Other rocks allied to this, have been discovered in a good many localities, and described as gabbro.

10. *Serpentine*, sometimes occurs in such considerable masses as almost to entitle it to be regarded as a member of the formation. It is generally of a light yellow colour. The well known deposit of noble serpentine, occurring in the parish of Snarum, comes under this head.

11. *Granular limestone*, as marble, in layers and irregular masses.

12. *Conglomerates* and breccia, mostly the latter. One is described as "a granite-like combination of gneiss and granite," another "angular pieces of gneiss united by a gneissoid cement;" a third consists of "a gneissoid or granitic matrix, enclosing small fragments of other gneissoid rocks."

Besides the rocks above enumerated, there occur numberless varieties, forming transitions between these types of rock, some of which have been already adverted to. Sometimes, as Naumann remarks, "within small spaces, one and the same specific composition shews characters so quickly and so frequently changing, than we soon get accustomed to seek what is similar, only in the specific identity of the constituents, and not at all in the way or quantity in which they are combined." *Beiträge zur Kentniss Norwegens*, I. 188.

As the name Primitive Gneiss formation implies, the most widely distributed rock is the gneiss, either in its characteristic form or its varieties. The next most frequently recurring rocks are granite, mica schist and hornblende schist, or rocks related to these types. Some other rocks which I have enumerated, such as chlorite and talc schists, granular limestone and quartzite, occur in comparatively small quantity, while the remainder of those mentioned must be looked upon as uncommon occurrences.

As to the mode in which these rocks are associated with each other, the whole of them are arranged in parallel layers or zones, side by side, underlying or overlying each other. Hitherto no regular succession of rocks has been marked; they appear to be interstratified with each other without rule. The granitic masses are partly conformable with the parallel masses of the schistose rocks, and partly occur irregularly. It has been remarked that when the granite becomes more or less gneissoid, its masses are regularly interstratified with the other schistose rocks; but where the granite is totally free from all traces of gneissoid texture, the