

involved with other gneisses, may indicate a greater age for these.

But the great similarity between the rocks of most of the syenite masses seems to point to a close age relationship. The gabbroid phase of the syenite would seem, like the gabbroic borders of the anorthosité, to be due to differentiation after reaching their present situations. The great similarity between the two gabbroid rocks, as well as many mineralogic resemblances between the ordinary anorthosites and syenites, would be accounted for on the supposition that both rocks arose from the differentiation of a common deep seated magma, the anorthosite being erupted first and the syenite following at a somewhat later date. Such phenomena as are presented by the syenitic phase of the anorthosite, here appearing as a local differentiation of the ordinary anorthosite, there occurring in dikes cutting it, would be explained as, the one due to differentiation in place, the other in the magma beneath, with the ascent of a slight amount of material at this stage, following closely on the heels of the main anorthosite intrusion.

Granites. Perhaps the most abundant of all rocks in the Adirondack region are gneissoid granites and granitic gneisses. These are quite certainly of various ages. The granitic gneisses associated with the Grenville rocks as well as those which make up the bulk of the Saranac formation are unquestionably much older than the anorthosite, as shown at contacts and also by their occurrence as inclusions in the anorthosite. On the other hand dikes of granite are not infrequently found cutting the anorthosite, so frequently and over such a wide territory as to argue the existence of considerable bodies of this rock whence the dikes sprang. They are if anything still more frequent in the syenite, in which small granite bosses appear as well. Also localities are not uncommon in which two different granites are found, the one cutting the other. It seems therefore likely that all the granitic rocks of the region may be separated into two great groups, an older and a younger, the former very gneissoid in character and comprising the granitic content of the Grenville and Saranac formations, and the latter much less gneissoid and affiliated in age with the later great intrusions. In the latter