## CORRECTIONS TO VOL. 125, *SCIENTIFIC RESULTS*, ODP *PROCEEDINGS*, PAGES 151, 162–165, 167–169

*In a paper by R.J. Arculus, J.A. Pearce, B.J. Murton, and S.R. van der Laan, entitled "Igneous stratigraphy and major-element geochemistry of Holes 786A and 786B," Figures 4 through 11 were inadvertently presented in preliminary versions. Figures 3 through 11 are presented on the following pages, together with their captions, as they should have appeared on pages 151, 162–165, and 167–169 of SR Vol. 125 (Fryer, P., Pearce, J.A., Stokking, L.B., et al., 1992).*

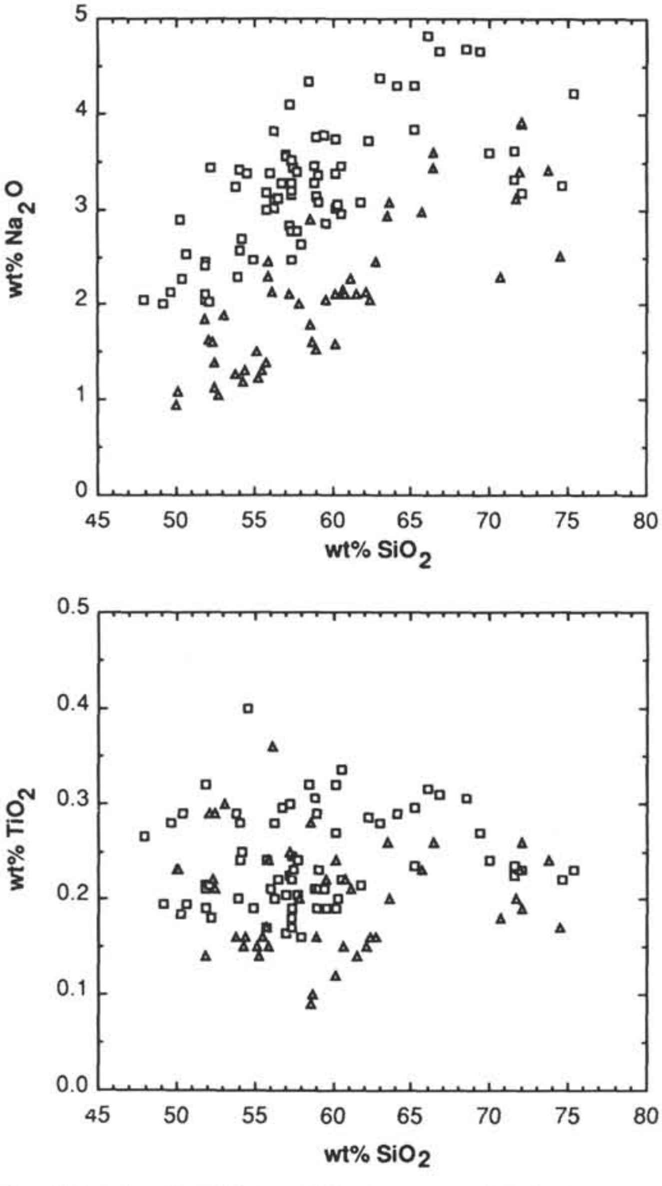



Figure 3. Variation of wt% $Na_2O$ and $TiO_2$ with respect to $SiO_2$ for the sample suites analyzed on board the *JOIDES Resolution* (triangles) and at the University of New England (squares).

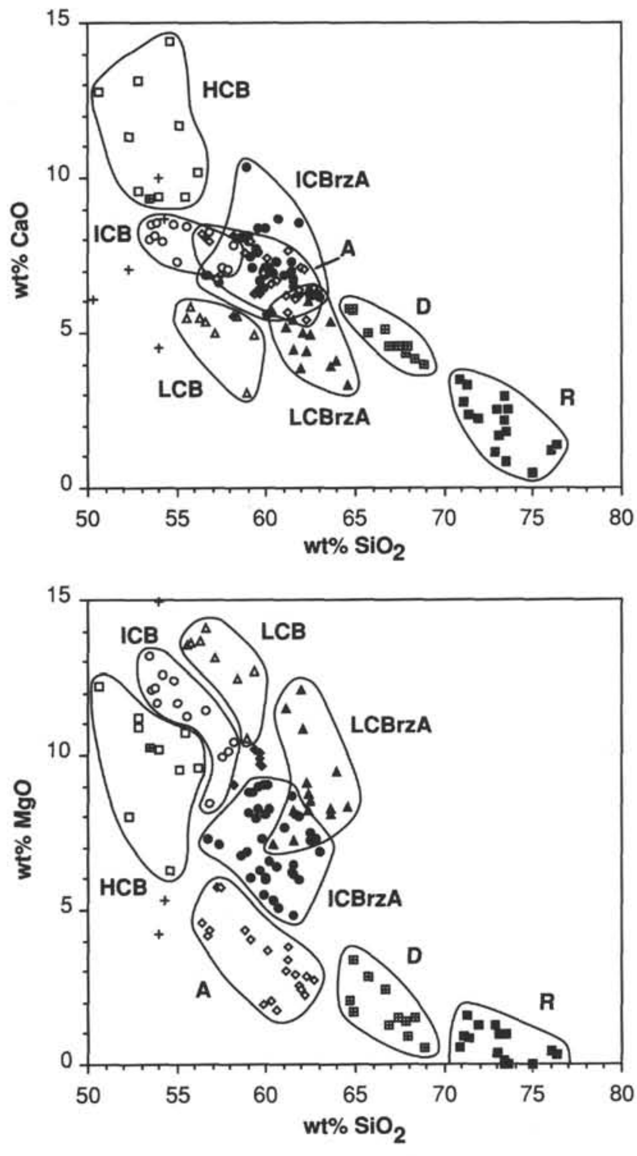



Figure 4. Wt% MgO and wt% CaO vs. wt% $SiO_2$ for all analyzed rocks from Holes 786A and 786B. The abbreviations attached to the group fields are as follows: HCB, high-Ca boninite; ICB, intermediate-Ca boninite; LCB, low-Ca boninite; ICBrzA, intermediate-Ca bronzite andesite; LCBrzA, low-Ca bronzite andesite; A, andesite; D, dacite; R, rhyolite. The crosses are the Group 9 (undifferentiated) samples. The samples (Group 2-4) intermediate between the intermediate-Ca boninite and intermediate-Ca bronzite andesite are indicated by filled diamonds.

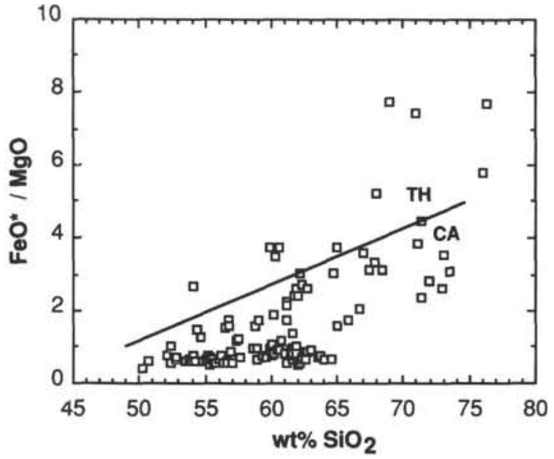
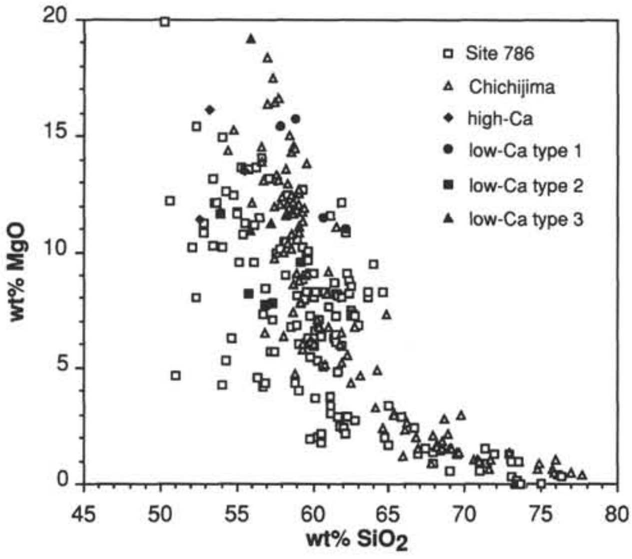



Figure 5. Variation of FeO* (total Fe as FeO)/MgO vs. wt% $SiO_2$ for samples from Holes 786A and 786B analyzed at the University of New England. The discriminant line between tholeiitic (TH) and calc-alkaline (CA) types is from Miyashiro (1974).



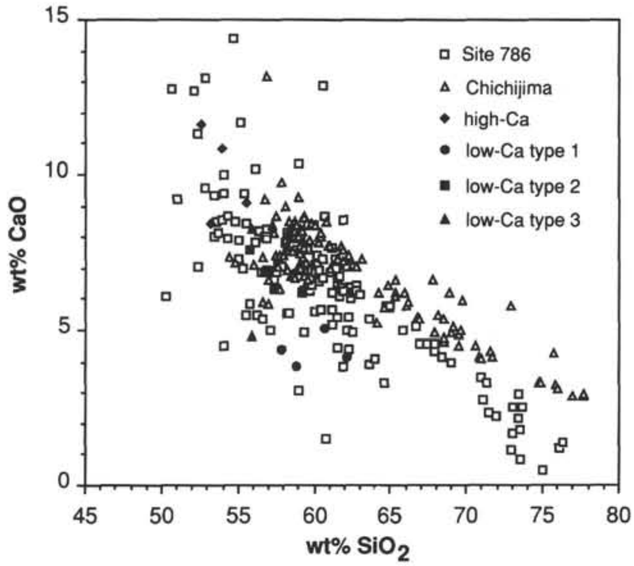




Figure 6. Comparison of the Site 786 igneous basement with the type boninites from Chichijima (Umino, 1986), and other type boninitic suites (high-Ca, low-Ca type 1, low-Ca type 2, and low-Ca type 3) from Crawford (1989), in terms of wt% MgO and wt% CaO vs. wt% $SiO_2$.

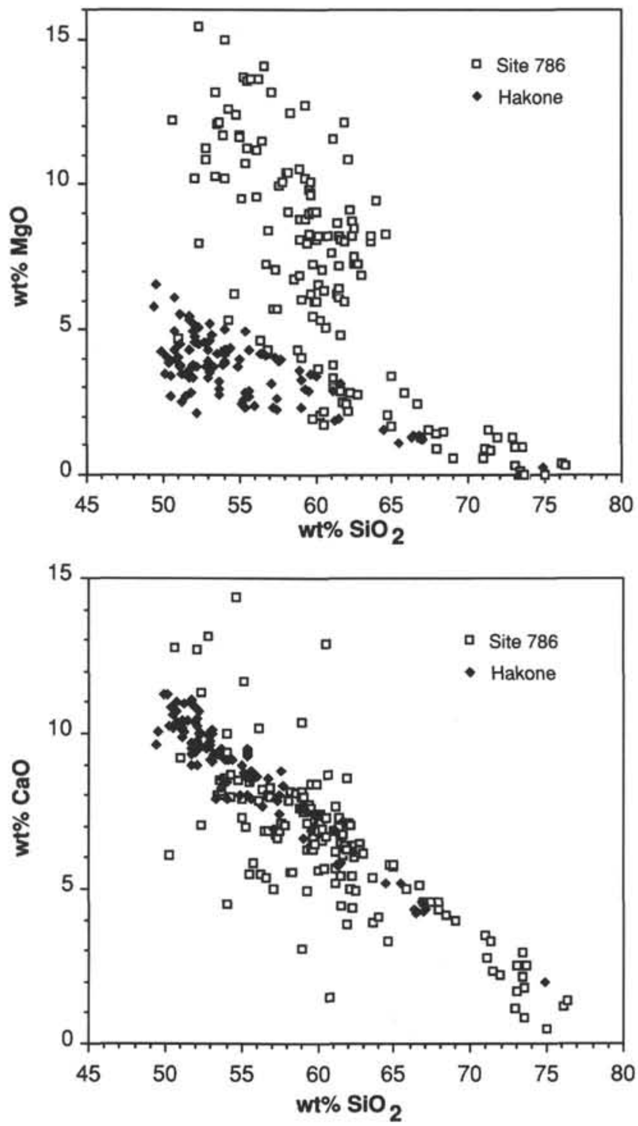



Figure 7. Comparison of the Site 786 igneous basement compositions with the representative (tholeiitic and calc-alkaline), subaerial island arc volcanic suite of Hakone, Japan.

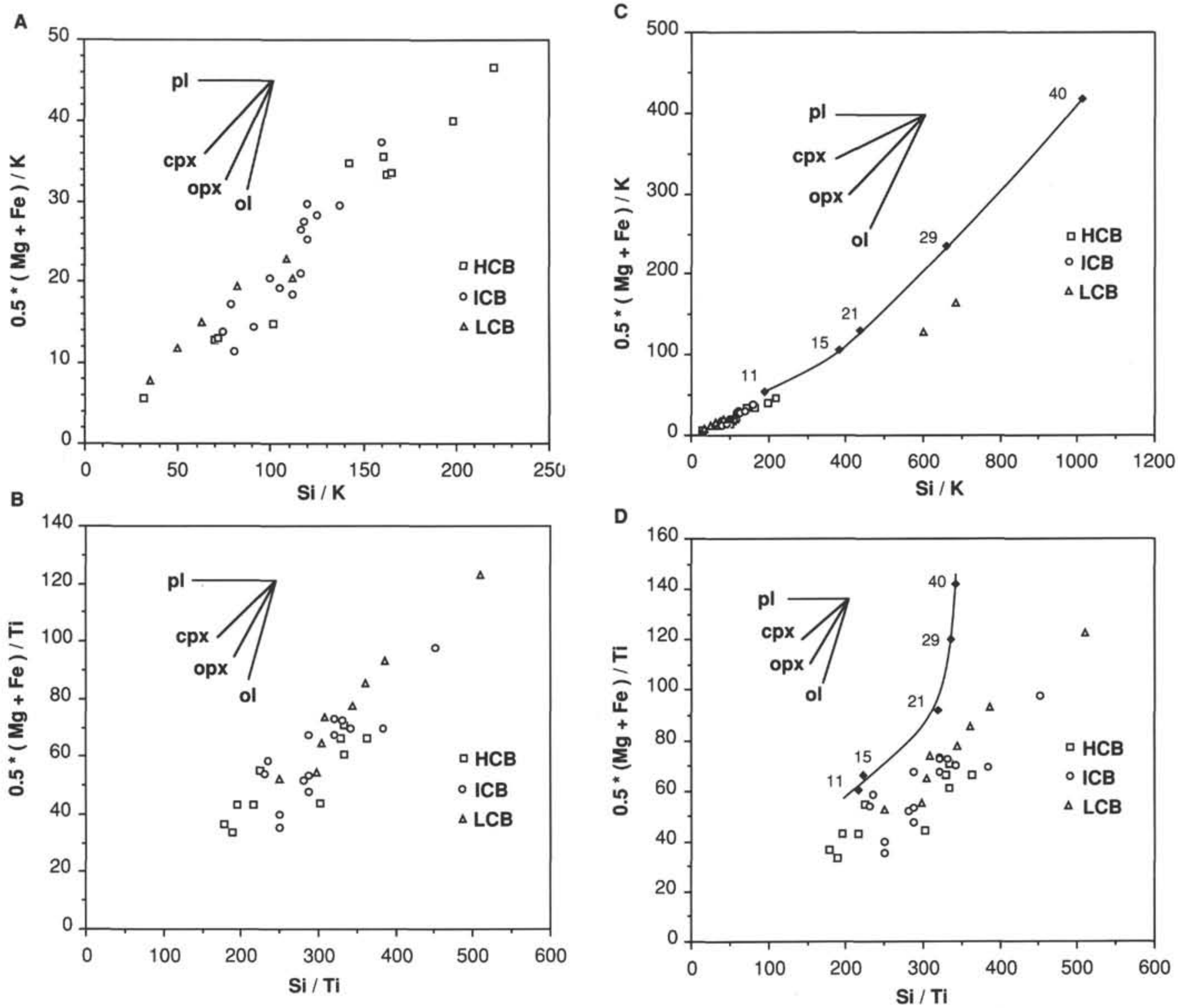



Figure 8. Selected phase discrimination diagrams (after Pearce, 1968, and Stanley and Russell, 1989) for different chemical groups. The slopes of the vectors indicate the effects of specific phase subtraction or addition. The abbreviations are as follows: pl, plagioclase; cpx, clinopyroxene; opx, orthopyroxene; ol, olivine. In Figures 8C and 8D, the curved line through the filled diamonds is the progressive equilibrium melting curve from Jaques and Green (1980) for the Tinaquillo peridotite at 10 kbar, with numbers 11 to 40 indicating the percentage of partial melt. In Figure 8E, a representative K-alteration vector is drawn through the spread of LCBrzA compositions. The arrowed lines in Figure 8H indicate the effects of fractional crystallization and crystal accumulation of olivine (ol), orthopyroxene (opx), clinopyroxene (cpx) and plagioclase (pl). In Figures 8I and 8J, representative K-alteration vectors are drawn through the spread of LCBrzA and R compositions respectively. The curved vector labeled sp-mt in Figure 8K represents the variable effect of early chrome spinel–late magnetite fractionation.

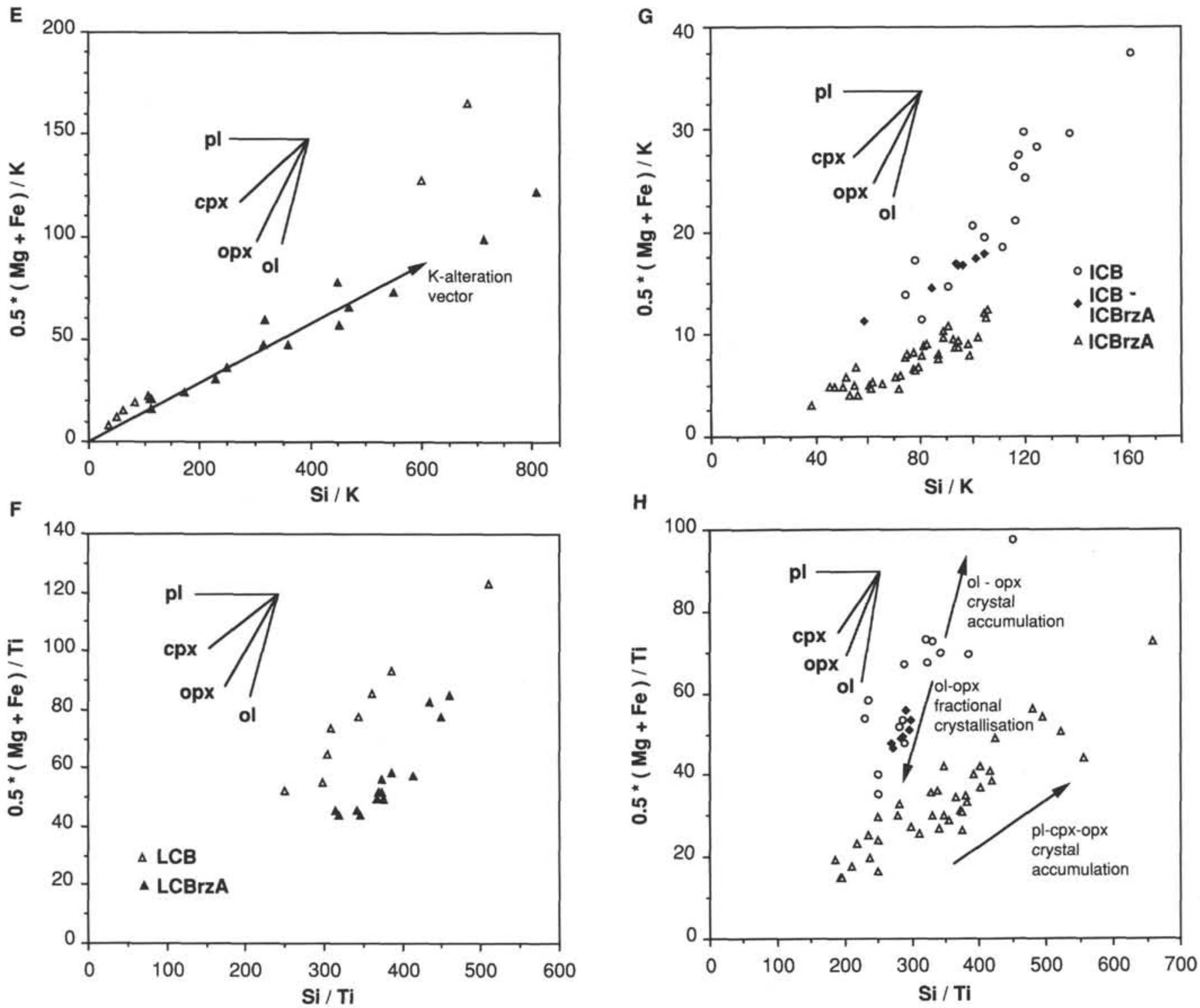



Figure 8 (continued).

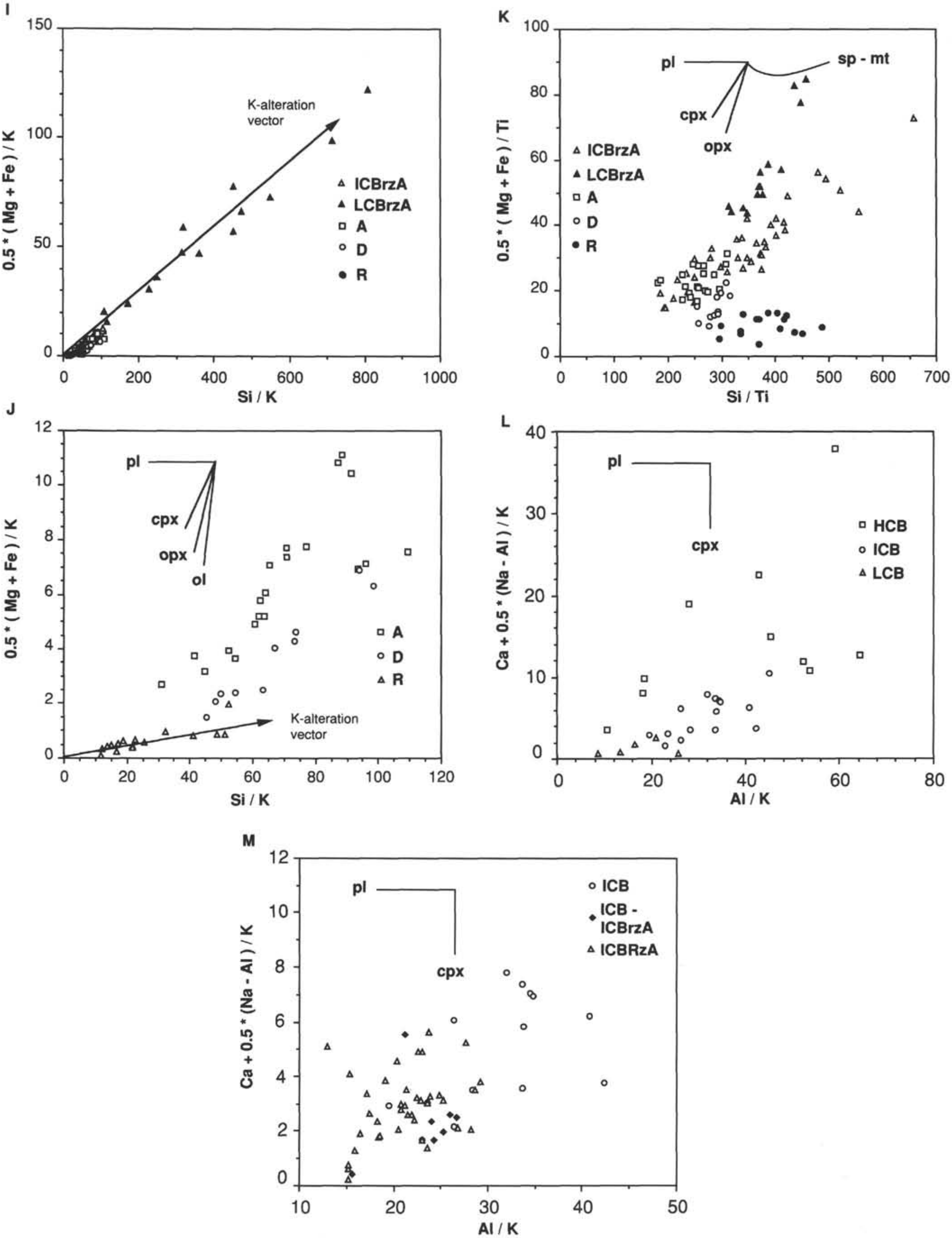



Figure 8 (continued).

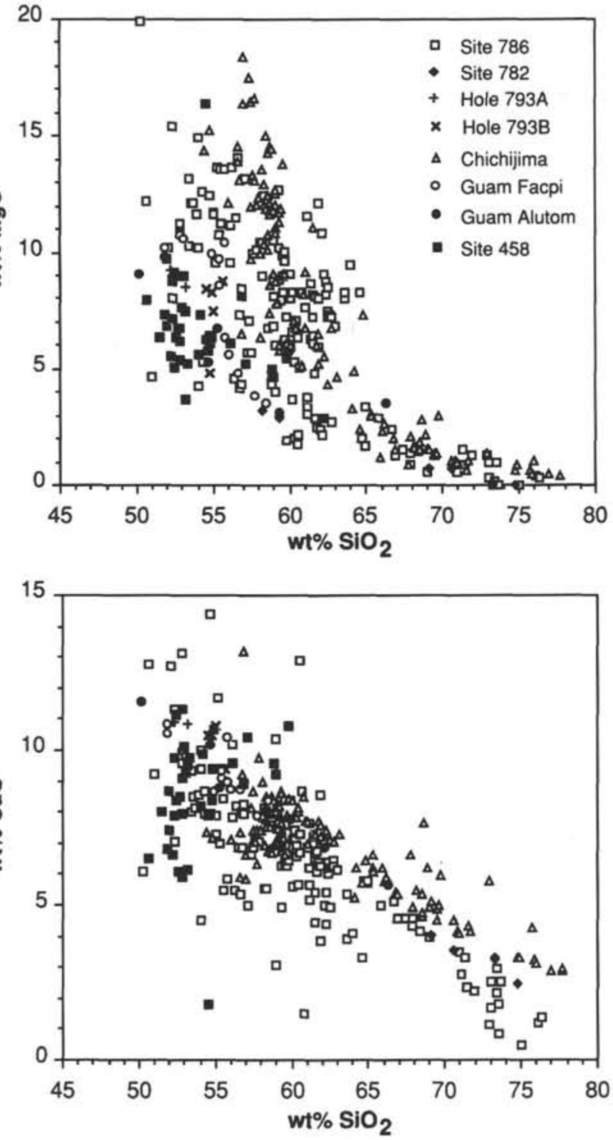



Figure 9. Comparison of the Site 786 igneous basement lithologies with other Eocene-Oligocene rock suites located in Bonin-Mariana forearc settings. Data from Shipboard Scientific Party (1990c), Wood et al. (1981), Reagan and Meijer (1984), and Umino (1986).

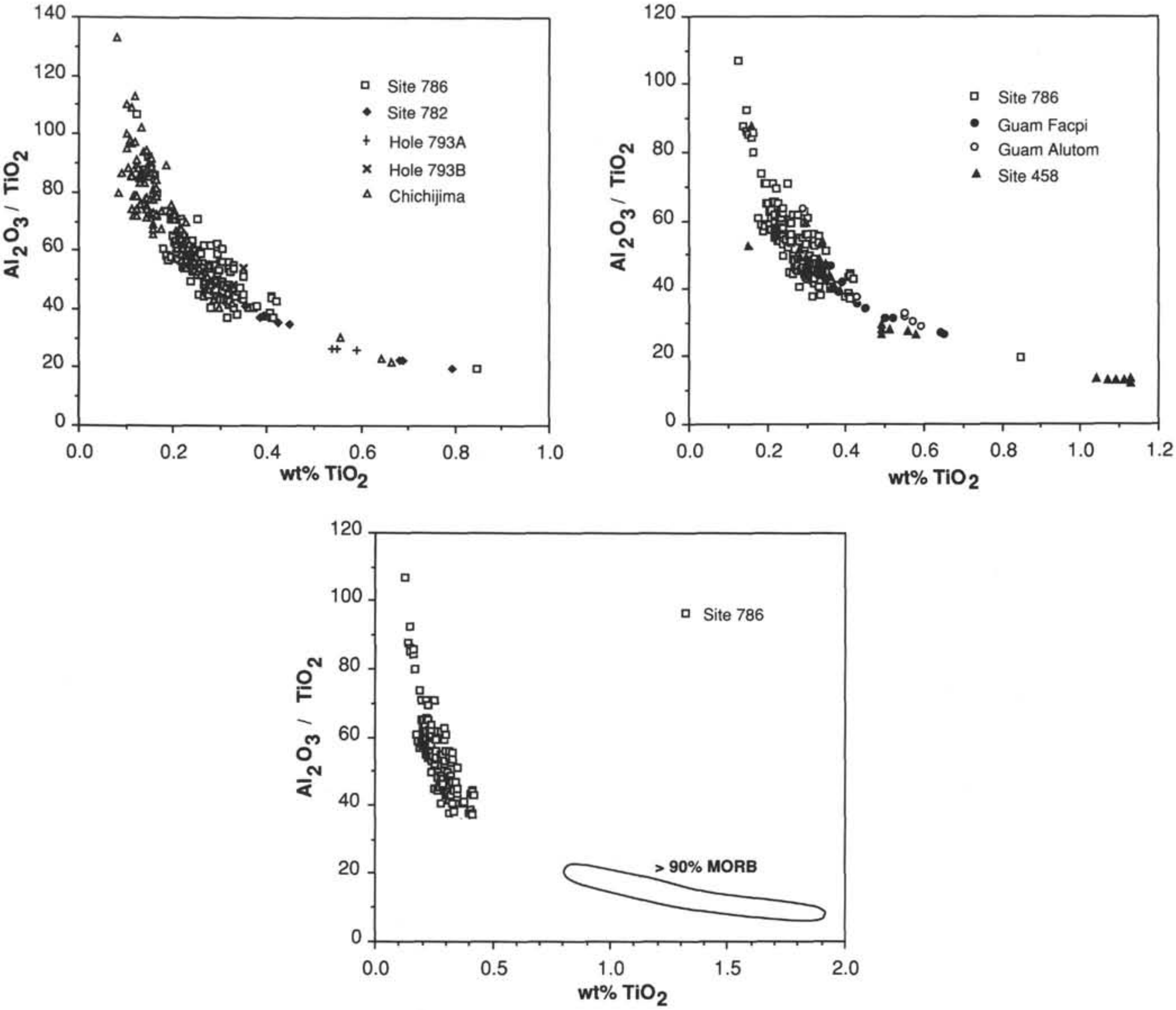



Figure 10. Variation of refractory lithophile oxides based on diagrams from Sun and Nesbitt (1978) and Hickey and Frey (1982), and data from references cited in the text.

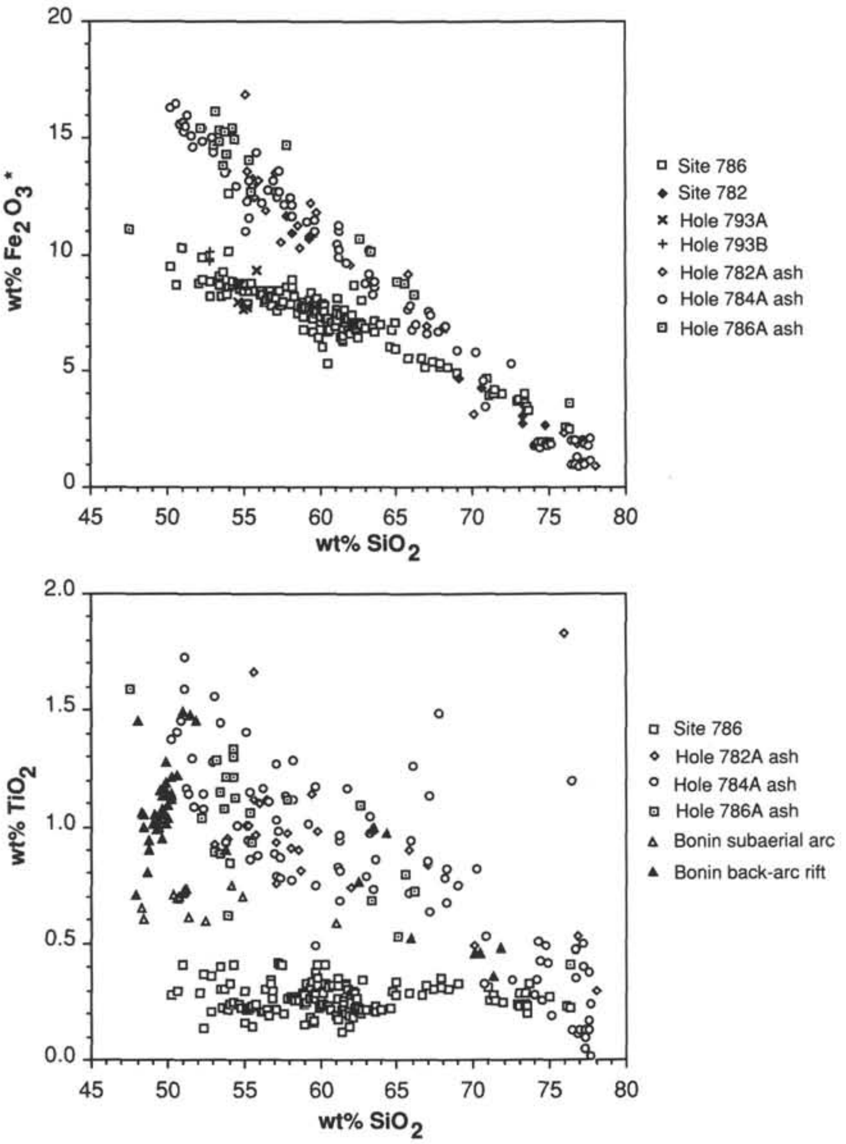



Figure 11. Selected geochemical comparison of sites on the forearc basement high and Bonin Trough with Eocene-Pleistocene ashes overlying these sites (see Arculus and Bloomfield, this volume). Data for the Bonin subaerial arc and backarc rift are from Fryer et al. (1990).