Review of: "The Eisenlohr-Farris algorithm for fully transitive polyhedra"

Darko Veljan[1]

1 University of Zagreb

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The paper considers the general main open problem: Construct and classify all fully transitive polyhedra in the Euclidean 3-space in terms of their symmetry groups. All basic concepts were introduced by Branko Grünbaum in late 1970's. The well known Eisenlohr-Farris algorithm (from 1990's) selects a crystallographic group in order to generate all possible fully transitive geometric polyhedra with this group as the symmetry group. The author applies this algorithm to obtain a new example of a fully transitive polyhedron (starting with the honeycom cell). The paper is well written and all claims are correct. Perhaps some new references on the subject could be added.