

the stone would almost or quite float on water, the structure is called pumiceous, the term *pumice* being applied to the froth-like part of obsidian. As the cellular structure can only be developed while the rock is still liquid, or at least viscid, and as, while in this condition, the mass is often still moving away from its point of emission, the cells are not infrequently elongated in the direction of movement. Subsequently water, infiltrating through the

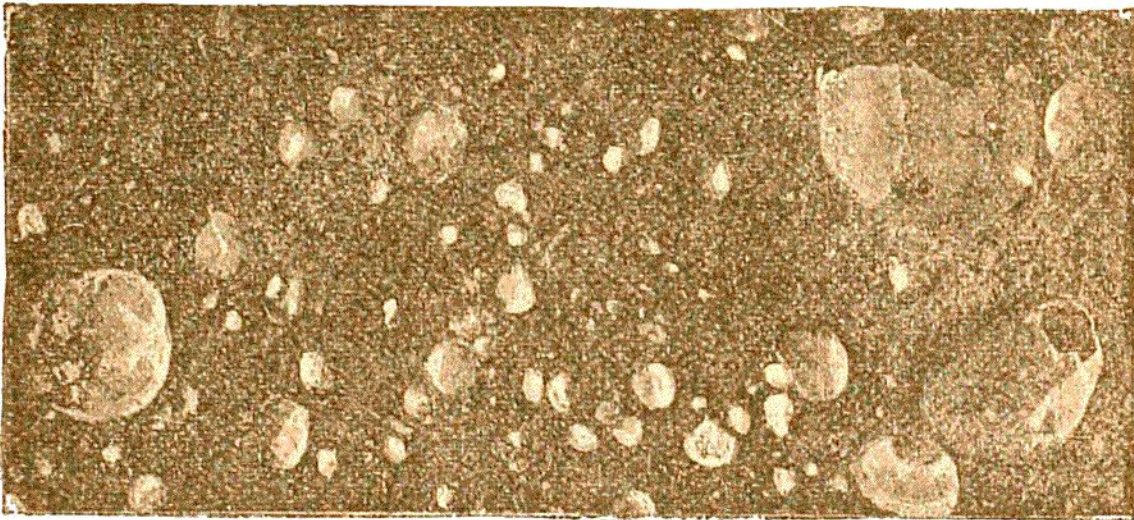


Fig. 10.—Amygdaloidal Structures; Porphyrite, Old Red Sandstone, Ayrshire.
(Nat. size.)

rock, deposits various mineral substances (calcite, quartz, chalcedony, zeolites, etc.) from solution, so that the flattened and elongated almond-shaped cells are eventually filled up. A cellular rock which has undergone this change is said to be an amygdaloid, or amygdaloidal, and the almond-like kernels are known as amygdales (Fig. 10). Where the cells or cavernous spaces of a rock are lined with crystals and empty inside they are said to be druses or drusy cavities.

Cleaved, having a fissile structure superinduced by pressure and known as cleavage (see pp. 531, 532). The planes of cleavage are independent of those of bedding,