70*. b. *Yalarnngic Subgroup**

Structurally somewhat similar to *Kalkatungu*, 69*, but it is a more conservative language. It has the traditional 3 vowels, plus length, 6 stop-nasal phonemes and possibly two laterals and two *r* phonemes. Morphologically most interest lies in noun construction. The small size of the corpus makes these statements tentative in nature.

70*. (69) **Yalarnnga** * Immediately south of *Kalkatungu* country (Bl) GI5 (AIAS G8)

Jalanga (Bl, O'G, 'RLS', orig. AIAS), *Jalarnnga* (GB), *Jalenge* (T), *Yalanga* (Davidson), *Yalarnnga* (SAW, GB, AIAS), *Yallunga* (Cox), *Yelina* (C), *Yellanga* ('AL'), *Yellunga* (R)

'RLS' should be corrected to read "Blake has written a short morphological outline - "Jalanga: an outline morphology" (Papers on the Languages of Australian Aboriginals, AIAS, 1971).

Blake (with 2 informants who know it as a second language) and Breen (with one informant) have continued to work on the language. Breen has collected a fair amount of data at Dajarra and Boulia, 1971 and 1972, which will help expand Blake's morphological and lexical material. Possibly there is still a little to collect. The above are the only known informants so the language is virtually extinct. Blake has published a 230 word vocabulary.

'man' : *iri* (Bl)

[I. *WARLUWARIC GROUP - deleted*

70. Warluwara now included as a Subgroup of the Wagaya-Warluwaric Group - See No. 68.1a*.]

71, 73-76 C. *KARNIC* GROUP*

Breen reclassifies three 'AL' Groups: PITTAPITTIC, ARABANIC and DIERIC as comprising one group which he has

Oates, L. 1975. The 1973 supplement to a revised linguistic survey of Australia. Armidale: Christian Book Centre