

MAP SHOWING OUTCROPS OF GRANITIC ROCKS AND SILICIC
SHALLOW-INTRUSIVE ROCKS, BASIN AND RANGE
PROVINCE, NEW MEXICO

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INTRODUCTION

This map report is one of a series of geologic and hydrologic maps covering all or parts of the States within the Basin and Range province of the western United States. The map reports contain information on subjects that characterize the geohydrology of the province, including the ground-water hydrology, ground-water quality, surface distribution of selected rock types, tectonic conditions, areal geophysics, Pleistocene lakes and marshes, and mineral and energy resources. This work is part of the U.S. Geological Survey's program for geologic and hydrologic evaluation of the Basin and Range province to identify potentially suitable regions for further study relative to storage of high-level nuclear waste (Bedinger, Sargent, and Reed, 1984).

This map report on the granitic rocks and silicic shallow-intrusive rocks of New Mexico was prepared from published geologic maps and reports utilizing the project guidelines of Sargent and Bedinger (1984). The map shows outcrops of mostly plutonic granitic rocks, but also of fine-grained and partly glassy, silicic, shallow-intrusive rocks. The outcrops have been grouped into numbered county areas, which are outlined on the map. The Description of Map Units includes the geologic, and if available, radiometric ages, the lithology, thickness where available, and sources of data.

Because the classification of plutonic igneous rocks has changed since publication of many reports used in this study, the rock terminology in the original reports has been converted, where possible, to that adopted by the International Union of Geologic Sciences (IUGS), as reported by Streckeisen (1976). Where changes have been made, the author's original term is enclosed by brackets following the IUGS term, for example, monzogranite [quartz monzonite]. Where no term is shown in brackets, either the original rock terminology conforms to the IUGS classification, or the published data are insufficient to determine the appropriate IUGS rock name. The lithologic designation as part of a formal or informal geologic name has not been modified to conform to IUGS terminology. The terminology of the silicic, shallow-intrusive rocks is that of the original author.

Caution should be used when Rb-Sr ages on Proterozoic rocks in New Mexico are being considered. Bowring and others (1983) indicate that many such reported ages appear to be too young.

Conversion Factors

To convert from	to	Multiply by
inch (in.)	millimeter (mm)	25.4
foot (ft)	meter (m)	0.3048
mile (mi)	kilometer (km)	1.609
mile ² (mi ²)	kilometer ² (km ²)	2.590

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

[Radiometric ages determined by one of the following methods: (1) Rb-Sr whole-rock, (2) U-Pb zircon, (3) K-Ar biotite, (4) Fission-track apatite, (5) K-Ar feldspar, (6) K-Ar whole-rock, (7) K-Ar on unspecified material]

County-area number	Map symbol	Pluton or geologic unit	Geologic and radiometric age in millions of years (m.y.)	Lithology and comments	References for county area
BERNALILLO COUNTY (BE)					
BE-1				Sandia Granite described as north and south plutons by Condie and Budding (1979), but Brookins and Majumdar (1982) favor only one pluton with internal chemical variations.	Brookins, 1982; Brookins and Majumdar, 1982; Condie and Budding, 1979; Kelley and Northrup, 1975; Myers and McKay, 1970, 1976; Reiche, 1949; Steiger and Wasserburg, 1966; Taggart and Brookins, 1975
	Ymg	North Sandia pluton	Middle Proterozoic 1,445 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Homogeneous gray to pink, porphyritic, biotite monzogranite, granite, quartz monzonite containing accessory magnetite and sphene and traces of muscovite, tourmaline, and pyrite locally. Contains numerous small mafic and granitoid inclusions, and locally encloses zones of orbicular granite. Weathers to spheroidal boulders. Apparently much more extensive in subsurface. Cut by numerous small faults.	
	Yqd	South Sandia pluton	Middle Proterozoic 1,440 m.y. ⁽²⁾ , 1,445 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Gray to pink, medium- to coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite-quartz diorite containing accessory magnetite and sphene. Aplite and pegmatite dikes are common; numerous mafic inclusions. Weathers to spheroidal boulders. Apparently much more extensive in subsurface.	
	Bgn	Cibola Gneiss	Early Proterozoic(?) 1,580 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Pink and red, medium-grained, porphyritic or porphyroblastic, biotite granite gneiss. Unit intrudes Early Proterozoic metamorphic rocks and is overlain unconformably by Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks and by alluvium.	
BE-2	Bgn	Manzanita pluton(?)	Early Proterozoic(?)	Orange to red, coarse-grained, strongly foliated monzogranite gneiss [quartz monzonite]. Called a pluton by Condie and Budding (1979), and a metarhyolite by Myers and McKay (1970), Stark and Dapples (1946), and Reiche (1949). Probably much more extensive in subsurface. Intrudes(?) lower Proterozoic metamorphic rocks and overlain unconformably by Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks and by alluvium.	Cavin and others, 1982; Condie and Budding, 1979; Myers and McKay, 1970; Reiche, 1949; Stark and Dapples, 1946
CATRON COUNTY (CA)					
CA-1	Trd	Rhyodacite porphyry of Cerrito Viejo	Oligocene(?)	Greenish-gray, crystal-rich, rhyodacite-porphyry stock. Abundant large phenocrysts of plagioclase; also quartz, hornblende, and biotite.	Lopez and Bornhorst, 1979; Willard and Givens, 1958

DOÑA ANA COUNTY (DA)

DA-1	Ysg	Mayberry pluton	Middle Proterozoic	White to buff, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite syenogranite [granite], containing accessory biotite, zircon, apatite, magnetite, and allanite. Intrudes lower Proterozoic quartzite and amphibolite. Overlain nonconformably by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and by alluvium.	Bachman and Myers, 1963, 1969; Condie, 1981; Budding, 1979; Dane and Bachman, 1961
	Ymg	San Andres pluton	Middle Proterozoic	White to red, medium-grained, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite]; accessory or secondary magnetite, sphene, muscovite, epidote, and calcite. Intrudes lower Proterozoic amphibolite and gneiss. Overlain nonconformably by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and by alluvium.	
DA-2				Southern San Andres and adjacent Organ Mountains largely underlain by three Proterozoic plutons and by the Tertiary Organ batholith and subsidiary rhyolite. From north to south, the plutons are the Mineral Hill, exposed east of Goat and Quartzite Mountains, the White Sands pluton, south of White Sands, and the Organ, west of Old Coe Lake.	Bachman and Myers, 1969; Condie, 1981; Budding, 1979; Dane and Bachman, 1961; Dunham, 1935; Loring and Seager, 1980;
	Tqm	Organ batholith	Oligocene 32.8 to 34.4 m.y. (3)	Composite batholith of alkalic affinity; Predominantly quartz monzonite, but ranges from monzodiorite through monzonite, quartz syenite, quartz alkali-feldspar syenite, to alkali-feldspar granite. Complex contains too little modal quartz to be classified as granite. Biotite and hornblende in all phases, and as much as 10 percent pyroxene in monzodiorite. Color mostly light tan to medium gray; grain size from fine to very coarse. Batholith intrudes Proterozoic granite, Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, and Tertiary volcanic rocks, and overlain by alluvium and colluvium.	
	Tr	Rhyolite of Quartzite Mountain	Oligocene	Sills of light-gray to pale-orange rhyolite containing biotite and phenocrysts of quartz. Satellitic offshoot of Organ batholith. Has mineral composition of quartz alkali-feldspar syenite. Intrudes Pennsylvanian limestone. Estimated 300 to 400 ft thick locally, based on topography.	
	Ymg	Mineral Hill pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Predominantly white to buff, equigranular, fine- to coarse-grained, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] containing accessory or secondary magnetite, sphene, and muscovite. Biotite schlieren and inclusions of amphibolite abundant locally. Intruded by numerous Precambrian dikes of diabase and diorite. Highly fractured and altered locally. Intrudes lower Proterozoic quartzite. Overlain nonconformably by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and by alluvium.	

		White Sands and Organ plutons	Middle Proterozoic	Coarse-grained, gray, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite, granite]. White Sands pluton is porphyritic and intruded by several dikes of diabase to diorite. Organ pluton, of Condie and Budding (1979), not to be confused with Tertiary Organ batholith, is equigranular and intruded by numerous dikes of Precambrian diabase to diorite and Tertiary rhyolite. Both plutons intruded by Organ batholith and overlain by alluvium. In addition, Organ pluton is overlain unconformably by Cambrian-Ordovician Bliss Sandstone.	
DA-3	Ymg	San Diego Mountain pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Predominantly red, coarse-grained, microcline monzogranite [granite, quartz monzonite]. Locally gneissic; contains schist and amphibolite inclusions. Deeply weathered and poorly exposed. Overlain unconformably by Cambrian-Ordovician Bliss Sandstone and Quaternary conglomerate and alluvium. Fault bounded.	Condie and Budding, 1979; Condie, 1981; Seager and others, 1971
DA-4	Tm	Summerford Mountains laccolith and other shallow intrusive rocks	Oligocene	Stocks, laccoliths, sills, dikes, and plugs of Doña Ana cauldron. Principally pale-yellowish-brown to light-gray, coarsely porphyritic to subequigranular-phaneritic, biotite-augite monzonite porphyry. Includes some latite and trachyte. Some small masses of variably colored, flow-banded rhyolite porphyry, and of andesite and basaltic andesite.	Seager and others, 1976
DA-5	Trd	Flow-banded rhyolite of Cedar Hills	Oligocene	Flow-banded, gray, yellow, or pink, locally spherulitic, massive to porphyritic rhyolite, forming small intrusive to extrusive domes. At least 21 oval to circular dome-flow complexes from one-third to two-thirds mi in diameter; many combined on map. Intrudes and overlies air-fall tuffs. Unit lies between tuffs dated at 35 to 39 m.y. old.	Clemons, 1976; Seager and Clemons, 1975
DA-6	Ta	Andesite of Faulkner Canyon	Oligocene 31.5 m.y.(?)	Dark-gray to black, finely porphyritic, biotite andesite. Numerous dikes and small masses.	Kottlowski, 1960a; Seager and Clemons, 1975
	Tr	Rhyolite porphyry of Robledo	Oligocene 35 m.y.(?)	Creamy-yellow to white, massive, porphyritic rhyolite. Phenocrysts of sanidine, quartz, and plagioclase. Feldspars generally altered to sericite, kaolin, and carbonate. Irregular masses and sills.	
DA-7	Ta	Mt. Riley-Mt. Cox pluton	Tertiary	Stock of fine-grained, light-colored, micro-porphyritic andesite to rhyodacite porphyry. Moderately to highly altered; feldspars replaced by sericite and clay, and biotite by chlorite and hematite. Secondary calcite and silica locally. Contacts largely covered by talus.	Hoffer, 1976; Millican, 1971

GRANT COUNTY (GR)

GR-1	Tr		Oligocene	Medium-gray to pale-reddish-gray, porphyritic quartz latite to rhyolite. Flow banded and glassy near contacts. Phenocrysts of feldspar, quartz, biotite, and hornblende in cryptocrystalline matrix. Irregular masses with sill-like and dike-like parts.	Finnell, 1982
GR-2	Tr		Oligocene 30.5 and 30.8 m.y. (3)	Pale-red, light-gray, and light-pinkish-gray, porphyritic rhyolite in plugs, domes, and dike-like masses. Contains phenocrysts of plagioclase, sanidine, and biotite. As much as 440 ft thick locally.	Finnell, 1976a, 1976b
GR-3	Tql	Rhyolite sill and dome of Lampbright Draw	Oligocene;	Light-grayish-yellow to pale-reddish-purple, porphyritic, biotite, quartz-latite to rhyolite plugs, sills, and dikes generally no more than 1 mi ² in area; may be in part extrusive.	Cunningham, 1974; Finnell, 1976a, 1976b; Jones and others, 1970
	Tg	Silver City stock, Eighty Mountain-Gomez Peak stock, and other small stocks	Early Tertiary	Hornblende quartz-diorite porphyry, containing white andesine phenocrysts, granodiorite porphyry, and hornblende-biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] as plugs, sills, and dikes.	
	TKg	Piños Altos stock and other stocks	Early Tertiary or Cretaceous	Light-pinkish-gray hornblende monzogranite [quartz monzonite] porphyry and augite-biotite syenodiorite to monzonite of variable color and texture.	
	TKa	Bear Mountain laccolith and other unnamed masses	Early Tertiary or Cretaceous	Light-olive-gray, hornblende-andesite porphyry. The largest, the Bear Mountain laccolith, approximately 1 mi ² in area, may be as much as 1,200 ft thick. Other masses are sills and dikes.	
	Bg	Piños Altos stock	Middle Proterozoic	Porphyritic biotite granite. Covered by no more than a few hundred feet of Paleozoic strata. Economically important base- and precious-metal mineralization associated with Tertiary and Cretaceous plutons.	
GR-4				Area contains the Hanover-Fierro and Santa Rita stocks, and many dikes, sills, and laccoliths. Economically important base- and precious-metal mineralization.	Aldrich, 1974; Hernon and others, 1964; Kuellermer, 1956
	Tgd	Hanover-Fierro pluton	Early Tertiary	Mainly granodiorite porphyry.	
	Tmg	Santa Rita stock	Early Tertiary	Monzogranite [quartz monzonite] porphyry.	
	TKu		Tertiary and Cretaceous	Undescribed intrusive masses.	

	Kqd		Cretaceous	Large sills and laccoliths, predominantly hornblende-quartz diorite, but includes some rhyolite porphyry, augite-hornblende-andesite porphyry, trachyte porphyry, and rock described as syenodiorite porphyry.	
GR-5	Tql	Cameron Creek laccolith	Early Tertiary	Biotite-quartz-latitude porphyry. Phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite, and quartz. Pervasive argillic alteration has produced secondary montmorillonite, sericite, chlorite, magnetite, sphene, and calcite. Intrusive into Pennsylvanian Oswaldo Limestone.	Pratt, 1967; Pratt and Jones, 1965
GR-6	Yg	Granite of Silver City Range	Middle Proterozoic	Mostly medium-grained, pink granite containing muscovite; locally biotite rich and porphyritic. Intrusive into Proterozoic metamorphic schist and quartzite. Overlain unconformably by Cambrian-Ordovician sandstone and by alluvium. Faulted along southwestern side.	Condie, 1981; Cunningham, 1974
GR-7				Big Burro Mountains area contains igneous rocks of variable ages, compositions, and structures; also includes metamorphic rocks, which in northern part were not mapped separately from Precambrian granitic rocks.	Hedlund, 1978a, 1978b, 1978c, 1978d, 1978e, 1980a, 1980b; Hewitt, 1959; McDowell, 1971; Trauger, 1972
	Tr	Rhyolite of Saddle Mountain	Eocene and (or) Paleocene	Light-colored, porphyritic rhyolite having generally aphanitic groundmass and phenocrysts of sanidine and quartz. Largest outcrop is sheet-like intrusion perhaps as much as 300 ft thick, and smaller outcrops are plugs.	
	Tqmd	Quartz monzonite of Tyrone	Paleocene 56 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Medium-light-gray, medium-grained, holocrystalline, massive to weakly foliated, biotite quartz monzodiorite [quartz monzonite]; trace amounts of hornblende and accessory sphene, apatite, and iron oxides. Composes a large stock intrusive into granite of Burro Mountain (Ymg) and mineralized near contacts.	
	TKa		Paleocene and (or) Late Cretaceous	Light-reddish-brown, yellowish-brown, or light-brownish-gray, hornblende-andesite porphyry. Contains accessory magnetite, apatite, and zircon, and much secondary clay, sericite, chlorite, and calcite. Deeply weathered or hydrothermally altered.	
	TKr		Early Tertiary and (or) Late Cretaceous	Light-gray and light-tan to reddish-brown rhyolite porphyry containing phenocrysts of orthoclase and quartz in matrix of fine-grained orthoclase and quartz.	
	Kmd	Twin Peaks Monzonite Porphyry of Hewitt (1959)	Late Cretaceous 72 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Medium-light-gray, quartz monzodiorite(?) [monzonite] porphyry; phenocrysts of andesine, hornblende, and minor orthoclase in matrix of cryptocrystalline feldspar and minor quartz.	

	Ygd		Middle Proterozoic 1,380 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Medium-light-gray, coarse-grained, hornblende-biotite granodiorite to monzogranite. Accessory sphene, apatite, epidote, and iron oxides. Locally porphyritic.	
	Ysg		Middle Proterozoic	Medium-light- to light-pinkish-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, leucocratic syenogranite; accessory biotite, sphene, and white mica.	
	Ymg	Granite of Burro Mountain	Middle Proterozoic 1,445 m.y. ⁽²⁾	Medium-light-gray to light-pinkish-gray, medium-grained, biotite monzogranite [granite]; massive to locally gneissic; accessory zircon, epidote, white mica, iron oxides. Titanium mineralization in pegmatites. Cut by swarms of rhyolite dikes of Tertiary age. Intrudes Middle Proterozoic Bullard Peak series of Hewitt (1959). Overlain unconformably by Cambrian-Ordovician Bliss Sandstone, Cretaceous Beartooth Quartzite, and alluvium.	
	Ygn		Middle Proterozoic	Undifferentiated feldspathic gneisses of Bullard Peak series of Hewitt (1959) and granodiorite both of Middle Proterozoic age.	
GR-8	Ymg	Granite of Burro Mountain	Middle Proterozoic 1,550 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Medium-light-gray to light-pinkish-gray, medium-grained, biotite monzogranite [granite] and gneissic monzogranite. Accessory zircon, sphene, apatite and iron oxides. Intrusive into Middle Proterozoic gneiss of the Bullard Peak series of Hewitt (1959), and overlain unconformably by Tertiary ash-flow tuffs and by alluvium. Intruded locally by swarms of Tertiary rhyolite dikes and cut by numerous small faults.	Gillerman, 1964; Hedlund, 1978f, 1978g, 1978h, 1978i, 1980b
GR-9	Ti	Vista monzonite or granodiorite of Elston (1957)	Tertiary(?)	Highly altered rock consisting of sericitized plagioclase phenocrysts, chloritized ferromagnesian minerals, and groundmass altered to sericite. Probably small plug in which grain sizes decrease toward the margins. Strongly fractured and cut by veins of quartz, potassium-feldspar, and fluorite.	Elston, 1957
	Ysg		Middle Proterozoic(?)	Massive, coarse-grained, pale-reddish-gray to light-greenish-gray biotite granite and pegmatite. Epidotized and foliated locally. Cut by Tertiary(?) rhyolite dikes. Overlain unconformably by Cambrian-Ordovician Bliss Sandstone and by alluvium. Fault on northeastern side.	Condie, 1981; Elston, 1957; Jicha, 1954

HIDALGO COUNTY (HI)

HI-1	Eg		Proterozoic	Red to pinkish-gray, coarse-grained, equigranular, biotite-microcline granite. Locally porphyritic; locally cut by pegmatite, aplite, and diorite dikes, and quartz veins. Bounded by faults.	Morrison, 1965
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HI-2	Bg		Proterozoic	Undifferentiated rocks, perhaps granite.	Dane and Bachman, 1961
HI-3	Tgd	Lordsburg stock	Paleocene, 56.5 and 58.5 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Principally light-gray to light-brownish-gray, fine- to medium-grained, biotite-hornblende granodiorite porphyry and minor monzogranite [quartz monzonite]. Accessory zircon, sphene, apatite, and magnetite. Strongly fractured and altered. Intrusive into Cretaceous andesite and sandstone.	Flege, 1959; Thorman and Drewes, 1978
	Tr		Paleocene	Minor intrusive masses of pinkish-orange-gray aplite and light-gray to greenish-gray rhyolite porphyry. Overlain by alluvium.	
HI-4	Tm		Early Tertiary	Light-greenish-gray, tan-weathering, pyroxene monzonite. In part concealed by alluvium, but location of several small masses of monzonite east of main stock suggests that stock may be more extensive in subsurface. Intrusive into Tertiary andesite.	Flege, 1959
HI-5	Trd		Miocene or Oligocene	Grayish-brown to dark-reddish-brown, biotite-rhyodacite porphyry forming irregular mass that is in part a sill. Accessory magnetite, apatite, zircon, and sphene.	Drewes and Thorman, 1980a, 1980b
	Tqm		Oligocene 30 to 33 m.y. ⁽⁷⁾	Pinkish-gray, biotite-quartz monzonite to monzonite stock, dikes, and sills. Contains accessory magnetite, apatite, sphene, zircon, and allanite.	
	Tl		Oligocene 28 to 33 m.y. ⁽⁴⁾	Fine-grained, biotite-quartz-latitude porphyry, forming dikes, sills, and irregular masses. Accessory magnetite, apatite, and zircon.	
	Ygd		Middle Proterozoic	Brownish-gray, very coarse grained, porphyritic, biotite granodiorite, locally gneissic. In fault contact with Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and intruded by Tertiary rocks. Overlain by alluvium.	
HI-6	Tl		Tertiary	Olive-gray, brown-weathering, latite-porphphyry stock. Phenocrysts of orthoclase and andesine. Intrusive into Tertiary rhyolite tuff, but may be extrusive locally. Overlain by alluvium. Incompletely mapped and described.	Wrucke and Bromfield, 1961; Dane and Bachman, 1961
HI-7	Tmg		Tertiary	Dull-red- to brown-weathering, biotite monzogranite(?) [quartz monzonite] porphyry. Accessory sphene, apatite, and opaque minerals. Secondary chlorite and epidote.	Condie, 1981; Soule, 1972; Zeller, 1958
	Yg		Middle Proterozoic	Brownish-pink, very coarse grained, porphyritic, biotite granite. Cataclasis widespread; poorly exposed except where incised by streams; exposures are of grus.	

HI-8	Tmg	Animas stock: Animas Quartz Monzonite	Tertiary	Pinkish-gray, locally flow-banded, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] porphyry; 20 to 70 percent phenocrysts of plagioclase, orthoclase, and biotite in microcrystalline to fine-grained matrix. Intrudes Tertiary volcanic rocks.	Zeller, 1962; Zeller and Alper, 1965
	Tqm	Walnut Wells plug: Walnut Wells Monzonite	Tertiary	Light-grayish-green, biotite-pyroxene, quartz-monzonite [monzonite] porphyry; 20 to 45 percent phenocrysts of plagioclase, orthoclase, clinopyroxene, and biotite in microcrystalline matrix. Intrudes Tertiary volcanic rocks.	
HI-9	Tg	Stock in Granite Pass	Tertiary	Pink, Coarse-grained, seriate-porphyrific, biotite granite. Weathers to pebbly grus and residual boulders and masses. Intrusive into Middle Proterozoic granite, Pennsylvanian limestone, and Cretaceous sandstone and shale. Overlain by alluvium.	Condie, 1981; Lasky, 1947; Zeller, 1970, 1975
	TKqm	Sylvanite intrusive complex	Tertiary and (or) Cretaceous	Composite stock including satellitic plugs, sills, and dikes, in northern Little Hatchet Mountains; augite-hornblende-quartz-monzonite porphyry [monzonite], hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite(?) [quartz monzonite] and diorite(?). Modal data inadequate to reclassify these rocks with certainty.	
		Old Hachita stock	Tertiary and (or) Cretaceous	Augite-hornblende quartz monzonite and highly altered sodic-augite-hornblende quartz monzonite(?) [monzonite] in which albite has replaced part of the andesine. Outcrop northeast of Howells Ridge.	
	Ysg		Middle Proterozoic	Gray, coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite syenogranite(?) [granite], showing rapikivi texture locally. Accessory apatite, zircon, sphene, and magnetite. Cut by dikes and irregular masses of aplite.	
HI-10	Ti		Tertiary	Undifferentiated hypabyssal intrusive rocks.	Dane and Bachman, 1961; New Mexico Geological Society, 1982
HI-11	TKl		Tertiary and (or) Cretaceous	Dikes and sills of latite porphyry. Intrusive into Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Major sill(?) bounded on northeast by thrust fault.	Zeller, 1965, 1975

LINCOLN COUNTY (LI)

LI-1	Tr		Oligocene(?)	Laccolith of white to buff, very fine grained, porphyritic rhyolite. Small miarolitic cavities filled with quartz and kaolinite. Contains biotite, aegirine, and aegirine-augite. More than 500 ft thick near Gallinas Peak.	Perhac, 1970
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	Ttr		Oligocene(?) 29.9 m.y. ⁽⁵⁾	Laccolith of trachyte containing lens-shaped masses of microsyenite. White to light-gray, porphyritic trachyte containing prominent orthoclase and albite phenocrysts in aphanitic matrix of albite, orthoclase, and minor hornblende and aegirine-augite. More than 500 ft thick.	
	Tl		Oligocene(?)	Stock(?) of light-gray, porphyritic latite, containing phenocrysts of hornblende and plagioclase in groundmass of very fine grained potash feldspar.	
LI-2	Ti	Cerro Tecolote laccolith	Oligocene(?)	Mainly diorite and syenite. Also included in sills, dikes, and other laccoliths.	Rawson, 1957
LI-3	Tm	Jicarilla monzonite of Budding (1964)	Oligocene(?)	Stocks or laccoliths of gray to buff, leucocratic, monzonite porphyry. Euhedral plagioclase crystals as much as one in. long and anhedral, embayed quartz phenocrysts. Hornblende and biotite are generally altered to chlorite. Sericitization of feldspars is pronounced.	Budding, 1964; Kelley and Thompson, 1964; Smith and Budding, 1959
LI-4				Parts of two large laccoliths and several smaller stocks, dikes, and laccoliths(?).	Budding, 1964 Butler, 1964; Kelley and Thompson, 1964; Weber, 1964
	Tt	Patos laccolith	Tertiary	Most of pluton occurs east of study area; consists of hornblende and biotite trachyte porphyry.	
	Tqs	Carrizo laccolith	Tertiary	Biotite-hornblende-quartz-syenite porphyry. Although the Patos and Carrizo masses are called laccoliths, there is no evidence that they are floored (Weber, 1964).	
	Ti		Tertiary	Larger of three masses west of Carrizo laccolith identified as a stock, and elongate mass southeast of Carrizo laccolith identified as a sill by Kelley and Thompson (1964). Neither has been described.	
LI-5	Ts		Tertiary	Alkali-syenite sills, associated feeder dikes, and a plug-like mass. Southernmost outcrop is sill of analcite-syenite porphyry, connected to feeder dike on east side. Rock contains phenocrysts of orthoclase and smaller crystals of augite, rimmed by aegerite, in a matrix of altered albite(?) and analcite. Cub Mountain mass, which appears to be a feeder plug, is of similar composition but contains some nepheline. Northernmost outcrop is a sill as much as 800 ft thick of fine-grained leucosyenite, containing glomerocrysts of albite and minor aegerine-augite and biotite in matrix of altered orthoclase. Dark-colored, lamprophyric intrusives associated with some syenites.	Kelley and Thompson, 1964; Weber, 1964

	Ti		Tertiary	Small, hypabyssal intrusive masses, undescribed.	
LI-6				Sierra Blanca area, mostly east of study area, is underlain by complex sequence of volcanic rocks (Sierra Blanca volcanics of Thompson, 1973) composed of stocks, sills, and dikes. Two of the stocks extend into study area.	Kelley and Thompson, 1964; Thompson, 1973; Weber, 1964
	Tm	Rialto stock	Tertiary	Predominantly hornblende-biotite monzonite containing less than 5 percent quartz.	
	Ts	Three Rivers stock	Oligocene, 25.8 m.y. ⁽⁵⁾	Leucosyenite porphyry, containing abundant phenocrysts of anorthoclase and minor amounts of hornblende and biotite.	

LUNA COUNTY (LU)

LU-1	Tgd	Cooks Peak Granodiorite	Oligocene or Eocene 38.8 m.y. ⁽³⁾	Stocks or laccoliths of massive, gray, hornblende-biotite, granodiorite porphyry with microcrystalline groundmass. Intrudes Paleozoic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and in fault contact with Tertiary volcanic rocks. Overlain by Quaternary terrace gravels. All masses may join in subsurface.	Clemons, 1982b; Elston, 1957; Griswald, 1961; Jicha, 1954; Loring and Loring, 1980
	E		Proterozoic	Undifferentiated dark-gray syenogranite, red pegmatitic granite, amphibolite, feldspathic gneiss, and schist.	
LU-2	Tr	Rhyolite of Little Florida Mountains	Oligocene, 23.6 m.y. ⁽⁶⁾	Irregular domal and dike-like intrusions and short, lava flows of grayish-pink and pale-red to dark-grayish-red, massive to flow-banded rhyolite. Very finely crystalline, dominantly autobrecciated texture. Apparently the vent of a volcano.	Clemons, 1982a
LU-3	Mzg(?), Yg	Granite of Florida Mountains	Mesozoic(?) or Paleozoic(?) and Middle Proterozoic	Medium- to coarse-grained granite containing chlorite replacing biotite; apparently mostly syenogranite but no published modal analyses. Called granite and syenite by some authors. Age relations not clear. Rb-Sr whole-rock ages range from about 1,440 m.y. to about 300 m.y., and dates cluster around 1,100 m.y. and 400 to 550 m.y. K-Ar and Rb-Sr mineral ages also cluster between 400 and 550 m.y. Part of southern mass appears to be Middle Proterozoic, and at least part of northern mass may be Paleozoic or Mesozoic. In part overlain unconformably by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, but in part possibly intrusive into Paleozoic rocks.	Brookins, 1974; Condie, 1981; Corbitt, 1971; Darton, 1917; Woodward, 1970

LU-4	Tmg	Tres Hermanas stock	Tertiary	Buff-colored, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, hornblende monzogranite [quartz monzonite] to syenogranite [granite]. Prominent vertical joints. Intrudes Pennsylvanian limestone and Tertiary latite and andesite. Overlain by alluvial deposits. Zinc, lead, silver, copper, and gold mineralization.	Balk, 1962; Doraibabu and Proctor, 1973
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OTERO COUNTY (OT)

OT-1	Ti		Tertiary	Undescribed shallow-intrusive rocks. Sills, dikes, stocks, and possibly laccoliths.	Dane and Bachman, 1965; New Mexico Geological Society, 1982
OT-2	Tqm	Jarilla Mountains stock	Tertiary	Composite pluton formed by at least three phases of intrusion. Most abundant and youngest lithology is gray to tan, fine-grained, hornblende-quartz-monzonite porphyry [monzonite-adamellite]. Smaller areas underlain by biotite monzodiorite [syenodiorite] and leucocratic, rhyolite porphyry. Extensively argillized and sericitized; contains disseminated sulfide minerals and cupriferous veins.	Schmidt and Craddock, 1964
OT-3	Ti		Tertiary	Undescribed shallow-intrusive rocks.	Dane and Bachman, 1965
OT-4	Ts	Wind Mountain laccolith	Tertiary	Nepheline-syenite porphyry, containing euhedral to subhedral nepheline, perthite, and pyroxene in fine-grained groundmass of feldspar and aegirite. Widespread beryllium and zirconium mineralization. Numerous dikes as cone sheets and radiating vertical sheets around laccolith.	Warner and others, 1959

SANTA FE COUNTY (SF)

SF-1	Yg	Embudo Granite	Middle Proterozoic, 1,460 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Biotite-bearing rock, ranging from monzogranite [quartz monzonite] to granodiorite and quartz diorite; description from outside of study area.	Miller and others, 1963; Montgomery, 1953; Register and Brookins, 1979
SF-2	Ti		Oligocene(?)	Stocks, plugs, laccoliths, and sills composed of monzonite and latite porphyry and small areas of syenite-trachyte porphyry and rhyolite porphyry.	Atkinson, 1961; Bachman, 1975; Disbrow and Stoll, 1957; Stearns, 1953; Sun and Brewster, 1958

SOCORRO COUNTY (SO)

SO-1	Ymg	Ladron pluton: Ladron quartz monzonite of Condie (1976)	Middle Proterozoic, 1,290 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Light-orange to buff, coarse-grained, uniform-textured, unfoliated, biotite- muscovite monzogranite [quartz monzo- nite]. Contains accessory magnetite and sphene. Locally epidotized, but generally fresh and unaltered. Uncon- formably overlain by pediment gravels and probably by older Phanerozoic sedi- mentary rocks. Intrudes the Capirote pluton and Early Proterozoic meta- quartzite and metavolcanic rocks.	Condie, 1976, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; White, 1978
	Yg	Capirote pluton: Capirote granite of Condie (1976)	Middle Proterozoic(?)	Heterogeneous pluton of biotite syeno- granite to monzogranite [granite]. Four facies mapped by Condie (1976), distin- guished by grain size, and degree of hydrothermal or deuteric alteration, and shearing. Coarse to medium grained, gen- erally buff to rusty orange. Locally numerous inclusions, composing 20 to 40 percent of rock, which range in length from about one in. to several thousand ft. Overlain unconformably by alluvium and older Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks. Intrudes Early Proterozoic metaquartzite and metavolcanic rocks.	
SO-2	Ysg	La Joyita pluton	Middle Proterozoic(?)	Orange to red, coarse-grained, commonly foliated, biotite syenogranite [granite]. Contains accessory magnetite and musco- vite, many inclusions of schist and quartzite, and numerous small pegmatites. Cut by several northeast- and northwest- trending faults.	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Herber, 1963
	Ygn		Middle Proterozoic(?)	Medium- to coarse-grained, biotite gneiss approximately of monzogranitic to syeno- granitic composition. Contains minor zones of amphibolite and irregular patches of foliated granite.	
SO-3	Bsg	Los Piños and Sepultura plutons: Los Piños granite of Stark and Dapples (1946)	Middle or Early Proterozoic, 1,600±240 and 1,350±106 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Los Piños and Sepultura plutons are massive, pink, medium- to coarse- grained, microcline-albite-biotite syenogranite, containing traces of muscovite and accessory magnetite and sphene. Cut by hornblende dikes and contain many xenoliths. Los Piños pluton on the north separated from Sepultura pluton by a septum of meta- morphitic rocks. Although the Los Piños is dated at 1,600 m.y. and the Sepultura as younger, the plutons may actually be the same age. Foliated near intrusive contacts with older Proterozoic metamorphic rocks. Overlain by alluvial fan deposits.	Brookins and others, 1980; Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Myers and others, 1981, 1984; Stark and Dapples, 1946
SO-4	Ta		Tertiary	Dikes and sills of variably colored, deeply weathered, fine-grained andesite. Thickness as much as 700 ft. Numerous small masses, not all shown on map.	Myers and others, 1984

SO-5	Ysg	Polvadera pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Pink to tan, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite syenogranite [granite] containing accessory magnetite and traces of muscovite. Plagioclase saussuritized and biotite chloritized. Mortar texture common. Cut by northeast-trending metadiabase dikes. Intrudes Early Proterozoic metagabbro.	Condie, 1981; Condie, and Budding, 1979
SO-6	Ti		Upper Miocene(?)	Variably colored, dark-greenish-gray, aphanitic basalt and syenodiorite in sills, dikes, and plugs. Phenocrysts of olivine, hornblende, pyroxene, and biotite. Deeply weathered and cut by columnar joints perpendicular to contacts. Intrusive into older sedimentary rocks. Mostly less than 200 to 300 ft thick.	Tonking, 1957
SO-7	Ti		Tertiary	Intermediate to silicic porphyry.	New Mexico Geological Society, 1982
SO-8	Ti		Tertiary	Intermediate to silicic porphyry.	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Dane and Bachman, 1965; Loughlin and Koschmann, 1942; New Mexico Geological Society, 1982; Titley, 1959; White, 1978
	Ysg	Magdalena pluton	Middle Proterozoic 1,275 and 1,355 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Pink to orange, fine- to coarse-grained, biotite syenogranite [granite]. Minor biotite is chloritized. Intrudes Early Proterozoic quartzite and metagabbro, which occur in masses as much as 1 mi ² (not shown on map). Intruded by minor metadiabase. Unconformably overlain by Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks and by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments. Faulted along east side.	
SO-9	Emg	Tajo pluton	Proterozoic	Orange to buff, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite]. Exposed in small fault blocks, but subsurface extent probably much greater. Cut by faults and fluorite-barite veins.	Condie and Budding, 1979; Dane and Bachman, 1965
SO-10	Ti		Tertiary	Monzonite, syenite, trachyte, and diorite in dikes, sills, and stocks, generally less than 300 ft thick.	Kottlowski, 1953; Wilpolt and Wanek, 1951
SO-11	Ymgm	Mockingbird Gap pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Gray to buff, medium-grained, locally porphyritic, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] including minor hornblende. Probably younger than the Oscura and Capitol Peak plutons.	Bachman, 1965, 1968; Bachman and Harbour, 1970; Budding and Condie, 1975; Condie and Budding, 1979; White, 1978
	Ymgo	Oscura pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Red to gray, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite]. Locally porphyritic and foliated. Contains muscovite and accessory magnetite, sphene, zircon, and apatite.	
	Ymgc	Capitol Peak pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Petrographically similar to and probably continuous in subsurface with Oscura pluton.	
SO-12	Bg		Proterozoic	Granite, undescribed. Overlain by faulted Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks and by alluvium. Near Tertiary volcanic caldera.	Kottlowski, 1960b

SIERRA COUNTY (SR)

SR-1	Tm		Tertiary	Gray, fine- to medium-grained, locally porphyritic monzonite as large plugs and laccoliths.	Dane and Bachman, 1961; Jahns, 1955
	Tr		Tertiary	Medium to coarsely porphyritic rhyolite, having dense, aphanitic groundmass; as dikes and plugs.	
	Tg		Tertiary	Fine-grained aplite or granite, locally containing large pods of quartz; sills, dikes, and plugs.	
	Ti		Tertiary	Undescribed intrusive mass. Lead-zinc-copper mineralization particularly associated with monzonite, and beryllium, iron, and tin mineralization with granite and rhyolite. Intrusive into Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks.	
SR-2	Yg	Fra Cristobal pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Heterogeneous, pink to white, medium- to coarse-grained, granitic rocks cut by abundant quartz veins. Overlain unconformably by Paleozoic rocks.	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Cserna, 1956; Dane and Bachman, 1961; Jacobs, 1956; McCleary, 1960
SR-3	Tr	Rhyolite of Salinas Peak	Tertiary	Sill of very fine grained rhyolite containing several percent muscovite and 1 percent calcite. Appears to be as much as 2,500 ft thick, based on topographic expression. Columnar jointing. Intrudes Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.	Bachman and Harbour, 1970; Kottowski and others, 1956
SR-4	Ysg	Strawberry Peak pluton	Middle Proterozoic	White to buff, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite syenogranite [granite], containing accessory allanite, apatite, zircon, and sphene. Biotite partly to completely replaced by chlorite. Intrudes Early Proterozoic phyllite and quartzite; overlain unconformably by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Dane and Bachman, 1961
SR-5	Eg		Proterozoic	Pink granite containing small pegmatite dikes and inclusions of biotite schist. Overlain unconformably by Paleozoic sandstone and limestone.	Kelley and Silver, 1952
SR-6	Ymg	Caballo pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Orange to buff, medium- to coarse-grained, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite].	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Kelley and Silver, 1952; Staatz and others, 1965
	Ys		Middle Proterozoic	Brick-red syenite and granite, suggestive of fenite.	
	Egn		Middle or Early Proterozoic	Gneissic granite characterized by abundant inclusions of gneiss and mica schist.	

All igneous rocks are intrusive into Early Proterozoic amphibolite, and overlain by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.

SR-7	Kd	Diorite of North Percha Creek	Upper Cretaceous	Medium- to olive-gray, fine-grained, weakly porphyritic, biotite-hornblende-clinopyroxene diorite. Contains andesine and hornblende phenocrysts and accessory apatite, white mica, and chlorite. Overlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks.	Hedlund, 1977
	Kqd	Quartz diorite of Tank Canyon	Upper Cretaceous	Medium-gray, medium-grained, hornblende-quartz diorite. Contains small amounts of biotite and orthoclase, and accessory chlorite, epidote, sphene, and apatite. Irregular stock-like mass. Intrusive into Ordovician limestone.	
	Kqs	Copper Flat stock	Upper Cretaceous 73.4 m.y. (3)	Light-pinkish-gray to light-gray, fine- to medium-grained, biotite-quartz syenite [quartz monzonite]. Contains euhedral laths of orthoclase, and some biotite and green hornblende. Accessory and secondary minerals include magnetite, sphene, zircon, apatite, epidote, calcite, chlorite, and white mica. Quartz veins contain copper and molybdenum-sulfide minerals. Intrudes Cretaceous andesite.	
	Kmg	Warm Springs Canyon stock	Upper Cretaceous	Light-pinkish-gray, medium-grained, biotite-hornblende monzogranite [quartz monzonite to granite] containing accessory sphene and apatite. Light-gray, medium-grained, hornblende-biotite-quartz monzodiorite, containing accessory or secondary apatite, chlorite, ferric oxides, and white mica; forms a marginal facies along eastern edge of stock.	
SR-8	Ta		Oligocene(?)	Medium-gray, phenocryst-rich andesite porphyry. Phenocrysts of sodic andesine in groundmass partly altered to calcite, white mica, and secondary quartz. Accessory oxyhornblende, biotite, and iron oxides. About 250 ft thick. Intrudes Pennsylvanian limestone and shale. Overlain by quartz-latitude flow breccias.	Hedlund, 1977
SR-9	Tr	Rhyolite plug of Thompson Cone, rhyolite porphyry of Rabb Park, unnamed intrusives	Oligocene	Mostly rhyolite but some andesite in plugs, sills, and dikes. Rhyolite is light gray to light brownish gray, porphyritic, and contains sanidine and quartz phenocrysts and accessory biotite. Intrudes Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks.	Hedlund, 1977
	Ymg	Granite of Seven Brothers Mountain, Dumm Canyon, granophyre of North Percha Creek	Middle Proterozoic	Light-pinkish-gray, fine- to medium-grained, or locally coarse-grained and porphyritic, biotite monzogranite [granite and granophyre]. Intrusive into Early Proterozoic metamorphic rocks and nonconformably overlain by Paleozoic sedimentary and Tertiary volcanic rocks.	

TORRANCE COUNTY (TO)

TO-1	Ygd	Ojita pluton: Granite of Ojita stock of Reiche (1949)	Middle Proterozoic, 1,530 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Light-gray to tan, massive, medium-grained, biotite granodiorite to biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] containing accessory magnetite and sphene. Mafic inclusions and aplite dikes common; pegmatite dikes are rare. Encloses a large, but mostly concealed, irregular mass of quartzose and olivine gabbro. Intrudes Proterozoic metamorphic rocks; overlain unconformably by Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks and alluvium. Thrust fault along eastern margin dips beneath pluton.	Brookins, 1982; Cavin and others, 1982; Myers and McKay, 1971; Reiche, 1949; White, 1978
TO-2	Ysg	Pedernal pluton: Granite of Pedernal Hills	Middle Proterozoic, 1,470 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Pink to orange, fine- to coarse-grained biotite syenogranite [granite], ranging locally to alkali-feldspar granite [alkali granite] and monzogranite [quartz monzonite]. Poorly exposed and weathered. Plagioclase saussuritized, and biotite partially chloritized. Intrudes Proterozoic metamorphic rocks; overlain by alluvium. Cut by several north-trending faults.	Condie, 1981; Condie and Budding, 1979; Gonzalez and Woodward, 1972; Kelley, 1972; Mukhopadhyay and others, 1975
	Yg	Granite of Rattlesnake Hill	Middle Proterozoic(?)	Probably similar to granite of Pedernal Hills; no detailed description available. Pinkish granite gneiss dominates Rattlesnake Hill area. Granite and granite gneiss may be continuous beneath alluvium with granite of Pedernal Hills. Partly covered by Permian strata north of Rattlesnake Hill.	

VALENCIA COUNTY (VA)

VA-1	Ygd	Monte Largo pluton	Middle Proterozoic	Dark-gray, brown-weathering, massive to locally gneissic, medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende granodiorite to monzogranite [granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite]. Many schistose xenoliths and quartz lenticles. Pervasively altered to saussuritized feldspar, chlorite, biotite, and epidote. Intrudes Proterozoic metamorphic rocks; overlain by alluvium. Petrographically similar to Ojita pluton (TO-1).	Condie and Budding, 1979; Myers and McKay, 1972, 1974; Stark, 1956
VA-2	Emg	Priest pluton: Granite of Priest Canyon	Middle or Early Proterozoic, ~1,600 m.y. ⁽¹⁾	Gray to pink, red-weathering, massive, coarse-grained, porphyritic, biotite monzogranite [quartz monzonite] to syenogranite. Xenoliths of schist and mafic rock. Plagioclase saussuritized, and biotite commonly partially chloritized and epidotized. Intrudes Proterozoic metamorphic rocks; has well-developed, contact-metamorphic aureole. Thrust over Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks along eastern margin. Overlain by alluvium locally. See Dorman (1951) for study of fracture patterns.	Brookins, 1982; Condie and Budding, 1979; Dorman, 1951; Myers, 1977; Myers and McKay, 1974; Staatz and Norton, 1942; Stark, 1956; Stark and Dapples, 1946

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