



- EXPLANATION
- q Vein quartz and silicified rock (Jurassic to Triassic)
 - m Mylonite—mafic and felsic mylonite
 - Pw Westerly Granite (Permian)—Light-gray, equigranular biotite granite
 - Pnp Narragansett Pier Granite (Permian)—Light-gray to grayish-pink, medium-grained to subporphyritic biotite granite
 - Ppn Porphyritic quartz monzonite (Permian)—Gray, medium- to coarse-grained, seriate hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite
 - PFJ Joshua Rock Granite (Permian or Pennsylvanian?)—Gray, fine- to medium-grained aegerine-augite granite
 - Spq Preston Gabbro (Silurian)—Hornblende gabbro, quartz diorite, diorite, and minor granodiorite
 - Putnam Group (Ordovician or upper Proterozoic)
 - OZt Tatnic Hill Formation—Garnet-sillimanite-biotite gneiss and schist; biotite gneiss; rusty-weathering, graphitic, pyritic schist
 - OZq Quinebaug Formation—Hornblende and biotite gneiss, amphibolite, calc-silicate rock
 - Zhbs Hunts Brook schist (upper Proterozoic?)—Garnet-sillimanite-biotite gneiss and schist, biotite gneiss
 - Sterling Plutonic Suite (upper Proterozoic)
 - Zhv Hope Valley Alaskite Gneiss
Normal facies—Orange-pink to light-gray, equigranular, medium-grained, mafic-mineral-poor granite gneiss, magnetite and biotite as much as 2 percent
 - Zhwn Northern facies—Light-gray, fine-grained, equigranular granite gneiss containing more biotite than the normal facies, locally contains hornblende
 - Zhvf Fine-grained facies—White to cream-colored, fine-grained, poorly foliated granite
 - Zhvb Biotitic facies—White to cream-colored, medium-grained, equigranular, mafic-poor gneissic granite; contains more biotite than magnetite
 - Zhws Sillimanite-bearing facies—White, fine-grained, poorly foliated granite containing accessory tourmaline and rosettes of sillimanite or ellipsoidal nodules of quartz and sillimanite; marginal to Zhvb
 - Zng Nodular granite—White to pink, microcline-rich mafic-poor granite containing sillimanite or nodules of quartz and sillimanite as much as 5 centimeters long
 - Zph Potter Hill Granite Gneiss
Biotite granite gneiss—Gray, medium-grained, equigranular biotite granite gneiss
 - Zpnp Porphyritic facies—Gray, biotite granite gneiss containing megacrysts of microcline as much as 2 centimeters in length
 - Zpnm Mafic facies—Gray, equigranular to inequigranular, biotite granite gneiss containing biotitic and feldspathic streaks and many inclusions
 - Waterford Complex (upper Proterozoic)
 - Zw Waterford Complex, undifferentiated—Hornblende-biotite gneiss, biotite gneiss, amphibolite, local layers of mafic-mineral poor rock
 - Zwa Amphibolite—Dark-gray, fine to medium-grained, locally contains small megacrysts of plagioclase
 - Zwc Rope Perry Gneiss—Gray, medium-grained hornblende-biotite gneiss commonly containing amphibolite lenses. Interlayered dark- and light-colored gneiss prominent in upper part
 - Zwn New London Gneiss
Interlayered fine- to medium-grained, light-gray granodioritic gneiss and amphibolite
 - Zwng New London Granodiorite Gneiss—Light-gray, medium-grained, biotite granodiorite gneiss, locally contains inclusions of amphibolite
 - Mamacoke Gneiss (upper Proterozoic)
Biotite gneiss facies—Indistinctly to distinctly layered, mostly equigranular biotite gneiss characterized by evenly distributed biotite flakes; magnetite a prominent accessory mineral
Cohanzie member—Inequigranular amphibolite, garnet-rich biotite gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, and mafic-mineral-poor rock like Zng containing ellipsoids of quartz and sillimanite
Scottingham gneiss facies—Gray, medium- to coarse-grained, indistinctly layered, hornblende-biotite gneiss resembling Rope Perry Gneiss
 - Zwmg Granitoid facies—Light-gray, medium-grained, granodioritic gneiss
Metasedimentary rocks—Hornblende-biotite gneiss, biotite gneiss, amphibolite, subordinate gray quartzite, calc-silicate quartzite and schist (transitional to Plainfield Formation)
 - Zwma Amphibolite
 - Plainfield Formation (upper Proterozoic)
 - Zp Plainfield Formation undifferentiated—Thin-bedded gray quartzite, biotite-quartz schist, quartz-biotite schist, calc-silicate-bearing quartzite, garnet-sillimanite schist, rare amphibolite, and thick-bedded white quartzite
 - Zpq Quartzite and schist—Thin-bedded gray to white quartzite, subordinate interlayered schist
 - Zps Schist and quartzite—Garnet-sillimanite schist and gneiss, biotite-quartz gneiss and schist, locally containing dipsoid; minor thin layers of quartzite
 - Zpc Calc-silicate quartzite and gneiss—Quartzite and quartz-feldspar gneiss containing anorthite to laumontite, hornblende, scapolite, and traces of calcite and epidote
 - Zpg Biotite gneiss and biotite-quartz gneiss, minor quartzite and amphibolite
 - Zpqq Thick-bedded feldspathic quartzite and minor interlayered sillimanite schist; contains nodules of quartz and sillimanite in the Lyme dome
 - Zpa Amphibolite
- · · · · · Contact, dotted where concealed
 — · · · · · Normal fault, dotted where concealed
 — · · · · · Thrust, dotted where concealed; teeth on upper plate
 — · · · · · Approximate line of measured section (Goldsmith, 1986)

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature

PLATE I
BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NEW LONDON AREA, CONNECTICUT
BY
RICHARD GOLDSMITH
1987