

9. When the bevelling planes of the octahedron become large, the figure passes into the *icosahedron* *, fig. 192.
10. Cube, in which each angle is acuminated with three planes, which are set on the lateral edges †, fig. 193. Sometimes the acuminating planes become so large, that the original faces of the cube appear as small rhombs ‡, fig. 194.
11. Cube, in which each angle is acuminated with three planes, which are set on the lateral planes: sometimes the acuminating planes become so large, that the original faces of the cube entirely disappear, when there is formed
12. The *leucite crystallisation*, or very acute double eight-sided pyramid, in which the lateral planes of the one are set on those of the other, and both extremities are acuminated with four planes, which are set on the alternate lateral edges ||.

The cube is middle-sized and small. The icosahedron and dodecahedron only small.

The crystals are seldom single, particularly the cube, which is variously aggregated.

The surface of the crystals is sometimes smooth, sometimes alternately streaked, and the lustre extends from specular-splendent to glistening.

Internally it is usually shining and glistening, and the lustre is metallic.

The

* Fer sulphuré icosaedre, Hauy.

† Fer sulphuré quadripointé, Hauy.

‡ Fer sulphuré triacontaedre, Hauy.

|| Fer sulphuré trapezoidal, Hauy.