

of the language, but one suggested it might refer to the word *kulumani*, the name of a corroboree. If so, it should be deleted as a language name.]

[74.4d Bidia - See under Kapu Subgroup, 101.2a*.]

[74.4e Marulta ? L31 (AIAS L33)

Marula (APE), *Marulda* (APE, Frazer), *Marulta* (T, AC, O'G), *Marrula* (GB), *Murranudda* (Duncan-Kemp)

Listed on Davidson's ethnic map (1938) and Tindale's tribal map (1940). Howitt & Elkin's maps mark *Marula* which may be *Marulta* or *Midhaga*. There is an amount of anthropological data, but not linguistic. Breen follows Tindale in locating it south of *Guruwali* territory (south-west of Windorah). He comments it may be another spelling of the alternate name given for *Midhaga*, *Marrula*. Alternatively, *Midhaga* and *Marrula* may have been dialects of a single language.]

[74.4f Guruwali - See 74.1g*.]

75. d*. Ngura Subgroup

Breen agrees with the 'AL' classification that there are three languages in this subgroup but he differs on some details of the grouping. His classification is as follows: (i) the Wilson River language consisting of *Bunthamara* - *Mambangura* (*Ngandangara*) - *Dhiraila* (modern *Wanggumara* - different to Curr's *Wonkomarra*) - modern *Gungadudji* (also different to Curr's language of that name); information from Hercus would also place *Garendala* and *Ngurawola* as other dialects of this language; (ii) the Bulloo River language consisting of *Garlali* - Curr's *Wonkomarra* - *Bidjara* - *Minkabari*; (iii) the third language is *Badjiri* as in 'AL'.

Holmer is currently recording in some of the languages of this subgroup and Sutton has also collected material. There is very little remaining, so the task of gathering what is there is urgent.

Evidence suggests the Ngura Subgroup is closely related to the Pama-Maric Group (see note on *Badjiri*, 75.3).