

1. *Gneiss*.—The essential ingredients in this rock are quartz, feldspar, and mica. The feldspars are both lime-feldspars, (Labradorite), and soda-feldspars, (Albite and Anorthite). Hornblende is sometimes present. These ingredients are arranged more or less in folia, and the rock is stratified. Where it passes into granite, however, (which is composed of the same ingredients), the stratification, as well as the foliation become exceedingly obscure; and it is impossible to draw a definite line between the two rocks. Gneiss, as well as mica schist, are remarkable in some places for tortuosities and irregularities exhibited by the strata and folia; while in other places these same rocks are equally distinguished for the regularity and evenness of the stratification, by which they are rendered excellent materials for economical purposes.

Gneiss sometimes contains crystals of feldspar, which give it a spotted appearance, and this is called *porphyritic gneiss*.

2. *Mica schist*.—This consists of successive layers of mica and quartz, the former predominating. It is not unusual to find small crystals of feldspar, disseminated through it. Garnets and staurotide are often so abundant in it, over extensive tracts, as properly to be regarded as constituents; hence the varieties, *garnetiferous*, and *staurotidiferous* mica schist.

3. *Saccharoid Azoic Limestone*.—The limestone connected with azoic rocks is generally white and highly crystalline, resembling loaf sugar so much as to be called *saccharoid*. In some situations it is dark colored, or it may receive bright colors from minerals disseminated through it. It is often highly magnesian. Many authors prefer the term *crystalline* to *saccharoid*; but many other limestones are crystalline.

4. *Talcose schist*.—This rock consists of successive layers of talc and quartz. Mica, calcite, feldspar, and hornblende, are frequently present. Often talc is replaced by talcite, or some mineral resembling talc. Talc is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, but the substituted minerals are silicates of alumina. Hence what is often called talcose schist is only an altered variety of clay slate.

*Varieties*.—In *chlorite schist* talc is replaced by chlorite, a hydrous silicate of alumina and magnesia. It is almost pulverulent and compact, of a green color, and the chlorite more abundant than the quartz. *Sleatite* is often nothing but schistose talc, which is adherent enough to be wrought, and at other times it is somewhat granular and slightly indurated. This is the