

50Yr.	<i>Janju</i>	Part of <i>Yungurara</i> , 107.6d*
51Yr.	<i>Da:wa</i>	Same as <i>Dhaw (=Uw Inal = Pididj)</i> , 119.1b* (BAS)
52Yr.	<i>Mini</i>	Delete as is general name for at least three dialects. See 118.3*
53Yr.	<i>Gudabal</i>	Sommer cannot trace this name. Comments it may be <i>Nar</i> or <i>Nhang</i> ? Y51 (AIAS Y95)
54Yr.	<i>Jan</i>	Deleted. Alternate name for <i>Bakanha</i> , 36Yr, 114.8*
55Yr.	<i>Gai-Gai</i>	Unclassified Y46 (AIAS Y100)
56Yr.	<i>Wanggara</i>	Deleted. Alternate name for <i>Oykangand</i> . 118.1a*
57Yr.	<i>Djabadja</i>	Unclassified Y35 (AIAS Y102)
58Yr.	<i>Jalung</i>	Same as <i>Gugu Gulnggur</i> , <i>Yalangic Group</i> , 107.6b*
59Yr.	<i>Wagara</i>	<i>Yalanjic Group</i> , 107.1f*
60Yr.	<i>'Araba</i>	<i>Southern Paman</i> , 120.1d*
61Yr.	<i>Djanggun</i>	See 107.1g*, <i>Yalangic Group</i>
62Yr.	<i>Buluwai</i>	<i>Yidinic Group</i> , 106A.2b*
63Yr.	<i>Jirgandji</i>	<i>Yidinic Group</i> , 106A*
64Yr.	<i>Binggu</i>	Unclassified Y62 (AIAS Y112)
65Yr.	<i>Gonggandji</i>	Dixon's <i>Gunggay</i> , 106A.1b, <i>Yidinic Group</i>
66Yr.	<i>Barbaram</i>	Alternate spelling for <i>Mbabaram</i> , 120.4*
67Yr.	<i>Djandjandji</i>	No information Y38 (AIAS Y116)
68Yr.	<i>Wardibara</i>	<i>Mamu</i> horde name. See 106.1d*
69Yr.	<i>Wanjuru</i>	See under <i>Madyay</i> , <i>Yidinic Group</i> , 106A.1c*
70Yr.	Lama-Lama	Deleted. See 110*
71Yr.	<i>Baganambia</i>)	No current information
72Yr.	<i>Bindaga</i>)	
73Yr.	<i>Gan-ganda</i>	Deleted; means 'foreigner' in <i>Umpila</i> (BAS)
74Yr.	<i>Gunggarbara</i>	No recent information
75Yr.	<i>Madyay</i>	<i>Yidinic Group</i> , 106A.1c*
76Yr.	<i>Ungawangadi</i>	Northern Paman unclassified name
77Yr.	<i>Gudjandju</i>	See 115.2d*, North Eastern Paman
78Yr.	<i>Baraban</i>	Unclassified (AIAS Y68)

(Formerly Bay Pama Subgroup)

Lamalama is a general term applied to all languages of the group as well as specifically to one of the three languages now classified by Laycock. 'AL' lists the one language only (Bay Pama) but the Laycock/Wurm classification now list six language/dialects as outlined below. Sommer (1972-3) has collected data in a number of so called Lamalamic languages but expresses doubt whether *Umbindhamu* and *Umbuygama* when fully analysed, will be classified as at present. Rigsby and Sommer engaged in major salvage in 1972 but the results of their investigations are not yet available. Thus Laycock's work of 1964 ('Three Lamalamic Languages of North Queensland', *Pacific Linguistics*, 1969), remains the most extensive work on these languages. He rejects the O'Grady et al name of Bay Pama on the grounds of the languages' low cognate density with Proto-Paman. He says on present evidence Lamalamic is best regarded as a family (group?) distantly related to Paman. Wurm regards Lamalamic as a group within the Paman-Nyungan Family. The naming of the subgroups has been taken from Wurm (1970) whose classification in the main follows Laycock.

The puzzle as to just how and where Lamalamic fits into the pattern of Cape languages thus remains. Phonetically *Lamalama* distinguishes a series of voiced and voiceless stop contrasts, has 3 fricatives (spirants), voiceless trill and voiceless retroflex, glottal stop and 5 or 6 vowels (28 or 29 phonemes all told). Stress falls mostly on the first syllable, with occasional instances of it on the second, and words are mostly of two syllables (fitting the more traditional pattern of southern and eastern languages). It has lamino-dentals but no lamino-palatals according to Laycock (however all consonants are followed by *y*). Morphologically *Lamalama* has free form subject-object markers and there are evidences it is a noun classifying language. Vocabularies indicate few CA cognates (strongly aberrant feature shared with languages like *Aranda*, 66 and *Tiwi*, 1).

Laycock following West thinks there is evidence to prove the languages are grouped on moiety lines possibly as follows: (children learned both parents' languages but only spoke their father's): Moiety 1: *Kankanda*, *Umbuygamu*, *Wurangung?*; Moiety 2: *Gugu-Warkatyi*, *Barimangudima*, *Umbindhamu?*

At present the Lamalamic Group comprises an area between the coast and Great Dividing Range from Nesbit River in

the north to about Laura in the south. The area round Princess Charlotte Bay and the Morehead and Kenny Rivers may need yet further survey to that carried out by Rigsby and Sommer before all language affiliations are finalized. Most dialects in this area have been tentatively listed in the Cape Barrow and Flinders Island Groups, covering an area from Cape Melville to Cape Flattery on the coast and inland to Musgrave, and the Morehead and Kennedy Rivers (some of this area is mapped by Laycock as being that of the three Lamalamic languages, some falls in the area marked by Sommer with a query).

110*. a. *Umbuygamu Subgroup* ?

This subgroup is now very tentatively postulated. An early comment of Rigsby's was that *Umbindhamu* may be Middle Paman. Sommer agrees. There are obvious correspondances with Paman roots and a shift in stress from first to second syllable (a North Paman characteristic). Sutton also says that SIL's *Um'ura* (which Laycock said was probably *Unbindhamu*) has a very different sound system to *Lamalama*, though a number of cognates exist.

110.1* Umbindhamu * Nesbit River to Port Y112 (AIAS Y50)
(26Yr.) Stewart (BR)

Umbindhamu (Laycock, BR, SAW, AIAS), *Umpindhamu* (BAS), *Umpintamu* (LMW), *Ompindamo* (McC); *Yindyingga* (tribal name in this area - McC); probably *Um'ura* (SIL)

Rigsby found one fluent speaker at Bamaga (1972). Probable this is the dialect in which Sayers (SIL) in 1964 lists 4 families at Yaradin Station and 5 speakers at Cowall Creek, Bamaga. Rigsby has probably gathered all that remains. His analysis awaited. Sommer says belongs between *Umpila-Ya'u* subgroup and genuine Lamalamic Group.

'man' : o'rimu. ? (SIL)

110.2* Umbuygamu * Shores of Princess Y113 (AIAS Y55)
(28Yr.) Charlotte Bay, at
Running Creek, 14 m.
south of Port Stewart
& north of Mareeba
Plains Station (LMW)