

in the agglomerate filling old volcanic funnels. Conglomerated (Conglomeratic), made up of well-rounded blocks or pebbles; rocks having this character have been formed by and deposited in water. Pebbly, containing dispersed water-worn pebbles, as in many coarse sandstones, which thus by degrees pass into conglomerates. Psammitic, or sandstone-like, composed of rounded grains, as in ordinary sandstone: when the grains are larger (often sharp and somewhat angular) the rock is gritty, or a grit. Muddy (pelitic), having a texture like that of dried mud. Cryptoclastic or compact, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock, as in fine mudstones and other argillaceous deposits.

Concretionary, containing, or consisting of mineral matter, which has been collected, either from the surrounding rock or from without, round some centre, so as to form a nodule or irregularly shaped lump. This aggregation of material is of frequent occurrence among water-formed rocks, where it may be often observed to have taken place round some organic centre, such as a leaf, cone, shell, fish-bone, or other relic of plant or animal. (Book IV. Part I.) Among the most frequent minerals found in concretionary forms as constituents of rocks, are calcite, siderite, pyrite, marcasite, and various forms of silica. In a true concretion, the material at the centre has been deposited first, and has increased by additions from without, either during the formation of the inclosing rock, or by subsequent concentration and aggregation. Where, on the other hand, cavities and fissures have been filled up by the deposition of materials on their walls, and gradual growth inward, the result is known as a secretion. Amygdales and