

Holt climbed Lisa (5400 meters), which lies between Mita and the pass. On August 2, we moved to Base Camp near the Paso Sunchuli. The climbs there were mostly second ascents and first British ascents. On August 4, Hardwell, Holbert, Holt, Findlay and I climbed Cuchillo I (5655 meters) by the east side. On August 6, Findlay and I ascended Yanaorco (5600 meters) by the north side and Hardwell and Holbert climbed Corohuari (5668 meters) from the south. On August 7, Findlay, Wadsworth, Holt and I climbed onto the ridge crest that runs west from Cuchillo I and reached the top of P 5600 before bivouacking. The next day we traversed east over Cavayani (5704 meters) and P 5550 and P 5420. We were held up for several days by snowfall. On August 14, Hardwell, Holbert, Wadsworth, Holt, Findlay, Cooper and I headed towards Cuchillo II, climbing P 5400 on the way. After a bivouac, all but Wadsworth and Holbert climbed Cuchillo II (5450 meters) by the south ridge. We returned to La Paz on August 23. On August 28, Findlay and Wadsworth reached the summit of Illimani.

PAUL HUDSON, *Leeds Mountaineering Club, England*

*Huayna Potosí, North-South Traverse.* British climbers Simon Abrahams, Jim Hall and Tony Matthews made a traverse of Huayna Potosí, starting on June 24 on the north ridge, moving across the west face to the northwest ridge and on to the lower north summit. They then traversed along the narrow ridge to the main south summit and along the crest of the south ridge to complete the climb at Laguna Zongo on June 27.

*Laramcota Valley, Quimsa Cruz.* The Cordillera de Quimsa Cruz can be reached by LaPaz-Viloco local buses. From the village of Tiendapata, near Viloco, I walked up the Choquecota Chico valley and camped near some lakelets shelved under its northern peaks. I attempted Chiar Tanca (5314 meters, 17,426 feet) but could not climb the final four needles rising 150 feet above the summit ridge. Traversing and crossing high gaps, I reached the Chococota valley, never entered by mountaineers and the last great valley of the Quimsa Cruz unknown to me. The only accessible peak was Ñuñu Collo (5215 meters, 17,108 feet), which I had climbed in 1989. I climbed it again on June 6, now by its easy northern slopes. On the descent, I made the first ascent of a wild tower, the highest point (c. 5080 meters, 16,667 feet) on the west ridge of Ñuñu Collo, which I called "Cerro Chumpi" (Aimará for "maroon"). I descended to the main road and took a bus to the Laramcota mine. From the southeast corner of Laramcota lake, I attempted the conical rock peak, Chiar Huyo (5500 meters, 18,045 feet), north of Cerro Santa Rosa. A blizzard forced me down from 200 feet below the top. After some days of snow, on June 9 I climbed the easy long ridge of Laramcota Grande (c. 5400 meters, 17,717 feet), not on the map but between Laramcota Chico and Pobre Cristo. It had a surveyor's cairn on top. Bad weather ended my climbing in this range.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA