tahedron *, fig. 209.   This octahedron is some-
times truncated on the angles †, fig. 210.

6. When the truncating planes on the angles of the
octahedron become of equal size with the planes
of the octahedron, there is formed an equiangular
six-sided table, in which the terminal planes are
flatly bevelled ‡, fig. 211.

7. When the summits of the double three-sided py-
ramid are deeply truncated, there is formed a
six-sided table, in which the terminal planes are
set alternately oblique and straight on the lateral
planes ; and the lateral planes are sometimes
straight and sometimes spherical-convex.

8. The lens, which is the double three-sided pyramid,
having its summits and lateral edges rounded ‖.

9. When the bevelling planes of N° 3. become so
large as to obliterate the other planes, there is
formed an acute double six-sided pyramid, in
which the lateral planes of the one rest on the
lateral planes of the other, and the pyramid is
deeply truncated on the extremities §, fig. 212.
Sometimes the alternate lateral edges are trun-
cated ¶, fig. 213. ; and sometimes the angles on
the common base **, fig. 214.

10. Low

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* Fer oligiste basé, Hauy.

† Fer oligiste imitatif, Hauy.

‡ Fer oligiste imitatif, var. Hauy.

‖ Fer oligiste lenticulaire, Hauy.

§ Fer oligiste trapezien, Hauy.

¶ Fer oligiste uniternaire, Hauy.

** Fer oligiste progressif, Hauy.