

Fig. S1 - A single, large, elongated pillow formed along a relatively steep slope. Length of pillow ~1 m.



Fig. S2 - A bird-foot pillow-hyaloclastite delta. Note that each diverging toe of the foot is composed of multiple pillows lobes.



Fig. S3 - Plot of mean lateral dimensions versus mean vertical dimensions for pillows from various locations around the world. Data from Papuia Island, Depoe Bay, Onverwacht Suite, San Luis Obispo, San Luorenco and Santa Maria are collected by Walker (1992). Data from Chitradurga and Mardihalli hills are from Duraiswami et al. (2013), while those from Borivili are from Duraiswami et al. (2019). Data from Corbyn's cove is collected during the present study.



Fig. S4 - Geochemical plots characterising the petrogenetic character. (a) Total alkali silica diagram (after LeBas, 1986). (b) Nb/Y versus SiO_2 (after Winchester and Floyd 1977). (c) Mg# vs. SiO2. (d) Mg# vs. total Alkalis. Also plotted are pillows and hyaloclastite from Jafri et al. (2010, 2013). Symbols as in Figure 11 in text



Fig. S5 - Ternary diagrams. (a) AFM plot (after Irvine and Baragar, 1977) depicting the tholeiitic character of samples from the present study. (b) Normative An-Ab-Or plot (after Yoder, 1967) showing the spillitized nature of the sample studied. Symbols are similar to Figure 11.



Fig. S6 - Potassium number versus total alkali diagram (after Hughes, 1973). Symbols are similar to Figure 11 in text.



Fig. S7 - Backscattered electron maps for microporphyritic basalt depicting relative variations in (a) aluminium Al, (b) silicon Si, (c) sodium Na, and (d) Calcium Ca during subaqueous alteration.