



Plate 10A. Boudinage in relict bedding in layers of ~~Rusty Marble~~^{l.c.}. The camera faces north and the numerous small boudins plunge gently in that direction, parallel to the axis of a nearby large fold. The layers which form the boudins are feldspar-diopside-quartz granulites whereas the intercalations and matrix material are silicated, calcitic marble. Other boudins in other relict beds nearby are oriented at right angles to these, and plunge down the flanks of the associated folds.

Plate 10B. Strongly lineated ~~Median Gneiss~~^{l.c.} just southwest of the Edwards Zinc Mine^{l.c.}. The camera faces south toward a northwesterly dipping surface of dominant foliation and relict bedding. The elongate blebs and rods of gneiss which define the lineation plunge northwest at about 45 degrees, parallel to the axis of the associated large fold in the ~~Median Gneiss~~^{l.c.}. The interrelations of these lineations, planer features and folds are sketched in three dimensions in Figure 12. Plate 10D is a closeup of this dip slope of the foliation.

Plate 10C. Deformed, and highly feldspathized beds in the ~~Median Gneiss~~^{l.c.}. The locality is about 800 feet southwest of the Edwards zinc mine. The camera ^{faces} was faced north, and the folds plunge northwest at moderate angles. The darker disrupted layers are biotitic gneiss thought to represent reconstituted argillaceous sandstone beds. The lighter colored layers and matrix are largely quartz-microcline granulite (see also Tables 14 and 15) thought to be of metasomatic origin. Here as in other parts of the district a common type of asymmetry appears in most folds (cf. ^{pls.} Plates 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D).

Plate 10D. A closer view of an area in the right center of Plate ¹⁰9B showing linear elements. The blebs and rods which define the lineation are in part pegmatitic.