Jointed, traversed by the divisional planes termed Joints which are fully treated of in Book IV. Part II.

Columnar, divided into prismatic joints or columns. This structure is typically represented among the basalts and other basic lavas (p. 883 and Figs. 230-232), but it may also be observed as an effect of contact-metamorphism among stratified rocks which have been invaded by intrusive masses (Book IV. Part VIII.)

2. Composition.-Before having recourse to chemical or microscopic analysis, the geologist can often pronounce as to the general chemical or mineralogical nature of a rock. Most of the terms which he employs to express his opinion are derived from the names of minerals, and in almost all cases are self-explanatory. The following examples may suffice. Calcareous, consisting of or containing carbonate of lime. Argillaceous, consisting of or containing clay. Felspathic, having some form of felspar as a main constituent. Siliceous, formed of or containing silica; usually applied to the chalcedonic forms of this cementing oxide. Quartzose, containing or consisting entirely of some form of quartz. Carbonaceous, containing coaly matter, and hence usually associated with a dark color. Pyritous, containing diffused disulphide of iron. Gypseous, containing layers, nodules, strings or crystals of calcium-sulphate. Saliferous, containing beds of, or impregnated with rock-salt. Micaceous, full of layers of mica-flakes.

As rocks are not definite chemical compounds, but mixtures of different minerals in varying proportions, they exhibit many intermediate varieties. Transitions of this kind are denoted by such phrases as "granitic gneiss," that is, a gneiss in which the normal foliated structure is nearly