211); 3d, *Vitrophyre*, where the ground-mass is a glassy magma (pp. 204, 212). The second subdivision embraces most of the porphyries, and a very large number of eruptive rocks of all ages.[66]

Segregated.—In granite and other crystalline massive rocks, vein-like portions, coarser (or finer) in texture than the rest of the mass, may be observed. These belong to the last phase of consolidation, when segregations from the original molten or viscous magma took place along certain lines or round particular centres, where the individual minerals crystallized out from the general mass. They have been sometimes termed "segregation," or "exudation" veins. They are to be distinguished from the veins, usually of finer and more acid material, which ramify through a mass of igneous rock and probably represent portions of the original molten magma which remained still liquid and were injected into rents of the already consolidated parts. These are the true "contemporaneous veins" (Book IV. Part VII.)

Granular—a somewhat vague term applied to rocks composed of approximately equal grains, which are sometimes worn fragments, as in sandstone, sometimes crystalline particles, as in granite and marble. This texture may become so fine as to pass insensibly into compact.[67] The peculiar granular structure found so abundantly among metamorphic rocks which have been intensely crushed and in which there seems to have been a process of recrystalli-

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[66] According to Rosenbusch the porphyritic massive rocks are those in which, during the different stages of their production, the same minerals have been formed more than once. Neues Jahrb. 1882 (ii.), p. 14.

[67] As applied to massive (eruptive) rocks, Rosenbusch would restrict the term granular to those in which each individual constituent separated out during but one definite stage of the process of rock-building. Loc. cit.