

Siamacu, and the mountains (lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$) that separate the sources of the Erevato and the Caura from those of the Ventuari. 5th. The chain of Carichana and of Paruaci (lat. $6^{\circ} 25'$), wild in aspect, but surrounded by charming meadows. Piles of granite crowned with trees, and insulated rocks of prismatic form (the Mogote of Cocuyza and the Marimaruta or Castillito of the Jesuits), belong to this chain. 6th. On the western bank of the Orinoco, which is low and flat, the Peak of Uniana rises abruptly more than 3000 feet high. The spurs (lat. $5^{\circ} 35'$ — $5^{\circ} 40'$) which this peak sends eastward are crossed by the Orinoco in the first Great Cataract (that of Mapura or the Atures); further on they unite together, and, rising in a chain, stretch towards the sources of the Cataniapo, the rapids of Ventuari, situated on the north of the confluence of the Asisi (lat. $5^{\circ} 10'$) and the Cerro Cunevo. 7th. Five leagues south of the Atures is the chain of Quittuna, or of Maypures (lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$), which forms the bar of the Second Great Cataract. None of those lofty summits are situated on the west of the Orinoco; on the east of that river rises the Cunavami, the truncated peak of Calitamini, and the Jujamari, to which Father Gili attributes an extraordinary height. 8th. The last chain of the south-west part of the Sierra Parime is separated by woody plains from the chain of Maypures; it is the chain of the Cerros de Sipapo (lat. $4^{\circ} 50'$); an enormous wall, behind which the powerful chief of the Guaypunabi Indians intrenched himself during the expedition of Solano. The chain of Sipapo may be considered as the beginning of the range of lofty mountains which bound, at the distance of some leagues, the right bank of the Orinoco, where that river runs from S.E. to N.W., between the mouth of the Ventuari, the Jao, and the Padamo (lat. $3^{\circ} 15'$). In ascending the Orinoco, above the cataract of Maypures, we find, long before we reach the point where it turns, near San Fernando del Atabapo, the mountains disappearing from the bed of the river, and from the mouth of the Zama there are only insulated rocks in the plains. The chain of Sipapo forms the south-west limit of the system of mountains of Parime, between $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 68° of longitude. Modern geologists have observed that the culminant points of a group are less frequently found at its centre than