

shapes are V, CV and CVC with vowel harmony an important feature, especially in *Waljbiri*. An exception to the above is *Walmanba* which is one of a small group of languages extending in a narrow belt from north to south of the continent in which there are two phonemic oral stop series. (SAW)

Waljbiri is one of the best documented Australian languages and is still under study. More research needs to be done on the other dialects in this subgroup and their relationship to *Waljbiri*. (Hansen made a preliminary study of dialectal differences between Yuendumu and Warrabri, 1965). In the absence of any further information since the publication of 'RLS', the subgroup remains as classified in 1966.

58.1 Walmanba Rennies Creek (AC) C23 (AIAS C17)

Walmanba (AC, SAW, AIAS, O'G, 'RLS'), *Walmala* (T),
Wanmampa (Reece)

Closer to *Waljbiri* than other dialects. Shares its feature of two oral stop series with *Waramunga*, *Dieri* and the Murngic languages. (SAW)

'man' : *ngargu* (AC)

58.2 Waljbiri Area bounded on south by C23 (AIAS 15)
Stuart Bluff Range, on
west by Lander Creek, on
north roughly by Lat. 20°S
and on east by the Granites
and Water Creek (Meggitt)

Walbiri (SAW, O'G, 'RLS', Meggitt, Nunn), *Wailbri*
(AC, Hansen, SAW, Reece), *Waljbiri* (Hale, AC, AIAS),
Walpari (T, Mountford), *Walpiri* (Hale), *Warlpiri*
(Jagst); *Nambutj(u)* (*Pintubi* name for *Waljbiri*)

'Grammar of Wailbri Language' (Oceania, 1970), Laurie Reece is a recent publication. Reece has also collected a vocabulary of 3,000 words. Sandra Holmes has collected 23 songs. Is also being studied by Jagsts (SIL). Numbers have been estimated at c. 1,400, now very scattered by migration but they still regard themselves as a tribal unit. Speakers are to be found at Gordon Downs, Birrindudu, Wave Hill, Hooker Creek, Ti-tree, Wauchope, Phillip Creek, Haast Bluff, Mt. Doreen, Yuendumu, Warrabri and Papunya.