

3. The octahedron, so deeply truncated on the summits and the common base, that the original faces disappear, when there is formed a rectangular parallelepiped, which is either tabular, or in the form of a cuboidal prism *, as in fig. 244.
4. The octahedron, so deeply truncated on all the angles and on the common base, that the original faces disappear, when there is formed a regular eight-sided table †, fig. 245. which is sometimes so thick as to appear as an eight-sided prism.
5. Octahedron truncated on the summits and common base, and bevelled on the angles of the common base, which gives rise to the rectangular four-sided table, bevelled on the terminal edges ‡, fig. 246.
6. Octahedron truncated on the lateral edges, which gives rise to the double eight sided pyramid. When this figure is deeply truncated on the summits, there is formed
7. A regular eight-sided table, bevelled on the terminal planes.

The tables are usually broad and thin, and alternate from small to very small, but are seldom middle sized. They are sometimes grown together, and frequently intersect one another.

Externally it is shining and smooth.

Internally it is shining or glistening, and resinous in the foliated varieties; but splendid and adamantine in those which are conchoidal.

The

* Plomb molybdaté bis-unitaire, Haüy.

† Plomb molybdaté tri-unitaire, Haüy.

‡ Plomb molybdaté perioctogone, Haüy.