

had a similar origin. In India, however, especially in the Deccan, the term "laterite" seems to have been used too vaguely.

It would be tedious to enumerate all the varieties of trap and lava which have been regarded by different observers as sufficiently abundant to deserve distinct names, especially as each investigator is too apt to exaggerate the importance of local varieties which happen to prevail in districts best known to him. It will be useful, however, to subjoin here, in the form of a glossary, an alphabetical list of the names and synonyms most commonly in use, with brief explanations, to which I have added a table of the analysis of the simple minerals most abundant in the volcanic and hypogene rocks.

Explanation of the Names, Synonyms, and Mineral Composition of the more abundant Volcanic Rocks.

AGGLOMERATE. A coarse breccia, composed of fragments of rock, cast out of volcanic vents, for the most part angular and without any admixture of water-worn stones. "Volcanic conglomerates" may be applied to mixtures in which water-worn stones occur.

APHANITE. See *Cornean*.

AMPHIBOLITE, or HORNBLENDE ROCK, which see.

AMYGDALOID. A particular form of volcanic rock; see p. 468.

AUGITE ROCK. A rock of the basaltic family, composed of felspar and augite. See p. 466.

AUGITIC-PORPHYRY. Crystals of Labrador-felspar and of Augite, in a green or dark gray base. (*Rose, Ann. des Mines, tom. 8, p. 22, 1835.*)

BASALT. An intimate mixture of felspar and augite with magnetic iron, olivine, &c. See p. 466.

BASANITE. Name given by Alex. Brongniart to a rock, having a base of basalt, with more or less distinct crystals of augite disseminated through it.

CLAYSTONE and CLAYSTONE-PORPHYRY. An earthy and compact stone, usually of a purplish color, like an indurated clay; passes into hornstone; generally contains scattered crystals of felspar and sometimes of quartz.

CLINKSTONE. *Syn.* Phonolite, fissile Petrosilex, see p. 467; a grayish-blue rock, having a tendency to divide into slabs; hard, with clean fracture, ringing under the hammer; principally composed of felspar, and, according to Gmelin, of felspar and mesotype. (*Leonhard, Mineralreich, p. 102.*)

COMPACT FELSPAR, which has also been called Petrosilex; the rock so called includes the hornstone of some mineralogists, is allied to clinkstone, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is a varying rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. (*MacCulloch's Classification of Rocks, p. 481.*)

CORNEAN or APHANITE. A compact homogeneous rock without a trace of crystallization, breaking with a smooth surface like some compact basalts; consists of hornblende, quartz, and felspar, in intimate combination. It derives its name from the Latin word *cornu*, horn, in allusion to its toughness and compact texture.

DIALLAGE ROCK. *Syn.* Euphotide, Gabbro, and some Ophiolites. Compounded of felspar and diallage.