

tural varieties is the form of pegmatite termed *Graphic Granite*, in which the orientation of the quartz and feldspar is singularly well developed (Fig. 31). The quartz has assumed the shape of long imperfect columnar shells, placed parallel to each other and inclosed within the orthoclase, so that a transverse section bears some resemblance to Hebrew writing. The two minerals have crystallized together, with their principal axes parallel. This intergrowth seems to show that there could have been little or no internal move-

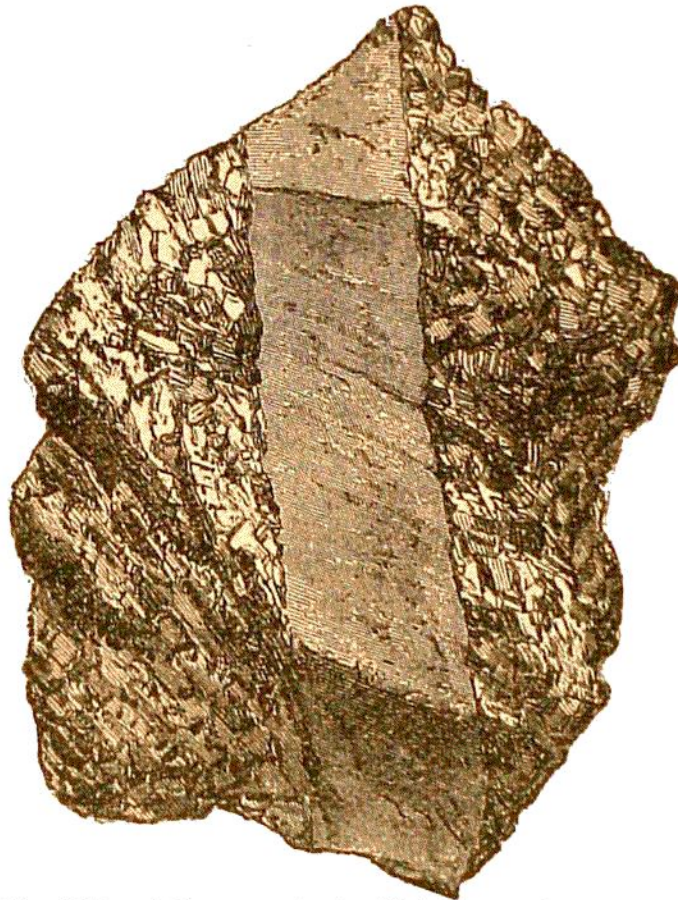


Fig. 30.—Vein of finer grain (aplite) traversing a coarsely crystalline Granite.

ment of the veins, in which it so frequently occurs, when the component minerals assumed their crystalline forms. Where the intergrowth is on a minute scale it is known as *micropegmatite*, and it forms the base of the rock to which the name of *Granophyre* has been given (Fig. 5). Here and there, an example may be found of a granite becoming fine-grained, but containing large scattered feldspar crystals. Such a rock may be termed a *porphyritic granite*. Some granites abound in inclosed crystalline concretions or fragments. These are sometimes mere segregations of the materials of the granite, when they are usually ovoid in