

There are curves in the mountain ranges of eastern North America, like those of eastern Asia. The Green Mountains run nearly north-and-south; but the continuation of this line of heights across New Jersey into Pennsylvania curves around gradually to the westward. The Alleghanies, in their course from Pennsylvania to Tennessee and Alabama, have the same curve. There appears also to be an outer curving range bordering the ocean, extending from Newfoundland along Nova Scotia, then becoming submerged, though indicated in the sea-bottom, and continued by southeastern New England and Long Island.

Between this latter range and that of the Green Mountains lie one or more great basins of ancient geological time, while to the westward of the Green Mountains and Alleghanies was the grand interior basin of the continent. The two were to a great extent distinct in their geological history, being apparently independent in their coal deposits and in some other formations.

In South America, the north coast has the same course as the Hawaiian chain, or pertains to the northwest system; and the coast south of the east cape belongs to the northeast system; and hence the outline of the continent makes a right angle at the cape. The northeast course is very nearly that of eastern North America and New Zealand. The northwest is repeated in the west coast by southern Peru and Bolivia, and the northeast in the coast of northern Peru to Darien: so that this northern part of South America, if the Bolivian line were continued across, would have nearly the form of a parallelogram. South of Bolivia the Andes correspond to the northeast system, although more nearly north-and-south than usual.

(5) **Islands of the Atlantic.** — The Azores have a west-northwest trend, like the Hawaiian chain, and are partly in three lines, with evidences also of the transverse system. The Canaries, as Von Buch has shown, present two courses at right angles with one another, — a northwest and a northeast.

Again, the line of the southeast coast of South America extends across the ocean, passing along the coast of Europe and the Baltic; and the mountains of Norway and the feature lines of Great Britain are approximately parallel to it.

(6) **Asia and Europe.** — In Asia, the Sumatra line, taken up by Malacca, turns northward, until it joins the knot of mountains formed by the meeting of the range facing the Pacific and that facing the Indian Ocean. At this point, and partly in continuation of a Chinese range, commence the majestic Himalayas, — at first east-and-west, at right angles with the termination of the Malacca line, then gradually rising to west-northwest. The course is continued northwestward in the Hindu-Kush, extending toward the Caspian, — in the Caucasus, beyond the Caspian, and in the Carpathians, beyond the Black Sea. The northwest course appears also in the Persian Gulf, and the plateaus adjoining, in the Red Sea, the Adriatic and the Apennines.