

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)

*Umbuygamu* (BAS, BR, AIAS), *Umbuykamu* (Laycock, SAW), *Umbuigamu* (SIL, 'RLS' 28Yr., AC, orig. AIAS), *Umpuykamu* (LMW), probably *yeiya* (SIL)

Rigsby has been engaged in major salvage. In 1972 he found 2 speakers at Coen, 5 at Bamaga and several elsewhere. Sommer also recorded some in 1972. The latter found the following characteristics: loss of \*C<sub>1</sub>, loss of length on \*V<sub>1</sub>, and development of stop + nasal sequences from simple nasals in \*C<sub>2</sub> position, thus linking it with Central Paman. Sommer thinks is probably Lamalamic.

'man' : *apma* (or, with younger generation who have simplified prenasalized stop, *ama*) (BR)

111\*.

b. *Wurangung* Subgroup\* ?

(or *Waric Paman* ?)

Rigsby's early comment is that this group is characterized by prenasalized stops and it appears to be Lamalamic, so he agrees with Laycock. It is what Hale calls 'Port Stewart Lamalama!'. Though phonologically similar, Rigsby doubts if *Wurangung* is Lamalamic (see comments below). Sommer (1975) identifies *Wurangung* with (m)*Bariman ngudinhma* and Roth's *Koko-wara*. Hence all the information below refers to the one language. It has been kept in three sections merely for reference convenience.)

111.1 *Barimangudinma*\* • Princess Charlotte Bay  
(37Yr.) around Annie River area

*Bariman Gudinma* (BR), *Barimangudinma* (BAS), *Parimankutinma* (Laycock, SAW), *Bariman-Gudhinma* ('RLS' listed under 37Yr.)

It shows a general development of nasals to voiced stops. (BAS) Laycock recorded from one speaker at Coen. Rigsby found one speaker at Bamaga and several at Hopevale and Coen. Sommer also recorded from a speaker at Cooktown 1972. He says is Roth's *Koko-wara* & he terms it thus 'Waric Paman'.

'man, person' : *ba* (BAS)