

descent was a nightmare. He spent a frightful night in the Independencia Hut and seven nights in the Berlin Hut, awaiting better weather. He finally made it back to Puente del Inca on September 22, but with seriously frozen hands and feet.

*Aconcagua South Face.* From January 25 to 31 Leszek Cichy and I climbed the Yugoslav route on the left side of the south face of Aconcagua. Because of the lack of ice in the couloirs in the lower part, for the first 1000 meters we had to make a new variant to the right of the original route. It was difficult. We joined the original route under the sérac in the middle of the route.

RYSZARD KOŁAKOWSKI, *Klub Wysokogórski Warszawa, Poland*

*Cerro Barauca.* A large group of anthropologists, glaciologists and mountaineers from the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo explored the central part of the Cordillera del Tigre, near Mendoza, searching in the higher zones for ancient Indian occupancy. The Cordillera del Tigre runs north and south, east of Aconcagua and parallel to the Vacas valley, which gives access to the Polish route on that mountain. While they made findings on the lower slopes, no traces were located above the lake zone above 4400 meters or on the summits. F. Norton and F. Seufferheld made what is probably the seventh ascent of Cerro de los Tambillos (5570 meters, 18,275 feet) on February 9. Seufferheld and A. Rosell made the first ascent of Cerro Barauca (c. 5400 meters, 17,717 feet) on February 12. The expedition leader was Roberto Bárcena.

LUIS A. PARRA, *Club Andinista Mendoza, Argentina*

*Tupungato, Southeast Face, 1986.* Milan Romih and I approached the southeast face of Tupungato via Tupungato village and Fraile in four days. We bivouacked at 4800 meters on February 1, 1986 and climbed to the summit (6550 meters, 21,490 feet) on February 2. We descended the normal route, bivouacking the first night at 5200 meters and continuing on to reach Mendoza on February 4.

DANILO TIČ, *Alpinistični Odsek Impol, Yugoslavia*

*Cerro Lomas Amarillas, South Face and Other Ascents.* Because of its easy access by way of the Vallecito ski resort, the massif of Cerro de la Plata has had all of its peaks and most of its difficult faces climbed. In late 1987, M. Sánchez and C. Tejerina, from Mendoza, did two of the remaining rock routes. On November 10, they climbed the northwest face of Cerro Morro Chato (c. 4600 meters, 15,092 feet) and a month later, did the rockfall-threatened south face of Lomas Amarillas (4750 meters, 15,584 feet). In the last days of December, I led a group of three to prospect a new access route to the base of Cerro Santa María (5023 meters, 16,480 feet), southeast of Aconcagua and