

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. Chronic iron ore invariably accompanies it.

11. *Euphotile*; a rock thus named is described by Kallhan, 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 Tromsø and Senjen, where the preponderating rock is mica schist; with which limestone, more or less granular, is very generally interstratified. Besides these, more or less characteristic gneiss, hornblende, chlorite, and talc schist occur as subordinate constituents. Well defined clay slate is of comparatively rare occurrence, although the mica schist often assumes an argillaceous character.

The second region is that spread out to a considerable distance, in the directions before mentioned, around Trondhjem. In this also the mica schist may be termed the preponderating rock, but the interstratified limestone is less frequent. Moreover clay slate and chloritic schist are of far greater frequency than in the first named district, as is also serpentine; which latter rock may be said to be characteristic of the second district, especially of that part of it which constitutes the Dovrefield Mountains. The serpentine masses seem to be irregularly interstratified with the slates, and sometimes to graduate into them. The greenstones and granites, besides occurring in distinct beds, often form irregular masses and regular veins, intersecting the schistose members of the group. Here, as in the two groups of rocks already described in this paper, these crystalline rocks, as they approach their limits, gra-