thrusts, and then they terminate as normal faults again (fig. 10 and 11). Vertical, distensional movements of the wedges is clearly recognizable where the faults are normal, and it appears that such movement originated the uplifts of the wedges and finally the actual cordillera. If that is true, as it seems, the actual tectonic structure can be regarded as originated through the bending of these normal faults, in places of their maximal throw, towards the W, where the falling of the contiguous block B produced an out of balance down-draught. So that, I agree with Migliorini in holding wedges responsible for the structure of a Cordillera, and on their geometric shape. But I reverse the Migliorini's hypothesis that wedges are originated by compression. I think that a wedge is primitively originated by distension through normal vertical faults, and that successively these normal faults evolve as reverse faults and/or overthrusts near the surface, by bending towards sagging contiguous blocks. The entire suggested movement results in an expansion. In this condition, the Migliorini's idea that a composite wedges structure consists « of a series of uplifted wedges, limited by faults that tend to converge in depth » can be admitted only for the structure of the cover blanket, where a main wedge can be split into a number of minor wedges (composite wedges or cunei composti). This suggested tectonic interpretation can be applied also South of the Huayna Potosi peak. Here each, generally granitized, main anticline is separated

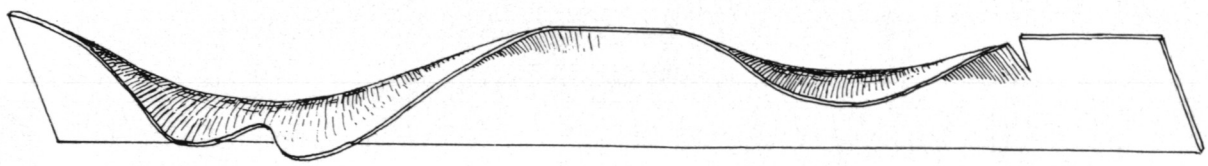

Fig. 10. — Attitude of Condoriri Fault.

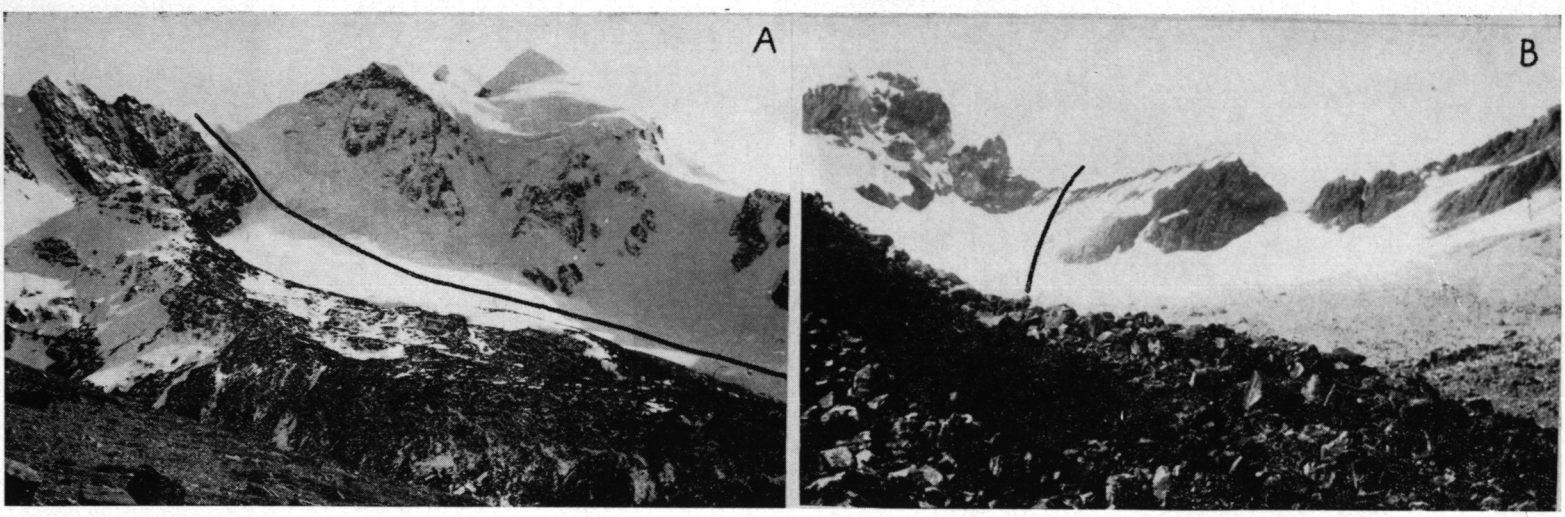

Fig. 11. — The Condoriri Fault in the neighbourhood of Huayna Potosi. Two views of Condoriri Fault show that in distance of less than 2 km, the attitude of fault changes from a nearly horizontal overthrust to a nearly vertical reverse fault, which becomes a normal fault in following SE mountain (compare with fig. 9 and 10).

A. View of Huayna Potosi looking NW. The Condoriri Fault trace is shown in photograph (granite is on the right, Milluni Formation on the left).

B. View of mountains SE of Huayna Potosi, looking SE. This photograph was taken from the same valley as photograph A. The Condoriri Fault trace is shown (granite on the left, Milluni Formation on the right).