Type 1 caldera complex is centered on the topographic edifice. Contrary to previous interpretations, the summit second structure is formed within the broad, Type 2 caldera by a 1.5 to 1.8 km high summit 'edifice' (Fig. 1a,b). This plains. The summit is not flat-topped but instead is capped with an average relief of ~6.1 km above the surrounding volcano slope northward (see Fig. 1 c,d). The edifice shape is very asymmetric in a N-S direction (Fig. 1c-e). Of ~1400 km and a N-S diameter of ~1000 km. The edifice of Alba and the distribution of graben and calderas relative to topography. Comparison to other edifices [3] shows that the width and intermediate shape relative to other major edifices may be related to the role of pyroclastic volcanism in its earlier history [12,13,17]. Forthcoming MOLA data will help us test this hypothesis.

**References:**
Figure 1: MOLA profiles were gridded to produce a topographic map and overlain on the geologic map [18] and Viking Orbiter image mosaics. a and b) are looking S to N; c and d) are looking N to S; e) is looking W to E, and f) is looking E to W along the southern Alba flank and Ceraunius Fossae. Vertical exaggeration is ~95x for geological map and ~75x for Viking images.