cently by Klockmann, in the granitic pegmatite veins of Kynast, of Schwarzbach, etc., in Silesia (l. c. p. 399); Klockmann himself, although otherwise agreeing with Credner, has pointed out quite correctly that this structure can hardly be brought into accord with Credner's theory. In this connection it also deserves mention that Mr. H. Bäckström and I have found perfectly pegmatitic large-grained feldspar individuals forming the cores of spheres occurring in centrically-formed massive granitite at Vasastaden near Stockholm. [1]

A further argument in favor of the magmatic solidification of the pegmatite veins consists in the peculiarities of structure which point towards a simultaneous crystallization. First, the graphic structure which was more particularly referred to above, and which also occurs in a similar way in massive eruptive rocks, must be mentioned. Further also, must be considered the incomplete formation of the pegmatite vein minerals which is generally evident when these minerals have not crystallized out into drusy cavities originally open (sometimes still so); this fact also was more fully treated above. Such incomplete idiomorphically-bounded crystals exhibit through their whole nature unequivocally, that they have crystallized out from a surrounding magma.

As a peculiar detail of structure, which is also satisfactorily explained only upon the assumption of magmatic solidification, may be mentioned the very frequent occurrence of bent, broken, and in part re-cemented crystals; examples have been described above in many places.

As special structural forms, may be mentioned the sometimes exceptionally distinct fluid structures (Fluidalstructuren) of the nepheline syenite pegmatite veins on the Langesundfjord.

In assuming an eruptive origin for pegmatitic veins, some have found great difficulty in the fact of the occasional

[1] See W. C. Brögger and H. Bäckström: "Om förekomsten af 'klotgranit', i Vasastaden, Stockholm." Geol. Fören. Förhandl. 1887, **9**, 331 and 332, also Fig. 6, p. 325.