

- RED MARL.** A term often applied to the New Red Sandstone.
- RETICULATE.** A structure of cross lines, like a net, is said to be reticulated from *rete*, a net.
- ROCK SALT.** Common culinary salt, or muriate of soda, found in vast solid masses or beds, in different formations, extensively in the New Red Sandstone formation, as in Cheshire; and it is then called *rock-salt*.
- RUBBLE.** A term applied by quarry-men to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.
- RUMINANTIA.** Animals which ruminate or chew the cud, such as the ox, deer, &c. *Etym.*, the Latin verb *rumino*, meaning the same thing.
- SACCHAROID, SACCHARINE.** When a stone has a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar. *Etym.*, *σακχαρ*, *sacchar*, sugar, and *ειδος*, *eidos*, form.
- SALIENT ANGLE.** In a zigzag line *a a* are the salient angles, *b b* the re-entering angles. *Etym.*, *salire*, to leap or bound forward.
- SALT SPRINGS.** Springs of water containing a large quantity of common salt. They are very abundant in Cheshire and Worcestershire, and culinary salt is obtained from them by mere evaporation.
- SANDSTONE.** Any stone which is composed of an agglutination of grains of sand, whether calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature.
- SAURIAN.** Any animal belonging to the lizard tribe. *Etym.*, *σαυρα*, *saura*, a lizard.
- SAXICAVOUS.** Hollowing out stone.
- SCHIST** is often used as synonymous with slate; but it may be very useful to distinguish between a schistose and a slaty structure. The hypogene or primary *schists*, as they are termed, such as gneiss, mica-schist, and others, cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminae, like rocks which have a true slaty cleavage. The uneven schistose layers of mica-schist and gneiss are probably layers of deposition, which have assumed a crystalline texture. See "Cleavage." *Etym.*, *schistus*, adj. Latin, that which may be split.
- SCHISTOSE ROCKS.** See "Schist."
- SCORLÆ.** Volcanic cinders. The word is Latin for cinders.
- SEAMS.** Thin layers which separate two strata of greater magnitude.
- SECONDARY STRATA.** An extensive series of the stratified rocks which compose the crust of the globe, with certain characters in common, which distinguish them from another series below them called *primary*, and from a third series above them called *tertiary*.
- SECULAR REFRIGERATION.** The periodical cooling and consolidation of the globe from a supposed original state of fluidity from heat. *Saculum*, age or period.
- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS** are those which have been formed by their materials having been thrown down from a state of suspension or solution in water.
- SELENITE.** Crystallized gypsum, or sulphate of lime—a simple mineral.
- SEPTARIA.** Flattened balls of stone, generally a kind of iron-stone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. *Etym.*, *septa*, inclosures.
- SERPENTINE.** A rock usually containing much magnesian earth, for the most part unstratified, but sometimes appearing to be an altered or metamorphic stratified rock. Its name is derived from frequently presenting contrasts of colour, like the skin of some serpents.
- SILAIE.** A provincial term, adopted by geologists, to express an indurated slaty clay. *Etym.*, German *schalen*, to peel, to split.
- SHELL MARL.** A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.
- SHINGLE.** The loose and completely water-worn gravel on the sea-shore.
- SILEX.** The name of one of the pure earths, being the Latin word for *flint*, which is wholly composed of that earth. French geologists have applied it as a generic name for all minerals composed entirely of that earth, of which there are many of different external forms.
- SILICA.** One of the pure earths. *Etym.*, *silex*, flint, because found in that mineral.

