

It rarely occurs massive or disseminated; more frequently crystallised, and in the following figures:

1. Rectangular four-sided prism, in which the terminal planes are set on obliquely, which is the fundamental figure*.
2. The preceding figure, in which the lateral edges are truncated.
3. N^o 1. in which two opposite lateral edges are bevelled. When these bevelling planes become of equal size with the original planes, an eight-sided prism is formed; and when the original planes entirely disappear, there is formed
4. An oblique four-sided prism.
5. Rectangular four-sided prism bevelled on the extremities; the bevelling planes set on the two opposite lateral edges; or obliquely bevelled on the extremities, and the bevelling planes set on two opposite lateral planes.
6. Four-sided prism, obliquely acuminated with four planes, which are set on the lateral planes.

Sometimes, in the secondary figures, one or other of the lateral edges is truncated by an elongated trapezoidal plane.

The crystals are middle sized; the surface of the crystals is usually smooth, and sometimes longitudinally streaked.

Externally it is splendent. Internally it is splendent on the foliated fracture; but only shining on the uneven or conchoidal fractures, and is adamantine, inclining to resinous.

The

* The primitive form, according to Haüy, is a rectangular four-sided prism, in which the terminal planes are set on obliquely.