

Fig. 279, which was long ago cited by De la Beche as showing a central cavity (*a*), not quite filled with long crystals of schorl surrounded with an envelope of quartz and schorl (*b*), outside of which lies a second envelope (*c*) of the same minerals, the schorl predominating, the whole being contained in a light flesh-colored and markedly felspathic granite (*d*). But more remarkable concretionary forms have since been observed in many granites, some of them presenting an internal radial concentric arrangement, and recalling the orbicular structure of some diorites (Napoleonite) (Fig. 8). Such concretionary aggregations are generally more basic than the surrounding granite.⁶

Of more importance, as affecting a much larger proportion of a granite boss, are the differences of texture and of structure not infrequently traceable from the margin to the centre. Like most intrusive rocks, granite is apt to be more close-grained at its contact with the surrounding strata than in the centre of its mass, though it does not show this contrast so strikingly as the more basic rocks such as gabbro, diabase, and dolerite. Certain characteristic varieties of texture and even to some extent of composition may, however, be recognized in many granite areas. In particular the marginal portions not infrequently present a remarkable foliated arrangement which simulates the structure of gneiss, the folia being rudely parallel to the margin of contact and either vertical or dipping at high angles away from the core

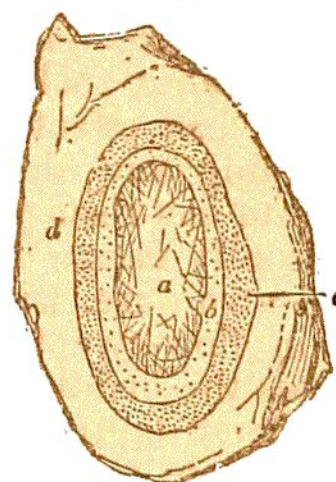


Fig 279.—Crystalline geode in granite, Dartmoor (B.).

⁶ Besides the papers of Phillips, Brögger and Hatch, cited on p. 276, see on inclosures in the Shap granite Harker and Marr, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xlvii. 1891, p. 280; on gradation of granite into basic rocks, Teall and Dakyns, cited on p. 937.