

- 73b Wangganguru * North of Lake Eyre L45 (AIAS L27)
 in the area between
 Diamantina and
 Macumba Rivers (from
 LH's map)

Derived from *wangga* 'speech', *ngūru* 'strong' (LH)

Hercus is studying together with Arabana. She says less than 10 knowledgeable speakers remain. (The figure 50 given in 'RLS' is an over-statement. Also incorrect is 10Lr. for *Wonggadja*; it should be 13Lr.)

'initiated man' : *karna* (LH)

- [73c Wanggamala See under *Wanggamanha*, 71.2a*.]

- 73d* Wanggadjaga * Kallakoopah Creek S.A.
 (13Lr.)

Wanggadjaga (AIAS), *Wonggadjaga* (LH), *Wongadjaga*
 (13Lr. 'RLS')

Hercus continues to gather what material remains in this dialect.

74. c. Karna Subgroup*
 (Originally DIERIC GROUP)

The territory of most members of this sub-group also falls in South Australia, but, as with the Narla Subgroup, it is linguistically part of the Queensland Karnic Group. Breen has gathered quite a deal of data in western Queensland. Most recent language material collected in South Australia has been gathered by Hercus.

There have been some major changes in classification. Blake and Breen add *Midhaga* L34, (originally listed in 'RLS' in the Lakes Residue section, 3Lr.) as belonging to this sub-group. *Bidia* 74.4d, has been reclassified by Breen as belonging to a sub-group of the Pama-Maric languages (see 100A,2*) and *Gungadudji*, 74.4b should properly be listed as part of the Ngura sub-group (see also under Kapu Sub-group). Breen now classified *Garendala*, 74.4a with Ngura Sub-group languages (see 75.1f*). Trefry adds *Dhirari*, 7Lr. to the Karna Sub-group