

There is still another cause to be mentioned—the effect of magnetic and electric currents on the growth and form of crystals—forces which after all may have more to do with the ultimate form than either temperature, rate of deposition, impurities, &c. We seek, alas, in vain for assistance in solving the question from any laboratory experiments at present published.

Thus all experiments on growing artificial crystals do not help us to understand why calcite should crystallise in different simple forms, which are characteristic of certain localities; though the fact may possibly be accounted for by the different degrees of resistance that the beds and vein-stone may offer to the magnetic or electric currents while the crystals are growing.

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*Description of a Crystal of Parisite.*

By Monsieur GUYOT DE GRANDMAISON.

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[Exhibited October 21st, 1884.]

**O**CCURRENCE. At the Emerald Mines of the Valley of Muso, New Granada, in a gangue composed of anthracitic calcite and pyrites.

Lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, yellowish brown to honey-yellow.

An acute hexagonal pyramid with striations perpendicular to the axis.

The crystal measures 84 millim. in length, and 12 millim. in thickness at the base.

The pyramid is perfect and its apex is intact.

All the specimens of Parisite which have been hitherto received, and are found in European Museums, exhibit a truncated hexagonal pyramid. This section is due to a very easy basal cleavage.