stituents. In this way, there is caused a characteristic streaked appearance, sometimes with broad black or dark grey bands, and sometimes with the same streaks, narrower and farther from each other, according as the mica is more plentifully or more sparingly distributed in the rock. The grains of feldspar, quartz and mica, are mostly rather small in this variety of gneiss, so that it seldom becomes coarsely granular." *Gæa Norvegica*, p. 251. Through a gradual disappearance of the feldspar; the gneiss sometimes changes into mica schist, and through a gradual change in the position of the laminæ of mica, from that of parallel layers, to being irregularly distributed, the gneiss often passes into granite. Of the many varieties of gneiss, one deserves special notice; it has been called Porphyroid gneiss, and differs from the characteristic gneiss in containing lenticular-shaped aggregations of feldspar in a fine schistose matrix. It is this variety which has sometimes been called Eye gneiss.

2. *Hornblende gneiss*, differing from the characteristic gneiss in having exchanged the scales of mica for crystals of hornblende, arranged parallel with each other according to their longest axis. Sometimes however, the hornblende has only partially supplanted the mica, in which case intermediate varieties are formed between the hornblendic and common gneiss. Through gradual disappearance of both quartz and feldspar, the hornblende gneiss often changes into hornblende schist, and sometimes through a change in the structure of the rocks from schistose to granular, syenitic and greenstone rocks are formed.

3. *Granite* of the usual composition. It often occurs as a very coarse grained aggregation of dark red orthoclase with sparingly distributed quartz and mica.

4. *Mica schist*, composed of quartz and mica, with a schistose structure, and often containing garnets. It exhibits transitions into hornblendic schist as well as into gneiss, &c.

5. *Hornblendic schist*, forming transitions into greenstone, and when the structure continues coarse grained, into diorite and diabase.

6. *Chlorite schist*, consisting principally of chlorite and a little feldspar; here and there interwoven with fibres of hornblende.

7. *Talc schist*, mostly quartzose.

8. *Quartz*, as granular quartz rock, forming layers and zones; sometimes slaty, forming quartz slate.

9. *Euphotide*, consisting of brown diallage and white feldspar.