



Figure 13. M3 integrated band strength color composite in which the Procellarum basalts are red due to a strong $1 \mu\text{m}$ integrated band depth (red is $1 \mu\text{m}$ IBD, green is $2 \mu\text{m}$ IBD, and blue is reflectance at $1.58 \mu\text{m}$). The MHC appears different from the surrounding basalts; the floor of Marius crater is the same red (olivine-rich) as some of the surrounding mare basalts. The resolution is degraded to 2.8 km/pix ; OP1B and OP2A observations are combined. The square corresponds to location of Figure 1.

[45] 2. The second volcanic episode of the plateau might be contemporary to the basalts of Oceanus Procellarum. This episode is represented on the MHC by the olivine-rich mare unit. Figure 6 links the flows of areas 6 and 7 with those surrounding the plateau. Because of the altitude of the plateau, it is impossible that lava flows from Oceanus Procellarum flowed onto the plateau and produced the olivine-

rich mare unit. It is more likely that these basalts erupted on the MHC, followed the slopes of the plateau and flowed to the surrounding plains. On the map displayed in Figure 5, it appears that areas 6 and 7 are connected through a channel to the mare units of Procellarum. Rille B (see Figure 1) lies exactly on the path of that channel and could be the source of the eruption in that volcanic episode. However, rille A,