Three miles north of the depot at Tupper lake there is a small rock cut in a gabbroic-looking rock, somewhat more feldspathic than the rock of the two dikes, but very similar nevertheless and plainly closely related to them. It contains some 30% of dark minerals, and its feldspar is all of intergrowth types. Its field relations are with the syenite as a border phase, though it is close to the anorthosite boundary, and both its mineralogy and its chemical analysis show it to be a somewhat basic syenite.

In a cut a mile farther north anorthosite gabbro appears which shows rather frequent labradorite augen, but whose granular feldspars are andesin and microperthite in about equal quantity. In other words, the rock is an anorthosite with syenitic tendencies.

About halfway between Tupper Lake village and Wawbeek an interesting glaciated rock surface is shown by the roadside near the town line, exhibiting anorthosite gabbro cut intrusively by syenite, not as a single dike but as an invasion in force, wedging apart and surrounding great horses of the anorthosite. This syenite shows numerous feldspar augen and much more strongly resembles the usual syenite than do the preceding rocks. It is however more basic than the normal rock, having a considerable pyroxene-hornblende-garnet content. Feldspar forms some 75% of the rock however and is nearly all microperthite.

Nearly 1 mile farther east and hence that much farther within the anorthosite mass, is a knoll of gabbroid syenite almost precisely like the Colby pond dike. Its field relations to the surrounding anorthosite are not exhibited, though from analogy it must be a very large dike or else a small boss.

The small anorthosite outlier in Litchfield park has been already referred to. It is all surrounded by syenite gneisses and with good contacts exposed on one side. The rock is much more acid than in the previous exposures and yet is not normal syenite, though it is an igneous rock, a syenite, and identical with what appear as phases of the normal syenite elsewhere. It becomes fine grained at the contact, while the anorthosite shows no change in grain, and seems quite conclusively the younger rock; hence the disposition to regard the anorthosite as an inclusion in the other.