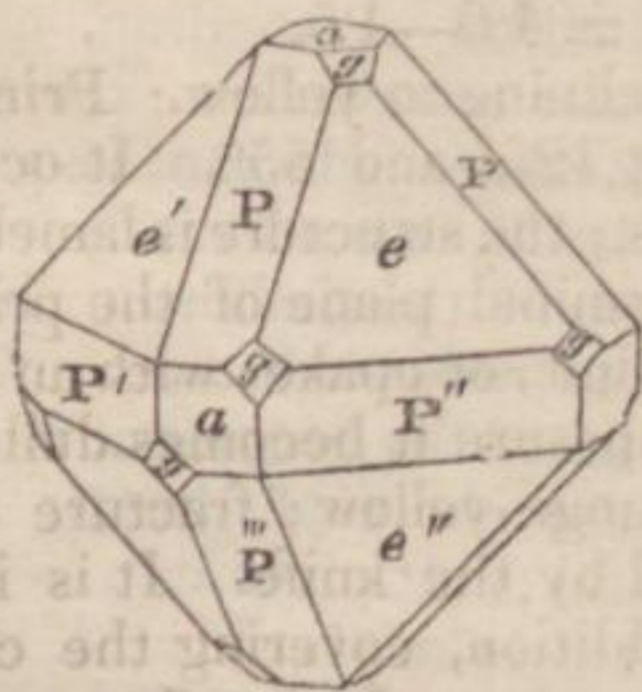


Fig. 1, the primary; a rhombic dodecahedron. Fig. 2, the same, of which eight of the solid angles are replaced by as many triangular planes; which, in fig. 3, are increased greatly, forming the passage of the rhombic dodecahedron into the regular octahedron, fig. 4. Fig. 5 is an octahedron, which has received an increase of crystalline laminae progressively diminishing in size, on opposite faces; this crystal forms the passage of the octahedron into the tetrahedron, fig. 6, in which the triangular planes of fig. 5 have received a still further increase of laminae. Fig. 7, a regular octahedron, of which the six solid angles are replaced by quadrangular planes, which are increased and complete in fig. 8, the cube. Fig. 9, a crystal in the general form of the rhombic dodecahedron (fig. 1), but modified in part with the small equilateral triangular planes of fig. 2, and of which the edges are alternately replaced by isosceles triangular planes inclining on the solid angles.



P on P' or P''.....	120° 00'	H.
P, P', or P'' on a.....	135 00	—
P on e, or e'.....	144 44	—
a on e, e', or e''.....	25 15	—
e on e' or e''.....	109 28	—
e' on e'' over a.....	70 31	—
g on g over a.....	129 31	—

Blende (the *black-jack* of English miners) is a mineral of very frequent occurrence, being met with in beds and veins accompanying most of the ores of silver and lead. It is found not only crystallized as above, and in macles, but massive, fibrous, and botryoidal. The dark-coloured crystalline varieties are principally from Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Cornwall, though many splendid specimens are also brought from Transylvania, Hungary, and the Hartz. A transparent bright-yellow variety accompanies bournonite and fahlerz at Kapnik; a still more brilliant one of an oil-green colour occurs at Schemnitz; while