100.2b* Gungabula * Headwaters of Injune E33 (AIAS E35) and Dawson Rivers, to $(100.1q)^{-}$ Dividing & Carnarvon Ranges (AC)

Gungabula (GB, AIAS), Gongabula (AC, orig. AIAS), Kongabula (T, O'G, 'RLS')

Breen has been recording since 1970 from informants at Augathella and Charleville. He says any differences between this language and Bidjara, 100.1j, seem to have completely disappeared, though informants believe the dialects were once recognisably different. The Gungabula originally came from further east but moved into Bidjara country in the early days of white settlement and now regard it as their own territory. Two possibly fruitful informants remain. Breen has published "Bidyara and Gungabula Grammar and Vocabulary" (Linguistic Communications 8, Monash University, 1973). ('RLS' wrongly states vocabulary in Curr is of this language - see comment under Yuwibara, 100.3f)

'person': mardi (GB)

100,2c* Bidjara * Area bounded by lines E8 (AIAS E37) . joining Blackall to (100.1i) Springsure to Injune to Augathella (GB)

> Bidjara (AC, GB, AIAS), Bidyara (GB), Bitharra (Myles), Peecheera (C), Pitjara (O'G, SAW, 'RLS'), Pitjare (T), Janguru (name of a social division - GB)

Breen thinks the Curr vocabularies of Hyde, Bell, Powell and Dalhunty (Vol.111, pp78-85, No. 155) are probably this language. Breen's large corpus has been included in the publication mentioned above. Holmer has also gathered material in his survey of S.E. Queensland languages. Bidjara shares 58% common vocabulary with Maranj and 62% with Gunja. Now virtually identical with Gungabula as outlined above.

person': mardi (GB)

100.2d* Yimun E44 (AIAS E31) See 'RLS' (100.1h)