

magnetite. A chrysolitic variety has been called *nepheline-basalt*. Ash-gray to dark gray. Often contains leucite, hahnite, sanidin, etc. At Katzenbückel; Eifel, etc.

TESCHENYTE. — Consists chiefly of anorthite or labradorite, nephelinite, hornblende, and augite. Felsitic in texture. The hornblende sometimes in large black prisms. Dark bluish green. From Teschen, Silesia.

III. Saussurite Rocks.

EUPHOTIDE (*Gabbro* in part). — Grayish white to grayish green or olive green, and very tough. Consists of saussurite, with diallage or smaragdite. $G = 2.9-3.4$. A result of the alteration of a labradorite and pyroxene or other related feldspar-bearing rock, in which the feldspar is changed to the tough aphanitic mineral, saussurite (page 65). Cleavage of the feldspar sometimes retained, and found graduating into this feldspar in some cases. Chrysolite often present; and by its alteration, serpentine is sometimes abundant in connection with it. Occurs near Lake Geneva in Savoy; Mount Genève in Dauphiné; Corsica in the Orezza valley; Isle of Unst, etc.

IV. Rocks without Feldspar.

1. Garnet, Epidote, and Tourmaline Rocks.

GARNETYTE (*Garnet Rock*). — Metamorphic. Massive, fine-grained. Yellowish or buff to greenish white. Tough. $G = 3.3-3.54$. This rock is the much-used, pale, buff-colored razor stone of Viel Salm, in Belgium, the best of stones for razors. It is a manganese garnet. It makes layers in a hydromica (sericite) schist. Occurs also as an alumina-lime garnet at St. François and Orford in Canada.

ECLOGYTE (*Omphacite*). — Metamorphic. Fine-grained, granular. Consists of red garnet in a base of grass-green smaragdite, with occasionally zoisite, actinolite, and mica. Very tough. Also with black or greenish black hornblende and some magnetite.

EPIDOSYTE. — Metamorphic. Compact, and very tough and hard. Pale green to yellowish green. Consists of epidote and quartz. A pale, yellowish variety from the Shickshock Mountains, Gaspé. $H = 7$ and $G = 3-3.09$.

TOURMALYTE (*Schorl Rock*). — Metamorphic. Consists of tourmaline and quartz, with often chlorite and mica. Granular and compact to schistose. Occurs massive in Cornwall, with tin ore; schistose at Eibenstock in Saxony; in Marble Mountains, and Ragged Ridge, Warren County, N. J.

2. Hornblende, Pyroxene, and Chrysolite Rocks.

PYROXYNTE. — Eruptive. Consists of black pyroxene. Coarse granular, or fine, sometimes chrysolitic. Cortlandt, N.Y., and Stony Point, on the opposite side of the Hudson.

PICRYTE. — Eruptive. Consists of chrysolite, with pyroxene or diallage or hypersthene. Blackish green, grayish to brownish red. Often partly changed to serpentine. Graduates into chrysolitic basalt. From the Fichtelgebirge.

LHERZOLYTE. — Eruptive. Consists of chrysolite, enstatite, whitish pyroxene, chrome-spinel (picotite), and sometimes garnet. Changed more or less to serpentine. From L. Lherz.

HORNBLENDYTE. — Eruptive or metamorphic-eruptive. Consists chiefly of hornblende (which is generally altered augite), with usually chrysolite. Massive or somewhat schistose; coarsely or finely crystalline. Cortlandt and Stony Creek, N.Y.

HORNBLENDE-PICRYTE. — Usually or always metamorphic-eruptive. Consists of hornblende (mostly or wholly altered augite) and chrysolite, with magnetite, the chrysolite changed to serpentine; usually more or less pyroxene. Coarse or fine crystalline granular. Greenish black and dark gray. From Anglesey and Carnarvonshire.