

Dinosaurian, was preoccupied by Marsh for a crocodile (1871). I therefore propose to name the Dinosaur mentioned (Nopcsa, *Denkschriften R. Akad. Wissensch. Wien*, 1899) *TELMATOSAURUS*.

Baron F. NOPCSA, Jun.

VIENNA, *January 11th*, 1903.

---

GRANITE AND QUARTZ-VEINS.

SIR,—The paper by Mr. J. Lomas on “Quartz Dykes near Foxdale, Isle of Man,” which appears in your January number (p. 34), raises an interesting question, and presents the argument in a cogent form. There can be no doubt that, on the fringe of a granite intrusion and in its apophyses, we sometimes find a gradual transition from normal granite, through various rocks which may be termed pegmatite, greisen, etc., to pure vein-quartz. Some phases of this transition are especially well displayed at Foxdale, a locality which I have already cited in this connection (*Q.J.G.S.*, 1895, vol. li, pp. 143, 144), and which has now been described in detail by Mr. Lomas.

Closer inquiry is, however, necessary before we can be warranted in regarding such quartz-veins as igneous rocks in the ordinary sense. There are many indications, both from the geological and from the petrographical side, that the more siliceous products in question, and especially the pure quartz-veins, belong at most to the waning stage of igneous activity, when the temperature had fallen and the agency of water had become a more important factor. Dr. Sorby's well-known researches on fluid cavities, for instance, strongly support this view (*Q.J.G.S.*, 1858, vol. xiv, pp. 471–475). But, further, there is sometimes reason to believe that, in these highly quartzose fringes and veins in very intimate connection with granite, a considerable part of the quartz has replaced felspar, and is therefore not strictly a primary mineral. One very clear example among others was described some years ago by Mr. Marr and myself on the edge of the Shap granite (*Q.J.G.S.*, 1891, vol. xlvii, p. 285). Here distinct pseudomorphs of quartz after felspar put the question beyond doubt. In the greisens of Cornwall and Saxony, the beresite of the Urals, and such peculiar rocks as *luxulyanite* and *trowlesworthite*, the occurrence of special ‘pneumatolytic’ minerals like tin-stone, topaz, tourmaline, and fluor is equally convincing. We must recognize the possibility of a like origin for veins of quartz, or of quartz and mica, even where no direct evidence of replacement is preserved; and the existence of an igneous magma composed of pure, or nearly pure, silica cannot as yet be regarded as proved.

ALFRED HARKER.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.  
*January 17th*, 1903.

---

THE TERM ‘HEMERA.’

SIR,—Mr. Jukes-Browne seems to be haunted by the good word ‘stratigraphical.’ In the January number he finds fault with my