English, five.
Bamboko, *bia bitah*.
Bimbia, *bitanoh*.
Dualla, *bitamo*.

Sheekan, *bitta*.
Kaylee, *bittan*.
Oongoomai, *bitten*.
Oongobai, *bittan*.

This clears the ground a little further, and leaves it probable that any future specimens representing the *Bamboko*, *Sheekan*, *Kaylee*, *Oongoomai* and *Oongobai* dialects may represent different dialects of what may provisionally be called the *Dualla-Bimbia* language.

4. "On the Tumali Alphabet." By Dr. Lorentz Tutshek of Munich.

In a note appended to an elaborate paper of Dr. Tutshek's, read on the 23rd of June 1848, it was stated that "the portion of the papers relating to the Tumali alphabet having been unfortunately mislaid, had been unavoidably omitted." The omission is now remedied; the following remarks upon the alphabet in question being a translation of the missing extracts. Hence the present number serves as the complement to No. 75.

There is no proper Tumali alphabet. If at any future time either their priests, medicine-men or impostors, find an alphabet necessary, it will most likely be the Arabic alphabet adopted from foreign Fakirs. I cannot say whether hitherto anything has been written in such an alphabet or not. The language however is such, that with a few additional signs our own is sufficient for its representation. The following is the system which a careful investigation leads me to adopt:—

1. <i>a</i> (^o).	6. <i>e</i> (^o).	11. <i>i</i> (ⁱ).	16. <i>ñ</i> .	21. <i>s</i> .
2. <i>b</i> .	7. <i>ē</i> .	12. <i>k</i> .	17. <i>ng</i> .	22. <i>t</i> .
3. <i>d</i> .	8. <i>f</i> .	13. <i>l</i> .	18. <i>ñg</i> .	23. <i>u</i> (^u).
4. <i>dg</i> .	9. <i>g</i> .	14. <i>m</i> .	19. <i>o</i> (^o).	24. <i>û</i> .
5. <i>dsh</i> .	10. <i>h</i> .	15. <i>n</i> .	20. <i>r</i> .	25. <i>w</i> .
				26. <i>y</i> .

N.B. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u* are pronounced as in German, or (to take English examples),—

<i>a</i> as the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> ,		<i>o</i> as the <i>o</i> in <i>holy</i> ,
<i>e</i> „ <i>e</i> „ <i>method</i> ,		<i>u</i> „ <i>u</i> „ <i>full</i> ,
<i>i</i> „ <i>i</i> „ <i>indicate</i> ,		<i>é</i> „ <i>e</i> „ <i>were</i> ;

û represents a peculiar sound intermediate between *o* and *oo*. It differs from, yet resembles both. Hence in the earlier dictations it is written sometimes as *o*, sometimes as *u* (*oo*). Each of these vowels may be either long or short.

Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *dsh*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *w*, *y*, are pronounced as in English.

Dg is sounded as the *dch* of those diminutives which ending in *d* have attached to them a *ch*, as *Müd-chen*, *Kleid-chen*. This sound is the same before all vowels and consonants indifferently.

A peculiar phænomenon of the Tumali language is the fact that

the vowels *a, e, i, o* and *u* may appear as *half-vowels*, separating consonants from one another precisely after the manner of full vowels; but at the same time being exceedingly short. Each however forms its syllable; indeed it sometimes happens that in a tri-syllable, or even in a quadri-syllable, there may be no more than one single full-toned vowel—the remaining syllables being formed by the half-vowels—*abð^rrr^ak*=*a sort of snake*; *ngi y's^alub^ak*=*I stride over*; *ng'nda k's^ab't*=*they divide*. Here we may see that in one and the same word (as in the second example quoted above) three different half-vowels may occur, any one of which may take an accent, just like a full-toned vowel. Nevertheless it is easy to believe that the ear has difficulty in distinguishing between them, although in some cases it is important to do so, inasmuch as a difference of meaning may depend upon the distinction. Thus *ng^an*=*milk*, *ng'n* an adverbial suffix, signifying *how*, whilst *ng'in*=*the hand*. These half-vowels continually occur, the two commonest being *a* and *e*.

G has always the sound of the English *g* in *go*. Followed by *n* it becomes the nasal *ng*, as in *long, going*. Whether initial or middle it preserves this sound, or rather that of the German *ng* in words like *Klengen, Engel*, where the harder after-sound of the English *g* is wholly wanting.

Of the *ng* there is a modification which I represent by *ñg*. This sound differs but slightly from that of the next letter.

The Spanish *n*. I do not attempt to describe the manner in which these two allied sounds differ from each other. Examples occur in the words *ñgén*=*a tooth*, *deleñg*=*above*, *ñuwrn*=*the descendant*, *dgeñ* (or *on*)=*father, master*.

The diphthongs are *au, ai, ei, oi, ui* and *úi*.

In the Tumali language the consonants decidedly prevail; the utterance is harsh, and there is a total absence of rhythm.

5. "A Vocabulary of the Fazoglo Language." By Dr. Lorentz Tutshek of Munich.

The following vocabulary was collected from a boy born at Hobila, in the south of the Fazoglo country, purchased out of slavery at Alexandria by the Duke Maximilian, and entrusted for education to the present writer, A.D. 1844.

The only Fazoglo words hitherto known are found in the *Voyage de Méroe* by Caillaud; where however they are given, not under the present name, but under the title *Qámamyí*.

Vocabulary of the Fazoglo (Hobilâ) Language.

A.	
<i>abandoned, waó; an abandoned house, shúllwaó.</i>	<i>accustomed (to be), búagané'. active, máha.</i>
<i>above, ássur.</i>	<i>acute, b'ilindu.</i>
<i>abroad, hoá.</i>	<i>adopt, búza. 2. gidá.</i>
<i>accustom, búagané' (?)</i> .	<i>afraid, hibá, ghibá.</i>
	<i>afternoon (the time between 3 and 4 o'clock), gálguru.</i>