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

30.1b* Binbinga * Macarthur River area N5 (AIAS N138) (13Nr.)

Binbinga (T, AC, APE, SAW, Frazer, Spencer, 13Nr. 'RLS', AIAS), BinggaBinga ('RLS'), Bibbinga (Roheim), Leepitbinga ('RLS')

Chadwick is currently studying.

30.1c* Gudandji* Upper Macarther River and surrounding country as far as Cresswell Downs and Robinson River stations (Chadwick)

Chadwick is studying.

30.2* Ngarndji * O.T. Downs and Beetaloo, N.W. Barkly Tablelands and forest country north of the Tablelands (Chadwick)

Ngarndji (Chadwick, 'RLS', AIAS), Ngarngu (alt. name - Chadwick), Ngarndji (Osborne - he claimed was a separate language but probably an alt. name to Ngarndji)

Chadwick first recorded in 1967 and recommenced studying 1972 and is currently engaged in studying together with other dialects in this group. He has published Ngarndji Word List and Phonological Key (Papers on Languages of Australian Aborigines, 1971). Osborne says 5 elderly speakers at most remain but AIAS records reveal 15 speakers on 9 stations. Information on speakers is available from Chadwick's AIAS survey reports.

'man' : ngaringja; 'people' : ngarinjba (Chadwick)

31-32. XVI. GARAWAN (O'G: KARAWAN) FAMILY

These languages are suffixing, but are unlike the Djingili-Wambayan Family in that they are non-classifying. Their phonology is simple with only 6 stop-nasal contrasts and 3 vowels (22 phonemes all told). Garawa and Wanji are mutually intelligible.