

initial nasal-stop clusters, five, six or more vowels, lamino-dentals, loss of initial CV, lenition of stops, vowel umlaut, metathesis of $*V_1$ with $*C_2$ with accompanying loss of $*C_1$.

Dixon's *Mbabaram* has also been tentatively included here, though Wurm (1970) classified as a separate Group as it may well turn out to be. Sutton suggested the inclusion because of some shared phonological features as well as having a percentage of common vocabulary with *Wamin* and *Mbara*. Dixon, who salvaged this language, does not classify it with any others but suggests the tribe originally occupied a territory within the rain forest next to *Yidin* and possibly between *Yidin* and *Proto-Djirbal* and that its linguistic affiliations are historically with these two groups. Phonologically, *Mbabaram* has lamino-dentals (lacking in other rain forest languages), an unusual labialized velar phoneme /g^w/, and seven vowels (developed from the original three Proto-vowels by regular phonological change). It has only one *l* and one *r* phoneme common to the region. It shares similar phonological changes to those in Northern Paman and in *Aranda*, but Dixon thinks these developed entirely independently of each other; viz: loss of initial CV, replacement of long by short initial vowel, loss of initial C or V and vowel raising after certain consonants. It lost initial consonants and metathesized $*a$ only with velar consonants. Sommer has since shown that this pattern accords well with certain developments in the Southern Paman Group.

Breen, Sutton and Sommer are all continuing work in the area.

120.1a* Gunggara * Coastal area between GI3, Y54 (AIAS
(108) Gilbert & Norman Rivers G33)
(17Gr.)

Gunggara (AC, AIAS, BAS), *Kunggar* (BAS) = *Kurtjar* (BAS) = *Koko*, *Berng* (BAS), *Kunggara* (T, O'G, 'RLS'), *Gurdjar* (N/K, 'RLS' 17Gr.), *Gurdyar* (GB), *Koko Berng* (*Gugu Bera* name - PS); (*Berang* thus wrongly listed in 'RLS' as an alternate name for *Bera*); *Kuka* (Ngawun name - GB)

Of interest phonetically as has prenasalized and labialized stops and fricatives. Sommer (forthcoming) shows it shares 80% basic vocabulary with *Gwandar* and 84% with *Ngarep*, but only 22% with *Bera* and 30% with *Nhang*. Breen and Sommer have both recently collected material. There are probably about 20 full speakers

- 2Gr. *Balgalu* Sutton thinks is another term for *Barrgul*, the term by which the *Ngawun* refer to the *Mbara*. This is further substantiated by the fact that Breen's 1972 informant mentions *Barrgal* and places it at Woolgar, not far from West's location.
- 3Gr. *Garundi* Possibly Southern Paman, 120.1c*
- 4Gr. *Gugadji* Flinders Paman, 122*.
- 5Gr. *Gundara* Alternate name for *Gugu Nar*, Coastal Paman, 119.2b*.
- 6Gr. *Maigudung* Sutton classifies as part of the Mayabic Group ?, Subgroup ?; see 121.1c*.
- 7Gr. *Indjilinj* Warluwaric Subgroup, 68.2b*
- 8Gr. *Wonganja* Capell says is an extinct language spoken east of *Warluwara* territory. Breen found no-one who recognises the name today.
- 9Gr. *Ngawun* Classified by Sutton as a Mayabic dialect, 121.1c*
- 10Gr. *Ngorborundji* No further information.
- 11Gr. *Ogerliga* Listed by Tindale on mapping by Sharp (Oceania, IX:) and mentioned by Capell (G29) with location 'probably about Lotus Vale'. But no one Breen met in 1972 recognised this name.
- 12Gr. *Walangama* Possibly a Southern Paman dialect. See 120.3*.
- 13Gr. *Wonggawan* Same as *Wanggamanha*, 71.2a*.
- 14Gr. *Worgabunga* Probably a dialect of *Galgadungu*. G40 (AIAS G15)
- 15Gr. *Nerमारंग* Part of *Lardil*, 124.1*.
- 16Gr. *Gudanda* Possibly a Southern Paman dialect, see 120.5* .
- 17Gr. *Gurjar* Same as *Gunggara*, 120.1a*.
- 18Gr. *Wanggamanha* Karnic language, Palku Subgroup, 71.2a*.
- 19Gr. *Taliman* See 71.2a*.
- 20Gr. *Bulanu* Part of the Warluwaric Group. (Correction to 'RLS': Breen recorded from only 2 informants, neither were Blake's original informant)