

consisting of a single mineral, as of calcite, quartz, or barytes. Some metalliferous ores (pyrites, limonite) likewise assume it.

(2) **Banded, comby**, in parallel (and sometimes exactly duplicated) layers or combs. In this common arrangement, each wall (*a a*, Fig. 314) may be coated with a layer of the same material, perhaps some ore or flucan (*b b*), followed on the inside by another layer (*c c*), perhaps quartz, then by layers of calcite, fluor-spar, or other vein-stone, with strings or layers of ore, to the centre, where the two opposite walls may be finally united by the last zone of deposit (*i*). Even where each half of the vein is not strictly a duplicate of the other, the same parallelism of distinct layers may be traced.

(3) **Brecciated**, containing angular fragments of the surrounding "country," cemented in a matrix of vein-stones

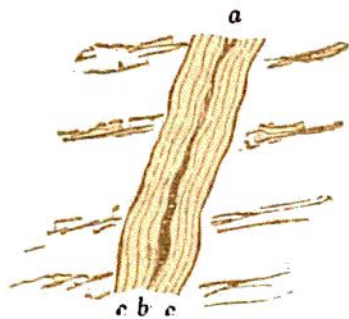


Fig. 313.—Section of a fissure nearly filled with one mineral (*c c*), but with a portion of the fissure (*a b*) still open.



Fig. 314.—Section of Mineral-Vein with symmetrical disposition of duplicate layers.

or ores. It may often be observed that these fragments are completely inclosed within the matrix of the vein, which must have been partially open, with the matrix still in course of deposit, when they were detached from the parent rock. Large blocks (*riders*) may be thus inclosed.

(4) **Drusy**, containing or made up of cavities lined with crystalline minerals. The central parts of veins frequently present this structure, particularly where the minerals have been deposited from each side toward the middle.

(5) **Filamentous**, having the minerals disposed in thread-like veins; this is one of the commonest structures.

Metallic ores occur under a variety of forms in mineral-veins. Sometimes they are disseminated in minute grains or fine threads (gold, pyrites), or gathered into irregular strings, branches, bunches, or leaf-like expansions (native copper), or disposed in layers alternating with the vein-