- GRANITE. An unstratified or igneous rock, generally found inferior to or associated with the oldest of the stratified rocks, and sometimes penetrating them in the form of dikes and veins. It is usually composed of three simple minerals, felspar, quartz, and mica, and derives its name from having a coarse granular structure; granum, Latin for grain. Westminster, Waterloo, aud Loudon bridges, and the paving-stones in the carriage-way of the London streets, afford good examples of the most common varieties of granite.
- GREENSTONE. A variety of trap composed of hornblende and felspar. GREYWACKE. Grauwacke, a German name, generally adopted by Geologists for the lowest members of the secondary strata. The rock is very often of a grey colour, hence the name, grau, being German for grey, and wacke being a provincial miner's term.
- HORNBLENDE. A simple mineral of a dark green or black colour which enters largely into the composition of several varieties of the trap rocks.
- HORNSTONE. A siliceous mineral substance, sometimes approaching nearly to flint or common quartz. It has a conchoidal fracture, and is infusible, which distinguishes it from compact felspar.
- LACUSTRINE. Belonging to a lake. Etym., lacus, a lake.
- LANDSLIP. A portion of land that has slid down in cousequence of disturbance by an earthquake, or from being undermined by water washing away the lower beds which supported it.
- LAVA. The stone which flows in a melted state from a volcano.

Wood converted into a kind of coal. Elym., lignum, wood. LIGNITE.

LOAM. A mixture of sand and clay

- MAMMOTH. An extinct species of the elephant (E. primigenius), of which the fos-sil bones are frequently met with in various countries. The name is of Tartar origin, and is used in Siberia for animals that burrow under ground.
- MARL. A mixture of clay and lime ; usually soft, but sometimes hard, in which case it is called indurated marl.
- A simple mineral, having a shining silvery surface, and capable of being MICA. split into very thin elastic leaves or scales. It is often called *tale*, in common life, but mineralogists apply the term tale to a different mineral. The brilliant scales in granite are mica. *Etym.*, *mico*, to shine. MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE. A series of limestone strata, of which the geological position

is immediately below the coal measures, and which they also sometimes alternate.

- NEW RED SANDSTONE. A series of sandy, argillaccous, und otten calcareous strata, the predominant colour of which is brick-red, but containing portions which are of a greenish grey. These occur often in spots and stripes, so that the series has sometimes been called the variegated sandstone. The European formation so called like in a calcherical particle particular to have the series has called lies in a geological position immediately above the coal measures.
- OLD RED SANDSTONE. A stratified rock belonging to the carboniferous Group. ONGANIC REMAINS. The remains of animals and plants (organized bodies) found in a fossil state.
- OXIDE. The combination of a metal with oxygen; rust is oxide of iron. PONPHYRY. An unstratified or igneous rock. The term is as old as the time of Pliny, and was applied to a red rock with small, ungular, white bodies diffused through it, which are crystallized felspar, brought from Egypt. The term is hence which the more restallized for a rock with small. applied to every species of unstratified rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a base of other mineral composition.---
- Etym., porphyra, purple. PYRITES (Iron). A compound of sulphur and iron, found usually in yellow shining crystals like brass, and in almost every rock stratified and unstratified. The shining metallic bodies, so often seen in common roofing slate, are a familiar ex-ample of the mineral. It is derived from a Greek word meaning *fire*, because, under particular circumstances, the stone produces spontaneous heat, and even inflammation.
- QUARTZ. A German provincial term, universally adopted in scientific language, for a simple mineral composed of pure silex, or earth of flints; rock crystal is an example.

RED MARL. A term often applied to the New Red Sandstone, which is the principal member of the Red Sandstone Group.

SAND STONE. Any stone which is composed of an agglutination of grains of sand, whether calcarcous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature.

Schist is often used as synonimous with slate; but it may be very useful to distin-guish between a schistose and a slaty structure. The granite or primary schists, as they are termed, such as gneiss, mica-schist, and others, cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminm, like rocks which have a true slaty cleav-

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