is a well-defined face between $b(0\bar{1}0)$ and $z(1\bar{3}0)$, and inclined at nearly two degrees to the latter. This is lettered E in the figure, and has the symbol $(4\cdot\bar{1}\bar{3}\cdot 0)$. The calculated angle $z{:}E$ is 1° 57½′, and measurement gave 1° 42′ and 1° 57′. The form $R(3\bar{9}1)$, truncating the edge between $z(1\bar{3}0)$ and $c(001)$, is also present as faces of appreciable width which give fair reflections. The measured and calculated angles are as follows:—

z	:	R.....	measured	10° 07′	.....	calculated	10° 22′
c	:	R.....	"	70° 05′	.....	"	69° 49′

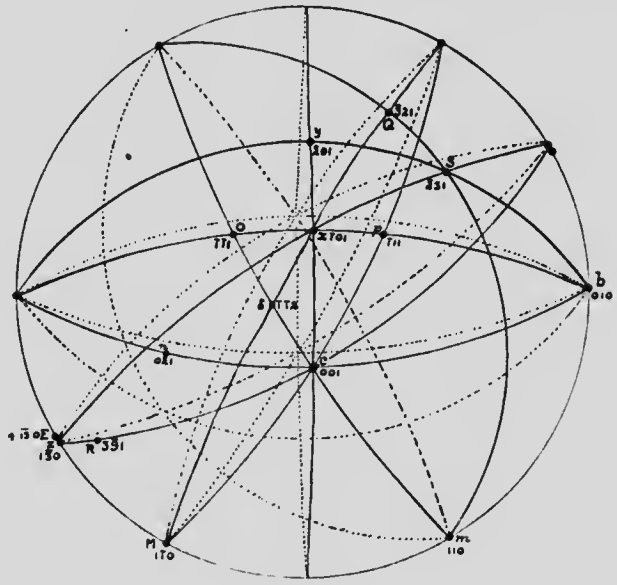

FIGURE 5.

Two other new forms, $Q(3\bar{2}\bar{1})$ and $S(2\bar{3}\bar{1})$ appear as very narrow facets truncating the edges $x(10\bar{1})$: $M(1\bar{1}0)$ and $x\ (10\bar{1})\cdot z\ (1\bar{3}0)$ respectively. The angles for these faces are:

M	:	Q.....	measured	19° 52′	.....	calculated	20° 29′
b	:	S.....	"	45° 50′	.....	"	45° 30′
y	:	S.....	"	41° 53′	.....	"	42° 10′

Owing to the small size of the faces, the readings for these two forms were obtained by maximum illumination only, but the angles agree fairly closely with the calculated values. Moreover, as shown in the spherical projection (figure 5), the face S was found to lie accurately in the two zones $[bSy]$ and $[zSx]$, and the face Q is similarly