

lowish-brown it passes into blackish-brown, and from reddish-brown into hyacinth-red.

It is sometimes tarnished with variegated colours.

It occurs usually massive, and disseminated; often also crystallised:

1. Rhomboidal dodecahedron, which is the fundamental figure. It is either perfect or truncated on the alternate lateral edges and angles, with triangular planes.
2. Octahedron, which is sometimes elongated, and is either perfect, truncated on the edges or angles, or both at once; and sometimes bevelled on the edges.
3. Tetrahedron, which is either perfect or truncated on the angles.
4. Rectangular four-sided prism, acuminate with four planes, which are set on the lateral edges.
5. Six-sided prism, acuminate with three planes, which are set on the alternate lateral planes.
6. Acicular crystals.
7. Twin crystals like those of spinel.

The crystals are small, very small, and middle-sized. Their lateral planes are generally convex.

Externally it is drusy and shining.

Internally it alternates from specular splendent to feebly glimmering, and the lustre is intermediate between resinous and adamantine.

The fracture is more or less perfect foliated, with a six-fold cleavage.

It occurs in granular distinct concretions of all degrees of magnitude, from large to extremely fine granular, which nearly passes into even.

It is more or less translucent, commonly strongly translucent on the edges. The extremely fine granular variety