

zation among the powdered particles, has been termed *granulitic* (p. 210). This word, however, is liable to the objection that in Germany it is applied to rocks bearing that structure while in France it is used for a holocrystalline granite.<sup>68</sup>

*Vitreous* or *glassy*, having a structure like that of artificial glass, as in obsidian. Among the crystalline rocks there is often present a variable amount of an amorphous ground-mass, which may increase until it forms the main part of the substance. The nature of this amorphous portion is described at pp. 203, 212. Its most obvious megascopic condition is that of a volcanic glass. Most vitreous rocks present, even to the naked eye, dispersed grains, crystals, or other inclosures. Under the microscope, they are found to be often crowded with minute crystals and imperfect or incipient crystalline forms (pp. 194, 205). *Resinous* is the term applied to vitreous rocks having the lustre of pitchstone, and to others which are still less vitreous. *Devitrification* is the conversion of the vitreous into a crystalline or lithoid structure (pp. 206, 214).

*Streaked*, arranged in streaky inconstant lines (Germ. *Schlieren*), either parallel or convergent, and often undulating. This structure, conspicuously shown by the lines of flow in vitreous rocks (flow-structure, fluxion-structure, fluidal-structure) is less marked where the materials have assumed definite crystalline forms. It can be seen on a minute scale, however, in many crystalline masses when examined with the microscope (p. 211).

*Banded*, arranged in parallel bands, distinguished from each other by color, texture, structure or composition; char-

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<sup>68</sup> Michel-Lévy, *Ann. des Mines*, viii. (1875), p. 387; "Structure et Classification des Roches Eruptives," 1889, p. 14.