

spire or gendarme at the head of the valley which it guards and which is apparently named after it.

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*Cordillera Carabaya.* I spent from December 5 to 13 in the Cordillera Carabaya. On the 7th I climbed the northwest ridge of an unnamed rock peak (c. 5050 meters or 16,568 feet), north of Chichiccapac. I approached from the southwest via the Laguna Lamacana, Laguna Kolini and Jatuncocha drainage at the headwaters of the Río San Gaban, north-northeast of Macusani. The north tributary of Jatuncocha drains an amphitheatre containing several small lakes. I climbed to the lowest saddle (c. 16,000 feet) beyond the easternmost of these lakes and cut across an isolated valley to the rock peak. I descended this same isolated, northward-trending valley several kilometers to Surapata, below which it joins a major east-northeast-trending valley with four large lakes: Kulpacocha, Okecocha, Laguna Paskaypampa and Laguna Huiscana. About two kilometers below the last, I encountered the road from Macusani to Ayapata. Later I found the easiest route into the northern side of Allinccapac is via Laguna Cochauma (also called Taypecocha), starting from Kana. The important part of the route begins beyond Laguna Cañacota, a lake with a prominent island about two kilometers west and upstream from Cochauma. The New Zealand party of 1967 (See *N.Z.A.J.*, 1968, p. 293 for map.) entered the region using the northern tributary of Laguna Cañacota. Their route is tenuous, difficult to follow and impossible after a way for pack animals. A more practical route is the western tributary of Cañacota Laguna, which takes one via Laguna Carhuanacota and Torococha. The main trail to Ollachea is left about one kilometer beyond Torococha and a diffuse trail is followed up a northward-flowing tributary stream to Laguna Ausangate. The only trail, passible but not good, is on the eastern side of the lake. Beyond, one must take the almost dry valley, which drains northeast into the lake, up to a pass called Jatun Apecheta or Apacheta Ausangate (c. 15,600 feet). The trail zigzags up scree slopes and this puts one into the Allinccapac basin. It is possible to descend on more scree to a series of small ponds above Laguna San Marcos, almost at the level of the main glaciers. On the New Zealand map this pass is indicated between C-2 and C-3 (P 17,164 and P 16,645). It is important to avoid the prominent eastward-flowing waterfalls which come from Guardacocha and Laguna Kallini into Laguna Ausangate as well as a northward-flowing tributary which descends from the Nevado Kallini icefield. Local names exist for points on the New Zealand map: Nevado Kallini=C-3; Nevado Mir-

mayani=C-2; Nevado de Azulcocha=C-1. On the north the name Allinccapac is used uncritically and to refer to almost any snow mountain, especially in the region of Kana and Escalera on the road from Ayapata and Macusani. However, on the Macusani (south) side of the range, Chichiccapac and the highest peak of Allinccapac are both prominent and clearly identified by everyone.

JOHN RICKER

### Peru — Cordillera Occidental

*Solimana, Cordillera Occidental.* Accompanied by Julián Blanco Herrera of Cuzco, Peru, the German Paul Götz and another person, I made a first attempt at the end of June to climb the last unclimbed 6000-meter peak in the south of Peru, Solimana (20,730 feet). (According to Dr. Parodi, who was with Ghiglione, Motta and Rebitsch in 1952, their party did not climb the highest point, but rather the northern summit.—*Editor.*) It failed because of the lack of support by mules on the approach. In this unsuccessful attempt, three of the four members of the expedition reached 19,200 feet on the southeast face after having bivouacked three times, the last time at 18,375 feet on the glacier at the foot of the face. Fatigued from 75-pound packs carried to Camp III and from having spent the night in deep snow at  $-15^{\circ}$  F., we gave up and returned to Camp II at 15,760 feet to avoid another night on the glacier.

The final assault on Solimana took place from July 28 to August 2, taking advantage of the closing of offices for the national holidays. The Prefect of Arequipa helped by obtaining for us two horses. We changed the route of approach to the main (south) summit of Solimana. On July 30 we left our jeep at km 340 on the Cotahuasi-Arequipa road in the village of Cerro Visca Chico and loaded the horses to skirt the northeastern spurs of Solimana, entering the Quebrada Secoro and placing Camp I at 16,250 feet. The bad weather kept us from having to send the horses back from a lower altitude, since they could spend the night at above 16,000 feet; with the cloud-covered sky the temperature would not drop below freezing. On the 31st we kept on, passing to the east of a place called Sora, where there was fodder for the horses; we tried to go as high as possible and reached a level spot near Cerro Ccaño at 17,400 feet east of the northwest glacier and set up Camp II in icy terrain. The *arrieros* and horses were sent back to pasture with the request that they return on Sunday morning, August 2. Taking advantage of the remaining hours of light, Blanco and I climbed to 18,375 feet to study the route and to mark the way with cairns. In this