

Breen has collected grammatical and lexical material on field trips since he first recorded the language in 1967 and now possesses a fairly large corpus. He recorded 4 hours from a previously unrecorded speaker at Dajarra whose first language it was. Blake also has a brief recording. Early records are a word list by E. Henderson in "Presbyterian & Australian Witness", 1891 entitled "Vocabulary of Injeelanjee" which Breen says is almost identical with modern *Bularnu*, and a reference by Lamond (Queensland Geographical Journal, 1947-8).

(The second sentence in 'RLS' should read "In 1967 Breen recorded from two speakers" and the remainder of the sentence and the following sentence should be deleted).

'man' : *thawaji* (GB)

68.2b* Indjiladji Between Lawn Hill Creek G14 (AIAS G14)
(7Gr; and Gregory River
23Gr.) (Osborne)

Gulbilangu 23Gr, (an informant of GB identified as *Indjiladji*) *Inchalachee*, *Inchalanchee* (both RHM), *Inchalanchi* (Tennent-Kelly), *Indjilandji* (Osborne), *Indjilindji* (AC, Sharp), *Injeelanjee* (Henderson), *Indjiladji* (name GB says informants prefer), *Intyilatya* (Yallop)

There has been some confusion about this language. Most of Breen's informants regard it as being identical with *Wagaya*, and locate it further north and west than Henderson's "Injeelanjee", but Breen's most recent information is that *Indjiladji* and *Bularnu* are identical or almost so.

68.2c* Dhidhani

Name given by *Bularnu* and *Warluwara* informants as a dialect of *Bularnu*. Some of Breen's material may be in this rather than in *Bularnu* as originally thought.

69*. B. KALKATUNGIC GROUP

(Mt. Isa - Cloncurry - Boulia area)