

FIG. 97.—BIOTITE- AND CHLORITOID-SCHISTS; $\times 23$.

A. Biotite-Sericite-schist, Glencesk, Forfarshire.
B. Chloritoid-Sericite-schist, Drumtochty, Kincardineshire.

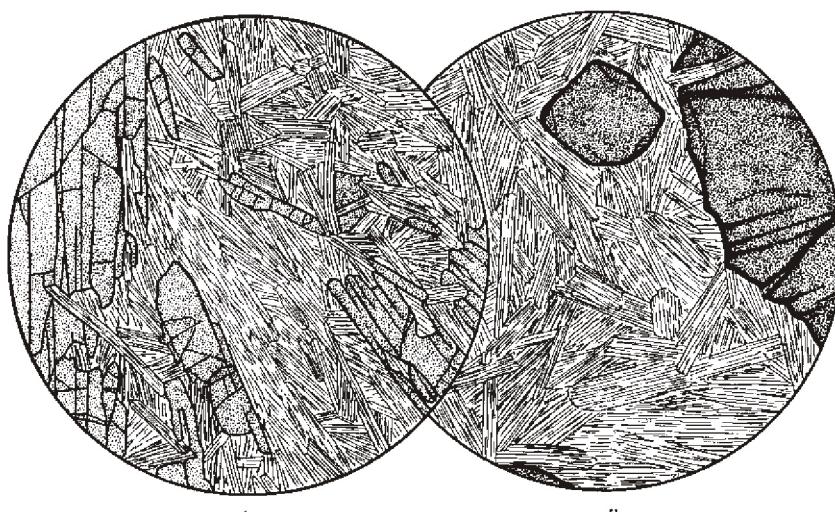


FIG. 98.—CHLORITE-SCHISTS; $\times 18$.

The interlaced arrangement of the chlorite-flakes shows here little approach to an ideal parallelism. Magnetite is conspicuously absent.

A. Chloritoid-Chlorite-schist, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.
B. Garnet-Chlorite-schist, Tirol.

These rocks belong to an advanced grade of metamorphism.

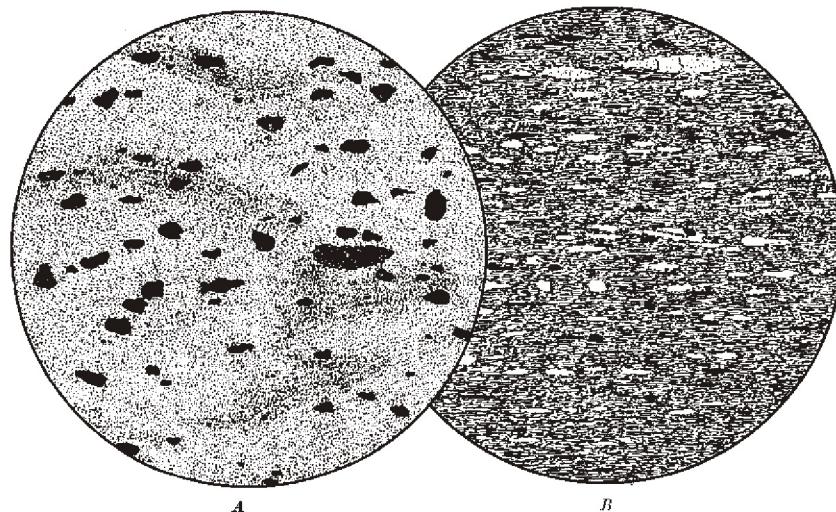


FIG. 93.—CHLORITE-SERICITE-SCHIST (Devonian), Delabole, North Cornwall; $\times 60$.

Showing sections parallel and perpendicular to the schistosity or cleavage. The main constituents are sericitic mica, chlorite, ilmenite, magnetite, and quartz.

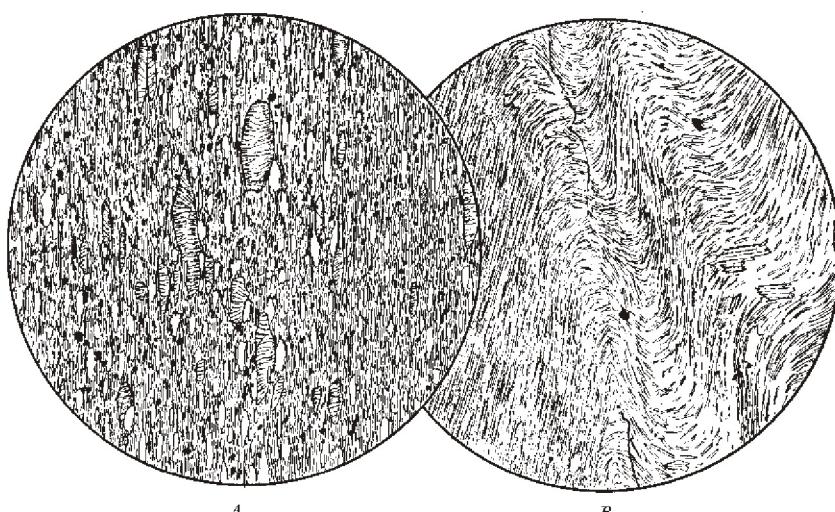


FIG. 94.—CHLORITE-SERICITE-SCHISTS OR PHYLLITES; $\times 23$.

A. Dunoon Phyllite, Port Bannatyne, Bute. The flakes of chlorite show the transverse arrangement often seen at this early stage.

B. Ardrishaig Phyllite, Loch Awe: rich in sericitic mica, but with a smaller proportion of chlorite. Besides quartz there are also little granules of albite.