Review of: "A New Family of Solids: The Infinite Kepler-Poinsot Polyhedra"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The “new regular polyhedron” seems to rely on the tiling of 3-space with cubes. A cube contains four inscribed hexagons--each hexagonal edge cuts across one of the cube's six edges at its midpoint. Two of the four hexagons share a midpoint of an edge. When the faces of the cube are glued together to fill space, four cubes share an edge E and since there are two hexagons at the midpoint M of E for each cube, eight hexagons meet at M.