

CHAPTER V.

MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS OF AFRICA AND OCEANIA.



IN the chart, Figure 68, we furnish a comparative view of the highest mountains of the African continent. A detailed summary is given in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE SHOWING THE ELEVATION OF THE PRINCIPAL AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

	ENG. FEET.
[Miltoin (Atlas range), Morocco,]	11,400
Abba Yared, Abyssinia (lat. 13° 5' N.),	15,000
Buahat, Abyssinia (lat. 13° 12' N.),	14,362
Kilimanjaro (lat. 4° S.), east coast,	21,000
Pico Grande, Cameroon Mountains, Biafra,	13,029
Mount Kenia (lat. 1° S.), Zaquebar,	18,000 ?
Sneeberg, Cape of Good Hope,	11,000
Clarence Peak, Fernando Po,	10,650
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope,	8,816
Peak of Teneriffe, Canary Islands,	12,236
Chahorra, Teneriffe, Canary Islands,	9,885
Pico de Cruz, Palma, Canary Islands,	7,750
Los Pexos, Great Canary Islands,	6,450
Alto Garaona, Gomera, Canary Islands,	4,400
San Antonio, Ferro, Canary Islands,	3,950
Asses' Ears, Fuestaventura, Canary Islands,	2,770
Peak of Fogo, Cape Verde Islands,	9,159
Pico, San Antonio, Cape Verde Islands,	8,815
Pico, Island of Pico, Azores,	7,613
Pico de Vara, St. Michael's, Azores,	3,570
Caldeira de Sta. Barbara, Terceira, Azores,	3,500
Pico de San Jorje, Azores,	3,498
Morro Gordo, Flores,	3,087
Caldeira de Corvo, Azores,	2,460
Ascension Island, loftiest point,	2,870
Ambotismena, Madagascar,	11,506
Peter Botte, Mauritius,	2,874
Piton de Neiges, Réunion,	10,100
Piton de la Fournaise, Réunion,	7,218
Pico Ruivo, Madeira,	6,050]

Our knowledge of the African mountains is still very incomplete. To the south the continent terminates in a rocky mass of sandstone, superimposed on schist and granite, and rising to a height of 3250 to