

(6403m) and Sur (6368m); 2) if you got up Pico Central, it would be about 45 minutes to cross the basin and climb Pico Sur.

Further clarification: Evelio Echevarría states in a footnote in the 1978 *American Alpine Journal* (p. 577) that Wiener got to a summit (6131m) on the south side and named it Pic (sic) de Paris, and that Conway traversed this peak in 1898 on his way to the summit and renamed it Pico del Indio. He also states that Norte was first climbed in 1950 by Ertl and Schröder and Pico Central by Bolivians in the 1950s.

There is sufficient proof to argue that the DAV and IGM map names are wrong. I think there is enough evidence to suggest that the as-marked Pico Layca Kholu is in fact Wiener's Pico de Paris and Conway's Pico del Indio.

YOSSI BRAIN, *United Kingdom*

CORDILLERA QUIMSA CRUZ

Cordillera Quimsa Cruz, Note on Activity. Please note: the only way to know what has been climbed in the Quimsa Cruz is if climbers use grid references to identify the peaks. There is more confusion over peak names in the Quimsa Cruz than in any other part of Bolivia. Climbers tend to make up their own names for peaks and routes, which makes it very difficult to find out what has been done.

YOSSI BRAIN, *United Kingdom*

Quimsa Cruz, Various Ascents. The 1998 Scottish Bolivian Expedition (Tony Barton, leader; Ken Marsden, Tom Wiggins, Tony Hill, Russel Weedon, Dougie Bayne and John Miller) touched down at El Alto on June 7. After ascents in the Condoriri group (Tarija, 5250m; Jancopiti, 5875m), part of the team left. The remaining members turned our attention south of the Cordillera Real to the little-visited Quimsa Cruz, a compact range of mountains some 50 kilometers long with a high point of Cerro Gigante (5748m). Its central and southern parts are glaciated, while in the north, apart from a few minor glaciers, it consists of a wonderful array of rocky peaks and spires up to 5350 meters. Armed with a full set of maps, we arranged 4x4 transportation and after seven hours arrived at Viloco, a large and somewhat unsightly mining town. It is worth remembering that but for the mines there would be no road. A simple three-hour walk took us to a campsite. The next seven days featured excellent weather and we were able to climb several routes, four of which we believe to be first ascents, and all on impeccable rock. Ascents included: the west ridge of Cerro Torrini (5100m; GR 587 420), July 1, Barton and Wiggins, solo. The east ridge (V-, 200m, five pitches) of Cerro Taruca Umaña (4852m; GR 572 403), July 2, Barton, Wiggins and Marsden. The south ridge (III+, 155m, three pitches) of Pt. 4905m (GR 577 410), July 3, Barton, Wiggins and Marsden. The east face (IV, 195m, six pitches) of Pt. 4685m (GR 591 393), July 5, Wiggins and Barton. The east ridge/north face (V, 240m, seven pitches) of Grosse Mauer (5080m, GR 599 387), July 6, Barton and Wiggins. The north ridge of Pt. 5060m (GR 591 399), July 6, Marsden, solo. Grid references refer to the IGM Viloco 1:50,000 sheet.

Considerable potential remains and with all the peaks so close to hand it is a pleasant area in which to climb.

ANTHONY BARTON, *United Kingdom*