

It occurs massive, disseminated, and frequently crystallised.

The following are its crystallisations :

1. Flat double three-sided pyramid, in which the lateral planes of the one are set on the lateral edges of the other. The planes are streaked in the direction of the larger diagonals. It is the fundamental crystal of this species *, fig. 204.
2. Double three-sided pyramid, in which the angles on the common base are truncated, and the truncating planes obliquely set on the lateral edges, so that three of the planes incline towards one summit and three towards the other †, fig. 205.
3. The preceding figure, in which the angles formed by the meeting of the truncating planes are more or less deeply bevelled ‡, fig. 206, 207.
4. Sometimes the truncations on the angles of the base become so large that they nearly touch each other, and then a *rhomboid*, nearly passing into the *cube*, is formed, in which the remains of the pyramidal planes become truncations on the lateral edges. When the pyramidal planes entirely disappear, the rhomboid ||, fig. 208. is formed.
5. The preceding rhomboid viewed as a nearly rectangular double three-sided pyramid, deeply truncated on the summits, gives a very oblique octahedron,

* Fer oligiste binaire, Haüy.

† Fer oligiste bi-rhomboidal, Haüy.

‡ Fer oligiste binoternaire, Haüy. This is the most common crystallisation of the Elba Iron-glance.

|| Fer oligiste primitif, Haüy.