or crystallites, or granules and filaments, or glass, or combinations of these in various proportions. (See pp. 194, 207.)

Lithoid, compact and stony in aspect, with no very distinct crystalline structure. The term is especially applied to the devitrified condition of once glassy rocks, such as obsidians, which have assumed the character of perlites or felsites.

Granitic (Granitoid), thoroughly crystalline, and consisting of crystals approximately uniform in size, as in granite. This structure is characteristic of many eruptive rocks. Though usually distinctly recognizable by the naked eye ("macromerite" of Vogelsang[63]), it sometimes becomes very fine ("micromerite"), and may be only recognizable with the microscope as thoroughly crystalline (microgranitic); at other times it passes into a porphyritic or porphyroid character by the appearance of large crystals dispersed through a general ground-mass.

Pegmatitic (Pegmatoid, Graphic), exhibiting the peculiar arrangement of crystalline constituents seen in pegmatite or graphic granite (p. 275), where the quartz and felspar have crystallized simultaneously so as to be inclosed within each other. This structure may be seen on a large scale in many massive veins of pegmatite; where it takes an exceedingly minute form it is known as micropegmatitic (Fig. 5). Such microscopic intergrowth of quartz and felspar is characteristic of large masses of eruptive rock (micropegmatite, granophyre).

Fig. 5.—Micropegmatitic Structure. Granophyre, Mull. (Magnified.)

[63] Z. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. xxiv. p. 534.