

1. *Mica schist*, "a slaty crystalline mixture of mica and quartz,"* occurring most frequently and characteristic in the districts of Tromsen and Senjen. It is, however, often found of a more equivocal character, and is then called micaceous schist. It presents numerous transitions into the other schistose rocks of the group. Thus, gradually becoming fine-grained, it passes into clay slate, micaceous clay slate, or argillaceous mica schist, and by the disappearance of the mica, through quartzose mica schist, into quartz slate. Similarly, when chlorite and talc occur in it, it often becomes a chloritic or talcose mica schist; the former of these being the most frequent.

2. *Clay slate*, "an impalpable (indistinctly mixed,) distinctly foliated, soft rock; generally of a greyish, greenish, or bluish color,"† appears to be, next to mica schist, the most frequently occurring rock. It is however, more developed in the districts around Trondhjem, and is of a more variable character than even the mica schist. Besides the many varieties that may be included under the general term of argillaceous slate, which is frequently applied to these rocks, there occurs a clay slate, described as being both micaceous and chloritic, (*Chloritischer Thonglimmerschiefer*); from which it appears that, even mechanically, the same substances are distinguishable in some clay slates, which Sauvage found by chemical analysis to be present in the slates of the Ardennes; viz., a chloritic mineral which was decomposed by hydrochloric acid, with a micaceous mineral decomposable by sulphuric acid, and quartz.‡

3. *Chlorite schist*, "a soft schistose, mostly greenish colored rock, consisting principally of chlorite. Quartz or feldspar, or both together, are however frequently mixed with the chlorite."|| It is often found in its characteristic form, but is also frequently described merely as chloritic schist, and occurs principally in the districts around Trondhjem.

4. *Limestone* comes next in frequency. It is developed especially in the districts of Tromsen and Senjen, where its texture varies from granular to impalpable, and its colour from white to dark grey. The limestone of the districts around Trondhjem, is mostly yellowish-white, and of an impalpable, sometimes slaty structure.

* Lehrbuch der Geognosie II, 281.

† Cotta: Gesteinslehre, p. 140. ‡ Idem, p. 147.

‡ Ann: des Mines VII, 441.

|| Cotta: Gesteinslehre, p. 145.