

of terracing of the rim wall within complex craters and the formation of central peaks.

[40] We plot the rim-flank heights for protobasins and peak-ring basins versus rim-crest diameter in Figure 9b. While there is much scatter, the rim-flank height appears to roughly follow an extension of the rim height trend for

craters >15 km determined by *Pike* [1977]. The extreme scatter in our data is due to the very irregular topography that accompanies estimation of the target elevation. Impact craters within the target buffer (Figure 3a) can dramatically increase or decrease the calculated rim-flank height depending on whether the profile lies within the crater

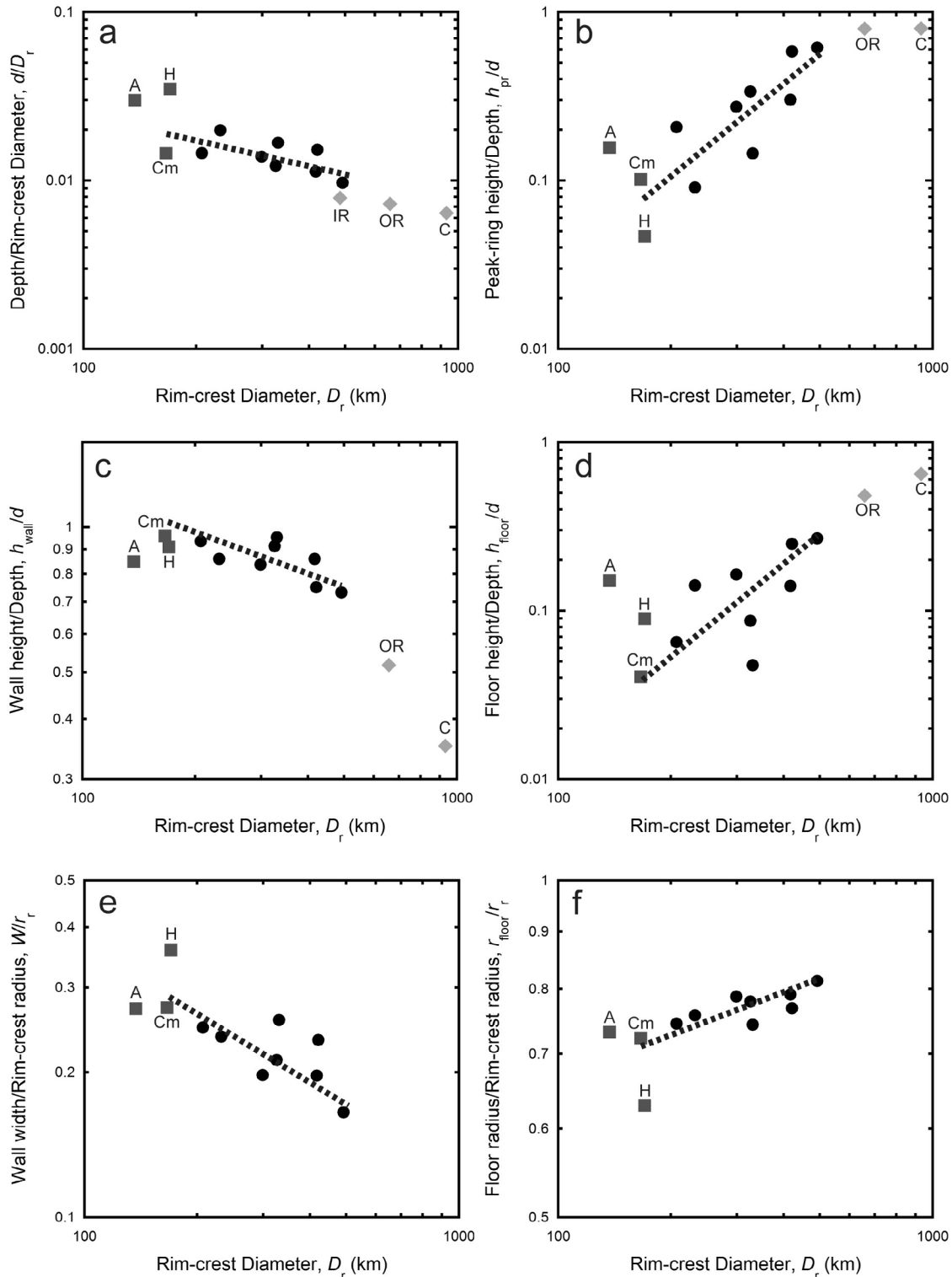


Figure 10