

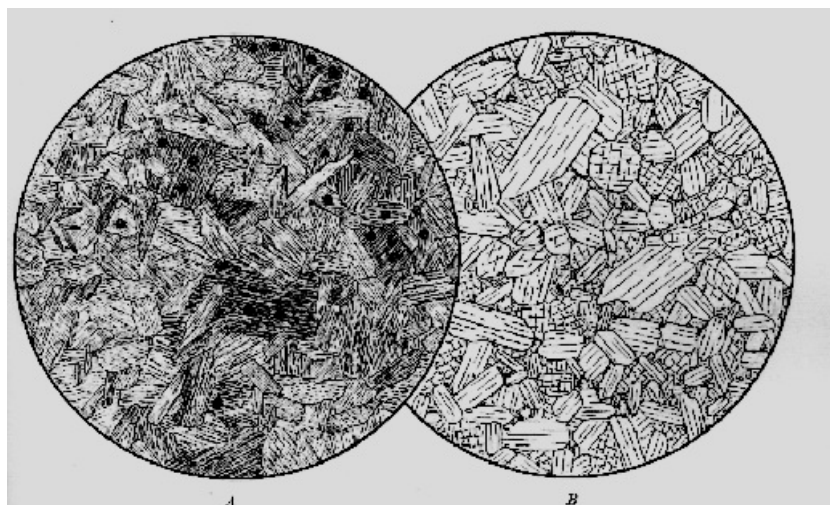


FIG. 2.—DECUSSATE STRUCTURE; $\times 23$.

A. Biotite-Hornfels, De Lank, near the Bodmin Moor granite, Cornwall. The dark spots are 'balloons' surrounding radioactive inclusions. See also Figs. 10, B, etc.
B. Wollastonite rock, Moonbi, New South Wales. See also Figs. 30, B, etc.

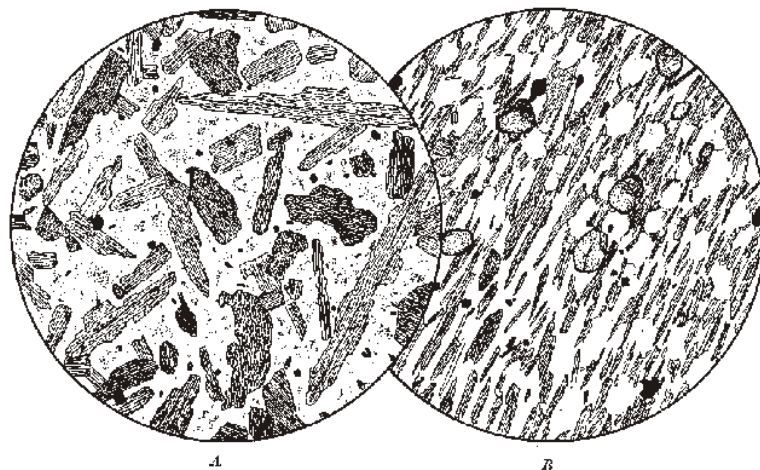


FIG. 3.—STRUCTURES OF HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTS; $\times 23$.

A. Biotite-Hornfels, inclusion in norrmarkite, Grond, Norway. The flakes of biotite have the typical decussate arrangement.
B. Garnet-Biotite-Schist, Ordovician slate near a granite-contact, Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. Here the flakes still retain a parallel arrangement which marks the original lamination.

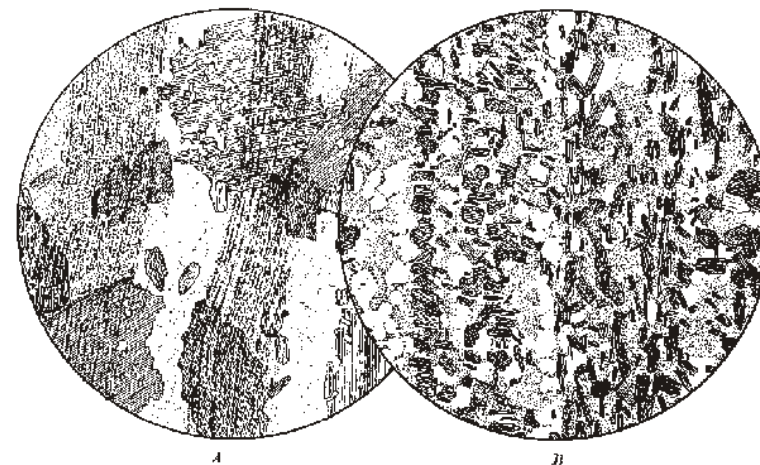


FIG. 4.—METAMORPHOSED SLATES PRESERVING BANDED STRUCTURES; $\times 25$.

A. Manx Slate near an aplite dyke, Crosby, Isle of Man. Shows large irregular flakes of biotite in a matrix of fine sericite and quartz. Trains of inclusions, marking the original lamination, pass undisturbed through the biotite.
B. Highly metamorphosed Devonian slate enclosed in the St. Austell granite, Cornwall: essentially of biotite, some muscovite, altered cordierite, and quartz. The mica-flakes have a definite orientation, in some bands parallel but in others transverse to the original bedding.

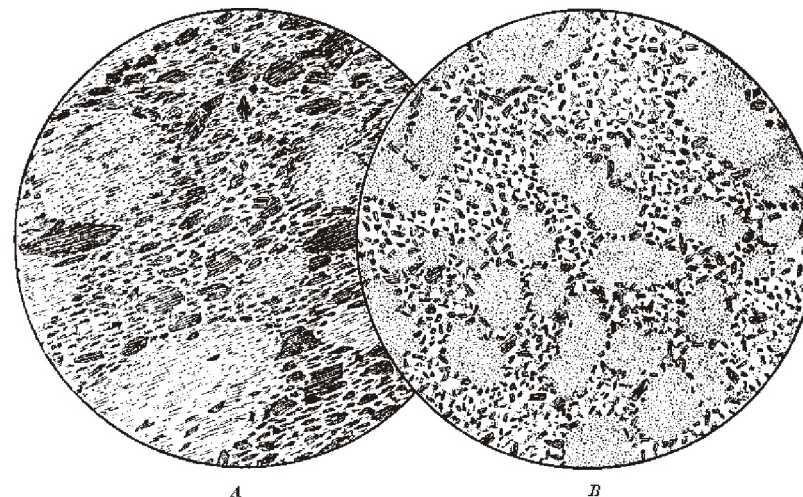


FIG. 9.—METAMORPHOSED ARGILLACEOUS ROCKS WITH ALUMINOUS SILICATES; $\times 25$.

These minerals are seen as oval spots, containing abundant minute inclusions but relatively free from the biotite developed in the general matrix.

A. Skiddaw Slates, Glendaramackin Valley, Cumberland; with large andalusites.
B. Coniston Flags, near the Shap granite, Westmorland; with numerous round grains of cordierite.