

It occurs in small rolled pieces, and crystallised. Its crystallizations are as follow :

1. Very acute, equiangular, simple, six-sided pyramid. Fig. 21. \*.
2. Preceding figure truncated on the summit. Fig. 22.
3. Perfect six-sided prism, Fig. 23.; sometimes truncated on the alternate angles, Fig. 24.
4. Acute, double, six-sided pyramid, in which the lateral planes of the one are set on the lateral planes of the other. Fig. 25.
5. The preceding figure acuminated on the extremities by six planes, which are set on the lateral planes.
6. The preceding figure truncated on the extremities.
7. N<sup>o</sup> 4. truncated on the extremities. Fig. 26.
8. N<sup>o</sup> 3. acutely acuminated with six planes, which are set on the lateral planes.
9. The preceding crystal truncated on the summit, Fig. 27.
10. N<sup>o</sup> 1. acutely acuminated by six planes, which are set on the lateral planes.
11. The preceding figure truncated on the summit.

The crystals are small, and middle-sized, and all around crystallised. The planes of the crystals are generally transversely streaked, and, when fresh, are usually splendent.

Internally, its lustre is splendent and vitreous, sometimes inclining to adamantine.

The fracture is conchoidal or concealed foliated, with a fourfold cleavage. Three of the cleavages are parallel with the truncating planes on the alternate angles of the six-sided prism; the fourth parallel with the terminal planes of the prism.

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\* Formerly Haiiy viewed the primitive form of sapphire as a regular hexahedral prism; now he considers it as a slightly acute rhomboid,