

from all the sampled profiles on the  $\delta D$  versus  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  diagram follows the Meteoric Water Line with a slope close to 8, which argues for isotope equilibrium conditions during transformation from snow to firn.

The above results, together with our earlier findings and the data of other authors (Thompson and others, 1984), provide clear evidence that the snow cover in a high-mountain environment undergoes significant isotope modification prior to its transformation into ice. The potential usefulness of high-mountain glaciers as a source of paleoclimatic information depends critically on whether isotope variations in precipitation induced by fluctuations of climate can somehow survive the firnification process.

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## ERRATUM

Vol. 33, No. 115, p. 285, Fig. 5

The incorrect illustration for Figure 5 was inadvertently included in this paper. The following is the correct illustration.

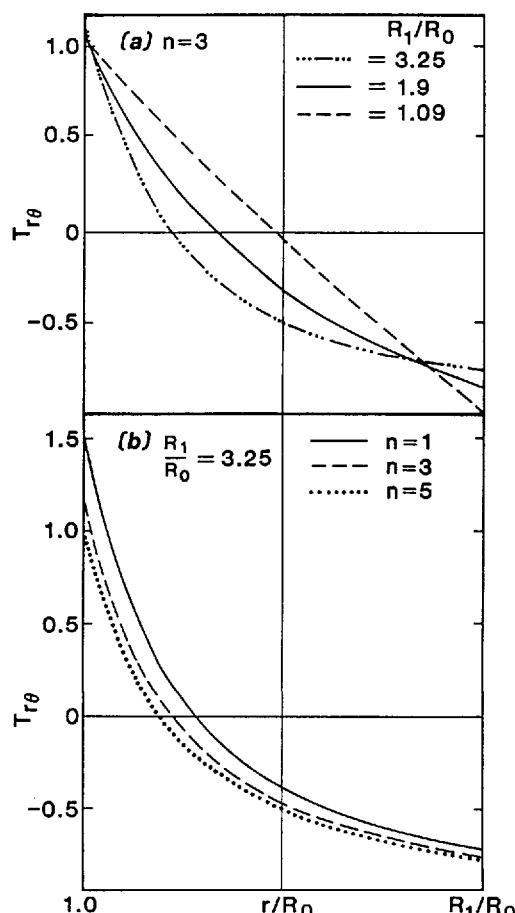


Fig. 5. Normalized shear stress ( $T_{r\theta}$ ) across the width of a curving, rectangular channel with zero traction at the bed, for: (a) different values of the curvature, and (b) different stress exponents. Curves are obtained from the analytical discussion in the text.