and reappearing after an interval on the same or a different plane (Fig. 35); (2) by a peculiar and very characteristic welding of the folia into each other, the crystalline particles of one layer being so intermingled with those of the layers above and below it that the whole coheres as a tough,

Fig. 36.—View of a hand-specimen of contorted mica-schist, two-thirds natural size. (B. N. Peach.)

not easily fissile mass; (3) by a frequent remarkable and eminently distinctive puckering or crumpling (with frequent minute faulting) of the folia, which becomes sometimes so fine as to be discernible only under the microscope[210] (Fig.

[210] On the microscopic structure of the crystalline schists see Zirkel, "Microscopical Petrography" (vol. vi. of King's Exploration of 40th Parallel), 1876, p. 14. Allport, Q. J. Geol. Soc. xxxii. p. 407. Sorby, op. cit. xxxvi. p. 81, Lehmann's "Untersuchungen über d. Entstehung. Altkryst. Schiefer," Bonn, 1884; and other memoirs cited in subsequent pages.