

steep and energetic scramble with awkward chockstones jamming a chimney, which would have caused no trouble at sea level but made us unacclimatized climbers breathless. A fine gendarme, leaning out over a gigantic precipice to the west, formed the summit. The view of the Cordillera Huayhuash was amazing. Nearest was Puscanturpa and to the left Viconga Lake. The beautiful massif of Carnicero, Sarapo and Siulá hid Yerupajá.

I. DRUMMOND RENNIE, M.D.

*Cordillera Raura.*¹ On September 28 the Scot Frank Hepburn and I climbed the survey point Juraopata (c. 5000 meters or 16,404 feet) but its easy western slopes from the incipient mine, Uchuc Chacua, six miles northeast of Oyón in the southeastern Cordillera Raura. We noted a tiny relict glacier just below the summit. On *Hoja Oyón* (1969; 1:100,000) it is incorrectly called Punta Chacra. Punta Chacra really refers to the point called Cerro Jura on the map. On the 29th storms stopped our attempt on the easy snow peak west of the mine called Huantajalla (c. 5150 meters or 16,897 feet). From Mina Raura we climbed what has been known as Patrón Norte (more correctly Patrón Noroeste). The peaks viewed from the mine at the Laguna Santa Ana should really be Patrón Noroeste, Patrón Central, and Patrón Sureste. The true Patrón Norte is hidden, connected by a col to Patrón Noroeste. The mine map gives the following heights: Patrón Noroeste: 5278 meters or 17,317 feet; Patrón Sureste: 5236 meters; Torre de Cristal: 5529 meters; and Matapaloma: 5307 meters. From this we estimate Patrón Central as 5250 meters and Patrón Norte as 5275. We then climbed the glacier above Laguna Santa Ana to the col between Torre de Cristal and Patrón Noroeste and descended via the eastern valley around Caballococha. On October 1 we scrambled up the southernmost and first of the Siete Caballos (c. 5045 meters or 16,552 feet) by its western slope and ridge. From the top we counted a total of *nine* peaks north from this point. One could arbitrarily list only the southernmost seven, which are the ones visible from the mine area. However the people at Chispicocha to the north still call the massif Siete Caballeros and see only the northern end of the group. Which of the nine are the real seven? On October 3 I climbed by its west slopes and north ridge the north peak (c. 16,700 feet) of an unnamed rock mountain (c.

¹ The Editor calls attention to this account which helps straighten out much of the confusion about the mountains of the Raura, a confusion which has come about to great extent by ignoring local nomenclature.

5095 meters or 16,716 feet) west of the Torre de Cristal across the Laguna Gaiko basin. It is on the north ridge of Rumihuayin (also called "Chekchi")². I tentatively call it "Curpa Curpa" for the slender, bulbous, white-flower *compositae*, which abound in crevices and are used locally for coughs. I climbed it from the Mina Curpa Curpa at the base of Torre de Cristal. On October 4 I crossed the easy pass between Torre de Cristal and Yarupa to the Mina Raura. The weather in this late season was generally at least partly clear in the morning with snowstorms in the afternoon.

JOHN RICKER

Tullujuto, Tunshu Group, Cordillera Central. After our arrival by truck at Azulcocha up the long road from Pachacayo and Canchayllo on June 30, the next day we set out on a several-pronged reconnaissance. What attracted us most was the highest pair of mountains in the region, double-peaked Tullujuto, which rises elegantly a thousand feet from the col that separates them to the 18,870-foot eastern rock summit and the 18,700-foot western snow peak. We were Rob Coppock, Colin Davidson, Willy Draper, Bill Paterson, Clyde Smith and me and the Peruvians Glicerio Henostroza and Lucio Bustamante. After a push towards Tembladera, aborted by a lack of acclimatization, we were camped at 17,000 feet on the glacier northwest of the peaks. On July 6 we all set out, hoping to make the third ascent of the higher peak via a new route, the west ridge out of the col. As we skirted the northern slopes it became apparent that Colin Davidson was suffering from the altitude. He and Lucio returned to camp. We had been able to see the steep ice ridge dropping precipitously toward the col but as we got closer we could see that the lower three pitches were of difficult rock. With so many climbers we could never make it without a bivouac. Bill Patterson and Rob Coppock kept on into the col, while Willy Draper, Clyde Smith, Glicerio Henostroza and I turned right up the 1000-foot northeast face of the slightly lower snow summit. It was steep but straightforward, though the snow varied from bottomless flour to ice. Finally at one o'clock we stepped onto the summit (18,700 feet), a third ascent and presumably a new route. The others were still on the rock of the east peak! Patterson did three magnificent leads, partly direct aid, partly jam, partly chimney, partly face holds, all of it rather delicate, on

²The Italians in 1968 brought particular confusion to the names of the region. The 18,045-foot peak north of Yarupa was called "Gervasutti" by them, although they said it was locally called "Matador". It is usually called Rumihuayin and sometimes Chekchi locally. It has also been called R-3. P 5272 on Kinz's excellent map, *Cordillera Huayhuash*, 1:50,000 is probably Pucacalle. Yanco on Soriano's map and P 5010 on the Italian map is called Murugallo locally.—J.R.