

gation-structure, like that observable in sills and bosses of eruptive rocks (p. 1035).

In the more thoroughly reconstructed and recrystallized schists all trace of the original structures has been lost. The foliation is not coincident with bedding, nor with any structure of eruptive rocks, but has been determined by planes of cleavage or of shearing, or by the alignment assumed by minerals crystallizing under the influence of intense pressure. Along these surfaces the constituents have rearranged themselves, and new chemical and mineralogical combinations have been effected during the progress of the "metamorphism."

A rock possessing a crystalline arrangement into separate folia is in English termed a Schist.<sup>211</sup> This word, though employed as a general designation to describe the structure of all truly foliated rocks, is also made use of as a suffix to the names of the minerals of which some of the foliated rocks largely consist. Thus we have "mica-schist," "chlorite-schist," "hornblende-schist." If the mass loses its fissile tendency, owing to the felting together of the component mineral into a tough coherent whole, the word rock is usually substituted for schist, as in "hornblende-rock," "actinolite-rock," and so on. The student must bear in mind that while the possession of a foliated structure is the distinctive character of the crystalline schists, it is not always present in every individual bed or mass associated with these rocks. Yet the non-schistose portions are so obviously integral parts of the schistose series that they cannot, without great violation of natural affinities, be separated

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<sup>211</sup> In French this term has no such definite signification, being applied both to schists and to shales. In German also the corresponding word "schiefer" designates schists, but is also employed for non-crystalline shaly rocks; thonschiefer = clay-slate: schieferthon = shale.