Explanation of the Names, Synonyms, and Mineral Composition of the more abundant Metamorphic Rocks.

ACTINOLITE-SCHIST. A slaty foliated rock, composed chiefly of actinolite (an emerald-green mineral, allied to hornblende), with some admixture of garnet, mica, and quartz.

AMPELITE. Aluminous slate (Brongniart); occurs both in the metamorphic and fossiliferous series.

AMPHIBOLITE. Hornblende rock, which see.

ARGILLACEOUS-SCHIST, or CLAY-SLATE. *See* p. 589.

ARKOSE. Name given by Brongniart to a compound of the same materials as granite, which it often resembles closely. It is found at the junction of granite with formations of different ages, and consists of crystals of felspar, quartz, and sometimes mica, which, after separation from their original matrix by disintegration, have been reunited by a siliceous or quartzose cement. It is often penetrated by quartz veins.

CHIASTOLITE-SLATE scarcely differs from clay-slate, but includes numerous crystals of Chiastolite: in considerable thickness in Cumberland. Chiastolite occurs in long slender rhomboidal crystals. For composition, see Table, p. 475.

CHLORITE-SCHIST. A green slaty rock, in which chlorite, a green scaly mineral, is abundant. *See* p. 589.

CLAY-SLATE or ARGILLACEOUS-SCHIST. *See* p. 589.

EURITE has been already mentioned as a plutonic rock (p. 564), but occurs also with precisely the same composition in beds subordinate to gneiss or mica-slate.

GNEISS. A stratified or foliated rock; has the same composition as granite. *See* p. 589.

HORNBLENDE ROCK, or AMPHIBOLITE. *See* above, p. 473. A member both of the volcanic and metamorphic series. Agrees in composition with hornblende-schist, but is not fissile.

HORNBLENDE-SCHIST, or SLATE. Composed of hornblende and felspar. *See* p. 589.

HORNBLENDIC or SYENITIC GNEISS. Composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende.

HYPOGENE LIMESTONE. *See* p. 589.

MARBLE. *See* pp. 12 & 589.

MICA-SCHIST, or MICACEOUS-SCHIST. A slaty rock, composed of mica and quartz, in variable proportions. *See* p. 589.

MICA-SLATE. *See* MICA-SCHIST, p. 589.

PHYLLADE. D'Aubuisson's term for clay-slate, from φυλλας, a heap of leaves.

PRIMARY LIMESTONE. *See* HYPOGENE LIMESTONE, p. 589.

PROTOGINE. *See* TALCOSE-GNEISS, p. 588; when unstratified it is Talcose-granite.

QUARTZ ROCK, or QUARTZITE. A stratified rock; an aggregate of grains of quartz. *See* p. 589.

SERPENTINE has already been described (p. 474), because it occurs in both divisions of the hypogene series, as a stratified or unstratified rock.

TALCOSE-GNEISS. Same composition as talcose-granite or protogine, but stratified or foliated. *See* p. 588.

TALCOSE-SCHIST consists chiefly of talc, or of talc and quartz, or of talc and felspar, and has a texture something like that of clay-slate.