not as yet received distinct names, according to the particular species of feldspar or mica present. Thus, granite may contain either orthoclase, albite, labradorite, etc., as its feldspar, and either muscovite, biotite, or phlogopite, for its mica.

Fig. 63.

Syenite.—Syenite is composed essentially of feldspar, quartz, and hornblende, the first predominating. When mica is also present, the compound is frequently denominated *Syenitic granite.* Syenite may be found passing into granite on the one hand, and into the trap family, on the other.

Conglomerate syenite is common syenite containing numerous rounded and angular pebbles of other rocks. This is an important variety to be examined in the study of the origin of these rocks.

When it was ascertained that the famous rock from Syene, in Upper Egypt, (so much employed in ancient monuments), from which the name of syenite was derived, was nothing but granite with black mica, and also that Mount Sinai in Arabia was composed of genuine syenite, a French geologist proposed to substitute *Sinaite* for syenite: but the suggestion, which was certainly a good one, has not been adopted.

Most of the syenite so famous in New England for architectural purposes, as that from Quincy and Cape Ann, is composed of feldspar, quartz, and hornblende, the latter frequently disappearing.