

and Nicaragua, and that of Guatemala. The latter is remarkable for its volcanoes. The city of Guatemala lies in the shadow of three of these—Pacayo, del Fuego, and del Agua—and the surrounding country everywhere exhibits traces of violent igneous action.

About sixteen miles south of the once-famous city of Mexico, which stands on the plain of Tenochtitlan, 7430 feet above the sea-level, runs a line of active volcanoes, from Tuxtlu, near the Mexican Gulf, to the lofty cone of Colima, near the Pacific. It includes Orizaba, Cittalapetl, "the Mountain of the Star," Popocatepetl, 17,884 feet, Iztacihuatl, and Toluca.

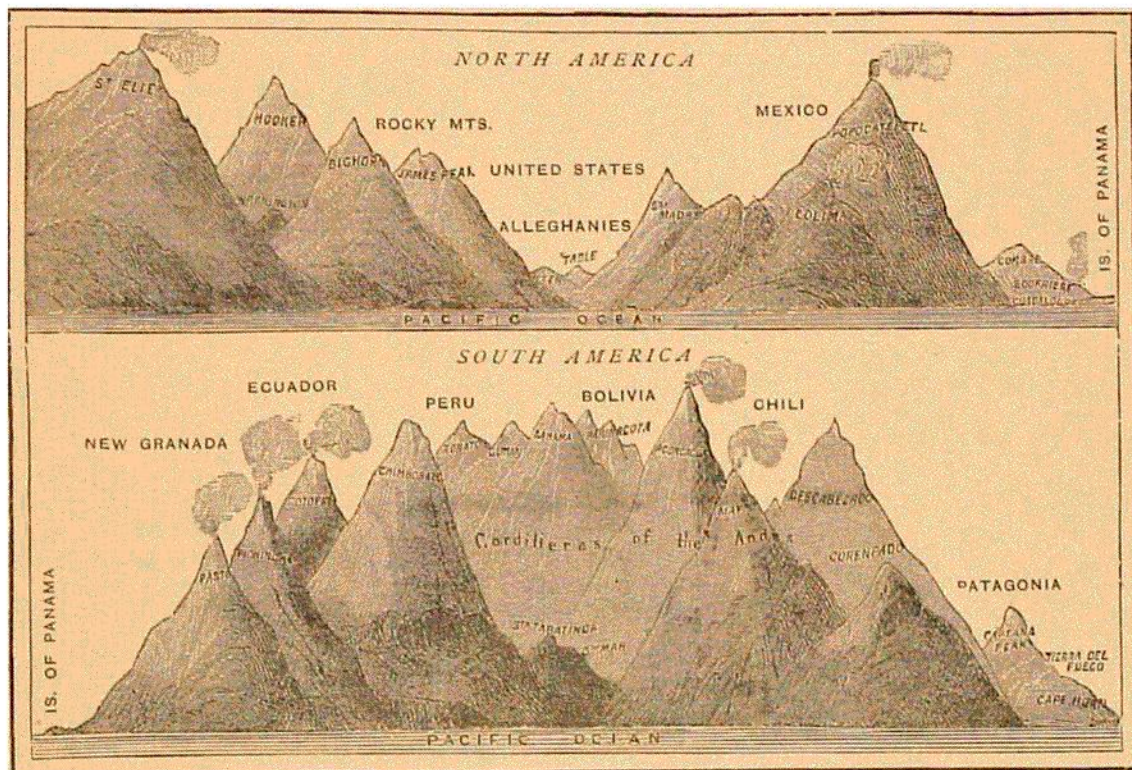


FIG. 62.—CHART OF AMERICAN MOUNTAINS.

In North America a considerable mountain-range, which is virtually a continuation of the Andes, skirts the coast of the Pacific, from the Rio Bravo del Norte to the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Under the general name of the Rocky Mountains it forms two parallel chains, occasionally united by a transverse ridge. In the eastern chain the loftier summits frequently rise to the snow-line, and even above it, as in Mounts Hooper and Brown. The valley between averages 100 miles in width. The southern portion of the Rocky