natural crystals. Figs. 3 and 4 will serve to illustrate what we have just been discussing.



Fig. 3 illustrates a cube composed of little cubical bricks, some rows of which are removed to shew the resulting step-like arrangement of the layers. All the edges of the steps lie in one plane, as seen in Fig. 4.

If we remember that the little bricks are supposed to be so minute as to be separately invisible, it will be seen that the steps will appear to lie wholly in the plane, which thus forms a secondary face equally in clined to two faces of the cube.

Haüy also shewed how a rhombic dodecahedron resulted from the application of successive layers of these little bricks, each less by one row all round, to the faces of the primitive cube, and of course the same result may be obtained by subtracting rows in the same manner. (See Fig 4.)





He also assumed in some cases that the decrease was parallel, not to the edges of the crystal, but to a diagonal, taking the angles as its point of departure. His theory established the fact that the various

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