

PALEOZOIC SEDIMENTARY UNITS

Psg	San Andres Limestone and Glorieta Sandstone, undivided (Lower Permian). San Andres Limestone – Light gray and light brown, thin- to medium-bedded limestone interbedded with light gray quartz sandstone interbeds near the base. Thickness 80 to 130 feet. Glorieta Sandstone – White to light gray, thick-bedded, well indurated, medium-grained quartz sandstone. Locally includes a thin greenish-yellow silty mudstone near the top, about 3 feet thick. Total thickness 35 to 50 feet.
Py	Yeso Formation (Lower Permian) – Light brown, very fine-grained silty gypsiferous sandstone and light-brown, light-red and gray ripple-laminated sandstone. Thickness about 175 feet.
Pa	Abo Formation (Lower Permian) – Reddish-brown mudstone alternating with grayish-white and light-orange lenticular beds of coarse-grained conglomeratic sandstone. Thickness about 1,000 feet.
PyA	Yeso and Abo Formations, undivided (Lower Permian).
PPm	Madera Formation (Upper and Middle Pennsylvanian) – Gray arkosic limestone, subarkosic sandstone, and dense limestone. Thickness about 1,260 feet. Locally subdivided as:
PPmu	Upper arkosic limestone member – Gray, greenish-gray, olive-gray, and brown limestone interbedded with layers of variegated subarkosic sandstone and mudstone. Thickness about 600 feet.
PPml	Lower gray limestone member – Gray ledge-forming cherty limestone with thin interbeds of variegated shale. Thickness about 650 feet.
PPs	Sandia Formation (Middle Pennsylvanian) – Interbedded brown claystone, gray limestone, and olive-brown and gray subarkosic sandstone. Thickness about 190 feet.
Ma	Espirito Santo Formation of the Arroyo Penasco Group (Lower Mississippian) – Green and purplish-brown sandstone and stromatolitic limestone and dolomite. Discontinuously preserved in the Sandia Mountains. Maximum total thickness about 73 feet.

PROTEROZOIC METAMORPHIC UNITS

Xms	Metasedimentary rocks (Early Proterozoic) – Red-brown, strongly crenulated mica schist, quartz-muscovite schist, metaquartzite (some cross-bedded), and quartz-chlorite schist.
Xmv	Metavolcanic rocks (Early Proterozoic) – Greenish-gray chlorite-amphibole phyllite and schist, gray and light green metadacite tuff, greenschist derived from basalt and andesite, and reddish-orange, banded metarhyolite.

IGNEOUS UNITS

Intrusive rocks of Ortiz porphyry belt

Tvt	Vent breccia and tuff (Oligocene) – Lithic tuff containing abundant chips and blocks of Tertiary and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and some igneous porphyries; location probably marks one of the sources of the Espinaso Formation volcanic rocks.
Tl	Latite porphyry (Oligocene) – Light-gray to light-brown, feldspar-phyric latite with trachytic groundmass. Alkali feldspar phenocrysts 2 to 3 mm (2 to 3 cm in stock at Cunningham Gulch in Ortiz Mountains); groundmass contains hornblende and aegirine-augite. Typically forms stocks, plugs, and thick dikes.
Tam	Augite monzonite (Oligocene) – Gray to dark-gray, medium-grained, equigranular to slightly porphyritic monzonite. Rock appears spotted because of orthoclase rims on andesine phenocrysts and disseminated augite, in matrix of orthoclase and minor biotite. Forms stocks in San Pedro Mountains and South Mountain.
Tqmd	Quartz-hornblende monzodiorite (Oligocene) – Medium-gray to light-gray, hypidiomorphic-granular monzodiorite with plagioclase phenocrysts and interstitial quartz and hornblende. Forms a stock at Candelaria Mountain in San Pedro Mountains; similar bodies throughout the Ortiz Porphyry Belt.
Tap	Andesite porphyry (Oligocene) – Grayish-green and gray intrusive rock that weathers olive- to brownish-green. Contains phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende, and rare quartz in aphanitic groundmass. Forms laccoliths, dikes, sills, and irregular bodies throughout the Ortiz porphyry belt.
Tr	Rhyolite (Oligocene) – White to light-brown, aphanitic to porphyritic rhyolite; phenocrysts consist of subhedral quartz and rare biotite. Forms sills and dikes in the eastern San Pedro Mountains.