

18,900 feet on the ridge. On July 30 they climbed the rest of the ridge to reach a great funnel in the south face. They climbed the funnel straight up until they veered right up an ice spur which led to a steep, dangerous couloir that ended on the summit (20,155 feet).

TULLIO CORBELLINI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Puscanturpa Norte, Northwest Face. An Italian expedition led by Graziano Bianchi and composed of Felice Boselli, Giuseppe Buizza, Giuseppe Caneva, Agostino Da Polenza, Carlo Milani, Gino Mora and Edoardo Pozzoli returned to Puscanturpa Norte, which they had unsuccessfully attempted in 1974 (*A.A.J.*, 1975, 20:1, p. 165; photo p. 167). They traveled by truck through Oyón to Surasaca Lake (14,450 feet). The approach took them two days from there via Viconga Lake and Cuyoc Pass to arrive on July 27 at Base Camp at 15,250 feet. Reconnaissance and ferrying loads went on immediately. They found they could use some but not all of the rope fixed the year before. On July 29 they were already at the 1974 high point at 17,000 feet. Camp I was set up near there on July 30, a veritable eagle's nest. The difficulties were continuous, extreme and comparable to those of the Dolomites, first on rock and then on mixed terrain. Finally on August 4 they placed a camp on a little saddle below the last 500-foot rock pitch. Bianchi and Da Polenza found a route to the right of the overhangs. They prepared the route on August 5 and nearly reached the summit snow ridge. On the 6th they climbed the last 250 feet of rock to reach the snow-covered ice of the final ridge, which they followed to the summit (18,541 feet) of this precipitous and difficult peak. (Compiled from information graciously sent by Signor Bianchi.)

Yerupajá Sur, 1974. Spaniards Alfonso Arias, Miguel and Luis López, Eduardo Barroso, André Fernández, Emilio Torrico and Emilio García climbed Yerupajá Sur in late July, 1974.

Yanacaico or Mitopunta, Southern Cordillera Huayhuash. On June 20 David Isles, Harry Eldridge, Elliott Fisher, Nan Cochran, Charles (Chip) Morgan, Hall Hutchison and I headed over the small pass north of Cajatambo and dropped into the Pumarinri valley, which we ascended towards the east until we were below the Quebrada Yanacaico. We then climbed steeply to the north into that valley to place Base Camp at 14,500 feet at the edge of vegetation. Camp I was established on June 24 at the upper end of the valley at 16,000 feet above two lovely glacial lakes on the left lateral moraine. The next day all except for Nan Cochran climbed a couloir above camp to the col between what the local shepherds call Yanacaico (but which appears on the Instituto Geográfico Militar *Yanahuanca* map as "Mitopunta") and Yanacaico Norte (c.

PLATE 67

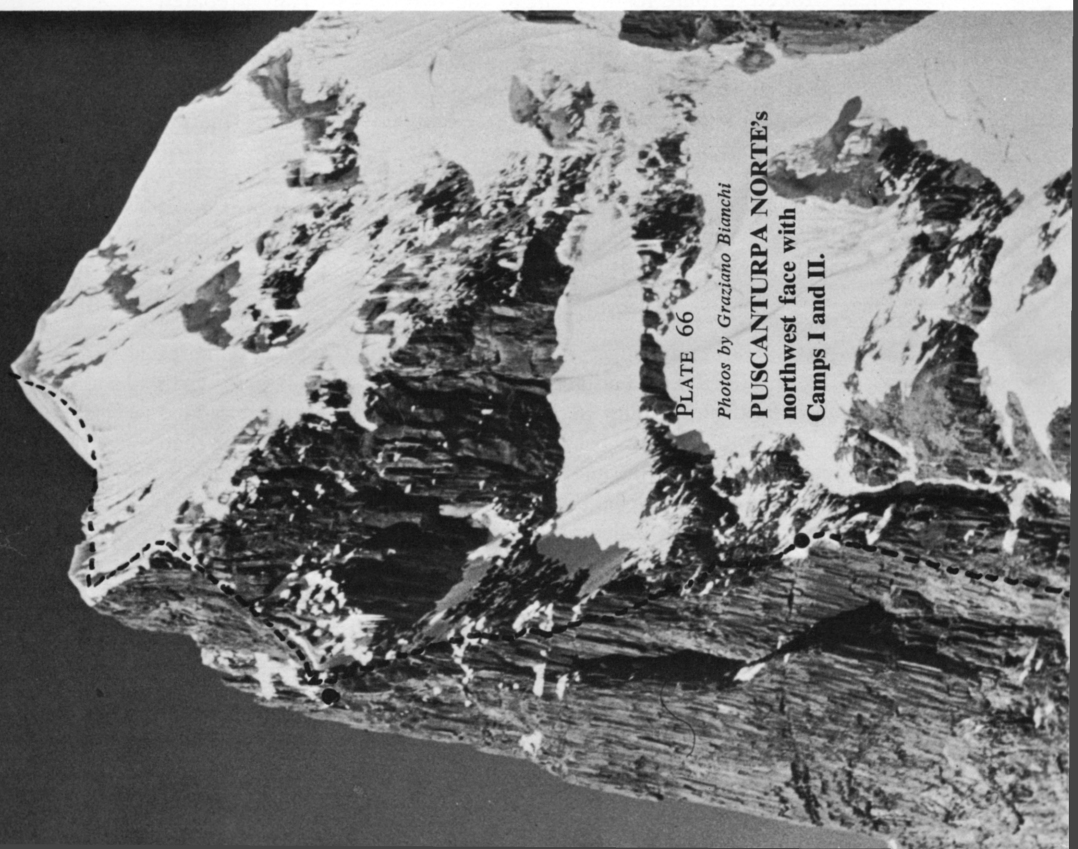
On the overhanging slab on
Puscanturpa Norte.



PLATE 66

Photos by Graziano Bianchi

PUSCANTURPA NORTE's
northwest face with
Camps I and II.



18,000 feet). We climbed to the summit of Yanacaico Norte, only the last rope-length being really steep. Fisher, Nan Cochran and I made the second ascent two days later. Most of the party continued on north along the western side of the ridge, hoping to climb the next peak to the north, P 5572, but a blank wall of perpendicular, smooth rock interrupted progress. On June 29, all but Nan and I again climbed the couloir and headed south along the ridge of Yanacaico (18,278 feet). They passed two false summits, climbed steep and corniced sections and finally reached the summit, a huge cornice which hung out to the west. We traveled for four days along the whole eastern flank of the Cordillera Huayhuash to emerge at Chiquián in our return to civilization.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Notes on Names of Peaks in the Cordillera Huayhuash. The Quechua of different regions of Peru differs considerably. On the eastern slope of the Cordillera Huayhuash it is quite different from that of the Cordillera Blanca. For that reason and because my investigations were limited to a few days, these findings are somewhat tentative. The maps of the Instituto Geográfico Militar of Peru seem to be excellent topographically but the nomenclature is hopelessly inaccurate; for instance the pampa on the southwestern shore of Lago Viconga is really Matipaqui (broken gourd) but it appears as Matiraqui on the map. Some of the names which appear on the map are completely unknown locally; on the southern rim of the range the peak which appears on the map as "Mito-punta" is actually called Yanacaico (black corral from *yana* (black) + *caico* (corral)), getting its name from the enclosed valley of the same name above which it rises. Jirishanca comes from *jirish* (hummingbird) + *janca* or *shanca* (cold place or snow mountain); there is no mention of the hummingbird's bill, usually given as part of the meaning of the name, though this may be implied because of the shape of the peak. Ninashanca comes from *nina* (fire) + *janca* or *shanca*, possibly getting its name from red rock. *Siulá* means cold. *Rasac* means toad. *Puscanturpa* means distaff. (The first part should be pronounced *putskan*, which signifies spinning.) *Tsacra* is an animal lair and *Puyoc* means rotten or moth-eaten. One informant told me that *Sarapo* means funnel, but this I could not confirm.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Nudo Millpo, 1974. On our expedition from Italy, I was accompanied by my wife Maria, Giuseppe Cazzaniga, Italo Valmaggia, Giancarlo Del Zotto and Celso Salvetti. From July 28 to August 22, 1974 we were in the mountains, which lie just south of the Huayhuash and west of the Raura. We explored the Pumarinri valley up to Laguna Viconga. Above and east of the Quebrada Alpayacu, all of us on August