

zite, etc.²¹⁷ Examples of this kind are found in the pass of the Tete Noire between Martigny and Chamouni, in the Saxon granulite region, in the Bergen region of Norway, in the northwest of France, in northwest Ireland, in the islands of Islay and Garvelloch, and in Perthshire and other parts of the central Highlands of Scotland. The pebbles are not to be distinguished from the water-worn blocks of ordinary conglomerates; but the original matrix which incloses them has been so altered as to acquire a micaceous foliated structure, and to wrap the pebbles round as with a kind of glaze. These facts, like those already referred to in the structure of quartzite and argillaceous and quartz-schist, are of considerable value in regard to the theory of the origin of some crystalline schists.

3. PYROXENE-ROCKS.—**Augite-schist**—a fine-grained schistose aggregate of pale or dark-green augite, with sometimes quartz, plagioclase, magnetite, or chlorite; found rarely among the crystalline schists. Among the schistose rocks of the Taunus, Lossen has described some interesting varieties under the name of Augite-schist (Augitschiefer). They are green, compact, sometimes soft and yielding to the finger-nail, usually distinctly schistose, and interbedded with the gneisses and schists. They are composed of a fine dull diabase-like ground-mass, through which are dispersed crystals of augite, 1 to 2 mm. in length, which in the typical varieties are the only components distinctly recognizable by the naked eye.²¹⁸ **Augite-rock**—a granular aggregate of augite (with tourmaline, sphene, scapolite, etc.), found in beds in the Laurentian limestone of Canada. **Malacolite-rock** is a pale granular to compact, or even fibrous aggregate of malacolite found in beds in crystalline limestone (Riesengebirge). **Schistose Gabbro**—a granular to schistose aggregate of plagioclase and diallage, occurs in lenticular bands among the amphibolites and granulites of the crystalline schists. The diallage may occur in conspicuous crystals, and is sometimes associated with abundant olivine, as in ordinary gabbro (p. 268).²¹⁹

²¹⁷ Prof. Wichmann describes some curious examples of serpentine conglomerates. See his paper in "Beiträge zur Geologie Ost-Asiens und Australiens," ii. pp. 35, 111. On the conglomerate-schists of Saxony, see A. Sauer, "Geol. Spezialkarte Sachsen," Sect. "Elterlein," also Lehmann's "Altkryst. Schiefergesteine," p. 124. Reusch, "Silurfossiler og Pressede Konglomerater," Christiania, 1882. Barrois, Ann. Soc. Géol. Nord. xi. 1884.

²¹⁸ Lossen, Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. xix. (1867), p. 598.

²¹⁹ Rocks of this character occur in the Saxon "Granulitgebirge" and also