firm. The accumulations are stratified, because made from a succession of snow-falls. Surfaces exposed during the intervals between the falls become hardened and often sprinkled with dust, and, in some regions, covered with growths of the minute Protococcus. It may be made straticulate also through the drifting of the snow. Gradually the lower part of the  $n\acute{e}v\acute{e}$  becomes consolidated into stratified ice. Besides the dust from the winds, the  $n\acute{e}v\acute{e}$  may also contain earth and stones from avalanches; but it has no surface accumulations of stones, because those that fall upon the  $n\acute{e}v\acute{e}$  sink into it.

204-208.

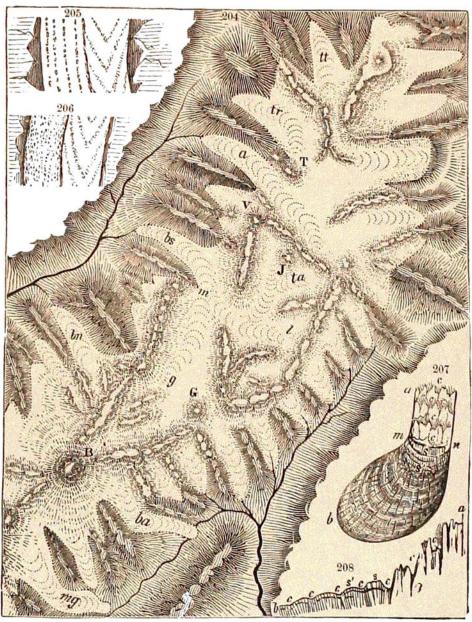


Fig. 204. — Part of the glacier-district of Mont Blanc, the lighter middle portion of the map 16 miles long out of 22 miles, the whole length; river on the northwest side, the Arve, in the valley of Chamouni, and those on the southeast side, tributaries of the Dora Baltea; B, Mont Blanc; G, Aiguille du Géant; J, the Jardin; T, Aig. du Tour; V, Aig. Verte; a, Argentière Glacier; ba, Brenva Gl.; bn, Bossons Gl.; bs, Bois Gl.; g, Géant or Tacul Gl.; l, Lechaud Gl.; m, Mer de Glace, upper part of the Bois Gl.; mg, Miage Gl.; ta, Talèfre Gl.; tr, Tour Gl.; tt, Trient Gl.

Fig. 205. — Section of the Mer de Glace, near m of Fig. 204, or opposite Trélaporte; 206, section of same, near bs of Fig. 204, or opposite Montanvert; 207, view of the Rhone Glacier: 208, profile of same, c, c, etc., being the transverse crevasses, fading out, and becoming curved after passing the cascade at mn.