

SPECIMENS OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES OF LAKE HINDMARSH.
(BY THE REV. A. HARTMANN.)

	<i>Present.</i>	
Singular.	I come, &c.	Plural.
<i>Woartin yan</i> -	- -	<i>Woartin nuandang.</i>
<i>Woartin yar</i> -	- -	<i>Woartin yat.</i>

	<i>Past.</i>	
Singular.	I came, &c.	Plural.
<i>Woartin nan</i> -	- -	<i>Woartin nang-o.</i>
<i>Woartin nar</i> -	- -	<i>Woartin nut.</i>

	<i>Present.</i>	
Singular.	I can come, &c.	Plural.
<i>Woarti yan</i> -	- -	<i>Woarti andang.</i>
<i>Woarti yar</i> -	- -	<i>Woartia gut.</i>
<i>Woarti ya</i> -	- -	<i>Woartia gitch.</i>

	<i>Past.</i>	
Singular.	I could come, &c.	Plural.
<i>Woartian malla</i> -	- -	<i>Woartiyandang malla.</i>
<i>Woartiar malla</i> -	- -	<i>Woartiyat malla.</i>
<i>Woartiya malla</i> -	- -	<i>Woartiyitch malla.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Woarti</i> - - - - -	<i>Woarti wat.</i>

(To Beat—*Daka*; To Burn—*Walpa*; and many more like *Woarta*.)

ACTIVE.

INFINITIVE.

TO SEE—*Nyā-ngā*.

	I see, &c.	Plural.
<i>Nyangan</i> -	- -	<i>Nyangang-o.</i>
<i>Nyangar</i> -	- -	<i>Nyangat.</i>

	I saw, &c.	Plural.
<i>Nyainan</i> -	- -	<i>Nyainang-o.</i>
<i>Nyainar</i> -	- -	<i>Nyanut.</i>

	I can, may see, &c.	Plural.
<i>Nyanyan</i> -	- -	<i>Nyanuang-o.</i>
<i>Nyanyar</i> -	- -	<i>Nyanyut.</i>
<i>Nyanya</i> -	- -	<i>Nyanyitch.</i>

	I could, might see, &c.	Plural.
<i>Nyawar malla</i> -	- -	<i>Nyawuandang malla.</i>
<i>Nyayar malla</i> -	- -	<i>Nyawuat malla.</i>
<i>Nyawa malla</i> -	- -	<i>Nyawitch malla.</i>

<i>Present.</i>			<i>Past.</i>		
Singular.	I am seen, &c.	Plural.	Singular.	I was seen, &c.	Plural.
<i>Nyain naingn</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain niyangorin.</i>	<i>Nyain nain</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain niyangorin.</i>
<i>Nyain nyiurnung</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain niyurding.</i>	<i>Nyain niurnung</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain niyurding.</i>
<i>Nyain nyitch</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain nityanning.</i>	<i>Nyain itch</i>	- - -	<i>Nyain nityanning.</i>

POTENTIAL.

*Present.*Same as future, with *Mamba* affixed.*Past.*

Same as present.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nyapa yukning</i>	- - - - - <i>Nyapa nyangorin.</i>

PASSIVE.

Daka—TO BEAT.

<i>Present.</i>			<i>Past.</i>		
Singular.	I am beaten, &c.	Plural.	Singular.	I was beaten, &c.	Plural.
<i>Dakin naingn</i>	- - -	<i>Dakin niyangorin.</i>	<i>Dakin nain</i>	- - -	<i>Dakin niyangorin.</i>
<i>Dakin niyurnung</i>	- - -	<i>Dakin niyurding.</i>	<i>Dakin niurnung</i>	- - -	<i>Dakin niyurding.</i>

POTENTIAL.

*Present.*Same as future, with *Mamba* affixed.*Past.*

Same as present.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dakabayunung</i>	- - - - - <i>Dakabayurding.</i>

INFINITIVE.

TO GIVE—*Woka*.

Singular.	I give, &c.	Plural.	Singular.	I gave, &c.	Plural.
<i>Wokin yan</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin yandang.</i>	<i>Wooin nan</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin nuandang.</i>
<i>Wokin yar</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin yat.</i>	<i>Wooin nar</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin nut.</i>
<i>Wooin</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin nitch.</i>	<i>Wooin ga</i>	- - -	<i>Wooin nitch.</i>

A kangaroo is feeding in the scrub.
Menjun tyakilingn ganyabegalk.

I have killed him.
Mallan brangum (or) brangumin nan.

One of us will go down to the creek.
Giapbengngurra^k nyäkinyo gatyivinyo datyak ga.

We will meet at the big water-hole, where the fish are plentiful.
Wöiupbenyang-o marko gurung-a yäram, gumbunung wäräp tyanardi.

If one of us catch the strange blackfellow, let him coo-ee and we will run to him.
Gädung giapburang ngurra^k gärgala matneyi wutyu gandalia bä bärapiandang tyurmanuk.

Give me a stone. Give him a stone.
Woka gek gutyap. Woka guk gutyap.

I will give you some water.
Wokin yanung catyen-o.

I will not give you any water.
Bäwanung wokin catyen-o.

Give me some bread.
Woka gek banyim.

We will give you a stick.
Wokin nuandang unung galk-o.

We will not give you a stick.
Bäwuandang unung wokin galk-o.

Give me some bread to eat; I am hungry.
Woka gek banyim jöwan; wekan.

This is (here) my hand. Sing a song.
Kimba manya ngek. Gigäli gikiyo.

Where is your father? My father is here.
Windya mäm? Mämek kimba.

He is my father. He is not my father.
Nyogung mämek. Nyo bäwa mamek.

One. Two. Three. Four. Five. Ten (hand).
Giap. Bule^{tch}. Bule^{tpa} giap. Bule^{tpa} bulet^{ch}. Bulet bulet^{ch} giap. Bulet^{gedi} manya.

Twenty. We drink water. He has two children.
Ngullo bulet^{gedi} manya. Gopang-o catyen. Galimbin bulet^{ch} wärinditch.

My sister (younger) is very tall.
Tyät^{yek} gutangdek tyuwurang batyin gurk.

My brother (younger) has a long arm.
Wäwek gut^{ch} tyuwurang datyak.

Take a stick and beat the dog. <i>Manak galk bä dāka gal.</i>		The dog is beaten with a stick. <i>Gal malla dākin galk-o.</i>	
The sun is rising (risen already). <i>Nyōwi brinun brinin.</i>	The sun is setting (set already). <i>Nyōwi ngākin ngākung.</i>	The moon is risen. <i>Mityen brinin.</i>	
Where are you going ? <i>Winya ngarra ngāka ?</i>	What are you going to do ? <i>Nyōwar gungnyin ?</i>	What do you want ? <i>Nyōwar guter ?</i>	
What is the matter with you ? <i>Nyangar yuma ?</i>	How long ? <i>Nyatuk ?</i>	I came yesterday. <i>Woartinan tyalligare.</i>	Come to me to-morrow. <i>Woartiar garek barebap.</i>
Do not wait. <i>Nyungar mirmingn.</i>	Do not forget. <i>Nyungar mellimingn.</i>	Take care of yourself. <i>Nyar kellen nyār.</i>	What is that ? <i>Nyāhnyo ?</i>
When did you come ? <i>Nyettugar woartin ?</i>	Make haste. <i>Nyet wunni.</i>	Tell him to come. <i>Geyagart yarowaga.</i>	Give that to him. <i>Woka gaduk.</i>
Let me see that. <i>Nyow wanung.</i>	Come and help me. <i>Yanak wokar gin manya.</i>	Wait ! (or, stop a bit !) <i>Warma ! (or, Detpa !)</i>	

The Rev. Mr. Hartmann says that the moods and tenses given are the only ones he could get from the blacks. They have only one gender in their language. The *itch* of the third person plural scarcely expresses the sound; the *ch* should be pronounced as the German *ch* in the words *ich*, *mich*, *sich*.

AN OLD NATIVE STORY.

Duan. *gapm* *menjun* *gumbarram* *mellan* *kitya* *buoin*.
(Name meaning squirrel) tracked (a) kangaroo (and was) sleeping out many (a) night.

Weenbulain-yo *wāpcullen* *Duan ba* *nyainmen* *dumang*.
(Name meaning spider) found out Duan and (Duan) saw him (Weenbulain) (certain way of coming).

Woartun Weenbulain nyum bāmbin nyum Duan ba *bārpın ba wrāiwin galk-a*.
Come Weenbulain then frighten that Duan and (made him) run and climb a tree.

Nyubendin woartin Weenbulain bundin nyuin galk bendinung
(When) on the tree came Weenbulain (and) bit through with one bite that tree on which was

Duan, buikin tyabapcrumen ba geka yuāgi galk, yingurnan yummin malluk
Duan, (the tree) falling (Duan) jumped and (got) to another tree, and so on till

brangayin Duan. Tyamalluk bundin Weenbulain-yo galk wānmawuiyen tyagung giap garan nyuin
tired Duan. Then bite Weenbulain trees round about leaving one that

bendinung Duan. Tyamalluk woartin bundin nyum galk bendinung Duan, nyuin
on which was Duan. Then came (and) bit that tree on which was Duan, then

buiken galk. Weenbulain-yo bundin men Duan nyuin. Duan-a nganangāuk buletchi,
fell the tree. Weenbulain bit (killed) Duan then. Duan (had) nephews two,

Brāmbambull dādāwin bulanguk wityuwa wanyuk larndang, ba tyawrāk bewa
Brambambull (by name) waiting both (for) his return (to) the camp, and as he did not

woartin, bikin beelang yarkin bulang uk nunangurn muityen bulang tyanang-i
come, they went off both in search of him (and) soon found bulang tyanang-i track

tyarmbap bulak. Gapin bulang geu tyahal bundinung Weenbulain-yo.
of uncle (Duan). They tracked (him) to the place where he had been bitten by Weenbulain.

Muityen bulang buang bundinung Weenbulain-yo, ba ngepen bulang. Nugung-a woattin bulanguk
They found (him) dead bitten by Weenbulain, and buried (him). Of course they went after

Weenbulain-ya, gapin bulang tyuiorang gā. Weenbulain-ya buletyuk mang gep.
Weenbulain, tracking (him) all the way. Weenbulain (had) two daughters.

Nyain bulang *tyanardi wanyap warkinnual ngalluganukyanbal nyum*
 Saw they (the Brambambulls saw) many fires he had made on his way till (they)

walluban bulang gingo ngainung. Nyum
 drew near where he lived. Then (they had) a council how they might kill (him).

Bràmbuk ngananep yārim warn willang gal ngāroben Weenbulain-yo.
 Brambambull the younger went (to the) windward (to be) smelled by Weenbulain.

Weenbulain-yo nyum ngāroben bā birnin lārnung uk tyumbin leanyuk gurung-i.
 Weenbulain then smelled him and came out of his cave showing (his) teeth big.

Ngarambenyo baingo nganayin nguityapdakitch ngarambenyi Weenbulain derta
 The elder Brambambull who was near him to hit old Weenbulain on his

birnin nyain drangat bulak leya tyainyo mangawuk buletchi. Malluk barta
 coming out saw the fresh teeth belonging to his daughters two. After a while

gurunguk leya tyumbulan nyertwounin birnin. Nga rambenyo baingo nyum dakin
 the big teeth themselves presently came out. The elder Brambambull then hit

men bropek ba leanyuk, ba gutuk bārpın woıup burnin bulang, ba
 him on the head and teeth, and the younger Brambambull ran to help to kill him, and

yurp burninbulang Weenbulain, ba huityel wurninbulang bropek ba darpın bulang.
 thus they killed Weenbulain, and knocked to pieces his head and burnt him.

NOTE.—The Rev. Mr. Hartmann says in a letter to me, in reference to this story, that, according to information given by the blacks, it is known all over the country. It is only part of a long story. The two Brambambulls were rather remarkable men. The blacks' further account of them may be briefly stated thus:—The Brambambulls were invulnerable, and the elder could make himself invisible whenever he pleased. The last thing known about the elder is that he went away in a whirlwind. The younger Brambambull is said to have vanished too for a while, but to have made his appearance again in another part of the country. He was followed and found by his mother. It is said that he died from the effects of a snake-bite; that he was buried; and that he became alive again. After that he could not be found any more. The portion of the story that is sent, Mr. Hartmann says, is written in the way a black would tell it—of course considerably abridged.

NAMES OF NATIVE ANIMALS.

Kangaroos—		Wombat - - - - Mútye.
fawn male - - - <i>Borra.</i>		Opossums—
„ female - - - <i>Gooan.</i>		white-tailed - - - <i>Wille.</i>
grey male - - - <i>Goore.</i>		black-tailed - - - <i>Banya.</i>
„ female - - - <i>Meringur.</i>		Bandicoots—
brown male - - - <i>Meendyun.</i>		striped brown and white <i>Watyún.</i>
„ female - - - <i>Mitch.</i>		„ black and white <i>Mangen.</i>
Wallabies—		„ brown - - - <i>Bo.</i>
large grey, two black stripes on back <i>Kamma.</i>		Native cats—
brown - - - - <i>Gooyee.</i>		brown, with white spots <i>Berik.</i>
small - - - - <i>Batyúk.</i>		black, „ „ <i>Beridyúl.</i>
brown and grey - - - <i>Tyallagar.</i>		Dingo, or wild dog - - - <i>Wilkúr.</i>
„ „ - - - <i>Dya.</i>		Porcupine - - - - <i>Yúlowil.</i>
„ „ - - - <i>Wakwee.</i>		Mouse - - - - <i>Dgityigarap.</i>
		Water-rat - - - - <i>Brepbir.</i>

<i>Reptiles, &c.</i>	
Lizards—	
large - - - -	<i>Gen.</i>
" - - - -	<i>Yürkurn.</i>
smaller - - - -	<i>Dürndal.</i>
smallest - - - -	<i>Mämi wüchúp.</i>
Iguana - - - -	<i>Dyoyá.</i>
" with white tip of tail	<i>Watya.</i>
Snakes—	
diamond - - - -	<i>Dyallan.</i>
black - - - -	<i>Gürnwil.</i>
death-adder - - - -	<i>Lirk.</i>
grey snake - - - -	<i>Mort müt mrr.</i>
Scorpion - - - -	<i>Bereguil.</i>
Centipede - - - -	<i>Dyenga warak.</i>
Frog - - - -	<i>Den.</i>
Toad - - - -	<i>Dook.</i>
Tarantula - - - -	<i>Wirnbofen.</i>
Dragon fly - - - -	<i>Gindenden.</i>
Blue fly - - - -	<i>Bäp bityik.</i>
House fly - - - -	<i>Bityk.</i>
Flat black beetle - - - -	<i>Boinka.</i>
Grasshopper - - - -	<i>Ngar-ngar.</i>
Cricket - - - -	<i>Didibúroin.</i>

Birds.

Emu - - - -	<i>Göwir.</i>
Black swan - - - -	<i>Günowar.</i>
Crane - - - -	<i>Goligár.</i>
Pelican - - - -	<i>Batyangal.</i>
Native companion - - - -	<i>Kútyún.</i>
Wild turkey - - - -	<i>Ngaröw.</i>
" goose - - - -	<i>Ngarowar.</i>

Mallee-hen - - - -	<i>Löwan.</i>
Ducks—	
mountain - - - -	<i>Bityangún.</i>
black - - - -	<i>Ngare.</i>
teal - - - -	<i>Wipi.</i>
musk - - - -	<i>Tyüdwil.</i>
wood - - - -	<i>Walrong.</i>
Eaglehawk - - - -	<i>Wrepil.</i>
Laughing jackass - - - -	<i>Goorúngung.</i>
Cockatoos—	
black, with red under wing	<i>Girin.</i>
" " yellow "	<i>Gärwel.</i>
white, with yellow top-knot	<i>Ginap.</i>
white, with red top-knot	<i>Kellelek.</i>
" with no top-knot, but red under wing	<i>Catyagur.</i>
Common green parrot - - - -	<i>Tyetyárt.</i>
Crow - - - -	<i>Wär.</i>
Magpie - - - -	<i>Gúruk.</i>
Water-hen - - - -	<i>Carori.</i>
Australian redbreast - - - -	<i>Tyaligúritgúritch.</i>
Blue mountain parrot - - - -	<i>Calingat.</i>
Swallow - - - -	<i>Gurawitchwitch.</i>
Cuckoo - - - -	<i>Gürimül.</i>
Curlew - - - -	<i>Will.</i>

Fishes.

Cray-fish - - - -	<i>Wúlúnak.</i>
Black-fish - - - -	<i>Wirrap.</i>
Silver-fish - - - -	<i>Dürphut.</i>
Mussel - - - -	<i>Betyin.</i>

SPECIMENS OF THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF LAKE HINDMARSH.

(BY THE REV. F. W. SPIESEKE.)

NOUNS—CONCISE VOCABULARY.

<i>Mahm</i> - - - -	father.	<i>Ko-kurn</i> - - - -	grandfather.
<i>Bahp</i> - - - -	mother.	<i>Mihm</i> - - - -	grandmother (mother's mother).
<i>Woawa</i> - - - -	eldest brother.	<i>Kok-wan</i> - - - -	grandmother (father's mother).
<i>Kut</i> - - - -	youngest brother.	<i>Wut-yo</i> - - - -	man ; <i>lirok</i> .
<i>Tyat</i> - - - -	eldest sister.	<i>Bang</i> - - - -	body.
<i>Kottuwan</i> - - - -	youngest sister.	<i>Wut-yo-pah lirok</i> - - - -	men and women.
<i>Kap-kap-tyirr</i> - - - -	family.	<i>Burp</i> - - - -	head.
<i>Wat-yip</i> - - - -	male child.	<i>Wirmbull</i> - - - -	ear.
<i>Mang-yip</i> - - - -	female child.	<i>Mir</i> - - - -	eye.
<i>Ngan-nit</i> - - - -	husband.	<i>Kahr</i> - - - -	nose.
<i>Mat-yum</i> - - - -	wife.	<i>Tyarp</i> - - - -	mouth.
<i>Bo-pup</i> - - - -	male infant.	<i>Li-a</i> - - - -	tooth.
<i>Bo-pup-gurk</i> - - - -	female infant.	<i>Burp-po-rung</i> - - - -	shoulder.
<i>Nan-nan-gurk</i> - - - -	young woman.	<i>Tat-yack</i> - - - -	arm.
<i>Kol-kon</i> - - - -	young man.		
<i>Jung-kum</i> - - - -	virgin.		

DECLENSION OF NOUN, USE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUN, ETC.

The following papers were prepared at my request by the gentlemen whose names appear at the head of each list:—

(FROM THE REV. A. HARTMANN, LAKE HINDMARSH.)

English.	Native.
I see an opossum - - - - -	<i>Nyungan wille.</i> See I opossum.
An opossum is eating the leaves - - -	<i>Janga willetch gera.</i> Eating opossum leaves.
The tail of an opossum - - - - -	<i>Bereki wille.</i> Tail opossum.
I gave leaves to an opossum - - - -	<i>Woyinan gerang* wille.</i> Gave I leaves to opossum.
I took the food from an opossum - - -	<i>Mürinan banyim willenyung.</i> Took I food opossum from.
The heart in an opossum - - - - -	<i>Woityibük mangaga willejal.</i> Heart inside opossum.
I found a young one with an opossum - -	<i>Moityinan watyibi wille bapanyuck.</i> Found I young one opossum mother with.

English.	Native.
Hand - -	<i>Manya.</i> Hand.
My hand -	<i>Manyangek.*</i> Hand my.
His hand -	<i>Manyanyuk.</i> Hand his, or of him.
Her hand -	Same.
Your hand -	<i>Manyangin.*</i> Hand your.
Hands - -	<i>Manya.</i> Hands.
My hands -	Same as singular.
His hands -	Same as singular.
Her hands -	Same as singular.
Your hands -	Same as singular.

English.	Native.
Their hands -	<i>Manyanganak.*</i> Hands their.
Tree - -	<i>Kalk.</i> Tree.
A tree - -	<i>Kiapi kalk.</i> A (or one) tree.
The tree -	<i>Nyuinma kalk.</i> The tree.
This tree -	<i>Ginma kalk.</i> This tree.
That tree -	Same as the tree.
Trees - -	Same as tree.
The trees -	Same as the tree.
Some trees -	<i>Kiap-kiap kalk.</i> Some trees.

* Ng as in "sing."

(FROM THE REV. JOHN BULMER, LAKE TYERS, GIPPSLAND.)

English.	Native.
I see an opossum - - - - -	<i>Takana wadthan.</i> See I opossum.
An opossum is eating the leaves - - -	<i>Dhanda wadthando jerrang.</i> Eating opossum an leaves.
The tail of an opossum - - - - -	<i>Wreka wadthanda.</i> Tail opossum.
I gave leaves to an opossum - - - -	<i>Ukatha jerrang wadthango.</i> Gave I leaves opossum to.

No.	Native Name.	Identified by Baron von Mueller as—
49	Burny-burny - - - -	<i>Diuris maculata</i> . Smith.
50	Tirba twebin - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus fissilis</i> . F. von Mueller.
51	Karrawang - - - -	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> . Smith.
52	Kinkinquonggerin (a shrub of which opossums are very fond)	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> . Smith.
53	Moéang - - - -	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> . R. Brown.
54	Tre tal - - - -	<i>Goodia lotifolia</i> . Salisbury.
55	Koonadiang (bearing fruit like white currants)	<i>Panax sambucifolius</i> . Sieber. (Varietas dendroidea.)
56	Warraworup - - - -	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> . Willdenow. (Varietas mollissima.)
57	Morr - - - -	<i>Coprosma microphylla</i> . Allan Cunningham.
58	Gaggawar - - - -	<i>Lomaria Capensis</i> . Willdenow.
59	Kabin - - - -	<i>Kennedyia prostrata</i> . R. Brown.
60	Boe-hoe - - - -	<i>Aster ramulosus</i> . All. Cunningham.
61	Kanberr - - - -	<i>Pultenæa juniperina</i> . Labillardière.
62	Nanggert - - - -	<i>Glycine clandestina</i> . Willdenow.
63	Minamberang - - - -	<i>Clematis aristata</i> . R. Brown.
64	Pooeet (the heart of this fern is eaten by the natives)	<i>Alsophila Australis</i> . R. Brown.
65	Kombadik - - - -	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> . Labillardière.
66	Wyeeboogaggawar - - - -	<i>Lomaria discolor</i> . Willdenow.
67	Koordrung - - - -	<i>Davallia dubia</i> . R. Brown.
68	Woorike (a cone of the honey-suckle; the natives soaked the cones in water, and obtained therefrom a pleasant drink)	<i>Banksia Australis</i> . R. Brown.

Plants, with native names, received from the Rev. Mr. Hartmann, of the Aboriginal Station at Lake Hindmarsh:—

(Examined and named by Baron Von Mueller, C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, &c.)

No.	English Name.	Native Name.	Identified by Baron von Mueller as—
1	Shrub - - - -	Gingimrick - - - -	<i>Dodonæa cuneata</i> . Rudge.
2	- - - -	Watchüppa - - - -	<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i> . Linné.
3	Shrub - - - -	Liriginangijooyü - - - -	<i>Hakea flexilis</i> . Ferd. von Mueller.
4	Shrub - - - -	Ngüral - - - -	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> . R. Brown.
5	Shrub - - - -	Küllüdet - - - -	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i> . Gaudichaud.
6	Box-tree - - - -	Bulloitch - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus</i> .
7	Tea-tree - - - -	Bünü - - - -	<i>Melaleuca</i> .
8	Mallee, No. 3 - - - -	Günamalary - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus uncinata</i> . Turganinow.
9	Mallee, No. 2 - - - -	Bünürdük - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i> . A. Cunningham.
10	Mallee, No. 1 - - - -	Tyalla - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus</i> .
11	Bitter quandong-tree - - - -	Güthü - - - -	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i> . Candolle.
12	Pine-tree - - - -	Märung - - - -	<i>Callitris verrucosa</i> . R. Brown.
13	White gum-tree - - - -	Béyal - - - -	<i>Eucalyptus</i> .
14	He-oak tree - - - -	Ngärée - - - -	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> . Sieber.

No.	English Name.	Native Name.	Identified by Baron von Mueller as—
15	Shrub - - -	Gîn - - -	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> . R. Brown.
16	Shrub - - -	Gúkwonbeyurgalk -	<i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i> . R. Brown.
17	Shrub - - -	Brémgü - - -	<i>Acacia salicina</i> . Lindley.
18	Honeysuckle-tree -	Woreck - - -	<i>Banksia marginata</i> . Cavanilles. (<i>B. Australis</i> . Br.)
19	Shrub - - -	Gútchamúl - - -	<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i> . J. Hooker.
20	Quandong-tree - -	Bítchigal - - -	<i>Santalum Preissianum</i> . Miquel.
21	Shrub - - -	Búrúpga - - -	<i>Acacia argyrophylla</i> . Hooker.
22	Shrub - - -	Dérück - - -	<i>Beyera ledifolia</i> . Klotzsch.
23	Native currants -	{ 1. Gúinyügúr - - - 2. Goring - - -	{ 1. <i>Stenanthira conostephoides</i> . 2. <i>Brachyloma ericoides</i> . } Sonder.
24	Shrub - - -	Gúkərbúk - - -	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> . Aiton.
25	Shrub - - -	Witchwíl - - -	<i>Leptospermum myroinoides</i> . Schlechtendahl.
26	Shrub - - -	Nyárpírñ - - -	Neither flower nor fruit.
27	Shrub - - -	Wallowa - - -	<i>Acacia calamifolia</i> . Sweet.
28	Native yams - - -	Bam—Mùnyà - - -	<i>Microseris Forsteri</i> . J. Hooker.
29	Wild rhubarb - - -	Lanangárangal - - -	<i>Rumex</i> (neither flower nor fruit).
30	(Used as medicine)	Gúkwonderük - - -	<i>Myriogyne minuta</i> . Lessing.
31	- - - - -	Gútyamul - - -	<i>Melaleuca parviflora</i> . Lindley.
32	- - - - -	Bürorong - - -	Neither flowers nor fruits.
33	Kind of yam - - -	Dyarrük - - -	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> . Linné.
34	Mallee - - -	Günamalang - - -	<i>Eucalyptus</i> (wants flowers and fruits).
35	Mallee - - -	Danyo - - -	<i>Eucalyptus</i> (no developed flowers or fruit).
36	Kind of yam - - -	Yówándük - - -	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> . Sims.
37	She-oak - - -	Brákbrük - - -	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i> . Pentenat.
38	- - - - -	Béal - - -	<i>Loranthus pendulus</i> . Sieber.
39	- - - - -	Bürpangoreetch - - -	No flower or fruit.
40	- - - - -	Geapga - - -	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> . Cavanilles.
41	Currant - - -	Wíning - - -	<i>Exocarpus aphylla</i> . R. Brown.
42	- - - - -	Gartiya - - -	<i>Acacia</i> (no flowers, no fruit).
43	White-gum - - -	Bap - - -	Young shoot of an eucalyptus (without flowers and fruit).
44	- - - - -	Kürung búwitch - - -	<i>Juncus pallidus</i> . R. Brown.
45	- - - - -	Múrmbal - - -	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> . R. Brown.
46	- - - - -	Bärep - - -	No flower or fruit.
47	- - - - -	Manginbúwitch - - -	No flower or fruit.
48	- - - - -	Gúraybúwitch - - -	No flower or fruit.
49	- - - - -	Wírpmrr - - -	<i>Xerotes</i> (no fruit).
50	- - - - -	Gúllibárkityallan - - -	<i>Festuca distichophylla</i> . J. Hooker.
51	- - - - -	Búrn - - -	No flower or fruit.
52	Oats - - - - -	Marmoitich - - -	No flower or fruit.
53	- - - - -	Yullam - - -	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> . C. Heritier.
54	One-leaved wild potato	Márúngñ - - -	No flower or fruit.
55	Broom, No. 2 - - -	Béwúrr - - -	<i>Bæckia Behrii</i> . F. von Mueller.
56	Broom, No. 1 - - -	Dyúrr - - -	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> . R. Brown.
57	Golden-wattle - - -	Witch - - -	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .
58	Native cherry - - -	Nyóra - - -	<i>Exocarpus spartea</i> . R. Brown.
59	- - - - -	Ngenyenyegowandullang	<i>Aster pimeloides</i> . Ferd. von Mueller.

THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

Name as given on Map.	Native Name.	Meaning in English.
Swan Hill	Martyrócquert	Platypus.
Marraboor River	Pani-millie	Little river.
Lake Baker	Borbendil	Honey-dew.
Towan	Towan	Being speared.
Lake Boga	Kooem	Milk.
Garnouk	Garnouk	A leg.
Manuaor	Manangwoore	A louse.
Bingeroup	Binjarup	A shoulder.
Bael-bael	Bael-bael	Gum-trees.
Kerang	Kerang	A parasite.
Mering	Merinkie	It will stick.
Leagur	Leagur	Teeth.
Quambartook	Quambartook	A rat.
Lalbert	Lalbert	A creeper.
Titybong	Titybonga	Root of a tree.
Towaniny	Towaninie	A blow on the back of the head.

NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES IN THE DISTRICT OF LAKE HINDMARSH.

(COMPILED BY THE REV. A. HARTMANN.)

Name as given on Map.	Native Name.	Meaning in English.
The River Wimmera, and the adjoining country as far as Lake Hindmarsh	Burr.	
Lake Hindmarsh	Guru.	
Rocky Point	Gärndägauer	<i>Gauer</i> means emu.
The outlet creek between Lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya	Krumelak.	
Lake Albacutya	Ngelbakutya	<i>Kutya</i> , sour quandong.
Outlet creek and country below Lake Albacutya	Tyäkil bä tyäkil.	
Jerrewirrup	Jerriwirrup	Wart on a tree.
Mount Jenkins	Gärnditg.	
Wirringres Plains	Wirringer.	
Sandhills at Pine Plains	Gärdennung wändyel.	
Yallamjib	Yallamjap	Crab-hole.
Yarriambiak Creek	Yarriambiuk.	
Lake Coorong, and country round about	Yarak.	
Avon River, and country	Wityellibar.	
Mount Jeffcott	Bràbrauer.	
Buloke	Bülük.	
Morton Plains country	Wändyin marungü.	
Tyrrell	Täril.	

To most of these names, as you will observe, the blacks could give no meaning.—A. H.