dillera Real is that between the peaks of Huayna Potosi and Chachacomani (fig. 9). The structure of this part of Cordillera Real is dominated by two faults (Condoriri Fault on the W, and Chachacomani Fault on the E) striking parallel to the trend of the Cordillera Real itself, and arranged to separate two main counters. Each counter has a general structure of anticline, but because a

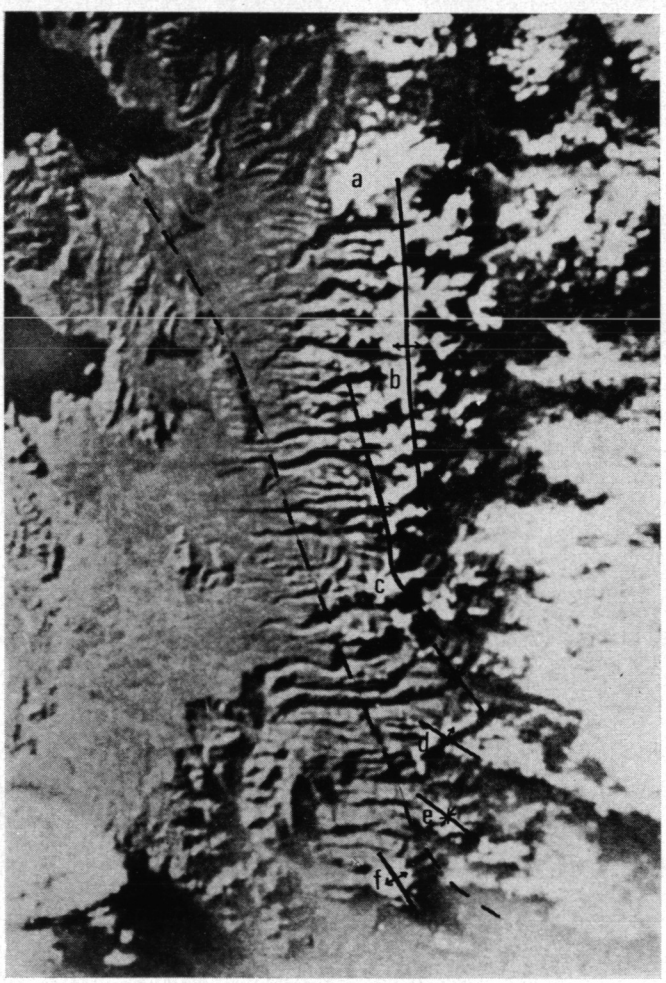

Fig. 8. — Tectonic trends in Cordillera Real.

a, Ancohuma-Illampu; b, Chachacomani; c, Huayna Potosi; d, Taquesi; e, Mururata; f, Illimani. Achacachi Fault trace is shown.

syncline does not exist between them it would be unright to apply such nomenclature to them. They can be better called wedges (composite wedges), as C. MIGLIORINI (1948 *a,* and *b*) did for similar structures of the Apennines. The question to resolve is whether such structure was produced by compression, distension, or by compression and distension. The study of the indicated two faults is very interesting for this purpose. Both Condoriri and Chachacomani Faults begin on the SE as vertical, normal faults. Towards the NW they become reverse, East plunging, faults and over-