

rock, but indicates a certain form, which extends through all the trap family. Amygdaloid abounds in rounded cavities, like the scoriæ and pumice of modern lavas, and these are often filled with calcite, quartz, chalcedony, zeolites, and other minerals, which have taken the shape of the cavity; so that the rock appears as if filled with almonds, and hence the name from the Latin, *amygdala*, an almond. These cavities, however, have sometimes been lengthened by the flowing of the matter, while melted, so that cylinders are found several inches long. When they are not filled, the rock is said to be *vesicular*.

Fig. 65 represents a fragment of lava, partly vesicular, and partly amygdaloidal; the white kernels being composed of carbonate of lime.

Fig. 65.



*Amygdaloid.*

A soft variety of trap rock, resembling indurated clay, is called *wacke*, which may or may not be vesicular. From its resemblance to the toad, probably, it is called in Derbyshire, *toadstone*.

### 8. *Trachyte.*

Trachyte is of a whitish or grayish color, usually porphyritic by feldspar crystals, and essentially composed of glassy feldspar, with some hornblende, mica, titaniferous iron, and sometimes augite. Its name is derived from the Greek, *τραχυς*, *rough*, from its harshness to the touch. It was an abundant product of volcanic action during the tertiary period, and usually appears to be older than basalt, although trachytic lavas have continued to be ejected down to the present day. Trachyte occurs in Auvergne