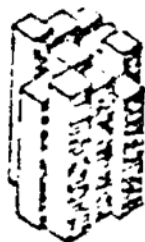


Terms Used to Describe Crystal Growths and Aggregates

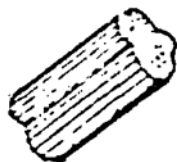
Columnar—an aggregate of column-like individuals.



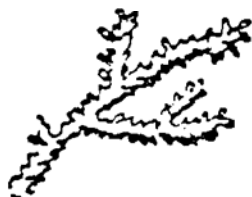
Bladed—an aggregate of bladed individuals.



Fibrous—an aggregate of capillary or filiform individuals.



Dendritic—treelike or mosslike form.



Granular—an aggregate of mineral grains.



Massive—a compact aggregate without distinctive form.



Divergent, radiated, stellated—individuals arranged in fan-shaped groups or rosettes.



Colloform (botryoidal, reniform, mammillary, globular)—radiating individuals forming spherical or hemispherical groups. The various terms have been used to designate the extent and radius of the hemispherical surfaces developed. Colloform includes all other terms.



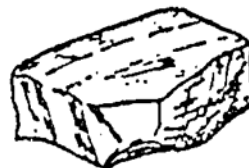
Reticulated—slender crystals arranged in a latticelike array.



Pisolitic, oölitic—composed of rounded masses respectively the size of peas or BB shot.



Banded—bands or layers of different color and/or texture.



Concentric—onion-like banding.



Terms Used to Describe Single Crystals

Capillary, fibrous, acicular—hairlike, threadlike, or needlelike crystals.



Stout or stubby—usually applied to pyramidally terminated crystals whose *c* axis is short compared with its other axes.



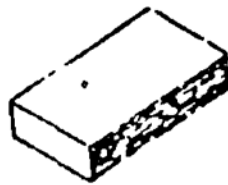
Bladed—crystals in elongate, flattened blades.



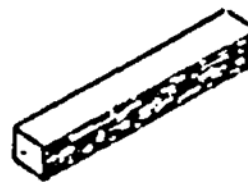
Blocky—brick-shaped.



Tabular, lamellar—booklike in shape.



Columnar—columnlike crystals.



Foliated, micaceous—easily separated into sheets or leaves, micalike.



Geometrical terms—various geometrical terms are used as applicable, e.g., cubic, tetrahedral, octahedral, prismatic, dodecahedral, scalenohedral, etc.



Plumose—featherlike arrangement of fine scales.

