

We thank the editor for further comments that help strengthen the clarity of this manuscript for future readers. We address this comment below. Replies are italicized, text added to the manuscript is in red.

“Dear Authors,
many thanks for this further revision.

After having gone through the Author's response letter and the revised typescript, I acknowledge an overall implementation of the manuscript. I am therefore supportive of the manuscript publication.

I have a comment dealing with nomenclature of the deformation structures adopted in this study: which the meaning of the subscript "s" and "t", when indicating the deformation phases? Which the difference between D_s and D_{t1} and D_{t2} (and related structures: S, F...)?...I think this should be clarified and implemented in the text and figures.

Sincerely,
federico rossetti”

We have added further clarification in the main text and in figure captions to clarify the structural progression and subscripts used in this manuscript. We hope that this additional text helps clarify the nomenclature for readers.

Main text (lines 96 – 105):

“3. Field and Microstructural Observations

We studied four localities on Syros (Kalamisia, Delfini, Lotos, Megas Gialos; Fig. 1). Each locality exhibits multiple stages of mineral growth, and the same deformation and P-T progression. The abbreviations D, F, and S refer to deformation, folds, and foliations, respectively. Subscripts are listed in alphabetical order to differentiate older and younger stages of deformation (i.e., D_s , D_t). D_s is the oldest observed deformation in outcrop that is recorded by tight isoclinal folds (F_s) that define the primary foliation (S_s). D_t refers to younger deformation that is defined by upright folds (F_t). We assign subscripts in numerical order to indicate older (D_{t1}) and younger (D_{t2}) upright folding. Kalamisia records blueschist facies metamorphism, and Delfini, Lotos, and Megas Gialos record blueschist-greenschist facies metamorphism. GPS coordinates of collected samples and their associated mineralogy are provided in the supplementary material (Supplementary Table S1). 1 – 4 samples from each locality were examined petrographically.”

Figure 2, caption:

“Figure 2. Outcrop, micrograph, and electron images showing stages of retrograde deformation present in southern Delfini. D_s and D_{t2} represent older and younger stages of deformation,

respectively. a) Upright folds (F_{t2}) formed during D_{t2} , that refold the older primary S_s foliation. b): Core of F_{t2} folds (below Fig. 2a, KCS34)."

Figure 3, caption:

"Outcrop photos of epidote boudins sampled for oxygen isotope thermometry. a) SY1613 (Lotos), b) SY1617 (Delfini), c) SY1618 (Delfini), d) SY1623 (Delfini). Boudins formed during D_{t2} , parallel to F_{t2} fold hinge lines."

Figure 7, caption:

" D_s is the oldest stage of deformation in outcrop. Subsequent D_1 deformation is separated into D_{11} and D_{12} to differentiate older and younger stages of upright folding, respectively, that form NE-SW (D_{11}) and E-W (D_{12}) lineations under blueschist and greenschist facies conditions."