The Champlain eruptives of this period have received detailed description from Kemp.[1] They are more abundant in Vermont than on the New York side of the lake, and on that side seem mostly confined to Essex county, and to the near vicinity of the lake shore. They extend into Clinton county however, in which six small dikes belonging to this group have been found, are still more abundant in northern Vermont and extend thence northward into Canada. The Adirondack region seems to have been on the outer border of the region affected by the igneous activity.

Two contrasted groups of rock are present, the one light colored and acid, the other black and basic. The former are classed as bostonites by Kemp, the latter as camptonites, monchiquites or fourchites, according to their mineralogic character. As in the case of the older, Precambric dikes, the acid rocks seem less numerous than the basic and with a more restricted distribution, though these differences are in much less noticeable degree than in the earlier case.

Trachytes (*bostonites*). In New York State rocks of this group seem confined to Essex county, at least none have been discovered elsewhere. Kemp describes them as of prevailing light color, creamy or brownish white usually, but sometimes a light chocolate; of rough and granular feel and a fracture like that of trachyte. Phenocrysts are not numerous in general and are nearly always of feldspar, quartz having been noted but rarely. The ground-mass is constituted of minute feldspar laths with usually well marked flow structure. Between the laths small particles of interstitial quartz are sometimes to be detected. The feldspar is both orthoclase and anorthoclase, little or no plagioclase being present. A considerable amount of hematite is present in minute, disseminated scales, but aside from the above no certain primary minerals can be made out. Calcite, quartz, kaolin and limonite are the principal materials resulting from alteration, and in general the rocks seem hardly as fresh as the older syenite porphyries of Clinton county, which they much resemble.

At Cannons point, just north of Split rock, Kemp has described a large mass of this rock as a sheet, or laccolite, the exposures

[1]U. S. Geol. Sur. Bul. 107.