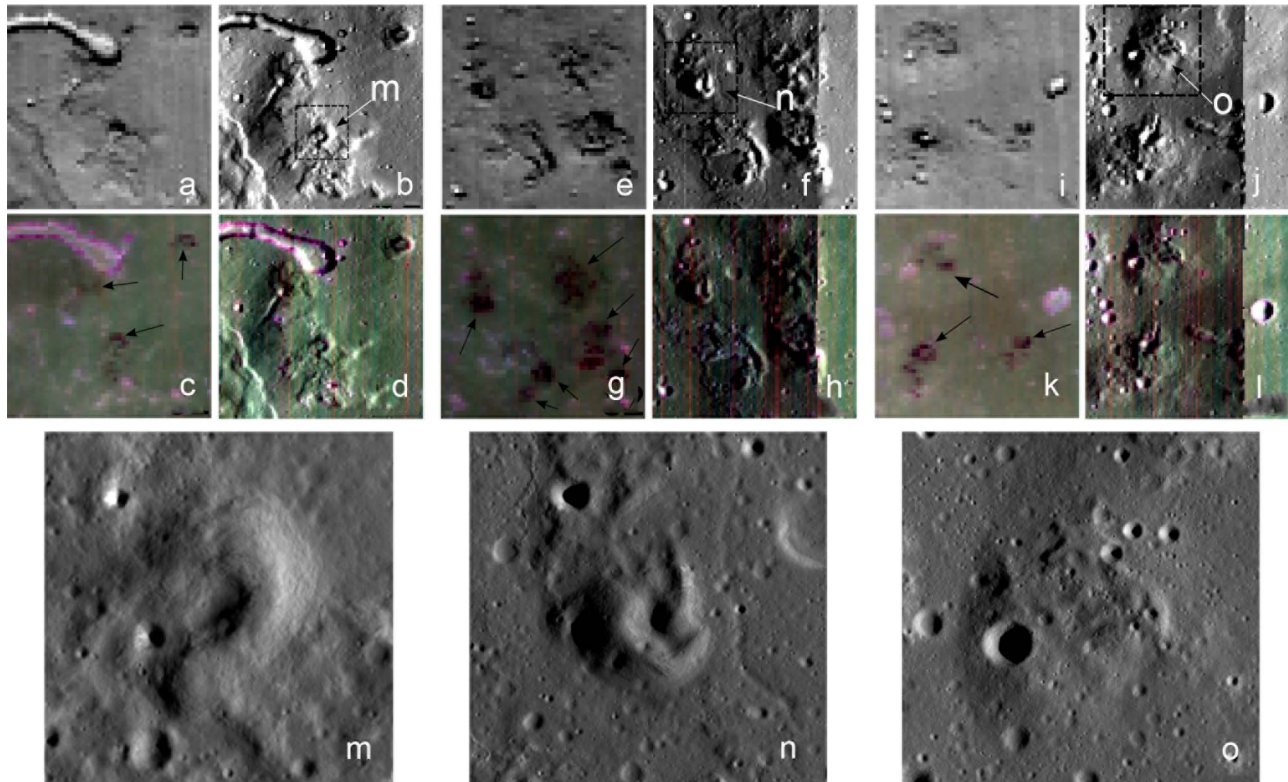


**Figure 9.** M<sup>3</sup> 2018 nm band of the Marius Hills volcanic complex for (left) OP2C (at a resolution of 280 m/pix) and (right) OP1B (at a resolution of 140 m/pix). Dashed black box on Figure 9 (left) corresponds to the location of OP1B observations on Figure 9 (right). Dark spots are observed in several places in the OP2C observations that are correlated with the location of domes and cones. These dark spots are not observed with OP1B.



**Figure 10.** Observations of two cones and a dome with different phase angles. (a, b, e, f, i, and j) M<sup>3</sup> 2976 nm images sensitive to topography. (c, d, g, h, k, and l) Color images (R = 1008 nm, G = 2018 nm, B = 1500 nm) of the same area. Figures 10a, 10c, 10e, 10g, 10i, and 10k correspond to OP2C; Figures 10b, 10d, 10f, 10h, 10j, and 10l correspond to OP1B at twice the spatial resolution. (m, n, and o) High-resolution Kaguya images of the dome and cones as outlined in Figures 10b, 10f, and 10j. The phase angle in the case of OP2C is smaller than OP1B (see text for values). The phase angle is around 70° for Kaguya images and a resolution of 10 m/pix. In all cases, the localized portion of the domes and cones are darker than the surrounding area in the color image. This effect is visible on the OP2C image. Dark spots on OP1B are mainly shadows. The darker areas are related to a lower reflectance.