

form in which it occurs deviates more or less from that of layers or beds. A remarkable instance of this is described by Keilhau, as occurring near Norefjeld. There he saw a mass of granite, which on the whole, was gneissoid and bedded, gradually change at a certain place into a perfect granite, and then, in complete uninterrupted continuity, pierce the rock in the form of a dyke. Another instance is mentioned of a granite rock occurring in the schistose rocks, "partly in very regular layers, partly as isolated knolls and lumps, and partly as a multitude of veins; which in several places run through large portions of the neighbouring mountain as a close net-work." In spite of this however, this granitic rock showed in many places, a gneissoid structure. The relations of the hornblende schists and greenstones resemble those of the granite. The hornblende schist is regularly interstratified with the gneiss, mica schist and other rocks. Where its texture becomes less slaty, the layers or zones are not so continuous, but form, in the direction of the strike, elongated nuclei, which, with their hard masses, often stand out from the general surface, and thus form well distinguished peaks, such as Johnsknuden near Kongsberg, and Fagerlidknatten south-east in Nedenæs. Instances of crystalline amphibolites cutting the strata, occur in the most northern gneiss district, but these appear to have been formed much later than the gneiss. Mention is also made of a diorite, or feldspathic hornblende rock, occurring in veins in a granular mixture of quartz, feldspar and garnet, which latter rock appeared to form a transition into the gneiss.

One of the most striking features seen in the structure of this group of rocks, is the foldings and contortions, which the strata exhibit in all the divisions of the group. This is observed as well where no granitic masses are seen, as in the neighbourhood of such. On the high road from Hongsund to Kongsberg, and shortly before reaching the latter place, the traveller can observe, without dismounting, the most wonderful bends and contortions in the structure of the gneissoid rocks occurring there. Scheerer, in describing these contortions, compares them to the windings figured upon marbled paper. Naumann, in remarking on the same phenomena on the north-west coast, expresses himself as follows: "It is usually said of gneiss, that it is always clearly and regularly stratified. This assumes that the parallelism of the masses, of not too great extent, has a relation to one plane; that the positions of the planes of structure