amphitrite Patera is a complex southwest of Hellas composed of several concentric ridge structures interpreted as a caldera [Peterson, 1978]. Similar vol-

canism near Isidis appears to be limited to the calderae on SMP, which resemble Amphitrite Patera in regional placement.

Smaller volcanic cones exist north of the cratered upland region near Isidis [Schultz, 1984]. The individual structures (Figure 6) are typically 4–8 km in diameter at the base and are usually breached to form a crescentic or horseshoe plan typical of terrestrial cone structures. Shadow measurements indicate summit relief of the order of 200–300 m. They