Fig. S4.1. Transmitted light petrographic (PPL and XPL) and SEM images (from left to right) of US and CAG. (a,b) US high-MgO samples. (c-e) US low-MgO samples. (f) CAG high-MgO samples (g-l) CAG low-MgO samples. Pl, plagioclase; Cpx, clinopyroxene; Ol olivine; Ox, Fe-Ti oxides. The red dashed lines mark the groundmass variations. Note that for the SEM images the white bar at the bottom of each picture is always 100 μm.





Fig. S4.2 Classification diagram for Fe-Ti oxide minerals. The compositions lie along the magnetiteulvospinel ($Fe_3O_4 - Fe_2TiO_4$) and hematite-ilmenite ($Fe_2O_3 - FeTiO_3$) solid-solution boundary. The EPMA data are listed in Tab. S2.1.



Fig. S4.3 EPMA variation diagrams of US and CAG. a) Variation of major and trace element concentrations vs An contents of Upper Stratoid and Central Afar Gulf plagioclase. b) Variation of major and trace element concentrations vs Mg# contents of Upper Stratoid and Central Afar Gulf clinopyroxene. c) Variation of major and trace element concentrations vs Fo contents of Upper Stratoid and Central Afar Gulf olivine. The EPMA data are listed in Tab. S2.1. (next page).







Fig. S4.4 Compositional profiles of anorthite content, FeO, TiO₂ and MgO concentration with relative SEM pictures for: (a) US high-MgO sample; (b) US low-MgO samples; (c) CAG high-MgO sample; (d) CAG low-MgO samples. Each profile is titled with the sample name, the crystal analysis number, the Series name acronym, the low- or high-MgO group and the crystal typology number described in text. * mark the peculiar crystals not classified in any topology. The EPMA data are listed in Tab. S2.1. (next page).















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Fig. S4.5 a) Variation of all trace element concentrations vs An contents of Upper Stratoid and Central Afar Gulf plagioclase. b) Same as figure (a), with vertical bars representing 2 σ standard deviations. The LA-ICP-MS data are listed in Tab. S2.1. (next page).





Fig. S4.6 a-d) Modelled liquid line of descent for the Upper Stratoid Series major elements (wt%) by means of rhyolite-MELTS, (Asimow et al., 2004; Ghiorso and Sack, 1995). a) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -0.5), water content (0.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). b) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -1), water content (1.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). c) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -0.5), water content (1.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). c) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -0.5), water content (1.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). d) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -1), water content (0.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). d) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -1), water content (0.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). d) Fixed oxygen fugacity (QFM -1), water content (0.5 wt.%) and initial and final pressure (5-1.5 kbar). Variable ΔP (20, 40g, 60, 80 bar/C°) and degree of evolution reached by magma when it started to decompress (MgO wt% 5-8.3). Data are from this work, Feyissa et al. (2019) and Barberi and Santacroce (1980). (next page)













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