

appear, and thus there is formed an acumination of three planes; in other instances, two of the planes disappear, when the acumination is converted into a bevelment, which is either set on the lateral planes, or on the acuter or obtuser lateral edges; and sometimes three of the acuminating planes disappear, when the terminal planes of the prism appear set on obliquely*.

2. The preceding figure, with rounded lateral edges, forming a reed-like crystal.

The crystals are long and implanted, sometimes superimposed, and intersecting one another. They are deeply longitudinally streaked, and vary from middle-sized to very small.

Internally the lustre is shining and pearly.

The principal fracture is foliated, with a twofold oblique angular cleavage, in which the surfaces of the folia are longitudinally streaked: it is often also broad or narrow radiated, and either promiscuous or scopiform. The cross fracture is coarse-grained uneven.

The fragments are blunt-edged.

The foliated varieties occur in concretions which are large, coarse, and fine, and generally long granular; the radiated varieties in wedge-shaped concretions.

The black coloured varieties are opaque, but the green generally translucent on the edges.

It is intermediate between semi-hard and soft, but more inclining to the first.

It yields a mountain-green, inclining to greenish-grey coloured streak.

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* According to Bournon, the primitive form of Hornblende is a rhomboidal tetrahedral prism, of $124^{\circ} 30'$ and $55^{\circ} 30'$, in which the terminal planes are inclined on the lateral edges $124^{\circ} 30'$, so as to form with them angles of 105° and 75° .