

*Sanidine Tuffs.*

These are usually fine, even-grained, light greyish green to dark green rocks, in many cases indistinguishable from sandstone (and even from traps) in the field. Occasionally specks of glassy feldspar or melanite are seen, and even of fine-grained rock fragments.

In thin section the rocks are characterized by a large amount of sanidine, mostly less than 1 mm. in diameter, and quite angular. The matrix is very fine, not clearly resolved by the microscope, and probably consists of finely comminuted feldspar, pyroxene, analcite, etc.

*Blairmorite—Agglomerate.*

This is another instance of a pyroclastic rock closely simulating the crystallized representation of its parent magma. Forming the matrix in which the large fragments of blairmorite (variety A) were found, is a clastic volcanic rock, consisting of about 40 per cent of analcite crystals and fragments, wholly separated from their groundmass, which are embedded in a greenish fine to medium tufaceous matrix composed of small fragments of dense greenish rock, with other pieces of white orthoclase and many black garnets (melanite). Some portions of this agglomerate are strikingly like the blairmorite in appearance, owing to the size and proportion of the bright red analcite crystals and fragments.

An analysis of the blairmorite tuff described by Knight is quoted on p. 23. There is, of course, no very exact similarity among the various blairmorite pyroclastics in regard to ultimate composition.

Tuffs and agglomerates of various other sorts are found, but all are characterized by different association and proportions of the rocks or minerals already described. Many of the pyroclastic rocks are largely replaced by calcite, and the various stages of replacement are very interesting.