

planes; and again flatly acuminate with four planes, which are set on the obtuse edges of the first acumination \*, fig. 253. The edges of the second acumination are sometimes truncated †.

7. Twin crystals of various descriptions; but of these the most frequent is that formed by the junction of two crystals, of the variety No. 2. which is represented in fig. 254 ‡.

The twin crystal here figured, is one of the most common forms of the species.

The surface of the crystals is usually smooth, seldom more or less strongly streaked, and it is commonly splendid.

Internally it is only shining and glistening, and the lustre is intermediate between resinous and adamantine, but more inclining to the latter.

The fracture is coarse and small-grained uneven, inclining to imperfect conchoidal; seldom imperfect foliated, and extremely seldom perfect foliated, and then it is highly splendid.

The fragments are indeterminately angular, and rather blunt-edged.

The massive varieties generally occur in coarse, small and fine granular distinct concretions.

It alternates from semi-transparent to opaque; the darker coloured varieties are opaque, the lighter translucent

\* Etain oxydé opposite, Haüy.

† Etain oxydé distique, Haüy.

‡ The most complete account of the various crystallisation of tinstone we possess, is that by Mr William Phillips, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of London. His memoir is accompanied with a series of beautiful plates, of which I could not avail myself in this work, because of their number and minuteness.