

## Comments of the reviewer

I consider the paper to be an essential, long-time awaited work that contributes formidably to the solution of genesis of young alkaline volcanites of the Bohemian Massif. This alkaline province that provided a basis for F. Becke (1906) to define the alkaline Atlantic family (Sippe) of volcanism, deserves an extraordinary attention. In the Anglo-Saxon literature, priority of this term (as well as of the Pacific province) is, nevertheless, attributed to A. Harker (1909).

Czech specialists are at present confronted with an invasion of foreign researchers who have duely grasped the unique character of this young alkaline volcanic province of the Bohemian Massif on a global scale. Therefore I consider this Czech contribution as remarkably appropriate, because it is a monography presenting on a larger scale an evaluation of the geochemistry and petrology of our young alkaline volcanites based on 1000 samples dealt with by a single author, by the same methodology and in the same chemical laboratory. Moreover, if we consider the meticulously rigorous and critical approach of the author toward the solution of this task, we cannot but appreciate the robust basis of this work's construction. At present and in the given field, there is, besides special studies, a collection of papers available from the same author that deals with the chemical and mineral composition of volcanites of only some areas of the Bohemian Massif in English in Czech journals. I consider the fact that no complete analytical data of this set (particularly of trace elements) have been published until now, as thoroughly detrimental. The presented complete evaluation of chemistry of this collection, author's "Gesamtkunstwerk", even though highly praiseworthy, cannot entirely fill this gap.

Paralleling the chemistry of volcanites of the Bohemian Massif with other important global volcanic provinces is also entirely original. One only feels sorry that the genetic aspects of evolution of the volcanic series of young volcanism of the Bohemian Massif were not aimed at in this work, despite, or probably because of author's remarkable knowledge of this field. I also consider author's approach in preferentially designating the rock types on the basis of quantitatively mineralogical system as positive in contrast with the current boom of chemical classifications and original in the chemical classification that enables paralleling his own system elaborated solely for young alkaline volcanites of the Bohemian Massif with the international classification of the IUGS.

Jaromír Ulrych, PhD  
Associate Professor  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Charles University, Prague