rhyolyte. From Eureka, Nev., and other parts of the Rocky Mountain region; also from the Andes of Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, etc.

Propylyte is altered andesyte.

AUGITE-ANDESYTE. — Eruptive. Like andesyte, but containing augite in place of hornblende, or in part hypersthenic; augite or hypersthene often altered to hornblende, often chrysolitic. Texture, crystalline-granular to aphanitic and fluidal and glassy. Reported from the Great Basin. A chrysolitic variety is one of the rocks that have been called *melaphyre*.

HYPERSTHENE-ANDESYTE. — Eruptive. Like the preceding, but containing hypersthene in place of augite or hornblende. Buffalo Peaks, Col.; Mount Shasta, etc.

HYPERYTE (*Noryte* in part, *Hypersthene-gabbro*). — Consists chiefly of labradorite or anorthite and hypersthene, with usually some pyroxene, biotite, and magnetite, and sometimes chrysolitic. Occurs west and northwest of Baltimore, Md.; in the Hartz, Norway, etc.

GABBRO. — Eruptive, metamorphic, granitoid. Consisting, like the following, chiefly of labradorite and pyroxene, the latter often a foliaceous (diallagic) variety; some hornblende often present, also magnetite and ilmenite; sometimes chrysolite, which is often changed to serpentine. Color, dull grayish, flesh-red to brownish and gray. G = 2·7–3·1, least when the proportion of pyroxene is small. *Quartz-gabbro*, containing disseminated quartz, occurs in northeastern Maryland and northern Delaware.

The name *gabbro* is of Italian origin; but it is used in Italy, as it has long been, for a green serpentine rock. And *gabbro-rosso* is a red altered variety of the same.

DOLERYTE (*Trap*). — Eruptive. Texture varying from granitoid to aphanitic and glassy, scoriaceous and volcanic. Consists of labradorite and pyroxene, the latter sometimes foliaceous. A kind found at Lassens Peak contains much quartz in disseminated grains, and is a *quartz-doleryte* (Diller). G = 2·8–3·1. Color, dark gray to grayish black, greenish black, and brownish to black. Structure frequently columnar, often chrysolitic. Chrysolitic kind sometimes altered to impure serpentine. Ordinary trap often altered to a hydrous, chloritic trap, often also amygdaloidal, with feeble luster and of easy decomposition. Includes three sections: (1) *Diabase*, containing no glass in the base and no chrysolite. (2) *Doleryte*, containing glass in the base, but no chrysolite. (3) *Basalt*, containing usually more or less glass, also chrysolite.

The *trap* of the Palisades, Connecticut River, and other parts of the Triassic of eastern North America belongs here, and much of that of the copper region of Lake Superior. There is a fine exhibition of columnar trap at Orange, N. J. (Fig. 221, page 262). The name *melaphyre* has sometimes been used for chloritic trap. *Diabase-schist* is a slaty form of diabase, probably metamorphic.

TACHYLYTE. — Eruptive. A black basalt-glass, found in connection with basalt lavas.

CAMPTONYTE. — Rock resembling diabase and doleryte. Consisting of hornblende (as an original mineral of the rock) and probably anorthite, the analysis affording only 41 to 44 per cent of silica (Hawes, 1876; Kemp, 1889). From Campton Falls, N.H., and near Whitehall, N.Y.

EUCRYTE. — Eruptive. A doleryte-like rock, consisting chiefly of anorthite and augite, with sometimes chrysolite. Granitoid to aphanitic, and as a lava. Elfdalen, Norway; Puy de Dome, France; etc.

CORSYTE (*Orbicular Dioryte*). — Eruptive. Consists of anorthite and hornblende, with some quartz and biotite. Contains large concretions consisting of anorthite and hornblende, with some quartz. Corsica; the Shetlands, etc.

ANORTHITYTE (*Anorthite Rock* of Irving). — Eruptive. Crystalline granular. Consists largely of anorthite, or a feldspar near it in composition, and is of a light gray color to white or faintly greenish. North shore of Lake Superior, between Split Rock River and the Great Palisades, and in Carltons Peak, near the mouth of Temperance River.

NEPHELINYTE (*Nepheline-doleryte*, *Tephryte*). — Nephelite and augite, with some