granitic (see *granular*, p. 177). Where a similar structure is so fine that it can only be recognized with the microscope, it has been called *microgranitic* or *euritic*. Where the minerals are grouped in small, isolated, grain-like individuals, each having its own independent crystalline structure, so that under the microscope in polarized light, the rock presents the appearance of a brilliant

Fig. 15.—Holocrystalline Structure. Granite (20 Diameters). The white portions are Quartz, the striped parts Felspar, the long, dark, finely striated stripes are Mica. (See p. 273.)

Fig. 16.—Hemi-crystalline Structure. Dolerite, consisting of a triclinic Felspar, Augite, and Magnetite in a devitrified Ground-mass (20 Diameters). The numerous narrow prisms are tricilinic Felspar; the broader monoclinic forms, slightly shaded in the drawing, are Augite; the black specks are Magnetite; the needle-shaped forms are Apatite. (See p. 294.)

mosaic, the structure has been named *granulitic* or *microgranulitic* (*panidiomorphic granular* or *porphyric* of Rosenbusch). Where the quartz and felspar of a granitic rock have crystallized together, one within the other, the structure is *pegmatitic* (Fig. 31) where visible to the naked eye, and *micropegmatitic* (*granophyric* of Rosenbusch) where the help of a microscope is needed (Fig. 5).[99]

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[99] Fouqué and Michel-Lévy, "Min. Micrograph." The micropegmatite of Michel-Lévy is the same as the structure subsequently named granophyre by Rosenbusch. Michel-Lévy, "Roches Eruptives," p. 19.