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Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1002/2014GC005452

Special Section:

The Lithosphere-asthenosphere System

Key Points:

- Complete sampling of the Ontong Java mantle root from 56 to 120 km depth
- Calculated velocities inconsistent with low velocities imaged seismologically
- Change in anisotropy may produce an intralithospheric reflector

Supporting Information:

- Readme
- Supplementary Material

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Microstructures, composition, and seismic properties of the Ontong Java Plateau mantle root

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Abstract To study how an impacting plume modifies the mantle lithosphere, we analyzed the microstructures and crystal preferred orientations (CPO) of 29 peridotites and 37 pyroxenites that sample the mantle root of the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP) from 60 to 120 km depth. The peridotites show a strong compositional variability, but homogeneous coarse granular to tabular microstructures, except for those equilibrated at the shallowest and deepest depths, which are porphyroclastic. All peridotites have clear olivine CPO, with dominant fiber-[010] patterns. Low intragranular misorientations and straight grain boundaries in olivine suggest that, above 100 km depth, annealing often followed deformation. Calculated density and *P* wave velocities of the peridotites decrease weakly with depth. *S* wave velocities decrease faster, resulting in increasing *V_p/V_s* ratio with depth. Calculated densities and seismic velocity profiles are consistent with those estimated for normal mantle compositions under a cold oceanic geotherm. Enrichment in pyroxenites may further increase seismic velocities. The calculated seismic properties cannot therefore explain the low *S* waves velocities predicted by Rayleigh wave tomography and ScS data in the mantle beneath the OJP. Calculated *P* and *S* waves anisotropy is variable (2–12%). It is higher on average in the deeper section of the lithosphere. Because olivine has dominantly [010]-fiber CPO patterns, if foliations are horizontal, vertically propagating *S* waves and Rayleigh waves will sample very weak anisotropy in the OJP mantle lithosphere. Moreover, if the orientation of the lineation changes with depth, the anisotropy-induced contrast in seismic properties might produce an intralithospheric reflector marking the stratification of the OJP mantle root.

1. Introduction

The Early Cretaceous Ontong Java Plateau (OJP) in the western Pacific is the most voluminous large igneous province on the Earth. It has an area of ~50,000,000 km² and an average crustal thickness of 33 km [Richardson *et al.*, 2000]. Most of the plateau is thought to have formed in a single massive volcanism episode at ca. 122 Ma [Mahoney *et al.*, 1993; Tejada *et al.*, 2013], which is generally attributed to a mantle plume. A plume-related genesis is corroborated by the high potential mantle temperature (~1500°C) estimated from the geochemical characteristics of plateau lavas [Fitton and Godard, 2004; Herzberg, 2004]. Impact of a major thermal plume is, however, inconsistent with both the weak initial uplift (2.5–3.6 km above the surrounding seafloor) documented by submarine eruption of plateau lavas and the weak posteruption subsidence (1.5 ± 0.4 km) [Roberge *et al.*, 2005].

Joint analysis of Rayleigh waves seismic tomography and attenuation data suggests an anomalous composition for the upper mantle beneath the OJP. Rayleigh waves seismic tomography imaged slow velocities (–5%) up to 300 km depth beneath most of the plateau [Richardson *et al.*, 2000]. Present-day higher than normal temperatures in the upper mantle beneath Ontong Java are, however, excluded by the low attenuation observed in this region [Gomer and Okal, 2003].

To constrain the tectonothermal evolution of the Ontong Java Plateau mantle root and its seismic properties, we analyzed the microstructures and measured the crystal preferred orientations (CPO) of all major rock-forming minerals from mantle xenoliths carried up by 34 Ma alnöite intrusions (ultramafic lamprophyres enriched in melilite) outcropping on Malaita (Solomon Islands). These xenoliths sample the mantle lithosphere beneath the southwestern part of the OJP (Figure 1a) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004; Nixon and Boyd, 1979; Nixon and Neal, 1987]. The analysis of the microstructures and CPO provides information on the deformation conditions, postdeformation thermal evolution (annealing), and reactive melt percolation processes (metasomatism) that affected these rocks. We also calculated the “in situ” densities and seismic properties

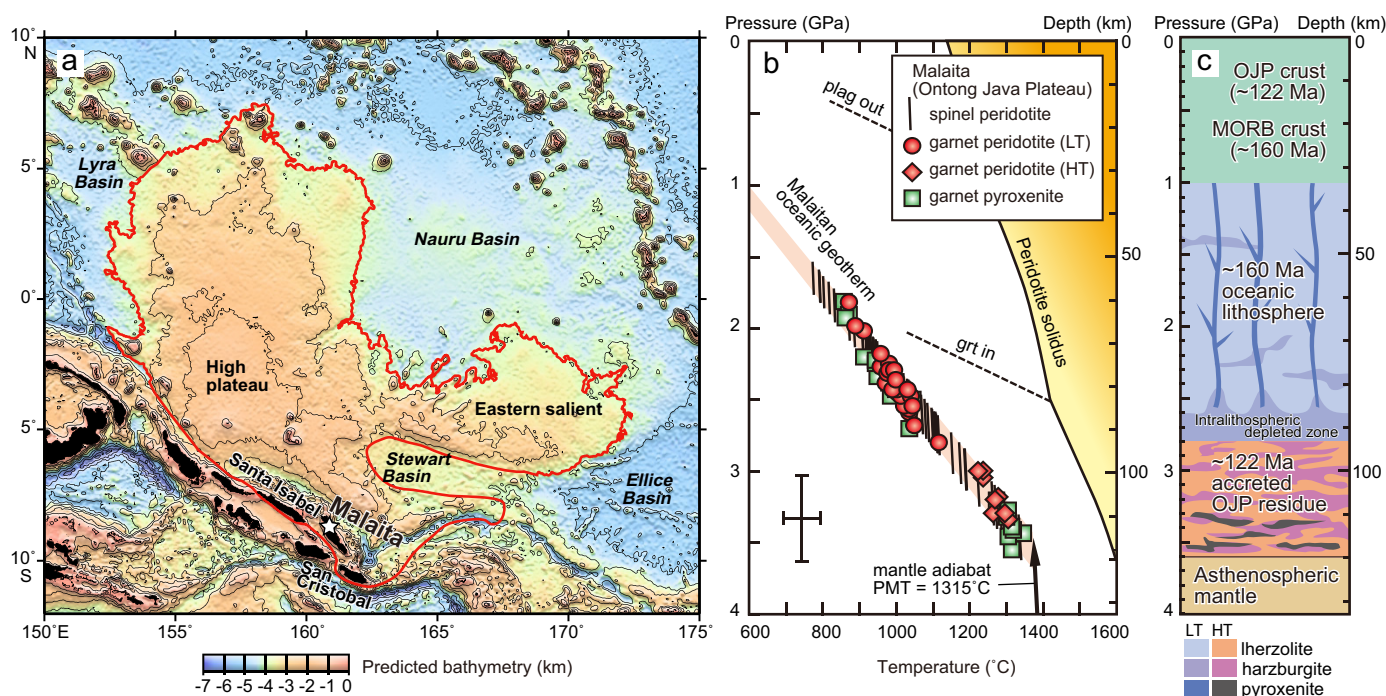


Figure 1. (a) Bathymetric map of the southwestern Pacific Ocean, with the extent of the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP) contoured in red and the location of the Malaita alnöite volcanics, which carried the studied xenoliths, indicated by a star. (b) Geotherm defined by the thermobarometric data for the peridotite and pyroxenite xenoliths [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004]. (c) Interpretative section illustrating the present-day compositional and age stratification of the OJP lithosphere based on Ishikawa *et al.* [2004, 2007, 2011].

of the xenoliths based on their CPO, modal composition, and equilibration P-T conditions, as well as on the P-T derivatives of the elastic tensors and thermal expansion of the composing minerals [Mainprice, 1990; Mainprice *et al.*, 2000]. Comparison between the calculated densities and seismic properties and existing geophysical data for this region allows discussing the present-day structure of the OJP mantle root.

2. Prior Results

The 29 peridotites and 37 pyroxenites selected for this study are part of a larger collection of mantle xenoliths carried up by the alnöite intrusions on Malaita. Their petrology and geochemistry were previously studied by Ishikawa *et al.* [2004, 2005, 2007, 2011] and the water contents analyzed by Demouchy *et al.* [2014]. Thermobarometric data indicate that these xenoliths equilibrated over a wide range of P-T conditions (770–1340 °C, 1.6–3.6 GPa) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004], which define a cold conductive geotherm that crosscuts the 1300 °C adiabat at ca. 120 km depth (Figure 1b). They sample virtually the entire lithospheric mantle beneath the OJP, from 60 to 120 km depth.

The petrological data and major and trace-element chemistry highlight a compositional stratification of the OJP mantle lithosphere (Figure 1c) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2011]. The shallow mantle lithosphere (<85 km depth) is composed of spinel lherzolites and garnet-spinel lherzolites, with subordinate spinel harzburgites and garnet pyroxenites. Trace-element compositions in the spinel lherzolites indicate variable metasomatism (Figure 2). Metasomatism is also evidenced by presence of amphibole in garnet-spinel lherzolites (Table 1). The least metasomatized spinel lherzolites provide an isochron age (Sm-Nd) of melt depletion (~160 Ma) older than the plateau magmatism (~120 Ma), marking their origin as part of the Pacific Plate, formed by small degrees of melting at a spreading center ca. 40 Ma before the plateau magmatism [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2005]. This origin is corroborated by the restricted range of $^{187}\text{Os}/^{188}\text{Os}$ ratios (0.1222–0.1288) displayed by the fertile lherzolites from this layer [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2011]. The deeper mantle lithosphere (100–120 km depth) is composed of garnet lherzolites, high-temperature spinel harzburgites, and a wide variety of garnet pyroxenites (Figure 1c). The strong compositional variability in this layer was

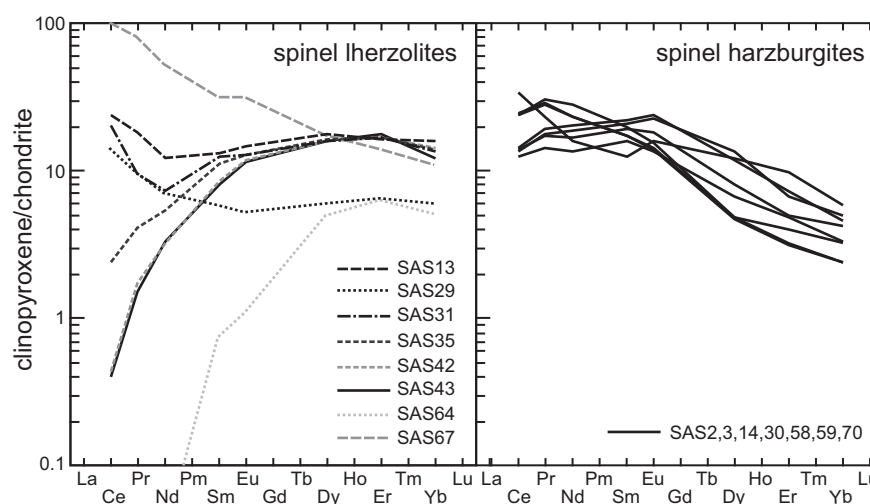


Figure 2. Rare-earth elements patterns for clinopyroxenes from spinel lherzolites and spinel harzburgites (data from Ishikawa *et al.* [2004]). Chondrite normalizing values are from Anders and Grevesse [1989].

interpreted by Ishikawa *et al.* [2004, 2007] as resulting from variable degrees of partial melting of a mixed peridotite-pyroxenite source in the mantle plume and associated reactive melt percolation.

These two compositionally distinct layers are separated an intralithospheric depleted zone, ~15 km thick (85–100 km depth), which is barren of garnet-bearing xenoliths (Figure 1c). This interval is dominated by refractory harzburgites containing olivine with high forsterite contents ($Mg\# = 91\text{--}92$, Table 1) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004]. The high potential temperatures ($>1600^\circ\text{C}$) required for producing refractory harzburgites in a high-pressure environment (≥ 2.5 GPa) [Herzberg, 2004] favor a hot plume hypothesis for the plateau generation. The cold geotherm defined by the xenoliths' thermobarometry (Figure 1b) implies, however, cooling between the plateau formation (120 Ma) and the xenoliths extraction (34 Ma). Some of these refractory harzburgites show osmium depletion, Ti enrichment in clinopyroxene (up to 1.1 wt % TiO_2), and variable amount of amphiboles, which suggest interaction with melts [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004, 2011]. Metasomatism by water-rich evolved melts or fluids is also inferred from the high hydrogen concentration in olivine (~32 ppm wt H_2O) measured in refractory spinel harzburgites equilibrated at depths of 85 km [Demouchy *et al.*, 2014]. In contrast, the lherzolites show a weak increase in concentration of hydrogen in olivine with depth from 2 to 20 ppm wt H_2O [Demouchy *et al.*, 2014].

Based on these data, the present-day OJP mantle lithosphere was inferred to have a two-layer structure (Figure 1c), where a “normal” oceanic mantle lithosphere partially metasomatized by plume-related melts is underlain by a 35 km thick layer extensively modified by the plume activity, with trapped melts frozen as pyroxenitic layers or lenses [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004, 2007, 2011]. Such a layered structure is consistent with predictions of numerical models simulating the interaction between a plume and a fast-moving plate [Thoraval *et al.*, 2006; Bianco *et al.*, 2008; Agrusta *et al.*, 2013]. In these models, small-scale convection within the low viscosity layer formed by plume material spreading at the base of the lithosphere produces limited bottom-up thinning of the plate (up to 20 km of uplift of the 1300°C isotherm). Limited conductive heating and percolation of melts affect the remaining lithosphere. Cooling of the system with increasing distance from the plume impact point results in underplating of the thinned oceanic lithosphere by a mixture of plume material submitted to variable degrees of partial melting and material recycled from the base of the lithosphere by the small-scale convection.

3. Methods

3.1. Sampling

The sample selection aimed to probe, with samples that preserve the original mantle mineralogy in at least 70% of the volume, the entire depth interval (from 60 to 120 km depth) and the variety of lithological facies present in this xenolith suite. The peridotites and pyroxenites modal compositions, olivine forsterite content

Table 1. Composition, Equilibration Conditions, Microstructure, Strength (J-Index), and Symmetry (BA-Index, See Section 3 for Explanation) of the Olivine Crystal Preferred Orientations, and Seismic Properties (Mean Velocities in km/s and Anisotropies in % for P and S waves) of All Studied Peridotite Xenoliths^a

Sample	Rock Type	Ol	Opx	Cpx	Sp	Grt	Amp	Ol Mg#	Depth (km)	P (GPa)	T (°C)	Microstructure	J-Index	BA-Index	Density (kg/m ³)	Vp Mean	Vp Amax	Vs Mean	Vs1 Mean	Vs2 Mean	Vs APolmax
SAS64	SL	56	37	6	1			90.4	56.9	1.73	791	Porphyroclastic	3.2	0.31	3290	8.02	6.20	4.62	4.69	4.54	5.33
SAS31	SL	46	36	15	3			89.8	70.3	2.14	918	Annealed coarse granular	5.6	0.29	3275	7.99	3.99	4.59	4.64	4.55	3.34
SAS35	SL	62	26	9	2			89.8	71.9	2.18	933	Coarse granular/ rare SG in olivine	8.0	0.54	3292	7.99	3.99	4.59	4.64	4.55	3.34
SAS42	SL	57	31	11	1			89.5	72.5	2.20	939	Coarse granular/ closely spaced SG in ol	6.1	0.54	3285	7.98	2.08	4.59	4.61	4.56	2.88
SAS29	SL	68	26	5	1			91.1	73.3	2.23	947	Coarse granular/ ol SPO, rare SG in ol	8.0	0.17	3296	8.04	9.23	4.58	4.69	4.47	8.02
SAS43	SL	52	28	16	3			89.7	77.7	2.36	988	Coarse granular/ closely spaced SG in ol	8.5	0.47	3280	8.03	6.80	4.57	4.64	4.5	5.49
SAS13	SL	61	25	10	3			89.8	78.1	2.37	992	Annealed coarse granular to tabular	5.4	0.40	3290	7.99	5.17	4.56	4.63	4.49	5.41
SAS67	SL	57	24	5	0		15	89.5	79.4	2.41	1004	Coarse granular/ SG in ol/ poikilitic amph	8.8	0.24	3266	7.90	5.94	4.55	4.60	4.50	5.25
SAS53	GSL	28	27	26	tr	18		88.4	65.4	1.78	872	Annealed coarse granular	4.0	0.56	3273	8.16	2.67	4.58	4.72	4.65	2.42
SAS12	GSL	48	20	17	tr	15	tr	88.3	67.2	1.94	889	Annealed tabular	3.8	0.32	3323	8.12	3.99	4.64	4.68	4.61	3.49
SAS44	GSL	52	23	11	tr	10	4	89.5	78.8	2.38	999	Annealed coarse granular to tabular	5.6	0.24	3300	8.06	5.80	4.61	4.65	4.57	4.76
SAS57	GSL	66	20	11	tr	3		90.4	82.3	2.44	1032	Annealed coarse granular	4.8	0.25	3292	8.01	6.21	4.56	4.63	4.50	4.64
SAG31	GSL	55	21	11	tr	13	1	89.5	83.7	2.57	1045	Annealed tabular	4.4	0.13	3318	8.13	5.29	4.62	4.68	4.56	4.55
SAS14	SH	67	30	2				91.9	76.0	2.31	972	Coarse granular/ SG in ol/poikilitic opx + amph	7.3	0.19	3293	8.00	8.16	4.58	4.67	4.49	7.57
SAS3	SH	75	20	4	2			91.7	80.1	2.43	1011	Annealed coarse granular	6.2	0.33	3302	8.04	8.76	4.55	4.62	4.47	6.49
SAS58	SH	71	23	1	2		3	89.8	81.3	2.47	1022	Coarse granular	9.7	0.38	3295	8.01	9.02	4.55	4.65	4.45	7.10
SAS30	SH	81	18	1				91.9	82.9	2.52	1038	Annealed coarse granular to tabular/ rare SG in ol	5.2	0.46	3303	8.02	7.10	4.55	4.65	4.46	6.24
SAS20	SH	72	23		2		3	92.0	83.8	2.55	1046	Annealed coarse granular to tabular	9.6	0.18	3295	8.00	10.19	4.54	4.65	4.44	9.08
SAS2	SH	63	35				2	91.5	86.3	2.62	1070	Annealed coarse granular	6.6	0.22	3282	7.96	7.31	4.56	4.65	4.47	5.74
SAS59	SH	77	21		1		1	91.4	89.5	2.72	1100	Coarse granular to tabular	4.1	0.93	3289	7.97	9.31	4.50	4.59	4.40	6.35
SAS70	SH	67	30		1		2	91.8	91.2	2.77	1116	Annealed coarse granular	5.1	0.65	3286	8.01	8.10	4.56	4.65	4.46	5.91
SAS82	GH	58	32			1	9	86.8	91.2	2.77	1117	Coarse granular	11.4	0.31	3285	7.94	9.98	4.52	4.62	4.42	8.11
SAG1	GL	63	16	12		9		90.2	103.0	3.01	1235	Coarse granular, deformed/ ol SPO	6.3	0.19	3308	8.04	9.21	4.53	4.63	4.43	6.63
SAG30	GL	47	18	22		13		90.1	106.8	3.30	1264	Coarse granular, deformed/ ol SPO	7.3	0.22	3303	8.09	6.75	4.57	4.65	4.48	5.55
SAG21	GL	54	21	14		11		87.0	110.3	3.31	1297	Coarse granular, partially recrystallized	6.4	0.24	3301	8.05	5.42	4.53	4.59	4.46	5.5
SAG27	GL	58	31	8		3		87.6	110.9	3.36	1303	Coarse granular, partially recrystallized	3.9	0.40	3278	7.95	5.98	4.48	4.56	4.41	5.74
SAS21	HTSH	58	42	0	tr			92.3	99.0	3.01	1190	Coarse granular	7.1	0.38	3274	7.96	7.38	4.56	4.66	4.46	7.11
SAS69	HTSH	74	26	0	tr			91.4	106.7	3.24	1263	Coarse granular, slightly deformed/ ol SPO	6.4	0.55	3291	7.97	10.64	4.50	4.62	4.38	8.18
SAS1	HTSH	76	22	2	tr			91.6	114.6	3.48	1338	Coarse granular/ ol SPO, partially recrystallized	8.7	0.41	3291	7.95	11.43	4.47	4.60	4.33	9.00

^aSL = spinel lherzolite; GSL = garnet spinel lherzolite; SH = spinel harzburgite; GL = garnet lherzolite; HTSH = high-temperature spinel harzburgite. Ol = olivine; Opx = orthopyroxene; Cpx = clinopyroxene; Sp = spinel; Grt = garnet; Amp = amphibole. SPO = shape-preferred orientation; SG = subgrains.

Table 2. Composition, Equilibration Conditions, and *P* and *S* Wave Velocities of the Pyroxenite Xenoliths^a

Sample	Rock Type	Depth (km)	P (GPa)	T (°C)	Ol	Opx	Cpx	Grt	Sp	Amp	Qtz	Density (kg/m ³)	Vp (km/s)	Vs (km/s)
SAE122	GW	63.8	1.82	857		36	39	25				3300	8.21	4.74
SAE134	GW	69.6	2.21	911		10	72	18				3283	8.19	4.67
SAE106	GW	73.2	2.26	945		21	66	13				3265	8.12	4.65
SAE103	GW	73.6	2.27	950		21	62	17				3265	8.16	4.67
SAE117	GW	77.0	2.4	982		11	66	22		2		3288	8.21	4.68
SAE138	GW	77.5	2.48	986	1	21	43	35				3328	8.35	4.76
SAE111	GW	78.8	2.45	999		11	65	24				3293	8.24	4.69
SAE105	GW	82.5	2.7	1034			73	27				3300	8.29	4.69
SAE148	OGC	69.6	2.12	912	35		14	51				3415	8.51	4.81
SAE104	SGC	77.9	2.37	990			60	40				3343	8.4	4.76
SAE109	SGC	79.4	2.42	1005	4		32	62	2			3448	8.6	4.86
SAE130	SGC	81.6	2.48	1025			51	44	5			3444	8.44	4.76
SAE124	SGC	82.8	2.52	1037			65	35				3326	8.35	4.73
SAE101	SGC	83.8	2.51	1046	13		32	56				3401	8.53	4.82
SAE140	SGC	85.6	2.6	1063			43	56	2			3422	8.54	4.82
SAE108	SGC	86.1	2.62	1068			45	43	11			3561	8.45	4.75
SAE112	SGC	86.1	2.62	1068			74	26				3294	8.26	4.68
SAE110	SGC	87.1	2.65	1077			41	57	3			3440	8.55	4.82
SAE118	SGC	87.6	2.66	1082			50	43	2	5		3377	8.41	4.76
SAE115	SGC	104.7	3.18	1244			58	34	5	4		3407	8.32	4.69
SAG19	GO	107.2	3.05	1268		88		11				3213	7.94	4.66
SAE137	GO	107.8	3.28	1273			56	38	6			3428	8.38	4.70
SAE114	GO	108.8	3.27	1283		83		17				3249	8.02	4.68
SAE151	GO	109.2	3.26	1287		85		15				3243	8.00	4.67
SAE126	GO	110.5	3.34	1299		44	5	52				3361	8.41	4.82
SAE137	GO	110.9	3.28	1303	2	85		13				3236	7.97	4.66
SAX37	GO	111.2	3.47	1306	4	61	4	31				3301	8.20	4.73
SAE139	GO	112.0	3.4	1314		70		30				3274	8.17	4.73
SAE136	GO	112.8	3.43	1321	7	73	3	17				3257	8.03	4.66
SAE135	GO	115.2	3.44	1344		67	9	24				3271	8.11	4.69
SAE141	GC	112.3	3.41	1316		10	84	6				3221	8.04	4.54
SAE113	GC	113.3	3.44	1326			55	45				3343	8.42	4.74
SAE154	GC	114.0	3.56	1333			65	35				3313	8.34	4.69
SAE116	GC	116.6	3.54	1357			75	21			4	3142	8.21	4.61
SAE152	GC	117.9	3.58	1370			83	17				3254	8.17	4.59
SAE107	GC	119.4	3.63	1383			64	36				3314	8.34	4.69
SAE120	GC	122.6	3.73	1414			54	46				3342	8.42	4.73

^aGW = garnet websterite; OGC = olivine-garnet clinopyroxenite; SGC = spinel-garnet clinopyroxenite; GO = garnet orthopyroxenite; GC = garnet clinopyroxenite. Note that temperature estimates for orthopyroxene-free pyroxenites (that is, most SGC and GC pyroxenites) may be slightly overestimated relative to those for other pyroxenites, which were calculated based on two-pyroxene thermometers (details in *Ishikawa et al.*, [2004]).

(Mg#), and equilibration conditions are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The variation of modal composition with depth is also presented graphically in supporting information Figure S1. Mineral compositions of three newly analyzed samples are presented in supporting information Table S1.

Modal compositions were obtained by processing of automatic X-ray concentration maps covering an entire thin section with the following assumptions: (i) late veins filled with carbonate were not included in the calculation, (ii) carbonates and serpentines replacing olivine were calculated as olivine, and (iii) kelyphitized margins of garnet were calculated as garnet. Electron Back Scattered Diffraction mapping (described below) on another thin section of the same sample corroborates these data, indicating an uncertainty of $\pm 1\%$.

The pressure and temperature of equilibration of the studied xenoliths were determined by *Ishikawa et al.* [2004]. As these data are essential for the present study, we recall here the methods used and the associated uncertainty. Equilibration pressure and temperature of garnet-bearing peridotites and pyroxenites were determined using the Al-in-orthopyroxene geobarometer and the two-pyroxene geothermometer of *Brey and Köhler* [1990], which yield typical errors of ± 3 kbar (0.3 GPa) and $\pm 20^\circ\text{C}$, respectively. *Nimis and Grütter* [2010] recently questioned the accuracy of this thermometer-barometer combination and suggested that more reliable pressure and temperature estimates are provided by combining the *Taylor* [1998] two-pyroxene geothermometer and the Al-in-orthopyroxene geobarometer of *Nickel and Green* [1985]. In the present case, recalculation of equilibration pressure and temperatures using these methods resulted in a systematic decrease of temperature of ca. 50°C for all xenoliths with minor change on the pressure

estimates (average discrepancy is +1 kbar). The inferred lithological variation with depth is therefore robust, but typical errors on temperature should be increased to $\pm 50^\circ\text{C}$. The equilibration temperatures of garnet-free peridotites were determined using the two-pyroxene geothermometer from *Brey and Köhler* [1990]. The equilibration pressure has been inferred from the geotherm defined by a linear least squares regression of the pressure-temperature data of garnet-bearing xenoliths [$T (^{\circ}\text{C}) = 311.67 P (\text{kbar}) + 252.29$, Figure 1b]. Analysis of the equilibration conditions highlights that the pyroxenites are mainly derived from two depth intervals: 70–90 km depth and 105–120 km depth (Figure 1b).

3.2. Crystallographic Preferred Orientations (CPO)

CPO of olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, garnet, and amphibole were obtained by indexing Electron Back Scattered Diffraction (EBSD) Kikuchi patterns generated in a JEOL JSM 5600 scanning electron microscope at Geosciences Montpellier (Université de Montpellier 2, France) using the CHANNEL+ software (Oxford-HKL Technology). An acceleration voltage of 17 kV and a working distance of 23 mm were used. Orientation maps covering 90–100% of the thin section were acquired in automatic acquisition mode with a step size of 25–50 μm , depending on grain size (step size was always at least 5 times smaller than the average grain size). Indexing rates in most samples were between 75 and 90%. Reaction products with the alnöite could not be indexed, resulting in lower indexation rates (50–60%) in a few samples. This reaction only affected the boundary of the crystals and no evidence for a directional dependence was observed. The lower indexing rates in the partially reacted samples do not result therefore in bias in the CPO determination. Standard postacquisition data treatment for olivine-rich rocks [cf. *Tommasi et al.*, 2008] allowed increasing the proportion of indexed points. When a shape-preferred orientation (SPO) of olivine is present, the CPO is displayed in the sample structural reference frame on equal area lower hemisphere stereoplots. For those samples where olivine does not have a SPO, the CPO was arbitrarily rotated to have the maximum concentrations of [100] and [010] axes of olivine parallel to lineation and foliation of the specimens with an olivine SPO to allow for easy comparison between samples.

The olivine CPO strength was determined using the J-index, which is the volume-averaged integral of the squared orientation densities [Bunge, 1982]. It ranges from 1 for a random distribution to infinity for an olivine single crystal; in practice it has a maximum around 250 owing to truncation at expansion 22 of the spherical harmonic series [Ben Ismail and Mainprice, 1998]. The J-index was calculated using the MTEX toolbox in Matlab (<http://mtex.googlecode.com>) [Bachmann et al., 2010; Hielscher and Schaefer, 2008; Mainprice et al., 2011] with orientation distribution functions (ODF) calculated using a “de la Vallée Poussin” kernel with a half width of 10° . This calculation was performed using one orientation datum per pixel, because this allows relating the CPO strength to the variations in grain size. Large crystals contribute more to the J-index, as they do for the anisotropy of physical properties.

To characterize the symmetry of the olivine CPO the BA-index [Mainprice et al., 2014] was used. It is calculated as

$$\text{BA-index} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \left(\frac{P_{010}}{G_{010} + P_{010}} \right) - \left(\frac{G_{100}}{G_{100} + P_{100}} \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

where P and G are the Point and Girdle fabric indices [Vollmer, 1990] for the [100] and [010] crystallographic axes. These indices were also calculated using the MTEX software. For each axis, the orientation tensor and its three eigenvalues λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 (where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$ and $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$) are used to determine

$$P = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \quad \text{and} \quad G = 2(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) \quad (2)$$

For a perfect [010]-fiber CPO, the P and G values for [010] and [100] are 1, 0 and 0, 1, respectively, and the BA-index is 0. In the other end-member case, a perfect [100]-fiber CPO, the P and G values for [100] and [010] are 1, 0 and 0, 1, respectively, and the BA-index is 1.

3.3. Grain Size Distributions, Shape-Preferred Orientations, and Intracrystalline Misorientations

Grain sizes and shape-preferred orientations were determined from the EBSD maps using the automatic grain detection routine in the MTEX toolbox. This routine is based on a Voronoi decomposition and fills missing measurements in a consistent way, which is both phase and rotational invariant

[Bachmann *et al.*, 2011]. Examples of this analysis for samples with different microstructures are presented in supporting information Figure S2.

For characterizing the annealing (static recrystallization) degree of the samples, we analyzed the intracrystalline orientation gradients. For each grain, we measured the mean misorientation of each point from the average orientation of the grain as well as the first-order and second-order kernel average misorientations (KAM1 and KAM2), which are the average misorientation of each point to all of its 4 first-order (immediate) and 12 second-order neighbors, respectively. The decrease in the mean KAM2 values (averaged over all olivine grains in the sample) is used here as a proxy for the annealing degree, based on the observation that the first consequence of annealing is the reduction of the free dislocations density and, hence, of the intracrystalline misorientations.

3.4. Seismic Properties

Seismic properties of the peridotites were calculated based on the olivine, orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, and garnet CPOs and on modal compositions [Mainprice, 1990]. Pyroxenites seismic properties were calculated using their modal compositions, but considering that all phases have a random crystal preferred orientation. For olivine with Mg# between 89.5 and 90.5, the elastic tensor for San Carlos olivine, which has an Mg# = 90 [Abramson *et al.*, 1997], was used. For more Fe or Mg-rich compositions, we used olivine elastic tensors recalculated by interpolation from the single crystal elastic constant tensors for fayalite, forsterite, and olivine with Mg# of 90, 91, and 93 [Abramson *et al.*, 1997; Isaak *et al.*, 1989; Kumazawa and Anderson, 1969; Suzuki *et al.*, 1983; Webb, 1989]. For orthopyroxene, clinopyroxene, garnet, chromite, and coesite, we used the single crystal elastic tensors of Chai *et al.* [1997a, 1997b], Collins and Brown [1998], Hearmon [1984], and Weidner and Carleton [1977]. As the single crystal elastic tensor for pargasite is not available, data for glaucophane [Mookherjee and Bezacier, 2012] was used.

To account for the effect of pressure and temperature on the seismic properties, elastic tensors and density of olivine, pyroxenes, garnet, chromite, and amphibole were recalculated for the equilibration pressure and temperature of each sample using the AnisPT10 software by D. Mainprice, based on published pressure and temperature derivatives of the elastic constants [Abramson *et al.*, 1997; Bezacier, 2012; Chai *et al.*, 1997a, 1997b; Collins and Brown, 1998; Mookherjee and Bezacier, 2012; Reichmann and Jacobsen, 2004]. Voigt-Reuss-Hill averaging was applied in all calculations. Seismic properties of all samples were then calculated using the Christoffel equation. They are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. The three-dimensional distribution of seismic velocities and birefringence of S waves relatively to the samples' structural reference frame is displayed on lower hemisphere stereograms.

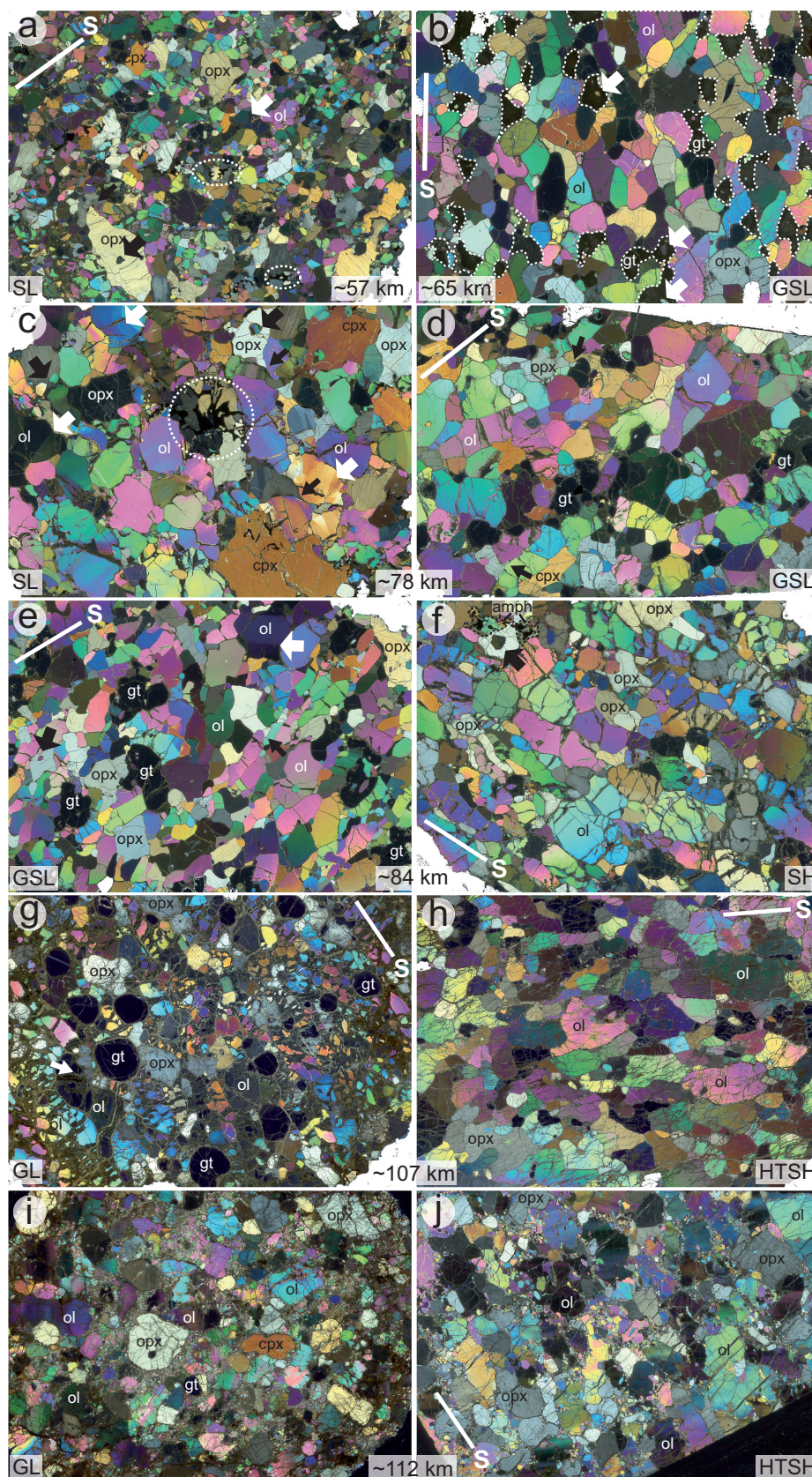
For comparison, the variation of the density and isotropic P and S wave velocities along the geotherm defined from the xenoliths' thermobarometric data (Figure 1c) for typical fertile and refractory mantle compositions, as well as for a pyrolitic mantle, were calculated using the same method. For fertile compositions, the spinel-garnet transition depth depends on the Cr content of spinel [Klemme, 2004]. For the pyrolitic composition, we present therefore two cases: a pyrolite containing Cr-poor spinels (labeled pyrolite) and another containing Cr-rich spinels (labeled Cr-pyrolite). The variation in modal composition with depth for these four models is presented in supporting information Figure S1.

Uncertainty in the calculated seismic velocities may stem from (1) the averaging method, (2) the $\pm 1\%$ uncertainty in the determination of the modal composition, (3) the $\pm 50^\circ\text{C}$ and ± 0.2 GPa uncertainty in the determination of the equilibration temperatures, and (4) uncertainties in temperature and pressure derivatives of the elastic constants. Points (2) and (3) induce uncertainties lower than $\pm 1\%$ in calculated seismic velocities. Point (4) cannot be constrained by the existing experimental data. Seismic anisotropy estimates are less sensitive to the above uncertainties [Mainprice *et al.*, 2000].

4. Microstructures

4.1. Upper (<100 km Depth) OJP Mantle Lithosphere

The spinel lherzolites, spinel harzburgites, and garnet and spinel lherzolites that compose the upper OJP mantle lithosphere have dominantly coarse granular microstructures, with roughly equant grain sizes (Figures 3b and 3f). Exceptions are the shallow and the deepest samples from this interval. The shallowmost spinel lherzolite SAS64 has a medium-grained porphyroclastic microstructure. It is characterized by rare



olivine and more common orthopyroxene porphyroclasts (up to 3 mm wide) surrounded by a matrix composed of polygonal olivine (750 μm on average) and irregularly shaped pyroxenes (Figure 3a). The deepest sample from this interval, the amphibole-bearing garnet harzburgite SAS82, has two particular features. First, the presence of garnet, which is exceptional in the otherwise garnet-barren 85–100 km depth interval. Second, it is composed by very coarse olivine crystals with strong undulose extinction and common subgrains, which are largely replaced by large poikilitic orthopyroxenes and garnet with very irregular shapes (Figure 4a) and by amphibole-spinel-clinopyroxene aggregates.

In coarse-grained spinel lherzolites, spinel harzburgites, and garnet and spinel lherzolites, olivine grains are on average >1 mm wide and the coarsest grains are >5 mm wide (Figure 5a). They are slightly flattened (mean apparent aspect ratios between 1.5:1 and 2:1, with maximum values at 7:1) and often display a shape-preferred orientation (SPO), which marks the foliation (Figures 3a, 3b, 3e, and 3f). The density of intracrystalline deformation features in olivine is on average low, but varies from sample to sample. In some samples, olivine shows undulose extinction and closely spaced subgrain boundaries, which are dominantly normal to the crystals elongation (white arrows in Figure 3c). In other samples, olivine displays rare, but well-defined (i.e., thin and with strong misorientations) subgrain boundaries (Figures 3b, 3d, and 3e). This decrease in density of intracrystalline deformation features is accompanied by a change in grain boundary morphology from curved or slightly sutured to straight (compare Figures 3c and 3b, 3d, and 3e). Subautomorphic olivine crystals with well-developed [010] crystal faces are locally observed. Preferred orientation of these subautomorphic olivine crystals results in a tabular microstructure in some samples (Figure 3e).

We interpret the coupled decrease in the density of intracrystalline deformation features and in the grain boundary length as marking increasing degrees of static recrystallization (annealing) of the peridotites. This evolution may be assessed by the decrease in the intracrystalline misorientation, using indicators like the average of the second-order Kernel average misorientation (mean KAM2) over all grains (Figure 5b). The garnet and spinel lherzolites, which equilibrated between 65 and 85 km depth, have dominantly microstructures with a tabular tendency, characterized by rare and widely spaced subgrain walls in olivine (Figures 3b and 3d). These samples have mean KAM2 values below 0.65° (Figure 5b). The spinel harzburgites equilibrated between 80 and 91 km depth also show predominantly annealed olivines; they have mean KAM2 values between 0.58 and 0.85° (Figure 5b). In contrast, the coarse granular spinel lherzolites equilibrated between 70 and 80 km depth display variable annealing degrees, which are not correlated to their equilibration temperatures (900–1000°C, Table 1). Closely spaced subgrain walls are common and grain boundaries tend to be sutured in SAS42 and SAS43 (Figure 3c), which have mean KAM2 values above 1° (Figure 5b). In contrast, SAS31 and SAS13 show polygonal olivine grains with rare subgrains. They have mean KAM2 values below 0.7° (Figure 5b). SAS29 and SAS67 show intermediate densities of intracrystalline deformation features, to which are associated mean KAM2 values of 0.75 and 0.85° (Figure 5b).

Orthopyroxenes (enstatite with $\text{Mg\#} = 0.89\text{--}0.93$) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004] are on average 1–2 mm wide. The coarser crystals are up to 5 mm wide. Clinopyroxenes (diopside with $\text{Mg\#} = 0.90\text{--}0.95$) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004] have variable sizes (from <1 mm to >4 mm). Both orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene have very irregular

Figure 3. Photomicrographs (plane polarized light, full thin sections) showing the characteristic microstructures of the peridotites with increasing depth. (a) Porphyroclastic spinel harzburgite (SH) SAS64 showing olivine and pyroxene porphyroclasts surrounded by a matrix of fine-grained polygonal olivine and pyroxene crystals; note the subgrains in the olivine porphyroclasts (white arrows), the irregular shapes and olivine inclusions (black arrow) in orthopyroxene porphyroclasts and spinel-pyroxene symplectites (dashed white circles). (b) Garnet and spinel lherzolite (GSL) SAS12 with a coarse granular to tabular microstructure; note the irregular shape of garnet (underlined by the white dashed line) and the rarity of intracrystalline deformation features in olivine. (c) Coarse granular spinel lherzolite SAS43 showing common subgrains in olivine (white arrows), cusp-shaped grain boundaries and olivine inclusions in orthopyroxene (thin and thick black arrows, respectively), and large spinel-pyroxene symplectites (dashed white circle). (d) Coarse granular garnet and spinel lherzolite SAS44. (e) Tabular garnet and spinel lherzolite SAG31 displaying cusp-shaped grain boundaries and olivine inclusions in orthopyroxene (black arrows) and rare subgrains in olivine (white arrows). (f) Coarse granular spinel harzburgite with a clear olivine shape-preferred orientation (SPO) and a large proportion of curved olivine-olivine grain boundaries, as well as undulose extinction in olivine. (g) Garnet lherzolite (GL) SAG30 displaying round garnets molded by large elongated olivine grains with strong undulose extinction (white arrow); brown material along grain boundaries and fractures results from reaction with the al_2SiO_5 magma. (h) Coarse granular high-temperature spinel harzburgite (HTSH) SAS69 showing a weak olivine SPO; note the stronger undulose extinction and more sutured grain boundaries in olivine relative to the shallower samples. (i) Partially recrystallized garnet lherzolite SAG27 displaying large deformed olivine and pyroxene porphyroclasts surrounded by a fine-grained olivine-rich matrix. (j) Partially recrystallized high-temperature spinel harzburgite SAS1 showing small polygonal olivine crystals developed along grain boundaries or within strongly deformed olivine porphyroclasts with very irregular shapes; note that the recrystallized grains are significantly coarser than in SAG27. The white line labeled S marks the trace of the foliation defined by the olivine SPO on the thin section plane.

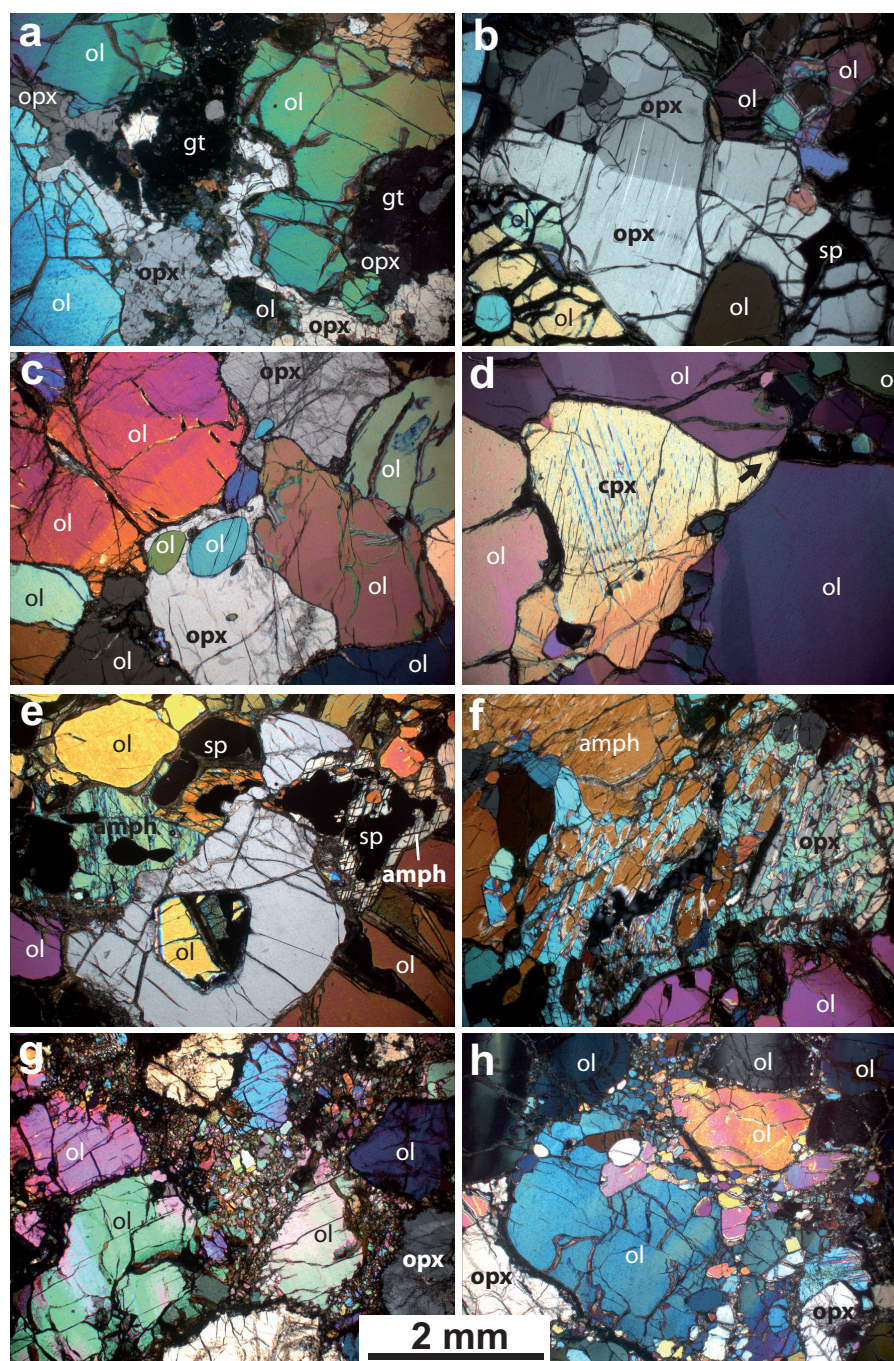


Figure 4. Photomicrographs (plane polarized light) illustrating details of the microstructure. (a) Secondary poikilitic orthopyroxenes replacing olivine in garnet harzburgite SAS82. (b) Orthopyroxene in spinel lherzolite SAS35 showing exsolutions, kinks, and subgrains. (c) Orthopyroxene in spinel harzburgite SAS2 displaying rounded olivine inclusions; note the absence of exsolutions. (d) Clinopyroxene in spinel lherzolite SAS43 showing exsolutions and cusp-shaped grain boundaries with olivine. (e) Irregularly shaped orthopyroxene enclosing an olivine crystal and secondary spinel-amphibole aggregates in spinel harzburgite SAS20. (f) Amphibole replacing orthopyroxene in spinel lherzolite SAS67. (g) Fine-grained recrystallized matrix surrounding and partially replacing coarse olivine crystals in garnet lherzolite SAG27. (h) Recrystallized crystals with polygonal shapes growing over coarse deformed olivine crystals in high-temperature harzburgite SAS1.

shapes, characterized by concave contacts with olivine, often forming cusp-like terminations (thin arrows in Figures 3c, 3d, 3e, and 4d). Orthopyroxene and, more rarely clinopyroxene, contain rounded olivine inclusions, which may be actual inclusions or result from sectioning effects, denoting interpenetrating grains (black arrows in Figures 3a, 3c, 3e, 3f, and Figures 4b, 4c, and 4e). Kinks, undulose extinction, and eventually

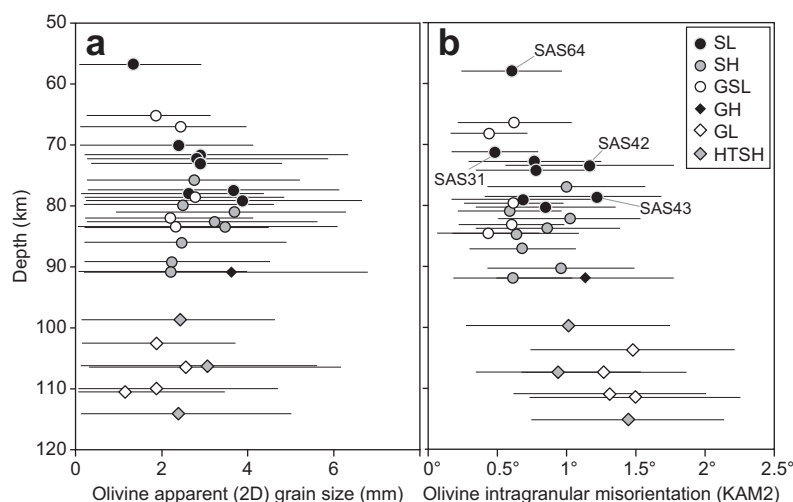


Figure 5. Olivine (a) apparent (2-D) grain sizes, represented by the diameter of a circle of similar area, and (b) intracrystalline misorientations, quantified by the mean second-order Kernel Average Misorientation (KAM2) averaged over all olivine grains in the sample, as a function of the equilibration depth. In (a) the bars indicate the apparent grain size range and the symbol, the area-ponderated mean grain size. In (b) the bars indicate the standard deviation. See methods section for definition of the second-order Kernel Average Misorientation.

subgrains are observed in orthopyroxene (Figure 4b). Diopside may show undulose extinction. The spinel lherzolites are characterized by orthopyroxene with more sutured grain boundaries and by ubiquitous exsolutions in both orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene (Figures 3a, 3c, 4b, and 4d). Except for the shallowest spinel harzburgite SAS14, equilibrated at 972°C, pyroxenes in spinel harzburgites and in garnet and spinel lherzolites do not show exsolutions (Figures 3b–3d and 4c). They also have less sutured grain boundaries, but the latter still form cusps along olivine-olivine grain boundaries.

Spinel displays highly variable morphologies. In spinel lherzolites SAS42 and SAS43, spinel forms mm size symplectites with orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene (Figure 3c). In the remaining spinel lherzolites, spinel occurs as isolated mm crystals with very irregular shapes, which contain common olivine and orthopyroxene rounded inclusions (Figure 3a). In the spinel harzburgites, amphiboles often surround spinel (Figure 4e). In the garnet and spinel lherzolites, spinel usually occurs as rounded crystals within garnet (Figures 3b and 3e). Garnet is almost fully transformed to kelyphite, but preserves its original irregular shape (Figures 3b, 3d, and 3e). In addition to the spinel cores, it often contains olivine and orthopyroxene inclusions (Figures 3b, 3d, and 3e).

Amphibole (pargasite) [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004] essentially occurs as irregularly shaped aggregates with spinel cores (Figure 4e). Spinel lherzolite SAS67, which has an exceptionally high amphibole fraction (14.8%), displays large poikilitic amphiboles, which partially replace orthopyroxene and clinopyroxenes, forming irregularly shaped pockets up to 1 cm wide (Figure 4f).

4.2. Lower (>100 km Depth) OJP Mantle Lithosphere

The deeper garnet lherzolites and high-temperature harzburgites, which equilibrated at depths >100 km, also display coarse granular microstructures (Figures 3g–3h). They contain, however, common intracrystalline deformation features in olivine, like marked undulose extinction and closely spaced subgrain walls. This results in mean KAM2 values between 0.9 and 1.3° (Figure 5b). Olivine crystals are usually elongated (aspect ratios up to 5:1) and locally seem to mold around garnet crystals (Figure 3g). Orthopyroxenes and clinopyroxenes in the high-temperature spinel harzburgites are similar to those in the shallower garnet and spinel lherzolites. They have irregular shapes and rounded olivine inclusions (Figure 3h). A characteristic feature of the deep garnet lherzolites is the rounded shape of garnet (Figures 3g and 3i). This clearly distinguishes them from the shallower garnet and spinel lherzolites, in which garnet has very irregular shapes (Figures 3b, 3d, and 3e).

The three deepest peridotites (two garnet lherzolites and one high-temperature harzburgite) have a distinct microstructure. They are characterized by a bimodal grain size distribution, where a fine-grained matrix rims and sometimes overgrows the coarse grains (Figures 3i, 3j, and 4j–4h). The coarse grains tend to be

elongated and show marked undulose extinctions and closely spaced subgrain walls (Figures 3i and 3j). The degree of recrystallization and the average recrystallized grain size vary between samples. Spinel harzburgite SAS1 and garnet lherzolite SAG21 display low volume fractions of recrystallized olivine crystals with polygonal shapes and sizes ranging from 150 to 500 μm . The recrystallized crystals have well-developed polygonal shapes and are free of intracrystalline deformation features. They occur either along the boundaries of the deformed olivine porphyroclasts or overgrow them (Figures 3j and 4h). Garnet lherzolite SAG27 shows a higher volume fraction of recrystallized olivine crystals with finer grain sizes (25–100 μm), which surround most olivine porphyroclasts and crosscut, partially disaggregating, some crystals (Figures 3i and 4g). These three peridotites are characterized by the highest mean KAM2 values of the entire suite ($>1.4^\circ$, Figure 5b).

4.3. Pyroxenites

Shallow pyroxenites, which equilibrated dominantly at pressures <2.7 GPa, are dominantly garnet websterites and spinel-garnet clinopyroxenites with metamorphic (exsolution-dominated, in response to cooling) microstructures. Their primary mineralogy, deduced from the exsolution and reaction textures, changes from garnet websterites to spinel-garnet clinopyroxenites as follows: clinopyroxene \rightarrow clinopyroxene + orthopyroxene \rightarrow clinopyroxene + orthopyroxene + spinel \rightarrow clinopyroxene + spinel + garnet. These mineral assemblages suggest that they represent cumulates crystallized along lithospheric conduits [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004].

Deep pyroxenites, which were equilibrated at pressures >3 GPa, are mainly garnet-clinopyroxenites or garnet-orthopyroxenites with cumulate-type coarse-grained textures. They are characterized by absence of spinel and of exsolution textures. The petrochemical variations observed in these deep pyroxenites have been attributed to reactions between basaltic melts and peridotitic material [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004, 2007].

The studied pyroxenites display no evidence for solid-state deformation. An exception is garnet pyroxenite SAE141, which equilibrated at >110 km depth. It shows, like the deepest peridotites, a bimodal grain size distribution, where a fine-grained pyroxene-rich matrix surrounds pyroxenes and garnet porphyroclasts. Quartz-bearing garnet clinopyroxenite SAE116, equilibrated at ~ 116 km depth, is also particular. It contains small irregularly shaped quartz aggregates along garnet-clinopyroxene contacts [cf. Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004, Figure 3f], which may have formed from coesite.

5. Crystal Preferred Orientations

5.1. Olivine

Olivine has crystal preferred orientations (CPO) with variable intensities (J-indexes = 3.2–11.5; Table 1). Some of the highest values may, however, represent an overestimation of the actual CPO strength as <100 crystals could be measured in some thin sections, due to the coarse grain sizes and large proportion of pyroxenes in some specimens. The olivine CPO strength does not vary systematically with depth, though the three shallowest peridotites have weak olivine CPO (Figure 6a). High-temperature spinel harzburgites and the garnet harzburgite SAS82 tend to show strong olivine CPO and garnet and spinel lherzolites display dominantly weak olivine CPO. Other lithologies show, however, variable olivine CPO strength.

CPO symmetries are also variable, ranging from [100]-fiber to [010]-fiber (BA-indexes ranging from 0.1 to 0.9), with a predominance of [010]-fiber and orthorhombic patterns (BA indexes <0.65 , Figure 6b and Table 1). These different olivine CPO symmetries are illustrated in Figure 7, which displays the CPO of olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene of selected samples representative of the different equilibration conditions and lithological types observed among the Malaita peridotite xenoliths. CPO data for all samples is presented in supporting information Figure S3.

Orthorhombic olivine CPO is characterized by three orthogonal point concentrations of [100], [010], and [001], with stronger concentrations of the [100] and [010] axes (cf. samples SAS64, SAG27, SAG30, and SAS1 in Figure 7). *[010]-fiber (or axial-[010]) olivine CPO* is characterized by a point concentration of [010] and girdles of [100] and [001] with weak maxima at 90° to each other. The [100] maximum is always stronger than the [001] one (cf. samples SAS31, SAS29, SAG31, and SAS20 in Figure 7). *[100]-fiber (or axial-[100]) olivine CPO*, only displayed by spinel harzburgite SAS59 (Figure 7), is characterized by a strong point concentration of [100] and by girdles of [010] and [001] normal to it.

There is no clear relation between lithological type and the symmetry of the olivine CPO (Figure 6b). However, among the deeper samples, garnet lherzolites tend to have [010]-fiber olivine CPO, whereas high-

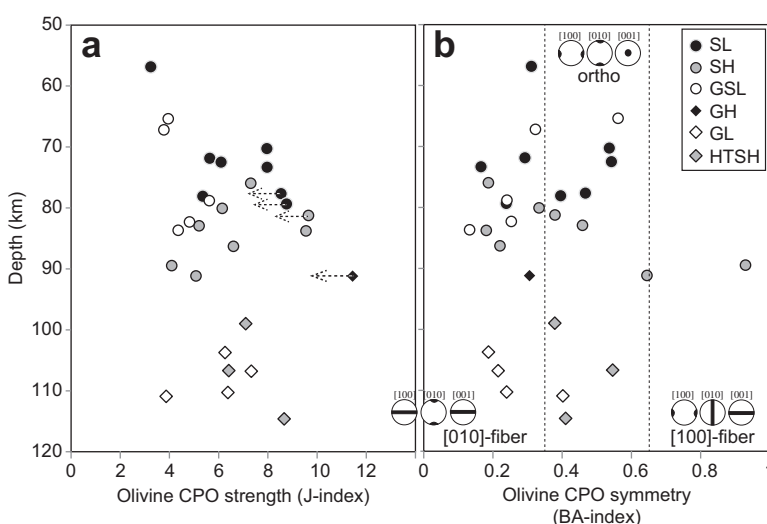


Figure 6. Olivine crystal preferred orientation strength (quantified by J-index) and symmetry (quantified by the BA-index) as a function of the equilibration depth. See methods section for the definition of these two indexes. Dashed arrows indicate samples for which the CPO strength might have been overestimated, due to measurement of <100 olivine grains.

temperature spinel harzburgites have more orthorhombic olivine CPO. The highest variability in olivine CPO symmetry is displayed by the spinel harzburgites.

There is, in contrast, some relation between olivine CPO symmetry and microstructure. Samples with tabular textures tend to show [010]-fiber olivine CPO (BA index <0.35) (Table 1). The reciprocal is not true, as peridotites bearing [010]-fiber olivine CPO may have either coarse granular or tabular textures (Table 1). The [010] concentration is, however, always perpendicular to the foliation defined by olivine elongation (Figure 7).

5.2. Orthopyroxene and Clinopyroxene

Analysis of the pyroxenes CPO was hindered in many samples by the small number of grains present in the thin section, which results in poor definition of the CPO (multiple maxima in the pole figures, Figure 7 and supporting information S3) and does not allow for the quantification of the CPO strength. Orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene CPO are, however, well correlated in most samples, as indicated by the parallelism of their [001] maximum (Figure 7). [100] and [010] axes of both pyroxenes tend to be more dispersed and to have more variable orientation than the [001] axis.

Comparison of the pyroxene and olivine CPO allows discriminating between samples where the olivine [100] maximum is parallel to the pyroxenes [001] maximum ("correlated" CPO, implying that the dominant slip directions of the three minerals are aligned, most probably marking the past flow direction) and samples where the maximum concentration of pyroxenes [001] axes does not coincide with the olivine [100] axis maximum ("uncorrelated" CPO). Garnet lherzolites and high-temperature spinel harzburgites display well-defined pyroxene CPO, which are correlated to the olivine CPO (Figure 7 and supporting information S3). In addition to a clear [001] maximum for both pyroxenes parallel to the olivine [100] one, pyroxenes in these high-temperature peridotites show an alignment of either [100] or [010] parallel to the olivine [010] maximum, that is, normal to the foliation, or girdles of these two axes normal to the [001] maximum, that is, normal to the lineation. Garnet and spinel lherzolites also show correlated pyroxenes and olivine CPO (Figure 7 and supporting information S3).

The correlation between the pyroxenes and olivine CPOs is less clear in the shallower levels of the OJP mantle lithosphere. Spinel lherzolites show weak pyroxenes CPO, which are in most cases poorly correlated to the olivine CPO (Figure 7 and supporting information S3). Half of the studied spinel harzburgites show orthopyroxene CPO correlated with the olivine CPO. The other half show uncorrelated orthopyroxene CPO, often characterized by an orthopyroxene [001] maximum subparallel to the olivine [001] maximum (cf. sample SAS20 in Figure 7). The amount of clinopyroxene in the spinel harzburgites is too low for a statistical

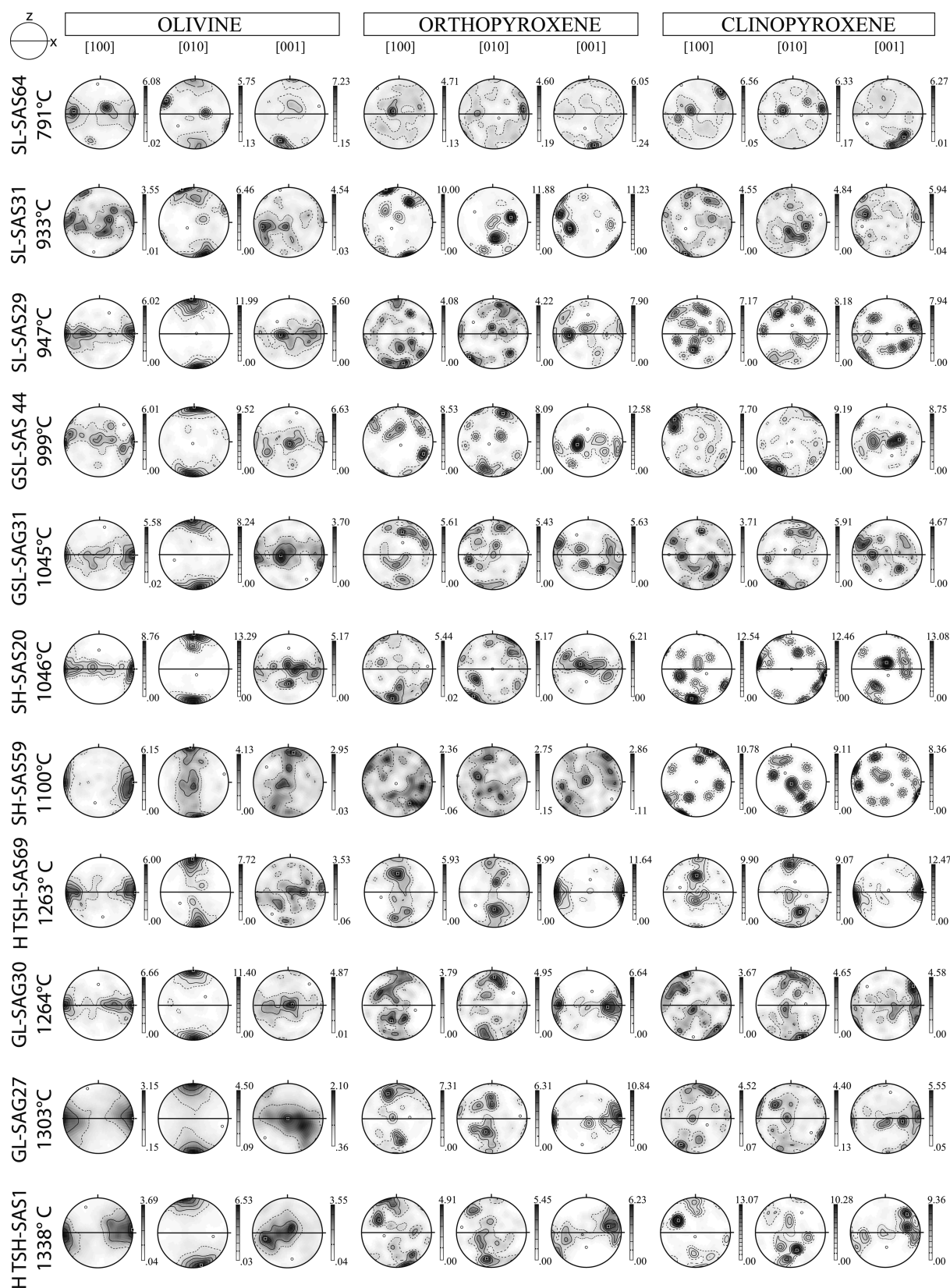


Figure 7. Crystallographic preferred orientation (CPO) of olivine, orthopyroxene, and clinopyroxene in selected samples representative of the different equilibration conditions and lithological types observed among the Malaïta mantle xenoliths. Lower hemisphere equal area stereographic projections, contours at multiples of uniform distribution. Horizontal line marks the foliation plane in those samples displaying an olivine shape-preferred orientation (top left insert displays the structural reference frame, where x marks the lineation and z the normal to the foliation).

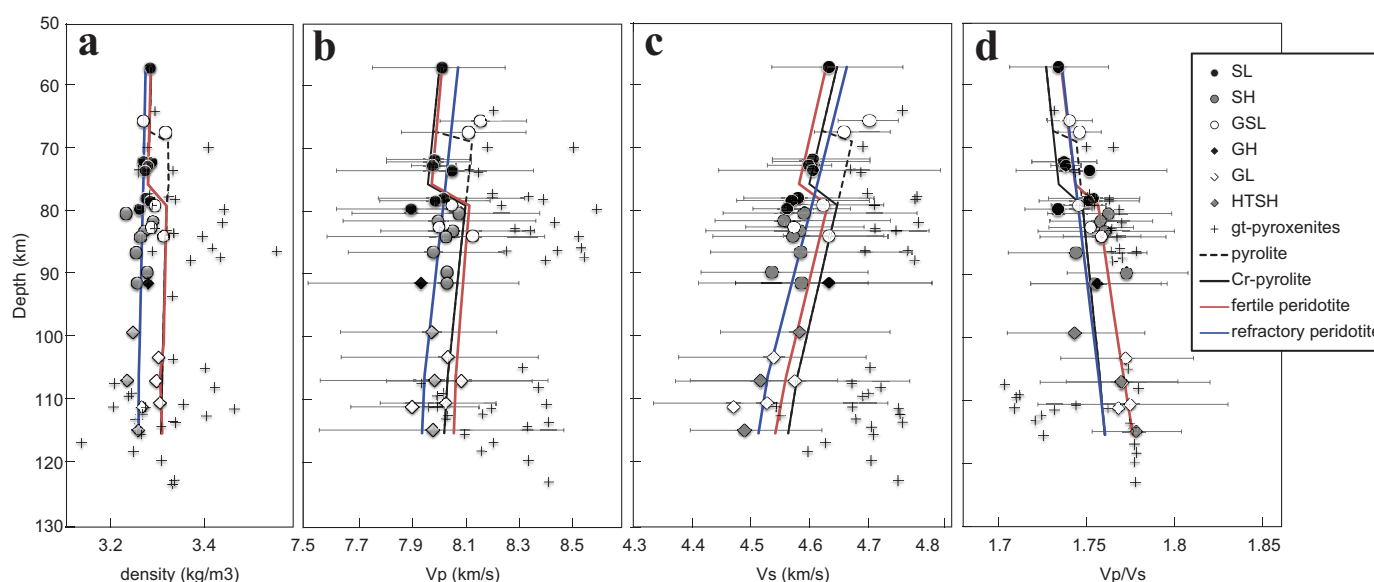


Figure 8. Variation of seismic velocities with equilibration depth. (a) Density. (b) Mean (\sim isotropic) P wave velocity, bars indicate the maximum and minimum P wave velocity, that is, the maximum anisotropy for the sample. (c) Mean S wave velocity, bars indicate the maximum V_{S1} and the minimum V_{S2} wave velocities, that is, the maximum anisotropy for the sample. (d) Mean V_p/V_s ratio, bars indicate the maximum and the minimum ratios, that is, the maximum anisotropy for the sample. Only isotropic velocities and V_p/V_s ratios were computed for the pyroxenites. The modal compositions for the reference fertile and refractory mantle models are shown in supporting information Figure S1.

characterization of the CPO, but in many samples there is no clear relation between the clinopyroxene CPO and the olivine one (Figure 7 and supporting information S3).

6. Seismic Properties

In spite of some dispersion due to the compositional heterogeneity (Table 1), the calculated density and mean P wave velocities of the peridotites decrease weakly with depth (Figures 8a and 8b). Calculated S waves velocities show a more marked decrease with depth (Figure 8c), indicating a higher sensitivity to temperature. This results in increase in the V_p/V_s ratio with depth (Figure 8d). Since both P and S waves increase with increasing garnet content, garnet-bearing lherzolites tend to show higher velocities than spinel harzburgites at a given depth (Figures 8b and 8c). This variation is less marked for P wave velocities, which are also very sensitive to the orthopyroxene content. For instance, garnet harzburgite SAS82, which has 32% orthopyroxene (Table 1), shows high S wave, but low P wave velocities.

The higher modal content of garnet (Table 2) results in higher densities and seismic velocities for the pyroxenites relative to the peridotites at a given depth (Figure 8). As for the peridotites, high orthopyroxene contents lower the density and the P and S wave velocities in pyroxenites. This effect is more marked for the density and P wave velocity, accounting for densities and P waves velocities in some pyroxenites equivalent to those in the peridotites (Figures 8a and 8b). It also explains the low V_p/V_s ratios displayed by the deep pyroxenites (Figure 8d), which often have very high orthopyroxene contents (>60%, Table 2).

The calculated densities and seismic velocities of the Ontong Java peridotites are, in general, bounded by the density and seismic velocity profiles calculated for “typical” refractory and fertile peridotite compositions using the geotherm defined based on the equilibration temperatures and pressures of the xenoliths (Figure 1b; the modal composition as a function of depth for these models is shown in supporting information Figure S1). Some harzburgites show, however, lower densities than those predicted for a “typical” refractory peridotite due to their high orthopyroxene contents (Table 1). Lower garnet contents than those predicted for a “typical” fertile peridotite (12–13%) might account for the rather low seismic velocities and densities of some lherzolites, which are more consistent with refractory compositions. Finally, the high amphibole content of spinel lherzolite SAS67 (15%, Table 1) and garnet harzburgite SAS82 (9%) might explain their low P wave velocities relatively to the ones predicted for “typical” fertile peridotites equilibrated at the same conditions.

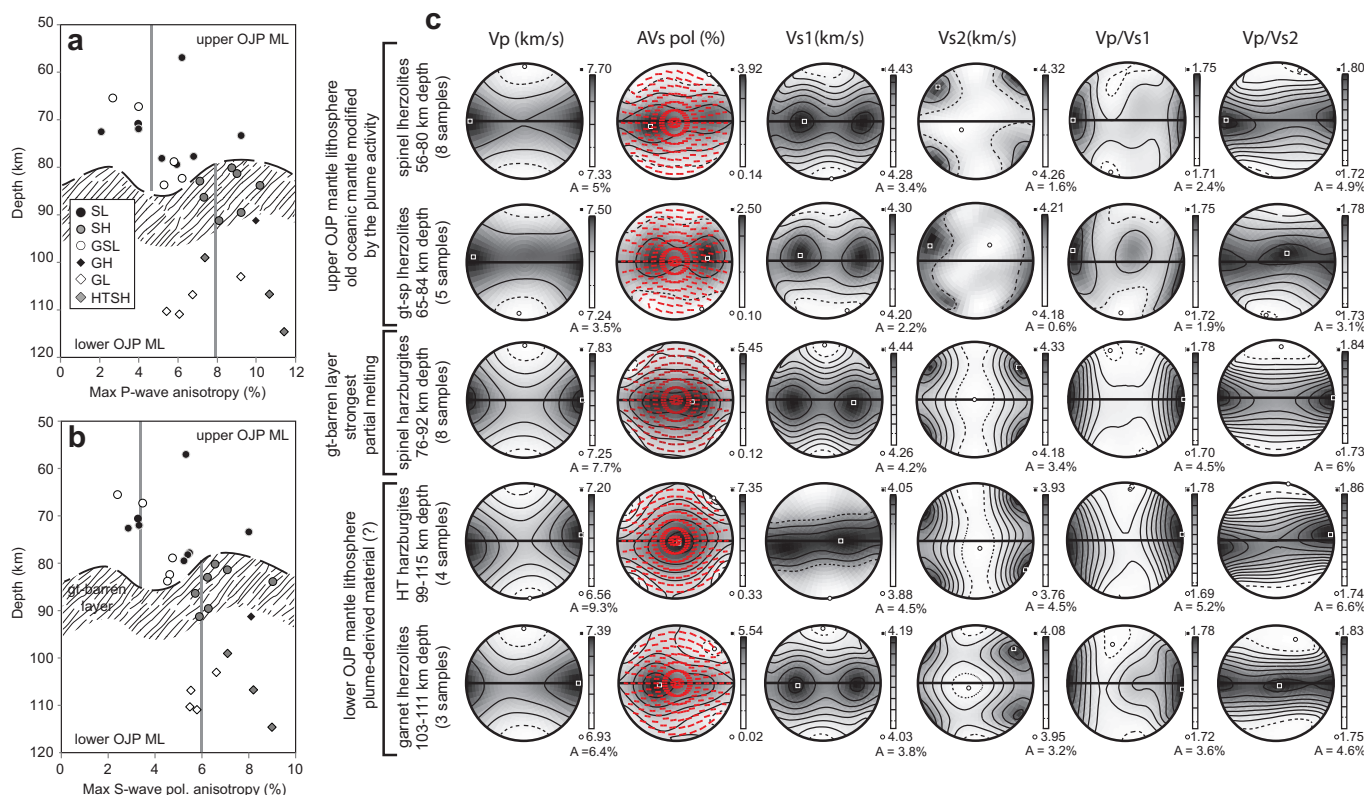


Figure 9. Variation of seismic anisotropy with lithology and equilibration depth. (a) Maximum P wave anisotropy. (b) Maximum S wave polarization anisotropy. (c) Three-dimensional distribution of seismic velocities and anisotropy for each lithological type, obtained by averaging the individual samples elastic constant tensors. From left to right, the columns present: P wave velocity, contours at 0.1 km/s intervals. S wave polarization anisotropy, contours at 1% intervals. S_1 wave velocity, contours at 0.02 km/s intervals. S_2 wave velocity, contours at 0.02 km/s intervals. V_p/V_{s1} ratios, contours at 0.01 intervals. V_p/V_{s2} ratios, contours at 0.01 intervals. All plots are lower hemisphere equal area stereographic projections, displayed in the peridotites reference frame: the maximum concentration of olivine [100] axes, which marks the flow direction is horizontal E-W and the flow plane is represented by the black line. The gray bars in Figures 9a and 9b indicate the average anisotropy in the upper and lower OJP mantle lithosphere; for calculating these averages the spinel harzburgites were included in the lower OJP mantle lithosphere. The limits of the garnet-barren layer are represented as wavy surfaces to recall that they are probably not planes but convoluted surfaces, similar to the melt percolation front mapped in the Lherz peridotite massif in the French Pyrenees [Le Roux *et al.*, 2008].

Seismic anisotropy for both P and S waves varies strongly from sample to sample, due to variations in the olivine modal content and in the olivine CPO strength and symmetry. Maximum P wave anisotropy ranges from 2 to 11.5% and maximum S wave anisotropy ranges from 2.4 to 9% (Figures 9a and 9b and Table 1). Late crystallization of amphibole only slightly decreases the anisotropy (compare P and S wave anisotropy for samples SAS76 with 15% of pargasite and SAS44 that has no pargasite in Table 1). In spite of the large dispersion, the deeper part of the section (below ~ 85 km depth) tends to show higher anisotropy. This increase in anisotropy is largely due to the larger proportion of harzburgites, which display stronger anisotropies for both P and S waves (Figures 9a and 9b).

The seismic anisotropy patterns for average samples for each lithology (calculated by averaging the individual samples elastic constant tensors) are rather homogeneous (Figure 9c) and correspond to those most commonly observed in naturally deformed mantle peridotites [Ben Ismail and Mainprice, 1998; Mainprice, 2007; Tommasi *et al.*, 2000]. P waves are fastest when propagating parallel to the maximum concentration of olivine [100] axes. Both P and the fast S wave (S_1) are slowest when traveling parallel to the maximum concentration of [010] axes (perpendicular to the foliation, when the latter is observed). The fast shear wave S_1 is always polarized parallel to the olivine [100] maximum and the maximum birefringence is generally observed for shear waves propagating at high angle ($>60^\circ$) to the [100] maximum in the foliation plane. Love and Rayleigh wave velocities also vary significantly depending of the orientation of the olivine CPO frozen in the OJP mantle lithosphere. The fast S wave (S_1) propagates faster within the foliation plane; it is the fastest at 45° to olivine [100] axes maximum. The slow S wave (S_2) is slow for all propagation directions normal to the olivine [100] maximum; it is the fastest at 45° to both the [100] and [010] maxima. Maximum

propagation anisotropies are generally lower for S waves than for P waves. The peridotites' intrinsic anisotropy also results in a directional dependence of the V_p/V_s ratios. The highest V_p/V_{s1} ratios (1.75–1.78) are measured for waves propagating parallel to the maximum concentration of olivine [100] axes, that is, parallel to the flow direction, and the lowest (1.69–1.72), for waves propagating parallel to the maximum concentration of olivine [010] axes, that is, normal to the flow plane.

The change in olivine CPO symmetry with increasing depth results in a variation in the S wave polarization anisotropy pattern (Figure 9c). In upper part of the OJP mantle lithosphere, where [010]-fiber olivine CPO predominate (~68%, Figure 6b), the anisotropy for waves propagating parallel to the [010] maximum, that is, at high angle to the flow plane, is <1% (Figure 9c). This implies that such waves would sample almost no anisotropy. In contrast, in the deeper part of the OJP mantle lithosphere, where the proportion of [010]-fiber olivine CPO decreases (~57%, Figure 6b), waves propagating normal to the flow plane will sample anisotropies of 2–3% (Figure 9c). The variation of the olivine CPO symmetry also changes slightly the P and S waves propagation anisotropy patterns, but these variations are of second order (Figure 9c).

7. Discussion

7.1. Microstructures and Crystal Preferred Orientations: Constraints on Deformation Processes, Annealing, and Metasomatism in the OJP Mantle Lithosphere

The well-developed olivine and, for most samples, pyroxene CPO (Figure 7 and supporting information Figure S3) together with the preserved intracrystalline deformation features, like undulose extinction, subgrains, and kinks, indicate that the studied peridotites have been deformed by dislocation creep. Olivine CPO have either an orthorhombic symmetry consistent with dominant activation of the [100](010) slip system or a fiber-[010] symmetry (55% of the samples). Orthorhombic olivine CPO is usually produced in simple shear [Hansen *et al.*, 2014; Tommasi *et al.*, 2000; Zhang and Karato, 1995]. [010]-fiber olivine CPO may result from (1) transpressional deformation [Tommasi *et al.*, 1999], (2) simultaneous activation of [100] and [001] glide due to high pressure, stresses, or water contents in olivine [Demouchy *et al.*, 2013; Durham and Goetze, 1977; Jung *et al.*, 2006; Mainprice *et al.*, 2005], (3) deformation in presence of melt [Higgie and Tommasi, 2012, 2014], or (4) recrystallization [Falus *et al.*, 2011; Tommasi *et al.*, 2008]. Hypothesis (1) cannot explain the data. Water contents measured in olivine from these peridotites (2–32 ppm wt H₂O) [Demouchy *et al.*, 2014] are much lower than those proposed to result in significant activation of [001] glide [Jung *et al.*, 2006]. Equilibration pressures (<3.5 GPa) are also too low and the coarse grain sizes imply low stresses. Transpression may explain some of the observed fiber-[010] patterns. Among the garnet and spinel lherzolites, many samples show a dispersion of the orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene [001] axes in the foliation plane, similar to the one displayed by the olivine [100] axes (Figure 7 and supporting information Figure S3). This observation is consistent with a CPO symmetry controlled by the deformation regime. It favors therefore a transpressional origin for the [010]-fiber olivine CPO. However, other samples show point concentrations of the pyroxene [001] axes. Hypotheses (3) and (4) cannot therefore be discarded for explaining some of the observed fiber-[010] olivine CPO.

With exception of those samples equilibrated at the shallowest (SAS64) and deepest depths (SAG21, SAG27, and SAS1) that are porphyroclastic, the OJP peridotites have coarse granular to tabular microstructures (Figure 3). In addition, the garnet and spinel lherzolites, most spinel harzburgites, and some of the spinel lherzolites that compose the upper OJP mantle lithosphere have low intracrystalline misorientations (Figure 5b) and a high proportion of straight olivine-olivine grain boundaries (Figures 3b, 3d, and 3e). We interpret these features as the result of postdeformation annealing (static recrystallization). This annealing differentiates these peridotites from those derived from other domains of the Pacific mantle lithosphere affected by a less strong plume activity. For instance, peridotite xenoliths from Tahiti and Tubuai, in French Polynesia show dominantly coarse to medium-grained porphyroclastic microstructures [Tommasi *et al.*, 2004]. The sole specimen in the present study that shows microstructures similar to those observed in French Polynesia xenoliths is the shallowest spinel lherzolite SAS64 (Figure 3a).

In contrast, the garnet lherzolites and high-temperature harzburgites that compose the lower OJP mantle lithosphere show low annealing degrees (Figures 3g–3j and 5b) in spite of their high equilibration temperatures. This suggests that deformation continued until their extraction. The coarse grain sizes (>1 mm, Figures 3g and 3h) imply low stresses [Van der Wal *et al.*, 1993], consistent with those predicted for the

convective mantle (~ 1 MPa) [Turcotte and Schubert, 2014]. Asthenospheric deformation cannot, however, account for the fine-grained recrystallized microstructures of the deepest peridotites (Figures 3i and 3j) and pyroxenites, which imply in stresses on the order of 100 MPa [Van der Wal *et al.*, 1993]. At the equilibration temperatures of these peridotites, such stresses are associated with strain rates $> 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [Hirth and Kohlstedt, 2003], which are many orders of magnitude higher than those produced by the relative displacement between the plates and the convective mantle (10^{-14} to 10^{-15} s^{-1}). We propose therefore that the recrystallized microstructures are associated with the initiation of the dykes that fed the alnöitic volcanism. This interpretation is similar to the one proposed to explain the mylonitic textures in kimberlite peridotite xenoliths [Green and Gueguen, 1974; Baptiste *et al.*, 2012]. Textural and compositional modification shortly before extraction is corroborated by the disequilibrium profiles, especially in garnet, displayed by these recrystallized samples (supporting information Figure S5).

Quenched microstructures, as those observed in the deep OJP mantle lithosphere, may allow identifying deformation events that occurred shortly before extraction of the peridotites from the mantle. There are, however, no tools for dating the deformation or the annealing in the upper OJP mantle lithosphere. Yet, considering the geodynamic context of OJP, we hypothesize that the annealing may have resulted from heating of the mantle lithosphere due to the plume activity.

Interaction with percolating melts or fluids (metasomatism) in the mantle lithosphere atop the plume may favor annealing by allowing for enhanced diffusion along wetted grain boundaries. Spinel lherzolites, in particular, show variable annealing degrees, which do not correlate with the equilibration temperatures (Figure 5b). They also show variable enrichment in rare-earth elements, which denote variable degrees of metasomatism (Figure 2). Interestingly, the two observations are qualitatively correlated. The shallowest spinel lherzolite (SAS64), which has a porphyroclastic texture, shows very depleted REE patterns. The weakly annealed samples SAS42 and SAS43 also show depleted patterns. In contrast, the strongly annealed spinel lherzolites SAS13 and SAS31 show enrichment in LREE, indicative of metasomatism. SAS35 is less metasomatized and shows limited annealing (mean KAM2 of 0.77°). For SAS29, the correlation is less clear; it displays limited annealing (mean KAM2 of 0.78°), but enriched REE patterns. SAS67 is a particular case; it is equilibrated at rather high temperature ($> 1000^\circ\text{C}$, Table 1) and shows strongly enriched REE patterns, consistent with its high amphibole content, but has olivine with undulose extinction and common subgrains.

Enrichment in REE is not the sole evidence for reactional transport of melts and fluids through the OJP mantle lithosphere. Reactive melt percolation is corroborated by the large proportion of pyroxenites among the xenoliths carried by the Malaita alnöite [Ishikawa *et al.*, 2004]. Ages of crystallization could not be determined, but based on their primary basaltic compositions and on the lack of solid-state deformation, we hypothesize that the pyroxenites represent the products of melt percolation under static conditions in the mantle lithosphere atop the plume wake. An exception is the deep garnet pyroxenite SAE141, which, similarly to the peridotites equilibrated at depths > 110 km, is partially recrystallized to a fine-grained matrix, indicating high stress deformation shortly before its extraction.

In addition, diffuse reactive percolation of melts leading to crystallization of orthopyroxenes at the expenses of olivine in the peridotites is evidenced by (1) high modal contents of orthopyroxene ($> 25\%$) in many OJP peridotites, (2) the irregular shapes of the pyroxenes, in particular, the cusp-like terminations at pyroxene-olivine-olivine contacts, and their frequent olivine inclusions (Figures 3 and 4), and (3) the lack of consistency between the olivine and pyroxene CPO (that is, the nonparallelism between the maximum concentrations of the main glide directions of olivine and orthopyroxene, which are $[001]$ and $[100]$, respectively; Figure 7 and supporting information Figure S3). All peridotites that show orthopyroxene CPO not consistent with the olivine CPO have high orthopyroxene contents ($> 20\%$ and reaching up to 36% , Table 1), suggesting postkinematic addition of pyroxene. However, some spinel lherzolites and spinel harzburgites show orthopyroxene enrichment, but consistent olivine and orthopyroxene CPO. This may be explained by prekinematic or synkinematic reactive percolation (suggesting multiple percolation episodes in the shallow OJP mantle). It may, however, also result from postkinematic topotaxial growth of the secondary orthopyroxenes onto primary deformed orthopyroxenes. High orthopyroxene contents (31 or 42% , Table 1) are also observed in some garnet lherzolites and high-temperature spinel harzburgites. The pyroxenes CPO in these peridotites are nevertheless consistent with the olivine CPO (Figure 7). Based on the CPOs correlation and on the lower degree of annealing of these peridotites (Figure 5b), we propose that reactive melt percolation in the deep OJP mantle is prekinematic or synkinematic.

Finally, the occurrence of undeformed amphibole-spinel aggregates and the petrographic evidence for replacement of pyroxenes by amphibole (Figures 3e and 3f) indicate modal metasomatism by hydrous melts. This metasomatism is clearly postkinematic. In garnet harzburgite SAS82, it results in crystallization of orthopyroxene and garnet at the expenses of olivine, strong enrichment in Fe in olivine (Table 1), and chemical disequilibrium in orthopyroxene and garnet (supporting information Figure S5). The latter characteristic indicates that, in this sample, metasomatism by hydrous melts shortly predated the extraction by the alnöite magma and might be related to it. This temporal relation cannot, however, be extended to all amphibole-bearing peridotites.

7.2. Densities and Seismic Velocities

Density and seismic velocity profiles constructed based on the modal compositions and equilibration temperatures and, for the peridotites, CPO and olivine forsterite contents are coherent with the evolution of density and seismic velocities for normal mantle compositions along a cold oceanic geotherm (Figure 8). Calculated densities decrease very slightly with depth. They depend strongly on the composition. The garnet-barren interval between 85 and 105 km depth displays on average lower densities. On the other hand, enrichment of the OJP mantle in pyroxenites between 70 and 85 km and below 105 km depth, which is suggested by the abundance of pyroxenites among the Malaita xenoliths, might result in local density increase. Irregular distribution of high-density garnet-pyroxenites within the OJP mantle lithosphere might indeed account for the low coherence between the Bouguer gravity and the bathymetry spectra at intermediate wavelengths (250–500 km), which was proposed by *Ito and Taira* [2000] to result from magmatic underplating. Moreover, if the abundance of pyroxenites is the record of a large proportion of eclogitic material in OJP plume, the associated density increase in the plume might reconcile the limited uplift of the plateau [*Roberge et al.*, 2005] with a hot plume origin.

Calculated *P* wave velocities decrease slightly with depth (Figure 8b). *S* wave velocities show a more marked decrease (Figure 8c), indicating stronger temperature dependence. This results in a marked increase in the *Vp/Vs* ratio with depth (Figure 8d). Because of the strong compositional heterogeneity observed at all depths, the stratification of the OJP mantle (Figure 1c) does not result in sharp variation in seismic velocities, which could give rise to intralithospheric reflectors. Reflectors may, however, be produced by a change in the orientation of the deformation structures and, hence, of the seismic anisotropy (cf. discussion in section 7.3). Enrichment of the OJP mantle between 70 and 85 km and below 105 km depth in garnet-bearing pyroxenites, suggested by the abundance of such lithologies among the Malaita xenoliths, might result in local increase in *P* and *S* wave velocities (Figures 8b and 8c). It might also, if orthopyroxene contents are high, locally decrease the *Vp/Vs* ratios (Figure 8d).

Even without large amounts of garnet-bearing pyroxenites in the OJP mantle, *S* wave velocities calculated using the OJP peridotites' data (Figure 8c) are significantly higher than the Rayleigh wave velocities obtained by *Richardson et al.* [2000], which range with increasing depth from 4.5 to 3.9 km/s. They are also higher than those derived from the analysis of multiple ScS phases, which show delays of 2.5–3s for a path between the Solomon Islands and Pohnpei with bounce points within the plateau [*Gomer and Okal*, 2003]. Possible explanations for this discrepancy are (1) the low-velocity anomaly imaged seismologically beneath the OJP results from smearing from low velocities actually located south of the OJP, in the Solomon–New Hebrides subarc region, (2) it is restricted to the sublithospheric mantle (>120 km) beneath OJP, (3) it developed after the xenoliths' extraction (at 34 Ma) in response to subduction of the Australian plate under the OJP, (4) the studied xenoliths are not fully representative of the OJP mantle lithosphere, or (5) small melt fractions are present in the mantle beneath OJP. Concerning the hypothesis (4), although the sampling site is located at the southwestern border of the OJP, the studied xenolith suite records a compositional and age layering that is fully consistent with modification and partial replacement of an old oceanic lithosphere by an impacting plume [*Ishikawa et al.*, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2011]. We presume therefore that they are representative of the OJP mantle root. The xenoliths do not allow testing hypothesis (5), since they only sample the solid mantle. Based on the analysis of the megacrysts carried by the alnöitic volcanism, *Ishikawa et al.* [2004] proposed, however, that small fractions of highly evolved melts might have survived for long times within the OJP mantle root, with the alnöite eruption representing some of these melts. The slow Rayleigh waves velocities imaged by *Richardson et al.* [2000] might be explained by 1–2% melt within flat pockets (aspect ratios $\gg 10:10:1$) oriented either subhorizontally or vertically in the E–W direction, that is, normal to the Rayleigh wave polarization or to the dominant propagation direction in the tomographic model

[Mainprice, 1997, 2007; Vauchez et al., 2000; Tommasi et al., 2006; Kawakatsu et al., 2009]. However, there is no isotropic or anisotropic melt distribution [Mainprice, 2007] compatible with the association of low attenuation (high Q values) and low seismic velocities inferred from the analysis of ScS waves reverberating beneath the OJP. Thus, if the low attenuation is confirmed, it rules out the existence of even very small melt fractions in the upper mantle beneath OJP.

7.3. Seismic Anisotropy

The shallow OJP mantle lithosphere is significantly less anisotropic than the lower mantle lithosphere (Figure 9), because it contains a higher proportion of lherzolites (lower content in olivine) and because the olivine CPO in the garnet spinel lherzolites and in the shallow spinel lherzolites is mainly weak (Figure 6a). This change in intensity of anisotropy (Figure 9) is the sole variation in seismic properties that marks the compositional stratification of the OJP mantle lithosphere (Figure 1c). As discussed below, this contrast will be stronger if the orientation of the deformation structures (foliation and lineation) in the upper and lower OJP mantle lithosphere differs.

[010]-Fiber olivine CPO, which predominates among the OJP peridotites, results in very low isotropy for waves propagating normal to the foliation (Figure 9c). Thus, if the frozen structures in the upper OJP mantle lithosphere record mainly horizontal shearing due to a velocity gradient between the plate and the convecting mantle [e.g., Tommasi, 1998], this layer will contribute very little to teleseismic shear wave splitting. Surface waves will be characterized by SH faster than SV, but will show weak azimuthal anisotropy (cf. azimuthal anisotropy for S waves propagating in the foliation plane in Figure 9c).

Vertical lineations, which might have formed in the lower mantle lithosphere in response to small-scale convection in the plume wake [e.g., Agrusta et al., 2013], will produce limited teleseismic shear wave splitting ($dt \sim 0.2$ s, considering that the thickness of this layer is ca. 35 km, Figure 9c). Vertical lineations in the lower OJP mantle lithosphere will result in SV faster than SH, with significant Rayleigh waves azimuthal anisotropy ($\sim 3.7\%$) within this layer (Figure 9c). Moreover, if lineations and foliations frozen in the lower OJP lithosphere are vertical, the change in orientation of the foliation relative to the upper mantle lithosphere, where horizontal foliations are expected [Tommasi, 1998], will produce a significant velocity contrast for vertically propagating P waves (an increase of ca. 7%; Figure 9c). This anisotropy-induced contrast in seismic properties may produce an intralithospheric reflector. The reflectivity for an incidence normal to this interface is low (0.03). It increases, however, for incidence angles around 30° and higher than 60° [Auger, 1994]. Significant signal is also expected for SP conversions at incidence angles around 10° and for PS conversions at incidence angles between 25 and 60° [Auger, 1994].

No shear wave splitting data are presently available for seismic stations within the OJP. The SKS splitting data [Klosko et al., 2001] is restricted to the OJP periphery; it samples the mantle anisotropy around and not beneath the plateau. Stations KOS, NAU, and PNI show fast polarizations subparallel to the Pacific absolute plate motion, which is the expected pattern in an oceanic plate far from plate boundaries [Fontaine et al., 2007; Tommasi, 1998]. Delay times range between 0.6s at KOS and 1.1s at NAU and PNI. These values are slightly lower than the average ones in southern Pacific [Fontaine et al., 2007]. They are consistent therefore with a weak seismic anisotropy of the shallow mantle lithosphere, as the one inferred for the shallow OJP mantle lithosphere if the foliation is horizontal (Figure 9c). Station TKK, which is located at the northwestern extremity of OJP, show different fast polarization directions for waves with western and eastern backazimuths: N and NE, respectively. This suggests either anisotropy with a dipping symmetry axis or variations (vertical or lateral) of the anisotropy. However, xenoliths' data cannot be used to discriminate between these interpretations, because the orientation of the olivine CPO in the geographic reference frame was lost during extraction.

8. Conclusion

The study of the microstructures and crystal preferred orientations (CPO) of a xenolith-based section sampling the mantle root of the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP) from 60 to 120 km depth shows that coarse granular microstructures with roughly equant grains predominate. Porphyroclastic microstructures are only observed in the peridotites equilibrated at the shallowest (>70 km) and deepest (>110 km) depths. Intracrystalline deformation features in olivine and pyroxenes and the well-developed olivine CPO suggest deformation by

dislocation creep, with dominant activation of the [100](010) slip system. Transpression, deformation in presence of melt, or a change in the olivine CPO during recrystallization has to be invoked, however, to explain the large proportion of olivine CPO with a fiber-[010] symmetry.

The compositional stratification with depth of the OJP mantle lithosphere is accompanied by a variation in the annealing degree, which has been approximated by the quantification of the mean intracrystalline misorientation. The spinel lherzolites, spinel harzburgites and garnet and spinel lherzolites that compose the upper OJP mantle lithosphere (<100 km depth) are variably annealed. In contrast, the garnet lherzolites and high-temperature spinel harzburgites that compose the lower OJP mantle lithosphere show no evidence for effective annealing.

The peridotites that compose the OJP mantle lithosphere also often display textural evidence for reactive percolation of melts. This evidence includes (1) the irregular shapes of pyroxenes, which form cusps along olivine-olivine contacts and contain common olivine inclusions, (2) inconsistent olivine and pyroxenes CPO, and (3) presence of undeformed amphibole. Reactive transport of melts and fluids through the OJP mantle is further suggested by enrichment in pyroxenes in many peridotites and by the abundance of pyroxenites among the xenoliths. Although dating of such processes is impossible, considering the OJP geodynamic setting, we hypothesize that the both the annealing and the metasomatism in the upper OJP mantle lithosphere result from the plume activity.

Density and seismic velocity profiles calculated based on the modal compositions and equilibration temperatures and, for the peridotites, CPO and olivine forsterite contents show a weak decrease of density and mean *P* wave velocities with depth. Calculated *S* waves show a more marked decrease, resulting in increase in the *V_p/V_s* ratio with depth. Due to the strong compositional heterogeneity at all depths, the stratification of the OJP mantle root does not produce sharp contrasts in seismic velocities. The peridotites' seismic properties are consistent with normal mantle compositions and a cold oceanic geotherm beneath OJP. Enrichment in garnet-bearing pyroxenites in the OJP mantle lithosphere might locally further increase densities and seismic velocities. The calculated seismic properties are therefore not consistent with the low *S* waves velocities predicted by Rayleigh wave tomography models [Richardson *et al.*, 2000] and ScS data [Gomer and Okal, 2003].

Seismic anisotropy of the peridotite xenoliths is variable (2–12%). The lithospheric section below ca. 80 km (that is, the plume accreted material and the high refractory layer that marks the interface between this material and the preexisting oceanic lithosphere) has on average higher anisotropy (up to 8% for *P* waves and 6% for *S* waves polarization anisotropy). Seismic anisotropy data for the OJP mantle, which would allow constraining the orientation of the foliation and lineation in the OJP mantle root is lacking. We may, however, predict, based on the calculated seismic anisotropy, that if foliations are horizontal, vertically propagating *S* waves and Rayleigh waves will sample very weak anisotropy in the upper OJP mantle. In addition, if the lineations in the deep mantle lithosphere are vertical, the change in orientation of the olivine CPO may give rise to an intralithospheric reflector.

Acknowledgments

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