discussing this idea, I have employed the word 'corner' to denote a solid or polyhedral angle of not less than three faces, while I have retained the expression 'dihedral angle' in its usual sense. If a dihedral angle be cut by a plane, this cutting plane necessarily cuts through both faces, and the figure of intersection is a plane angle. Whereas, if any polyhedral angle be cut by a plane which intersects all its faces, the figure of section is not a simple angle, but a polygon. Thus the plane angle and the dihedral have this in common, that they can both be measured by the same kind of angular unit, while the affinities of the polyhedral angle are with the polygon.

Moreover, the trihedral angle is a geometrical function of three plane angles and three dihedral angles, neither of which exists without the other, and every polyhedral angle is a geometrical function or combination of plane and dihedral angles, and these form its elements. Hence I have used the term 'three-faced corner' for 'trihedral angle,' and generally '*n*-faced corner' for '*n*-hedral angle.' This nomenclature is very convenient; but if any Teacher prefers the older forms, he can readily make the necessary change in language.

The rectangular parallelepiped should certainly be supplied with some convenient name. I have adopted the term 'cuboid,' as proposed by Mr. Hayward, as being both convenient and suggestive.