

hornblende, and magnetite, sometimes with blue opalescent quartz, and sometimes with black mica. These predominant minerals are sometimes distributed quite without structure, so that the rock appears as a syenite, diorite, gabbro, peridotite, picrite, pyroxene-granulite, or other massive amorphous member of the eruptive rocks. From these structureless areas, which probably represent most nearly the original condition of the materials, gradations can be traced into well foliated masses, and into coarsely banded gneisses, where the minerals have segregated into lenticular bands and elliptical or irregular concretions. Though it

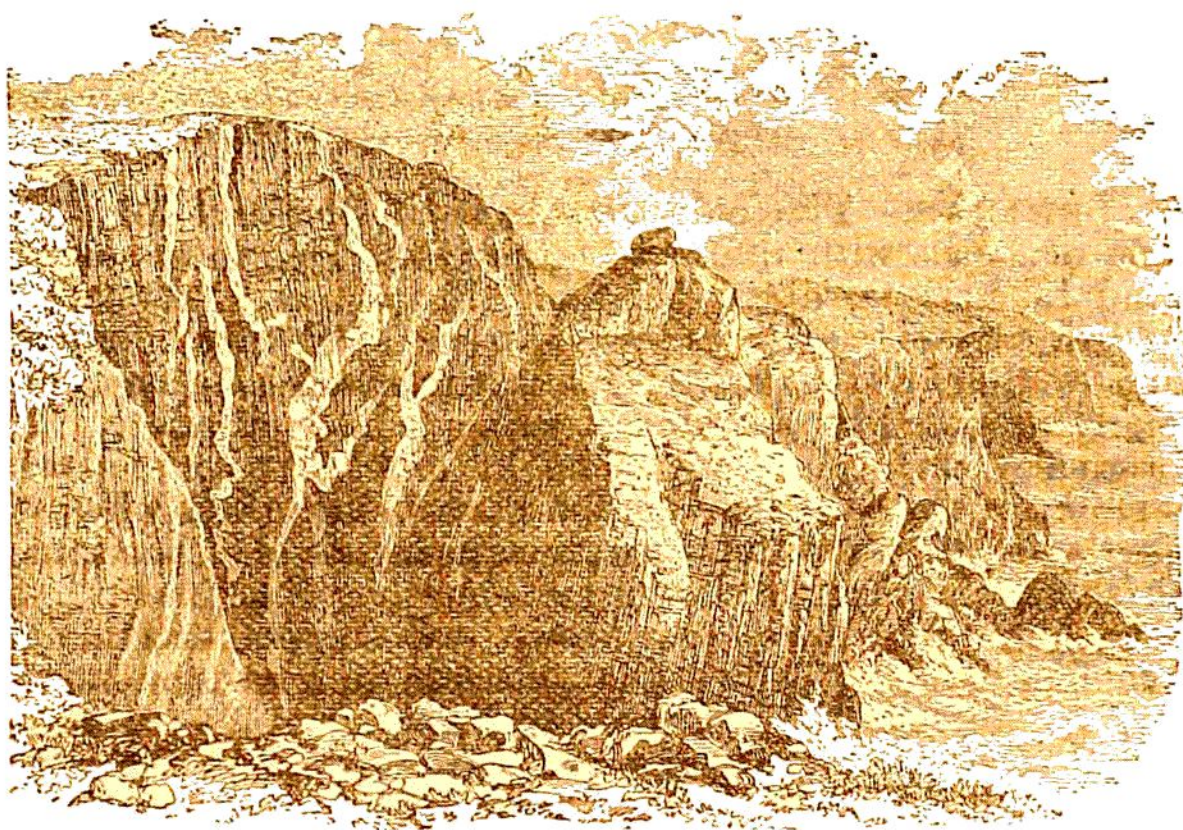


Fig. 326.—Veins of pegmatite in gneiss, south of Cape Wrath.

may often be difficult in practice to distinguish types of structure among these rocks, two such types may in many instances be recognized. In the first place, there is the banded or segregated structure, in which the predominant minerals have separated out from each other, and have crystallized more or less apart, often in coarse aggregations, forming in this way distinct bands or folia which, since they are often crossed by the planes of foliation, are evidently older than the development of these planes. The bands consist sometimes of pyroxene or hornblende, with little or no plagioclase, or of plagioclase with small quanti-