9.19: Twinning by reticular merohedry

In the presence of a sublattice whose oriented point group $D(\mathbf{L}_T)$ differs from that of the crystal (individual) lattice $D(\mathbf{L}_{ind})$, a symmetry element belonging to $D(\mathbf{L}_T)$ but not to $D(\mathbf{L}_{ind})$ can act as twin element.

If lattice and sublattice have the same point group but (some of) their symmetry elements are differently oriented, *twinning by reticular polyholohedry* can occur.