ERRATA

Vol. 57, 1977 Number 1.

Starmer, I. C.: The geology and evolution of the southwestern part of the Kongsberg series. *Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 57, pp. 1–22. Oslo 1977.

An early (? Svecofennian) Upper Amphibolite grade metamorphism and granitisation of supracrustals and dioritic-gabbroic intrusives were followed by a much later period of cataclasis along the western margin with the Telemark block. Subsequent granitic activity welded the two complexes together, but later Greenschist 'friction breccia' movements were concentrated in the granitic rocks. Sveconorwegian metamorphism (at the end of the cataclasis) caused Mid-Amphibolite myloblastic and blastomylonitic recrystallisation. Subsequent retrogressions at 'Epidote Amphibolite' and Upper Greenschist grade, were almost total in the western cataclastics, but negligible eastwards in less sheared rocks. The earliest, basic ('Vinor') intrusions were affected by very late cataclastic movements, but others were post-tectonic. Relationships with the Oslo Region and the Bamble and Telemark blocks are also considered.

In the abstract of the above-mentioned paper, the last part of the 3rd line was printed: '. . . along the western margin of the Telemark . . .'. It should read as given above: '. . . along the western margin with the Telemark . . .'.

Vol. 57, 1977 Number 2.

Torske, T.: The South Norway Precambrian Region – a Proterozoic cordilleran-type orogenic segment. *Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 57, pp. 97–120.

P. 102, 3rd paragraph:

Radiometric age investigations during recent years have demonstrated that the little deformed and metamorphosed Precambrian volcanic rocks (sub-Jotnian) and sandstones (Jotnian) of the Trysil (Norway) and Dalarne (Sweden) areas (Fig. 1, I and J) within the Baltic Shield east of the Oslo graben are correlative with the central Telemark supracrustals, both with respect to age and lithostratigraphy. The Rb-Sr whole-rock ages obtained for these rocks are: Telemark volcanics, c. 1660 m.y. (Priem et al. 1973); sub-Jotnian Trysil porphyries and granite, 1630 ± 69 m.y. (Priem et al. 1970); sub-Jotnian Dala porphyries, 1669 ± 38 m.y. (Welin & Lundqvist 1970). These rocks thus form a lithological link between the South Norway Precambrian Region and the Baltic Shield proper. The Trysil and Dalarne volcanic rocks also display 'continental' petrological characteristics based on mineralogical and chemical composition (Hjelmqvist 1966, Lundqvist 1968, Priem et al. 1970, 1973); they are mostly alkali rhyolites together with subordinate trachytes consisting predominantly of microcline-perthite, albite, and quartz. These minerals also form the phenocrysts of porphyric varieties. Low initial $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios for Trysil and Dala volcanics (0.7047 ±

0.0030 and 0.7042 – 0.0062, respectively; Priem et al. 1970) indicate that the rhyolite magmas were not derived by anatexis of older crustal rocks.

P. 102, 3rd paragraph, 13th line was printed: '1970); sub-Jotnian Dala porphyries, 1669 ± 38 m.y. (Wellin & Lundqvist'. It should read as given above: 'on mineralogical and chemical composition (Hjelmquist 1966, Lundquist'.

P. 104, 6th paragraph, 7th line was printed: 'Sillimanite-aordierite-garnet'. It should read: 'sillimanite-cordierite-garnet'.