

= 60 vertices ( these are the outermost layer of visible vertices and form the tips of the " spines " )  
and  $20 \times 9 / 2 =$

90 edges ( each edge of the star polyhedron includes and connects two of the 180 visible edges ) .

When regarded as a star icosahedron , the complete stellation is a noble polyhedron , because it is both isohedral ( face @-@ transitive ) and isogonal ( vertex @-@ transitive ) .