

Reviving unique words: The niche of scientific names

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Abstract

The concept of *ENDANGERED WORD* is defined. The possibility of a word being 'the same word' across more than one language allows for recognition of degrees of endangerment of a word. The rarer a word is cross-linguistically, the more it is at risk of fading away. A minor way to continue an endangered word, and thereby reduce its endangerment, is to incorporate it into scientific terminology, in particular into a standard biological (Linnæan) name. Some examples are given of how scientific borrowing has popularised words from severely disused languages, and of recent adoption of terms from currently endangered languages.

Keywords: unique words, endangered languages, biological nomenclature, phonosemantics

1. Introduction

Appeals for maintaining endangered languages usually refer to the value of special words. Examples are adduced of a word with a meaning rarely lexicalised in any language, or sometimes of a complex word combining numerous morphemes to denote an unusual meaning. (Recent examples are Abley (2005:19) on Murrinh-Patha, Harrison (2007:24,57,213) on Tofa, Evans (2010:57) on Dalabon etc.)

However, each word of an endangered language L is necessarily also endangered (more or less): the words place in structural relations of phonology, syntax and semantics is compromised if those structures are waning. For each word though it would be possible to place it on a scale of endangerment; some words being more endangered than others. As L loses vigour, the next generation of speakers (or semi-speakers) will learn only some of its vocabulary and constructions. The forms of words may assimilate more or less to the phonology of a dominant language. A particular endangered word may persist in form but its meaning might lose some sense special to L, perhaps under pressure from the meaning of a translation equivalent in the dominant language.

Appeals to special words such as those cited above rest on an unstated assumption that some words of L are more valuable than others, that a word with a highly unusual denotation (globally) is more worthy of our attention than a word with a commonplace denotation. Thus according to Harrison (2007:57), Tofa *döngür* 'male domesticated reindeer in its third year and first mating season but not ready for mating' is a 'powerful word'. However, the concept of *ENDANGERED WORD* I would say comprises all words of an endangered language, independent of what other value might be ascribed to them.

2. Endangerment and shared words

Now, what if a particular endangered word W is shared as W', a homologous word in another language L', and if L' is a less endangered language? An endangered word W may well fade away in L, but survive unendangered as W' in L'. W and W' could be cognates (inherited from a common source) or shared because of borrowing ('copying'), either way, W is set to partially survive as W', and so W is not quite as endangered as a word that is not shared with another language. In this view, in other words, the rarer a word is cross-linguistically, the more it is at risk, as it is less likely to have a homologous correspondent which might persist in another language.

Taking this further, define a word as unique to a language L: that is, a word with no cognate in any related language, and not borrowed into another language. Under this definition a word can be a unique word

even if its denotation is commonplace. Even a globally dominant language can have unique words: words unique to English include *boy*, *girl*, and *dog*. But a word unique to an endangered language is especially endangered: its chances of survival cannot by definition be helped by the persistence of a homologous form in another language; the unique word depends on the survival of the language which comprises it. The Tofa *döngür* reindeer term is a word like this.

As an aside, we might consider whether the definition of unique word needs a further component, to deal with instances of homoplasy. That is, an apparently unique word *W* in language *L* might by chance share its form and sense with an unrelated word *W'* in another language *L'*. If *L* is endangered, would we consider that the homoplasy reduces the degree of endangerment of *W*? A famous example is that by chance the form [dog] (< **gudaga*) denotes DOG in Mbabaram, a language of north Queensland no longer in use (Simpson, Nash, Laughren, Alpher, & Austin 2001:xiii-xiv). We might want to discount English [dog] as somehow having helped the survival of the Mbabaram word for DOG, because there is no chain of connection between the two.

Taking this further, we can see how an endangered word *W* might reduce its degree of endangerment over time: by being adopted into a stronger language. An example is *dingo*, borrowed from the Sydney Language in the early days of the first European settlement, and now well established in Australian English. No word cognate with *dingo* has been encountered in any other Australian language: it appears *dingo* was unique to the Sydney Language — and the Sydney Language has not been anyone's first language since sometime in the 19th century. And *boomerang*, once uniquely attested from a language near Sydney, has been indelibly borrowed into languages around the world.

It is relatively straightforward to grasp how at least the form of an endangered word *W* can persist in another language, albeit adapted by loan phonology. The full range of senses of *W*, however, may not survive borrowing, nor do its connections with derived words. Further, lexical adoption can apply in domains other than cultural artefacts, and the word can take on a new life in the host languages. An example is *boomeranging* with the derived sense or connotation of 'returning to origin', which developed in English and is now also found in many other languages which borrowed *boomerang* (in the artefact sense). Other examples are the words established in Australian English *cooee* 'signal voice call' (from Sydney Language *guu-wi* 'come here'), extended in the expression *within cooee* 'within range'; and *yakka* 'strenuous work' (from the Brisbane language) (Dixon, Moore, Ramson, & Thomas 2006:206-9).

An instance of more tenuous survival is in the relatively formal common name Tree Dtella (*Gehyra variegata*). This name preserves a word which most likely would otherwise be no longer remembered. The only primary record of the word *dtella* is by Broom (1897:641) from the Chillagoe district (north Queensland).¹

2.1 The concept of trans-language word

Probably the clearest type of trans-language word are names, whether personal names or placenames. Usually (but not always) names are not translated, but simply assimilated to the phonology of the new host language.

That there is sense of WORD denoting an entity with multiple realisations across more than one language is supported by study of intrasentential code-switching (Gardner-Chloros 2009). The finding is that a word shared between two languages is more likely (other factors being equal) to be the locus of a language switch inside a sentence. Thus, a 'bilingual word' is mentally associated with both languages, even if pronounced slightly differently in the two languages (and perhaps has a slightly different sense).

So, to the extent that we can recognise the persistence of identity of a word across more than one language, then the survival of a word does not depend solely on the continuation of every language to which the word belongs. The word survives as long as as it continues to be used in any one of the languages of which it has formed a part.

¹On the basis of the location cited, the language was likely one of the varieties termed Koko-Mini. This language (or languages) is very sparsely documented, and available wordlists (published and unpublished) do not cite a word resembling this one in a relevant meaning.' [Barry Alpher p.c.] The spelling *dt* probably indicates an interdental stop. My speculation is that Yir Yoront *minh thol* 'gecko', (cf. *thol* 'woomera') (Alpher 1991) is possibly related, despite the distance and semantic complications.

Proper names are particularly well-suited for trans-language persistence, a property used to advantage in decipherment (whether of ancient text or in cryptanalysis). Corporation names (eg *Alinta* energy company) and brand names (eg *Billabong* clothing, *Warrendi* emergency beacon) raise the public profile of otherwise obscure words. This paper does not consider these further; although they do show how an endangered word can take on a new lease of life, there is no assurance of longevity.

3. Lexical longevity through scientific nomenclature

The words which have been borrowed into Australian English from Australian Aboriginal languages are predominantly flora and fauna words. For example, between 1845 and 1860, 43 fauna words were borrowed, out of the about 400 total loans (Leitner 2007:205, Figure 1), and most of those are from languages which have declined since the 19th century. Having been borrowed into a dominant language those words have had a kind of reprieve. A number of those words have gained a further boost by becoming standardised as the recognised common name for a species. An example is *waratah*, the name in the Sydney Language for what the First Fleeters called 'The sceptre flower' (Dawes & Anonymous 2009:C20 War-ret-tah), *Telopea speciosissima*; the name has become common, having been adopted as the floral emblem of New South Wales. Common names, especially the 'standard' ones, are a way for an endangered word to take a life in a new language, but they are not my focus in this paper.

A more ambitious bid for lexical immortality can be made through scientific nomenclature. Linnæan biological names have accumulated since the mid 18th century, and are guaranteed as much as longevity as science can offer. Even when a name is superseded it is not entirely discarded as it is retained in the permanent taxonomic history.

A classic example of how a word can survive is the small reptile *skink* /skɪŋk/ *Scincus scincus* Linnæus 1758 (family Scincidæ) '< classical Latin *scincus* (Pliny) < Hellenistic Greek σκίγκος, probably a loanword' [OED]. In other words, the word *skink* originated in an unrecorded ancient language and its survival became ensured when it was borrowed into Ancient Greek, and then into the Linnæan system.

There are a couple of factors assisting the adoption of endangered words into scientific nomenclature. The first is the requirement for a unique name. Within a genus, a species name obviously needs to be unique. The name of each genus is required to be unique within its Kingdom. Drawing on local languages greatly increases the pool of available descriptive terms which could be appropriate for the organism being named.

A second factor could be the informal appreciation of the appropriateness of the name. This refers to the phenomenon of sound symbolism, or phonosemantics: the sound of a word sometimes is appropriate to its sense. Berlin (2006) studied this 'pervasive synesthetic sound symbolism' particularly for fauna terms. Note that fauna and flora terms are common among the words borrowed from local languages into colonising or global languages. An example: *skunk* [skʌŋk] borrowed from Massachusetts *squnck* (< Proto-Algonquian **shekākwa*) (Morris et al. 1981) (The Massachusetts term won out over *weasel* and *polecat* which had been contenders.) Another example is English *gecko* (and New Latin *gekko*) "< Malay *gēkoq* (the q is faint) an imitation of the animal's cry." [OED]. The word has been assured longevity by being incorporated in the zoological names Gekkonidæ, and Tokay gecko (*Gekko gecko*). The more direct kind of phonosemantics, onomatopœia, presumably played a role in an early Australian instance of local word incorporated into a Linnæan name. The word '*Bōkbōk*, an owl' recorded by William Dawes (Dawes & Anonymous 2009:B3) was soon taken up in the zoological name for the Southern Boobook owl, *Ninox boobook* (Latham 1801:64); the owl's call sounds like *boobook*.

3.1 Discussion of Linnæan names incorporating an Australian word

In Table 1 are the scientific names which incorporate a word of an Australian language. The Table is presented in chronological order of the original scientific naming, even if the name has later been altered in

some way.² The first incorporation of an Australian word into a scientific name was by Meyer, Phillip, & Bruce (1793:28,33), in *Phascogale tapoatafa* and *Canis dingo* with the species name supplied by Governor Arthur Phillip. (The name *quoll* from Endeavour River had been applied by a zoologist in 1777 and 1783 but was later ruled invalid.) Other Australian examples of surviving endangered words are also drawn from fauna terms of the original languages of the Sydney region, such as *boobook*, *waddi*, and *boodang*. The word *wombat*, once uniquely attested from an inland language near Sydney, survives not only in English, but also since 1803 in zoological names *Vombatus* genus, Vombatidæ family (Wilson & Reeder 2005).

As can be seen in Table 1, mammal names predominate through the 19th century and to 1918. The highest taxon drawing on an Australian word is the Vombatiformes suborder (indeed this is only one of five taxa above genus in Table 1, others being the Riversleigh fossil marsupial order Yalkaparidontia and families Pilkipildridæ, Yingabalanaridæ and Maradidæ). At the other extreme, there are a couple of subspecies names from an Australian word: *Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil* (1990), and some freshwater turtle forms (1998). There are a few reptiles, three birds (1801, 1827, and 1838), and four fish (1801, 1997, 2006, 2007). There are only six plant names, the earliest named was *Calamus moti*, Large Lawyer Cane in 1896; then in 1933 *Nicotiana ingulba*, now *Nicotiana rosulata* subsp. *ingulba*, was described by the botanist J.M. Black (Black et al. 1933:156) (from the Arrernte *ngkwelpe* denoting that kind of endemic tobacco). Insects were named from 1971, notably beginning with a large number of dung beetles, and a large number of bristle worms and marine arthropods.

From the naming of *Macropus (Notamacropus) parma*, the Parma wallaby, in 1846, no relevant name was bestowed for fifty years. The next named, the *Burramys* marsupial genus in 1896, was the first time a name did not draw on an Indigenous word for the denoted creature; this became a trend a century later especially for fossil names.

The need for scientific nomenclature extends to extinct species, known to us through palæontology. The earliest bestowal of a word from an Australian language as a fossil creature's name (and also the earliest invertebrate animal) was in 1947 when Reg Sprigg named the *Ediacaria* genus after its locality. The same placename was later to form the basis of the name of the Ediacaran Period (ratified by the IUGS in 2004). The next examples were in 1974 when a Dieri word *waka* 'small' was used in the †*Wakaleo* genus, and in 1982 when a 'wombat' word from the Melbourne area formed the name of the genus of †*Warendja wakefieldi*, an extinct kind of wombat. Since the late 1980s the palæontologist PD Kruse has drawn on various languages of northern and central Northern Territory for appropriate species names for a range of fossil invertebrates. For instance, *Eospencia wita*, *Karathele kurtuju*, *Helcionella kumpu*, *Bemella wiri* (Kruse 1998), found in Warlmanpa country, were assigned species names derived respectively from common Warlmanpa words *wita* 'small', *kumpu* 'huge', *kurtuju* 'shield', *wiri* 'big'. (These words however are shared with some other neighbouring languages and are not unique to Warlmanpa.) Typically a word in a fossil name is an appropriate descriptive word from the local language, or sometimes commemorates the language name itself (as *Wakaya* in the genus name of *Wakayella kandiingi*), and (as is to be expected) is not a word denoting the extinct organism. Language names have also been commemorated in names of living organisms, such as *Kurna* in *Octopus kurna* (1990).

Placenames have long been drawn on to form scientific names, often (but by no means always) with the suffix *-ensis*. A placename of Aboriginal origin can thereby be preserved in a scientific name. Usually this is rather accidental and indirect preservation of what was originally a word of an Australian language; examples include *Acacia parramattensis* and *Eucalyptus parramattensis* with the placename *Parramatta*; *canberrensis* drawn from the placename *Canberra*, in a number of names such as the leafhopper insect *Orosius canberrensis* (Evans 1938); and *Pilliga* in *Pseudomys pilligaensis*. The fossil genus *Ediacaria* is a notable example, as mentioned above. I have not attempted to include these in my survey, other than a representative few where an obscure placename has been adopted. Cases in point are the placename *Burra Burra* (southern NSW) in the genus *Burramys* and family Burramyidæ, the Wagiman placename *Nyapung* in the name of the fossil *Westonia nyapungensis* (1990), *Tantabiddy Beach* in *Tylos tantabiddyi* (1991), *Yaparlp*a in *Chlamydogobius japalpa* (1995), *Mt Windarra* (near Laverton) in *Nirridessus windarraensis*

²Mammal names and sources are from Wilson & Reeder (2005) (unless otherwise detailed), and botanical names and sources from the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) <http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni>.

(1999), and *Bunnabee* ~ *Banabi* 'Cape Banks' in *Trichobranchus bunnabus* (2000).

Two viruses have been named with the name of an Australian (Cape York Peninsula) language: Kokobera virus (KOKV) and Kunjin virus (KUNV), both in the *Flavivirus* genus.

3.2 Hybrid names

A few of the names, all of them genera, have been formed by blending an Australian language word, and a previously used taxonomic word (from Greek or Latin). The three instances are *Burramys*, *Carukia*, †*Wakaleo*. *Wakayella*, *Tjirtudessus* and *Nirridessus* I do not regard as blends as they include a productive formative of related genera. Another kind of blend is represented by the *Pilkipildra* (1987) and *Nirripirti* (1994) genera, and the *walloyarrina* species (2007), where the biologists have compounded two words of an Australian language (even if not a well-formed combination within that language).

3.3 Spurious instance

It has been suggested (Higgins & Peter 2002:308) that the species name of the bird *Gerygone mouki*, Western Gerygone, could be from an Australian language. The type specimen of *Gerygone laevigaster mouki* is from Cairns (Mathews 1912:310). *Zonaeginthus (Taeniopygia) castanotis mouki*, a no longer recognised subspecies of Zebra Finch from Rockhampton, was also named by Mathews (1912:427). No equivalent bird name has been found in any Australian language. Mathews did not comment on the origin of *mouki* and he was known for commemorating local collectors in this way (Kendall 1912), marked by the Latin Genitive *-i*. His application of it in two distinct genera also indicates that *mouki* is unlikely to have been a word for a kind of bird, so I do not follow the suggestion that *mouki* originates from an Australian language, and I speculate that Mathews commemorated someone with the uncommon personal name *Mouk*.

Table 1: Australian language words preserved in a scientific name (ordered by year of publication)

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Dasyurus quoll</i> , a name ruled invalid in 1954, sc. <i>D. viverrinus</i> ; <i>Mustela quoll</i> , a suppressed name for <i>D. hallucatus</i>	Zimmermann 1777; Zimmermann 1783	<i>digwol</i> ³	Eastern Quoll, native cat	Guugu Yimidhirr
<i>Canis dingo</i> , now <i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Meyer et al. 1793:33	<i>dingo</i>	dog	Sydney Language
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> , Brush-tailed Phascogale	Meyer et al. 1793:28 ⁴	<i>dabuwa-daba</i> ⁵	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Sydney Language
<i>Ninox boobook</i> , Southern Boobook owl	Latham 1801:64	<i>bukbuk</i> ⁶	owl sp.	Sydney Language
<i>Brachaelurus waddi</i> (originally <i>Squalus waddi</i>), Blind shark	Bloch, Schneider, & Hennig 1801:131	<i>wadi</i> (not otherwise recorded)	Blind shark	a NSW language, most likely the Sydney Language
<i>Vombatus</i> genus	É. Geoffroy 1803, Desmarest 1804	<i>wombatj</i>	wombat	a language of Sydney hinterland (Nash 2009)
<i>Kangurus bicolor</i> , later <i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Desmarest 1804	<i>kanguru</i>	kangaroo sp.	Guugu Yimidhirr
<i>Potorous</i> genus; Potoroidæ family	Desmarest 1804; Gray 1821	<i>badaru</i>	potoroo	Sydney Language
<i>Kangurus ualabatus</i>	Lesson and Garnot 1826	<i>waliba</i>	wallaby sp.	Sydney Language
<i>Falco berigora</i> , Brown falcon	Vigors & Horsfield 1827:184-5	<i>biagaarr</i> ⁷	Brown falcon	the Sydney Language or a language of Sydney hinterland (Nash 2014a)

³See also Abbott (2013).⁴*Tapoa Tafa* or *Tapha* (White 2012 [1790]:Appendix 1, Plate 58) <http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/w/white/john/journal/appendix1.html#plate58>⁵The combination *dabuwa-daba* is not otherwise recorded, nor is *daba; while *dabuwa* 'white' is attested in the Sydney Language.⁶*Bōkbōk* 'An owl' (Dawes & Anonymous 2009:3, Notebook b)⁷Note the corresponding *biyaagaarr* (Ash, Giacón, & Lissarrague 2003) and *beeargah* 'hawk' (Parker 1896:64 etc) and the intervocalic *y ~ r* correspondence established by Austin (1997:27). (Nash 2014a)

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Mirounga</i> genus, Phocidæ family	Gray 1827, after Desmarest (Cuvier, Griffith et al. 1827:179)	<i>miouroung</i>	Proboscis Seal	not specified
Vombatidæ family	Burnett 1830	see above for <i>Vombatus</i> genus		
<i>Bettongia</i> genus, Potoroidæ family	Gray 1837 ⁸	<i>bidang</i>	bettong sp.	Sydney Language
<i>Petroica boodang</i> , Scarlet Robin (originally <i>Muscicapa boodang</i>)	Lesson 1837	<i>budang</i> ⁹	'Crimson-breasted Warbler'	Sydney Language
<i>Macropus dama</i> now <i>Macropus (Notamacropus) eugenii</i> (Desmarest 1817), Tammar wallaby	Gould 1844 (Gould 1845–63)	<i>tarnma</i>	Tammar wallaby	Kaurna (Adelaide Language)
<i>Macropus (Notamacropus) parma</i> , Parma wallaby	Waterhouse 1846	not otherwise recorded	Parma wallaby	a NSW language
<i>Burramys</i> genus, Burramyidæ Family, pygmy possums	Broom 1895	<i>Burra Burra</i>	placename, Taralga distract ¹⁰	a NSW language
<i>Calamus moti</i> , Large Lawyer Cane	FM Bailey 1896 ¹¹	<i>mudi</i>	lawyer cane sp. (Dixon 1991:26)	Yidiny
<i>Wallabia</i> genus (cf. <i>Kangurus ualabatus</i> 1826)	Trouessart 1905	<i>waliba</i>	wallaby sp.	Sydney Language
(<i>Gerygone mouki</i>)	Mathews 1912:310,427	see discussion, section 3.3		
<i>Wyulda</i> genus, type species <i>Wyulda squamicaudata</i> , Scaly-tailed Possum	Alexander 1918:31 ¹²	<i>wiyulda</i> ¹³ ?	brushtail possum	language of Lyons River, NW Australia
<i>Nicotiana ingulba</i> , now <i>Nicotiana rosulata</i> subsp. <i>ingulba</i> , endemic tobacco	Black et al. 1933:156	<i>ngkwelpe</i>	tobacco sp.	Arrernte

⁸<http://www.bucknell.edu/msw3/browse.asp?s=y&id=11000179>

⁹'Crimson-breasted Warbler, native name Bood-dang' Watling Drawing - no. 282 'between 1788 and 1797' <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/art-nature-imaging/collections/first-fleet/art-collection/collections.dsml?styp=colls&lastDisp=list&coll=watling&beginIndex=127>

¹⁰'called after the aboriginal name of the district' (Broom 1895:564); probably Burra Burra (also R. Strahan independently) combined with *-mys* 'mouse' as in *Pseudomys*, *Notomys*, etc.

¹¹http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni?TAXON_NAME=CALAMUS

¹²<http://www.bucknell.edu/msw3/browse.asp?s=y&id=11000090> 'The word "wyulda" is the aboriginal name for the common Australian opossum on the Lyons River, N.W. Australia. and should be pronounced as if spelt in English weeolda.'

¹³Nhanda *wiyarda* 'possum' (Blevins 2001:150) cf. *wayurta* widespread word in Western Desert (Burbidge, Johnson, Fuller, & Southgate 1988:21-2)

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i> , originally <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>papuana</i> var. <i>aparrerinja</i> , Ghost Gum	Blakely 1936:154	<i>apere</i> 'River Red Gum' <i>-arenye</i> 'denizen' ¹⁴	? Ghost Gum	Arrernte
† <i>Ediacaria</i> , a fossil genus	Sprigg 1947:215	Ediacara Hills ¹⁵	placename	probably Kuyani
<i>Carukia</i> genus, a jellyfish	Southcott 1967:660 ¹⁶	<i>Yirrganydji</i> (~ <i>Irukandji</i> etc)	ethnonym	Yirgay language of the Yirrganydji people
<i>Onthophagus</i> dung beetle species: <i>O. alquirta</i> <i>O. arrilla</i> <i>O. bambra</i> <i>O. bunamin</i> <i>O. chepara</i> <i>O. dandalu</i> <i>O. dummal</i> <i>O. gandju</i> <i>O. gangulu</i> <i>O. gidju</i> <i>O. gulmarri</i> <i>O. jalamari</i> <i>O. jangga</i> <i>O. kokereka</i> <i>O. kumbaingeri</i> <i>O. manya</i> <i>O. millamilla</i> <i>O. mundill</i> <i>O. nammuldi</i> <i>O. nurubuan</i> <i>O. ouratita</i> <i>O. paluma</i> <i>O. parrumbal</i> <i>O. pillara</i> <i>O. turrbal</i> <i>O. wagamen</i> <i>O. wakelbura</i> <i>O. waminda</i> <i>O. wigmungan</i> <i>O. wilgi</i> <i>O. wombalano</i> <i>O. yeyeko</i> <i>O. yiryoront</i> <i>O. yungaburra</i> <i>O. yunkara</i>	Matthews 1971		'New species are given Australian aboriginal names with few exceptions. In each case, an effort was made to give the species an appropriate name in a language spoken more or less in the same area as that where the species occurs, or to use the name of the tribe occurring in that area. Words were selected from Reed and Reed (1965) [sc. Reed 1965] and the original spelling was retained except for the combinations "ee" and "oo", which were substituted by "in" and "u" respectively. Names of tribes and the location of their territories were obtained from Berndt and Berndt (1964). [Berndt & Berndt 1988] The names of aboriginal origin are to be considered nouns in apposition.' (Matthews 1971:7)	
<i>Parawaldeckia dilkera</i> , <i>Tethygeneia waminda</i> , and many other amphipod crustacean genera and species (indexed in Barnard 1972:328–333)	Barnard 1972		'New names of species and genera are derived from the many aboriginal languages of Australia, generally from appropriate words concerning the oceans, fleas, lice, or even ceremonial names, except where some obvious geographic name has been used.' (Barnard 1972:2)	

¹⁴Basedow recorded the term *aparrerinja* in 1925 near Gosse's Bluff. In his orthography *nj* is the palatal nasal. It is not understood why he did not record the common Arrernte 'Ghost Gum' word, and why instead his term is built on the 'River Red Gum' term. A possible explanation is that the 'Ghost Gum' was avoided at the time; note that the 'River Red Gum' is considered the most similar species.

¹⁵Earlier name Ideyaka Hill, or Lake Ideyaker (J. McEntee, p.c. 8/12/13)

¹⁶The genus name *Carukia* is compounded from *Carybdea* [Péron & Lesueur (1810:332)] and *Irukandji*'

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Turneromyia</i> (<i>Pompilus</i>) <i>belardoo</i> , a spider wasp found on Rottnest Island	Evans 1972:12–14	<i>belardoo</i>	'referring to coastal sand dunes' ¹⁷	
<i>Ctenostegus warragai</i> , a spider wasp found near Wentworth, New South Wales	Evans 1972:15	<i>warragai</i>	plenty of sand ¹⁸	
<i>Auplopus</i> (<i>Fabriogenia</i>) <i>dilga</i> , a spider wasp found at Canberra	Evans 1972:17–18	<i>dilga</i> ¹⁹	splinter	Wiradjuri
<i>Ctenophorus vадnappa</i> , red-barred crevice-dragon	Houston 1974	<i>vадnappa</i> ²⁰	boy painted for initiation ceremony	Adnyamathanha
† <i>Wakaleo</i> genus	Clemens & Plane 1974:654	<i>waka</i> (and <i>leo</i> 'lion' from Greek and Latin)	small, little	Dieri (Nash 2014b)
<i>Ningau</i> genus, Dasyuridæ family	Archer 1975:243	<i>nyingawi</i> ²¹	short ghosts (Plural of <i>nyingani</i>)	Tiwi
† <i>Wonambi</i> genus, fossil snakes	Smith 1976:41	<i>wanampi</i>	Rainbow serpent	Western Desert Language, and other languages of South Australia
<i>Onthophagus</i> dung beetle species: <i>O. kiambam</i> , <i>O. kora</i> , <i>O. punthari</i> , <i>O. terrara</i> , <i>O. wanappe</i> , <i>O. yarrumba</i>	Storey 1977		'The practice of giving Aboriginal names to undescribed Australian <i>Onthophagus</i> , with Reed and Reed (1965) [sc. Reed 1965] as the source, is continued [from Matthews 1971].' (Storey 1977:33)	
<i>Terebella</i> <i>tantabiddycreekensis</i> , a bristle worm	Hartmann-Schröder 1980	<i>Tantabiddy</i> placename, Exmouth WA		

¹⁷'an aboriginal word from Western Australia'

¹⁸'an aboriginal word from New South Wales', cf. *Warragai* placename north of Grafton, NSW

¹⁹'an aboriginal word from New South Wales, meaning "a stick of wood"'

²⁰The lizard is *itivadnappa* from the red stripes on the male lizard's back, *iti* 'lizard'.

²¹<http://ausil.org/Dictionary/Tiwi/lexicon/main.htm> The Ningau are said to be like small people, on the island Imaluna off the northern coast (Roberts & Mountford 1969:54). Archer (1975:243) chose the name because of the shared properties of 'very tiny size, hairy and ... short feet, and nocturnal habits'.

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
† <i>Quinkana</i> , an extinct genus of mekosuchine crocodylians	Molnar 1981:804 'Quinkans are associated with crocodiles in at least one of the rock art sites in southeastern Cape York'	<i>Quinkan</i> , <i>guynggan</i> , <i>kuwinkan</i>	ghost, spirit	Yidiny, Kuku-Yalanji, etc
† <i>Warendja wakefieldi</i> , plesiomorphic wombat	Hope & Wilkinson 1982 ²²	<i>warendj</i>	wombat	Woiwurrung (Woiwuro) (Melbourne area)
<i>Ceradocus woorree</i> , an amphipod crustacean	Berents 1983:109	<i>woorree</i>	sea AH & AW Reed, 1965	
<i>Ceradocus yandala</i> , an amphipod crustacean	Berents 1983:111	<i>yandala</i>	spear with a long point AH & AW Reed, 1965	
<i>Mallacoota balara</i> , an amphipod crustacean	Berents 1983:135	<i>Balara</i>	the name of one of the Aboriginal tribes from the Cape Flattery area	
Vombatiformes suborder, also Vombatomorphia Infraorder (Aplin & Archer 1987)	Woodburne 1984	see above for <i>Vombatus</i> genus, Vombatidæ family		
<i>Techmarscincus jigurru</i> , Bartle Frere cool-skink; previously <i>Leiolopisma jigurru</i> , <i>Bartleia jigurru</i>	Covacevich 1984 ²³	<i>jigurru</i>	lizard sp.	Mamu, Ngajan (Dixon 1991:24)
<i>Warragaia</i> , a genus of amphipod crustacean	Berents 1985:253	<i>warragai</i>	plenty of sand	
<i>Yakirra</i> genus, previously <i>Panicum</i>	Lazarides & Webster 1984:293	<i>yakerr</i> ²⁴	desert Flinders' grass, <i>Yakirra australiensis</i>	Alyawarr

²²http://paleodb.org/?a=basicTaxonInfo&taxon_no=248010

²³ <http://www.rod.com.au/rod/reptilia/Squamata/Scincidae/Techmarscincus/jigurru>

²⁴'The name *Yakirra* is an aboriginal term for some of the species of the genus (P.K. Latz, personal communication).'

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Bellatorias obiri</i> (<i>Egernia obiri</i>), Arnhem Land Egernia	Wells & Wellington 1985	<i>Ubirr</i>	placename (Obiri Rock)	Erre/Gagudju
<i>Ctenotus gagudju</i> , Magela Ctenotus	Sadler, Wombey & Braithwaite 1986	<i>Gaagudju</i>	language name	Gagudju
<i>Varanus baritji</i> , White's ridged-tailed monitor	King & Horner 1987	<i>baritji</i>	white ²⁵	Yolngu Matha
† <i>Jawonya</i> genus	Kruse 1987:543	<i>Jawony</i>	language name	Jawony
† <i>Jawonya gurumal</i>	Kruse 1987:544	<i>gurumal</i>	green plum	Jawony
† <i>Wagima</i> genus	Kruse 1987:545	<i>Wagiman</i>	language name	Wagiman
† <i>Wagima galbanyin</i>	Kruse 1987:545	<i>galbanyin</i>	green plum	Wagiman
†Pilkipildridæ family, † <i>Pilkipildra</i> genus	Archer, Tedford, & Rich 1987:609,618	<i>pilki, pildra</i> (<i>Austin</i> 2014)	different, possum	Dieri (Diyari) ²⁶
† <i>Djilgaringa</i> genus	Archer et al. 1987:609	<i>djilga,</i> <i>garinga</i>	baby, possum ²⁷	Wanji (Waanyi)
<i>Eupolymnia koorangia</i> , Medusa Tube Worm	Hutchings & Glasby 1988:13-15	<i>koorangi</i> , per Endacott (1973) ²⁸	kangaroo ²⁹	Wadi Wadi
† <i>Yalkaparidon</i> genus, †Yalkaparidontidæ Family, †Yalkaparidontia Order	Archer, Hand, & Godthelp 1988:1528	<i>yalkapari</i>	boomerang	Mayi languages of NW Queens- landBreen 1981:134
† <i>Yingabalanara</i> genus, †Yingabalanaridæ Family	Archer, Every, Godthelp, Hand, & Sally 1990:194	<i>yinga;</i> <i>balanara</i>	another; moon	Wanyi
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> F. Muel. subsp. <i>bimbil</i>	Johnson & Hill 1990:71–72	<i>bimbul</i>	Bimble box (tree type)	Wiradjuri

²⁵'... word for white, as the lizard is named after its discoverer, Dr Neville White' http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black-spotted_ridge-tailed_monitor

²⁶'The Dieri Tribe occupied the Tirari Desert in which occurs Lake Palankarina where the first pilkipildrid fossil was discovered in 1972'

²⁷'in the Wanji language as spoken by the late Ivy George of Riversleigh Station northwestern Queensland. The name is in reference to the small size and presumed short faces of these possums'; *kawinka* [*kawirnkka*] 'ringtail possum' (M. Laughren, p.c.)

²⁸Tyntyndyer [placename near Swan Hill, Victoria] *koorangie* 'kangaroo' Smyth (1878:II:9)

²⁹The type locality is American River, Kangaroo Island.

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Onthophagus</i> dung beetle species: <i>O. arkoola</i> <i>O. beelarong</i> <i>O. bindaree</i> <i>O. binyana</i> <i>O. bundara</i> <i>O. cooloola</i> <i>O. dinjerra</i> <i>O. godarra</i> <i>O. gurburra</i> <i>O. kakadu</i> <i>O. mije</i> <i>O. mongana</i> <i>O. pinaroo</i> <i>O. trawalla</i> <i>O. weringerong</i> <i>O. worooa</i> <i>O. yackatoon</i> <i>O. yaran</i> <i>O. yourula</i>	Storey & Weir 1990		'Most new species names are based on Aboriginal words and are to be treated as nouns in apposition, with Reed and Reed (1965) [sc. Reed 1965] as the source.' (Storey & Weir 1990:783)	
<i>Octopus warringa</i> , Club Pygmy Octopus ('previously incorrectly identified and described under the name <i>Rohsonclla australis</i> Hoyle 1885')	Stranks 1990:457-9	<i>warringa</i>	'derived from an Australian Aboriginal word meaning "the sea"'	unknown ³⁰
<i>Octopus kurna</i> , Southern Sand Octopus	Stranks 1990:460-2	<i>Kurna</i>	group and language name	Kurna
<i>Octopus bunurong</i> , Southern White-spot Octopus	Stranks 1990:462-4	<i>Bunurong</i>	group and language name	Boonwurrung
<i>Gymnonereis minyami</i>	Hutchings & Reid 1990:88	<i>minyama</i> per Endacott (1973)	many ³¹	Gamilaraay ?
<i>Gymnonereis yurieli</i>	Hutchings & Reid 1990:88	<i>yuriel</i> per Endacott (1973)	coastal bay ³²	
† <i>Westonia nyapungensis</i>	Kruse 1990:24	<i>Nyapung</i>	placename, Middle Creek area, Tiperrary	Wagiman
† <i>Kyrshabaktella mudedirri</i>	Kruse 1990:25	<i>mudedirri</i>	skeleton	Nganki-wumirri
† <i>Hadrotreta djagoran</i>	Kruse 1990:29	<i>djagoran</i>	food dug up	Wagiman
† <i>Eothele napuru</i> , † <i>Karathele napuru</i>	Kruse 1990:31	<i>napuru</i>	breasts	Wagiman

³⁰The word *warringa* in this or similar spelling is in popular lists of Aboriginal words, but I have not been able to identify a particular language with the word.

³¹'referring to the large number of setae occurring in anterior setigers of this species'

³²'refers to the type locality, Halifax Bay'

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
† <i>Micromitra nerranubawu</i>	Kruse 1990:35, Hayes Creek	<i>nerran- ubawu</i>	ironwood tree	Wagiman
† <i>Diraphora dyunyin</i>	Kruse 1990:37	<i>dyunyin</i>	witchetty grub	Wagiman
† <i>Murrinyinella</i> genus	Kruse 1990:39, locality near Douglas Hot Springs	<i>murrinyin</i>	young girl	Wagiman
† <i>Murrinyinella garradin</i>	Kruse 1990:40	<i>garradin</i>	stone	Wagiman
† <i>Larawa</i> genus	Kruse 1990:42	<i>larawa</i>	bamboo pipe	Wagiman
† <i>Larawa djanin</i>	Kruse 1990:42	<i>djanin</i>	bamboo	Wagiman
† <i>Guduguwan</i> genus	Kruse 1990:43	<i>guduguwan</i>	crocodile	Wagiman
† <i>Nganki</i> genus	Kruse 1990:45	<i>Nganki</i>	<i>Nganki- wumirri</i> people	Nganki- wumirri
† <i>Nganki wumirri</i>	Kruse 1990:45	<i>wumirri</i>	<i>Nganki- wumirri</i> people	Nganki- wumirri
† <i>Gaka</i> genus	Kruse 1990:46	contraction of <i>gakawurin</i>	long yam	Wagiman
† <i>Gaka gakawurin</i>	Kruse 1990:47	<i>gakawurin</i>	long yam	Wagiman
† <i>Kutanjia</i> genus	Kruse 1991:183-4	<i>Kutanjia</i>	language name	Kutanji
† <i>Kutanjia ngalbala</i>	Kruse 1991:184	<i>ngalbala</i>	small ribbed snail	Kutanji
† <i>Igorella durara</i>	Kruse 1991:182	<i>durara</i>	limestone	Kutanji
<i>Tylos tantabidyi</i> , an isopod crustacean	Lewis 1991	<i>Tantabiddy Beach</i>	placename, west coast of Exmouth peninsula, WA	
<i>Kakaducaris</i> genus, Kakaducaridinae subfamily	Bruce 1993:27-8 ³³	<i>Kakadu</i>	Kakadu National Park	Gaagudju
<i>Perinereis akuna</i> , a bristle worm from near Akuna Bay	Wilson & Glasby 1993:260	<i>ngaka-rna</i> ³⁴	to flow (of water), blow (of wind)	Dieri (Diyari)

³³'From 'Kakadu', the locality of capture and the Greek 'karis', shrimp. The gender is feminine.'

³⁴'The specific name *akuna* is derived from an Australian aboriginal word now used as a place name near the type locality.' Akuna Bay is named ultimately from Dieri *ngaka-rna* represented as *akuna* 'flowing water' etc in popular lists (Nash 2014d).

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Boongurrus</i> genus	Larson 1994:219 citing Reed 1965 for the name	<i>boongurr</i>	big water beetle (Duncan- Kemp 1952:240)	Pirriya or Mayawali
<i>Chlamydogobius japalpa</i> , Finke goby	Larson 1995	<i>Yaparlp</i>	placename ³⁵	Western Arrarnta
<i>Amblyomma vikirri</i> , tick on gidgee skink	Keirans, Bull, & Duffield 1996	<i>vikirri</i>	prickly	Adnyamathanha
<i>Enneapterygius namarrgon</i> , Lightning man triplefin	Fricke 1997:240	<i>namarrgon</i>	lightning spirit being	Kunwinjku ³⁶
† <i>Eospencia wita</i>	Kruse 1998	<i>wita</i>	small	Warlmanpa
† <i>Karathele kurtuju</i>	Kruse 1998:37	<i>kurtuju</i>	shield	Warlmanpa
† <i>Helcionella kumpu</i>	Kruse 1998	<i>kumpu</i>	huge	Warlmanpa
† <i>Bemella wiri</i>	Kruse 1998	<i>wiri</i>	big	Warlmanpa
† <i>Obolus jarany</i>	Kruse 1998	<i>jarany</i>	tongue	Warumungu
† <i>Ilisanella mawu</i>	Kruse 1998:52	<i>mawu</i>	wichetty grub	Wakaya
† <i>Wakayella</i> genus	Kruse 1998:53	<i>Wakaya</i>	language name	Wakaya
† <i>Wakayella kandiingi</i>	Kruse 1998:53	<i>kandiingi</i>	horn	Wakaya
forms or subspecies of <i>Emydura macquarii</i> freshwater turtle: also formerly <i>E. m. dharra</i> (now <i>E. m. macquarii</i> , Macleay River Turtle):	Cann 1998:111-120			
<i>E. m. binjing</i> (Clarence River Turtle)	Cann 1998:116	<i>binjing</i>	turtle	Clarence River language
<i>E. m. dharuk</i> (Sydney Basin Turtle)	Cann 1998:111-120	<i>Dharuk</i>	language name	Sydney Language
<i>E. m. gunabarra</i> (Hunter River Turtle)	Cann 1998:123	<i>Gunabarra</i>	Hunter River	Hunter River language

³⁵Larson (1995) chose the name as it was 'given to the part of the Finke River which extends through what is now called Glen Helen Gorge, as given by Strehlow (1947, 1971). The main waterhole in this gorge is just downstream of the Ormiston Creek type locality, and is a significant site in Aranda traditions'. Strehlow (1971:619n623) had the name as 'Jāpalpa (= Finke Gorge)'; in his orthography j is the palatal glide. Yaparlp is the modern spelling (Roennfeldt 2006:18).

³⁶However the fish is found further east, in Yolŋu country on the Gove Peninsula.

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Tjirtudessus</i> genus	Watts & Humphreys 1999:122 'dessus, the suffix of the type genus of the tribe, <i>Bidessus</i> '	<i>tjirtu</i>	a beetle-like insect found swimming in waterholes	Western Desert Language
<i>Nirridessus</i> genus	Watts & Humphreys 1999:124 'dessus, the suffix of the type genus of the tribe, <i>Bidessus</i> '	<i>nirri-nirri</i>	a general term for beetle	Western Desert Language
<i>Nirridessus pulpa</i>	Watts & Humphreys 1999:125	<i>pulpa</i>	cave	Western Desert Language
<i>Nirridessus windarraensis</i>	Watts & Humphreys 1999:127	<i>Windarra</i>	placename	? Western Desert Language
<i>Kintingka</i> genus	Watts & Humphreys 1999:128	<i>kintingka</i>	a beetle-like insect found swimming in water holes	Western Desert Language
<i>Kintingka kurutjutu</i>	Watts & Humphreys 1999:128-9	<i>kurutjutu</i>	blind	Western Desert Language
† <i>Elseya nadibajagu</i>	Thomson & Mackness 1999:104	<i>ngadi bajagu</i> ³⁷	very long time ago	Kuku-Yalanji
<i>Chelodina</i> (<i>Macrochelodina</i>) <i>burrungandjii</i> , Sandstone long neck turtle	Thomson, Kennett, & Georges 2000	<i>burrungandji</i>	Sandstone long neck turtle	Bininj Gunwok
<i>Octobranthus myunus</i> , a marine bristle worm from Jervis Bay	Hutchings & Peart 2000:238	<i>myuna</i> per Endacott (1973)	clear water ³⁸	
<i>Terebellides kowinka</i> , a marine bristle worm from Moreton Bay	Hutchings & Peart 2000:242	<i>kowinka</i> (<i>kowintya</i> ?)	red mangrove ³⁹	Yagara ?

³⁷The expression is taken from Hershberger (1964:46) and in current orthography is *ngadi bajaku*. The fossil was found near Bluff Downs (Thomson & Mackness 1999:102–3) in the Charters Towers region, hundreds of kilometres south of Kuku-Yalanji country.

³⁸'referring to the clear waters of Jervis Bay for which the bay is renowned'

³⁹'*Rhizophora* species, which line the foreshores of Moreton Bay (Endacott 1973)' Cf. the Moreton Bay word *gowenchar* 'orange mangrove' (Welsby 1917:128) which is better normalised as *kowintya* not *kowinka* (T. Jefferies, p.c.).

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Terebellides mundora</i> , a marine bristle worm from Bass Strait	Hutchings & Peart 2000:247	<i>mundoorra</i>	deep water	
<i>Terebellides narribri</i> , a marine bristle worm from Moreton Bay	Hutchings & Peart 2000:254	<i>narribri</i>	meeting of waters	
<i>Terebellides woolawa</i> , a marine bristle worm from Moreton Bay	Hutchings & Peart 2000:260	<i>woolawa</i>	muddy flat	
<i>Trichobranchus bunnabus</i> , a marine bristle worm from Cape Banks	Hutchings & Peart 2000:265	<i>Bunnabee sc. Banabi</i>	Cape Banks	Dharawal
<i>Trichobranchus gooreekis</i> , a marine bristle worm	Hutchings & Peart 2000:267	<i>gooreek</i> per Endacott (1973)	wind ⁴⁰	
<i>Nirripiriti</i> genus	Watts & Humphreys 2001:109	<i>nirri-nirri; pirti</i>	beetle; well/shaft	Western Desert Language
<i>Guyu</i> genus	Pusey & Kennard 2001	<i>kuyu</i>	freshwater fish (generic)	Kuku-Yalanji
<i>Guyu wujalwujalensis</i> , a temperate perch	Pusey & Kennard 2001	<i>Wujalwujal</i>	Wujal Wujal township	Kuku-Yalanji
† <i>Loculitheca kunka</i>	Kruse 2002:367	<i>kunka</i>	bone	Kalkatungu
† <i>Carinolithes tjikilirri</i>	Kruse 2002:371	<i>tjikilirri</i>	shell	Kalkatungu
†? <i>Sololites kankari</i>	Kruse 2002:372	<i>kankari</i>	knife	Yalarrnga
† <i>Yalarrnga</i> genus	Kruse 2002:375	<i>Yalarrnga</i>	language name	Yalarrnga
† <i>Yalarrnga mara</i>	Kruse 2002:375	<i>mara</i>	spear	Yalarrnga
† <i>Kulangarra</i> genus	Kruse 2002:378	<i>kulangarra</i>	yam stick	Kalkatungu
† <i>Kulangarra kutjurru</i>	Kruse 2002:379	<i>kutjurru</i>	mussel	Kalkatungu
†? <i>Shandongolithes thakal</i>	Kruse 2002:381	<i>thakal</i>	bark	Kalkatungu
†? <i>Gerkella thuka</i>	Kruse 2002:385	<i>thuka</i>	bone	Yalarrnga
†? <i>Yacutolituus rakatju</i>	Kruse 2002:387	<i>rakatju</i>	mussel	Kalkatungu
† <i>Kalkatungu</i> genus	Kruse 2002:390	<i>Kalkatungu</i>	language name	Kalkatungu
† <i>Kalkatungu murлу</i>	Kruse 2002:390	<i>murлу</i>	crustacean	Kalkatungu
† <i>Yuku</i> genus	Kruse 2002:391	<i>yuku</i>	spear	Kalkatungu

⁴⁰'Bass Strait, the type locality, is noted for its severe storms'

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
† <i>Yuku tjurtu</i>	Kruse 2002:391	<i>tjurtu</i>	ball, coolamon	Kalkatungu
† <i>Hampilina pintiyi</i>	Kruse, Laurie, & Webby 2004:39	<i>pintiyi</i>	rib	Malngin ⁴¹
<i>Camponotus pitjantjatarae</i>	McArthur 2003:10-11 ⁴²	<i>Pitjantjatjara</i>	language name	Pitjantjatjara
<i>Pedinura mokari</i> , a marine crustacean	Bruce 2003:365	<i>mokari</i> 'an Aboriginal word'	new	Ngarrindjeri
<i>Karroonsyllis</i> , a genus of marine bristle worm, Aberlhos Islands WA	San Martín & López 2003:192	<i>karroon</i> per Endacott (1973) ⁴³	deformed	
<i>Marphysa mullawa</i> , a bristle worm from Moreton Bay	Hutchings & Karageorgopoulos 2003	<i>mullawa</i> per Endacott (1973)	mud flat	
<i>Owenia mirrawa</i> , a bristle worm	Ford & Hutchings 2005	<i>mirrawa</i> per Endacott (1973) ⁴⁴	swamp ⁴⁵	Parnkalla ?
<i>Pseudocaranx dinjerra</i> , a trevally	Smith-Vaniz & Jelks 2006	<i>dinjerra</i>	west	? ⁴⁶
†Maradidæ family, <i>Marada</i> genus	Black 2007:18	<i>marada</i>	flat ⁴⁷	Waanyi
<i>Camponotus palkura</i>	McArthur 2007:111-3	<i>palkurru</i> (Schürmann 1844:51)	yellowish, cream coloured	Parnkalla (Barngarla)
<i>Macrochelodina walloyarrina</i> , Kimberley longneck turtle	McCord & Joseph-Ouni 2007	<i>wallo</i> ; <i>yarrin</i> ⁴⁸	chin; beard	Sydney Language
<i>Hypseleotris barrawayi</i> , Barraway's gudgeon	Larson 2007:116	<i>Barrawayi</i> ⁴⁹	personal name	Jawoyn

⁴¹Spelled Mulngin by Kruse et al. 2004

⁴²'Named after the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Musgrave Ranges in the north of South Australia where the ant is found.' Note that the last *j* was dropped from the spelling.

⁴³Endacott (1973) has *karroon* 'one' (Curr 1886:No.161) and *karroon* 'deformed'; for the latter I have not found the source.

⁴⁴The closest match I have found is Parnkalla *mirrara* 'swamp, bog, mortar' (Schürmann 1844:36).

⁴⁵'for swamps ... which line the shores of Darwin Harbour where this species occurs'

⁴⁶The authors simply state 'referring to the Western Australian endemic status of the species'. I have not been able to otherwise identify the word or language.

⁴⁷'in reference to the narrow, medio-laterally compressed dentary and the shallow fossae for muscle attachment'

⁴⁸The authors' etymology says these are 'two Australian aboriginal words'; the pair of words are found only in languages of the Sydney region, and recorded in these spellings only by Dawes & Anonymous (2009:22, Notebook c) and Collins, King, & Bass (1804:508).

⁴⁹'named for the late Sandy Barraway, traditional owner of the Slesbeck country, who had great knowledge of the fauna and stories associated with that country'

taxonomic name	author and year	source word	gloss	language
<i>Murrindisyllis</i> genus of Syllidae (Annelida: Polychaeta) bristle worms	San Martín, Aguado, Murray, & Gardiner 2007	" <i>murrindi</i> " ⁵⁰	five fingers	?
<i>Murrindisyllis kooromundroola</i> , a marine bristle worm	San Martín, Aguado, Murray, & Gardiner 2007	<i>kooro</i> ⁵¹	eyes	Mulyara (Muliarra)
<i>Branchiosyllis baringabooreen</i> , a bristle worm	San Martín, Hutchings, & Aguado 2008:123 ⁵³	<i>mandrulha</i> ⁵²	only two	Dieri (Diyari)
		<i>baringa</i> ⁵⁴	light	Giya (closely related to Biri)
		<i>booreen</i> ⁵⁵	dark, ? night	Woiwurrung ?
<i>Egglestonichthys ulbubunitj</i> , Threadfin Goby	Larson 2013	<i>Ulbu Bunitj</i>	Ulbu Bunidj clan name, Arnhem Land	Amurdak
<i>Karrabina</i> genus, for the Australian tree species previously placed in <i>Geiossois</i>	Fortune-Hopkins, Rozefelds, & Pillon 2013	<i>karabin(y)</i>	Red Carabeen tree, Brush Mahogany, etc	Yugambeh

4. Conclusion

Biologists show that there is an immense increase in the number of identified biological species, and that most species are yet to be identified:

Assessment of this pattern for all kingdoms of life on Earth predicts ~8.7 million (± 1.3 million SE) species globally, of which ~2.2 million (± 0.18 million SE) are marine. Our results suggest that some 86% of the species on Earth, and 91% in the ocean, still await description (Mora, Tittensor, Adl, Simpson, & Worm 2011)

Thus there is a corresponding demand for unique names appropriate for these species. Endangered languages are clearly an excellent source for these names, and the adoption of endangered words into scientific nomenclature will in a small way assist the survival of words that otherwise would have been lost.

⁵⁰Assigned 'referring to the amazing distal end of the dorsal cirri, and *Syllis*'; chosen from Endacott (1973:40) whose source I have not found. Possibly related to common Australian *marā* 'hand'.

⁵¹Curr (1886:378); *kuru* 'eye' is also widespread in the Western Desert Language and some of its neighbours

⁵²The species name was composed 'referring to the unique pair of eyes', per Endacott (1973). Cf. *Mundroola* 'only two' Gason 'Dieyerie language' in Curr (1886:83). Composed of *mandru* 'two', *-lha* 'new information' Austin (2013:64,192); see Nash (2014c).

⁵³Two words combined 'in reference to the distinctive colour pattern of this species'.

⁵⁴*baringa* 'light', 'From Port Denison to Cape Gloucester' (Curr 1886:7)

⁵⁵Endacott's (1973) rendering probably of *Booren* 'night' Woeewoorong or Yarra Tribe (Smyth 1878:90)

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Abbreviations

AND = Australian National Dictionary, 1988 <http://australiannationaldictionary.com.au/>
 OED = Oxford English Dictionary Second edition, 1989; online version September 2011

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