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North Atlantic hotspot-ridge interaction near Jan Mayen Island

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Abstract

At slow to ultraslow spreading rates along mid-ocean ridges, thicker lithosphere typically impedes magma generation and tectonic extension can play a more significant role in crustal production (Dick *et al.*, 2003). The source of anomalously high magma supply thus remains unclear along ridges with ultraslow-spreading rates adjacent to Jan Mayen Island in the North Atlantic (Neumann and Schilling, 1984; Mertz *et al.*, 1991; Haase *et al.*, 1996; Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Trønnes *et al.*, 1999; Haase *et al.*, 2003; Mertz *et al.*, 2004; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005; Debaille *et al.*, 2009). Here we show that Jan Mayen volcanism is likely the surface expression of a small mantle plume, which exerts significant influence on nearby mid-ocean ridge tectonics and volcanism. Progressive dilution of Jan Mayen geochemical signatures with distance from the hotspot is observed in lava samples from the immediately adjacent Mohns Ridge, and morphological indicators of enhanced magma supply are observed on both the Mohns Ridge and the nearby Kolbeinsey Ridge, which additionally locally overlies a highly heterogeneous, eclogite-bearing mantle source. These morphological and geochemical influences underscore the importance of heterogeneous mantle sources in modifying melt supply and thus the local expression of tectonic boundaries.

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Letter

The normal accretion process along divergent plate boundaries can be notably altered in hotspot-ridge interaction settings, where elevated mantle temperature anomalies enhance mantle melting, generating unusually thick oceanic crust (*e.g.,* Schilling *et al.*, 1985; Schilling, 1991; Gale *et al.*, 2013, 2014). Jan Mayen and its immediate environs in the North Atlantic (Fig. 1) include an intraplate, volcanically-active island or hotspot (Jan Mayen Island), positioned at the northern terminus of a small, rifted microcontinent (Jan Mayen Ridge; Johnson and Heezen, 1967; Kodaira *et al.*, 1997; Gaina *et al.*, 2009) and adjacent to two second-order ultraslow-spreading (Dick *et al.*, 2003) ridge segments, the Northern Kolbeinsey Ridge (NKR) and Southern Mohns Ridge (SMR), and the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone, a major fracture zone with ~200 km of transform offset. Although different in key ways, broad geochemical similarities between Jan Mayen Island and Icelandic lavas have suggested the influence of a mantle plume (either a unique Jan Mayen plume or emplaced Icelandic material) on mantle melting beneath Jan Mayen Island (Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Trønnes *et al.*, 1999; Debaille *et al.*, 2009). The absence of a clear hotspot track has led to conflicting, alternate interpretations for Jan Mayen's high magma production rate and enriched chemistry (Imsland, 1986; Maaløe *et al.*, 1986; Thy *et al.*, 1991): cold edge effects near the fracture zone (Mertz *et al.*, 1991; Haase *et al.*, 1996), variably melting source heterogeneities (Mertz *et al.*, 1991; Haase *et al.*, 2003; Mertz *et al.*, 2004), upwelling along a mantle chemical discontinuity (Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005), or a locally wet mantle (Haase *et al.*, 2003; Mertz *et al.*, 2004). Jan Mayen thus presents a useful case study for 1) exploring the mechanisms by which hotspot volcanism can influence ultraslow-spreading ridge morphology, behaviour, and volcanism, 2) determining the relationships between hotspot volcanism and ambient variations in mantle geochemistry, and 3) exploring the disputed origins of local volcanic activity.

For this study, we present comprehensive geochemical analyses (major and trace element concentrations and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$, $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$, $^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf$, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$, and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ compositions) for a suite of submarine volcanic rocks from the NKR, the SMR, and Jan Mayen Island (Tables 1, S-1, S-2, S-3). These geochemical results are interpreted in the context of an enhanced geologic perspective, thanks to new high-resolution bathymetry of the volcanic and tectonic submarine morphology (Fig. 1). All submarine samples were retrieved during recent research cruises in combination with new multibeam bathymetry (Pedersen *et al.*, 2010; Devey, 2012). Three additional, subaerial alkali basalts from Jan Mayen Island are included for literature comparison (Maaløe *et al.*, 1986).

In agreement with previous work (Trønnes *et al.*, 1999; Debaille *et al.*, 2009), Jan Mayen Island lavas are "enriched" with relatively high $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$, and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and low ε_{Hf} and ε_{Nd} (*e.g.,* $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ = 0.703368-0.703490) (Table 1), and with trace element abundances resembling other ocean island basalts (Table S-2, Fig. S-1). While similar, Jan Mayen area lavas exhibit a

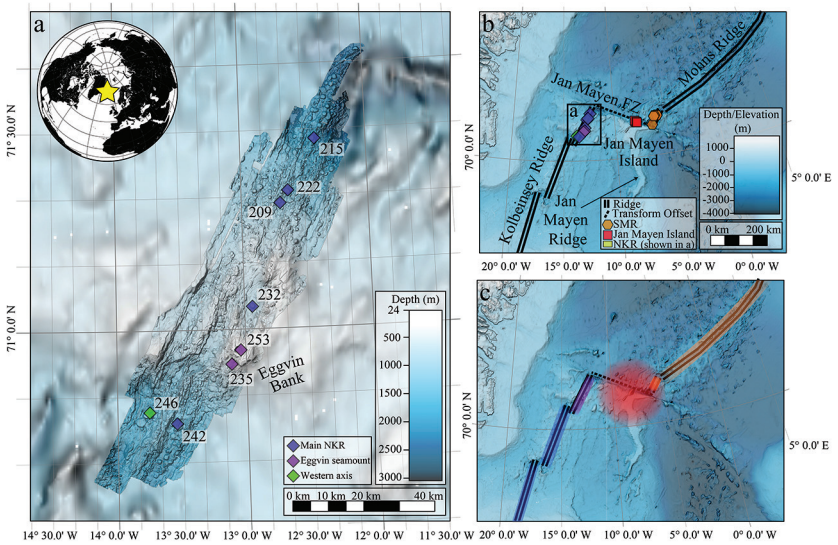

Figure 1 **(a)** Multibeam bathymetric map of the NKR, showing the Eggvin Bank and numbered dredge locations for samples analysed in this study. **(b)** Regional bathymetric map showing distribution of labelled seafloor features and Jan Mayen Island, with sample locations for this study from Jan Mayen Island (red), NKR (colours as in panel a), and SMR (orange). **(c)** Map with highlighted areas showing the proposed zones of underlying mantle melt generation and migration (blue: Kolbeinsey-type; purple: Eggvin-type; orange: Mohns-type; and red circle: Jan Mayen-type mantle).

distinct geochemical composition from Icelandic lavas (*e.g.*, higher $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and Pb isotope ratios, lower $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ and $^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf$, normal MORB $^{3}He/^{4}He$, and distinct $^{187}Os/^{188}Os$ on Jan Mayen Island; Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Hanan *et al.*, 2000; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005; Debaille *et al.*, 2009), suggesting an enriched source discrete from the Icelandic hotspot source, possibly entraining subcontinental lithospheric mantle (SCLM) (Debaille *et al.*, 2009). The submarine samples from Jan Mayen Island appear relatively evolved compared to the most magnesian subaerial samples of this study (MgO = 5.1-6.45 vs. 10.6-11.1 wt. %; Table S-3), but as previously observed, there are no systematic trace element or isotopic variations correlating with differentiation, arguing against detectable crustal assimilation (Trønnes *et al.*, 1999) (Tables 1, S-2, S-3).

The Mohns Ridge is an ultraslow-spreading ridge (17 mm yr^{-1} full-spreading rate; Mosar *et al.*, 2002; Dick *et al.*, 2003) north of Jan Mayen Island with relatively thin crust (~4 km; Klingelhofer *et al.*, 2000; Okino *et al.*, 2002; Ljones *et al.*, 2004; Kandilarov *et al.*, 2008) and mainly characterised by highly oblique spreading expressed as a series of *en echelon* rift basins (Géli *et al.*, 2012). In contrast, its southern segment (the SMR) has an orthogonal spreading direction and irregular off-axis crustal morphology, with a shallower ridge axis and thicker

crust (~10 km; Kandilarov *et al.*, 2012) (Fig. 1). Recent mapping indicates the presence of large, partly eroded volcanic structures, often bisected by faulting (Pedersen *et al.*, 2010). We interpret these structural and morphological characteristics as indicative of magma supply considerably higher than along the rest of the Mohns Ridge, possibly reflecting the influence of a nearby mantle plume associated with enhanced melt production.

Table 1 Radiogenic isotope compositions measured by ICP-MS*.

Sample	Location**	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$	$^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf$	$^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$	$^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$	$^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$	$^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$
Submarine samples:							
POS436 242DR-2b[a]	NKR	0.703151(5)	0.283175(5)	0.513006(6)	18.8926	15.5093	38.6157
POS436 246DR-2[a]	NKR	0.702961(6)	0.283255(4)	0.513083(5)	18.4553	15.4547	38.0857
POS436 235DR-1a[a]	NKR	0.703187(5)	0.283177(4)	0.513008(5)	18.8756	15.5177	38.5990
POS436 253DR-E2[a]	NKR	0.703195(7)	0.283175(4)	0.513015(5)	18.8899	15.5211	38.6184
POS436 253DR-6[a]	NKR	0.703203(7)	0.283183(4)	0.513019(5)	18.8881	15.5185	38.6109
POS436 232DR-1[a]	NKR	0.703047(7)	0.283217(4)	0.513044(5)	18.7881	15.5004	38.4908
POS436 209DR-2a[a]	NKR	0.703034(6)	0.283231(4)	0.513051(6)	18.7699	15.5003	38.4689
POS436 222DR-1[a]	NKR	0.703040(7)	0.283217(4)	0.513043(6)	18.8150	15.5047	38.5277
POS436 215DR-1[a]	NKR	0.703047(7)	0.283203(4)	0.513036(4)	18.8538	15.5114	38.5652
SM01-DR-24-14[b]	JM	0.703368(8)	-	0.512910(5)	18.8331	15.5057	38.5979
SM01-DR-23-3[b]	JM	0.703456(6)	0.283088(7)	0.512931(5)	18.8494	15.5070	38.6082
SM01-DR-5-5[b]	JM	0.70343(8)	0.283090(4)	0.512914(5)	18.8149	15.5061	38.5865
SM01-DR-60-43[b]	JM	0.703431(8)	0.283083(4)	0.512918(5)	18.8095	15.5051	38.5795
SM01-DR-100-01[b]	SMR	0.703395(8)	0.283233(5)	0.512978(5)	18.7946	15.4979	38.5077
CGB-2011-D17-2a[a]	SMR	0.703339(6)	0.283265(4)	0.512991(6)	18.7206	15.4949	38.4695
SM01-DR70-1[a]	SMR	0.703391(5)	0.283236(4)	0.512979(5)	18.7409	15.4995	38.4923
SM01-DR67-4[b]	SMR	0.703417(8)	0.283196(4)	0.512983(5)	18.8285	15.5012	38.5407
SM01-DR-91-13[b]	SMR	-	0.283314(5)	-	-	-	-
Subaerial samples (samples from Maaløe *et al.*, 1986):							
JM-192[a]	JM	0.703490(7)	0.283083(4)	0.512880(6)	18.7648	15.5167	38.6121
JM-71[a]	JM	0.703454(6)	0.283068(4)	0.512901(5)	18.8186	15.5170	38.6310
JM-84[a]	JM	0.703453(7)	0.283087(4)	0.512903(6)	18.8404	15.5090	38.6229

* Values in parentheses indicate 2σ uncertainty for the last digit expressed.
** NKR: Northern Kolbeinsey Ridge; JM: Jan Mayen Island; SMR: Southern Mohns Ridge.
[a] $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf$, and $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ measured by MC-ICP-MS (Nu Plasma HR) at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon. Strontium isotopes were analysed at the University of Wyoming by MC-ICP-MS (ThermoFinnigan NeptunePlus). See Supplementary Information for further analytical details.
[b] Data measured at Bergen Geoanalytical Facility. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ measured by thermal ionisation mass spectrometry (Finnigan Mat262). $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$, $^{177}Hf/^{176}Hf$, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$, and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ ratios measured by MC-ICP-MS (ThermoFinnigan Neptune). See Supplementary Information for further analytical details.

Typical Mohns Ridge MORB are characterised by relatively high incompatible element contents and enriched radiogenic isotope values (Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Elkins *et al.*, 2014), but with relatively high $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ for a given $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, akin to the so-called DUPAL anomaly observed in the southern oceans (Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005). The lavas are further characterised by unusually high ε_{Hf} for a given ε_{Nd} (Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005), best explained by ancient garnet in the mantle source, perhaps hosted by SCLM. Such a source could have originated as delaminated Greenland continental lithosphere during rifting of the relatively young Greenland basin. All SMR basaltic glasses analysed here are tholeiitic with geochemistry intermediate between typical Mohns Ridge MORB and lavas from Jan Mayen Island, readily explained as products of straightforward binary mixing between Mohns Ridge-type and Jan Mayen Island-type endmember magmas (Figs. 2, 3, S-1, S-2, Table 1).

Unlike the Mohns Ridge, the Kolbeinsey Ridge is overall characterised by orthogonal spreading at ultraslow rates (18 mm yr^{-1}; Mosar *et al.*, 2002; Dick *et al.*, 2003) and relatively thick ocean crust (7-10 km; Kodaira *et al.*, 1997). The NKR segment has a shallower ridge axis and therefore thicker crust than the neighbouring Middle Kolbeinsey Ridge (MKR). While ultraslow ridges are typically characterised by thin crust, tectonic spreading, and peridotite exposure, those features are not observed in the Jan Mayen region despite ultraslow full-spreading rates of 17-18 mm yr^{-1} (Mosar *et al.*, 2002). Recent bathymetric mapping reveals that the Eggvin Bank in the centre of the NKR, in addition to being anomalously shallow, hosts fresh volcanic deposits indicative of high magma supply (*e.g.*, sheet flows vs. monogenetic cones, a nearly subaerial volcanic edifice constructed atop the eastern axial flank wall, and fresh popping rocks) compared to the ends of the segment (Fig. 1). The large seamount lacks fresh fault scarps, suggesting elevated volcanic activity to maintain its height and cover active axial faulting. Regional bathymetry (Smith and Sandwell, 1997) demonstrates the presence off-axis of shallow seafloor and highly segmented slopes persisting up to 30 km (~3 Ma) off-axis, further supporting a long-lived source of active volcanism. Bathymetry further reveals two parallel axial valleys to the south that both host fresh basalt (Fig. 1). This doubling of ridge axes suggests the segment is immature and can be explained by either active relocation of the segment towards the main, more easterly neovolcanic zone, or by simultaneously active, paired axial valleys as observed in Iceland. Either scenario suggests that NKR axial position is influenced by a long-lived source of enhanced magma supply.

Kolbeinsey Ridge basalts overall have notable depletions in incompatible trace elements and long-lived radiogenic isotope signatures, with high ($^{230}Th/^{238}U$) activity ratios, together suggesting high degrees of melting of a depleted garnet peridotite source (Elkins *et al.*, 2014). The abrupt change in purported mantle composition across the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone has been interpreted to indicate a sharp chemical discontinuity, perhaps reflecting a major mantle flow boundary (Haase *et al.*, 1996) (Fig. 3). Former work identified more enriched isotopic and trace element signatures on the Eggvin Bank and NKR than the MKR, generally attributed to the influence of the Jan Mayen hotspot (Schilling *et al.*, 1999;

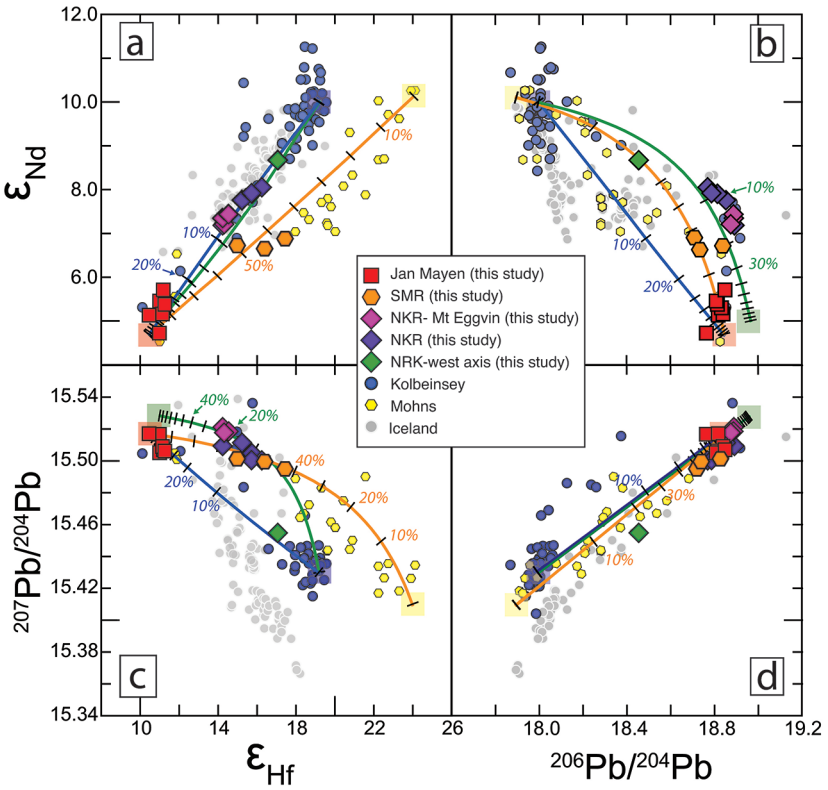

Figure 2 **(a)** ε_{Nd} vs. ε_{Hf}, **(b)** ε_{Nd} vs. $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$, **(c)** $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs. ε_{Hf}, and **(d)** $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ vs. $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ diagrams for lavas from the Jan Mayen region and Iceland (Sun and Jahn, 1975; Zindler *et al.*, 1979; Óskarsson *et al.*, 1982; Hemond *et al.*, 1993; Nowell *et al.*, 1998; Salters and White, 1998; Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Chauvel and Hémond, 2000; Kempton *et al.*, 2000; Stracke *et al.*, 2003; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005; Elkins *et al.*, 2011; Sims *et al.*, 2013; Elkins *et al.*, 2014) (Tables 1, S-2). Curves show calculated binary mixing trajectories between hypothesised geochemical compositions for Jan Mayen- (red box), Mohns- (yellow), Kolbeinsey- (blue) and Eggvin- (green) type melt endmembers, where tickmarks show percentage contributions of a pure Jan Mayen- or Eggvin-derived magma to a mixture. The Jan Mayen endmember, based on the most extreme enriched measurements for the island (Tables 1, S-2) has ε_{Hf} = +10.5, ε_{Nd} = +4.7, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 18.85, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 15.517, and Hf, Nd, and Pb concentrations of 6.9, 38.7, and 3.7 ppm, respectively. The hypothesised Mohns endmember, extrapolated to values that best explain available SMR samples as binary mixtures of Jan Mayen-Mohns Ridge lavas, has ε_{Hf} = +24, ε_{Nd} = +10.1, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 17.9, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 15.41, and Hf, Nd, and Pb concentrations of 5.6, 30, and 0.7, ppm, respectively; this composition is reasonable compared to published measurements from the Mohns Ridge (Schilling *et al.*, 1983; Schilling *et al.*, 1999; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005; Elkins *et al.*, 2014). The Kolbeinsey endmember, based on depleted values from a suite of published MKR measurements (Schilling *et al.*, 1983; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005; Elkins *et al.*, 2011) and NKR sample POS436 246DR-2, has ε_{Hf} = +19.2, ε_{Nd} = +10, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 18.0, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 15.43, and Hf, Nd, and Pb concentrations of 0.5, 3, and 0.3 ppm, respectively;

mixtures of Jan Mayen and Kolbeinsey endmembers cannot fully explain NKR lava compositions. The Eggvin-type component was extrapolated to values that best explain NKR basalts as mixtures between Kolbeinsey and an unknown enriched component, with ε_{Hf} = +11, ε_{Nd} = +5, $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 18.96, $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 15.528, $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 38.72, and Hf, Nd, and Pb concentrations of 3, 22, and 11 ppm. Note that the high Pb content of the Eggvin-type endmember is necessary to generate a sufficiently hyperbolic mixing trajectory to account for NKR basalts.

Haase *et al.*, 2003; Mertz *et al.*, 2004; Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005). Likewise, NKR $\alpha_{Sm\text{-}Nd}$ values (where $\alpha_{Sm\text{-}Nd} = (Sm/Nd)_{sample} / (Sm/Nd)_{source}$, and $(Sm/Nd)_{source}$ is calculated from $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd_{sample}$ using a mantle model age of 1.8 Ga; DePaolo, 1988; Sims *et al.*, 1995; Salters, 1996) are more typical of global MORB (<1.0), unlike other Kolbeinsey Ridge basalts with $\alpha_{Sm\text{-}Nd}$ > 1.0 (Salters, 1996; Elkins *et al.*, 2011), supporting a distinct mantle source beneath the NKR. While high ($^{230}Th/^{238}U$) activity ratios have suggested melting of a depleted garnet peridotite source for the MKR, NKR lavas have low ($^{231}Pa/^{235}U$) activity ratios, likely the product of rapid melting of garnet-bearing eclogite (Elkins *et al.*, 2011, 2014). We note that the basalt from the eastern axial valley resembles other NKR lavas, including geochemical indicators of enrichment, while the western axial valley basalt more closely resembles MKR basalts and presumably does not sample the enriched mantle component beneath the Eggvin Bank (Figs. 2, 3, S-1, S-2).

While the above observations may suggest plume influence on NKR basalt production, the composition of the enriched endmember in the NKR/Eggvin mantle source differs notably from the Jan Mayen mantle component inferred from Jan Mayen Island- and SMR-derived lavas (Fig. 2). For example, the more enriched basalts collected from the Eggvin Bank exhibit lower $(Sm/Yb)_N$ ratios than the Jan Mayen endmember (Table S-2, Figs. 3, S-1), which cannot be explained by a lack of residual garnet in the source, since NKR magmas are known to be products of melting in the presence of garnet from $^{230}Th/^{238}U$ > 1 (Elkins *et al.*, 2011, 2014). Observed NKR trace element patterns thus likely reflect the composition of a distinct mantle source located beneath the Eggvin Bank. Although not as pronounced as DUPAL-type signatures to the north, this Eggvin-type mantle source also exhibits slightly elevated $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ ratios for a given $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and higher ε_{Hf} for a given ε_{Nd} (Table 1, Figs. 2, S-2). Moreover, if generated by binary mixing, the isotopic compositions of Eggvin Bank basalts require a notably Pb-rich Eggvin endmember magma (Fig. 2). In addition to the $^{231}Pa/^{235}U$ evidence for eclogite (Elkins *et al.*, 2014), partition coefficients for Pb, Si, Al, and Fe in eclogite support an eclogite-rich source contributing magmas with the relatively high Pb and SiO_2 and low FeO and Al_2O_3 observed in NKR MORB (Haase *et al.*, 2003; Pertermann and Hirschmann, 2003) (Tables S-2, S-3, Figs. S-2, S-3, S-4). Such an eclogite-bearing source is supported by correlations between Pb and radiogenic isotopes, with higher Pb contents associated with the most enriched isotopic signatures for the NKR (Fig. S-4). We thus infer that the most likely mantle source for the Eggvin-type signature in NKR basalts is an eclogite-rich mantle containing ancient, high-ε_{Hf} garnet (Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005). Existing models suggest that garnet-bearing veins or blobs of SCLM are present in the North Atlantic mantle, likely having originated under Greenland

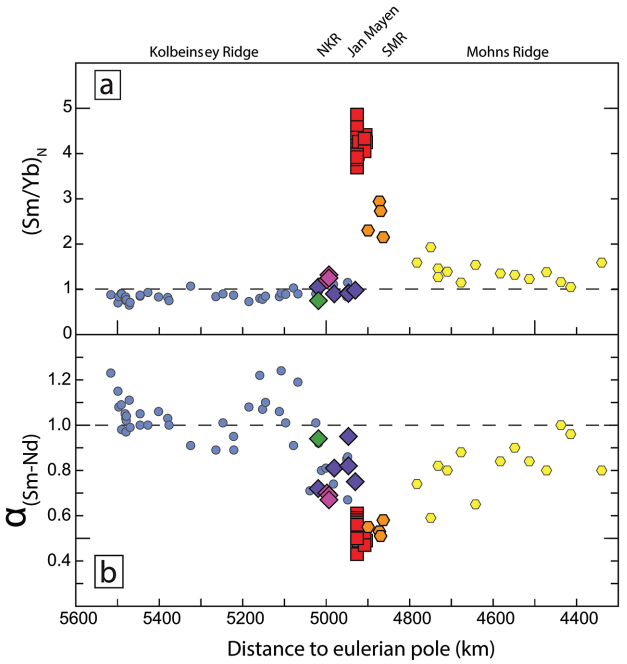

Figure 3 Geochemical indicators vs. along-axis distance for the NKR and SMR, with the position of Jan Mayen Island projected westward onto the NKR using a geographic contour that runs parallel to the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone. **(a)** $(Sm/Yb)_N$, sensitive to the presence of garnet in, and the trace element makeup of, the source. The variation between Jan Mayen Island/SMR and the NKR likely reflects a heterogeneous mantle source. **(b)** $\alpha_{Sm\text{-}Nd}$; because Sm is always more compatible than Nd during melting, values less than unity reflect the degree of melting of the model source, while values greater than unity (*e.g.*, MKR basalts; Salters, 1996; Elkins *et al.*, 2011) require a different source composition and/or younger age than recorded by radiogenic isotopes.

prior to basin rifting by delamination (Blichert-Toft *et al.*, 2005); a concentrated pocket of such material may plausibly have been trapped beneath the NKR by the relocation of the active ridge axis to the Kolbeinsey Ridge from the Aegir Ridge at ~25 Ma (Fig. 1). While the more fusible eclogite can generate thickened crust without elevated mantle temperatures, the other morphological evidence (large near-axis seamounts and paired axial valleys) and extreme nature of the crustal thickening would also support the influence of a plume on mantle temperature beneath the NKR.

The proximity of a small, discrete mantle plume beneath Jan Mayen Island could generate enhanced upwelling and elevated mantle temperatures, producing more melt regionally on both the SMR and NKR. The flow of plume-derived material would likely be directed northward across the fracture zone, influencing

both mantle temperature and basalt composition along the SMR. While a highly fusible eclogite-rich source beneath Jan Mayen is a possibility that cannot be definitively ruled out, the diminishing northward Jan Mayen-type magma signature on the Mohns Ridge is more characteristic of a plume-like point source mixing with adjacent ridge-derived magmas. Any possible Jan Mayen hotspot track is likely confused by the off-axis hotspot location and a local tectonic history of axial relocation, possibly ongoing on the NKR, making the presence of a track unclear. The more fusable, eclogite-bearing, Eggvin-type mantle beneath the NKR could likewise be influenced by the elevated regional temperature anomaly caused by a Jan Mayen plume through the long-term generation of excess magma, although the NKR does not record direct mixing or addition of Jan Mayen-type mantle melts. While we believe this evidence likely favours a small, discrete mantle plume, either scenario results in crustal emplacement of large quantities of magma, producing highly thickened crust, voluminous sheet flows, and a nearly-subaerial (28 m depth), near-axis volcanic seamount.

Jan Mayen and environs demonstrate the dramatic extent to which magmatism generated by heterogeneous mantle, possibly with a plume source, can influence the structure and behaviour of ultraslow mid-ocean ridges. Here, multiple mantle heterogeneities within a relatively small geographic area have significantly modified the accretionary process of two ridge segments, generating enhanced magmatic activity, variations in spreading direction, adjusted axial locations, and, where mantle flow permits, the direct addition of heterogeneous, possibly plume-derived magma. We hence assert that the distinct morphology and tectonically-dominated accretionary style typical of ultraslow spreading ridges (Dick *et al.*, 2003) is particularly sensitive to even modest increases in mantle temperature and magma supply, which cause the ridge to take on growth properties more typical of slow- or intermediate-spreading ridges. For comparison, the 17 °S location on the East Pacific Rise is adjacent to a small hotspot but shows little geomorphological impact at fast spreading rates (Mahoney *et al.*, 1994). This demonstrates that for ultraslow ridges, the control on accretionary mechanisms is principally magma supply, which is typically but, importantly, not solely controlled by spreading rate.

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Additional Information

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Author Contributions

L.J.E. and C.H. conceived and led linked projects, made many of the measurements, and wrote the paper. J.B.T. and S.R.S. made many additional measurements. K.W.W.S. and C.W.D. provided conceptual input and insights and aided in data interpretation. I.A.Y., C.D., and R.P. aided in conceptual input regarding the field area, geomorphology, and sample collection. All authors contributed intellectually and substantively to the paper.

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