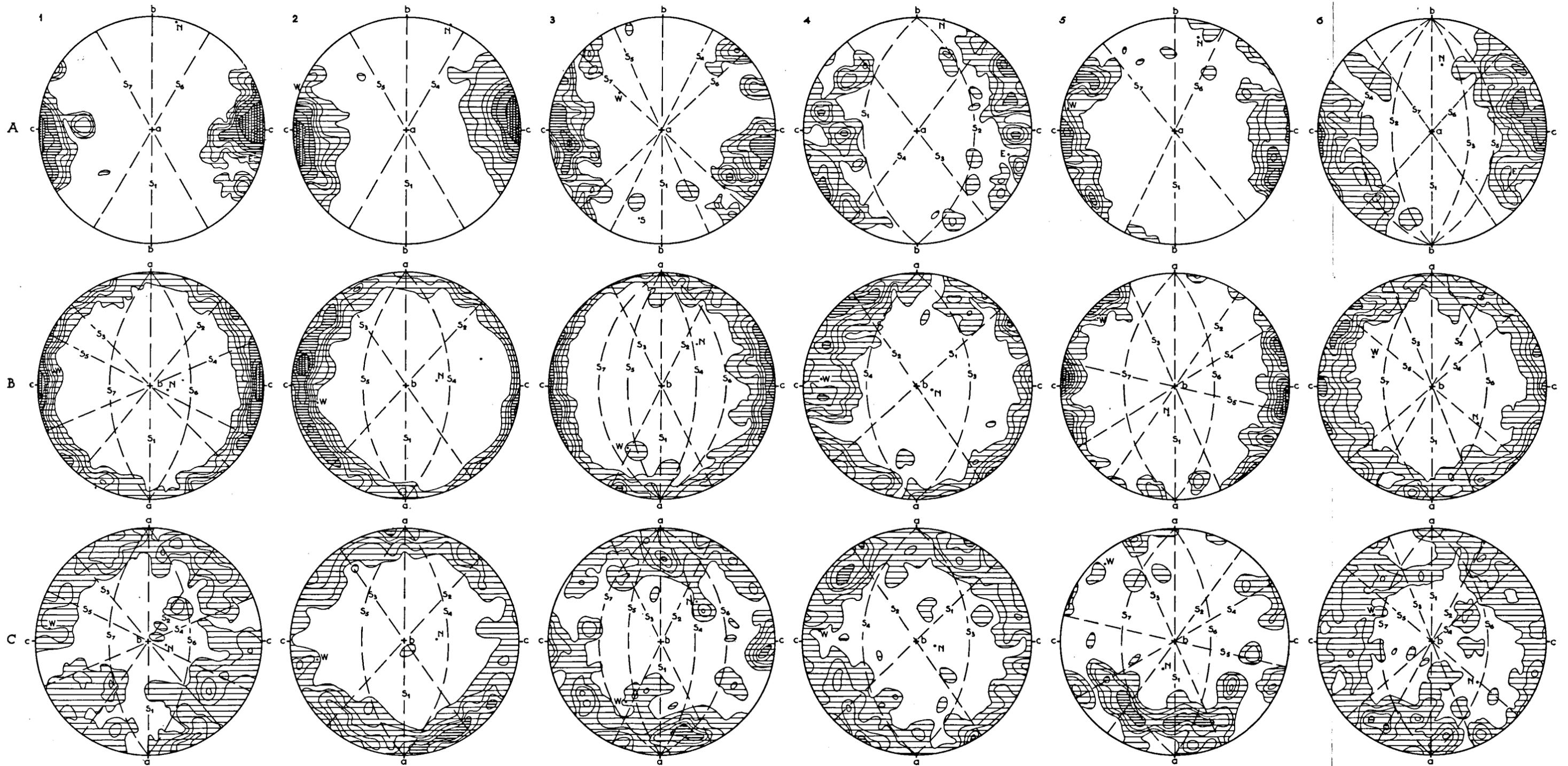


## PLATES

PLATE I

|                                | A                          | B                          | C                       |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                | // <i>b</i>                | ⊥ <i>b</i>                 | ⊥ <i>b</i>              |
|                                | {001} cleavages<br>of mica | {001} cleavages<br>of mica | optic axes<br>of quartz |
| Fig.                           |                            |                            |                         |
| 1. Paragneiss                  | 100 (micas)                | 200 (micas)                | 200                     |
| 2. Blastomylonitic orthogneiss | 200 (biotites)             | 200 (biotites)             | 200                     |
| 3. Coarse-grained augen-gneiss | 100 (micas)                | 200 (micas)                | 200                     |
| 4. Megacrystal biotite granite | 100 (micas)                | 200 (micas)                | 200                     |
| 5. Megacrystal biotite granite | 100 (biotites)             | 100 (biotites)             | 100                     |
| 6. Muscovite granite           | 200 (muscovites)           | 200 (muscovites)           | 200                     |

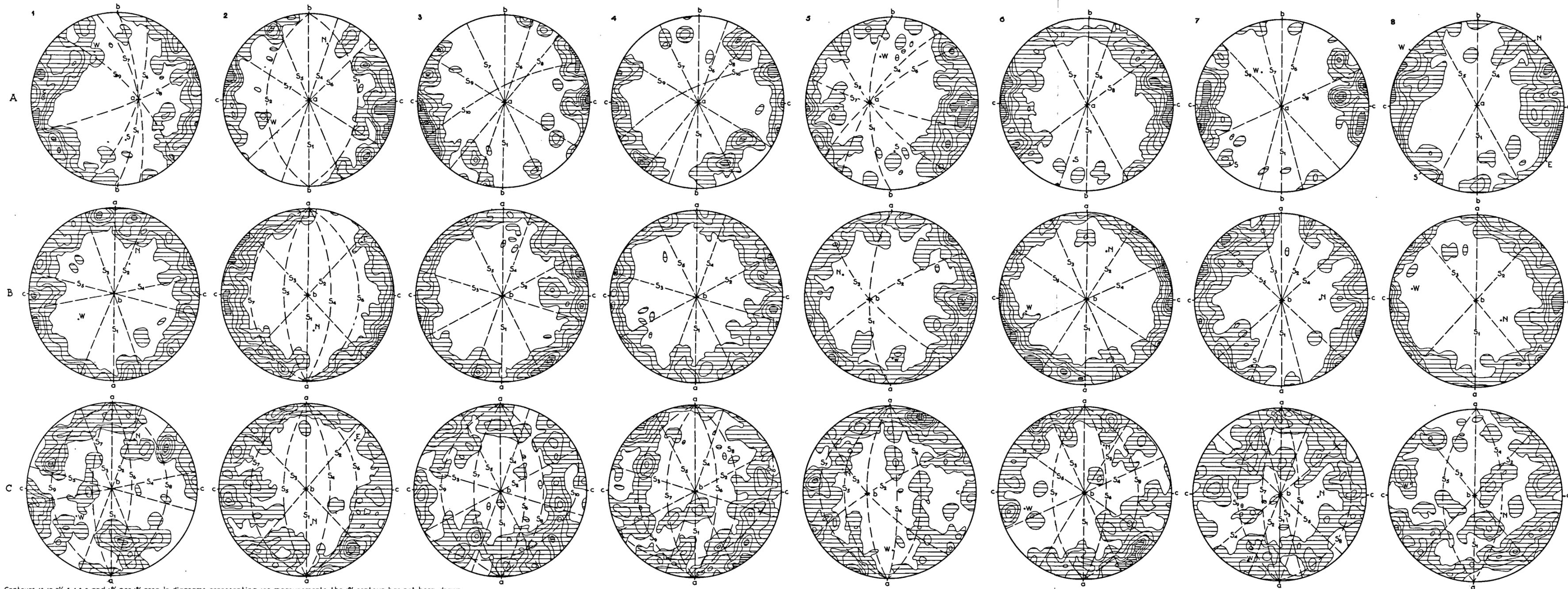


Contours 15, 10, 7½, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1% per 1% area. In diagrams representing 100 measurements the 1% contour has not been drawn.

< 5% per 1% area  
  5-10% per 1% area  
  > 10% per 1% area

PLATE II

|                                      | A<br><i>// b</i><br>{001} cleavages<br>of mica | B<br><i>⊥ b</i><br>{001} cleavages<br>of mica | C<br><i>⊥ b</i><br>optic axes<br>of quartz |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Fig.                                 |  |   |  |
| 1. Barbanza granite                  | 200 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 2. Barbanza granite                  | 100 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 3. Barbanza granite (muscovite-type) | 100 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 4. Barbanza granite (biotite-type)   | 100 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 5. Barbanza granite                  | 200 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 6. Barbanza granite                  | 200 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 7. Muros granite (medium-grained)    | 100 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |
| 8. Muros granite (fine-grained)      | 200 (micas)                                    | 200 (micas)                                   | 200  |



Contours 15, 10, 7½, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1% per 1% area. In diagrams representing 100 measurements the 1% contour has not been drawn.

<math>< 5\%</math> per 1% area  
  5-10% per 1% area  
  > 10% per 1% area

PLATE III

Fig. 1. Metatextitic veins in biotite-rich rock. (14 ×)

Fig. 2. Plagioclase augen developed by metablastesis, containing small parallel-oriented biotite inclusions ( $S_i$ ), forming an angle with the parallel-oriented external biotites ( $S_e$ ). (8 ×)

Fig. 3. A pre-kinematic andalusite in a two-mica schist, strongly altered to sericite; only a few relics are visible. The garnet is also pre-kinematic. (16 ×)

Fig. 4. Three sections of the blastomylonitic orthogneiss: normal to  $a$ ,  $b$  (= lineation = fold-axis) and  $c$  (= normal to the foliation plane). (8/10 ×)

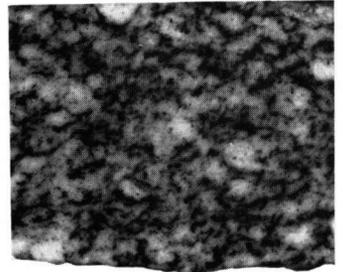
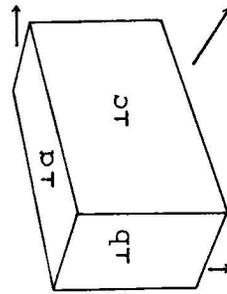


PLATE IV

Fig. 1. Coarse-grained augen-gneiss with a strong phyllonitic appearance. (7/10 ×)

Fig. 2. An elongate dioritic xenolith lying parallel to the foliation of the megacrystal biotite granite. A potash-feldspar megacryst sits astride the contact of both rocks. (1/3 ×)

Fig. 3. A plagioclase crystal, developed by metablastesis, containing many inclusions of biotite, quartz, and apatite. (20 ×)

Fig. 4. Megacrystal biotite granite intruded by a sill of muscovite granite with a NNW-SSE-striking foliation. The younger N-S-striking shearing is clearly visible. (7/10 ×)

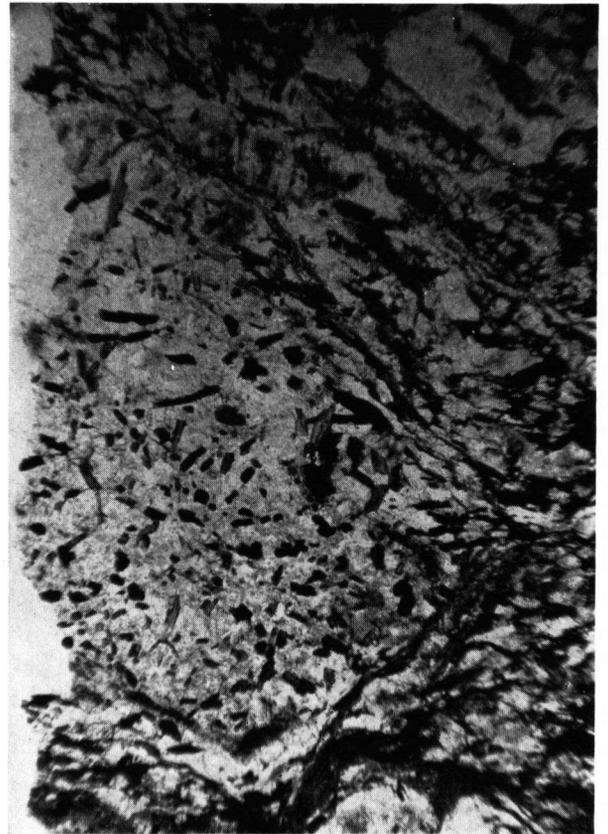
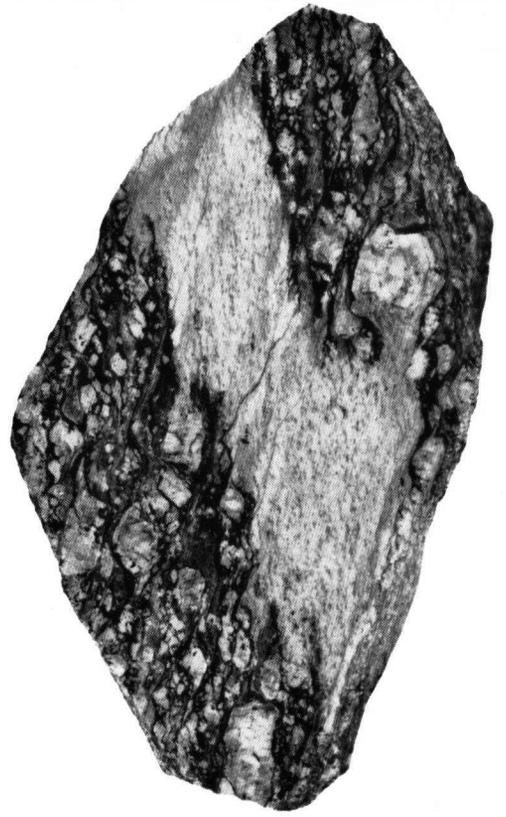
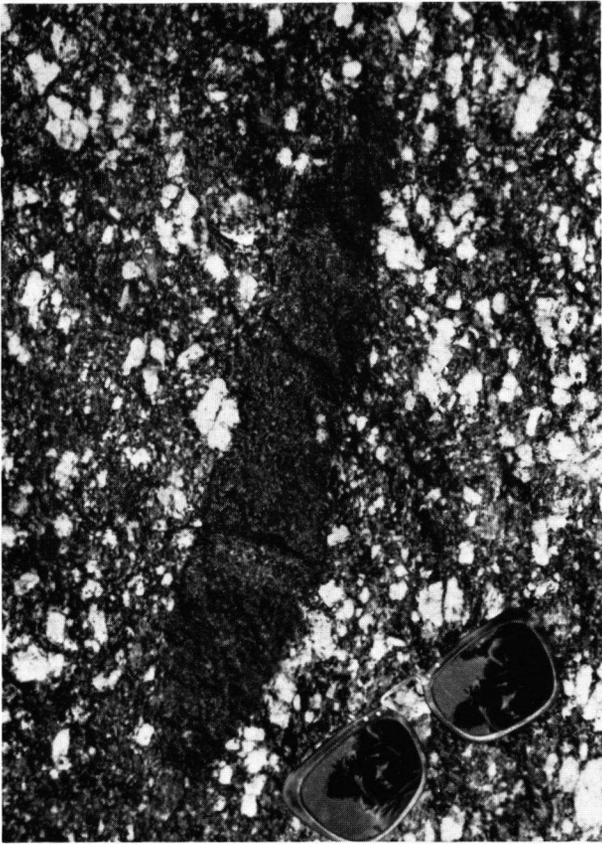


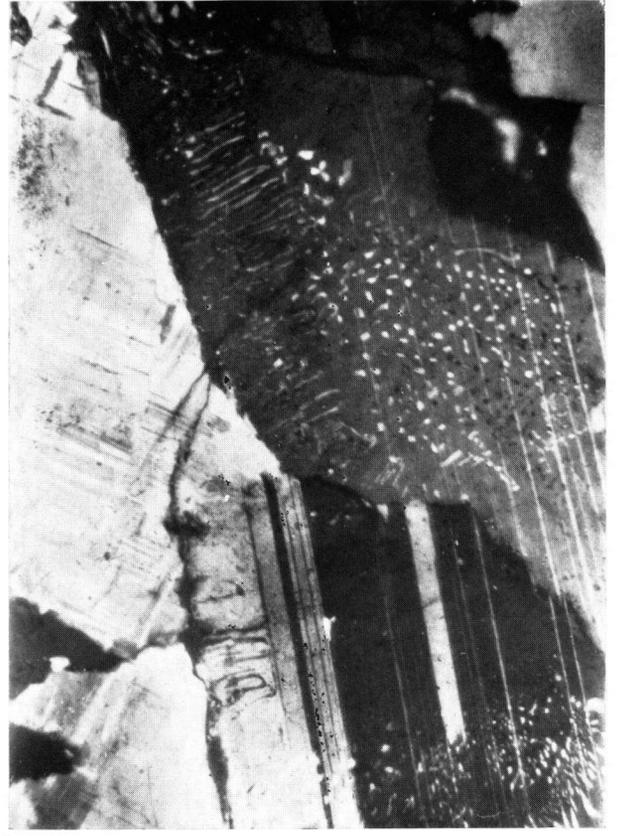
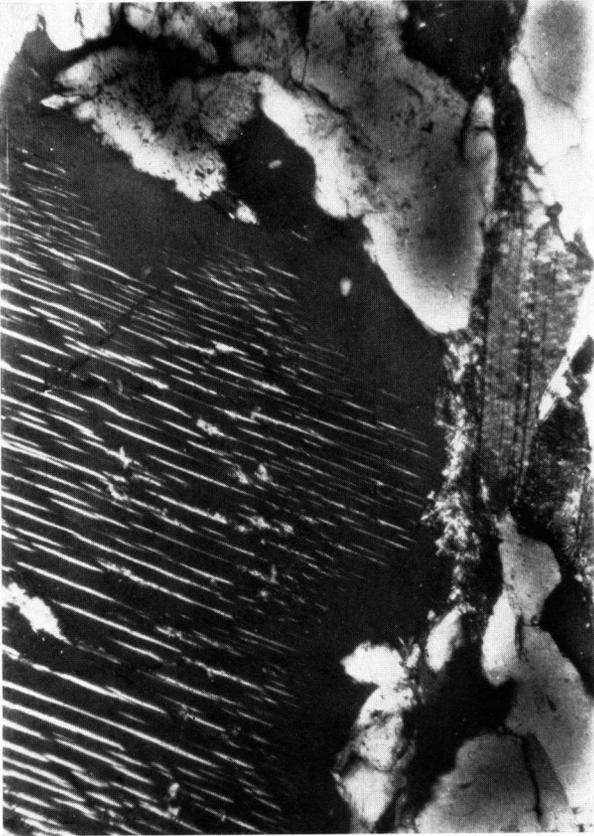
PLATE V

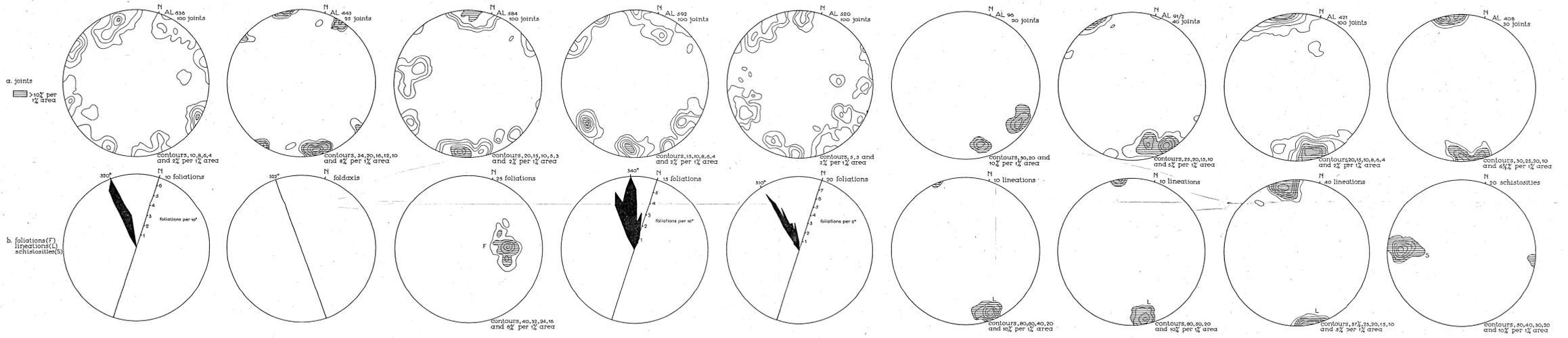
Fig. 1. Barbanza granites: xenoliths of the older muscovite-rich type in the younger biotite-rich type. (7/100 ×)

Fig. 2. String-type perthite in the Barbanza granites (100 ×)

Fig. 3. Vein- and patch-type perthite in the Muros granites. (100 ×)

Fig. 4. Myrmekite in the Pando granite. (100 ×)





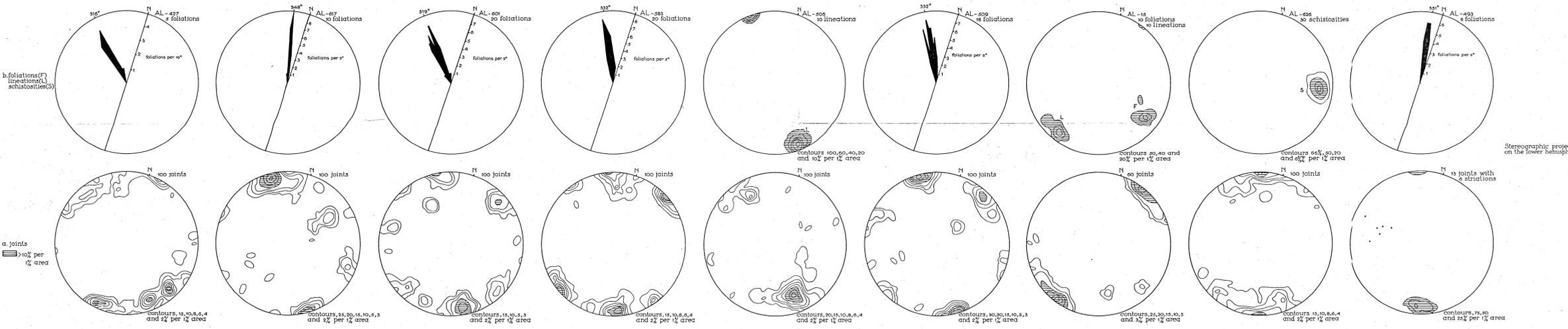
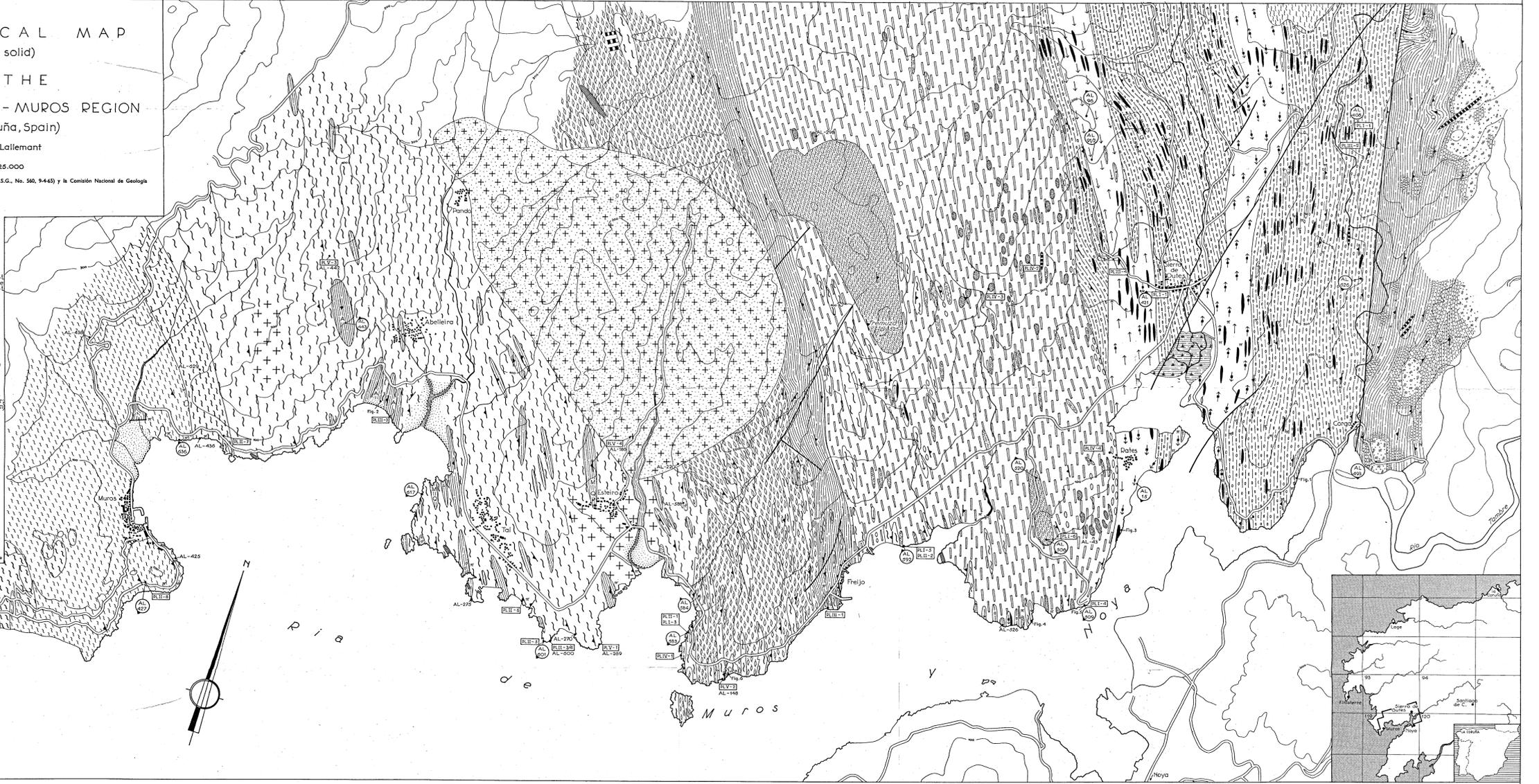
**GEOLOGICAL MAP**  
(mainly solid)  
**OF THE**  
**SIERRA DE OUTES - MUROS REGION**  
(prov. la Coruña, Spain)

by H.G. Avé Lallemant  
Scale 1:25,000

Publicado de acuerdo con el Consejo Superior Geográfico (C.S.G., No. 560, 9-4-65) y la Comisión Nacional de Geología

- Legend:**
- Lamprophyre
  - Granite porphyry
  - Pando biotite granite
  - Fine-grained two-mica granite of Muros
  - Medium-grained two-mica granite of Muros
  - Two-mica granite of Barbadillo (sometimes phyllonitized)
  - Diatexitic gneiss (sometimes phyllonitized)
  - Diatexitic gneiss
  - Metatexitic gneiss
  - Muscovite granite
  - Megacrystic biotite granite (sometimes phyllonitized)
  - Dioritic xenolith
  - Amphibolite
  - Blastomylonitic orthogneiss (linear foliation, with folds)
  - Coarse-grained augen-gneiss
  - Paragneiss
  - Schist
  - Floodplain
  - Beach
  - Graphite-rich gneiss
  - Quartzite sandstone
  - Magnetite-rich rock
  - Amphibolite-rich rock
  - Foliation
  - Lineation
  - Fold-axis
  - Fault
  - Aplite
  - Biotite

Fig. 1. Figures in text (Fig. 1) Figures on plates AL-45 Sample, discussed in the paper. Localities where joints and foliations have been measured and plotted in equal-area projections on the lower or upper portion of this track (the diagram only is found in the original text).



Stereographic projections on the lower hemisphere.