

though they may coincide with them. A cleaved structure is best seen in fine-grained material, and is typically developed in roofing-slate, but it may occur in any compact igneous rock.

F o l i a t e d, consisting of minerals that have crystallized in approximately parallel, lenticular, and usually wavy layers or folia. Rocks of this kind commonly contain layers of mica, or of some equivalent readily cleavable mineral, the cleavage-planes of which coincide generally with the planes of foliation. Gneiss, mica-schist and talc-schist are characteristic examples. So distinctive, indeed, is this structure in schists, that it is often spoken of as *s ch i s t o s e*. In gneiss, it attains its most massive form; in chlorite-schist and some other schists, it becomes so fine as to pass into a kind of minutely scaly texture, often only perceptible with the microscope, the rock having on the whole a massive structure.

F i b r o u s, consisting of one or more minerals composed of distinct fibres. Sometimes the fibres are remarkably regular and parallel, as in fibrous gypsum, and veins of chrysotile, fibrous aragonite or calcite (satin-spar); in other instances, they are more tufted and irregular, as in asbestos and actinolite-schist.

C l a s t i c, f r a g m e n t a l, composed of detritus (p. 214). Rocks possessing this character have, in the great majority of cases, been formed in water, and their component fragments are usually more or less rounded or water-worn. Different names are applied, according to the form or size of the fragments. **B r e c c i a t e d**, composed, like a breccia, of angular fragments, which may be of any degree of coarseness. **A g g l o m e r a t e d**, consisting of large, roughly rounded and tumultuously grouped blocks, as