company anorthosite and gabbro, and which Kolderup has so exhaustively described. In general the Adirondack syenitic rocks run higher in the alkalis and lower in lime and magnesia than the corresponding Norwegian rocks. These differences are but slight, and the general agreement between the two series is very close, but they point to a slight original difference in the character of the parent magma of the two districts. The appended analyses bring this out clearly.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SiO_2	57	57.11	63.45	64.35	68.5	70.33
Al_2O_3	16.01	17	18.38	15.46	14.69	15.59
Fe_2O_3	10.3	12.48	.42	7.5	1.34	1.4
FeO			3.56		3.25	1.54
MgO	1.62	1.78	.35	.5	.26	1.3
CaO	6.2	3.99	3.06	3.58	2.2	3.05
Na_2O	4.35	3.96	5.06	3.28	3.5	4.5
K_2O	3.53	2.59	5.15	3.54	5.9	1.29
H_2O	.15	.....	.3	.....	.4	.....
TiO_2	.....	1.59	.07	1.63	.....	.85
ZrO_2	.....	.....	.....	.....	MnO.1	.24
BaO	.....	.....	.13	.....	.05	.....
Total	99.16	100.5	99.73	99.84	100.22	100.09

1 Basic syenite from Natural Bridge; 7 of previous table.

2 Monzonite from Fuldland near Farsund. Description and analysis by C. F. Kolderup. Die Labradorfelse des westlichen Norwegens, Bergens museums aarbog. 1896. p.129.

3 Augite syenite from Loon lake; 11 of previous table.

4 Banatite from Dypvik near Farsund. Die Labradorfelse des westlichen Norwegens, p.123.

5 Quartz augite syenite from near Willis pond; 14 of previous table.

6 Adamellite from Farsund. Die Labradorfelse des westlichen Norwegens p.115.

So far as their mineralogy is concerned, the Adirondack rocks would fall without question in the monzonite group. The prevailing feldspar is microperthite in which the plagioclase molecule is constantly in excess of the orthoclase, so that they are strictly plagioclase orthoclase rocks. The table brings out the chemical differences, which would seem mainly due to the fact that the plagioclase in the microperthite is albite in the Adirondack rocks and oligoclase in the Norwegian. Certainly the