such strict coincidence between faults and strike continues for more than a short distance. The direction of dip is apt to vary a little even among comparatively undisturbed strata, every such variation causing the strike to undulate, and thus to be cut more or less obliquely by the line of dislocation, which may nevertheless run quite straight.



Fig. 268.—Strike-Fault. A, Plan; B, Section across the plan in the line of the arrows.

Moreover, an increase or diminution in the throw of a strike-fault will have the effect of bringing the dislocated ends of the beds against the line of dislocation. In Fig. 269, for instance, which represents in plan another strike-fault (f), we see that the amount of throw increases toward the right so as to allow lower beds successively to appear



Fig. 269.--Plan of strata traversed by a diminishing Strike-Fault.

on one side, while toward the left it diminishes, and finally dies out in bed Y.

Their effects become more complicated where faults traverse undulating and contorted strata. The connection between folding and fracture has already been adverted to in the case of monoclinal bends. It sometimes happens that