

Pajaritos valley. From a 3650-meter camp, on December 28, 1992 I climbed the northernmost peak of the Tres Hermanos massif on the Argentine border. On the summit (c. 4300 meters, 14,108 feet), I found a cairn with a paper left by five Argentines who had made the first ascent on February 16, 1985. They had measured the peak by aneroid as 5610 meters! Mine was a new route from the northeast. I then traversed to P 4300, northeast of the former, a first ascent. Descending north and then turning east, upstream in the Cañada valley, I reached the moraines at 3750 meters north of the Contrabandistas Pass, where I camped. On December 31, 1992, I made the first ascent of a snow pyramid, P 4413 (14,477 feet) by its south side and west ridge. I then retreated back to Portillo. Later, I headed again alone for the northern end of the central Andes. A mining truck took me to their base near the Columpios del Diablo creek. I walked to the Argentine border, reaching the Leiva Pass. I failed on unclimbed Cerro Techado and Cerro Pimentón, but did on March 1, 1993 make the first ascent of P 4317 (14,164 feet), which lies south of the other two. There are many unclimbed peaks between 4000 and 4900 meters, but the rock is poor and rivers are difficult to ford in the early part of the Chilean summer (December to mid-February.)

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Argentina

Luracatao and Other Peaks, Northern Andes, 1992. Alfio Arjona, Miguel Uturbé and Enrique Cabrera made two first ascents between February 6 and 10, 1992. They climbed Luracatao (5330 meters, 17,487 feet) and nearby Lurahuasi (5400 meters, 17,716 feet). On June 8, 1992, they made the first ascent of Cerro Tastil de las Minas (5200 meters, 17,060 feet), near the village of Santa Rosa de Tastil, 110 kilometers northwest of Salta.

MARCELO SCANU, *Grupo de Montaña Huamán, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

Chuscha, Cordillera de Catreal, Northern Andes, 1992. Argentines Pablo Sahade, Eduardo Arjona, leader Antonio Beorchia Nigris and Swiss Rafael Joliat ascended the Río Ovejera and the Río Suri Ciénaga to reach this mountain, the highest in the range. On November 26, 1992 Beorchia and Joliat camped at 4600 meters. Early the next morning, they climbed the eastern slopes of Chuscha and then went west, climbing the five summits of the massif. Joliat climbed solo to the highest point (5512 meters, 18,084 feet), making the first *modern* ascent. There were pre-Columbian ruins on top and evidence of a sacrificed deer. (In the Ovejera valley, they saw an entire herd of sheep with four and even five horns.)

MARCELO SCANU, *Grupo de Montaña Huamán, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

Northern and Central Andes Corrections. Several errors were printed in AAJ, 1993 on pages 177 to 179. Ansilta 2 was climbed on March 28, 1991, not on the 25th. Ansilta 1 is also called Mazuelo. One of the climbers of Tridente was Alejandra Quenan (female), not Alejandro. They camped in the Quebrada de la Piedra Negra. Cerro Negro Aspero was climbed on August 18, 1991, not on the 8th. In the Agua Negra region, the 5000-meter peak we climbed and called Cerro del Paso de Agua Negra is just north of the Paso de Agua Negra. It is definitely not Cerro San Andrés, which is south of the pass and was ascended in 1904. In the report on new altitudes, Cajamarca should be Catamarca. In the central Andes, only Campodónica and Manzi climbed San Juan.

MARCELO SCANU, *Grupo de Montaña Huamán, Buenos Aires*

New Altitudes in the Pissis-Bonete-Ojos del Salado Region. New altitudes have been published by the Instituto Geográfico Militar Argentino now that the Argentine-Chilean border controversy has been settled. The new map (*Carta Topográfica Fiambalá Hoja 2769-IV y III, Provincias de Catamarca y La Rioja, 1:250,000*) shows the new border. There are errors in the names of some mountains, which I note below. P 5891 (Cerro Peñas Azules) (5891m) (The Caldera del Inca is here called Laguna Caldera del Inca Pillo); Cerro Cenizo (5227m); Cerro Reclus (6335m); the badly named Cerro Bonete Grande (5943m); Cerro Nacimiento del Jagüé (5824m); Monte Pissis (6882m); Cerro Vidal Gormaz (5470m); Cerro Negro de la Laguna Verde (5764m); Cerro de la Coipa (5134m); Cerro del Matambre (5467m); Cerro Dos Hermanos, north summit (5530m); Cerro Aguas Calientes (5517m) (erroneously called here Morro Rasguido); Cerro Nacimiento (6436m) (erroneously called Cerro Bayo, which really lies to the south); Cerro de los Patos or Tres Quebradas (6239m); Cerro Ojos de las Lozas (5305m); Volcán Rojo (4861m); Volcán Negro (5373m); Cerro Incahuasi (6638m); Cerro El Fraile (6068m); P 5922 (Cerro Gendarme Argentino) (5922m); Cerro El Muerto (6488m); Cerro Walther Penck (6658m) (erroneously called Cerro Nacimiento, which is really south of this peak); Cerro Solo (6205m); Cerro Tres Cruces (6749m); Cerro Puntagudo y Lamas (5980m). All of these errors in the names of mountains do *not* appear in the old 1:500,000 map of the region, also produced by the Instituto Geográfico Militar Argentino nor in the map of Claudio Bravo of the Club Andino Tucumán.

MARCELO SCANU, *Grupo de Montaña Huamán, Buenos Aires*

Peaks in the San Juan Region, Central Andes. There are many first ascents and new routes to be made in this region. *Cordillera de la Brea:* This ridge had had only one previous ascent made by Juan Pablo Milana in 1987. At the beginning of 1993, Mario Muñoz, leader, Horacio and Julieta Rimoldi, Juan Martín Miranda and Emilio Muñoz left the hamlet of Colanguil on January 4