

#038 Mersenius (Crater and Rimae)

#043 Montes Cordillera

#045 Montes Rock

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mersenius\\_\(crater\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mersenius_(crater))

**Mersenius** is a [lunar crater](#) that is located to the west of the [Mare Humorum](#), in the southwestern part of the [Moon](#). To the southwest is the crater [Cavendish](#), and to the south-southeast lies [Liebig](#). Mersenius is 84 kilometers in diameter and 2.3 kilometers deep. It is from the [Nectarian](#) period, 3.92 to 3.85 billion years ago.<sup>[1]</sup>

The rim of Mersenius is heavily worn, especially in the low northern section. The crater Mersenius N lies across the southwestern rim. The interior has been flooded by [basaltic lava](#), which bulges upwards forming a [convex](#) domed shape with an estimated height of 450 metres relative to the floor edges. This was most likely formed by lava upwelling beneath the surface. There are several tiny craterlets across the floor surface, but little in the way of a central peak. At least two faint [rilles](#) lie along the surface of the floor.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

To the east of the crater on the surface and edges of the Mare Humorum is a [rille](#) system designated Rimae Mersenius. These rilles are generally parallel and run to the north-northeast for a length of about 230 kilometers.<sup>[2]</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes\\_Cordillera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes_Cordillera)

**Montes Cordillera** is a [mountain](#) range on the [Moon](#). This feature forms the outer wall of peaks that surround the [Mare Orientale](#) impact basin, the inner ring being formed by the [Montes Rook](#).<sup>[1]</sup> The center of the range is located at selenographic [coordinates](#) 17.5° S, 81.6° W, and the diameter is 574 km (357 mi).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes\\_Rook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montes_Rook)

**Montes Rook** is a ring-shaped mountain range that lies along the western limb of the [Moon](#), crossing over to the [far side](#). It completely encircles the [Mare Orientale](#), and forms part of a massive impact basin feature. This range in turn is encircled by the larger [Montes Cordillera](#), which is separated from the Montes Rook by a rugged, ring-shaped plain.

