

Figure caption for GSA Data Repository item 2002026, ms G17374C, *Are Proterozoic cap carbonates and isotopic excursions a record of gas hydrate destabilization following Earth's coldest intervals?: Comment*

Figure 1. Aspects of the Keilberg cap carbonate (Neoproterozoic) in Namibia: **A:** Silicified tube-like structures (T) in outer-shelf reef-like stromatolite (S=accretion surface) at Tweelingskop (20.1°S, 14.6°E) with discoverer Sam Evans. **B:** Basal inner-shelf sequence at Ombaatjie (19.3°S, 13.9°E): 1-Ghaub mixtite. 2-Lower laminated (hummocky cross-stratified) dolomite. 3-Coalesced bun-shaped stromatolites with tube-like structures. 4-Upper laminated (hummocky cross-stratified) dolomite with pseudo-tepees. Note absence of tube-like structures at the base of the cap dolomite. **C:** Internal structure of stromatolite in B: Tube-like structures (T) are vertically-maintained, sediment-filled depressions between pseudo-columnar stromatoids (S). **D:** Deepwater foreslope sequence at Narachaams (20.2°S, 14.8°E) with discoverer Galen Halverson: 1-Top dropstone unit of Ghaub mixtite. 2-Basal Keilberg dolomite rhythmite lacking sea-floor cements. 3-Cement-rich zone with undulatory stratification. 4-Dolomite rhythmite lacking sea-floor cements. Sea-floor cements are not significantly more ¹³C depleted than the particulate carbonate host.

