



Plate 8A. A dolomite-calcite-talc breccia in ~~the~~ marble. The large, dark colored fragments which retain a pronounced foliation are dolomite with minor diopsidic clots. The light colored "matrix" is largely calcite. The calcite has formed at the expense of the dolomite and encroached upon it from a major system of fractures in the pre-existing dolomite. Veinlets of nodular and botryoidal talc occur in the calcite and are interpreted as the loci for the magnesium released as calcite formed from the dolomite. The locality is about 1000 feet west of the Balmat zinc mine, in the marble separating the American and Fowler ^{l.c.} Talc Belts.

Plate 8B. Serpentinous clots (S) enveloped in a halo of calcite (C) which embays a matrix of darker colored dolomite (D). The serpentine clots contain relicts of diopside which formed by reaction of dolomite and quartz. The magnesium in the serpentine appears to have come from the dolomite now replaced by calcite. The transverse fissure at right of the ^{photo} picture is typical of these solution features which are controlled by cross joints in the marble.

Plate 8C. Diopsidic ^{l.c.} Quartz Schist which occurs in both dolomite and silicated dolomite zones in the marble. This mass occurs in the hanging wall of the Balmat fault zone, about 800 feet southwest of Balmat Corners.

Plate 8D. Closeup of the quartz-schist mass in Plate 8C. The light colored, irregular masses are quartz, and the darker material is largely diopside, in part serpentinous. The spongy appearance of the rock is caused by the weathering away of irregular clots and lenses of calcite. The crude foliation in the rock is accordant with relict bedding and the contacts of stratigraphic zones in the enclosing marble.