

Shares 83% vocabulary with *Okunjan*, and is structurally very similar to it. Only two speakers of any ability remain.

- 118.2c* Kokinj* ** Staaten River & Wyaaba
Creek inland from *Gugu-Nar*
territory (GB)

Kokiny (GB), *Kokinj* (BAS)

This dialect was first recorded by Breen in 1972 from an informant who referred to it as *Kundjen*. Breen says it is not a dialect of that language but closely related and seems to belong to the Central Paman Subgroup. It occupies the area incorrectly assigned by Hale to *Aghu Tharnggala*. Tindale shows the same territory as part of *Areba (Rib)* territory.

- 118.3* Gugu Mini * Middle Mitchell River Y88 (AIAS Y94)
(52Yr.) area

From *kuku* 'speech', *mini* 'good'

- (45Yr.) *Cocobathan*, *Koogabatha*, *Kookoobathy* - all listed in 'RLS' under *Laiia*, 45Yr., Palmer's name for *Mini* (BAS), *Koko-Mini* (BAS), *Minni* (R), *Kuku-Mini* (LMW), *Kokomini* (WJO)

The term *Gugu Mini* was apparently used as a descriptive term for several languages in the middle Mitchell River area. Hale recorded *Ogundyan* under this name; Roth & Palmer both employ the term. It was probably a loose confederation of tribes survived by the following dialects. Sommer (1969) wrongly identifies language recorded by Palmer as *Okawarrangg*; Palmer's data in fact came from (*Ogh*) *Angkula*.

- 118.3a* Angkula Palmer River valley Y88 (AIAS Y94)
(52Yr.) & southwards (BAS)

Y94 here should be Y197.

Known as 'Koko-Butterfly'

Akoon-koon (C), *Akoonkool* (Palmer in fn.), ?*Ok-
?Angkula* (LMW), *Angkula* (BAS)

Similar to the next dialect, *Alungul*, but differing in lexicon and morphology. Is probably extinct. West's tapes (word lists and texts) are all we have recorded, but much of his material is not glossed. West called it *Ok Angkula*.

118.3b* Alungul* ** Palmer River and north- Y68 (AIAS Y74)
ward (BAS)

Known as 'Koko-Possum'

Alunggul (BAS), ?*Ok-?Alungal* (LMW), *Koko Minni* (R)

Two partial speakers remain, otherwise West's recordings are all that are available (probably more extensive than what remains), and Roth's brief lexical list.

118.3c* Ikarranggal* ** Headwaters of Y123 (AIAS Y80)
Morehead & Crosbie
Rivers to Musgrave (BAS)

Known as 'Koko-Crayfish' (BAS)

Ikarranggal (BAS), *Oco-Carnigal* (Tresize)

It has a V reflection rule such that under certain conditions $*V_I$ appears subsequent to $*C_2$ and may be lost from initial position. Spoken by only two or three remaining informants. Sommer recorded a long word list, brief grammar and texts from an informant at Cannibal Creek, who has since died.

119*. g. Coastal Pama Subgroup*

This is a new subgroup recognised by Sommer who distinguishes two languages each with two dialects: *Gugu Bera* and *Gugu Dhaw* (*Pititj*), 80% cognate, and *Gugu Nang* and *Gugu Nar*, 88% cognate and characterized by Proto nasal-stop reducing to a stop. (BAS). Breen, Sutton and Keen (Newland) also have data on this area. (Breen tentatively called *Gugu Bera* 'Nassau Pama', and *Gugu Nar* 'Staaten Pama', but agrees Sommer's analysis is probably right.)