

P 5560 (18,242 feet), P 5600 (18,373 feet) and P 5520 (18,111 feet) on July 17. On August 11 we climbed Huayna Potosí (19,996 feet) in Bolivia.

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Cordillera Carabaya, 1965. In the *A.A.J.*, 1966, 15:1, p. 181 the description of the peaks climbed by the University of Keele Expedition was incomplete. The full story appears in *Cambridge Mountaineering*, 1966 pages 7 to 11. A map is included.

Cordillera Crucero-Aricoma. The Spaniards Venancio López de Ceballos, his wife Andrea Puigdoménech and Jorge Pons climbed in the Cordillera Crucero-Aricoma, due north of Lake Titicaca. They made the following first ascents, which have been given provisional names: "Punta del Collado" (16,962 feet) on July 30, "Huaraz" and "Agujas del Peine" (both 16,897 feet) by Pons with Augusto Jamanca on August 2 and "Punta Brava" (16,798 feet) and "Pirineos" (17,225 feet) by Ceballos and Pons on August 3. With Señora de López de Ceballos they climbed "Andrearaju" (17,159 feet) on August 5. On August 8 the two Spanish men made the second ascents of Condorhuachanan Central or Aricoma Sur (17,553 feet) and Condorhuachanan Este or Aricoma Norte (17,545 feet) by the south face and east ridge. The first ascents had been by G. Murillo, F. Gutiérrez and J. Gancio on July 23, 1964.*

CÉSAR MORALES ARNAO, *Club Andino Peruano*

Bolivia

Ancobuma, Casiri Este and Other Peaks of the Cordillera Real. The University College, Bangor Andean Expedition, which consisted of the late Michael Birchall, leader, Robert Hall, Robert Winfield and me, left Britain on April 28. On May 23 we established Base Camp at just over 15,000 feet in the Coocó valley in the northwestern Cordillera Real encircled by the Viluyo, Hancopiti and Sorata massifs. We reached Base from La Paz by a 12-hour truck ride through the village of Sorata to the Mina Candelaria, some 2000 feet above the village of Coocó, followed by an eight-hour walk in, accomplished with the assistance of 45 llamas. Though relatively accessible, the Coocó valley had been visited by only two previous expeditions, in 1928 and 1964. Our aims were to map the untrodden area known as the Huma Hallanta to the east and to climb as many peaks as possible. We completed survey work by plane tabling coupled with photographs

*The Spaniards made ascents from April until December in the whole of the Americas. These included Orizaba in Mexico, Chimborazo in Ecuador, Huayna Potosí in Bolivia, Ishanca in Peru, and Tronador in Argentina.