

Rb/Sr measurements by Tilton and others (1962) on biotite of the Mount Sheridan Gabbro indicate an age of  $530 \pm 30$  m.y. Burke and others (1969) performed K/Ar determinations on biotite samples of the Mount Sheridan Gabbro and on one whole-rock sample of the Sandy Creek Gabbro, reporting ages of  $498\text{--}519 \pm 10$  m.y. and  $514\text{--}527 \pm 10$  m.y., respectively. Given the magnitude of the subsequent granite-rhyolite magmatic episode in the Wichita province, the possibility of thermal overprinting on these radiogenic systems in the older basic rocks is very real. The geologic evidence requires a considerable time hiatus between the older gabbroic and the younger granitic magmatism, as discussed by Ham and others (1964) and Powell and others (1980).

New evidence on the probable crystallization age of the Mount Sheridan Gabbro is discussed by Bowring

and Hoppe (this guidebook). On the basis of general lithologic characteristics and ages relative to the older Glen Mountains Layered Complex and the younger Wichita Granite Group (and Carlton Rhyolite), the Roosevelt Gabbros were grouped together in the lithostratigraphic classification by Powell and others (1980). This grouping also serves the interest of petrologic simplicity; it does not, however, necessarily indicate the same absolute age for all members of the Roosevelt Gabbros. Two points should be borne in mind. First, intrusive contacts between members of the Roosevelt Gabbros are not visible to establish relative ages within the group; second, how *much* older the Glen Mountains Layered Complex is than the Roosevelt Gabbros has not been established by radiogenic geochronology.