#021 Hortensius dome field #039 Milichius Pi

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hortensius (crater)

Hortensius is a small, bowl-shaped <u>lunar impact crater</u> that is located in the northern part of the <u>Mare Insularum</u>. It lies some distance to the west-

southwest of the prominent crater <u>Copernicus</u>. Hortensius is circular and cup-shaped, with a small floor at the midpoint of the sloping interior walls. The interior has a higher <u>albedo</u> than the surrounding <u>lunar mare</u>, despite traces of <u>ray material</u> from Copernicus.

To the north of this feature is a collection of six <u>lunar domes</u>, many having a tiny craterlet at the summit. These are <u>shield volcanoes</u> that were formed by a highly <u>viscous</u> type of <u>lava</u>. The domes are generally circular in form, with a diameter of 6–8 kilometers (4–5 mi), and rising as high as 400 meters (1300 ft). Four of the six have Greek letters including Hortensius Sigma, Hortensius Tau west of it, Hortensius Phi to the north and Hortensius Omega to the southwest which is due north of Milichius crater. They are formed of the same material as the surrounding mare, although from a different process.



Hortensius and its domes appear at left and Milichius with its dome is at bottom.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milichius (crater)

Milichius is a bowl-shaped <u>lunar impact crater</u> that is located in the northern part of the <u>Mare Insularum</u>. To the southeast is the slightly larger <u>Hortensius</u>, a similar formation. Further away due east of Milichius is the prominent and well-known <u>Copernicus</u>.

The crater is named after Jacob Milich under the Latinized form of Milichius.

Just to the west is a typical lunar dome designated Milichius Pi (n) that has a tiny craterlet at the peak. The narrow and sinuous Rima Milichius rille is located farther to the southwest, and follows a course running roughly north—south for 100 kilometers.

