

- DIORITE.** A kind of Greenstone, which see. Components, felspar and hornblende in grains. According to *Rose, Ann. des Mines*, tom. 8, p. 4, *diorite* consists of albite and hornblende, but Delesse has shown that the felspar may be Oligoclase or Labradorite. (*Ann. des Mines*, 1849, tom. 16, p. 323.) Its dark color is due to disseminated plates of hornblende. See above, p. 467.
- DOLERITE.** According to *Rose (ibid. p. 32)*, its composition is black augite and Labrador-felspar; according to Leonhard (*Mineralreich*, &c., p. 77), augite, Labrador-felspar, and magnetic iron. See above, p. 466.
- DOMITE.** An earthy *trachyte*, found in the Puy de Dome, in Auvergne.
- EUPHOTIDE.** A mixture of grains of Labrador-felspar and diallage. (*Rose, ibid. p. 19.*) According to some, this rock is defined to be a mixture of augite or hornblende and Saussurite, a mineral allied to jade. (*Allan's Mineralogy*, p. 158.) Haidinger first observed that in this rock hornblende surrounds the crystals of diallage.
- FELSPAR-PORPHYRY.** *Syn.* Hornstone-porphry; a base of felspar, with crystals of felspar, and crystals and grains of quartz. See also Hornstone.
- GABBRO**, see Diallage rock.
- GREENSTONE.** *Syn.* A mixture of felspar and hornblende. See above, p. 467.
- GRAYSTONE.** (Graustein of Werner.) Lead-gray and greenish rock composed of felspar and augite, the felspar being more than seventy-five per cent. (*Scrope, Journ. of Sci.* No. 42, p. 221.) Graystone lavas are intermediate in composition between basaltic and trachytic lavas.
- HORNBLENDE ROCK, or AMPHIBOLITE.** This rock, as defined by Leonhard, is composed entirely of hornblende; but such a rock appears to be exceptional, and confined to mineral veins. Any rocks in which hornblende plays a conspicuous part, constituting the "*roches amphiboliques*" of French writers, may be called hornblende rock. They always contain more or less felspar in their composition, and pass into basalt or greenstone, or aphanite. See p. 466.
- HORNSTONE-PORPHYRY.** A kind of felspar porphyry (*Leonhard, loc. cit.*) with a base of hornstone, a mineral approaching near to flint, differing from compact felspar in being infusible.
- HYPERSTHENE ROCK**, a mixture of grains of Labrador-felspar and hypersthene (*Rose, Ann. des Mines*, tom. 8, p. 13), having the structure of syenite or granite; abundant among the traps of Skye. It is extremely tough, grayish, and greenish black. Some geologists consider it a greenstone, in which hypersthene replaces hornblende; and this opinion, says Delesse, is borne out by the fact that hornblende usually occurs in hypersthene rock, often enveloping the crystals of hypersthene. The latter have a pearly or metallic-pearly lustre.
- LATERITE.** A red, jaspery, brick-like rock, composed of silicate of alumina and oxide of iron, or sometimes consisting of clay colored with red ochre. See above, p. 471.
- MELAPHYRE.** A variety of black porphyry composed of Labrador-felspar and a small quantity of augite. Its black color was formerly attributed to disseminated microscopic crystals of augite, but M. Delesse has shown that the paste is discolored by hydrochloric acid, whereas this acid does not attack the crystals of augite, which are seen to be isolated, and few in number. (*Ann. des Mines*, 4th ser. tom. xii. p. 228.) From *μελας*, *melas*, black.