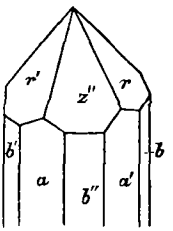
Connellite from Cornwall.

Note by Dr. C. O. Trechmann.

THE crystals are of a similar length, though often considerably thicker than those described by Prof. Maskelyne (*Phil. Mag.* Jan. 1863), and his general description applies to those under consideration.

They are, however, ill-adapted for measurement, as single perfect crystals are rare. As a rule several crystals are longitudinally attached to one another, with slight radial divergence, in such a manner that it becomes difficult or impossible to discriminate between the reflections of their minute faces.



The faces of the prismatic zone are rarely perfect, but more or less curved, and in some cases the pyramidal faces are quite rough.

The following is the result of the examination of two crystals, the first of which showed all the twelve faces of the forms *a* and *b*, while the second possessed two very brilliant pyramidal faces that gave distinct reflections:—

Forms—	*Miller.*	*Naumann.*
r	100	P
z	$\bar{1}22$	
a	$10\bar{1}$	∞P2
b	$2\bar{1}\bar{1}$	∞P
	C. O. T. measured.	*Maskelyne calculated.*
a b =	30° approx.	30°0′
r z'' =	47°31′	47°10′
r b'' =	66°30′	66°25′

Combinations: *r*, *z*, *a*; *r*, *z*, *a*, *b*.

The bipyramidal form observed by Maskelyne was not developed on these crystals.

There is no doubt about the identity of this mineral with the Connellite described by Maskelyne, and it is interesting to note that its hexagonal symmetry has received a final confirmation by Bertrand (*Bull. de la Soc. Mineralog.*, 1881, IV. 88), who examined the cross section of a crystal and found it uniaxal.