

APPENDIX III.

Glossary of Words Not in Common Use.

Streak is the color of the dust left when a mineral is scratched on a harder substance.

Lustre is the appearance of the surface of a mineral when broken.

Metallic lustre is a partly shining surface.

Columnar, coarsely fibrous or in long crystals.

Fibrous, like fibres or hair.

Submetallic, approaching the appearance of ordinary rock.

Magnetic, attracted by magnet when powdered or attracting the compass needle.

Stalactitic, hanging down like icicles.

Malleable, Easily beaten out or bent.

Foliated, in scales or layers, finely laminated.

Radiated, Star like with fibrous crystals starting from centre.

Cleavage, liability to split in a certain direction.

Fracture, condition of surface after breaking.

Mamillary, full of small rounded elevations.

Resinous, with a surface resembling that of resin.

Compact, dense or fine grained.

Curved, Used here only as a substitute for conchoidal

Lamellar, in plate or layers.

Oxide, a combination of a mineral with oxygen, as Fe.
O. =, iron rust.

Elements as a name in Mineralogy includes all known substances.

Sulphid, a combination of a mineral with sulphur, as Fe S, iron sulphid.

Carbonate, a combination of a mineral with carbonic acid, as Fe Co₂

Reniform, Kidney shaped.

Erosion. The wearing down of the earth's surface, by ice, water, and other agencies.

Stria, furrows in the rocks caused by the passage of drift during the Glacial Age.

Pitch, the inclination of an anticline lengthwise.

Dip, inclination of rock layers or leads.

Strike, course of whin and slate belts and leads.

Quartzite, whin.

Arenaceous, sandy usually applied to sandy slates.

Argillaceous, clayey usually applied to clay slates.

Anticline, a fold or crumple in stratified rocks.