

tilinear fissures the substance of the mass has assumed, during the contraction resulting from cooling, a finely globular character, not unlike the spheroidal structure seen in weathered basalt which is also a phenomenon of contraction during the cooling and consolidation of an igneous rock.

Horny, flinty, having a compact, homogeneous, dull texture, like that of horn or flint, as in chalcedony, jasper, flint, and many hälleflintas and felsites.



Fig. 9.—Perlitic Structure.
(Magnified.)

Cavernous (porous), containing irregular cavities due, in most cases, to the abstraction of some of the minerals; but occasionally, as in some limestones (sinters), dolomites and lavas, forming part of the original structure of the rock.

Cellular.—Many lavas, ancient and modern, have been saturated with steam at the time of their eruption, and in consequence of the segregation and expansion of this imprisoned vapor, have had spherical cavities developed in their mass. When this cellular structure is marked by comparatively few and small holes, it may be called vesicular; where the rock consists partly of a roughly cellular, and partly of a more compact substance intermingled, as in the slag of an iron furnace, it is said to be slaggy; portions where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called scoriaceous, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scorix of recent lava-streams; when the cells are so much more numerous than the solid part, that