

of the Americans up a spiral traverse of a snow dome at the southern end of the main ridge. They reached its crest at 21,000 feet at 9:30 A.M. and continued along the corniced ridge to the summit, which they reached at 12:30.

*Cordilleras Vilcanota and Vilcabamba: Verónica, Yucay, and Chicón Groups.* An expedition from the Como section of the Italian Alpine Club visited the Cordilleras Vilcanota and Vilcabamba. The leader, who was accompanied by his wife, was Luigi Binaghi, and the climbers were Vittorio Meroni, Luigi Bernasconi, Mario Bignami, and Mario Fantin. On June 2 they established a base camp in the Urubamba valley for climbs in the Verónica group. There, on June 9, they climbed Huakeihuilqui (15,945 feet) and Nevado Bonomia (16,765 feet) and the next day Nevado Marconi (17,520 feet). Above the town of Yucay they made the following ascents: Nevado Alberto Bonacossa (17,356 feet) on June 20, Nevado Miguel Grau (18,537 feet) on June 23, Nevado Innocenzo XI (18,192 feet) and Nevado Alessandro Volta (18,282 feet) on June 25, and Nevado Ciudad de Como (18,176 feet) on June 27. In the Chicón group they climbed the following peaks: Cerro Panathlon (16,880 feet) on July 1, Nevado degli Alpini (16,970 feet) and Nevado F. Bolognesi (17,011 feet) on July 2, and Cerro C.A.O. (16,634 feet). Apparently the Italians named a number of these peaks, but the names are probably not all official.

*Cordillera Apolobamba.* A second Italian expedition was active in the little known Cordillera Apolobamba, which lies northeast of Lake Titicaca between Peru and Bolivia. These members of the Milan section of the Italian Alpine Club were Carlo Frigieri, Romano Merendi, Camillo Zamboni, Gianluigi Sterna, Andrea Oggioni, Dr. Humberto Mellano, and Pietri Magni. They established a base camp on Lago Calijón at 16,300 feet. On June 4 they climbed Nevado Ritipata (18,045 feet) and another peak they called "La Segá," The Saw (17,881 feet). On June 11 they climbed Ananea (19,751 feet). On June 15 they made the first ascent of Calijón (19,948 feet) by the northeast face, and the next day they climbed an unnamed glacial peak which they called Angelo Vanelli (18,504 feet). On July 1 they climbed a peak of about 19,600 feet which they named Goggio Chavez. Other first ascents reported by them include Nevado Club Alpino Italiano (19,062 feet) on June 28, Ichicollo (18,865 feet), Palomani Chica (19,292 feet), Palomani Grande (20,079 feet), and Punta Donegani (19,357 feet) on June 28, Cima Fior de Roccia (19,718 feet) on June 30, Salluyo, in Bolivia (20,506 feet) on July 3, Nevado Cittá di Monza (19,554 feet), Pico Villasanta

(19,554 feet), and Pico della Tre Regazze (19,554 feet) on July 5, Nevado Angelicum (19,688 feet), and Nevado Chupiorca (20,670 feet) on July 11, and Nevado Città di Desio (19,029 feet).

The altitudes given above are those reported by the Italians. They are consistently 600 to 900 feet too high on peaks whose official altitudes are known to the editor. The *official* altitudes of regularly named peaks are: Ritipata (17,300 feet), Ananea (19,166 feet), Calijón (19,107 feet), Palomani (19,423 feet), Palomani Cunca (Chica) (18,200 feet), and Chaupi Orco (19,830 feet). Although the Italians give all of these as first ascents, two of them apparently were not. According to Friedrich Ahlfeld, in *Die Alpen*, 1932, page 132, a Bolivian Army captain had already climbed Palomani prior to that time. Chaupi Orco, incorrectly spelled by the Italians, was climbed by the Germans the year before. (*A.A.J.*, 1958, 11:1, p. 102.)

*Cordillera Blanca.* Giuseppe Dionosi (leader), Giuseppe Marchese, Luciano Ghigo, and Piero Fornelli, of the Italian Academic Alpine Club of Torino, made the following ascents in the Cordillera Blanca: Torino (18,088 feet) on July 3, Raimondi (17,868 feet) on July 5, and Canzio (17,901 feet) on July 7. All of these were first ascents. They climbed Ranrapalca (20,216 feet) on July 23. Ranrapalca had a virgin summit on the "plateau" which the Germans did not climb in 1939.

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*Yerupajá South, Cordillera Huayhuash.* Fernando Grajales (leader), Humberto Vasalla, Ulises Vitale, and Enrique Cardozo, Argentines, of the Club Andino Mendoza, made their base on the shores of Lake Solterahanca, set up three camps on the west wall of Yerupajá, and climbed on August 3 to the summit of Yerupajá South (21,326 feet), a first ascent. On the descent Vasalla froze his feet severely.

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*Jatunmontepuncu, Cordillera Blanca.* This 18,242-foot peak, which lies between Palcaraju and Pucaranra, was ascended on September 27, 1957 for the first time by the Peruvians Arturo Soriano Bernadini and Hugo Vargas, and the German S. Leppisch. From camp on the Palcacocha they climbed moraines and glaciers on the northern side of the peak to the steep summit ridge.

*Corrections.* The altitude of Ocshapalca is 19,295 feet and not 19,925 feet as reported on page 112 of *A.A.J.*, 1958. The ascent of Pucaranra reported on page 114 was a third and not a second ascent. This peak