can be drawn across it, and to which it is symmetrical, as shown in the preceding figure).

(122.) If such a rhomboid be laid down on an inkspot on white paper, or, still better, on a small pinhole in a plate of metal, and held up to the light, the ink-spot, or the dot of light, will appear through it doubled : the



two images being separated, in the direction of the shorter diagonal of the face through which they are seen, by an inter-

val of about one-ninth part of the thickness seen through. Thus, if over the first rhomboid another of equal thickness be laid conformably (i.e., so that all the faces of the second shall be parallel to the corresponding ones of the first), the only effect will be that the apparent separation of the two images will be doubled, just as if a single crystal of double thickness had been used. But if from this position the upper crystal be turned slowly round in its own plane upon the lower, kept firm; two other images will make their appearance between the former, at first very faint and almost close together, but, as the rotation of the upper crystal continues, gaining strength (while the others grow fainter) and opening out from each other in a direction transverse to the line of junction of the first. When the angle of rotation attains 45°, four images are seen of equal intensity, after which the two first grow fainter, and at 90° vanish,-the whole of their light having passed into the other two-and so on alternately. When the upper rhomboid has made an exact semi-revolution on the other, the image is single, and contains the whole

344