

the snow-covered rock. Coopock took over on the snow and ice. First it was floundering in soft snow where every step had to be patted down before they could put their full weight on it. Then the ridge turned to two inches of firm snow lying at 55° on good ice. It was four o'clock before they wondered if they had time enough to make it and decided to climb a rock tower above to see how far they had to go. There, only fifteen feet away, lay the summit. It was an airy fifteen feet but they made it. It was well after dark before the pair made it back to camp. The next dawn I was awakened by "Colin is in bad shape!" He had all the dreaded symptoms of pulmonary edema. A little oxygen and by first light we were underway, Glicerio and Lucio taking turns, pick-a-backing him first down the very steep frozen snow, then moraine, polished slabs, grass slopes. Thanks to the unstinting pair, he was at Base Camp by mid-afternoon and in the hospital at Huancayo by one o'clock in the morning. Thus climbing operations came to an abrupt halt.

*A note on names:* The monograph brought out by the German expedition, *Münchener Anden-Kundfahrt 1967*, published by the Academic Section, Munich, of the Deutscher Alpenverein in 1969, has an excellent map in which the names appear generally to be in agreement with the names used locally. Pachancoto ("pot-belly" in Quechua) and Tullujuto ("pile of bones") are misspelled. The latter gets its name from a *pampa* below the peak where bones abound from the battle in which the Incas finally conquered the Wali-Wankas. One name missing from the map is the peak that lies up against Tunshu, which is called Runsho ("it wants to scratch") since it scratches the side of Tunshu. The latter means "bone marrow". Tatatunshu is "young bone marrow".

H. ADAMS CARTER

*Tunshu Group, Cordillera Central.* The idle Mina Pachancoto (c. 15,800 feet) is at the end of a remarkable road which penetrates deep into the heart of the Tunshu group from Pachacayo on the Río Mantaro to the east. There are almost daily trucks to Hacienda Cochas about two hours up the valley and from there it is a long day's walk for a well acclimatized person. The road is passable for normal vehicles as far as Verdecocha beyond Azulcocha, but the last two kilometers would require four-wheel drive. On October 30 I climbed a marble and limestone peak (c. 17,290 feet) by its northeast ridge. On top was a note left by Axel von Hillebrandt saying he had climbed it on June 30, 1967. The next day I tried to cross a pass at the head of the valley but saw steep slopes and glaciers on the southwest side. It was no place for a ropeless solo descent. I returned to

Carhuacocha and went south from the road to pass Tullujuto on the east, bivouacking at Laguna Tranca on November 1. From there I walked via the double lake Surao and Jaico, Mollococha, Paucarcocha, pueblo of Tanta, Ticclacocha to the pass a kilometer east of P 5010. From here I could see many of the peaks climbed and erroneously named by the Spanish expedition in their map published in the *Peruvian Times* of May 20, 1966, and reissued in the *Revista Peruana de Andinismo*, 1964-5. I walked via Piscococha, Laguna Llica, doubling back to climb an unnamed peak (c. 16,460 feet) southeast of P 5082 on the Padrecaca massif on November 4. Then I climbed over the pass between Padrecaca and Alarnio and descended via Laguna Umán and Miraflores pueblo to the Huancayo-Mina Yauricocha-Cañete road at Tinco just downstream from Alís on November 5. In Jahl's account in *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, pp. 195-7 there appears a rough sketch map. Much more accurate is the map which appears with the expedition's account. *Münchener Anden-Kundfahrt* 1967, published by the Academic Section Munich of the Deutscher Alpenverein. Cotoní is the highest peak in the Cordillera Yauyos, although the people around Ticclacocha refer to it and all the other peaks around the cirque as Ticcla. However the name Ticcla should definitely be used in referring to the mountains called by the Spaniards Pedro Acuña, San Jordi, Santa Rosa de Lima, Verdaguer and Falla. Atahualpa and Punta Margalida are really not separate peaks and do not deserve names. The *Hoja Yauyos*, the map of the Instituto Geográfico Militar misspells Pichahuacra. There are numerous other errors in this map.

JOHN RICKER

*Huaytapallana Karu.* In late June Pete Barry, New Zealand, Frank Hepburn, Scot and I left for Lampa but by bus got only as far as Chilifruta, where the road was still closed from landslides caused by a severe earthquake in November, 1969. From destroyed Lampa we walked northwest exploring the west and north approaches to the Huaytapallana Karu. In the first week of July Hepburn and I climbed a small 16,000-foot snow peak called Yanaacro by the inhabitants of Quebrade Chaquicocha; it lies between that valley and Quebrada Huaracayo. We three climbed a 16,500-foot snow peak close to and southwest of the northernmost of the four major summit massifs of the Huaytapallana Karu. We called the peak Otcollo Oeste since the main peak is called Otcollo by the people of Huaracayo, which lies closest. Inhabitants of Chaquicocha called it Allincrai.

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