

in the two portions of the magma which resulted in the two types of structure the crystallization of the orthoclase was simultaneous, we have an explanation of this curious reversal of sequence of crystallization. If the more basic or nepheline-bearing facies of the laccolite be, as seems very probable, of earlier consolidation than the rest of the magma, the normal sequence of crystallization obtained, and the orthoclase crystallized last, forming a residual mesostasis. But if this portion of the laccolite were in free communication with the rest of it, as seems certain, crystallization may have been inaugurated throughout the latter about the time that the orthoclase was forming in the more basic portion. This local crystallization of the orthoclase may be assumed, for lack of a better hypothesis, to have set up, by a sort of sympathetic action, the general separation of the orthoclase, out of its time, throughout the entire laccolite.

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