acteristic of many gneisses, and of jaspers, flints, hälleflintas and other flinty rocks. This term may frequently be applied to the flow-structure of igneous rocks referred to in the previous paragraph, likewise to the segregation veins of eruptive bosses and sheets, and to the parallel arrangement of materials produced in rocks which have under intense mechanical pressure been crushed and sheared. With the naked eye it is often hardly possible to distinguish between the banded structure of devitrified igneous rocks and that resulting from intense mechanical deformation.

Mylonitic, a term introduced to denote the peculiar granular structure of rocks which have undergone intense crushing. The materials have been reduced to minute grains which have not recrystallized as they have done in the granulitic structure. Many remarkable examples of this structure have been observed among the schists of the Scottish Highlands.

Spherulitic, composed of, or containing small globules or spherules which may be colloid and isotropic, or more or less distinctly crystalline, particularly with an internal fibrous divergent structure (Figs. 7, 17). This structure occurs in vitreous rocks, where it is one of the stages of devitrification in obsidian, pitchstone, etc.[69] (p. 214).

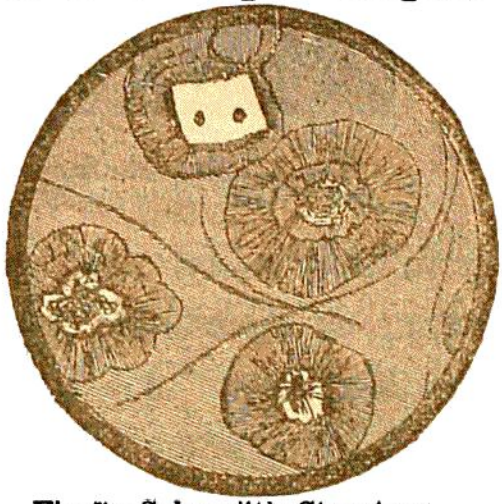

Fig. 7.—Spherulitic Structure. (Magnified.)

[69] On the constitution and origin of spherulite in acid eruptive rocks, see Whitman. Cross, Phil. Soc. Washington, xi. p. 411 (1891), and J. P. Iddings, op. cit. p. 445. Quartz assumes in some rocks (*e.g.* banded eurites) a finely globular structure which was developed before the cessation of the motion that produced flow-structure, and which, according to M. Michel-Lévy, may be regarded as connecting the colloid and crystallized conditions of silica. Bull. Soc. Géol. France (3), v. p. 140.