

than a local peculiar phase of the general anorthosite mass, but, so far as the writer is aware, no definite evidence has been forthcoming concerning the time relations of the two rocks.

**The syenites.** In many parts of the Adirondack region there are found considerable areas of igneous rocks of greenish gray color and fairly uniform character, which have considerable resemblance to some phases of the anorthosite and were till comparatively recently confounded with them. In their normal phases they are readily recognized, but they show variation both in composition and in degree of foliation, giving rise to varieties from one or both of these causes which are difficult of recognition. Originally they possessed nothing like the coarsely crystalline character of the anorthosites and hence, even where least metamorphosed, the amount of granulated material is very large, and the uncrushed feldspar remnants are infrequent and of small size. Like the anorthosite, they become finer grained and more gneissoid near their borders, passing over into granular gneisses; and these become intricately involved with the bordering rocks, the whole forming a tangled complex which is exceedingly difficult to unravel.

Though grayish green on freshly fractured surfaces, these rocks undergo rapid color changes on exposure, so that the normal color is only to be seen in recent rock cuts. On slight exposure it changes to a more pronounced green, then passes over to a yellowish or brownish green, and longer exposure changes the whole mass to a rusty brown [pl. 2]. Even freshly stripped, glaciated surfaces show the latter color, though in them it is often only skin deep. In the majority of exposures only the rusty brown rock can be collected, though residual green spots may often be noted. The cause of the color changes is not manifest, thin sections of specimens of all the varieties except the rusty brown showing all the constituent minerals in perfectly fresh condition; and even the latter is often so fresh as to show little alteration in any of the minerals except the hypersthene.

These rocks are predominantly feldspathic though not so markedly so as are the anorthosites. Because of their original finer grain, they are mostly quite gneissoid, and feldspar augen