the successive coatings of mineral veins are examples of the latter process.

Septarian—a structure often exhibited by concretions of limestone and clay-ironstone which in consolidating have shrunk and cracked internally. These shrinkage-cracks radiate in an irregular way from the middle toward the circumference, but die out before reaching the latter (Fig. 26). Usually they have been filled with some subsequently infiltrated mineral, notably calcite.

Oolitic, a structure like fish-roe, formed of spherical grains, each of which has an internal radiating and concentric structure, and often possesses a central nucleus of some foreign body. This structure is specially found among limestones (see p. 262). When the grains are as large as peas, the structure is termed pisolitic.

Various structures which affect large masses of rock rather than hand-specimens will be found described in Book IV. But a few of the more important may be included here.

Massive, unstratified, having no arrangement in definite layers or strata. Lava, granite, and generally all crystalline rocks which have been erupted to the surface, or have solidified below from a state of fusion are massive rocks.

Stratified, bedded, composed of layers or beds lying parallel to each other, as in shale, sandstone, limestone, and other rocks which have been deposited in water. Successive streams of lava, poured one upon another, have also a bedded arrangement. Laminated, consisting of fine, leaf-like strata or laminæ; this structure being characteristically exhibited in shales, is sometimes also called shaly.