

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

3, 1974 climbed P 5190 (17,028 feet), the first peak on the ridge which runs southwest from Millpo Grande to Cerro Piruyapunta, and P 5160 (16,929 feet). On the 6th Cazzaniga and Valmaggia climbed Millpo Chico (17,323 feet) along its southwest ridge. On the 8th Cazzaniga, Valmaggia and Del Zotto ascended Jancacuta (17,684 feet) while Maria and I climbed P 5120 (16,962 feet), which lies 1¼ miles south of Millpo Chico and east of Jancacuta.

FABIO MASCIADRI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Millpo Grande. The Millpo group lies south of the Huayhuash and separated from it by the Pumarinri valley and west of the Raura and separated from it by the Surasaca valley. After the 1974 Italian expedition, the eastern side of the group remained to be explored and the highest point to be climbed. Those who took part in the expedition were Celso Salvetti, leader, Fabio Masciadri, Vittorio Meroni, Italo Valmaggia and I. Leaving Lima on July 29, we set up camp in the Champahuaypampa valley at 15,500 feet on August 1 and a high camp in the col between Millpo Grande and Millpo Chico on August 3. On the following day, Meroni and I climbed the ice-covered south face and overcoming difficulties with ice pitons, reached the summit of Millpo Grande (18,400 feet)*. On August 6 all members reached the summit of Millpo Norte (17,700 feet), climbing the east face alternately on rock and snow. During the following days we climbed three other minor peaks of about 16,500 feet.

LODOVICO GAETANI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Huacshash, Southern Cordillera Huayhuash. After our Bolivian climbs (see that section), we went through Cajatambo and ascended the Quebrada Ularagra to establish Base Camp a mile northeast of Huacshash at 16,400 feet on the slopes of P 5295 (17,372 feet; "Cerro Amistad"). On April 6 Jaskuła, Lisiecki, my wife and I made a new route on the latter, the great chimney in the northeast ridge. On April 10 Wawrzyniak, Gutowski and Zimny made another new route on the peak, the west buttress. On April 8 Wawrzyniak, my wife and I made the second ascent of P 5265¹ (17,273 feet; 1 mile north-northeast of Huacshash) by its northeast ridge; this climb was repeated on April 13 by Chrzan and Lisiecki and on April 14 by Zimny and Jaskuła. On April 9 Wawrzyniak, my wife and I made the second ascent of Copan¹ (18,061 feet) by its

* This altitude seems too high from personal observations and from the Peruvian I.G.M. maps. Possibly 5500 meters or 18,045 feet would be a more accurate height.—*Editor.*

¹ First ascent by P. Malinowski and W. Jedliński in 1974.