

GLOSSARY

- MAURETANIA** is the name given to all that part of North Africa north of the Sahara Desert, which includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli. In Roman times the name was limited to what we now call Morocco.
- MALAYIA** indicates the Malay Peninsula and the great islands of the Malay Archipelago.
- MUULIN, ISLAM**—Muhammadan, Muhammadanism.
- WEST AFRICA**—All that part of Africa south of the courses of the Senegal and Niger rivers and west of the longitude of the Congo mouth.
- SENEGAMBIA**—The region between the courses of the Senegal and Gambia rivers.
- GUINEA**—in the narrowest sense, the coast belt between the Gambia river and Liberia.
- SUDAN**—The region of Negro Africa north of the great equatorial forest belt and south of the Sahara and Libyan deserts and west of Abyssinia and Galaland.
- TEDA or TIBU**—A negroid people of semi-Caucasian physique inhabiting the regions of the Sahara Desert between Fezzan and Lake Chad. The **KAWURI** of Bornu are allied to them in language.
- ANGONI**—The Zulu-speaking tribes north of the Zambesi.
- LIBYANS**—The more or less white-skinned people of North Africa from western Egypt to the Atlantic coast of the Sahara who speak Libyan languages. The Libyans are nowadays divided into two groups, the semi-nomad Tuareg of the desert and the settled agricultural Berbers of North Africa.
- NEGrito**—The dwarfish ancient negro type (now extinct) of Lower Egypt and North (perhaps also South and Central) Africa: more nearly related to the Asiatic negroes of the present day.
- BURBORGOS**—A remarkable civilized negro people dwelling in the centre of Congoland, between the Sanguru and the Kasai.
- BARRARY**—The general designation of North Africa (Morocco to Tripoli) under Muhammadan rule between the twelfth and the nineteenth centuries.