

FIG. 10.—ANDALUSITE-BEARING ROCKS; $\times 25$.

A. Andalusite-Mica-schist, Killiney, near the Dublin granite. Besides biotite, this rock contains abundant large flakes of muscovite with parallel disposition.
B. Andalusite-Biotite-Hornfels, Perran Sands, near the Cligga Head granite, Cornwall. The biotite illustrates the typical decussate structure.

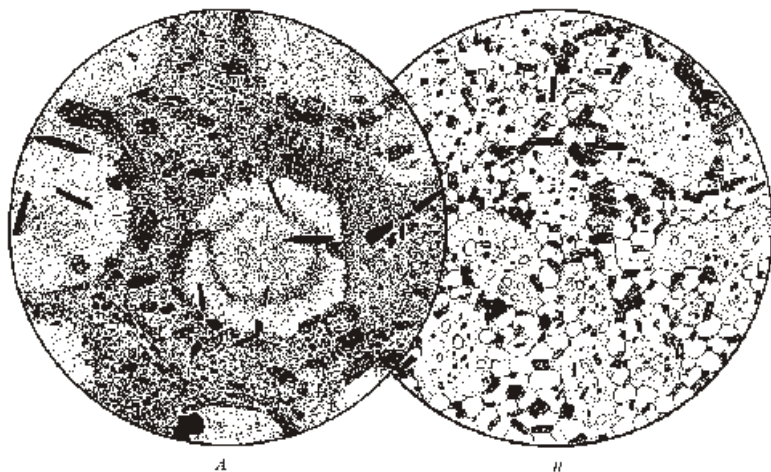


FIG. 11.—CORDIERITE-BIOTITE-HORNFELS; $\times 25$.

A. Metamorphosed Skiddaw Slates, Bowesdale Tarn. The cordierite crystals here are exceptionally well developed, one basal section showing the hexagonal outline and also the peculiar arrangement of inclusions (p. 44). The opaque mineral is ilmenite.
B. Metamorphosed Culze, Lennox Common, near the Dartmoor granite. This represents a higher grade of metamorphism. The cordierite contains recognizable inclusions of biotite and quartz.

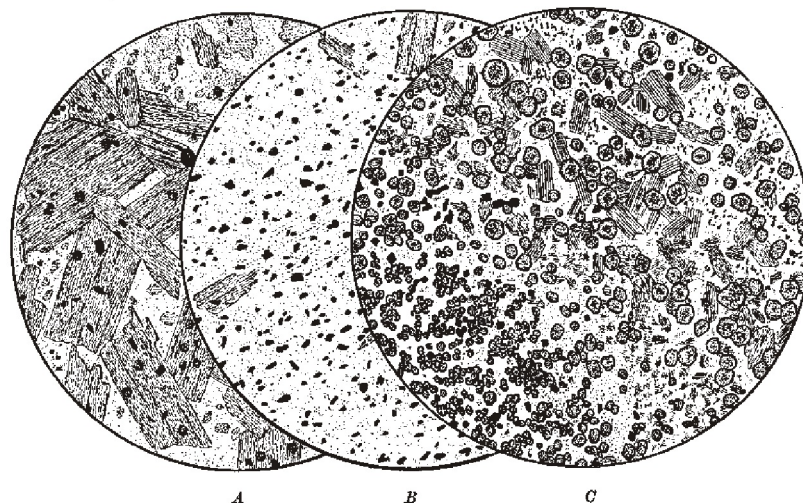


FIG. 13.—BIOTITE-CORDIERITE-HORNFELS, from the metamorphosed Skiddaw Slates of the Caldew Valley, Cumberland; $\times 25$.

A and *B* represent different bands in the same thin slice, one rich in biotite with the usual deeply coloured haloes, the other mainly of cordierite with many little crystals of magnetite.

C is a garnetiferous variety, also banded. One part shows a crowd of minute garnets set in quartz; another part is mainly of cordierite and biotite with rather larger garnets.

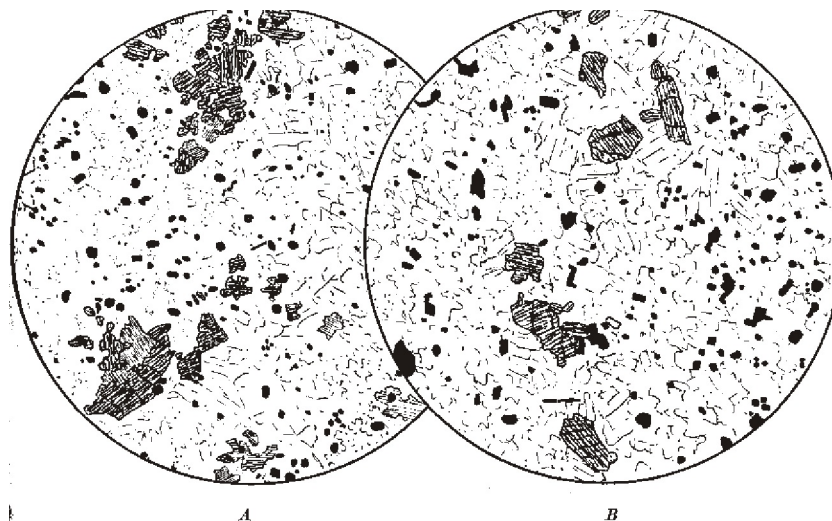


FIG. 14.—HYPERSTHENE-ORTHOCLASE-CORDIERITE-HORNFELS, from the inner aureole of the Carn Chois diorite, near Comrie, Perthshire; $\times 23$.

A. Some biotite is present, but is corroded and in process of destruction.

B. Here biotite is wanting, and orthoclase is more abundant. A band down the middle of the field is composed almost wholly of hypersthene and orthoclase.