

LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES.

Kangaroo - - <i>Jirrah.</i> Kangaroos- - (No plural form.)		Men - - - Tree - - - <i>Ngleppur.</i>
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5. Personal pronouns—

I - - - - <i>Ngio.</i> Thou - - - <i>Mangi.</i> He - - - - <i>Gindi.</i> She - - - - It - - - -		We - - - - <i>Werna.</i> Ye or you - - - <i>Ngoortana.</i> They - - - - <i>Thana.</i>
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Is gender known in respect of the personal pronouns?—(See Remarks.)

Are there cases? If so, give equivalents—

I - - - - Mine - - - - <i>Ngetal.</i> Me - - - - <i>Ngio.</i>		We - - - - <i>Werna.</i> Ours - - - - <i>Ninde thana.</i> Us - - - - <i>Werna.</i>
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Thou - - -	<i>Mangee.</i>	Ye or you - - -	<i>Gnowo.</i>
Thine - - -	<i>Koothoula.</i>	Yours - - -	<i>Ngingal.</i>
Thee - - -	<i>Nungoo.</i>	You - - -	-
He - - -	<i>Jilly.</i>	They - - -	<i>Mandha.</i>
His - - -	<i>Nungal.</i>	Theirs - - -	<i>Thanal.</i>
Him - - -	<i>Noonga.</i>	Them - - -	-
She - - -	-	They - - -	-
Hers - - -	-	Theirs - - -	-
Her - - -	-	Them - - -	-
It - - -	-	They - - -	-
Its - - -	-	Theirs - - -	-
It - - -	-	Them - - -	-

(No neuter pronouns.)

6. Relative pronouns—

Who - <i>Nan</i> (also expresses "what").	What - - -	<i>Nanma.</i>
Which- <i>Wunman.</i>	That - - -	<i>Ketchoon.</i>

Give one or two short sentences showing how the relative pronouns are used.—(See Remarks.)

7. Possessive pronouns—

My - <i>Ngetal.</i>	Our - - -	<i>Nindi thanal.</i>
Thy - <i>Ngingal.</i>	Your - - -	<i>Ngwana thanal.</i>
His - <i>Ngungal.</i>	Their - - -	-
Her - (No feminine pronouns.)		

State how they are expressed and used, and give short sentences by way of illustration.—(See Remarks.)

8. Distributive pronouns—

Each - - -	<i>Bremba.</i>	Either - - -	-
Every - - -	<i>Nqurtana.</i>	Neither - - -	-

State how they are expressed and used, and give a few short sentences by way of illustration.—(See Remarks.)

9. Indefinite pronouns—

Some - - -	<i>Preporetha.</i>	One - - -	<i>Kootook.</i>
Other - - -	-	Any - - -	<i>Nappan.</i>
No - - -	<i>Ngalko.</i>	All - - -	<i>Girtgan.</i>
None - - -	<i>Naatbun.</i>	Such - - -	-

Here - - -	<i>Tintaka.</i>	Backward - - -	<i>Ngrow.</i>
There - - -	<i>Manana.</i>	Forward - - -	<i>Ngoolo.</i>
Where - - -	<i>Woonman.</i>	Homeward - - -	<i>Mellagan.</i>
Hither - - -	<i>Bootjee.</i>	Hence - - -	<i>Moolo.</i>
Thither - - -	<i>Thoondho.</i>	Thence - - -	-
Whither - - -	<i>Wool.</i>	Whence - - -	-

10. Adverbs—

Only	-	-	-		Perhaps	-	-	-	<i>Kanno.</i>
Alone	-	-	-	<i>Ngalquan.</i>	Much	-	-	-	<i>Waycoot.</i>
Solely	-	-	-		Little	-	-	-	<i>Ngoopin.</i>
Again	-	-	-	<i>Barrat.</i>	Enough	-	-	-	<i>Moondhana.</i>
How	-	-	-	<i>Waykrat.</i>	Often	-	-	-	<i>Mailbran.</i>
Why	-	..	-		Seldom	-	-	-	<i>Plakoot.</i>
When	-	-	-	<i>Nara.</i>	Sometimes	-	-	-	<i>Kengalapan.</i>
Wherefore	-	-	-		Never	-	-	-	
Whether	-	-	-		Once	-	-	-	<i>Kooteganman.</i>
Very	-	-	-	<i>Mambalgran.</i>	Twice	-	-	-	<i>Boolonggan.</i>
Together	-	-	-	<i>Karobran.</i>	Thrice	-	-	-	

Are there equivalents in the native language for the above, and how are they used.—(*See Remarks.*)

11. Prepositions.—How are prepositions placed? Give a few short sentences showing how they are used, and give equivalents of—

Above	-	-	-	<i>Booloot.</i>	Into	-	-	-	<i>Mangina.</i>
About	-	-	-	<i>Paroneta.</i>	Near	-	-	-	<i>Jenana.</i>
After	-	-	-	<i>Kendoona.</i>	Nigh	-	-	-	
Against	-	-	-	<i>Neerambo.</i>	Of	-	-	-	
Amidst	-	-	-	<i>Booth.</i>	Off	-	-	-	<i>Plakoma.</i>
Among	-	-	-	<i>Kara.</i>	On	-	-	-	
Around	-	-	-	<i>Mateinga.</i>	Over	-	-	-	<i>Boolootha.</i>
At	-	-	-	<i>Noondhana.</i>	Round	-	-	-	<i>Maleinga.</i>
Before	-	-	-	<i>Nulla.</i>	Through	-	-	-	<i>Moolianga.</i>
Behind	-	-	-	<i>Gandee.</i>	Throughout	-	-	-	
Below	-	-	-	<i>Thanga.</i>	Till	-	-	-	<i>Mana.</i>
Beneath	-	-	-		To	-	-	-	<i>Keekala.</i>
Beside	-	-	-	<i>Thinana.</i>	Towards	-	-	-	<i>Jiltianga.</i>
Between	-	-	-	<i>Booth.</i>	Under	-	-	-	<i>Thanga-thanga.</i>
Beyond	-	-	-	<i>Moonda.</i>	Underneath	-	-	-	<i>Thanga.</i>
By	-	-	-		Until	-	-	-	<i>Keekala.</i>
Down	-	-	-	<i>Thanga.</i>	With	-	-	-	<i>Thoolo.</i>
For	-	-	-		Within	-	-	-	<i>Woothae.</i>
From	-	-	-	<i>Mangy.</i>	Without	-	-	-	<i>Moona-anga.</i>
In	-	-	-						

12. Conjunctions.—How are they used? Give one or two sentences by way of example. Give equivalents of—

Although	-	-	-		Neither	-	-	-	
And	-	-	-		Notwithstanding	-	-	-	
As	-	-	-		Nor	-	-	-	
Because	-	-	-	<i>Wakanal.</i>	Or	-	-	-	<i>Kinna guani.</i>
Both	-	-	-	<i>Boola.</i>	So	-	-	-	
But	-	-	-		That	-	-	-	
Either	-	-	-		Than	-	-	-	
For	-	-	-		Though	-	-	-	
If	-	-	-	<i>Woothamal kanu.</i>	Unless	-	-	-	
Lest	-	-	-		Yet	-	-	-	

13. What are the common interjections?—

<i>Kooki.</i>		<i>Yay</i> (to express sorrow).
<i>Kanti</i> (equal to "my word").		<i>Naa</i> (to express agreement).

REMARKS.

1. It is a most difficult matter to get the articles; in fact I do not think they have any, for in order to express the definite article they would say "that man;" and for the indefinite article, "another man;" or in their own tongue, *Preppa kani*.

2. In expressing the masculine or feminine they say, *Brangolo jirrah* (that is, male kangaroo); or sometimes they will say, *Jirrah watty* (a big kangaroo); and a female kangaroo is *Booyanga jirrah* (a kangaroo with an ovary); but in describing other animals they say, for females, *Yackan* (mother)—thus, *Yackana koola* (a female or mother bear).

3. In expressing the plural they make no difference where they place an adjective before it. Thus—"one kangaroo" is *Kooto jirrah*; "two kangaroos," *Booloomana jirrah*; but to express a large number of kangaroos they alter the termination of the noun. Thus, they say, *Yaail manda jirrowa* (many kangaroos), or *Yaail manda koolowa* (many native bears); but this is done merely for the sake of euphony, as there seems to me no particular rule on the subject; for they say *Kootopana kani*, that is, "one man;" or *Boolooman kani*, "two men;" and to express many men they say, *Yaail manda kani*—the termination of the noun not being altered at all. So I think we may conclude that they only alter the noun when it would sound abrupt without some affix. They have no way of expressing the plural as we have. They cannot express "trees": they say *Gullepur*, or *Yaail gullepur*, or, for "one stick," *Kallack*; and *Yaail manda kallowa*, for "many sticks." Indeed the blacks have no word to express "tree." The word *Gullepur* may mean a tree, or merely a piece of stick, or even a pipe to smoke with. In just the same way, they have no word for "fish" or "bird." All are distinguished by their proper names, as, for instance, a stringybark tree is *Yangoora*, and an ironbark, *Irrick*. So, in like manner, fish are known by their proper names, as *Kine* (bream), *Tamboon* (perch), *Krinyang* (mullet), &c., &c.; but the whole is known as *Yarnda jacka* (meat which is in the water).

4. I find it difficult to express how they compare. In comparing, for instance, "big," they say *Quarrail gree* (big canoe); for one bigger, *Mack quarrail gree* (which means a very big canoe); but to express a bigger one still they say *Mack quarrail gatty gree*—that is to say, "a very big, big canoe." And in comparing the word "tall," they say, *Wreckil kani* (a tall man), *Gnolo wreckil kani* (a taller man), and *Mack gnolo wreckil kani* (the tallest man). To express "good," "better," "best," they say—*Laan manda kani* (a good man), *Mack laan manda kani* (a very good man), and *Bremmanda kani* (the best man).

5. I have found it very difficult to get the pronouns, and I may state that they have no gender.

6. To show how the relative pronouns are used, I give an example or two. For instance, "Who goes with me?" is—

Nanma gegan thulo wanga neeta?
Who goes with me?

And "Which is your camp?" is—

Woonmanda baang ma gningaloong?
Which or where camp of yours?

And "What are you carrying in your hand?" is—

Nanna kertbato man braa guinga?
What carry in hand yours?

7. To express the pronoun "my," they say, "for my spear," *Waal ma gnetal* (spear of mine); "thy spear" is *Waal ma gningal* (spear of thine); and "his spear" is *Waal ma gnungal* (spear of his).

8. The distributive pronouns I have found very difficult, as it is hard to make the blacks understand what is meant. I give you one sentence to show the way the pronoun "each" is used. "I will give each of you a spear" is—

Bremba gegmanatha waal ma gnurtagnangno.
To each give I spear and to all of you.

I suppose equivalent to our expression "I will give to each and all of you a spear."

9. The indefinite pronouns are not declined.

10. The adverbs, also, I have found difficult to obtain. The word "homeward" I have given as *Mellagan*; but this merely expresses "to return," and is mostly used to express returning to one's settled home, or to home for the time being. The words I have not given I have failed to procure. I do not think their equivalents exist in the language.

11. Of the prepositions I have given you all I could get, and I add a few sentences to show how they are used. To express "between"—as, for instance, "I was between two kangaroos," they say—

Moona booth jirroma.
I was between kangaroos.

"Put that rug over the camp" is—

Kinoma marook munana moola booloolotha baanga.
Put rug that way over camp.

"I will go with you" is—

Kickanat thoolo uanga nindo.
Go I there with you.

And "I was under the tree" is—

Thangana kallacka thin ma gnat.
Under tree was I.

NATIVE WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS IN ENGLISH.

Thununa ngi pandan.
Going to I strike.

Thununa ngi woorngan togü jacka.
Going to I seek nest bird.

Thununa ngi bândan.
Going to I sleep.

Thununa ngi tethagengan jack.
Going to I chew meat.

Thununa ngi keppeun.
Going to I scold her.

Thununa ngi pertgana jack tyro.
Going to I catch meat line.

Thununa ngi batgejan gwian.
Going to I cut axe.

Thununa ngi mâng gwan ngunga.
Going to I to watch him.

Thununa ngi jibban nat kallack.
Going to I burn I stick or wood.

Thununa ngi leckin nganatha yarn.
Going to I pour out I water.

Thununa ngi wanjani.
Going to I take it.

Thununa ngi tat tat greletha.
Going to I keep to myself.

Thununa ngi jellan boorka ge jenat.
Going to I to sharpen by myself.

Wäl ma ngetalung.
Spear of mine.

Man jilly panda ngan poorko.
He hit me head.

Tarlo jack thialan.
Small meat eats.

Wulginga bundando kälango.
How sting (or bite) snake.

Nerndowa wooma dthal.
Teeth of his.

Kinnat gan yarrowa.
I am fightable (I was angry).

[Mr. Bulmer gives a further explanation of these phrases in a letter to me. He says that he has used the word *Jack* for "bird" as well as for "meat," and this is the way the blacks always use it when they speak of birds. *Tarlo jack* is "little meat." If they were going to hunt kangaroo, they would use the term *Woorngana jacka*, meaning thereby that they were going to get "meat." He says he has failed to render one sentence, because he could not get it satisfactorily translated. It is this:—"I am going to sharpen my spear." The term *ge jenat* he thinks—he says he is almost sure—is as he has rendered it. *Nat* at the end of the word *Gejen* is a personal pronoun, first person singular; and, he supposes, is used to render the sentence emphatic. He finds that the blacks commonly use pronouns in this manner. To translate some sentences literally is nearly impossible—the corresponding English words would appear to be without sense. For instance, the sentence "I am going to burn a stick (or wood)" would be "I am going I burn a stick"—the *ngi* being, like *nat*, a pronoun, first person singular.]

THE VERB.—TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present tense.</i>		<i>Future tense.</i>	
<i>Wäng-gän at</i>	- - - I hear.	<i>Wäng-gänä tha oorho</i>	- - - I will hear.
<i>Wäng-gän nungäng</i>	- - - he hears.	<i>Wäng-gän garä</i>	- - - he will hear.
<i>Wäng-gän thanä</i>	- - - they hear.	<i>Doorowäl wängän</i>	- - - they will hear.

Compound present tense.

<i>Wängani</i>	- - - - - I am hearing.
<i>Nung-gän garä wängän</i>	- - - - - he is hearing.
<i>Wängänä quoit</i>	- - - - - they are hearing.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Wängän</i>	- - - - - Hear.
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To LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

<i>Woorun yän at</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I love.
<i>Woorun yän nungäng</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	he loves.
<i>Woorun yän käro wâro</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	they love.

To Go.

Present tense.

<i>Yan gan nat</i>	-	-	-	-	I go.
<i>Yan gan nungäng</i>	-	-	-	-	he goes.
<i>Yan birtan</i>	-	-	-	-	they go.
<i>Yan gan wert</i>	-	-	-	-	we go.

Future tense.

<i>Thun uni yän gän at</i>	-	-	I will go.
<i>Yan gan gürä</i>	-	-	he will go.
<i>Blanga jindan</i>	-	-	they will go.

Thi alanü jirah thin butha karik.
Eat kangaroo in the scrub.

Kàna watha wali, bal ngat melkina.
Give me my spear, will I kill.

Melkin ngat. } or, I have killed him.
Killed I.

Jibban wert bal wert thäng.
Roast it all it eat.

Kootopanü kani mul wangü kewita.
One man will go to creek.

Kootopanü kani mul wangü karika.
One man will go to scrub.

Kootopanü kani mul wangü wäroin.
One man will go to forest.

Nundeing mä wango thungundhä.
Meet at the water-hole.

Wango ya il kinedä.
Where plenty fish.

Wudhä mal kanu kärnding bal wert kang keekaling mookä nungia.
If he coo-ee then we will go to him.

Wudhä mal kano wert loorapa merat wräthun kani.
If one of us catch the strange man.

<i>Kana watha wallung</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Give me a stone.
<i>Üä wallung ma nungo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Give him a stone.
<i>Ucanä jinnä yarn</i>	-	-	-	-	-	I give him some water.
<i>Man yal ucanathä yarn ma ngingo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	I will not give water to you.
<i>Kana wathä lackie</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Give me some bread.
<i>Ucanä jinna ngleppur</i>	-	-	-	-	-	I will give you stick.

Wackä ucan wern i-ä ngleppur ma ngingo.
We give will not stick to you.

Dindhä ma breth ba ngethäl.
This is hand of mine.

Watbilimba.
Sing you a song.

Wunmanä mungan ma nginalung?
Where is father of yours?

Dindhä ma mung-gandan.
There is father of mine.

Thalmä mung-gan dänä.
He is father of mine.

Wackä jinanä mung-gan douna.
This not father of mine.

Boolooman. Kootopan.
Two. One.

Kana watha lack bal nat thang, mack mremanat.
Give me bread for me to eat, very hungry I.

“

“

Ban yal thangka yarn.
We drink water.

Wreckil birndang ma nat-kidha.
Long arm has my brother.

Wreckil mandhā bowan dowhan.
Long is sister of mine.

Bookithganda lathe kani mali.
Two children man that.

Kinnamā kallack bal ngin pandā baan.
Take stick and you strike dog.

Thapija kani pandando kallow baan.
The man beat (or struck) with stick dog.

Tata kandā woorin.
Rising is the sun.

Thaprä woorin.
Set is the sun.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS, WITH EXAMPLES
OF THE DUAL.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	- <i>Kani</i> , a man	- <i>Boolong kani</i> , two men	- <i>Womba kani</i> , men.
Gen.	- <i>Wa kani</i> , of a man	- <i>Wa boolonga kani</i> , of two men.	- <i>Thungo wanga kani</i> , of the men.
Dat.	- <i>Mo kani</i> , to a man	- <i>Kinna boolonga</i> , to two men	- <i>Thulona kani</i> , to the men.
Acc.	- <i>Kani</i> , a man	- <i>Boolong kani</i> , two men	- <i>Womba kani</i> , men.
Voc.	- <i>Wagrato kani</i> , O man	- <i>Wagrato boolong kani</i> , O two men.	- <i>Wakratgil kani</i> , O the men.
Abl.	- <i>Kinanga kani</i> , by a man	- <i>Kinanga boolonga</i> , by two men	- <i>Thana kani</i> , by the men.
Exat.	- <i>Thingo wangona kani</i> , from a man.	- <i>Wanga boola</i> , with two men	- <i>Wanga thana kani</i> , from the men.
Ergat.	- <i>Kihana thulona kani</i> , with a man.	- <i>Thula wanga boola</i>	- <i>Thitana worna kani</i> , with the men.

First person.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	- <i>Ngio</i> , I	- <i>Ngalo</i> , we two	- <i>Nango</i> , us.
Acc.	- <i>Ngat</i> , me	- <i>Ngalo</i> , us two	- <i>Nango</i> , us.
Caus.	- <i>Ngiona</i> , by me	- <i>Ngango</i> , by us two	- <i>Werna</i> , by us.

Second person.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	- <i>Jilana</i> , thou	- <i>Ngoogara</i> , you two	- <i>Ngurtana</i> , you.
Acc.	- <i>Jilani</i> , thee	- <i>Ngoogara</i> , you two	- <i>Ngurtana</i> , you.
Voc.	- <i>Wakrat denana</i> , O thou	- <i>Kanugara gno</i> , O you two	- <i>Wakrat ngurtana</i> , O you.
Caus.	- <i>Nindoma</i> , by thee	- <i>Boolangara</i> , by you two	- <i>Thal ngurtana</i> , by you.

Third person.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	- <i>Jilli</i> , he; <i>Malie</i> , she; <i>Mandha</i> , it	- <i>Boolagano</i> , they two	- <i>Thinana</i> , they.
Acc.	- <i>Ngunga</i> , him	- <i>Boolagano</i> , they two	- <i>Thinana</i> , them.
Caus.	- <i>Kanu ngunga</i> , by him	- <i>Thanouraganu</i> , by them two	- <i>Thana</i> , by them.

The two men went away	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Plapa boolung kani.</i> Go two men.
The names of the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Thara boolung kani.</i>
I gave a spear to the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Ukatho waal boolung kani.</i> Gave I spear two men.
I speared the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Pandatho boolung kani.</i> Speared I two men.
I slept with the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Baandathan wanga bulla.</i> Slept I with two.
I ran away from the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Windathani thungo wanga bulla.</i> Ran I from the two.
The two men caught me	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Loorapa bulla gnan.</i> Caught two me.
I caught the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Loorapa gnio bulla.</i> Caught I two.
I saw the tracks of the two men	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Tacka gnio bulla wanik.</i> Saw I two tracks.
I go	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Balnat yaning.</i>
We two go	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Yangan gnal.</i>
We go	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Plapan wert.</i>
You go	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Yan imba.</i>
You two go	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Plapimb baook.</i>

NOUNS AND VERBS, GIPPSLAND.

NOUNS.		VERBS.	
Sleep	- - - <i>Bairndan.</i>	To sleep	- - - <i>Bairndanweet.</i>
A knot	- - - <i>Thulunba.</i>	To net or knit	- - - <i>Krendang.</i>
A cut	- - - <i>Bowga.</i>	To cut	- - - <i>Batgejan.</i>
A fight	- - - <i>Pandean.</i>	To fight	- - - <i>Yarrak.</i>
Growth (enlargement)	- <i>Berngan.</i>	To grow	- - - <i>Berngan.</i>
Love (affection)	- - <i>Woorinyan.</i>	To love	- - - <i>Woorinyan.</i>
A call	- - - <i>Karndan.</i>	To call	- - - <i>Karndogan.</i>
A blow	- - - <i>Pandan.</i>	To beat	- - - <i>Pandean.</i>
A cleft	- - - <i>Tarregan.</i>	To cleave	- - - <i>Taramban.</i>
A smear	- - - <i>Maneba.</i>	To smear	- - - <i>Kartaban.</i>
A spear	- - - <i>Waal.</i>	To spear	- - - <i>Krindha.</i>
Speed	- - - <i>Minamit.</i>	To hasten	- - - <i>Wutherama.</i>
Death	- - - <i>Nowoot.</i>	To die	- - - <i>Tirtygan.</i>
Hunting (sport)	- - <i>Warrangwan.</i>	To hunt	- - - <i>Worngan.</i>
Sweat	- - - <i>Blanda blanda.</i>	To sweat or perspire	- <i>Blanda blanda.</i>
Life	- - - <i>Bagwan.</i>	To live	- - - <i>Warrapanana.</i>
Rest	- - - <i>Gwandoban.</i>	To rest	- - - <i>Gwandoban.</i>

[I have obtained these words from the Rev. Mr. Bulmer, to show the relation that exists between nouns and verbs. They afford some hints as to the modes in which words have been formed, and the reader can easily add largely to the list by an examination of the vocabularies in this work.]

NATIVE STORY.—English—*Bundah Wark.*

Two blacks, a man and a woman, named Paddy and Kitty; the two went from Lake Tyers, *Bolung kani, bra il woorcat, thärbla Paddy batha Kitty bulla plapa mungä Wärrnungatty,*
to get some swans' feathers and opossum skins for sale. There was no flour at the station.
wurnalla murn mundärrä bathä märuk ualla. Näbä lack munga bullagan.
So the two went away for one month, promising to return when the flour came.
Plapa bulla ma kootealla wanedä, bulla mellagalithä mal ngalla belligalitha lack.

The two went down the Lakes with other two blacks. One day the two
Kicka bullä thullä yak mullo jettah mullo wanga preppä bullung gäna. Mal plapa bulla

left their camp to go and hunt by themselves, and were never seen again.
thungo kotoo brun thuloo woorngällä ngül quanä bulla, nandha kang barratha mräkandha.

One day the blacks were hunting in the scrub near some water, when one man picked up a bone.
Woorngan kani wrak thundho kàrika dundho yara yärnda, kootopa kani ma mutba bring.

He thought it was a kangaroo bone. He looked again and found it was the bone of a black.
Kaang koonganu ngal yal bringa jirowa. Kaang bärrath jungarra kaang bringa kani.

Some more blacks came up and took away the mud and found the body of Kitty.
Bärrath batha kaang preperwitha kani ma kina mulla yenella tackun kani machta.

All the blacks knew the body, because she had a lame leg. All the blacks said some
Kani thungo wango, ma kirtirra matho. Thun garra kani mal

one had murdered her.
jelmbandho kani.

NATIVE STORY.—*Bundah Wark*—English.

Boolung kani, bra il woorcat, thärbla Paddy batha Kitty. Bulla plapa munga Wörnungatty
 Two blacks, man and woman, named Paddy and Kitty. Two went from Lake Tyers

wurnalla murn mundarra batha müruk, ualla. Näbba lack munga bullagan. Plapa bulla
 to get swan feathers and opossum rug, to give away. No flour at the station. Went the two

ma kooto alla waneda. Bulla mellagalithä mal ngalla belligalitha lack. Kicka bulla thulla yak
 for one moon. To return when comes flour. Went the two to the west

mullo jettah. Mullo wanga preppä bullung gäna. Mal plapa bulla thungo kotoo brun.
 by the sea beach. Went with them other two men. Went the two one day.

Thulo woorngälla ngäl quana bulla. Nandha kaang barratha mrä kandha. Woorngan
 To hunt by themselves the two went. Never seen were their faces again. Hunting were

kani wrak thundo kàrika, thundo yara yärnda. Kootopa kani ma mutba bring.
 the blacks in a place where was scrub, where was also water. One black picked up a bone.

Kaang koonganu ngal yal bringa jirowa. Kaang barrath jungarra kaang bringa
 Then thought he this is a bone of a kangaroo. Then looking again found there the bone of

kani. Barrath batha kaang preperwitha kani ma kina mulla yenella tackan kani
 a black. Looked another there more blacks and they got by lifting and saw a black's

machta. Kani thungo wang-a ma kirtirra matho. Thungarra kani mal jelmbandho
 body. Blacks knew when she was lame. Knew blacks that she had been tomahawked

kani.
 by blacks.*

NATIVE LANGUAGE, GIPPSLAND AND MURRAY.

English.	Native.
What name you ? - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Wun-man thari gnina ?</i> (M.) <i>Wingi a nimba ?</i>
Where is the track ? - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Wanick indra ?</i> Track where is it ? (M.) <i>Windarra yuthero ?</i> Where is the track ?
Where are the other blacks ? - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Wunman preppa kani ?</i> Where are other blacks ? (M.) <i>Windarra karo waimbia ?</i> Where are other blacks ?

* In *The History of Bolgan*, in this work, Mr. Alfred Howitt gives a similar account of the finding of poor Kitty's bones.

English.	Native.
I lie - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Jate bolato.</i> Lie I. (M.) <i>Purragia appa.</i> Lie I.
You lie, &c. - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Jate bolando.</i> Lie you. (M.) <i>Purragia imba.</i> Lie you. (M.) <i>Yaton purragia.</i> He lies. (M.) <i>Purragia gnalie.</i> Lie we. (M.) <i>Purragia urta.</i> Lie all (or, you all lie).
I am hungry, &c. - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Ganuganat.</i> Hungry I. (M.) <i>Wilka wilk appa.</i> Hungry I. (G. L.) <i>Nindo ganuganook.</i> You hungry. (M.) <i>Wilka wilkimba.</i> Hungry you.
Hungry - - - - -	(M.) <i>Yaton wilka wilk anna.</i> He is hungry. (M.) <i>Wilka wilk urta.</i> Hungry all (or, all are hungry).
Our father, &c. - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Mungan oura.</i> Father our. (M.) <i>Ninnin kambia.</i> Our father. (M.) <i>Kambe i. Namarri.</i> Father my. Mother my.
My camp - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Muck gnetal gambanja.</i> My camp. (M.) <i>Yapperi.</i> Camp (or, my camp).
Where is the meat ? - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Wudha jack?</i> Where meat ? (M.) <i>Windarra manba?</i> Where meat ?
No meat - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Natbunda jack.</i> No meat. (M.) <i>Natha manba.</i> No meat.
Afraid, &c. - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Jer-ag anat.</i> Afraid I. (M.) <i>Gno-yal nappa.</i> Afraid I. (G. L.) <i>Jer-ag ando.</i> Afraid you. (M.) <i>Gno-yal nimba.</i> Afraid you. (G. L.) <i>Natbunda jer-ag anat.</i> Not afraid I. (M.) <i>Illa gno-yal nappa.</i> Not afraid I.

English.	Native.
Cut a canoe to get meat for all - - -	(G. L.) <i>Panda gnin oura gri wur iatanga.</i> Cut you for all canoe meat.
Go - - - - -	(G. L.) <i>Pangat yanning.</i> I go. (G. L.) <i>Yan imba.</i> Go you. (G. L.) <i>Yan ga nal.</i> Go we two. (M.) <i>Paddy wappa.</i> Go I. (M.) <i>Paddy waimba.</i> Go you. (M.) <i>Paddy urta.</i> Go we. (M.) <i>Paddy walie.</i> Go we two.
Where is my canoe stick ? - - -	(G. L.) <i>Wunman gendook muck gnetal?</i> Where is canoe stick of mine ?
Bathe - - - - -	(M.) <i>Yakake wappa.</i> Bathe I. (M.) <i>Yakake waimba.</i> Bathe you. (M.) <i>Yaton yakake wanna.</i> He bathes. (M.) <i>Yakake walie.</i> Bathe we two.
I go to another country or place - -	(M.) <i>Paddy wappa karo kara.</i> Go I another country (or place).
What do you think ? &c. - - -	(M.) <i>Minna uring nindo ?</i> What think you ? (M.) <i>Uring ato.</i> Think I. (M.) <i>Yaton uri wanna.</i> He thinks.
You do not speak - - - - -	(M.) <i>Illa parel go rimba.</i> Do not speak you.
Who stole my bread ? - - - - -	(M.) <i>Winjea karnmia mani ?</i> Who stole bread my ?
I speak not to you - - - - -	(M.) <i>Illa kulpera notama.</i> Not speak I to you.
You spoke to me - - - - -	(M.) <i>Nindo kulpera gnana.</i> You spoke to me.

Mr. Bulmer adds this note:—"I thought it best to give you specimens of both languages—Gippsland and Murray—so that you might see the construction of both. I think we may safely venture to say that the construction of all the native languages, which must have originally come from the same source, is the same. One thing I have observed with regard to the language—it is a double language. They have two words to express everything. This is very convenient to a people who have occasionally to disuse a word, on the death of a friend whose name sounded like the word they lay aside. For instance, when

I first went among the Murray blacks they used the word *Murra* for the hand. A man died who was called *Murra muto* (or bad hand), having only one finger on each hand. The blacks then changed the word *Murra* for *Mam banya*. This very practice would no doubt much assist, in the course of years, to change a language, while its construction remained the same."

VOCABULARY.

English,	Murray,	Gippsland.
Wind	<i>Yarto</i>	<i>Krow-a-ro.</i>
Summer	<i>Buckara</i>	<i>Jelandook.</i>
Winter	<i>Koleya</i>	<i>Merbuck.</i>
Star	<i>Burley</i>	<i>Brael.</i>
Sun	<i>Yhucko</i>	<i>Wurrin.</i>
Moon	<i>Pitoe</i>	<i>Nar-ran,</i>
Gum-tree	<i>Bernarra</i>	<i>Yhuro.</i>
Wood	<i>Yarrara</i>	<i>Mrit.</i>
Fire	<i>Nandaly</i>	<i>Towera.</i>
Water	<i>Nucko</i>	<i>Yarn.</i>
Stone	<i>Yarnda</i>	<i>Wallung.</i>
Rain	<i>Mockera</i>	<i>Willang.</i>
Clouds	<i>Ninda</i>	<i>Note.</i>
Sky		<i>Warrun.</i>
Old man	<i>Wirto</i>	<i>Boredine.</i>
Widower	<i>Yackea</i>	<i>Marra walack.</i>
Widow	<i>Mambanya purno</i>	<i>Wow-a-lack.</i>
Blackfellow	<i>Waambia</i>	<i>Kan-ni.</i>
Earth	<i>Murndy</i>	<i>Wrack.</i>
Egg	<i>Purty</i>	<i>Bo-yang.</i>
Camp	<i>Yap pera</i>	<i>Gambanja.</i>
To-day	<i>Kalpo</i>	<i>Jilli.</i>
Yesterday	<i>Illour</i>	<i>Book-ang.</i>
I see	<i>Wing-e-ato</i>	<i>Tin tacha.</i>
To lie	<i>Purragia</i>	<i>Jate bolan.</i>
To steal	<i>Karnmia</i>	<i>Dowan-dowan jal,</i>
Come	<i>Kowa</i>	<i>Gnowan jy.</i>
Be quick	<i>Wal-nal wea</i>	<i>Wothera.</i>
Where	<i>Windarra</i>	<i>Wunman.</i>
Good	<i>Kandelka</i>	<i>Lane.</i>
None	<i>Natha wary</i>	<i>Naat-bun.</i>
Yes	<i>Gna</i>	<i>Gna.</i>
No	<i>Mopa</i>	<i>Gnalke.</i>
Small quantity	<i>Kate wail yo</i>	<i>Tarlitban.</i>
Plenty	<i>Ko-ua</i>	<i>Ya ill.</i>
News	<i>Berlko</i>	<i>Lewin.</i>
Sun-down	<i>Hippy yhuko</i>	<i>Kote bill.</i>
Bad	<i>Thul-lagga</i>	<i>Din-din.</i>
Wait	<i>Balyarta</i>	<i>Targut.</i>
Spirit or shadow	<i>Uri-uri</i>	<i>Yambo.</i>
Father	<i>Kambea</i>	<i>Mungan.</i>
Mother	<i>Namarra</i>	<i>Yachan.</i>
To die	<i>Pucka</i>	<i>Tirtyga.</i>
To perspire	<i>Kangnarra</i>	<i>Blanda-blanda.</i>
Give me	<i>Gnokan danna</i>	<i>Kana watha.</i>

English.	Murray.	Gippsland.
Whose is this ? - - -	<i>Arn akie</i> - - -	<i>Gnana lack a dinda.</i>
Where is the road ? - -	<i>Windarra yhutero</i> - - -	<i>Wanick indra.</i>
Mine - - -	<i>Gnie</i> - - -	<i>Gnetal.</i>
Grass - - -	<i>Mutho</i> - - -	<i>Bun.</i>
Ferns - - -	- - -	<i>Ge uan.</i>
Swan - - -	<i>Young oly</i> - - -	<i>Gidi.</i>
Pelican - - -	<i>Gnang kero</i> - - -	<i>Burran.</i>
Black duck - - -	<i>Miralie</i> - - -	<i>Wrang.</i>
Kangaroo - - -	<i>Bul o li a</i> - - -	<i>Jirrah.</i>
Wallaby - - -	<i>Marrinya</i> - - -	<i>Tharogang.</i>
Bandicoot - - -	<i>Bogany</i> - - -	<i>Min nack.</i>
Emu - - -	<i>Kalty</i> - - -	<i>Mi owero.</i>
Opossum - - -	<i>Pirta</i> - - -	<i>Wa-gin.</i>
Native bear - - -	- - -	<i>Kullah.</i>
Eel - - -	- - -	<i>No-yang.</i>
Spear - - -	<i>Kalkro</i> - - -	<i>Wall.</i>
Club-shield - - -	<i>Marraga</i> - - -	<i>Marraga.</i>
Spear-shield - - -	<i>Karragame</i> - - -	<i>Bamerook.</i>
Boomerang - - -	<i>Wana</i> - - -	<i>Wangin.</i>
Club - - -	<i>Pira</i> - - -	<i>Kallack.</i>
Instrument for throwing spear	<i>Yarramba</i> - - -	<i>Mirriwan.</i>
Eagle - - -	<i>Bilyarra</i> - - -	<i>Quarnamerung.</i>
Crow - - -	<i>Wacko</i> or <i>Wa-ku</i> - - -	<i>Gnar-o-kal.</i>
North - - -	- - -	<i>Be-ara.</i>
South - - -	- - -	<i>Tha.</i>
East - - -	- - -	<i>Kar-wi.</i>
West - - -	- - -	<i>Yack.</i>
Doctor - - -	<i>Makega</i> - - -	<i>Mallay mallanq.</i>
Tall - - -	<i>Barlaro</i> - - -	<i>Wreckel.</i>
Short - - -	<i>Pimby</i> - - -	<i>Tookal a pan.</i>
Blood - - -	<i>Kandarra</i> - - -	<i>Karn do barra.</i>
Hands - - -	<i>Murra</i> - - -	<i>Bret.</i>
Feet - - -	<i>Thina</i> - - -	<i>Jane.</i>
Knees - - -	<i>Thingee</i> - - -	<i>Bun.</i>
Elbows - - -	<i>Kuppoa</i> - - -	<i>Jill ung.</i>
Mouth - - -	<i>Yelka</i> - - -	<i>Ka-at.</i>
Chin - - -	<i>Wacka</i> - - -	<i>Yain.</i>
Hair - - -	<i>Burkly</i> - - -	<i>Lit.</i>
Forehead - - -	<i>Bick ho</i> - - -	<i>Nen.</i>
Ear - - -	<i>Ury</i> - - -	<i>W-ring.</i>
Teeth - - -	<i>Nandy</i> - - -	<i>Gnarn-dack.</i>
Tongue - - -	<i>Tar-lin-ya</i> - - -	<i>Jilline.</i>
Throat - - -	<i>Bern-ba</i> - - -	<i>Tull-oit.</i>
Finger nails - - -	<i>Mel inya</i> - - -	<i>Tagera-bret.</i>
Liver - - -	<i>Thanganya</i> - - -	<i>Wall-ow-alack.</i>
Fat - - -	<i>Murney</i> - - -	<i>Warne wan</i>
Cheeks - - -	<i>Gnerly</i> - - -	<i>Wa-ang.</i>
Stomach - - -	<i>Kurto</i> - - -	<i>Bullon.</i>
Flesh - - -	<i>Wanga</i> - - -	<i>Wor-ri a tang.</i>
Eyes - - -	<i>Makey</i> - - -	<i>Mri.</i>
Man - - -	<i>Maly</i> - - -	<i>Brah.</i>
Woman - - -	<i>Nongo</i> - - -	<i>Woor-cat.</i>
Boy - - -	<i>Wilyango</i> - - -	<i>Lathe.</i>
Girl - - -	<i>Nongo mote pa</i> - - -	<i>Tarl woor-cat.</i>
Dog - - -	<i>Kad dely</i> - - -	<i>Ba-an.</i>

NATIVE NAMES OF ANIMALS, ETC., COLLECTED FROM A MEMBER OF THE KARNATHUN
TRIBE, WHOSE ORIGINAL RESIDENCE WAS LAKE TYERS.

English Name.	Aboriginal Name.	English Name.	Aboriginal Name.
Kangaroo - - -	<i>Jir-rah.</i>	Salt-water grass - -	<i>Loomat.</i>
Black wallaby - -	<i>Thärogang.</i>	Kelp - - - -	<i>Koonthooi.</i>
Red wallaby - -	<i>Kinarra.</i>	Water - - - -	<i>Yarn.</i>
Paddy melon wallaby -	<i>Bowey</i> (o as in "cow").	Salt water - - - -	<i>Waring.</i>
Kangaroo rat - - -	<i>Bree.</i>	Lake - - - -	<i>Wrathung.</i>
Bandicoot - - -	<i>Menak.</i>		
Common rat - - -	<i>Biak.</i>		<i>Birds.</i>
Wombat - - - -	<i>Naroot.</i>	Emu - - - -	<i>Miowera.</i>
Porcupine - - - -	<i>Kowern.</i>	Native companion -	<i>Kooragan.</i>
Native bear - - -	<i>Koola.</i>	Crane - - - -	<i>Karlo.</i>
Dog - - - -	<i>Baan.</i>	White crane - - -	<i>Tirgerawan.</i>
Iguana - - - -	<i>Bathalook.</i>	Eagle hawk - - -	<i>Quarnameroo.</i>
Small lizard - - -	<i>Keratung.</i>	Sparrow hawk - - -	<i>Tootooth gwan.</i>
Red snake or brown -	<i>Thurung.</i>	Fish hawk - - - -	<i>Be win.</i>
Black snake - - -	<i>Toon yarak.</i>	Magpie - - - -	<i>Klart.</i>
Small snake - - -	<i>Koon gwan.</i>	Crow shrike - - -	<i>Wooryung.</i>
Wood or constrictor snake	<i>Loowa birri.</i>	Curlew - - - -	<i>Brä walagan.</i>
Opossum - - - -	<i>Wä jan.</i>	Plover - - - -	<i>Berin-berin.</i>
Black opossum - - -	<i>Brak.</i>	Red-bill plover - -	<i>Tarlarang.</i>
Water rat - - - -	<i>Toora blang.</i>	Swan - - - -	<i>Gidi or babine.</i>
Platypus - - - -	<i>Bartijan.</i>	Black duck - - -	<i>Wrang.</i>
Native cat - - - -	<i>Brumbin.</i>	Teal duck - - - -	<i>Natath.</i>
Tiger cat - - - -	<i>Bindhalang.</i>	Wood duck - - - -	<i>Yellan nandik.</i>
Ring-tail opossum -	<i>Blüang.</i>	Widgeon - - - -	<i>Koortgan.</i>
Flying squirrel - -	<i>Wäran.</i>	Pelican - - - -	<i>Booran.</i>
Large flying squirrel -	<i>Wärnda.</i>	Seagull - - - -	<i>Blithbrung.</i>
Flying mouse - - -	<i>Toan.</i>	Small white seagull -	<i>Tarook.</i>
	<i>Fishes, &c.</i>	Mutton-bird - - -	<i>Bralak.</i>
Bream - - - -	<i>Kine.</i>	Cormorant - - - -	<i>Kärney.</i>
Perch - - - -	<i>Tambun.</i>	Large kingfisher	} <i>Quäk.</i>
Flat-head - - - -	<i>Brindat.</i>	Laughing jackass	
Large mullet - - -	<i>Pertpiang.</i>	Small kingfisher -	<i>Thoormuryung.</i>
Sand mullet - - -	<i>Krinyang.</i>	Kingfisher with white neck	<i>Tanyankaragan.</i>
Sea trout - - - -	<i>Billin.</i>	Black diver with white breast	<i>Koorowera.</i>
Schnapper - - - -	<i>Narboogang.</i>	Mopoke - - - -	<i>Wookook.</i>
Silver perch - - -	<i>Käry.</i>	Crow - - - -	<i>Ngaroogal.</i>
Silver-fish - - -	<i>Koocy.</i>	Wonga-wonga pigeon -	<i>Waakquagan</i>
Fish without scales, known as "leather jacket"	<i>Ngat.</i>	Bronzewing pigeon -	<i>Tappak.</i>
Golden perch - - -	<i>Looterak.</i>	Lyre-bird - - - -	<i>Woorail.</i>
Shark - - - -	<i>Yelmri.</i>	Swallow - - - -	<i>Kilugan.</i>
Whale - - - -	<i>Baawang.</i>	Martin or swift - - -	<i>Koorngan.</i>
Seal - - - -	<i>Bithowi.</i>	White cockatoo - - -	<i>Bräk.</i>
Crab - - - -	<i>Krangilang.</i>	Grey cockatoo - - -	<i>Käran.</i>
Lobster - - - -	<i>Derndang.</i>	Black cockatoo - - -	<i>Nganak.</i>
Shrimp - - - -	<i>Wäat.</i>	Blue mountain parrot -	<i>Wattat.</i>
Prawn - - - -	<i>Wertwertire.</i>	Grass parrot - - - -	<i>Toon.</i>
Oyster - - - -	<i>Koo-n warra.</i>	Satin-bird - - - -	<i>Bungil warndowan.</i>
Periwinkle - - - -	<i>Wratjan.</i>	Musk duck - - - -	<i>Ban.</i>
Limpet - - - -	<i>Yo-ngnan.</i>	Robin redbreast - - -	<i>Buluhurang.</i>
		Mistletoe-bird - - -	<i>Chirtgang.</i>

English Name.	Aboriginal Name.
Small bird with patch of red over tail	<i>Bribatith.</i>
Small bird like tomtit -	<i>Ya rang.</i>
Geese - - - -	<i>Nath.</i>
Snipe - - - -	<i>Klik.</i>
Spoon-bill duck - -	<i>Wyung.</i>
Darter or serpent-bird	<i>Tharwan.</i>
Mountain duck - -	<i>Kara-gnark.</i>
Sand-piper - - - -	<i>Kewet-kewet.</i>
White hawk - - - -	<i>Boon boong.</i>
Small grey hawk - -	<i>Troon wagga.</i>
Grey plover - - - -	<i>Bungil bowrndang.</i>
Quail - - - - - -	<i>Ooro bi gnanang.</i>
Penguin - - - - - -	<i>Tarlo birndang.</i>
Water-hen - - - - -	<i>Neerloong.</i>
<i>Insects, &c.</i>	
Spider- - - - - -	<i>Mermandho.</i>
Tarantula - - - - -	<i>Waanduna kani.</i>
Mason fly - - - - -	<i>Kookoonda miowera.</i>
March fly - - - - -	<i>Narrawort.</i>
Mosquito - - - - -	<i>Newan.</i>
Cricket - - - - - -	<i>Ta jerrat.</i>
Small moth - - - - -	<i>Tarlo kang-kang.</i>
Frog - - - - - - - -	<i>Tatelak.</i>
Bull-frog - - - - -	<i>Blook.</i>
Sting-ray - - - - -	<i>Bäälangoork.</i>
Bulldog ant - - - - -	<i>Dibban.</i>
Large-headed ant - -	<i>Purk gatti.</i>
Small black ant - - -	<i>Wooyoot.</i>
Louse - - - - - - - -	<i>Nin.</i>
Grass tick - - - - -	<i>Dango.</i>
Grasshopper, locust	<i>Bapakan.</i>
Grub - - - - - - - -	<i>Krang.</i>
Large moth- - - - - -	<i>Bä bukan.</i>
Butterfly - - - - - -	<i>Ngarawert.</i>
Black beetle - - - - -	<i>Ngoorin.</i>
Fly - - - - - - - - -	<i>Naroon.</i>
Bee - - - - - - - - -	<i>Kaangal.</i>
Mantis - - - - - - -	<i>Bungil tovera.</i>
Centipede - - - - - -	<i>Ngow-ook thuringa.</i>

English Name.	Aboriginal Name.
Scorpion - - - - -	<i>Koongun.</i>
Earwig - - - - - - -	<i>Ngara-ngara.</i>
<i>Trees, &c.</i>	
Ironbark - - - - - -	<i>Baroin.</i>
Box-tree - - - - - -	<i>Tä-kan.</i>
White-gum - - - - -	<i>Balook.</i>
Mahogany of Snowy River	<i>Pinnak.</i>
Wattle - - - - - - -	<i>Mart.</i>
Lightwood - - - - -	<i>Yowan.</i>
She-oak - - - - - - -	<i>Bärn.</i>
Cherry-tree- - - - -	<i>Ballat.</i>
Stringybark - - - - -	<i>Yangoora.</i>
Mountain ash - - - -	<i>Yowat.</i>
Red-gum - - - - - - -	<i>Yooro.</i>
Tea-tree - - - - - - -	<i>Birt.</i>
Tea scrub on hum- mocks	<i>Nowart.</i>
Currant-tree - - - - -	<i>Lirra.</i>
Pittosporum undulatum	<i>Bärt-bärt.</i>
Honeysuckle - - - - -	<i>Bown.</i>
Kangaroo apple - - -	<i>Koonyang.</i>
Musk-tree - - - - - -	<i>Barri mebook.</i>
Fern-tree - - - - - - -	<i>Karak.</i>
Fern, light-green one -	<i>Geewan.</i>
Nettle - - - - - - - -	<i>Mábun.</i>
Sow-thistle - - - - -	<i>Thalak.</i>
Common grass - - - -	<i>Ban.</i>
Grass-tree - - - - - -	<i>Tarndang.</i>
Cabbage-tree - - - - -	<i>Thapalla.</i>
Reed - - - - - - - - -	<i>Kowat.</i>
Cutting grass, used for making baskets	<i>Krowan.</i>
Rush grown on swamps, with broad flat leaf	<i>Toorook.</i>
Round rush - - - - - -	<i>Booroot.</i>
White-currant shrub - -	<i>Karrowert.</i>
Raspberry - - - - - - -	<i>Yallaban.</i>
Tall fern-tree - - - - -	<i>Kahawert.</i>
Short fern-tree - - - -	<i>Dagal.</i>