the altered Devonian rocks of the Taunus, and other regions, which will be described in Book IV. Part VIII. Some of these may also be eruptive granites, diorites, etc., which have undergone shearing and have acquired a schistose character.

15. QUARTZ-, FELSPAR-, AND GARNET-ROCKS.—**Granulite**[234] (Eurite-schistoïde, Leptynite of French authors, Weiss-stein)—a fine-grained granular aggregate of pale reddish, yellowish, or white felspar with quartz and small red garnets, occasionally with kyanite, biotite, and microscopic rutile and tourmaline. The felspar, which is the predominant constituent, presents the peculiar fibrous structure referred to in the foregoing description of gneiss (microperthite, microcline), and appears seldom to be true orthoclase. The quartz is conspicuous in thin partings between thicker more felspathic bands, giving a distinctly fissile bedded character to the mass. A dark variety, interstratified with the normal rock, is distinguished by the presence of microscopic augite or diallage (Augitgranulite of Saxony). Granulite occurs in bands among the gneiss and other members of the crystalline schist series in Saxony, Bohemia, Lower Austria, the Vosges, and Central France. The term "granulite" is also employed in a structural sense to denote a rock which has been crushed down by dynamic metamorphism, and has acquired this characteristic fine granular structure. (See pp. 177, 211.)

16. FELSPAR- AND MICA-ROCKS.—Rocks composed essentially of a schistose aggregate of minutely scaly mica with some felspar, quartz, andalusite, or other mineral, occur in regions of metamorphism. Cornubianite was a name proposed by Boase for a rock composed of a felspar base, with abundant mica.[235] It is found around the granite of Cornwall, of which it is a metamorphic product. By some writers this rock has been associated with the gneisses, but it is distinguished by the scarcity or absence of quartz.

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[234] Michel-Lévy has proposed to reserve the names "Leptynite" for schistose and "Granulite" for eruptive rocks. Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 3d ser. ii. pp. 177, 189, iii. p. 287, iv. p. 730, vii. p. 760; Lory, op. cit. viii. p. 14. Scheerer, Neues Jahrb. 1873, p. 673. Dathe, N. Jahrb. 1876, p. 225; Z. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. 1877, p. 274. Details regarding the great development of the granulite of Saxony (Granulitgebirge) will be found in the explanatory pamphlets published with the sheets of the Geological Survey of Saxony, especially those of sections Rochlitz, Geringswalde and Waldheim. The history of the origin of granulite is discussed by J. Lehmann, "Untersuchungen über die Entstehung der Altkrystall. Schiefergesteine."

[235] "Geology of Cornwall" (1832), pp. 226, 230.