

MIRRITJIN MALA YÄKU MEDICINE WORDLIST



MIRRITJIN MALA YÄKU

Medicine Wordlist

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First published in 1984 as the chapters 'Human Classification – Bereavement Terms and Different Types of People', 'Artifacts - Shelters and Containers', 'Insects and Spiders' in Dhuwal Djambarrpuyngu Dhäruk Mala Ga Mayali' printed and published by Yirrkala Community School LPC. Additional entries compiled into Medicine by Aliment from Dhuwal Djambarrpuyngu Dhäruk Mala Ga Mayali' by Sherilyn Dhamarrandji, Emma Smolenaers, Andie Clements and Classroom Assistant Teachers

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Published by Shepherdson College, Literature Production Centre.
Galiwin'ku, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia

Shepherdson College, PMB 74, Winnellie, NT 0822
www.lpc.elcho.org



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MIRRITJIN MALA YÄKU MEDICINE WORDLIST



PEOPLE

djägamirr
djäkamirr
dharraymirr

one who looks after or cares for something or someone - this includes such people as caretakers, supervisors and prison wardens as well as someone who is just looking after someone else

borrmuṅu

*close relative

goyurr'manydji

*a relationship where one always follows the other e.g. a man and a woman, a person and a dog

marṅgikunhamirr
ditja'

teacher (anyone in this role, not just at school)

djämamirr

worker; employed person

wetj-dumurr
raykurayku
dhapinya
*dhawitṅu

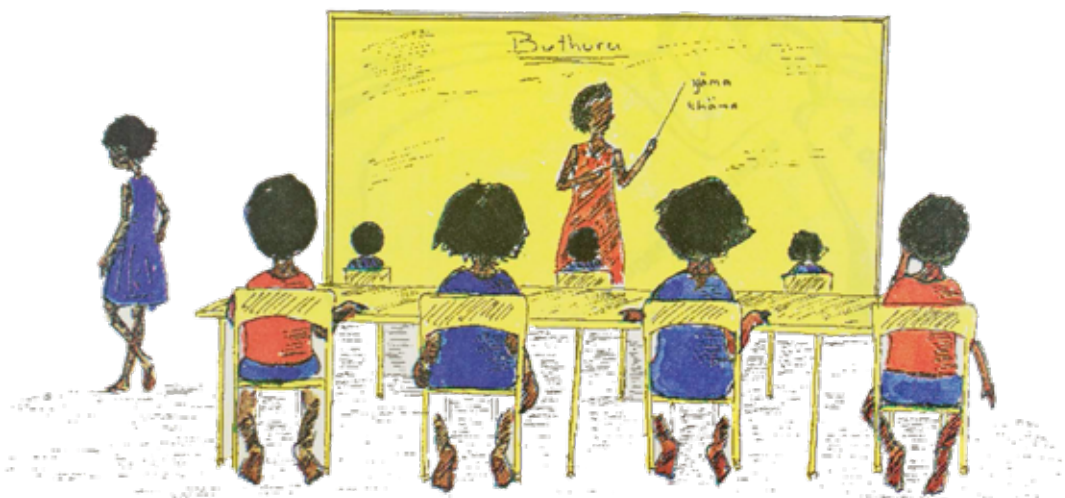
person who gives readily

djambatj
*räḷ
*baṭa

expert, smart person, intelligent person

nyalmiri
wurrṅatjarra
dhändhaṅṅu

lawless person, a person who is always fighting others, a person who takes other people's husbands or wives or other people's things, someone who is in and out of jail, a spoilt child, someone who does not listen to those responsible for them, be it parents, relatives, a teacher, a boss or a warden



MARŊGIKUNHAMIRR / DITJA'

Teacher

mel-nyalyunamirr bully

moṅuṅu murderer
djambatjṅu

galka sorcerer, person with evil power who can
djängitji cause sickness and death. It is not a
ragalk status given to a particular person in the
wulkattja community but rather a power that
someone might use, say, in revenge.
So although a sickness or death may
be attributed to a 'galka' it is not always
possible to identify who the 'galka' is.
There are many beliefs associated with the
'galka', such as the way in which it kills,
special sounds that indicate it is near and
so on, this makes the 'galka' distinct from
'moṅuṅu'

mokuy-dharrwamirr person who is always murdering, whether
'galka' or 'moṅuṅu'

dhanaramirr messenger
*dhäwukanamirr (?sp)

marrṅgitj traditional doctor, medicine man, witch
gilapa (many people doctor - concerned with healing rather
hold this is from English than evil. He is an identifiable person in the
'clever') community, unlike the 'galka'
galṅa-guluṅumirr
galṅa-djamarrkuḷi'mirr
galṅa-warrakanmirr

walṅakunhamirr doctor; Saviour (Jesus)

rerrimirr rirkminy ṇāṇuḍi	sick person
dhoṇulu buthuru-dhumuk	deaf person; *(deaf and blind, partially blind?) person who does not listen; person who always misunderstands
bambay miltjiri mulmariny	blind person, person who cannot see properly, can be a nickname for such a person
dhärukmiriw	person who is speeched impaired
bunhdhurr bundhurr gaṇuṇ	person with a physical disability
lowuwu ṇuṇgalk yalṇgi	person with Cerebral Palsy, Down Syndrome or a physical disability (yalṇgi is a general word for weak or soft)
leṇu leṇumirr ṇānitjimirr	drunk
dharrumba	"full" drunk
bawa'mirr garkgarkmirr	mad person, person who acts crazy or silly

BEREAVEMENT TERMS

These are special terms used to refer to people whose relative has died. They are compounds often consisting of the word for the body part used to indicate a relationship in sign language together with a word for 'nothing' or 'break'. This list is by no means comprehensive.

goḍu-bithiwul	someone who has lost a baby
dhungal-bithiwul	*Check - female only (goḅ-miḍiku can also
goḅ-miḍiku	refer to someone who doesn't look after things or children properly)
garaḅa-bithiwul	someone who has lost someone in the
ḷambarr-bithiwul	bäpa-gäthu relationship
yaḅara-wak	someone who has lost a brother or sister
yaḅara-ḍaw'taw	(that is someone in the yapa-wawa relationship)
ḅapa-bithiwul	someone who has lost someone in the
wayirri-bithiwul	märi-gutharra relationship
wayirri-ḍaw'taw	
dharwa-bithiwul	someone who has lost someone in the
	dhuway-galay relationship

PLACES & SHELTERS

wāŋa ŋayambalk ŋirrima (less common)	home, homeland, place
bala' buŋbu wāŋa	house, building, shed
buŋbu lo <u>lu</u>	house, hut (non-European)
warraw' gurrthu'	shelter, shade (temporary)
gathawu <u>du</u>	four-posted shelter which is raised off the ground
da <u>l</u> wa <u>da</u> lwa wi <u>ni</u> n	tarpaulin, tent, ground sheet
wukirri go <u>l</u>	school
watjpil	hospital
dharrungu	prison

BODY PARTS

HEAD & FACE

dämbu gayawak liya mulkurr	head, skull
buku wadanga	face, forehead
läy miyarrka raymal	temple, side of head, side of face
manutji mel ganydjul	eye
milparrambarr	eyelash
dhudji-manutji melpunumun	eyelid
milkininjın mingi nän	eyebrow
mama	eyeball, white part of the eye
lirwi' nurrngitj	pupil
milkarri ganuru	tears

ɲurru nose
gämurru'
ɲanydjak

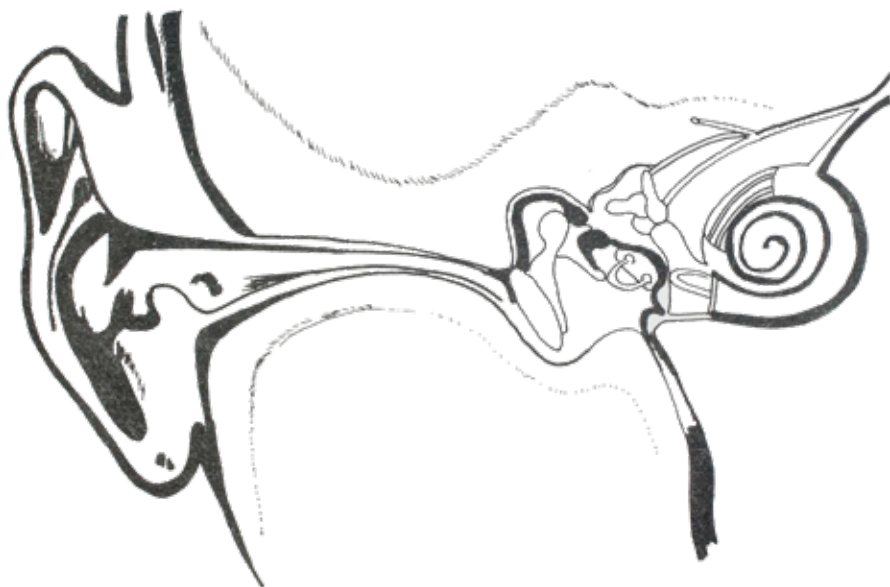
djulɲ'tjuɲ nasal ridge
ɲurru-rurrurmirr

buthuru ear
dhuli'na
mäkiri

burumun' cheek
dhakal

dhamunumun chin

rämu chin, jaw



BUTHURU

Ear

dhakal-dharapulmirr	dimple in cheek
rämu-dharapulmirr	in chin
mel-dharapulmirr	just under eyes
dhä	mouth, lips
dhurrwara	
lirra	tooth
gikina	
ṅalka	
matha	tongue
ṅṅarr	(also language, dialect, pronunciation)
yamana	
ṅal	saliva
larrakarra	
bolutṅu	facial hair (moustache, beard)
dhawarrak	
marra	hair of head
marwat	
djamarriny	
djungaliny	
ḍukitj	white hair, grey hair
djirttjirr	
rängarr (Yirritja)	
buḷumbuḷ (Yirritja)	
wuḷuḷwuḷuḷ (Dhuwa)	
marwat ḍikaḍika	curly hair, knotty hair dandruff
marwat wiṯitjwiṯitj	

ORGANS

bamburunburun
nurrku' brain

doturk heart

duptup pulse

burrwutj lungs

diny'tiny kidney

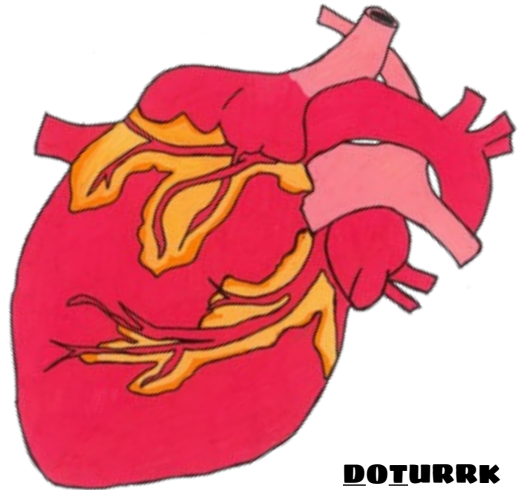
bidila
nalthiri liver

gulun
dhulmu stomach

biyapiya intestines

dholn' bladder

balkay
djalkuminy
wargirr urine



DOTURRK

Heart

THE BODY

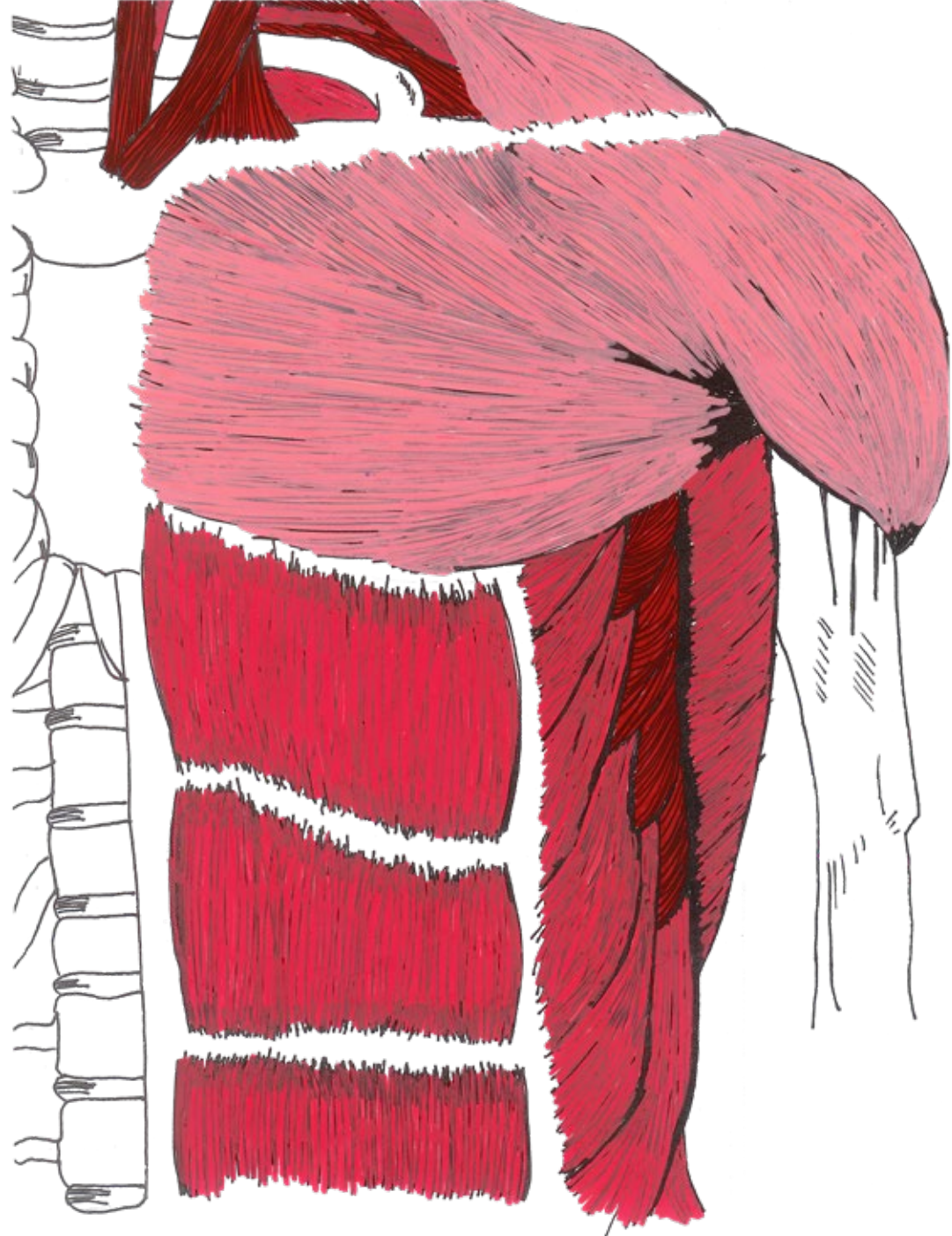
rumbal	body
ṅirrṅṅirrṅ	windpipe
bopu	voice box, Adam's apple
gurak	throat, roof of mouth,
mayanṅ mani djarṅgulk ṅayanṅulan	neck, front of neck
gupa dhungurrk	nape, back of neck
gararṅa ṅambarr	shoulder
milipi	shoulder blade
maṅaṅda	collarbone
wäny wuḍuy	armpit (also fin on fish)
wanymala	armpit hair
wanṅa baṅdja	arm
ṅlikan ṅongurr	elbow

ηopurr	wrist
goη ηarambiya dhungal	hand, fingers
goη-dhulmu	palm of hand
goη-diltji	back of hand
biηiny dharirr	finger-nail, toe-nail
yindi'ηu goη	thumb
yothu'ηu goη	little finger
diltji muta ηapa	back
ηim'pu bun <u>d</u> alηu gupa-ηara galηaparrambarr	lower back - sacrem middle back - lumbar spine upper back - cervical spine
dja <u>l</u> a	coccyx
gumurr metha mirriki	chest
ηa <u>d</u> an <u>a</u> t	chestbone, hollow at bottom of chestbone

bindha djamurr maram	ribs
d̄anggan	rolls of fat on stomach
gandarr	waist
gandarr gutharr guwaḷ	waist at the side
dharwa	hips
d̄äk	pelvis
ḡorr	crotch smell
moku bunydji	anus
birpa dhuriwiriṅu gulitji yiri	rectum
dhudi dhurpu	buttocks, end
biḷiṅga dhurri' gula	faeces
makarr	thigh, lap
yuṯungurr	thigh

bun'kumu (most common)	knee
<u>nepa</u>	
nāwala	
bon	kneecap
rāgudha	
yiwā <u>kurr</u>	
wār	back of knee
dhalwarran	calf, calf muscle
yanara	lower leg, tail on animals
bāka	
djewat	
miryan	
raparri	
wambal	
<u>daramu</u>	bone of lower leg
guyuwa	
ankle	
<u>du</u> kun	
<u>luku</u>	foot, toes, footprint
djalkiri	
djalamat	
bangina	
yindi'nu <u>luku</u>	big toe
dhapa	heel
man <u>gu</u>	blood
gula <u>n</u>	
gurr <u>kurr</u>	vein

ɲanak	muscle, flesh
galawarran̩'	tendon
ɲaraka murrutjuwal	bone
djukurr djana' yarwi yalmanga	fat, bone marrow
burrkpurrk	that part of the body that clicks when stretched
ɲälɲaniɲ	joint
barrwan̩'	skin
mimbu	cicatrice
wirrwirr	wrinkles
worr'	sweat
bulka ɟawurr	body hair
ɟil't̩il	freckle
djikarr	mole
galara'	pimple, blackhead
bät̩pat̩	wart



ŃANAK GA ŃARAKA

Muscles and Bone

REPRODUCTIVE

gurrka dulpurru nya _l ma	penis
dhapi	foreskin
buruṅurr ḍeny	scrotum, testicles
bara	groin
bol _k mu _l ṅurr	semen, sperm
balmarrk ṅulumurrṅ	pubic hair (male) pubic hair (female)
dhaku dhala mon	vagina
gathin rili	clitoris
gal _t jurrk wäṅa	ovaries
yalu'	womb, uterus
wälk	placenta, after-birth pregnant
dhuyumirr ṅurru-yätj	women's bleeding (menstruation, miscarriage or haemorrhage) (polite words)

ηamini dhiliηiny	breast, milk
ηamun'kurr	milk
dhalkurr'	milk from breast only
ηurru-ηamini	nipple
giηiηgarr	umbilical cord, navel

ILLNESS & SYMPTOMS

murnhurun dhoruk	tooth decay
ɲurtji	nasal mucus, head cold
ɲurtji waɲdirr	runny nose
ɲalparr'	sputum, chest cold, cough, phlegm
marratha milɲiny' waɲurrkwaɲurrk	diarrhoea
bakparr bärr biɲipi	scar
djetji dhulku'	sore, cut
maɲmarrk	general word for flaky skin e.g. scabs, dandruff, flaky from drinking too much kava
dhirrkthirrk	any type of rash, scabies, prickly heat, measles, spots, etc.
mäpaɲ djiraɲ'	boil
barrpa boyara	pus, "unhealthy" discharge
munyuk	pus from a pimple or blackhead

biṅdirrk	swelling, lump in the breast
ḍorrkulu	swelling in glands of groin or under the arms when have an infection
batjpatj rerrr'	pain, disease, sickness
gorrmur'	fever
bunḍalal burrumunur ṅayamunur	cramp, pins and needles, any numbness or stiffness
luku gitkitthun	pins and needles in foot
borru' gatjipali'	ringworms
rathala	headache
burrpuy burrunhdhiya	leprosy
wuwa	distended stomach
ṅir' ṅir'yun	asthma, shortness of breath, heavy breathing, breath
bawa'	craziness
gaṅaru	vomit
gumurr rirrikthun	chest infection

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

RUNNY NOSE & CHEST INFECTIONS

NJURRTJI WANDIRR AND GUMURR RIRRIKTHUN

badarr (Yirritja) rajan	tree/shrub type (dharpa) general term for all paperbarks as well as more specifically for: Melaleuca cajuputi (JR,SD) White Tree/Cajuput Tree/Punk Tree Other notes: • young leaves are crushed and boiled and used as medicine. The vapours are then breathed in to help clear airways during colds and chest infections
burukpili (Yirritja) guninyi	tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Morinda citrifolia (JR, SD) Great Morinda/Cheesefruit/ Pain-killer fruit Other notes: 1. large lumpy fruit with a distinctive smell taken as a medicine for colds and sore throats. For colds eat fruit when ripe and inhale the aroma. 2a. root is used for dying pandanus and grass fibres yellow b. mixed with a special part from the coconut tree which has been put in the fire till it turns to ashes it makes a red dye RETJAPUY, RANIPUY, DILTJIPUY
gadayka (Dhuwa)	tree/shrub type (dharpa) Eucalyptus tetradonta (JR,SD) Stringybark



BADARR YUTA MAN'TJARR

Young leaves of the Paperbark Tree

gaḍayka cont.

(Dhuwa)

Other notes:

1a. the red-coloured leaves of a young 'gaḍayka' are crushed up and mixed with a little water and used as a medicine for sores, the potion can be drunk or rubbed over the body.

b. Fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower; medicinal tea or inhalation to treat colds and chest infections (LOC 2022)

c. Fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower to treat scabies (LOC 2022)

2. the wood, because it is good and strong is used for making didgeridoos, canoes and harpoons

mapuḍumun

balpaḍaḅan

mupan

mamaḅbu

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga borum)

Terminalia Carpentaria (JR,SD)

Wild Peach/Red Cement Tree

Other notes:

1. fruit has furry almond-size outer skin but soft juicy fruit

2a. eat fruit when ripe to treat runny nose and chest infection

b. crush inner (red) bark with water (room temp) and place crushed bark on skin to treat scabies (for boils but only if other treatments don't work)

3. maḅḍirri / man'ku - the sap which is edible, cooking it makes it softer and easier to eat; the sap is also used as a glue, for example, when building canoes or for putting on bark before it is painted

munydjutj tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Yirritja) (dharpa ga borum)
dhurrpinda Buchanania obovata (JR,SD)
birrmanda Wild Plum, Green Plum
guyuwu|wul Other notes:
1. small green/yellow fruit ready at the end of the dry season; in the past the fruit was dried in the sun and stored - then called 'binydjitj' because of its squashed skinny flattened shape
2a. the inside bark, crushed up and mixed with human milk, or simply peeled up into small pieces is used as a medicine for the eyes
*b. the inner bark of the root is used as a traditional medicine for toothache; the inner bark is scraped and mixed with fresh water and the bark then placed on the affected tooth and held in place by the teeth; the roots are heated up, put in water to cool a little, and then bitten on, the heat making the tooth nerves feel better
c. the leaves are used for a medicine for ringworm
d. eat fruit when ripe (Summer/Autumn) for chest infection and stomach aches
(LOC 2022)
DILTJIPUY

gapu moṅuk salt water, the sea
Other notes:
Inhalation after boiling and washing in it to treat a runny nose or chest infection (LOC 2022)

<p>ḡarrāḡi (larrāḡi – not property Djambarrpuḡu) *rruḡunhdha?</p>	<p>tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Syzygium suborbiculare (SD) Syzygium suborbicularis (JR) Eugenia suborbicularis (SD) Bush Apple, Red Love Apple, Red Wild Apple, Native Apple Notes:</p>
<p>ḡurruḡaḡdala</p>	<p>another name for the fruit which is ripe in November. It is a medicine for toothache, sores on the tongue and around the mouth, as well as for coughs and sore throats Other notes: 1. 'ḡarrāḡi' is also to refer to people with medium skintone DILTJIPUY, RETJAPUY</p>

STOMACH ACHES & DIARRHOEA GULUN RIRRIKTHUN GA MILḡINY'

<p>gaḡaḡalkitj (Dhuwa) *= ḡäḡi *=warrapuḡ</p>	<p>type of ant Brown Ant (SD) Termite species (SD) Other notes: *1. All three given as synonyms for the one ant, which is described as a 'red ant with a black tail', often living around termite mounds and which stings only when disturbed. 2. used as a medicine for diarrhoea</p>
<p>ḡuḡdirr</p>	<p>type of anthill Other notes: 1. reddish-brown coloured</p>



GADANALKITJ / NJÄTI

Brown Ant

gunḍirr cont.

*2. generic: for anthill and also specific for the small brown ones found everywhere on Elcho and underneath which there is a white clay that is eaten (for fun or as a medicine for diarrhoea)

*3. various synonym sets are listed in different notes but the relationship between all the following words is not yet clear

a. 'mudhandi' and 'gunḍirr'

b. 'mudhandi', 'yarrnga' and 'garaṅabilkpilk'
- described as a type of ant/termite mound that is Yirritja and is black with sharp points at the top

c. 'mudhandi', 'gunḍirr' and 'yarrnga'
- described as a type of anthill used to make a very hot fire for cooking large animals such as wallaby and turtle

burukpili

(Yirritja)

guninyi

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit

(dharpa ga borum)

Morinda citrifolia (JR, SD)

Great Morinda/Cheesefruit/

Pain-killer fruit

Other notes:

1. large lumpy fruit with a distinctive smell taken as a medicine for colds and sore throats. For colds eat fruit when ripe and inhale the aroma.

2a. root is used for dyeing pandanus and grass fibres yellow

b. mixed with a special part from the coconut tree which has been put in the fire till it turns to ashes, it makes a red dye

RETJAPUY, RANIPUY, DILTJIPUY

dhangji tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Yirritja) (dharpa ga borum)
Planchonia careya (JR,SD)
Bush Mango, Wild Quince, Cocky Apple,
Billy-goat Plum
Other notes:
1. has white flowers
2. the bark is used as a fish poison
3a. eat fruit when ripe for stomach aches
b. place roots in container with water (room
temp) and crush them, then wash body
with the water to treat scabies and boils.
(DO NOT DRINK – TOXIC) (LOC 2022)

munydjutj tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Yirritja) (dharpa ga borum)
dhurrpinda Buchanania obovata (JR,SD)
birrmanda Wild Plum, Green Plum
guyuwu_lwul_ Other notes:
1. small green/yellow fruit ready at the end
of the dry season; in the past the fruit was
dried in the sun and stored - then called
'binydjiti' because of its squashed skinny
flattened shape
2a. the inside bark, crushed up and mixed
with human milk, or simply peeled up into
small pieces is used as a medicine for the
eyes
*b. the inner bark of the root is used as
a traditional medicine for toothache; the
inner bark is scraped and mixed with fresh
water and the bark then placed on the
affected tooth and held in place by the
teeth; the roots are heated up, put in water
to cool a little, and then bitten on, the heat
making the tooth nerves feel better

munydjutj cont. c. the leaves are used for a medicine for ringworm
d. eat fruit when ripe (Summer/Autumn) for chest infection and stomach aches

DILTJIPUY

muthir' tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum)
Ficus opposita (JR)
Ficus opposita var.
Micracantha (SD)
Ficus scobina (JR)
Ficus aculeata (SD)
*Sandpaper? Sandpaper Fig (for all these Latin names?)

Other notes:

1. small, round black fruit eaten as a medicine for diarrhoea

2a. inner bark is soaked in water and drunk as a medicine for stomach ache

b. rough leaves can be used like a hairbrush to soothe patient experiencing pain. White centre wood of branches cut into pieces and placed into water (hot or cold) to be drunk for stomach ache (LOC 2022)

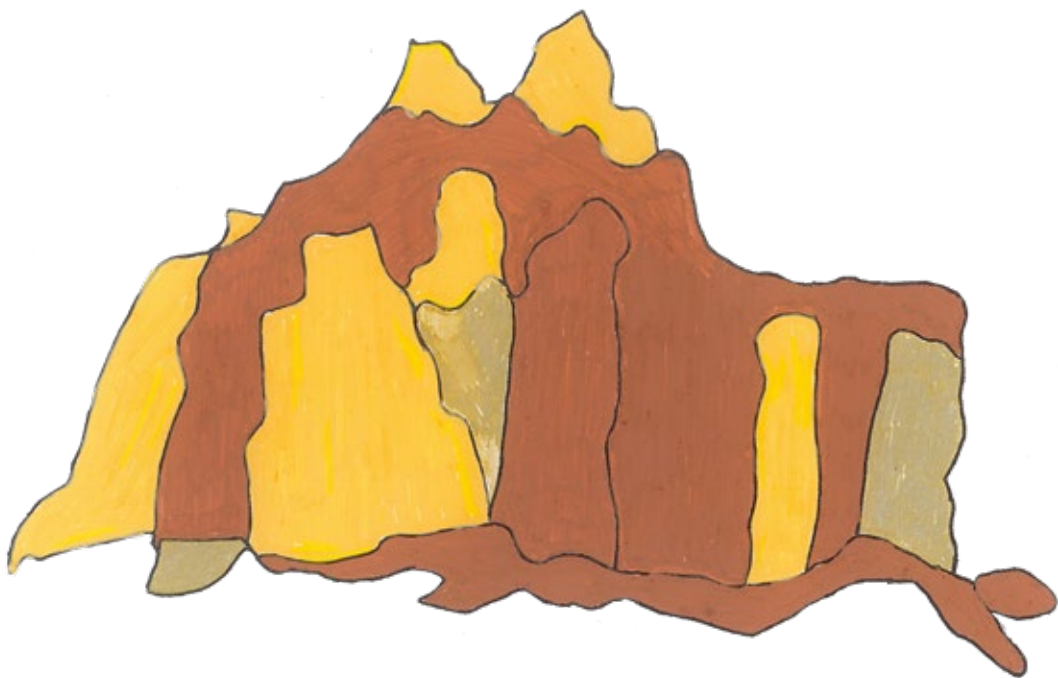
*RANIPUY (?RETJAPUY)

gunḍirr type of anthill

Notes:

1. reddish-brown coloured

*2. generic: for anthill and also specific for the small brown ones, found everywhere on Elcho and underneath which there is a white clay that is eaten (for fun or as a medicine for diarrhoea)



GUNDIRR

Type of Anthill/Termite Mound

gunḍirr cont. *3. various synonym sets are listed in different notes but the relationship between all the following words is not yet clear
a.'mudhandi' and 'gunḍirr'
b.'mudhandi', 'yarrnga' and 'garanjabilkpilk'
- described as a type of ant/termite mound that is Yirritja and is black with sharp points at the top
c.'mudhandi', 'gunḍirr' and 'yarrnga '
described as a type of anthill used to make a very hot fire for cooking large animals such as wallaby and turtle

butjirinaniṅ tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Litsea glutinosa (JR,SD)
Native Bay Tree
Other notes:
1. leaves used a for a medicine. Heat leaves on hot ashes and place on tummy to treat stomach aches (LOC 2022)
DILTJIPUY

munatha Sand found near salt water and mangroves
Other notes:
1. Fire on the sand/beach and take sand from under the fire and place it on the stomach area (LOC 2022)

bilpilṅaniṅ
bil'pil

tree/shrub type *(or part of?)
Jacksonia dilatata (from NT Health
Department Traditional Aboriginal
Medicine Project Yirrkala notes)

Other notes:

1. has a yellow flower
2. used for a medicine for diarrhoea and other illnesses; the inner bark is mixed with water and then wiped all over the body or put in the ears

ḐILTJIPUY

ṅarrani
(larrani – not property
Djambarrpuynu)
*rrunhdha?

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga borum)

Syzygium suborbiculare (SD)

Syzygium suborbicularis (JR)

Eugenia suborbicularis (SD)

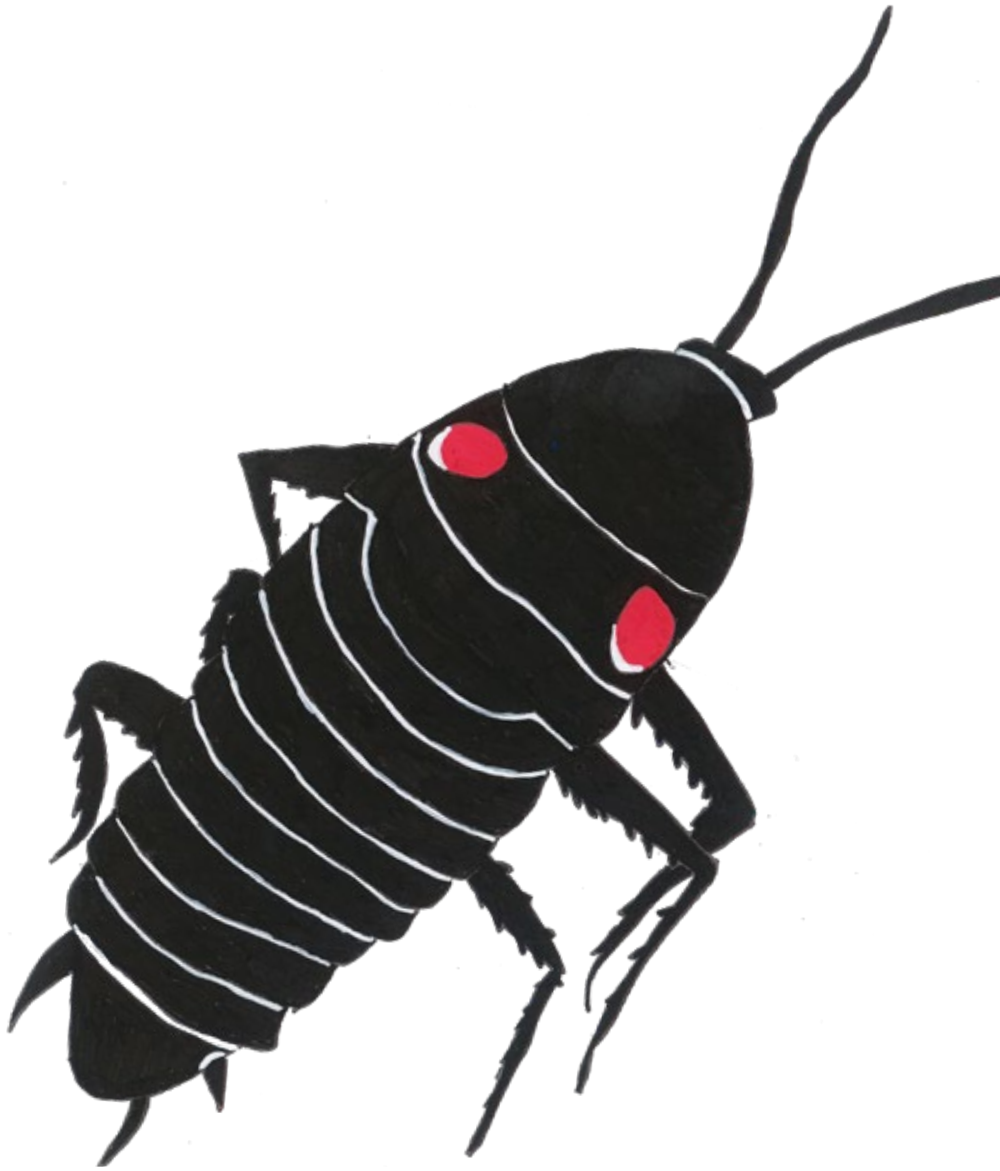
Bush Apple, Red Love Apple, Red Wild
Apple, Native Apple

Other notes:

ṅurruṅṅdala

- 1a. ṅurruṅṅdala - another name for the fruit which is ripe in November it is a medicine for toothache, sores on the tongue and around the mouth, as well as for coughs and sore throats
- b. Eat fruit or juice and drink juice from (particularly from a daruma shell) to treat runny nose and chest infections
2. 'ṅarrani' is also to refer to people with medium skin tone.

ḐILTJIPUY, RETJAPUY



BODUK
Bush Cockroach

WOUNDS & CUTS

MANGU WANDIRI

boḍuk	type of beetle beetles (SD) Other notes: 1. black beetle species, bush cockroach with two red dots on its back *2. also term for all cockroaches. 3. used as a medicine for ores and eyes, for sores take off the head and rub in the wound regularly, for eyes dab its *'urine' (ḡunhi ḡayi war'yun ḡilthuna ḡayi ḡuli)
gaḍaḡalkitj (Dhuwa) *= ḡäḡi *=warrapul	type of ant Brown Ant (SD) Termite species (SD) Other notes: *1. All three given as synonyms for the one ant which is described as a 'red ant with a black tail', often living around termite mounds and which stings only when disturbed. 2a. used as a medicine for diarrhoea b. encourage ant to bite across the wound then pull the body off leaving the jaws to hold the wound together (LOC 2022)
butjirinaniḡ	tree/shrub type (dharpa) Litsea glutinosa (JR,SD) Native Bay Tree Other notes: 1a. leaves used for a medicine. Heat leaves on hot ashes and place on tummy to treat stomach aches (LOC 2022)

butjirināniŋ b. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding (LOC 2022)
c. boil leaves then rub on skin (LOC 2022)
DILTJIPUY

malwan tree/shrub type (dharpa)
(Dhuwa) Hibiscus tiliaceus (JR,SD)
yāḷ Timor Hibiscus, Beach Hibiscus,
*mapan(h)dhurr Yellow Hibiscus, Cotton Tree,
*mayawuḷuk Yarl Tree
Other notes:
1. has yellow flowers
2. has light straight branches suitable for making fish spears
3. wood also used for pipes and carving, and in the past for letter sticks
4. good wood for firewood and firesticks
*5a. inner bark used for medicinal purposes
b. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding of wounds and cuts (LOC 2022)
c. remove outer bark then crush wood until it starts to release a slippery/sticky residue. Place wood in container with water to separate and collect residue as a gel then place on boil. Wrap site with ranjan (paper bark) and secure with balwurr (bush string) to treat boils (LOC 2022)
RANJINUR

rowu species of beach creeper with purple
murukun' flowers and large edible root
Ipomea pes-caprae
Goat's Foot Creeper, Beach Morning Glory

rowu cont. Other notes:
1. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding (LOC 2022)

murtjumun tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Yirritja) (dharpa ga borum)
Unclear identification
Other notes:
*1. identified by JR and SD with 'mutamuta' and dhuyuwurk' as: Grewia retusifolia but other notes indicate three different plants and they favour this identification for 'mutamuta'
*2. one set of notes indicate that for some people 'mutamuta' is a synonym for 'murtjumun'
*3. a creeper with a green stem and large green fruit which turns black (or brown?) and hard so that it has to be pounded up before eating (but it does not need cooking)
4. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid to treat boils (LOC 2022)
DILTJIPUY

mutamuta tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Dhuwa) (dharpa ga borum)
Grewia retusifolia (JR,SD)
Emu Berry, Paper Berry
*(JR and SD have 'murtjumun' and 'dhuyuwurk' similarly identified but other notes indicate three different trees are involved with the above identification

mutamuta cont.
(Dhuwa)

favoured for 'mutamuta'; at one point it is suggested that 'mutamuta' and 'murr̄tjumun' may be considered a younger form of the other, although it is not clear which way round)

Other notes:

1. an upright type of grass with distinct leaves
2. has a small red berry-type fruit ready midawarr (May/June); the fruit is also eaten by wild duck
- 3a. root is boiled up for a medicine for boils and foot sores, the mixture must be applied at the right time to be effective (has been used at the hospital at Galiwin'ku)
- b. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid (LOC 2022)

DILTJIPUY

wuḍarritj
*Yirritja or Dhuwa
djin'pu

tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Guettarda speciosa (JR,SD)
Fish-Plate Shrub

Other notes:

1. large shrub or tree with huge leaves that are useful as plates
2. use large leaves as a bandage to cover the wound. Adhere to site with baḷwurr (bushstring) (LOC 2022)

RANIPUY, GALKI RANINUR

milpuṅmilpuṅ

glowing algae found in water

Other notes:

1. Collect from surface of ocean on the incoming tide and place over and in the wound

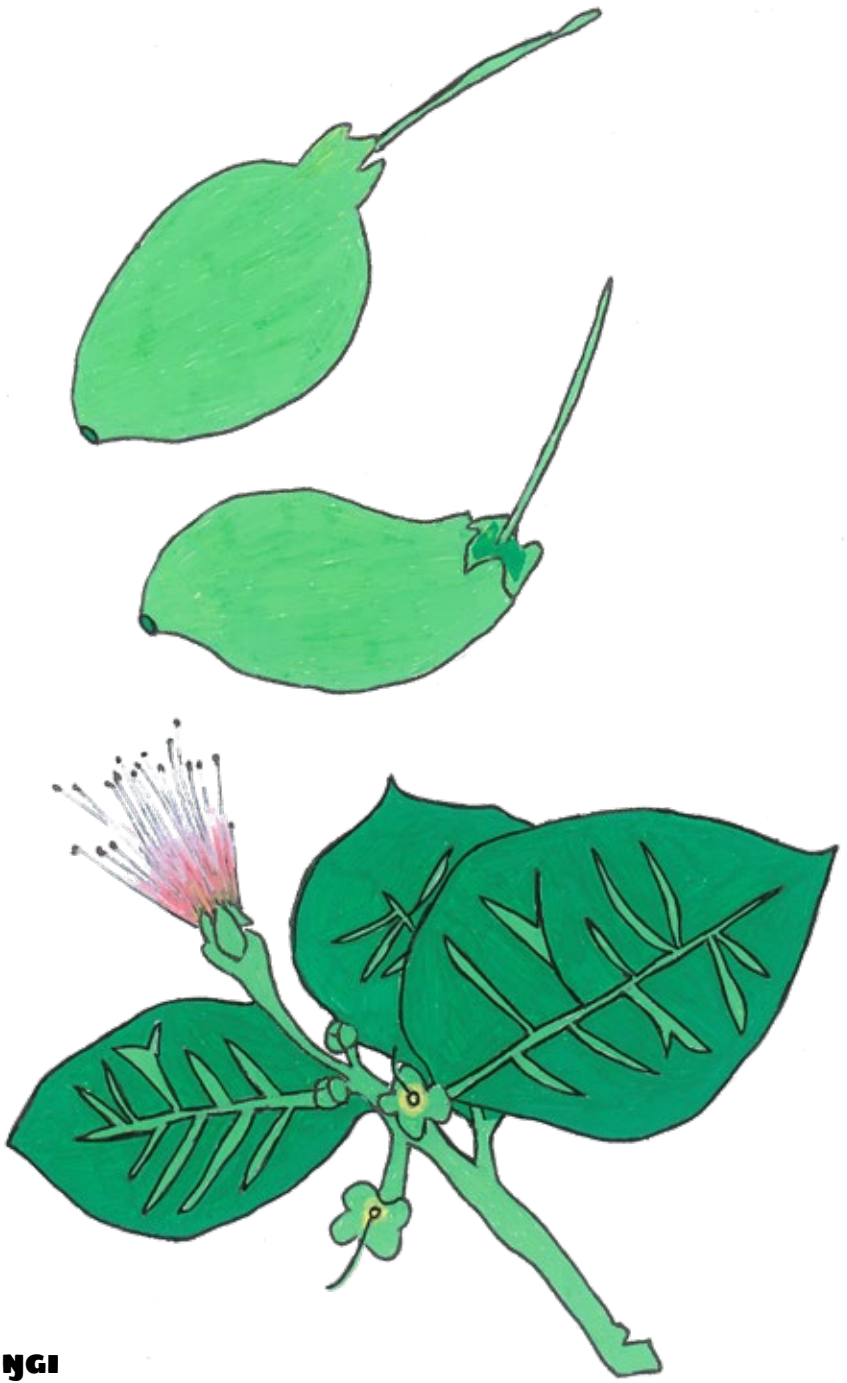
SKIN PARASITES & WARTS
DHIRRKTHIRRK GA BÄTPAT

gaḍayka tree/shrub type (dharpa)
(Dhuwa) Eucalyptus tetradonta (JR,SD)
Stringybark
Other notes:
1a. the red-coloured leaves of a young 'gaḍayka' are crushed up and mixed with a little water and used as a medicine for sores, the potion can be drunk or rubbed over the body.
b. fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower; medicinal tea or inhalation to treat colds and chest infections (LOC 2022)
c. fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower to treat scabies (LOC 2022)
2. the wood, because it is good and strong is used for making didgeridoos, canoes and harpoons

mapuḍumun tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
balpaḍaṅan (dharpa ga borum)
mupan Terminalia Carpentaria (JR,SD)
mamaṅbu Wild Peach/Red Cement Tree
Other notes:
1. fruit has furry almond-size outer skin but soft juicy fruit
2a. eat fruit when ripe to treat runny nose and chest infection
b. crush inner (red) bark with water (room temp) and place crushed bark on skin to

mapudumun cont.	treat scabies (for boils but only if other treatments don't work) (LOC 2022)
mandirri man'ku	3. the sap which is edible, cooking it makes it softer and easier to eat; the sap is also used as a glue, for example, when building canoes or for putting on bark before it is painted
butjirinanj	tree/shrub type (dharpa) Litsea glutinosa (JR,SD) Native Bay Tree Other notes: 1a. leaves used a for a medicine. Heat leaves on hot ashes and place on tummy to treat stomach aches (LOC 2022) b. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding (LOC 2022) c. boil leaves then rub on skin (LOC 2022) DILTJIPUY

dhangji (Yirritja)	tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Planchonia careya (JR,SD) Bush Mango, Wild Quince, Cocky Apple, Billy-goat Plum Other notes: 1. has white flowers 2. the bark is used as a fish poison 3a. eat fruit when ripe for stomach aches b. place roots in container with water (room temp) and crush them, then wash body with the water to treat scabies and boils. (Do NOT DRINK – TOXIC) (LOC 2022)
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DHANGI
Cocky Apple

lingarr tree/shrub type or its edible root (dharpa ga
(Yirritja) natha)

Unidentified

Other notes:

1. a creeper
2. the fruit is squeezed onto the skin as a treatment for ringworm

wuduku type of mangrove tree (gathulpuy dharpa)
(Dhuwa) *Camptostemen schultzii* (JR)
gany'tjaranay *Camptostemen schultzii* (SD)

Other notes:

1. lightweight wood often used for floats, for example, on harpoons; by extension 'wuduku' is used now for buoys etc.
2. used as a medicine for ringworm and scabies, by burning the wood and then covering the affected area with the coals and ashes

GATHULPUY

djalatjala tree/shrub type (dharpa)
(Dhuwa) *Banksia dentata* (JR,SD)
gayam'purr Swamp Banksia

Other notes:

1. used as a medicine for paplomas on feet

BOILS
MÄPAN

murrjumun (Yirritja)	tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Unclear identification Other notes: *1. identified by JR and SD with 'mutamuta' and dhuyuwurk' as: Grewia retusifolia but other notes indicate three different plants and they favour this identification for 'mutamuta' *2. one set of notes indicate that for some people 'mutamuta' is a synonym for 'murrjumun' *3. a creeper with a green stem and large green fruit which turns black (or brown?) and hard so that it has to be pounded up before eating (but it does not need cooking) 4. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid to treat boils (LOC 2022) DILTJIPUY
mutamuta (Dhuwa)	tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Grewia retusifolia (JR,SD) Emu Berry, Paper Berry *(JR and SD have 'murrjumun' and 'dhuyuwurk' similarly identified but other notes indicate three different trees are involved with the above identification favoured for 'mutamuta'; at one point it is suggested that 'mutamuta' and

mutamuta cont.
(Dhuwa)

'murrjtjumun' may be considered a younger form of the other, although it is not clear which way round)

Other notes:

1. an upright type of grass with distinct leaves
2. has a small red berry-type fruit ready midawarr (May/June); the fruit is also eaten by wild duck
- 3a. root is boiled up for a medicine for boils and foot sores, the mixture must be applied at the right time to be effective (is used at the hospital at Galiwin'ku)
- b. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid (LOC 2022)

DILTJIPUY

dhangji
(Yirritja)

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga borum)

Planchonia careya (JR,SD)

Bush Mango, Wild Quince, Cocky Apple, Billy-goat Plum

Other notes:

1. has white flowers
2. the bark is used as a fish poison
- 3a. eat fruit when ripe for stomach aches
- b. place roots in container with water (room temp) and crush them, then wash body with the water to treat scabies and boils.

(DO NOT DRINK – TOXIC)

(LOC 2022)

<p>malwan (Dhuwa) yäl *mapan(h)dhurr *mayawuluk</p>	<p>tree/shrub type (dharpa) Hibiscus tiliaceus (JR,SD) Timor Hibiscus, Beach Hibiscus, Yellow Hibiscus, Cotton Tree, Yarl Tree</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has yellow flowers 2. has light straight branches suitable for making fish spears 3. wood also used for pipes and carving, and in the past for letter sticks 4. good wood for firewood and firesticks <p>*5a. inner bark used for medicinal purposes</p> <p>b. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding (LOC 2022)</p> <p>c. remove outer bark then crush wood until it starts to release a slippery/sticky residue. Place wood in container with water to separate and collect residue as a gel then place on boil. Wrap site with ranan (paper bark) and secure with balwurr (bush string) (LOC 2022)</p> <p>RANINUR</p>
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<p>mapudumun balpadañan mupan mamanbu</p>	<p>tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Terminalia Carpentaria (JR,SD) Wild Peach/Red Cement Tree</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fruit has furry almond-size outer skin but soft juicy fruit 2a. eat fruit when ripe to treat runny nose and chest infection
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manḡirri
man'ku

b. crush inner (red) bark with water (room temp) and place crushed bark on skin to treat scabies (for boils but only if other treatments don't work) (LOC 2022)

3. the sap which is edible, cooking it makes it softer and easier to eat; the sap is also used as a glue, for example, when building canoes or for putting on bark before it is painted

gulumunyu
(Dhuwa)
*yinditi (t=t?)

tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Diospyros maritima (JR,SD)
Long-berried shrub
Other notes:
1. fruit (orange?) used as a medicine for ringworm
2. used for a fish poison
RETJAPUY, BARALAPUY

STINGS, BITES & SORES

gaḡayka
(Dhuwa)

tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Eucalyptus tetrodonta (JR,SD)
Stringybark
Other notes:
1a. the red-coloured leaves of a young 'gaḡayka' are crushed up and mixed with a little water and used as a medicine for sores, the potion can be drunk or rubbed over the body.
b. Fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower; medicinal tea or inhalation to treat colds and chest infections (LOC 2022)

<p>gaḍayka cont. (Dhuwa)</p>	<p>c. Fresh bark removed from tree, outer bark removed then crushed and boiled for use as a wash/shower to treat scabies (LOC 2022) 2. the wood, because it is good and strong is used for making didgeridoos, canoes and harpoons</p>
<p>boḍuk</p>	<p>type of beetle beetles (SD) Other notes: 1. black beetle species, bush cockroach with two red dots on its back *2. also term for all cockroaches. 3. used as a medicine for sores and eyes, for sores take off the head and rub in the wound regularly, for eyes dab its *'urine' (ḡunhi ḡayi war'yun ḡilthuna ḡayi ḡuli)</p>
<p>dhayi *?ä (*0 or Dhuwa)</p>	<p>type of ant Unidentified Other notes: *1. small ant, not Green Ant *2. larger green flying ant with a large abdomen that used to be eaten *3. this or gunaḡa (see ganagana) used as medicine for caterpillar stings (?dhapalanygu djetjiw), just rub on the wound</p>
<p>*munyukulunḡu (Dhuwa?) *munyukulunḡul gunaḡa</p>	<p>Termite species (SD) Other notes: 1. it was eaten in the past *2. ?possibly a beetle larvae sp ant, lives below anthill in sand, brown, larvae eaten</p>

GUNGA

Pandanus



*munyukuluṅu cont.
(Dhuwa?)

*3. this or 'dhayi' used as a medicine for caterpillar stings (dhapalanygu djetji), just rub on wound

gaypal
(Dhuwa)
murrnga

tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Acacia auriculiformis (JR,SD)
Ear-pod Wattle, Darwin Blackpod
Wattle, Pale Barked Wattle

Other notes:

1. branches and leaves are used in the 'waṅ'tjurr' ceremony – the cleansing ceremony after a Funeral the branches and leaves of this tree of 'gawatjark' would be used in a Dhuwa ceremony and those of 'maypiny' or 'wäwuru' in a Yirritja ceremony
2. is a hard wood used for making fighting sticks
3. inner white bark used for medicinal purposes ? leaf mixed with salt water used as a treatment for wounds from stingrays, snakes, spears...?

RETJAPUY, DILTJIPUY

gunga
(Dhuwa)
makuyuk

tree/shrub type (dharpa)
Pandanus Yirrkalaensis (JR,SD)
Pandanus

Other notes:

1. sap used for ointment for itches
- 2a. white part inside the leaves eaten straight or crushed up and mixed with water as a medicine for sores in the mouth, boils, sore throats or skin sores
- *b. the top part of the pandanus tree is used as a medicine for sores

gunga cont.
(Dhuwa)

3. the leaves are used for the weaving material for mats, baskets, sails (in the past) and so on

murrjumun
(Yirritja)

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga borum)

Unclear identification

Other notes:

*1. identified by JR and SD with 'mutamuta' and dhuyuwurk' as:

Grewia retusifolia

but other notes indicate three different plants and they favour this identification for 'mutamuta'

*2. one set of notes indicate that for some people 'mutamuta' is a synonym for 'murrjumun'

*3. a creeper with a green stem and large green fruit which turns black (or brown?) and hard so that it has to be pounded up before eating (but it does not need cooking)

4. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid to treat boils (LOC 2022)

DILTJIPUY

mutamuta
(Dhuwa)

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga borum)

Grewia retusifolia (JR,SD)

Emu Berry, Paper Berry

*(JR and SD have 'murrjumun' and 'dhuyuwurk' similarly identified but other notes indicate three different trees are

mutamuta cont. involved with the above identification
(Dhuwa) favoured for 'mutamuta'; at one point it is suggested that 'mutamuta' and 'murrjumun' may be considered a younger form of the other, although it is not clear which way round)

Other notes:

1. an upright type of grass with distinct leaves
2. has a small red berry-type fruit ready in midawarr (May/June); the fruit is also eaten by wild duck
- 3a. root is boiled up for a medicine for boils and foot sores, the mixture must be applied at the right time to be effective (has been used at the hospital at Galiwin'ku)
- b. clean roots by scraping off the dirt/sand and outer bark then crush in a container with water (hot or cold), then wash wound area with liquid (LOC 2022)

DILTJIPUY

dhanggi tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(Yirritja) (dharpa ga borum)
Planchonia careya (JR,SD)
Bush Mango, Wild Quince, Cocky Apple, Billy-goat Plum

Other notes:

1. has white flowers
2. the bark is used as a fish poison
- 3a. eat fruit when ripe for stomach aches
- b. place roots in container with water (room temp) and crush them, then wash body with the water to treat scabies and boils.

(Do NOT DRINK – TOXIC) (LOC 2022)

<p>malwan (Dhuwa) yäl *mapan(h)dhurr *mayawuluk</p>	<p>tree/shrub type (dharpa) Hibiscus tiliaceus (JR,SD) Timor Hibiscus, Beach Hibiscus, Yellow Hibiscus, Cotton Tree, Yarl Tree</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has yellow flowers 2. has light straight branches suitable for making fish spears 3. wood also used for pipes and carving, and in the past for letter sticks 4. good wood for firewood and firesticks <p>*5a. inner bark used for medicinal purposes</p> <p>b. Heat large leaves over the fire and place directly on the wound to stop the bleeding (LOC 2022)</p> <p>c. remove outer bark then crush wood until it starts to release a slippery/sticky residue. Place wood in container with water to separate and collect residue as a gel then place on boil. Wrap site with ranan (paper bark) and secure with balwurr (bush string) (LOC 2022)</p>
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RANINUR

<p>mapudumun balpadañan mupan mamañbu</p>	<p>tree/shrub type or its edible fruit (dharpa ga borum) Terminalia Carpentaria (JR,SD) Wild Peach/Red Cement Tree</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fruit has furry almond-size outer skin but soft juicy fruit 2a. eat fruit when ripe to treat runny nose and chest infection
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mapudumun cont.

b. crush inner (red) bark with water (room temp) and place crushed bark on skin to treat scabies (for boils but only other treatments don't work)

maṅdirri
man'ku

3. the sap which is edible, cooking it makes it softer and easier to eat; the sap is also used as a glue, for example, when building canoes or for putting on bark before it is painted

EYE & EAR ACHES

MEL GA BUTHURU RIRRKTHUN

ba|kba|k
(Dhuwa)
minyawuru
bominya

tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(dharpa ga ṅatha)

Sterculia quadrifida (JR,SD)

Peanut Tree/Red-fruited kurrajong

Other notes:

1. fruits around September almond-shaped fruit with two peanut sized nuts inside, outer shell is yellow when ripe
2. the nut is edible, fruit is red when ripe
3. good wood for firesticks and firewood
4. inner bark used as a medicine for aching ears and pussy eyes, it is scraped and mixed with breast milk or fresh water, the liquid can be put in the ears well as a plug of bark which is left in until the pain stops

RANIPUY GALKI RETJANUR, DILTJIPUY

buwatanjanin tree/shrub type (dharpa)
*?=dhurr*tji* Clerodendrum (JR, SD)
Other notes:
1. leaves are used as a medicine for fever, sore ears, flu indigestion and diarrhoea, or if feeling weary; they are crushed and boiled till dark green and then put on the body or the head or in the ears, a little can be drunk, warm leaves can be put directly on a painful area

dangapa tree/shrub type or its edible fruit
(0 or Dhuwa?) (dharpa ga borum)
Persoonia falcata (JR, SD)
Geebung
Other notes:
fruits around Oct/Nov
1. signalling the stingray/shark (maranydjalk) season
2. inner bark used for a medicine for aching ears and eyes and pussy eyes, it is mixed with breast milk or fresh water
DILTJIPUY

mithirrinjanin tree/shrub type (dharpa)
(Yirritja) Zanthoxylon parviflora (JR,SD)
Prickly Tree *SD also has this as an identification for 'rretha'?
Other notes:
1. has white flowers and big thorns
2. good wood for making paddles
*3. leaves(?) used for a medicine, particularly for the eyes
4. name comes from the 'thorny' stingray called 'mithirri'
RETJAPUY

manhdhapigi
(*0 or Dhuwa)

not eaten (maypal)

Nudibranch

Pleurobranchus punctata

Soft bodied mollusc (SD)

Other notes:

*1. sp marine slug (appearance like

Common Mangrove Slug)

2. used as a medicine, especially for the ears - it is boiled in water, squeezed and the oil allowed to mix with the water and then poured into the ears

RANIPUY GUNḌAPUY MUNATHAPUY

INSECTS & SPIDERS

PARASITES

dilmurr (Dhuwa)	large louse found of djuku Other notes: 1. blackheaded lice (BL) 2. black lice that are found on top of the head
djalŋiny (Yirritja) gawuḍika *gawidika yikawuḍi	leech
djuku (Dhuwa)	1. general term for all skin parasites on humans and animals (lice fleas, ticks so on) 2. specific word for lice found on humans
gawuḍika	(see djalŋiny)
*gawidika	(see djalŋiny)
miṅḍilŋ (Dhuwa)	ticks (type of djuku) found on animals such as dogs and wallabies
miṅiny'parr (Dhuwa) *= miṅinybarr	*?flea, louse (type of djuku) found on animals
miṅiny'karr (Dhuwa) *= miṅinygarr	lice eggs, nits (type of djuku) found in people's hair

moŋ'muŋ (Dhuwa) type of djuku
Notes:
*1. small, found in trees
*2. insects that cattle and dogs (BL)
*3. human djuku, little ones

yikawuḍi (see djalŋiny)

ANTS & TERMITES

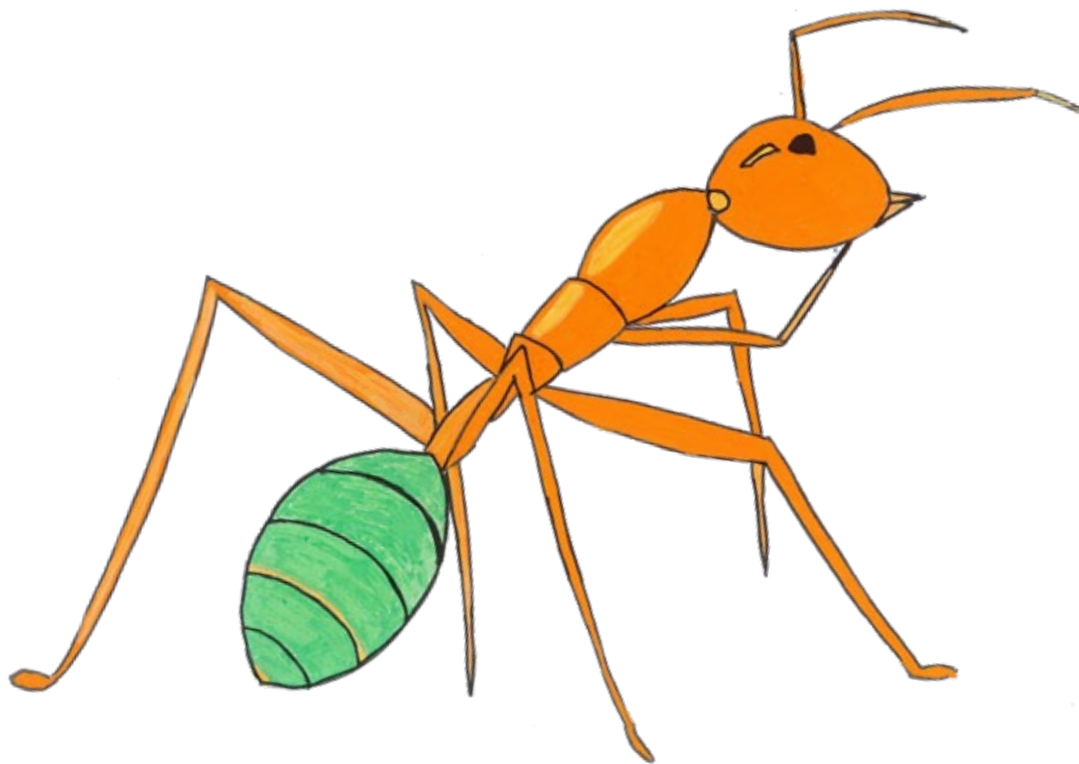
dhayi *ʔä (ʔ0 or Dhuwa) type of ant
Unidentified
Other notes:
*1. small ant, not Green Ant
*2. larger green ?flying ant with a large abdomen that used to be eaten
*3. this or gunaŋa (see ganagana)
used as medicine for caterpillar stings (?dhapalanygu djetjiw), just rub on the wound

djakuḷuḷu (Yirritja) type of anthill
Notes:
gunḃilkpilk (only in songs) *1. termite mound, black or brown which is found on the mainland
*2. a tall, grey/white coloured anthill which is a home for animal such as lizards, snakes, scorpions and echidnas

gaḍaŋalkitj (Dhuwa) type of ant
Brown Ant (SD)
* = ŋäti Termite species (SD)
* = warrapuḷ Other notes:
*1. All three given as synonyms for the one ant which is described as a 'red ant

GÄLKAL

Green Tree Ant



gadaṅalkitj cont. with a black tail', often living around termite
(Dhuwa) mounds and which stings only when
disturbed.
2. used as a medicine for diarrhoea

garaṅabilkpilk (see guṅdirr)

gälkal general word for ants as well as the
(Dhuwa) specific word for the:
Green Tree Ant (SD)

goykuy *?o=u type of ant
(Dhuwa) Meat Ants (SD)

Other notes:

*näḍiwuykuy 1. small, harmless black ant
*2. synonym found only in songs?

gunaṅa (see munyukuluṅu)

guṅbilkpilk (see djakaḷuḷu)

guṅdirr type of anthill

Notes:

1. reddish-brown coloured

*2. generic: for anthill and also specific
for the small brown ones found
everywhere on Elcho and underneath
which there is a white clay that is eaten
(for fun or as a medicine for diarrhoea)

*3. various synonym sets are listed in
different notes but the relationship between
all the following words is not yet clear
a. 'mudhandi' and 'guṅdirr'

b. 'mudhandi', 'yarrṅa' and 'garaṅabilkpilk'
- described as a type of ant/termite mound

gunḍirr cont.	that is Yirritja and is black with sharp points at the top c.'mudhandi', 'gunḍirr' and 'yarrnga - described as a type of anthill used to make a very hot fire for cooking large animals such as wallaby and turtle
gunḍirrṅaniṅ yarrnga	type of ant Unidentified Other notes: 1. small brown ant 2. also names for stonefish (see notes under 'gunḍirr')
mudhandi	(see gunḍirr)
*munyukulunḡu (?Dhuwa)	Termite species (SD) Other notes:
*munyukulunḡul gunanḡa	1. it was eaten in the past *2. ?possibly a beetle larvae sp ant, lives below anthill in sand, brown, larvae eaten *3. this or 'dhayi' used as a medicine for caterpillar stings (dhapalanygu djetji), just rub on wound
munyukulunḡul	(see munyukulunḡu)
*nyaliṅaniṅ	Unidentified Notes: 1. name used for termite alates (and others flying around light after rains in the wet season)
*ṅaḡiwuykuy	(see goykuy)
ṅäti	(see gaḡanḡalkitj)

warrapul_ (see gadanalkiti)

yarrnga (see gunḍirṅaniṅ)
(see gunḍirr)

FLIES & MOSQUITOES

borrutji type of fly
(Yirritja) Sandfly
gatjirri
*mindjirri
*minydjirri

bowat *(u) type of fly, *? general word for fly
*muwar Blowfly

buku-walaṅu type of mosquito
*=gaṅamu Unidentified
Notes:
1. non-malarial mosquito with a big head

djinyipura (see nyinyipuwa)

djirr'miny type of fly
milpuṅmilpuṅ Firefly
milil'milil (children's word) Other notes:
1. 'milpuṅmilpuṅ' is also used for the
glowing algae(?) found in water

*djumburrdjumburr (see gaṅamu)

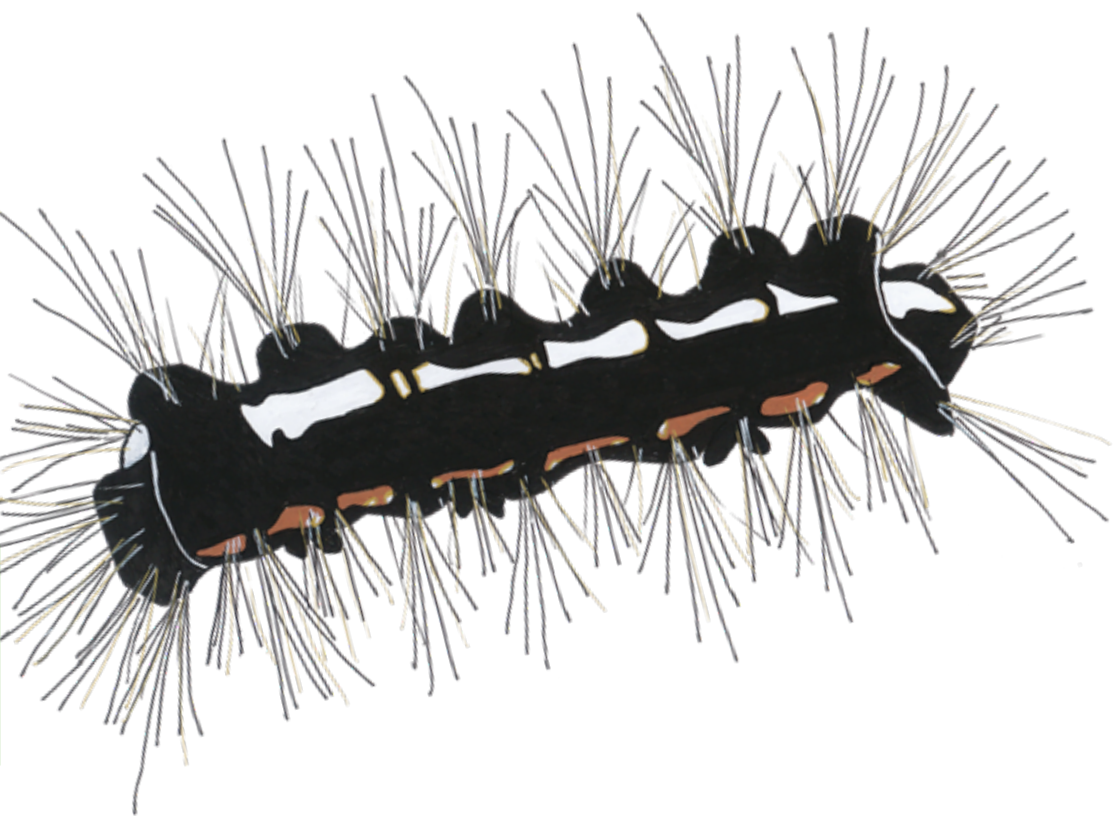
dhupthup general word for mosquitoes
(Dhuwa)

gaṇamu (Dhuwa)	type of mosquito
*djumburrdjumburr	Notes: 1. a large mosquito, brown perhaps malarial
gatjirri	(see borrutj)
gunyamany	word for mosquito, (not known if general or a particular type)
guthiṇali	type of fly
milkmilk	general word for mosquitoes including; 'wunywuny' and 'gaṇamu'
milpuṇmilpuṇ	(see djirr'miny)
milil'milil	(see djirr'miny)
*mindjirri	(see borrutj)
minydjirri	(see borrutj)
*murumbirrirr	(see nyinyipuwa)
*muwar	(see buwat)
nyinyipuwa (Dhuwa)	type of fly
*(?=wulṇaṇa djinyipura murumbirrirr wuruṭuṭ rraypiraypi ruwapi)	Notes: 1. large fly *2. there are different sets of synonyms and descriptions which leave the relationship between the following sets of words unclear: a. nyinyipuwa/wulṇaṇa/dhinyipura/ murumbirrirr - a really big fly

nyinyipuwa cont. (Dhuwa)	b. nyinyipuwa/rraypirraypi/rruwaypi - a large buzzing fly with a blue body, blowfly c. nyinyipuwa/wurru_lu_l'/wulḡaḡa/ rraypirraypi - general words for flies (?and specific for a small common fly)
ḡurumarr	type of fly March Fly Other Notes: 1. has a painful bite
rraypirraypi	(see nyinyipuwa) (see wurru_lu_l')
rruwaypi	(see nyinyipuwa)
wulḡaḡa	(see nyinyipuwa) (see wurru_lu_l')
wulḡwulḡ	mosquito larvae Notes: 1. also the word for tadpole
wunywuny	type of mosquito large black mosquito
wurru_lu_l' (?Dhuwa) *=nyinyipuwa *=wulḡaḡa *=rraypirraypi	general words for all flies *also specific for small common flies, domestic

BUTTERFLIES, LADYBIRDS, CATERPILLARS AND WORMS

bon _{ba} (Dhuwa)	general word for butterflies (?and moths) (SD)
burrakala (only in songs)	(see also 'won')
*rranyiranyi *(rr=r?) (only in songs?)	
wanyilinyil (only in songs)	
bulkaniny (Dhuwa)	general word for caterpillar (see also 'ḍawurr-ḍamurrṅ')
*=warrāḍay	
burrakala	(see bon _{ba})
ḍawurr-ḍamurrṅ ḍawurr-moṅuk warrāḍay	caterpillar with stinging hairs (see also 'bulkaniny')
*=bulkaniny	
ḍawurr-moṅuk	(see ḍawurr-ḍamurrṅ) (see bulkaniny)
ḍepina (Dhuwa)	general words for caterpillar
dhapalany	
*mari-moṅuk	
*marimunuk	
dhapalany	(see ḍepina)
*mari-moṅuk	(see ḍepina)
*marimunuk	(see ḍepina)



DEPINA

Caterpillar

mewirri (Dhuwa)	worm
mo'muṅaniṅ	ladybird
*rranyiranyi	(see bonba)
wanyilinyil	(see bonba)
warraḍay	(see ḍawurr-ḍamurrṅ) (see bulkaniny)
won	*1. general word for moth *2. general word for all butterflies and moths (see bonba) *3. Flying Ant(BL) Other notes: *1. the information is confusing, descriptions include - moth, black stink beetle, cocoon, the insects (?alate, winged member of the termite family) that cluster about lights and shed their wings

BEETLES & COCKROACHES

biḷmaṅaniṅ	*1. type of beetle *2. moth from larvae like a witchetty grub *3. sp insect grub like 'gāmurrṅ' found in same places, has brown body, black head, stings; it used to be eaten
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bo <u>du</u> k	<p>type of beetle beetles (SD)</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. black beetle species, bush cockroach with two red spots on its back *2. also term for all cockroaches. 3. used as a medicine for sores and eyes, for sores take off the head and rub in the wound regularly, for eyes dab its *'urine' (ḡunhi ḡayi war'yun ḡilthuna ḡayi ḡuli)
gagur <u>u</u> tj	<p>Cockroach brown cockroach found in houses, considered to have been brought by the Europeans. Various beetles have edible larvae and pupae. In the Yolḡu taxonomy they are classified as 'maypal' and the following entries will also be found in that section.</p>
burr <u>p</u> al burr'pal	(see gāmuruḡ)
*buthuna *buthura	(see wurrkaḡi)
ḡ <u>a</u> ḡgan	(see gāmuruḡ)
djawul <u>k</u> arraḡu	(see gāmuruḡ)
gāmuruḡ (Dhuwa) guyita	<p>edible wood-boring beetle larvae (JR, SD)</p> <p>Other notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. general term for edible grubs

gāmuruᅇ cont. 2. these words can be used for all stages
(Dhuwa) of the life cycle as well a specifically for
the larvae (i.e. the witchetty grub)

THE NAMES FOR THE STAGES IN THE 'GĀMURUᅇ' LIFE CYCLE ARE AS FOLLOW:

1. mapu' the eggs in the nest

2. gāmuruᅇ the witchetty grub (the beetle larvae)
ᅇāᅇgan which is edible
guyita

Other notes:

*1. they are found in 'bālkpalk' and
'nanuᅇguwa' trees

2. 'ᅇāᅇgan' is also the word for rolls of fat
around the middle of a person's body

3. miᅇgi *the non-flying creature associated
burrapal with the cocoon, it is not clear if it is the
burrapal creature as it emerges or when it is still
inside or what; it is also edible
djawuᅇkarraru (song word)
mambuthuthu (song word)

4. meyuru the full adult that can fly (beetles and
medjuru moths?)

Other notes:

*1. young of 'ᅇunaru', winged, attracted
to lights, common

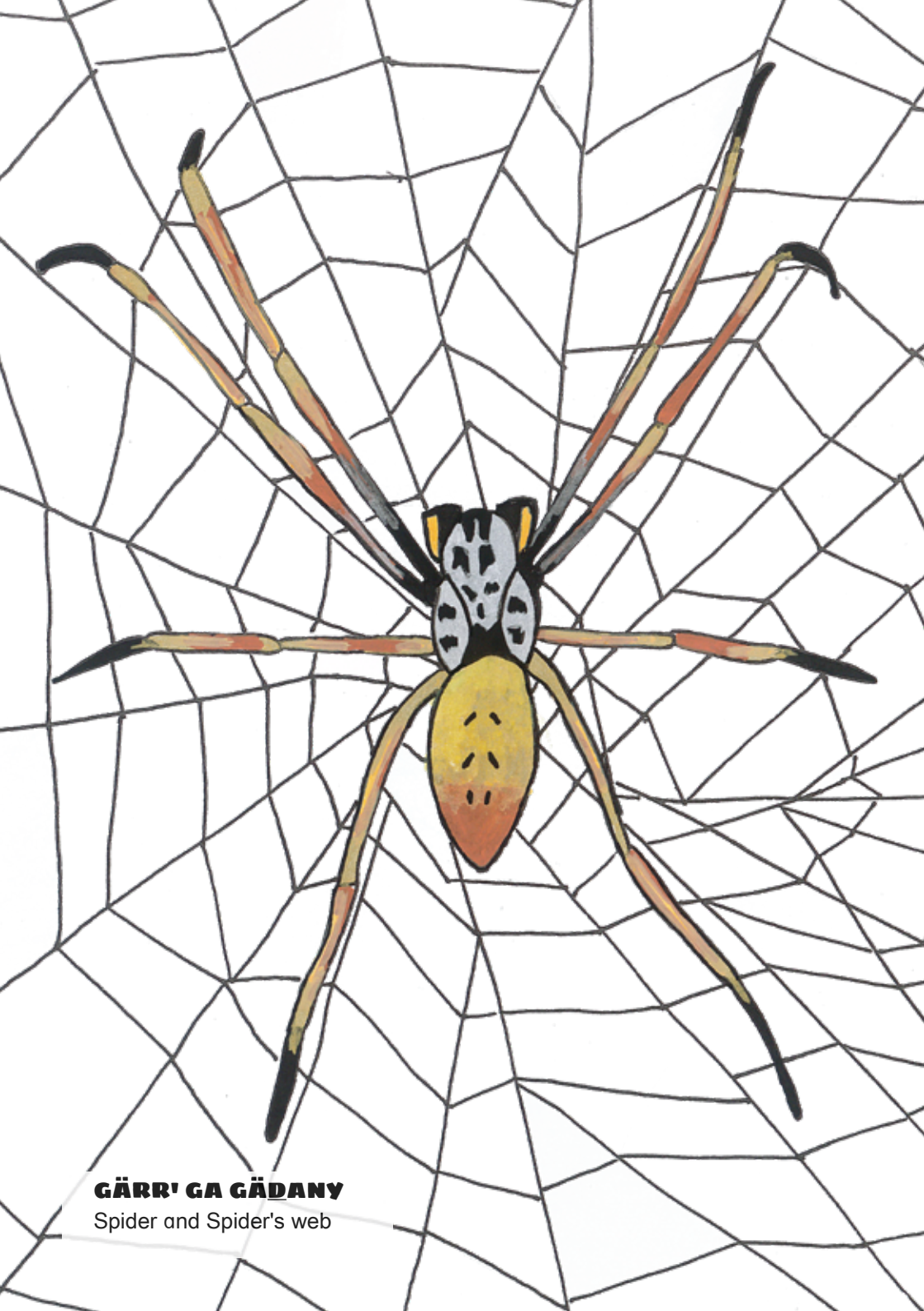
2. final stage of 'ᅇunaru' -is a reddish
colour

3. beetle type, hard body

*4. "wood moth", eat tail part

*5. grubs at any stage - people do not
eat them today but they used to, they
were cooked by roasting them in ashes

guyita	(see gämuruŋ)
guywulultja	(see wurrkadi)
mambuthuthu	(see gämuruŋ)
medjuru	(see meyuru)
meru	(see meyuru)
miyuru	(see meyuru)
miŋgi	(see gämuruŋ)
*?wänuŋ	(see wurrkadi)
wurrkadi (Dhuwa)	* larvae of a type of beetle lives in the sand
guywulultja *(sp)	Other notes:
*wänuŋ	1. eats 'ganguri', which is considered its mother - (ŋäŋdi'mirriŋu)
	*2. type of black horned insect funnels under sand (is not a Stag Beetle)
	*3. insect looking like 'gunan̄a' no wings, not harmful, doesn't build a nest, ḡawurrmirr, white with a black nose; not a type of guku
	*?buthuru *(r=n) part of the cycle of 'wurrkadi'?



GÄRR' GA GÄDANY

Spider and Spider's web

SPIDERS & SCORPIANS

*bopirrin̄y type of spider
Unidentified
Other notes:
1. a large spider that lives in the ground

buthuṅu scorpion
Unidentified
Other notes:
1. it is harmful

djaṭam centipede
marapalaṅ Unidentified
Other notes:
1. it is harmful

garrwiḍi general words for all spiders
gärr'

gäḍany spider's web
(Yirritja) Other notes:
mithuk 1. these words also mean
wakuluṅgul a. fog, mist
b. dew

gärr' (see garrwiḍi)

marapalaṅ (see djaṭam)

midhuk (see gäḍany)

wakuluṅgul (see gäḍany)

yalu' general word for nest, including spider's nest

GRASSHOPPERS, DRAGONFLIES, PRAYING MANTIS, CICADAS ETC

balḡurruru (see nyerr(')nyirr)

bunaḡbunaḡ (see nyerr(')nyirr)

ḡetj generic for all grasshoppers (SD)

Other notes:

*1. also dragonfly

*2. also locust

ḡikarr (see meḡimili)

djirriḡtjirriḡ cricket

*=rirriririka Other notes:

*1. something small that is found only on/
in water in billabongs

2. they signal that 'djitama', a type of root
food, are ready

*gara-nyirryirr (see nyerr(')nyirr)

garanybirrgarranybirr (see nyerr(')nyirr)

meḡimili grasshoppers, dragonflies,
miḡimili ?praying mantis, damselflies

ḡikarr Other notes:

1. this is a children's word
which covers both 'ḡejj' and
'warralawarrala'

2. the words also mean "helicopter"
and "plane"

*nyerrnyirr (Yirritja) *nyerr-'nirr gara-nyerrnyirr garanybirrbaranybirr *balḥurruru *bunaḥbunaḥ *(nornḥ) (songs only) *wulpiwulpi (songs only)	cicada
*rirririrrika	cricket Grylloidea sp (SD) Other notes: 1. type of insect found in freshwater and other places
warralawarrala (Dhuwa) wuypunbula (songs only)	praying mantis, ?stick insect
wulpiwulpi	(see nyerr(')nyirr)
wuypunbula	(see warralawarrala)

WASPS

barral	type of wasp Unidentified Notes: *1. similar to Paper Wasp but with a larger nest (on outside of trees); has a yellow and red striped body
baṭpirriiri	(see dhumar)

buram type of wasp
Unidentified

Notes:

*1. paper wasp, will sting if it is pestered; has a nest with holes in it which make it look like a little string bag, and can be found on all trees

*dhumar generic for wasps

(?Dhuwa) Other notes:

*(?=batpirrirri/nyuṅyuyṅu/
nyiwanyywa)

*1. the following are listed together

- dhumar/batpirrirri/nyuṅyuyṅu/
nyiwanyywa - but various descriptions associated with each word leave it unclear as to what they are exactly they are synonymous with.

a. nyuṅyuyṅu - black and yellow aggressive wasp which kills bees

b. dhumar - large non-aggressive fly/wasp with a bright blue body which lives in wood, laying eggs on the inside of trees

- or generic for wasps, that is, also for a Flower Wasp (Thynnidae sp); it is believed to look after bees and teach them songs, he lives around the same place as the bees and can be a signal that honey is available

batpirrirri

c. - small 'fly' like lacewing, which signals the presence of a bee hive in a tree
- yellow wasp/fly that makes its home out of 'gundirr' (anthill) or in a tree or house it lays its eggs there and only goes away when it is grown; it has a long nose which it uses to feed its young

murraymurray (see wuyuwuyu)

nyiwanyiwa (see dhumar)

nyunjunyunu (see dhumar)

wuyuwuyu type of wasp
(Yirritja) Unidentified

Other notes:

*1. ground wasp

wuyuwuyu

*2. black 'fly' which makes horizontal holes in the sand and which is said to make one sleepy by its humming; it is not a blowfly or a bee; 'murraymurray' is not a synonym

*murraymurray

*3. a large, black 'beetle/wasp' which lives by boring into trees and laying eggs in the wood, it grows there, changes its skin which hardens as it grows and then finally it flies away

