ticose, it occurs also crystallised. Its crystallisations are the following:

1. Regular six-sided prism, sometimes flatly acuminated with three planes, which are set on the alternate lateral planes.
2. Rhomb, rather oblique, and slightly elongated.
3. The preceding figure, truncated on the diagonally opposite acute angles. When these truncating planes become so large as to assume the size of lateral planes, there is formed an
4. Octahedron. It sometimes ends in a line.
5. Rhomb truncated on the diagonally opposite obtuse angles. When these truncating planes increase much in size, there is formed a
6. Six-sided table.
7. Flat lenticular rhomb.

The crystals are small, and very small; occur in druses, on one another, side by side, and promiscuous.

Externally the crystals are splendent.

Internally it is shining, which, according to the differences in the fracture, passes into glistening, and sometimes into glimmering, with an adamantine, verging on semi-metallic lustre.

The fracture is sometimes fine-grained uneven, sometimes even and conchoidal. It occurs also more or less perfect foliated, with a threefold oblique angular cleavage *.

The fragments are indeterminate angular, and blunt-edged.

It occurs in granular and lamellar distinct concretions. The massive varieties are opaque, or translucent on the edges;

* The foliated varieties have the strongest lustre.