

3. When the truncating planes in Fig. 271. become so large as to obliterate the original planes, there is formed an oblique four-sided prism, which is acuminated with four planes, set on the lateral planes, and the summits bevelled, as in Fig. 272*.

4. Rectangular four-sided table, in which the two opposite lateral planes are bevelled, and the angles truncated.

The crystals are middle-sized and large, and occur imbedded, or intersecting one another, but are seldom distinct.

The lateral planes are usually longitudinally streaked and glistening.

The principal fracture is shining or splendent; the cross fracture is glistening; the lustre is metallic, inclining to adamantine.

The principal fracture is foliated; with a distinct cleavage in the direction of the smaller lateral planes of the prism, and a less distinct one at right angles to the former, and parallel with the larger planes. The cross-fracture is coarse and small-grained uneven.

The fragments are indeterminate angular, and blunt-edged.

It seldom occurs in angulo-granular or prismatic concretions; more frequently in thick or thin lamellar concretions; which are either fortifications wise bent, or concentrically curved, and in which the surfaces are transversely streaked.

It is opaque.

It yields a dark reddish-brown coloured streak.

It

* Scheelin ferruginé progressif, Haüy.