

- Choopa - - - - A slender lizard, about 3 in. long.
- Kudieworoo - - - - Red-backed lizard, about 3 in. long.
- Wakurrie - - - - Flat-headed lizard, about 3 in. long.
- *Womaloora - - - - Smooth-skinned lizard, about 5 in. long.
- *Thitthurie - - - - Small rough-skinned lizard, about 4 in. long.
- Moonkmoonkarilla - - Small black lizard, with short tail; generally found under the bark of trees.
- Oolaumi - - - - Lizard, transparent skin, spotted yellow and black, about 5 in. long.
- *Kulchandarra - - - Species of lizard, flat head, scaly back, about 4 in. long; lives under the ground, and only appears above after heavy rains. The natives describe it as venomous, and affirm its bite is certain death, wherefore they are very frightened of it, and even avoid killing it from fear of its poisoning their weapons.
- Woma - - - - Carpet snake, from 5 to 12 ft. long, large body; its bite not venomous.
- Thoona - - - - Grey snake, generally about 5 ft. long; venomous.
- Wondaroo - - - - Green and yellow snake, very thick body, about 5 ft. long, quite harmless, and has a sleepy appearance.
- Woonkoo - - - - Light brown and grey snake, from 4 to 7 ft. long; venomous, and very vicious.
- Wirrawirrala - - - - Large brown snake, with yellow belly, from 6 to 10 ft. long; very venomous.
- Wipparoo - - - - Long thin snake, black, shaded with other dark colours, about 7 ft. long; very venomous, its bite causing instant death, so the natives are very cautious in killing it.
- Marrakilla - - - - Large brown snake, about 7 ft. long, has a large head; is very venomous and vicious.
- Mithindie - - - - White and yellow spotted snake, small thin body, about 3 ft. long; harmless.
- Koolielawirrawirra - - Small yellow and black spotted snake, about 3 ft. long; harmless.
- Mulkunkoora - - - - Black and green spotted snake, 5 ft. long; venomous.
- Thandandiewindiewindie - Small black snake, small mouth, about 5 ft. 6 in.; **venomous.**
- Kurawulieyackayackuna - **Flat-headed snake, green back, yellow spots on belly, about 4 ft. long; venomous.**
- Kulathirrie - - - - Frog.
- Thidnamura - - - - Toad.
- Pinchiepinchiedara - - - Bat.

BIRDS. (All eaten by them.)

Kunienundruna	- -	The largest hawk excepting eaglehawk.
Thirriethirrie	- -	Small speckled hawk.
Thoaropathandrunie	-	White hawk.
Milkieworie	- -	Large grey hawk.
Pittiekilkadie	- -	Speckled hawk.
Kirrkie-	- -	Whistling hawk (very swift).
Kookoongka	- -	Kite.
Windtha	- -	Grey owl.
Wurchiewurchie	- -	White owl.
Killawoloowolloorka	-	Dark-brown owl.
Moonyie	- -	Mopawk.
Killunkilla	- -	Red-breasted cockatoo.
Kooranyawillawilla	-	Cockatoo parrot.
Poolunka	- -	Parrot.
Cathathara	- -	Shell parrot.
Willaroo	- -	Curlew.
Moodlubra	- -	Pigeon.
Murnpie	- -	Bronzewing pigeon.
Woparoo	- -	Flock pigeon.
Koorkookookoo	- -	Dove.
Mulliepirrpaoonga	-	Quail.
Choonda	- -	Red-breasted robin.
Thindriethindrie	- -	Shepherd's companion (a species of wagtail).
Thiewillagie	- -	Small species of lark.
Mulyamulyayapunie	-	Swallow.
Poothoopoothooka	-	Sparrow.
Koorabaukoola	- -	Magpie.

WADERS.

Ooroo	- - -	Nankeen-colored crane.
Culiemulyandurie-	-	Black and white crane.
Moolpa	- - -	White crane.
Chooiechooie-	- -	Snipe.
Dickadickulyerra	- -	Species of snipe.
Mootoomootoo	- -	Species of snipe.
Thanpathanpa	- -	Slate-colored snipe.

WATER FOWL.

Tharalkoo	- -	Teal.
Thowla	- -	Spoonbill duck.
Kockadooroo	- -	Mountain duck.
Chipala-	- -	Whistling duck.
Koodnapina	- -	Brown duck, with red beak.
Thookabie	- -	Diver.
Doolpadoolparoo	- -	Black diver.
Kilkie	- - -	Water hen.

Muroomuroo	-	-	Black water hen.
Wathawirrie	-	-	Species of water hen.
Muloora	-	-	Cormorant.
Boorkoopiya	-	-	Long-beaked cormorant.
Kirrpuyirra	-	-	Gull.

FISH AND OTHER FRESHWATER HABITANTS

Are few and unimportant, being caught in the waterholes and lakelets, which can only be called creeks or rivers when the floods come down, the last of which occurred in 1864.

Paroo	-	-	A small bony flat fish.
Multhoomulthoo	-	-	A fish weighing from 3 to 3½ lbs.
Moodlakooopa	-	-	A fish averaging 4 lbs.
Koorie	-	-	Mussel.

INSECTS.

Thiltharie	-	-	Centipede (sometimes 7 in. long—its bite is venomous).
Murunkura	-	-	Tarantula.
Kooniekoonierilla	-	-	Black spider.
Kuniekoondie	-	-	Scorpion.
Pitchula	-	-	Species of spider.
Pindrie	-	-	Grasshopper or locust.
Purdie	-	-	Grub, caterpillar.
Pittaboobaritchana	-	-	Sandfly.

VEGETABLES, ROOTS, HERBS, FRUIT, SEED, ETC. (Eaten by the Natives.)

Yowa	-	-	Rather larger than a pea, found 3 in. deep in the ground.
Winkara	-	-	A very starchy root, about 5 in. long.
Munyaroo	-	-	A plant much eaten.
Kunaurra	-	-	The seed of the Munyaroo, used when ground into meal between two stones.
Aradoo	-	-	(Often described in newspapers and by writers as Nardoo.) A very hard seed, a flat oval of about the size of a split pea; it is crushed or pounded, and the husk winnowed. In bad seasons this is the mainstay of the natives' sustenance, but it is the worst food possible, possessing very little nourishment, and being difficult to digest.
Cobboboo	-	-	A nut found on the box-tree, on breaking which it discloses a grub; this is probably a gall.
Wodaroo	-	-	A thin, long root, obtainable only where the soil is rich and covered with turf. This is one of the best vegetables the natives possess, sweet and mealy.

- Coonchirrie - - - The seed from a species of acacia, ground and made into small loaves.
- Patharapowa - - - The seed of the box-tree, ground and made into loaves.
- Caulyoo - - - The seed of the prickly acacia, pounded and made into loaves.
- Wodlaooroo - - - Very fine seed taken from the silver grass, growing in the creeks.
- Wirrathandra - - - Seed of an acacia.
- Mulkathaudra - - - Seed of the mulga tree.
- Yoongundie - - - Black fine seed, taken from a plant similar to clover.
- Mootcha - - - Native cotton-bush. When the leaves sprout and become quite green the natives gather and cook them, and at seed time they pluck and eat the pods.
- Kuloomba - - - Indigenous clover; when young, cooked by the natives, and eaten in large quantities.
- Willapie - - - A small watery plant.
- Yoolantie - - - The native fig.
- Bookabooda - - - The native gooseberry.
- Mundawora - - - The native blackberry.
- Thoopara - - - The native pear.
- Yegga - - - The native orange.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS USED IN MANUFACTURING.

- Mindrie - - - A large root, from the outside of which is obtained a kind of resin, which, when prepared at the fire and afterwards allowed to dry, becomes very hard and tough, called "kundrie," and is used in fastening a flint to a short stick called "kundriemookoo."
- Mootcha - - - The stems of this bush (the pods and leaves of which afford food) when dry are pounded into a fine fibre, then teased and spun, after which it is made into bags, which are very nicely done, and occupy many days in their production.

WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

- Murawirrie - - - Two-handed boomerang, from 6 to 14 ft. long and 4 in. broad.
- Kundriemookoo - - - Of semicircular shape, 2 ft. 6 in. long, to one end of which is attached by resin a flint, forming a kind of axe or tool used in making weapons.

- Wona - - - - A short thick stick, about 3 ft. long, used by women who do not carry the shield, spear, or boomerang.
- Yootchoowonda - - - A piece of flint about 3 in. long, with an edge like a razor, and at the blunt end covered with resin; this is concealed in the palm of the hand when fighting, and is capable of inflicting a wound like one made with a butcher's knife.
- Pirrauma - - - - A shield, oval-shaped, of solid wood, from 1 ft. to 3 ft. long, and from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

- Kultrakultra - - - Necklace made from reeds strung on woven hair, and suspended round the neck.
- Yinka - - - - A string of human hair, ordinarily 300 yards in length, and wound round the waist. This ornament is greatly prized, owing to the difficulty of procuring the material of which it is made.
- Mundamunda - - - A string made from the native cotton-tree, about two or three hundred yards long; this is worn round the waist, and adorned by different colored strings wound round at right angles. These are worn by the women, and are very neatly made.
- Kootcha - - - - Bunch of hawk's, crow's, or eagle's feathers, neatly tied with the sinews of the emu or wallaby, and cured in hot ashes. This is worn either when fighting or dancing, and also used as a fan.
- Wurtawurta - - - A bunch of the black feathers of the emu, tied together with the sinews of the same bird; worn in the yinka (girdle) near the waist.
- Chanpoo - - - - A band of about 6 in. long by 2 in. broad, made from the stems of the cotton-bush, painted white, and worn round the forehead.
- Koorie - - - - A large mussel shell pierced with a hole, and attached to the end of the beard or suspended from the neck; also used in circumcision.
- Oonamunda - - - - About 10 ft. of string, made from the native cotton-bush, and worn round the arm.
- Oorapathera - - - A bunch of leaves tied at the feet, and worn when dancing, causing a peculiar noise.
- Unpa - - - - A bunch of tassels, made from the fur of rats and wallaby, worn by the natives to cover their private parts. They are in length 6 in. to 3 ft. long.

- Thippa - - - - **Used for the same purpose as Unpa.** A bunch of tassels made from tails of the native rabbit, and, when washed in damp sand, is very pretty, being white as the driven snow. It takes about fifty tails to make an ordinary Thippa, but I have seen some consisting of 350.
- Aroo - - - - The large feathers from the tail of the emu, used only as a fan.
- Wurda Wurda - - - A circlet or coronet of emu feathers, worn only by the old men.
- Pillie - - - - Netted bag, made from the stems of the cotton-bush and rushes, with meshes similar to our fishing net.
- Wondaroo - - - - A closely-netted bag, made from the fibre of the cotton-bush.
- Pirra - - - - A trough-like water vessel.
- Mintie - - - - Fishing net, made from rushes, usually 60 ft. long by 3 ft. wide.

PART IV.

The Dieyerie Dialect; Key to Pronunciation; Examples of the Construction of the Language; System of Notation; Astronomical Terms; List of Names distinguishing Age or Relationship; The Ten Commandments; Parts of the Human Frame; Vocabulary.

The Dieyerie dialect, although of limited construction, yet has certain rules not oftener departed from than the languages of a more civilized people. Each word invariably terminates with a vowel; and so accustomed are the Dieyerie to this form that, in acquiring foreign words terminating in a consonant, they always add vowels, as thus:—Bullock becomes bulakoo; hat, hata; dog, doga; and so on.

Besides the spoken language, they have a copious one of signs—all animals, native man or woman, the heavens, earth, walking, riding, jumping, flying, swimming, eating, drinking, and hundreds of other objects or actions have each their particular sign, so that a conversation may be sustained without the utterance of a single word.

This dumb language, of which I possess a thorough knowledge, cannot, however, be described in words. A special