which differ from these in composition; in a special part of this Treatise, under akmite, the relationship between the fine-grained apophyses of the acgerine granite district and the akmite pegmatite vein of Rundemyr, is pointed out.

To every one who has occupied himself with a thorough study of the methods of formation of pegmatitic veins and has had opportunity of investigating in the case of hundreds and hundreds of veins of all varieties of occurrence, their close approximation to the normal eruptive vein type and their very various transitions to and connections with the same, these purely geognostic peculiarities of occurrence will perhaps be considered as the strongest proof of the undoubted eruptive origin of the veins.

3. The varieties of structure of pegmatite rocks are of kinds which in part at least are known only in eruptive In the case of acid granitic pegmatite veins there is rocks. very often a purely eugranitic granular structure with coarse grain (e. g. in the granitite of numberless pegmatite veins near Stockholm); in the nepheline syenite pegmatite veins, as has been mentioned above, a coarse-grained typical trachytoidal structure, corresponding to the foyaïtes of the Laugenthal (e.g. Laven), is frequently observed. The drusy structure of many pegmatite veins, particularly of granitic ones, is not (as considered e. g. by Klockmann l. c. p. 407) an argument against the eruptive nature of pegmatite, but is frequently very characteristically developed as large laccolites in the boundary zones of granitic rocks themselves (e. q. Hörtekollen, Solbergfjeld, near Drammen, Norway, Holmsboe and Rödtangen on the Drammenfjord, etc.). The peculiarity of structure most convincing in its nature, which must be considered virtually as proof of the eruptive formation and magmatic solidification of pegmatite veins in general, is the centric structure (spheroidal structure) first described by L. v Buch, afterwards by G. Rose, and re-

the more massive granites recognized as eruptive. An unprejudiced observer will not wish to make such a separation," &c. J. H. L. Vogt 'Kristiania Vid. Selsk. Forhandl. 1881, No. 9. p. 28), describes, occurring at Skarningsfos, a granite pegmatite apophysis in gneiss, &c., passing directly into the main granitite.