

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 *névé* becomes consolidated into stratified ice. Besides the dust from the winds, the *névé* may also contain earth and stones from avalanches; but it has no surface accumulations of stones, because those that fall upon the *névé* 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 Moutanvert; 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*.