

In the Himalayas, on the Bahio Glacier in the Mustakh Range, there are several large lakes spread over the middle of the glacier for 2 miles, some of them 500 yards long and 200 to 300 broad. (Godwin-Austen, 1879.) Colonel Tanner (1891) states that the glaciers of the Sat valley come down to the bottom of the valley, and "forests, fields, orchards, and inhabited houses are scattered about near the ice-heaps."

In South America, the glaciers of Fuegia, first described by Darwin, reach to the sea level. Glaciers occur at intervals northward along the Andes, and even under the equator.

In North America, the most southern glaciers are some of small size about Mount Lyell (13,217') and Mount Dana (13,227') in the Sierra Nevada; the length is from half a mile to a mile. (Muir, 1872; Le Conte, 1873; Russell, in an illustrated paper on the existing United States glaciers, 1885.) There is a small glacier also on Mount Shasta, Cal. (14,511', King, 1870), and others on Mount Jefferson (15,500') and Mount Hood (11,225') in Oregon; and one of greater size about Mount Tacoma, 14,444' high, in Washington.

Farther north, on the same coast, glaciers are numerous. On the delta of the Stikine River, near latitude  $57^{\circ}$ , as first described by W. P. Blake (1868), are four glaciers, and one of these terminates in a bluff of ice nearly 2 miles long and 150' high. Farther north are the Auk and Patterson glaciers, about latitude  $58^{\circ}$ , the Davidson Glacier, in  $59^{\circ} 45'$ , and many others. Those about St. Elias are the largest glaciers in the northern hemisphere outside of Greenland and the Prince William Sound Alps.

North of Bering Strait at Kotzebue Sound, lat.  $66^{\circ} 15'$ , the ice-cliffs are the edges of great sheets of ice, which extend far inland and have 2 or 3 feet of soil above, over which there is a luxuriant growth of vegetation. There are no mountains in the vicinity. (Kotzebue, 1818; Dall, 1880.)

Along the Rocky Mountains, small glaciers exist in the Wind River Mountains, at the head of the Flathead River in Montana, and north of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Selkirk Range, near the cut through the mountains. Near  $54^{\circ}$  N. is the northern glacier limit in these mountains.

Greenland, about 700,000 square miles in probable area, has at least five sixths of its surface continuously covered with ice (Peary). The only part bare is a strip along the coast 30 to 60 miles wide on the west, and of less width on the east and north. Its annual precipitation is only 7 to 10 inches.

In the accompanying map of a part of western (Danish) Greenland, by Lieutenant Jensen (Fig. 212), the shaded part, to the left, is the sea (Davis Strait), which extends up into many of the fiords; the white part is the coast fringe, 30 miles or so wide, of bare land with its deep fiords; the black is a portion of the interminable ice-cap of interior Greenland; and the white spots in this part show where rocky peaks, called *Nunataks* in Greenland, project like islands through the icy surface, those at J N to a height over 5000 feet above the sea, and 100 to 500 feet above the ice around. On these Nunataks are growing and flowering plants of the genera *Ranunculus*, *Potentilla*, *Silene*, *Saxifraga*, *Papaver*, *Luzula*, *Oxyria*, *Trisetum*, and others. The surface rises inland to 5000 to 10,000 feet, and the ice pushes shoreward. As it descends along the coast, valleys, or fiords, it takes the form of ordinary local glaciers, and such projecting portions are the so-called Greenland glaciers.

The larger glacier on the map, 10 to 12 miles wide, is the Frederikshaab Glacier; the arrows show the directions of movement in the ice. Another glacier occupies the head of the Björne Sund, or fiord. North of latitude  $79^{\circ}$