

5. *Quartz slate and Quartzite*, appear as transitions from mica schist, in the manner above referred to.

6. *Gneiss*, more or less characteristic, occurs in the group, especially towards the junction with the Primitive Gneiss Formation.

7. *Hornblende schist*, occurs in the Trondhjem region, and also in more northern districts. In both, it is connected with, and forms transitions into diorite.

8. *Diorite* and other *Greenstones*. Diorite is "a crystalline, granular mixture of hornblende and albite, sometimes also slaty or porphyritic."* Most of the greenstones in this group seem to be diorites. They are, however, often of very variable characters, and by the substitution of diallage for hornblende, graduate into a species of diabase.

9. *Granite and Syenite*, are also eruptive rocks occurring in the group, sometimes intimately associated with the diorites. *Hornblendic granite*, a connecting link between granite and syenite, and *granulite* are also mentioned.

10. *Serpentine* sometimes occurs in considerable masses. It is confined to the schistose districts south of Trondhjem, and consists of the common dark-coloured variety, differing altogether from the light coloured serpentines of the Primitive Gneiss Formation. Chromic iron ore invariably accompanies it.

11. *Euphotide*; a rock thus named is described by Keilhau, as containing large grained diallage or hypersthene. This is however a feldspathic rock, and by reference in a note in a former portion of this paper, p. 17, it will be seen that it is to be regarded as a kind of diabase, and distinct from the true euphotides of the Alps.

12. *Talc schist*.

13. *Steatite or Soapstone*. This, together with the rocks yet to be enumerated, is of comparatively rare occurrence.

14. *Dolomite*.

15. *Conglomerates and breccias*, somewhat resembling in character those already described in the quartzose division of the schistose formation.

The rocks above enumerated form, as already mentioned, two distinct geographical regions, which differ also in petrographical characters. The first is the one already mentioned, of Tromsøen

* Cotta: Gesteinlehre, p. 57.