

b. *Schorl and Tourmaline.* Beautiful varieties of this kind of mica-slate occur in the mountains between Dunkeld and Blair-in-Athol.

c. *Kyanite.* This occurs but seldom. It has been observed in Mainland, one of the Shetland islands, and near Banchory in Aberdeenshire.

d. *Rutile,* as in Salzburg and Hungary.

e. *Felspar* occurs but seldom, and it is either in single crystals, or in masses of different sizes.

We can distinguish different kinds of mica-slate. These are *Common, Undulated, Talcky, and Fine Slaty.* The *common* is straight, and rather thick slaty, and contains garnets, and sometimes felspar. The *undulated* has a waved structure, and contains neither garnets nor felspar. The *talcky* is straight slaty; contains thick layers of quartz, and the mica has a green colour. The *fine slaty*, borders on clay-slate, (the next rock in the order of succession), has a light yellowish grey colour, and contains extremely little quartz; it passes imperceptibly into clay-slate. Of these, the oldest is the *Common*, and the newest the *Fine-slaty*.

2. It is very distinctly stratified. It rests on gneiss, and is covered by clay-slate. It passes, on the one hand, into gneiss, and the transition is made by the common kind; and on the other into clay-slate, and the transition is made by the fine-slaty kind. The outgoings of the strata are lower than those of the gneiss, on which they rest, and higher than those of the clay-slate that usually cover them,